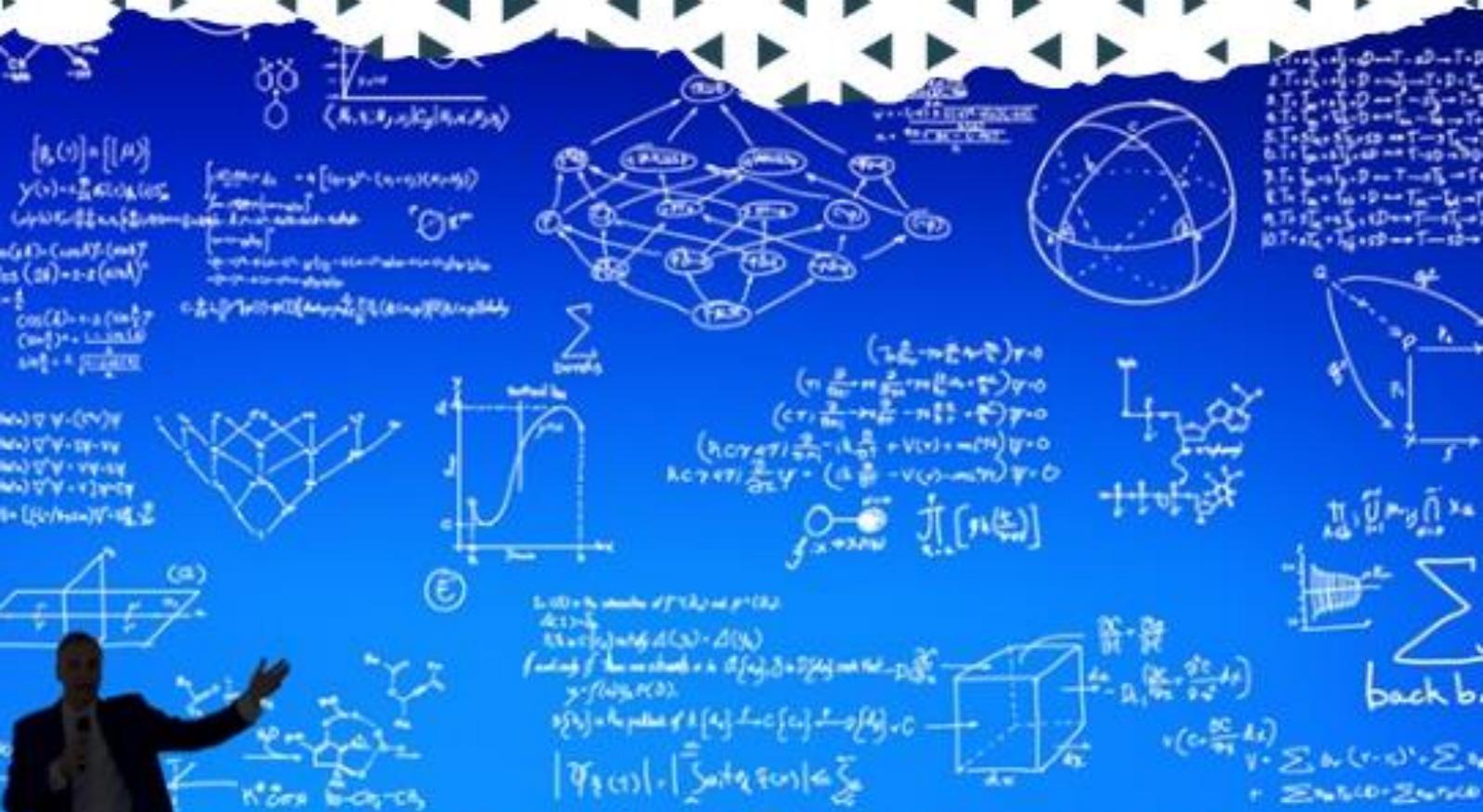




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## THE ROLE OF THE JADIDISM MOVEMENT IN SHAPING THE CULTURAL INTEGRATION AND MODERN EDUCATION PARADIGM OF CENTRAL ASIA (FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF MODERN HISTORIOGRAPHY)

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**Annotation.** This article is dedicated to studying the role of the Jadidism socio-political movement, which emerged in Central Asia at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries, in the cultural integration of the region and the formation of its modern development paradigm through radical reforms (education, press, literature). The research analyzes the innovative approaches of the Jadids in promoting national self-awareness and secular education. In particular, their efforts aimed at strengthening the cultural proximity of Turkic peoples are examined. The article substantiates the importance of studying the experience of Jadidism within the context of contemporary global innovation processes.

**Keywords:** Jadidism, Reforms, Cultural Integration, Turkic Languages, Usul-i Jadid, Education Paradigm, National Identity.

**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqola XIX asr oxiri - XX asr boshlarida Markaziy Osiyoda shakllangan jadidchilik ijtimoiy-siyosiy harakatining tub islohotlar (maorif, matbuot, adabiyot) orqali mintaqaning madaniy integratsiyasi va uning zamonaviy rivojlanish paradigmasiga qo'shgan hissasini o'rganishga bag'ishlangan. Tadqiqot jadidlarning milliy o'zlikni anglash va dunyoviy ta'limni targ'ib qilishdagi innovatsion yondashuvlarini tahlil qiladi. Xususan, ularning turkiy xalqlar madaniy yaqinligini mustahkamlashga qaratilgan harakatlari ko'rib chiqiladi. Maqola jadidchilik tajribasini hozirgi global innovatsion jarayonlar kontekstida qanchalik o'rganish muhimligini asoslab beradi.

