

THE SCIENTIFIC IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATING YOUTH IN THE ACTIVITIES OF JADIDS

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Abstract: This article discusses the sanctity of the family, the role of parents in the family, the great importance of the ideas put forward by the Jadids in the upbringing of today's youth, and the thoughts of the Jadids in shaping the thinking of young people.

Key words: Spirit, Jadid, family, intellectual and traditional upbringing, enthusiasm and courage, society and man, the first home.

Throughout its millennia-long history, our nation has gone through various stages of development. From the earliest days of our statehood, the issue of family has received special attention, for good reason. The family is the cornerstone of human life—it is closely tied to an individual's fate, future achievements or failures, happiness or despair, career choices, and psychological well-being. The moral character of society depends on the condition of its families, a fact that has been understood since time immemorial.

The family, as the fundamental social and moral unit of society, serves as the foundation for the present and future of our people. In a family environment where discipline and moral values are prioritized, these qualities are instilled in its members, contributing to their excellence in their roles and responsibilities. The family is built on manners, ethics, mutual respect, and industriousness, which play significant roles in personal character development and social interactions.

If parents nurture their children with love and devotion to their homeland, these values will accompany them throughout their lives. Thanks to our independence, our people have had the opportunity to restore their spiritual and national values, including family traditions, and pass them on to future generations. Among these values, particular attention has always been given to education and upbringing within the family.

As noted by our esteemed president:

"...In developed countries, investments are made throughout the full cycle of education—from age 3 to 22—focusing on the upbringing of individuals. This investment yields a return that benefits society 15–17 times over. In our country, however, this figure is only 4 times. Therefore, we must enhance our focus on human capital and mobilize all resources for this purpose."

This highlights the need to prioritize the upbringing of well-rounded individuals from early childhood, starting within the family. Currently, there are over 9 million families in Uzbekistan, with an average of four to five members per family. Family upbringing involves instilling national moral and ethical values in children, a responsibility that primarily falls on parents.

The main social functions of the family include procreation, raising children, ensuring their physical and moral development, fostering economic and spiritual unity, providing mutual support, contributing to societal development, and improving demographic processes. A stable family ensures a stable society; family happiness leads to societal well-being.

Family Upbringing in the Jadid Movement

During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, following Central Asia's colonization by Russia, the spiritual life of our people faced numerous threats. This extended to family relationships, where

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certain negative phenomena began to emerge. The Jadid movement, driven by a desire to elevate the nation and envision its place among the developed peoples of the world, emphasized the inseparability of education and upbringing.

As stated by prominent Jadid thinker Abdulla Avloni:

"Education for us is a matter of life or death, salvation or destruction, happiness or misery."

This principle became a guiding motto for the Jadids, who believed that societal reform and progress were impossible without proper family structures and the moral upbringing of future generations. Abdurauf Fitrat, another notable Jadid intellectual, elaborated on these ideas in his work *Oila* (The Family), emphasizing the vital role of family discipline and harmony in the strength of a nation.

Fitrat wrote:

"Each family reflects the honor of the nation. A nation's internal discipline and unity depend on its families. Where family relations are based on strong discipline, the nation and country will also be strong and prosperous."

Fitrat's work, deeply rooted in Islamic teachings and secular sciences, explored a wide range of issues, from the necessity of marriage to the rights and responsibilities of parents and children. He advocated a comprehensive approach to child-rearing, including physical, intellectual, and moral education, emphasizing the psychological interplay between parents and children.

Relevance of Jadid Ideas Today

Fitrat's ideas remain profoundly relevant in addressing modern challenges, such as the rising rate of divorce in Uzbekistan. His insights offer valuable guidance for young couples preparing for marriage, emphasizing the sacredness of marriage, mutual respect among family members, and the principles of "mahr," "talaq," and "mutual understanding." These values, rooted in Islamic traditions, are essential for fostering harmonious family relationships and societal stability.

Fitrat believed that a well-rounded upbringing encompasses physical, intellectual, and moral development, requiring parents to actively engage in their children's education. As he stated:

"If our family upbringing had been strong, we would not have fallen into such weakness and despair."

The Jadid thinkers' legacy, particularly their emphasis on family education, offers timeless lessons for building a strong, prosperous society. Today, as we strive to address family-related challenges at the policy level, it is imperative to teach the science of family to the younger generation, drawing on the wisdom of scholars like Fitrat.

In conclusion, Fitrat's vision of family as the bedrock of societal progress highlights the enduring importance of nurturing strong moral, intellectual, and emotional foundations within the family. By fostering these values, we can ensure the well-being of both individuals and society at large.

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