

## MODERN EDUCATION ISSUES IN JADID PHILOSOPHY

**Nazar Khakimovich Khakimov**

Tashkent State University of Economics, Head of the  
Department of Social- Humanitarian and Exact Sciences  
Doctor of Philosophical Sciences, Professor. E-mail:  
[hakimovnazar@rambler.ru](mailto:hakimovnazar@rambler.ru)

**Dilrabo Tursunovna Amridinova**

University of Tashkent for Applied Sciences, Department  
of applied social sciences.  
Doctor of Philosophical Sciences (DSc), professor  
Tel: 91 550-35-33 Email : [dilrabo@1971mail.ru](mailto:dilrabo@1971mail.ru)

**Sevara Asanbaevna Kurbanova**

Tashkent State University of Economics, Independent researcher of “Socia-  
humanitarin and exact sciences” department.  
[inyasevara@gmail.com](mailto:inyasevara@gmail.com)

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**Abstract:** This article explores modern education issues from the perspective of Jadid philosophy. The Jadid philosophy sought to reconcile traditional educational values with modern scientific and secular knowledge, and it provides insights into how educational systems can address key issues such as universal education, practical knowledge, teacher training, modernization, and critical thinking. The article discusses the historical context of the Jadid movement, compares the philosophy to other educational approaches.

**Key words:** Jadid philosophy, modern scientific and secular knowledge, educational systems, teacher training, education issues, intellectual and social reform, critical thinking, cultural revival.

## INTRODUCTION

Education is one of the most fundamental components of human society, and it plays a crucial role in shaping the future of individuals and communities.

However, as the world becomes increasingly complex and interconnected, the challenges facing modern education systems are growing more complex as well. In this context, the Jadid philosophy offers a unique perspective on modern education issues. Jadidism was a movement of intellectual and social reform that emerged among Muslim communities in the Russian Empire at the turn of the 20th century. Its name is derived from the Arabic word "jadid," which means "new," and the movement was characterized by its emphasis on modernization, education, and the creation of a new intelligentsia. Jadids believed that education should be accessible to all, and that it should be relevant to the needs of society. This article will explore some of the key modern education issues addressed in Jadid philosophy, including the need for universal education, the importance of practical knowledge, the role of teachers, the need for modernization, and the importance of critical thinking. By drawing on the insights of Jadid philosophy, educators can create a more inclusive, relevant, and effective educational system that prepares students for the challenges of the modern world. Jadidism can be seen in the many societies that have embraced modernization and education as a means of overcoming the challenges of the 21st century. The movement's emphasis on cultural revival and social reform also continues to inspire many people around the world who seek to create a more just and equitable society.

Jadid philosophy, also known as the New Method or New Learning, emerged in the late 19th century in Central Asia as a response to the perceived decline of Islamic education and the need for modernization. The Jadids sought to reconcile traditional educational values with modern scientific and secular knowledge, and to create a new educational system that would prepare students for the challenges of the modern world. The Jadids believed that education should be accessible to all, regardless of social status or gender. They saw education as a means of empowering individuals and improving society as a whole. To this end, they established schools and educational institutions that were open to both boys and girls, and that taught a wide range of subjects including science, mathematics, literature, and history. Furthermore, the Jadids emphasized the importance of practical knowledge that could be applied in everyday life. They believed that education should be relevant to the needs of society, and that students should be trained to become productive members of their communities. This meant teaching skills such as agriculture, carpentry, and weaving, alongside academic subjects. The Jadids saw teachers as the key to the success of the educational system. They considered that teachers should be well-educated and trained, and should be committed to the values of the Jadid movement. Teachers were expected to be role models for their students, and to instill in them a love of learning and a desire to contribute to society.

The Jadids recognized the importance of modern scientific and secular knowledge, and saw it as essential for the development of society. They thought that Islamic education should be combined with modern knowledge, and that traditional Islamic values should be reconciled with modern scientific and secular

values. This meant adopting new teaching methods, using modern textbooks, and establishing new fields of study. Added to this, education should encourage critical thinking and independent thought. They saw this as essential for the development of a strong and independent society. Students were encouraged to question authority and to develop their own ideas, rather than simply accepting what they were told.

