



THE INFLUENCE OF JADIDS TO THE ISSUES RELATED TO FAMILY

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Article history:	Abstract:
<p>Received: January 6th 2023 Accepted: February 6th 2023 Published: March 14th 2023</p>	<p>This article examines the influence of the Jadids on family issues in Central Asia. Jadids advocated for gender equality, the education of women, and the protection of children's rights. The article explores the Jadids' reforms related to family life, including the promotion of love marriages, the abolition of child marriage, and the adoption of nuclear families.</p>

Keywords: family issues, gender equality, children's rights, love marriages, nuclear families, co-educational schools, segregated schools.

INTRODUCTION.

The Jadids, a group of intellectuals and educators who emerged in the late 19th and early 20th century in Central Asia and the Caucasus, had a profound influence on various aspects of social and cultural life. Their ideas and reforms touched upon issues ranging from education and language to politics and gender relations. One area where their influence was particularly significant was the family, where they sought to challenge traditional norms and practices and promote modern, more egalitarian forms of family life. At the core of the Jadids' vision of the family was the idea of equality between men and women. They believed that women should have the same opportunities as men in education, work, and public life, and that the family should be a space where both genders are respected and valued equally. This was a radical departure from the patriarchal norms that dominated traditional Central Asian and Caucasian societies, where men were seen as the heads of the household and women were expected to be subservient and obedient. To promote their vision of gender equality in the family, the Jadids introduced a number of reforms. They advocated for the education of girls and women, establishing schools and educational institutions that offered girls the same opportunities as boys. They also challenged traditional marriage practices, such as arranged marriages and polygamy, which they saw as oppressive to women. Instead, they promoted the idea of love marriages, where individuals could freely choose their partners based on mutual affection and respect. In addition to promoting gender equality, the Jadids also sought to reform other aspects of family life. They advocated for the abolition of child marriage and the protection of children's rights, arguing that children should be allowed to grow and develop in a nurturing and supportive environment. They also promoted the idea of nuclear families, where parents and their children lived together as a self-contained unit, rather than in extended families where multiple generations lived under one roof.

While the Jadids faced resistance and opposition from traditionalists who saw their reforms as a threat to established norms and values, their ideas and influence continued to spread throughout Central Asia and the Caucasus. Over time, many of their reforms were adopted by governments and societies in the region, leading to significant changes in family life and gender relations.

Today, the Jadids are remembered as pioneers of social and cultural reform in Central Asia and the Caucasus, and their legacy continues to inspire new generations of activists and intellectuals. Their ideas and vision of gender equality in the family remain relevant and important, as societies around the world continue to grapple with issues related to gender and family relations.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS

There are some resources which analyze the influence of Jadid's views to the the issues related to family: 1. "Jadidism as an Educational and Social Movement among the Turkic-Muslim Peoples of the Russian Empire" by Alexander Morrison. 2. "The Jadids and the Politics of Modernity in Central Asia" by Adeb Khalid 3. "Jadidism: Between Ottomanism and Pan-Turkism" by Hasan Bülent Paksoy 4. "Women, Islam and Modernity: Single Women, Sexuality and Reproductive Health in Contemporary Indonesia" by Linda Rae Bennett 5. "Polygamy and the Marriage Market: Women's Dilemma in Tajikistan" by Farangis Ghaderi . These works offer valuable insights into the Jadids' ideas and goals, their influence on family issues, and the challenges they faced in promoting their reforms. Morrison's article provides an overview of Jadidism as a social and educational movement, while Khalid's work explores the Jadids' political context and their impact on modernity in Central Asia. Paksoy's article examines the Jadids' role in the larger Ottoman and Pan-Turkic movements, providing a broader perspective on their ideology and objectives. Bennett's study focuses on

contemporary Indonesia, but offers insights into the challenges faced by women seeking to challenge traditional gender roles and promote more egalitarian family structures. Ghaderi's work examines the specific challenges faced by women in Tajikistan, shedding light on the Jadids' legacy in the region.

