



JADIDS AND NATIONAL CULTURE: THE INTERRELATIONSHIP OF EDUCATION AND UPBRINGING

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Abstract: This article analyzes the relationship between the Jadid movement and national culture through educational and upbringing processes. The Jadids tried to modernize the education system through their progressive pedagogical methods and activities aimed at preserving national values. The relationship between national culture and education is important for the worldview and social development of young people. The article examines the impact of Jadid pedagogy on the education system, the role of national culture in education, as well as the contribution of these processes to the upbringing of the younger generation.

Keywords: Jadids, national culture, education system, pedagogy, upbringing, youth, the role of culture

Аннотация: В статье анализируется связь движения джадидов с национальной культурой через образовательные и воспитательные процессы. Джадиды стремились модернизировать систему образования посредством своих прогрессивных педагогических методов и усилий по сохранению национальных ценностей. Взаимосвязь национальной культуры и образования имеет важное значение для мировоззрения и социального развития молодежи. В статье рассматривается влияние джадидской педагогики на систему образования, роль национальной культуры в образовании, а также вклад этих процессов в воспитание подрастающего поколения.

Ключевые слова: джадиды, национальная культура, система образования, педагогика, воспитание, молодежь, роль культуры.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola, jadidlar harakati va milliy madaniyat o'rtasidagi o'zaro bog'liqlikni ta'lim va tarbiya jarayonlari orqali tahlil qiladi. Jadidlar o'zining ilg'or pedagogik uslublari va milliy qadriyatlarni saqlashga qaratilgan faoliyati orqali ta'lim tizimini zamonaviylashtirishga harakat qilgan. Milliy madaniyat va ta'lim o'rtasidagi o'zaro aloqalar, yoshlarning dunyoqarashi va ijtimoiy rivojlanishi uchun ahamiyatlidir. Maqolada jadid pedagogikasining ta'lim tizimiga ta'siri, milliy madaniyatning ta'limdagi roli, shuningdek, bu jarayonlarning yosh avlodning tarbiyasiga qo'shgan hissi ko'rib chiqiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: jadidlar, milliy madaniyat, ta'lim tizimi, pedagogika, tarbiya, yoshlar, madaniyatning roli

Introduction: At the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries, new socio-political processes, national revival movements, and changes in scientific thinking took place in Turkestan and Central Asia. During this period, new scientific trends and cultures developed, and important changes occurred in society. In particular, the Jadid movement played a major role in the formation of the national education system and culture. Jadids, or teachers who promoted

new educational methods, sought to create the foundations of an education system that met the requirements of the time. In this article, we will study the relationship between the Jadid movement and national culture, the role of education and upbringing in the development of society. We will also consider the impact of the Jadid movement on national culture and the importance of the education system in this regard. Jadidism was a new educational system that emerged in Turkestan in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, with the goal of achieving scientific and social development, in contrast to traditional education. The Jadids aimed to revive national culture and achieve progress in science by developing their own educational methods.

The main principles of Jadid education were as follows:

1. Attention to the national language and literature: The Jadids attached great importance to the development of the national language, including Turkish and Uzbek literature. They considered the widespread use of the Uzbek language in education and the rise of national literature to be one of their goals.
2. Teaching new sciences and technologies: The Jadids paid great attention to scientific and technological progress. They promoted the teaching of physics, mathematics, biology and other sciences in their educational systems.
3. Democratic approach: The Jadid education system also attached great importance to the development of social equality. Mutual respect and the use of inclusive education, providing all citizens with equal access to education were among the main principles of the Jadids.

National culture is a system that includes the unique historical, social and cultural characteristics of each people. The Jadid movement created new foundations in the development of national culture. One of the main principles of Jadid education was to elevate national culture and enrich it with new science.

1. Development of literature and art: The Jadid movement ushered in a new stage in Uzbek literature. The Jadids sought to create new forms and genres in national literature. During this period, Uzbek poets and writers, along with protecting national values, also focused on highlighting social problems.
2. Preservation and development of cultural heritage: Jadidism held many events to preserve the national cultural heritage and pass it on to future generations. They paid great attention to the development of national music, fine arts and other cultural elements.
3. Formation of modern culture: Another important aspect of Jadidism is that it sought to connect national culture with modern world culture. Through this, Jadidism, while preserving national values, tried to incorporate modern science and technology into its culture.

The relationship between education and upbringing The relationship between education and upbringing plays an important role in shaping society. The Jadidism movement did not limit the education system only to scientific achievements, but also took into account educational aspects. Education should not only provide knowledge, but also serve the spiritual and moral development of a person. Jadids, deeply understanding the importance of education in changing society, tried to educate national and spiritual values in society.

1. Spiritual education: Jadids saw education not only as a means of acquiring knowledge, but also as a means of spiritual development and moral perfection of a person. They aimed to elevate

people spiritually by studying and paying attention to national culture.

2. Social responsibility: The Jadid education system was aimed at developing social responsibility in society. In this system, not only acquiring knowledge was taught, but also the responsibility of serving one's homeland and developing society was taught.

3. Educational approaches: The process of education in Jadidism differed from traditional forms. With the help of new approaches, education was aimed at renewing society, applying new values and principles. These approaches made it possible to educate young people in accordance with the new needs of society.

Conclusion: The Jadid movement played a major role in the development of national culture and the education system. The Jadids implemented changes through new approaches to education and culture. Education and upbringing were for them not only a means of imparting knowledge, but also a means of spiritual and moral development of a person, and of social and cultural upliftment of society. Through this, the Jadids managed to preserve and develop national culture, connecting it with the modern world. The experiences gained during this period are still important in the further development of education and culture today.

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