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PEDAGOGICAL-PHILOSOPHICAL VIEWS OF JADIDISM AND THEIR ROLE IN NATIONAL REVIVAL

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Abstract

This article analyzes the pedagogical and philosophical views of the Jadid movement and highlights their role in the process of national awakening. Jadid reforms in the field of education, new method schools, ideas about personal development, and the philosophy of national awakening are separately studied. The services of Jadids in awakening the public consciousness through the national press, literature, and enlightenment are also highlighted. The article analyzes the importance of the Jadid heritage in the formation of the current education system and the national idea on a scientific basis.

Keywords: Jadidism, pedagogical views, philosophical heritage, new method schools, national awakening, enlightenment, education, Abdulla Avloni, Mahmudkhoj Behbudi, Fitrat.

At the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries, the Jadid movement emerged as a major historical event in the socio-political life of Turkestan. The main goal of this movement was to enlighten the people, to liberate the nation from ignorance, to promote progressive ideas, and to achieve national awakening. The Jadids sought to prepare the people for the development of a new era not only with their literary and political, but also with their pedagogical and philosophical views.

Pedagogical views of the Jadids

For the Jadids, the issue of education was considered the most important factor in national revival. The following occupy a special place in their pedagogical views:

1. New-style schools - Jadids such as Mahmudkhodja Behbudiy, Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhanov, Abdulla Avloniy reformed old-style madrasahs and established



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new-style schools. These schools taught secular sciences, mathematics, geography, history, and biology.

2. Harmony of nationalism and modernity - The Jadids aimed to preserve the traditions, values, language, and culture of the people in the educational process, while introducing advanced European and Eastern experiences.
3. Personal education - Abdulla Avloniy's work "Turkish Rose or Morality" put forward the ideas of personal perfection, spiritual purity, and patriotism. For the Jadids, education was not only a means of imparting knowledge, but also a means of educating a person as a complete person.

Philosophical views of the Jadids

The philosophical heritage of the Jadids was mainly based on the ideas of awakening the nation, social justice and enlightenment. Their views are reflected in the following:

1. Philosophy of national awakening - According to the Jadids, the freedom and development of the people is achieved through knowledge, science and enlightenment. Jadids such as Fitrat, Chulpan, Behbudiy emphasized in their works the need to educate the people in the spirit of national pride, independence and freedom.
2. Harmony of society and the individual - In the views of the Jadids, the development of society depends on the enlightenment and consciousness of individuals, and the perfection of the individual serves the rise of society.
3. A new look at the experiences of the East and the West - The Jadids advocated taking only scientific and technical achievements from Western culture, and developing the moral and spiritual heritage of the East.

Role in National Awakening

The Jadid movement, through its pedagogical and philosophical views, made a great contribution to the process of national awakening among the peoples of Turkestan.

In particular:

- The literacy level was increased through New Method schools.
- The ideas of national independence and freedom were formed in the minds of the people through the national press (newspapers such as Taraqiy, Hurriyat, and Oyna).



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- Social problems were raised through literature, theater, and journalism, and the nation was called upon to awaken.
- The ideas of the Jadids later played an important role in the formation of the ideology of independence of Uzbekistan.

A great Jadid enlightener, Fitrat tried to use all means to help the people understand their national identity during his activities. He called on his compatriots to be enlightened and to understand their national identity not only through his works, but also through his activities. There is information that during his time as the Minister of Education of the Bukhara People's Republic, Abdurauf Fitrat took students who were being sent to study in Germany to Samarkand in 1922-1923 and made them swear before the sagan of Amir Temur not to forget the Motherland, bring knowledge to the country and enlighten its people.

Our great ancestors, like Abdurauf Fitrat, loved the Motherland very much, valued it and protected it. Both in the distant past and in the recent past, they devoted their entire lives to the freedom of the Motherland, the prosperity of the nation, and the well-being of our people, leaving an indelible mark in the hearts of generations with their courage and sacrifice. Therefore, it should become the duty and sacred duty of everyone, especially the youth, who are the future of our country, to honor and respect the great ancestors who have passed through the history of our people, and to live by learning from their work.

We are witnesses of the fact that the pursuit of science and spirituality has never stopped in our country, and the enlightening efforts of the great figures of our people have been clearly manifested even in the most difficult and complex times. In a similar difficult socio-political situation, the Bukhara Jadid movement also emerged, and prominent representatives of this movement - Abduvohid Burkhanov, Usmon Khoja, Abdurauf Fitrat, Mirkomil Burkhanov, Fayzulla Khojaev, Sadriddin Ayniy, Fazlitdin Makshum, Abdurahim Yusuf - raised the ideas of enlightenment and made a great contribution not only to enlightening the people, but also to forming the ideas of independence.

On the basis of these innovations, the role of representatives of the Bukhara Jadid movement in the efforts for national awakening and national independence became significant. They were among the first to realize that the people must be free for the



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nation to progress, and they worked to awaken the national consciousness of our people.

As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev emphasized in his Address to the Oliy Majlis: "...we must deeply study the Jadid movement, the legacy of our enlightened ancestors. The more we study this spiritual treasure, the more we will find the right answers to many questions that concern us today. The more actively we promote this invaluable wealth, the more our people, especially our youth, will understand the value of today's peaceful and free life." It is clear from these thoughts of the President that today, a deep study of the rich scientific and creative heritage of great statesmen, their transformation into the spiritual, educational, political and legal property of our people, their research undoubtedly serves the greatest idea - from national revival to national upliftment.

As President Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted, today it is necessary to deeply study the rich heritage of our great ancestors, instill it in the hearts of young people, understand national identity, and consider it an important factor in raising a harmonious generation. The life and work of figures like Fitrat is an incomparable spiritual wealth, a school of example, and a source of national pride for our people. Their works and activities give us spirit, strength, and inspiration on the path of today's development, independence, and national advancement.

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