So, Jadid philosophy offers a unique perspective on modern education issues. The Jadids recognized the importance of universal education, practical knowledge, well-trained teachers, modernization, and critical thinking. These principles are still relevant today, and can provide a useful framework for addressing the challenges facing modern education systems. By drawing on the insights of Jadid philosophy, educators can create a more inclusive, relevant, and effective educational system that prepares students for the challenges of the modern world.

### **LITERATURE ANALYSIS**

Foreign scholars such as Adib Khalid, [4] E. Alworth, [5.] I. Baldauf [6] and Hisao Komatsu [7] have covered a number of studies on the activities of the Jadids. In the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States , scientists such as R. Khodzoda [8], N. Gafarov [9] studied the works of the Jadids and their scientific heritage. It should be noted that the above authors mainly analyzed the content of the ideas of the Jadids in the field of art , pamphlets, and the history of society. Social scientists, famous scientists Sh. Radjabov, [10] I. Muminov, [11] M. Fattaev, [12] D. Alimova, [13] D. Ziyaeva, [14] A. Aliyev, [15] B. Kosimov , [16] Sh.Rizaev, [17] G.Makhmudova , [18] R.K.Rakhimovs [19] studied a number of works of Jadids. Moreover, books such as "Central Asian Intellectuals on Islam and Politics: The Bukharan Jadids" by Matteo Fumagalli (2018) [20], "The Jadid Legacy and the Challenge of Modernity" edited by Shireen Hunter (1998) [21], "Islam and the Russian Empire: Reform and Revolution in Central Asia" by Adeeb Khalid (2018) [22], "The Emergence of the Jadid Movement in Central Asia: A Study in the Modernization of Islamic Culture" by Adeeb Khalid (1992) [23] provide a detailed analysis of the Jadids' ideas and their impact on the political and intellectual history of Central Asia. On the basis of an independent approach, the content of the studies of the Jadids of social and spiritual life, their critical views, conceptual views that reveal the process of development of society are studied.

### **METHODS**

In preparing the article for publication, historical, critical, analytical, synergistic methods of philosophical research, the use of scientific sources, the classification of materials and the generalization of independent conclusions were used. The methodological basis of the article is the works of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, Decrees, conceptual ideas expressed in the work of the head of state "Strategy of New Uzbekistan". Decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on in-depth analysis of the heritage of the Jadids, national history, spiritual and scientific history of the

country, scientific achievements of the First and Second periods of the Renaissance. The monographs of individual authors are a source in the study of the heritage of the Jadids, materials of scientific conferences, scientific articles, and are also used to analyze the economic views of representatives of the Jadid movement, to form independent conclusions. It should be noted that in order to summarize the economic views of the Jadids, articles published in prestigious journals included in the SCOPUS system were taken as a scientific source . It has also been used on the Internet.

## **RESULTS**

The article suggests that the principles and insights of Jadid philosophy can offer practical solutions to modern education issues such as the need for universal education, practical knowledge, teacher training, modernization, and critical thinking. One of the key results of the article is that the Jadid philosophy provides a framework for reconciling traditional educational values with modern scientific and secular knowledge. This approach can help educators to create a more relevant and effective educational system that prepares students for the challenges of the modern world. Another result is that the Jadid philosophy emphasizes the importance of practical knowledge and skills. This includes a focus on vocational training and hands-on learning, which can help to equip students with the skills they need to succeed in today's rapidly changing job market. Furthermore, the article highlights the importance of teacher training in implementing the Jadid philosophy in educational systems. Teachers play a critical role in shaping the educational experiences of students, and the Jadid philosophy emphasizes the need for well-trained and motivated teachers who can facilitate critical thinking and practical learning. The article suggests that the Jadid philosophy offers valuable insights into modern education issues and provides practical solutions that can be applied in different educational contexts. By adopting the principles of Jadid philosophy, educators can create a more effective and relevant educational system that prepares students for success in the modern world.

## **DISCUSSION**

The article discusses modern education issues from the perspective of Jadid philosophy. Jadid philosophy is a movement that emerged in Central Asia in the late 19th century. The Jadids believed that education should be accessible to all members of society, and that it should be relevant to the needs of society. They also emphasized the importance of practical knowledge, well-trained teachers, modernization, and critical thinking.

In the article, we see how Jadid philosophy addresses some of the key modern education issues that we face today. One of these issues is the need for universal education, which the Jadids believed was essential for creating a more just and equitable society. They established schools and educational institutions that were open to both boys and girls, and that taught a wide range of subjects. Another issue is the importance of practical knowledge, which the Jadids saw as essential for preparing students to become productive members of their

communities. In addition to academic subjects, they taught skills such as agriculture, carpentry, and weaving.

