


Pedagogical-psychological basis of using the approaches to education of new enlightenmentalists

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Abstract: This article studies the views of the Jadid Enlightenment on education and the pedagogical and psychological foundations of their use. The study analyzes the innovative approaches of the Jadid Enlightenment to education, their impact on modern educational processes and their relevance. Also, the importance of methodological approaches in the effective organization of the educational process and the comprehensive development of students based on the ideas of the Jadids is revealed. The article presents theoretical and practical proposals and recommendations for solving these issues.

Keywords: Jadid Enlightenment, education, pedagogical foundations, psychological approach, modern education, innovative methods, educational process, methodological approach.

Introduction: Education and upbringing are the basis of the development of society. Each nation educates the future generation with its spiritual wealth, cultural heritage and historical values. The role of the Jadid enlighteners in the spiritual development of the Uzbek people is incomparable. In their time, the Jadids not only sought to reform the education system, but also served to awaken society through a modern worldview, innovative approaches, and enlightening ideas. Today, globalization processes place the responsibility of preserving our national values and correctly conveying them to the new generation. From this point of view, the work carried out by the Jadids in the field of education, the scientific and practical ideas they put forward serve as a solid foundation for the modern education system. Because the Jadids saw education not only as a means of acquiring knowledge, but also as a factor in ensuring the spiritual and moral development of a person. The views of the Jadid enlighteners on education are relevant not only for their time, but also for today. This article examines the possibilities of their effective use in the modern educational process by studying their pedagogical views. Our goal is to deeply analyze historical experience and combine it with the requirements of the present time. This is an important step towards making the educational process more effective and

meaningful.

METHODOLOGY

The success of any scientific research depends on the correct choice of the methodology underlying it. The study of the views of the Jadid enlighteners in the field of education requires a complex and multifaceted approach in content. This study used a number of methods to study the significance of the Jadid teachings in the modern educational process.

First, through the historical-comparative method, the Jadid views on education were compared with other pedagogical trends in historical conditions. This approach allowed for a deeper understanding of the impact of the Jadids on the socio-cultural environment of their time. In particular, the advantages of "usuli jadid" schools over other traditional educational systems were analyzed.

Secondly, using the content analysis method, scientific and journalistic works written by Jadids, the main ideas and views in their lectures were studied. This approach made it possible to compare Jadids' ideas on education with today's modern educational concepts.

Thirdly, the methods of theoretical synthesis and generalization played an important role in formulating the main ideas of the study. In order to effectively use the pedagogical approaches of Jadids, it was necessary

to combine their historical and national characteristics with the needs of modern education. Therefore, in this study, the innovative views of Jadids on education were reviewed on the basis of modern pedagogical and psychological theories.

The selection of methodological approaches was also based on the principles of interdisciplinary analysis. This approach made it possible to consider the pedagogical views of the Jadids not only in one direction, but also from the point of view of history, culture, psychology and pedagogy. Such a comprehensive approach increased the scientific validity and practical significance of the study.

In conclusion, the methodological foundations chosen in this study made it possible not only to study the views of the Jadid enlighteners on education, but also to adapt them to the modern education system. This allowed us to determine the contribution of historical experience to the current educational process.

Literature analysis (review)

In the process of studying the views of the Jadid enlighteners in the field of education, the analysis of existing scientific and literary sources is of great importance. The literature base of this study was formed, first of all, on the basis of the works left by the Jadids, their contemporaries and scientific research of later scientists.

The works of the Jadids contain valuable ideas about modern principles of education. For example, the articles of Ismail Gasprinsky distributed through the newspaper "Tarjimon"[7] and the works of such Jadids as Mahmudkhodja Behbudiy[10], Abdulla Avloniy[1], Fitrat[5] are important sources for a scientific and analytical approach. Their works clearly illustrate the place of "usuli jadid" schools in the educational process, the specific aspects of curricula and teaching methods.

The pedagogical approaches of the Jadids have been studied in depth in scientific works written by scientists of the later period. In particular, the works of researchers such as S. Ayni[12], A. Temurkhon[3], G. A'zamov[6] shed light on the importance of the Jadid movement in education. These sources contain many analytical comments on the work of the Jadids in awakening the national spirit, assimilating modern knowledge, and reforming the education system.