**Kalit So'zlar:** Jadidchilik, Islohotlar, Madaniy integratsiya, Turkiy tillar, Usuli jadid, Ta'lim paradigmasi, Milliy o'zlik.

**Аннотация.** Данная статья посвящена изучению роли общественно-политического движения джадидизма, сформировавшегося в Центральной Азии в конце XIX - начале XX веков, в культурной интеграции региона и формировании его современной парадигмы развития через кардинальные реформы (образование, пресса, литература). Исследование анализирует инновационные подходы джадидов в продвижении национального самосознания и

светского образования. В частности, рассматриваются их усилия, направленные на укрепление культурной близости тюркских народов. Статья обосновывает важность изучения опыта джадидизма в контексте современных глобальных инновационных процессов.

**Ключевые Слова:** Джадидизм, Реформы, Культурная интеграция, Тюркские языки, Усули джадид, Парадигма образования, Национальное самосознание.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The Central Asian region underwent a period of significant changes and transformations in its socio-cultural life from the late 19th to the early 20th centuries. This era was marked, on the one hand, by increasing political and economic dependence under the influence of imperialism, and on the other, by the formation of the Jadidism socio-political and enlightenment movement. The Jadids aimed to guide the region toward fundamental reforms by integrating modern knowledge and scientific achievements with local traditions.

Given that global science prioritizes integration processes and innovative approaches today, studying the past activities of the Jadidism movement from this specific viewpoint is particularly relevant. The purpose of the research is to analyze the innovative approaches of Jadidism in cultural integration and the formation of a modern education paradigm, and to demonstrate the fundamental significance of their ideas in the context of contemporary globalization. To achieve this, the role of the Usul-i Jadid school system, the impact of the press on cultural integration, and their innovative ideas will be systematically analyzed.

## II. Literature Review and Methodology

### 2.1. Historiographical Analysis: Different Approaches to Jadidism

Jadidism has long been a significant subject of study, yet its interpretation has varied over time. During the Soviet period, the Jadids were often viewed as representatives of nationalism or bourgeois ideology, and their activities were frequently misrepresented or deemed "reactionary." In the years of independence, the study of Jadidism was fundamentally revised, and they are now widely regarded as the leading enlighteners and innovators of the national awakening. This article views their reforms specifically as a movement of social and cultural innovation.

### 2.2. Research Methodology

This academic study relies on two main methodological approaches:

**Systemic-Structural Analysis:** Studying the Jadid movement as a comprehensive system and examining how its various elements (education, press, politics) interacted.

**Comparative Analysis:** Comparing the Jadid education system (Usul-i Jadid) with the traditional schools (Usul-i Qadim) and contrasting the Jadid ideas



with the enlightenment movements of other Turkic peoples (e.g., Volga Tatars).

### III. Main Body: The Reformist Approaches of Jadidism

#### 3.1. The Innovative Paradigm in Education: Usul-i Jadid

The core and most fundamental reform of Jadidism was the establishment of the "Usul-i Jadid" (New Method) schools. These schools, founded by figures like Behbudiy, Avloniy, and Abdurashidxonov, introduced secular sciences into the curriculum. Crucially, the implementation of the "Usul-i Savtiya" (Phonetic Method) significantly increased the effectiveness of teaching, reducing the time required for literacy from several years to just a few months. This methodological innovation was a technological and methodological revolution for its time.

#### 3.2. Cultural Integration and Turkic Language Unity

A crucial aspect of the Jadid's work was the effort to unite the Turkic peoples of Central Asia on a single cultural and ideological platform, promoting regional integration. Through literature and theatre, they advocated for a simplified, common Turkic language that was accessible to all Turkic peoples. Dramas like Behbudiy's *Padarkush* not only promoted enlightenment ideas on stage but also created a shared cultural space, serving as a primary basis for cultural-humanitarian integration.

#### 3.3. The Press – The Initial Stage of Political Revolution

One of the most effective innovative tools utilized by the Jadids was the establishment of the independent press (e.g., *Taraqqiy*, *Oyna*). The press served not only to disseminate news but also to shape public opinion, encourage critical thinking, and define the region's response to globalization processes. By promoting science and technology, these publications functioned as central ideological hubs, accelerating the nation's process of self-awareness.

### IV. Conclusion and Proposals

The Jadidism movement in the history of Central Asia was not merely an enlightenment movement, but a period of profound socio-political innovation. The "Usul-i Jadid" schools laid the foundation for the radical renewal of education, and the press contributed to the formation of public consciousness. The innovations introduced by the Jadids in education and the press made an invaluable contribution to the formation of modern national statehood, the education system, and cultural-literary heritage.

Academic Proposal: In future research on Jadidism, it is essential to utilize methods from Digital Humanities (e.g., text analysis, creation and analysis of digital archives of publications) alongside traditional historiography to more accurately measure the full impact of their ideas.

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