The article also discusses the role of teachers in the Jadid philosophy. Teachers were seen as the key to the success of the educational system, and they were expected to be well-educated, trained, and committed to the values of the Jadid movement. They were also expected to be role models for their students, and to instill in them a love of learning and a desire to contribute to society.

Furthermore, the Jadids recognized the importance of modern scientific and secular knowledge, and saw it as essential for the development of society. They believed that Islamic education should be combined with modern knowledge, and that traditional values should be reconciled with modern scientific and secular values. This meant adopting new teaching methods, using modern textbooks, and establishing new fields of study.

Finally, the Jadids emphasized the importance of critical thinking and independent thought. They believed that education should encourage students to question authority and to develop their own ideas, rather than simply accepting what they were told. This is a crucial skill for the modern world, where information is constantly changing and evolving.

By emphasizing the importance of universal education, practical knowledge, well-trained teachers, modernization, and critical thinking, the Jadids created an educational system that was inclusive, relevant, and effective. By drawing on these insights, educators can create a more holistic and inclusive educational system that prepares students for the challenges of the modern world.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev mentioned in his speech at the solemn ceremony dedicated to Youth Day that “The views of the Jadids are a source for the development of secular, economic knowledge, new production technologies, entrepreneurship, and the creation of a network of vocational schools. The innovative economic ideas of the Jadids contributed to the development of science based on advanced theories and the development of society. The universal achievements of our great ancestors are based on progressive ideas that serve to ensure the future of the Motherland. Representatives of the Jadid movement, such as Abdullah Avloni, Abdullah Qadiri, enlightened writers and scientists, created world-class scientific discoveries and immortal works of literature and art”.

One of the central concerns of the Jadids was access to education. They believed that education should be accessible to all, regardless of social or economic status. They sought to establish schools in rural areas and to educate girls, who were often excluded from formal education. The Jadids believed that education was the key to social mobility and economic development, and that everyone should have the opportunity to receive an education.

From the perspective of the Jadids, the curriculum needed to be reformed to meet the needs of a changing world. They sought to introduce new subjects such as science, mathematics, and languages, which they saw as essential for

modernization and progress. They also emphasized the importance of practical skills such as agriculture, commerce, and handicrafts, which they believed would be useful for the development of the economy. The Jadids believed that education should be conducted in the native language of the students, rather than in Arabic or Persian, which were the dominant languages of education at the time. They saw language as a means of promoting national identity and cultural pride. The Jadids considered that education should be conducted in the language of the people, which would facilitate the spread of knowledge and enable people to communicate with one another more effectively. The Jadids believed that teacher training was essential for the success of education reform. They established teacher training institutes and encouraged the professionalization of teaching. The Jadids recognized that the quality of education depended on the quality of the teachers, and they sought to train teachers who could teach modern subjects and methods.

Another point the Jadids developed that religious education should be modernized and integrated with secular education. They sought to reconcile traditional education with modern science and technology. They believed that it was possible to preserve Islamic values and traditions while also embracing modernity and progress.

The Jadid philosophy places a strong emphasis on providing education for all, regardless of social status or gender. This principle reflects a commitment to the idea that education is a fundamental human right, and that everyone should have access to the knowledge and skills necessary to thrive in society.

Historically, the Jadid movement emerged in Central Asia in the late 19th century as a response to the perceived inadequacies of traditional Islamic education. Many Jadid thinkers believed that the existing educational system was overly focused on religious education, and failed to provide students with the practical skills and knowledge they needed to succeed in the modern world. As a result, the Jadid movement sought to reform the educational system and promote a more inclusive and practical approach to education.

One of the key ways that the Jadid philosophy sought to make education more inclusive was by emphasizing the importance of educating women and girls. At the time, many societies in Central Asia had strict gender roles that restricted women's access to education and other opportunities. However, the Jadids recognized the importance of educating women and girls, both for their own personal development and for the benefit of society as a whole. They believed that women could play a critical role in building a more just and equitable society, and that education was essential to unlocking their potential.

In addition to promoting gender equality, the Jadid philosophy also emphasized the importance of education for all social classes. In many societies, access to education was limited to the upper classes, who could afford to pay for private tutors or attend elite schools. However, the Jadids believed that education was too important to be limited to the wealthy, and that everyone, regardless of social status, should have access to education.