Foreign studies also play an important role in the analysis of the literature. For example, studies of Central Asian Jadidism by European and Russian scholars, especially the works of scholars such as A. Bennigsen[2] and E. Carrère d'Encausse[4], help to consider the Jadid movement in an international

context. Also, "Y. Breugel's work "Historical and Cultural Developments in Central Asia: Jadid Contributions", published in 2003, is an important study in illuminating the history of Central Asia, in particular, the contribution of the Jadid movement to cultural and social development"[8; 7]. These works allow for a broader study of the Jadids' efforts aimed at modernity.

Also, current modern research on the reform of the educational process plays an important role in reassessing the ideas put forward by the Jadids. The views of the Jadids serve as a valuable basis for developing methodologies and techniques that meet the current needs of the national education system. The analysis revealed that the Jadids sought to create a harmonious form of education based on national and modernity in their time. This approach has not lost its relevance today, but rather serves as a solid foundation in the development of the educational process. Therefore, the existing literature provides important scientific foundations for integrating the pedagogical and educational views of the Jadids with the modern education system.

DISCUSSION

The views of the Jadid enlighteners on education are worth studying as a huge source that enriches today's educational process. Their educational reforms were not only revolutionary for their time, but also paved the way for modern pedagogical approaches. As this study has shown, the Jadids' views include many pedagogical and psychological principles that can be applied in the modern education system.

"Many scientific works and literature have been created about the Jadid movement and the "Usuli Jadid" schools in Turkestan, each of which offers a separate approach to highlighting the social and cultural impact of these schools. Many researchers have assessed the Jadid movement as an important stage of the national revival and have shown that it is connected with the enlightened ideas of the peoples of Turkestan" [9; 148]. During the discussion, it was especially emphasized that the Jadids sought to reform education in a systematic and methodical way through the "usuli jadid" schools. Their approach was aimed, first of all, at awakening the national spirit and mastering modern knowledge. For example, the principles of education expressed in the work of Mahmudkhoy Behbudi "Risalay usuli jadid" are aimed at increasing the activity of students and developing their ability to think independently. Today, there is an opportunity to combine these principles with interactive teaching methods.

The views of the Jadids placed special emphasis on the

issue of education. The ideas in Abdulla Avloni's work "Turkish Rose or Morality" show the importance of education for ensuring the spiritual perfection of society. Nowadays, it is being discovered that by combining these principles with modern psychological approaches, it is possible to form not only the ability to learn, but also social responsibility in students.

During the study, it can be understood that the innovative views of the Jadids were embodied in their desire to maintain a balance between national and modernity. This aspect is very important for ensuring the stability of the national education system in today's era of globalization. However, in order to apply these ideas in practice, it is evident that a deep analytical approach, experimentally tested methodologies and innovative technologies are needed in pedagogical activities. Another important conclusion during the discussions was that the pedagogical ideas of the Jadids are aimed not only at acquiring knowledge in students, but also at forming free expression of their thoughts and critical thinking. This is an important factor in developing 21st century skills, including problem-solving, creative thinking, and communication skills.

Thus, studying the educational views of the Jadid Enlightenment and adapting them to modern requirements can be one of the main factors in further developing the educational process in our society. Their ideas serve to lead the future generation to comprehensive perfection by combining national and universal values.

CONCLUSION

Education and upbringing are the main foundations for the development and progress of any society. The role of the Jadid Enlightenment in the cultural and scientific heritage of the Uzbek people is incomparable. They paved the way for the spiritual awakening and cultural development of the people by reforming education in their time. During this study, the views of the Jadid Enlightenment in the field of education were deeply analyzed and it was found that they are a solid foundation for the modern education system.

The innovative approaches of the Jadids are relevant not only in their time, but also today. Their principles of enriching education with modern knowledge while preserving the national spirit are important directions for the current modern education system. In particular, the active teaching methods introduced in the "usuli jadid" schools, curricula aimed at forming the ability of young people to think freely, have not lost their importance in the current educational process.

In today's era of globalization, preserving national values and forming a sustainable education system based on them is more important than ever. The

pedagogical views of the Jadids provide rich scientific and practical experience in this regard. If their ideas are integrated into the modern educational process, significant progress can be achieved in improving the quality and efficiency of education.

In conclusion, it can be said that the views of the Jadids in the field of education directly serve as one of the main sources in the development of modern pedagogy and psychology. Studying and using these ideas will not only enrich the educational process, but also make a significant contribution to the spiritual and cultural development of society. In the future, by studying the scientific heritage of the Jadids in more depth and implementing it widely in educational practice, we can create a solid platform that will serve the comprehensive development of the younger generation.

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