

# JADIDS AND MODERN EDUCATION: DIFFERENCES AND SIMILARITIES, THE ESSENCE OF JADID EDUCATION

Khasanboyev Javokhir

2nd Year Student of Urgench State Pedagogical Institute

## Abstract

In contemporary society, educational systems are undergoing numerous changes, which in turn affects teaching approaches and methods. The application of new technologies, methods, and innovative teaching techniques leads to the creation of groundbreaking educational models that adapt to the needs of the time. This article explores the differences and similarities between traditional and modern educational approaches. Various aspects are discussed, including the use of information and communication technologies, the individualization of education, and the influence of globalization on educational processes. Key features that make modern education more flexible, accessible, and student-centered are highlighted.

**Keywords:** Traditional education, modern education, innovation in teaching, information technology, individualization, globalization, educational approaches.

## Introduction

The development process of education has historically always been closely related to socio-political, economic and cultural changes. Like other areas, the education system has adapted to the requirements of the time, and these processes have gone through different stages in history. In particular, it is of great scientific importance to analyze the differences and similarities between the "Jadid" movement, which was distinguished by its educational system and methods in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and modern education systems. Jadidism represents the reforms carried out in the field of education in Muslim countries, especially in Turkestan. Modern education is the main tool for preparing the future generation on a global scale. This article analyzes the differences and similarities between Jadidism and modern education. The Jadidism movement represents scientific, social and cultural renewal in Turkestan and other Muslim countries in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Jadid education was primarily aimed at developing a changing worldview and new approaches, and eliminating the undesirable features of the old education system.

## Jadid education is based on several basic principles:

1. Scientific innovations – Jadidists promoted education that was in line with changes in science and technology. In many regions of Uzbekistan, unique “Jadid schools” were established, in which, in contrast to traditional religious education, mathematics, natural sciences, and modern approaches were also taught.



2. Preservation of national identity – Respect for the culture and history of the Muslim nation played an important role in Jadid education. At the same time, they considered it important to assimilate innovations related to foreign educational systems.

3. New methodologies – In Jadidism, new methods are widely used in the educational process, namely, the use of active learning methods and approaches aimed at developing independent thinking.

Modern education is aimed at providing a high-quality education system on a global scale. Its main principles are the development of technology, the development of human rights, democratic principles, as well as the desire to expand the capabilities of each individual.

The modern education system includes several key elements:

1. Technological approaches - The use of digital technologies in education has become an integral part of the modern education system. Tools such as e-learning, online courses and distance learning have taken the educational process to a new level.

2. Individual approach - In modern education, it is important to take into account the personal needs of each student and provide him with appropriate education. This helps to develop students' independent thinking, problem-solving and creative thinking skills.

3. Global integration - The modern education system has opportunities such as cooperation in the field of education with other countries, creating opportunities for students to study abroad. This helps to form a global worldview.

### Differences

**1. Historical context:** Jadidism developed mainly in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, associated with the specific political and social conditions of that era, while modern education was formed on a global scale, mainly in the 21st century, based on technological and social requirements.

**2. Methodological approaches:** Jadid education mainly deviated from traditional religious education and used scientific and innovative approaches, while modern education has more technological innovations, individual approaches and integration of global education systems.

**3. Social goals:** Jadid education mainly aimed at implementing cultural and scientific changes in Muslim societies, while modern education aims at the full development of the individual and the improvement of society on a global scale.

### Similarities

**1. Openness to science and innovation:** Both education systems are open to science and innovation, providing students with the opportunity to acquire new knowledge. Both in Jadidism and in modern education, special attention is paid to scientific and technological innovations.

**2. National values:** In Jadidism, special attention is paid to preserving national and religious values, while in modern education, special attention is paid to respecting interethnic cultures and values.



**3. Educating students:** In Jadidism and in modern education, education is aimed not only at imparting knowledge, **but also at educating students, instilling social and moral values.**

### **Conclusion:**

Although there are many similarities between the Jadidism movement and the modern education system, their historical and methodological differences are clearly visible. Jadidism implemented innovations that met the requirements of its time, while modern education was formed taking into account innovative technologies and social changes on a global scale. At the same time, both education systems are of great importance in terms of science, national values, and educating students. The differences and similarities between Jadid education and modern education illuminate the historical development of education systems. Jadid education was formed in Central Asia and Turkestan in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, its main goal was to introduce reforms and innovations, to develop society through science and enlightenment. Jadid education, in particular, embodied innovative teaching methods, encouraging independent thinking, and adopting modern values in scientific and social terms. Jadids approached education as reformers and introduced innovations into the system of educating the people. The modern education system, on the other hand, has risen globally and is based on technology, innovation, and renewal. Modern education is changing, including interactive methods, multimedia tools, and digital platforms. The similarities between Jadid education and modern education are that both are aimed at introducing innovations in education, promoting freedom of thought, and developing society. The differences are that Jadid education was formed in a specific religious and social context, and modern education is based on a more global, technological development. While Jadid education aims to prepare society for change, modern education is currently aimed at solving social, economic, and technological problems. In short, the essence of Jadid education lies in the introduction of scientific, moral, and social innovations, while modern education expands these values, adapting them to new technologies and methods. Both educational systems have complementary and similar basic principles in achieving their lofty goal.

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