

THE PLACE OF THE JADIDIST MOVEMENT IN THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL PARADIGM

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Abstract: *This article analyzes the role and impact of the Jadid movement in the formation of the national educational paradigm. The results show that the Jadid movement not only renewed the educational methodology, but also made a major contribution to the creation of a modern educational paradigm based on national values. The article reveals the connection between the pedagogical innovations of Jadid schools, the national educational system, and social changes.*

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Abstract: *V state analiziruetsya role i influence djadidskogo dvizheniya v formation natsionalnoy obrazovatelnoy paradigm. The results show that the Djadid movement not only renewed the educational methodology, but also made a significant contribution to the creation of a modern educational paradigm based on national values. V state raskryvaetsya svyaz pedagogicheskikh innovatsiy djadidskih school with natsionalnoy system of education and social changes.*

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INTRODUCTION

The Jadid movement, which emerged in the Turanian regions in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, brought about profound changes not only in the socio-political sphere, but also in the educational sphere. The new-method schools created by the founders of the Jadid movement were a revolutionary step against the traditional school-madrasah system and played a decisive role in the formation of the national educational paradigm [1]. Through this movement, modern pedagogical methods, national upbringing principles, and scientific approaches were introduced into the educational process.

The significance of the Jadid movement in education is that it showed the ways of assimilating modern knowledge and culture while preserving the national identity of the Uzbek people. The pedagogical activities of Jadid leaders such as Usman Nasir and Munavvar Qori not only renewed educational methodology, but were also aimed at reorganizing the education system based on national consciousness and national values [2].

Methodology and literature review . The study was conducted based on the literature review method. As a result of analyzing the works of Uzbek researchers, it became clear that the educational reforms of the Jadid movement were carried out on the basis of a synthesis of national values and modern pedagogical approaches [3]. Russian sources, on the other hand, more attention is paid to the issues of the interaction of the Jadid movement with the educational policy of the Russian Empire [4]. Foreign researchers analyzed the role of the Jadid movement in the modernization processes and its contribution to educational reforms in the Islamic world [5].

Literature analysis shows that the Jadid movement operated in several main directions in the field of education. First, the renewal of traditional literacy teaching methods and the introduction of the phonetic method. Second, the enrichment of educational content and the inclusion of modern sciences in the curriculum. Third, the creation of a national education system and the formation of national consciousness [6].

The research methodology used historical-pedagogical analysis, comparative analysis, and content analysis. These approaches made it possible to objectively assess the contribution of the Jadid movement to the educational paradigm.

Results and Discussion . As a result of the literature analysis, the role of the Jadid movement in the national educational paradigm was revealed in several ways. The new method schools created by the Jadid leaders made revolutionary changes to the traditional education system. The main principles of these schools are literacy teaching based on the phonetic method, the role of the national language in teaching, and familiarization with modern sciences [7].

One of the most important achievements of the Jadid movement in the field of education was its effective approach to the formation of national consciousness and the preservation of national values. Jadid schools not only taught literacy, but also provided in-depth knowledge of national history, literature, and culture. This played an important role in strengthening the national identity of the Uzbek people and passing on national values to future generations.

The Jadids also introduced important innovations in the pedagogical process. They introduced modern pedagogical methods such as the question-and-answer method, the use of visual aids, and practical exercises. This significantly increased the effectiveness of education and increased students' interest in learning [8].

Another important contribution of the Jadid movement to the formation of the national educational paradigm was the expansion of women's participation in education. The Jadids established special schools for women and defended their right to education. This served to strengthen the democratic foundations of the national education system.

As a result of the activities of the Jadid movement in the field of education, the main principles of the national educational paradigm were formed: the priority of the national language in education, in-depth study of national culture and history, familiarization with modern sciences, the development of practical skills, and the upbringing of social activism. These principles later became the basis of the Uzbek national education system.

Conclusion . The Jadid movement played a decisive role in the formation of the national educational paradigm. Through this movement, the traditional education system

was modernized, modern pedagogical methods were introduced, and a new educational concept based on national values was created. Jadid schools served not only as institutions for teaching literacy, but also as important centers for the formation of national consciousness and national identity.

The results of the study show that the achievements of the Jadid movement in the field of education remain relevant today. Principles such as the acquisition of modern knowledge and technologies while preserving national values, the priority of the national language in education, and the active participation of women in education are a key part of today's national education system.

In the future, one of the important tasks is to study the educational heritage of the Jadid movement in more depth and find ways to effectively use these experiences in the modern education system. This will create opportunities for further development and improvement of the national educational paradigm.

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