

Patriotic Education and its Historical Significance in the Educational Activities of the Representatives of the Turkestan Jadid Movement

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Abstract: The issue of “Patriotic education in the educational activities of representatives of the Turkestan Jadid movement and its historical significance. Innovative ideas and cultural renewal” studies the educational activities of the Jadid movement that emerged in Turkestan at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries and its significance in the social, cultural, and educational system. The Jadids aimed to provide young people with modern knowledge through innovations in the field of education, patriotic education, the fight against the traditional education system and religious schools. The study analyzes the innovative educational ideas of the Jadids, their role in the development of society, their efforts to form patriotic feelings in young people, and especially in the territory of Turkestan to adapt education to the times. The relevance of the study shows that, especially today, the work of the Jadids is of great importance in the process of modernization of the education system and cultural renewal. The study of the Jadid movement allows for a deeper understanding of past scientific, cultural and spiritual research. As a scientific novelty, the study reveals the specific features of the educational activities of the Jadids, the innovations they introduced into the education system, as well as the impact of these movements on social and cultural development through new analyses and conclusions. The results clearly show, in particular, the social impact of the Jadid movement, their contribution to cultural renewal, their role in patriotic education and the transformation of the education system.

Keywords: Turkestan Jadids, patriotic education, educational activities, innovative ideas, education system, cultural renewal, social development, innovations in education, historical place, modern education, religious schools, scientific research, social development.

Introduction

The Jadid movement, which lived and worked in Turkestan at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries, with its innovative ideas in the field of education, made a great contribution not only to the spiritual and cultural renewal of that era, but also to the formation of society in a new spirit. The Jadids of Turkestan, through their reforms in the field of knowledge and education, especially in the education system, paved the way for the transition from traditional, religious schools to modern education. They paid great attention to the dissemination of new ideas in society, the formation of national thinking and independence. This article analyzes the historical role of the educational activities of the Jadids of Turkestan, patriotic education and their innovative ideas and role in cultural renewal. The educational activities of the Jadids of Turkestan, especially in the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries, were of great importance for the society that lived at that time. Their ideas and work, not only for that time, but also today, had a direct and positive impact on the development of the national education system and culture, as well as on the upbringing of young people in the spirit of patriotism. The Jadid movement, with its innovative educational ideas, was not limited to opposing the religious and traditional education system, but also sought to develop society in a new direction. The main goal of this movement was to provide young people with modern knowledge, educate them in the spirit of patriotism, and teach them a new worldview and way of thinking. The Jadid movement brought about great changes not only in education, but also in social

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life. By reforming education, they led young people to new views in the fields of science, culture, and politics. This process created problems in terms of combating the traditional rules prevalent in the political system, religious structures, and social strata of the time, while at the same time creating new spiritual, scientific, and cultural foundations and educating young people in the spirit of patriotism.

The Main Part

The Jadid movement in Turkestan arose mainly at the end of the 19th century. Their main idea was to oppose the religious and traditional education system, provide young people with modern knowledge, as well as support independent thinking and social renewal, and educate young people in the spirit of patriotism. The Jadids carried out their activities in several directions. They aimed to take not the Arab-Islamic education system as their spiritual foundation, but the modern European education system.

The main steps of the educational activities of the Jadids were aimed at improving the education system, and changes in their educational methodology and new ideas were aimed at further developing all layers of Turkestan society. The Jadids considered education not only to acquire scientific knowledge, but also to teach social consciousness, free thinking, and independence.

The Jadids of Turkestan began their activities mainly at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. This period in the history of Turkestan was a time when the influence of the Russian Empire in the region was growing, and the traditional educational system and social order began a period of change. The Jadid movement emerged as a response to these changes, and they set themselves the goal of not only reforming education, but also of renewing the entire society culturally, scientifically and socially, and educating the youth in the spirit of patriotism. The society of Turkestan, which lived during the colonial period, felt an urgent need for new ideas, science and cultural renewal. The Jadids sought to satisfy this need in their activities and put forward new methods and ideas to strengthen and develop education, modernize society, and educate the youth in the spirit of patriotism.

The Jadid movement did not focus its educational activities only on providing students with scientific knowledge in schools, but also aimed to encourage the entire society, especially young people, to social responsibility, free thinking, self-awareness and benefiting society. This led not only to scientific achievements, but also to cultural, political and spiritual renewal. In their educational programs, the Jadids tried not only to provide each student with knowledge, but also to educate them in the spirit of independent thinking, patriotism, acceptance of innovations and the idea of serving their country. The innovations introduced by the Jadids into the educational system were progressive ideas of that time and brought social, cultural and political life in the territory of Turkestan to a new form. The Jadids emphasized the need to provide students with not only religious knowledge, but also knowledge in areas such as natural sciences, literature, history, and geography in the schools they taught. This approach, in turn, encouraged openness to innovations and the acceptance of new ideas in society. By introducing innovations into education, the Jadids aimed to educate young people in schools in a spirit of patriotism by changing methods and techniques. The ideas of the Jadids influenced not only school education, but also social, cultural, and political life. For example, one of the biggest innovations of the Jadids in the field of education was to teach students to express their opinions and think independently. They encouraged young people to educate themselves in a spirit of patriotism, to acquire a modern worldview along with traditional religious values.