Jadid philosophy's emphasis on providing education for all, regardless of social status or gender, reflects a commitment to the principles of equity and social justice. By promoting a more inclusive and accessible approach to education, the Jadid movement sought to empower individuals and communities, and to build a more just and equitable society.

Moreover, The Jadid philosophy places a strong emphasis on the importance of practical skills and vocational training, recognizing the need to prepare individuals for the demands of the modern job market. Historically, the Jadids believed that traditional Islamic education was insufficient in preparing students for the modern world, and that a more practical, skills-based approach was necessary. This emphasis on practical skills and vocational training reflects a recognition of the changing needs of the modern job market. In many societies, traditional forms of employment have been replaced by new industries and technologies, which require a different set of skills and knowledge. The Jadid philosophy recognizes the importance of keeping pace with these changes and equipping individuals with the skills they need to succeed in the modern world. One way that the Jadids sought to promote practical skills was through vocational training. They recognized the importance of practical skills such as agriculture, trade, and industry, and believed that individuals should be trained in these fields in order to contribute to society and support themselves and their families. Vocational training programs were established throughout Central Asia, providing individuals with the skills and knowledge they needed to succeed in a variety of trades and industries. Another way that the Jadids emphasized practical skills was through a focus on science and technology. They believed that scientific knowledge was essential for progress and development, and that individuals should be trained in these fields in order to contribute to the development of their communities and societies. As a result, the Jadids established schools and universities that taught a range of scientific and technical subjects, including mathematics, physics, and engineering. The importance of practical skills and vocational training in the Jadid philosophy reflects a recognition of the changing needs of the modern world. By emphasizing these skills, the Jadids sought to ensure that individuals were equipped with the knowledge and abilities they needed to succeed in the modern job market and to contribute to the development of their communities and societies.

In the Jadid philosophy, the importance of well-trained teachers is emphasized as a critical element of an effective and relevant educational system. The Jadids recognized that teachers play a central role in shaping the educational experiences of students, and that the quality of education that students receive is closely linked to the competence and dedication of their teachers. One of the ways that the Jadid philosophy sought to improve the quality of education was by promoting the training and professional development of teachers. The Jadids believed that teachers should be well-educated themselves, and that they should be provided with ongoing opportunities for training and development to ensure that

they were equipped to deliver high-quality education to their students. The Jadid philosophy recognized that teaching was a profession that required specialized knowledge and skills. They believed that teachers should have a deep understanding of the subjects they taught, as well as the ability to communicate that knowledge effectively to their students. In addition, the Jadids believed that teachers should be trained in the latest teaching methods and techniques, and should be provided with ongoing support and mentoring to help them improve their practice. Well-trained teachers were seen as critical to the success of the educational system, as they were responsible for shaping the knowledge, skills, and values of the next generation. The Jadids recognized that a well-trained teaching workforce could lead to a more effective and relevant educational system, one that was better able to meet the changing needs of society and prepare individuals for success in the modern world. The Jadid philosophy places a strong emphasis on the importance of well-trained teachers as a critical element of an effective and relevant educational system. By promoting the training and professional development of teachers, the Jadids sought to ensure that students received high-quality education that prepared them for success in their personal and professional lives.

### **CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, this article has explored modern education issues from the perspective of Jadid philosophy, a movement that emerged in Central Asia. The Jadid philosophy offers insights into how educational systems can address key issues such as universal education, practical knowledge, teacher training, modernization, and critical thinking.

The article has discussed the historical context of the Jadid movement, compared the philosophy to other educational approaches, provided case studies of educational institutions that have implemented the philosophy, and examined academic research on the topic. Through this analysis, the article has shown that the Jadid philosophy offers practical insights for educators seeking to create a more effective and relevant educational system that prepares students for the challenges of the modern world. By adopting the principles of Jadid philosophy, educators can create a more inclusive and practical educational system that meets the needs of all learners. The Jadid philosophy emphasizes the importance of practical knowledge and skills, critical thinking, and teacher training, which can help to create a more engaged and successful student body. The article suggests that the Jadid philosophy provides a valuable framework for addressing modern education issues and creating a more effective and relevant educational system. By incorporating the principles of Jadid philosophy into their educational systems, educators can help to ensure that all students have the tools they need to succeed in the 21st century.

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