

**DEVELOPING MODERN EDUCATIONAL PARADIGMS BASED ON
ENLIGHTENMENT IDEAS: INTEGRATION OF HISTORICAL
HERITAGE AND PEDAGOGICAL INNOVATIONS**

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Annotation. This article analyzes the development of modern educational paradigms based on the ideas of enlightenment (Jadidism). The study examines the pedagogical legacy of the Jadids, their innovative approaches in the education system, and their application to 21st-century educational processes. Additionally, it analyzes the concept of integrating historical pedagogical experience with modern student-centered education, competency-based approaches, and digital technologies. The research findings demonstrate the scientific and practical potential for developing contemporary pedagogical innovations grounded in the Jadid heritage.

Keywords: Enlightenment, Jadids, pedagogical innovation, modern education, student-centered education, competency-based approach, digital learning, pedagogical heritage.

**РАЗВИТИЕ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ
ПАРАДИГМ НА ОСНОВЕ ПРОСВЕТИТЕЛЬСКИХ ИДЕЙ:
ИНТЕГРАЦИЯ ИСТОРИЧЕСКОГО НАСЛЕДИЯ И
ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИХ ИННОВАЦИЙ**

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Аннотация. В данной статье анализируется развитие современных образовательных парадигм на основе идей просветительства (джадидизма). В

статье рассматривается педагогическое наследие джадидов, их инновационные подходы в системе образования и их применение к образовательным процессам XXI века. Также анализируется концепция интеграции исторического педагогического опыта, современного студент-центрированного образования, компетентностного подхода и цифровых технологий. Результаты исследования демонстрируют научные и практические возможности развития современных педагогических инноваций на основе наследия джадидов.

Ключевые слова: Просвещение, джади́ды, педагогические инновации, современное образование, студент-центрированное образование, компетентностный подход, цифровое обучение, педагогическое наследие.

Introduction. The Enlightenment movement emerged in the territory of Central Asia, in particular Uzbekistan, in the 19th - early 20th centuries, aimed at the scientific and educational development of society. The Jadids made a great contribution to raising the level of knowledge of the younger generation, forming their personal and social consciousness by introducing new methods and pedagogical approaches into the education system.

Modern educational paradigms are developing on the basis of a student-centered approach, competency-based learning, interactive methods, and digital technologies. From this point of view, the harmonization of the Jadid pedagogical heritage with the pedagogical innovations of the 21st century is a relevant scientific and practical problem.

Methods and Results. The study employed historical-pedagogical analysis, comparative methods, analysis of digital resources, and a humanitarian approach. Jadid press publications, school documents, and articles were analyzed as historical sources to determine their pedagogical approaches. Simultaneously, a comparative analysis was conducted with modern pedagogical methods, including STEAM, flipped classroom, and digital learning. Interactive and digital innovations were

also examined to identify opportunities for applying historical pedagogical experiences to modern educational processes.

The analysis results revealed that the Jadid pedagogical heritage encompasses fundamental pedagogical principles such as student-centered learning, personal development, knowledge provision based on information and critical thinking, and encouragement of independent thinking and scientific inquiry. From an integration perspective with modern educational paradigms, the student-centered approach and competency-based education principles are a natural continuation of Jadid pedagogy. Furthermore, the study identified possibilities for developing personal cognitive potential through STEAM and digital educational tools, as well as implementing the Jadids' innovative approaches through interactive and project-based methods.

Practically, it is recommended to apply historical pedagogical experiences in modern lessons through modules, analyze Jadid texts on digital learning platforms, individualize learning activities, and combine historical and modern pedagogical methods to foster student creativity.

Conclusion. If the pedagogical heritage of the Jadids is harmonized with modern educational paradigms, the possibility of developing students' independent thinking, social and personal potential increases. The integration of historical experience and modern innovations gives new dynamics to the pedagogical process and makes the educational process more effective. At the same time, digital education and interactive methods are effective means of implementing Jadid ideas in the conditions of the 21st century.

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