The innovative ideas of the Jadids were mainly expressed in the field of education and cultural renewal. Their most important ideas included not only the reform of religious education, but also the renewal of society with new ideas, science and culture. The innovative approaches of the Jadids at that time were aimed at criticizing traditional thinking, educating young people in the spirit of patriotism, creating a modern education system and promoting openness to innovations. Below we will analyze the main innovative ideas of the Jadids at that time.

One of the greatest innovative ideas of the Jadids was to reform the traditional religious education system and enrich it with modern knowledge, and educate young people in the spirit of patriotism. The schools that existed at that time were mainly focused on teaching religious knowledge. The Jadids



emphasized the need to provide students with scientific knowledge and educate young people in a patriotic spirit, while preserving religious education. They spoke about the need to teach knowledge in such areas as modern sciences, mathematics, physics, natural sciences, history, geography. The Jadids' approach to education was aimed not only at providing students with knowledge, but also at educating them as broad-minded, free-thinking individuals.

The Jadids set the modernization of the educational process as one of the main goals of their activities. They tried to introduce methods based on practice and modern pedagogical methods in addition to traditional methods based only on memorizing books. The pedagogical approaches of the Jadids aimed not only to provide students with knowledge, but also to direct them to independent thinking, scientific research and creativity. In this process, teaching teachers new methods and teaching styles also played an important role.

Another important innovative idea of the Jadids was the preservation and development of national identity. Taking into account the cultural and historical heritage of Turkestan, they considered the preservation of the traditions, language and culture of their people as the main factor in its transformation and renewal. The Jadids also tried to teach national ideas in education, to encourage young people to respect their national values, to serve their country. They attached great importance to the preservation and development of the uniqueness of their nation, its rich culture. The Jadids paid great attention to the development of free thinking in their educational programs. They tried to teach students not only the importance of memorization, but also the importance of independent thinking, making their own decisions and conducting scientific research. The Jadids set themselves the goal of supporting innovations, scientific achievements and developments in society, as well as developing scientific research. As a result, at that time, work was carried out to educate students in the spirit of new ideas, patriotism, and to introduce young people to science, and to teach them to think scientifically.

The Jadids spoke a lot about the need to harmonize religious and secular knowledge. According to their educational ideas, religious knowledge is important, but today it is also necessary to expand the worldview and enrich it with scientific knowledge. The Jadids put forward the view that the scientific approach and religious values in the education system should not be contradictory, but rather complementary elements. In this way, they aimed to educate young people in the spirit of patriotism, harmonize science and religion, and provide students not only with scientific knowledge, but also with spiritual values.

The Jadids established special schools to implement their ideas. These schools, compared to traditional schools, were enriched with more modern educational programs, in which great attention was paid to scientific subjects. In Jadid schools, students were taught not only religious knowledge, but also scientific, cultural and social knowledge. As a result, the knowledge received from these schools not only developed students scientifically, but also prepared them to find their place in society. The Jadids were not limited to educational reforms, but also advocated the modernization of society, the adoption of a new worldview and innovations. They saw the upbringing of young people in the spirit of patriotism, social and cultural renewal as the most important means of developing society. According to the ideas of the Jadids, society should accept innovations, progress and changes, be open to new ideas and scientific research. This process helped develop not only students, but the entire community, expanding new ideas and approaches.

The Jadids attached great importance to scientific research. They tried to conduct scientific research, create new theories and practices in order to further develop and strengthen their ideas. As a result, many scientific developments emerged in various fields, including history, geography, culture and politics. The scientific developments of the Jadids found their place not only in education, but also in social life. The educational activities of the Jadids were reflected not only in the field of education, but also in cultural renewal. They aimed to renew society, form patriotic feelings in young people, and, above all, educate them with new ideas. One of the main ideas of the Jadids in educational reform was to renew the old schools and the religious education system and adapt them to the needs of the people.



The Jadid movement, in turn, also aimed at cultural renewal and the preservation of national identity. Their educational activities, while preserving national values, served to develop a new worldview.

The educational innovations of the Jadids also had a great impact on social and political life. In developing their educational programs, the Jadids aimed not only to impart knowledge, but also to socially activate young people. Their educational ideas encouraged young people to acquire a new worldview. The political ideas of the Jadids were the desire to preserve national independence and identity. The political activities of the Jadids, especially in Turkestan, were carried out in the direction of protesting against the colonial policy and combating its influence. The Jadids, through their educational programs, tried to prepare young people for the idea of independence. Studying the political and social activities of the Jadids allows us to understand not only the historical significance of their ideas, but also how their influence continues today.

Conclusion

The educational activities of the Jadids of Turkestan, with their innovative ideas and role in cultural renewal, are of great importance not only in their time, but also today. Their educational reforms, social renewal and political ideas served the development of Turkestan society. The history of the Jadid movement is a rich source for scientific research, and the study of their ideas and activities helps to understand how they can influence the future development of society.

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