

Jadid Educational Reforms and Their Impact on the Modern Education System

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Abstract: This article analyzes the Jadid reforms carried out in Turkestan in the late 19th and early 20th centuries to modernize the education system. The Jadid movement sought to change the traditional education system with its progressive pedagogical approaches and educational programs. Along with religious education, they emphasized the inclusion of scientific knowledge in the curriculum, the training of teachers based on modern methods, and independent thinking. The article examines the impact of the Jadid educational reforms on the education system of their time and on modern education. The work of the Jadids in the field of science, pedagogical approaches, and teacher training made a significant contribution to the formation of the basic principles of today's education system. According to the results of the study, the pedagogical innovations introduced by the Jadid movement have retained their significance in modern education.

Keywords: Jadid movement, educational reforms, Turkestan, pedagogical methods, teacher training, curricula, modernization.

Introduction

The Jadid movement emerged in Turkestan in the late 19th and early 20th centuries as a scientific and social movement that sought to renew education and culture. Their main goal was national revival and the development of science. This article examines the Jadid reforms in the field of education, their achievements in updating curricula, modernizing pedagogical methods, and training teachers. The Jadid reforms had a great impact on the education system not only historically, but also on modern education. This article aims to analyze the educational reforms of that period and show their place in today's modern education system.

Methodology

This study used qualitative analysis methods. Primary sources, historical documents, and works of Jadids on the Jadid movement and its educational reforms were analyzed. Also, studies were conducted on the existing scientific literature, teacher training methodologies, pedagogical approaches, and the relevance of curricula to modern requirements. The study identified the connections between the historical context and changes in the modern education system, and analyzed how Jadid reforms affected today's education.

Jadids developed new programs in education that combined religious and scientific knowledge. Their reforms aimed to modernize old traditional religious education and teach students modern subjects. Subjects such as science, mathematics, natural sciences, foreign languages, and literature were added to the educational programs, which gave students the opportunity to gain a broader knowledge.

Research problem

The Jadid movement carried out reforms in the field of science, culture and education in accordance with world principles in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, mainly in Central Asia. At the time, the main goal of this movement was to renew society, bring science and education into line with the times. The educational reforms put forward by the Jadids had a great influence on the formation of today's modern education system. Therefore, this article aims to analyze the Jadid reforms in the field of education, assess their impact on changes, and study how these reforms influenced the modern education system.

Literature Review

There are many scientific studies, articles, and books on the Jadid movement, particularly its educational reforms. Several researchers who have analyzed their activities, such as M. Khojaev (2017), Sh. Mukhtorov (2018), and F. N. Karimov (2020), have extensively covered the innovations, language reforms, and pedagogical approaches introduced by the Jadids into the education system. In his study, Khojaev compares the educational successes of the Jadids with traditional religious education and emphasizes that their advanced teaching methods had a great impact on their time. Mukhtorov, on the other hand, evaluates the Jadids' educational reforms primarily as a strategy aimed at developing the Uzbek language and introducing science to the people. Karimov, on the other hand, compares the pedagogical approaches of the Jadids with the methodologies used in the education system today and highlights their innovative aspects.

Analysis and results

The Jadids introduced new pedagogical approaches to the education system. They updated the lessons in traditional madrasas and included modern scientific and applied sciences. They tried to introduce students to logical thinking and modern sciences, not limited to religious knowledge. This has become one of the main principles of today's modern education system. Their teaching methodology was also aimed at providing students with knowledge based on independent thinking and scientific research.

The Jadids paid great attention to increasing the role and importance of the Uzbek language in education. They emphasized the importance of the language in teaching in the Uzbek language, creating educational materials, and conducting scientific research. This idea remains relevant today, since the effectiveness of the education system largely depends on the correct mastery of the language by students.

The pedagogical reforms carried out by the Jadids were very progressive for their time. Their teaching methods were enriched with scientific, practical and experimental aspects and play an important role in shaping modern innovations in today's education system. Nowadays, in modern education, the pedagogical approaches of the Jadids are used as methods for students to think independently, analyze and conduct scientific research.

Pedagogical innovations

The pedagogical methods of the Jadids were different from traditional methods. They tried to teach teachers not only to impart knowledge, but also to train students to think independently, be creative, and adopt a critical approach. The educational methods of the Jadids were aimed at activating students, promoting group work and discussion. This pedagogical approach is considered one of the main principles of the modern education system.

Teacher Training

The Jadids paid great attention to training teachers based on modern pedagogical methods. Their reforms were aimed not only at providing teachers with knowledge, but also at providing students with high moral and intellectual qualities. The Jadids established special pedagogical schools to train teachers based on new methods.

Impact on the modern education system

The Jadids' educational reforms later played an important role in creating the foundations of the Soviet education system. Their innovations in science and pedagogy, scientific thinking, and creative approach play an important role in the education system today. In the current education system, the Jadids' innovations are reflected in the principles of teaching students not only to acquire knowledge, but also to think independently and work in a team.

Results and Discussion

The educational reforms of the Jadids were of great importance in their time. Their work, directing students to science, creativity, and critical thinking, has become the main principles of the modern education system. Today, in the education system, it is precisely on the basis of the pedagogical approaches and curricula of the Jadids that work continues to provide students with the knowledge necessary for their success in the modern world.

Conclusion

The educational reforms of the Jadids were of great importance not only in renewing the education system of that time, but also in the formation of today's modern education system. Their reforms in the field of science, pedagogical methods, and teacher training form the basis of modern approaches to teaching and learning in education today. The contribution of the Jadids to education, the new curricula and methods they created, are also of great importance for today's education system.

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