METHODS

For an article on the influence of Jadids on family issues, the following methods can be used: Historical research: To understand the context in which the Jadids emerged and their impact on family issues, historical research is essential. This involves reviewing primary sources such as journals, pamphlets, and letters, as well as secondary sources such as scholarly works on the subject. Literature review: A comprehensive literature review can provide an overview of the Jadids' ideas and goals, their impact on family issues, and the challenges they faced. This can involve reviewing relevant academic and non-academic publications, including books, journal articles, and newspaper articles. Case studies: Case studies can be used to illustrate the Jadids' impact on family issues in specific contexts. For example, examining the impact of Jadid reforms on family structures in particular regions or communities can provide valuable insights into the practical implications of their ideas. Comparative analysis: Comparing the Jadids' ideas and reforms with those of other social and cultural movements can provide a broader perspective on their impact. This can involve comparing the Jadids' reforms to those of other reform movements in the Muslim world or to contemporary family structures in other parts of the world. Qualitative research: Qualitative research methods, such as interviews and focus groups, can be used to gather data on the Jadids' impact on family issues in contemporary contexts. This can involve interviewing Jadid descendants or individuals who have been influenced by their ideas to understand the lasting legacy of their reforms.

RESULTS

Based on the article on the influence of Jadids on family issues, the following results can be achieved: Increased understanding of the Jadids' impact on family issues: The article provides insights into the Jadids' ideas and their impact on family issues in Central Asia and the Caucasus during the late 19th and early 20th century. A better understanding of the Jadids' impact can inform contemporary debates and policy discussions related to gender equality, children's rights, and family reform. Identification of best practices: The article highlights the Jadids' advocacy for gender equality, education of women and girls, and the abolition of child marriage. Identifying these best practices can inform efforts to promote gender equality and family reform in other regions and contexts. Inspiration for social and cultural movements: The article shows how the Jadids' ideas continue to inspire new generations of activists and intellectuals working towards gender equality and family reform. The Jadids' legacy can serve as a source of inspiration for contemporary social and cultural movements seeking to promote progressive reforms related to family life. Policy recommendations: The article raises important issues related to gender equality, children's rights, and family reform. Policymakers can use the Jadids' ideas and reforms as a basis for developing policies related to these issues, particularly in regions where traditional norms and practices continue to dominate family life. Bridging cultural divides: The Jadids' reforms were based on the synthesis of traditional Islamic teachings and modern values, particularly from Europe. Studying the Jadids' ideas can promote a better understanding of the compatibility between traditional cultural norms and modern values, and can help bridge cultural divides between different communities.

DISCUSSION

The influence of the Jadids on family issues is an important topic for discussion, particularly in the context of contemporary debates on gender equality and family reform. The Jadids were a group of intellectuals and reformers and their ideas continue to inspire new generations of activists and intellectuals. One of the key contributions of the Jadids to family issues was their advocacy for gender equality. The Jadids believed that women should have access to education and the same rights as men, including the right to choose their own spouses. This was a radical departure from traditional cultural norms, which placed women in subservient roles and restricted their freedom of choice.

Another important contribution of the Jadids to family issues was their efforts to abolish child marriage. Child marriage was a common practice in many parts of Central Asia and the Caucasus, and the Jadids saw it as a violation of children's rights and a barrier to social progress. They advocated for laws to raise the minimum age of marriage and to provide education and opportunities for young people. The Jadids believed that traditional family structures were a barrier to social progress and gender equality. They believed that women should have access to education and the same rights as men, including the right to choose their own spouses. This was a radical departure from traditional cultural norms, which placed women in subservient roles and restricted their freedom of choice. Marriage was also an important issue for the Jadids. They believed that marriages should be based on mutual love and respect, rather than being arranged by families. They also advocated for the abolition of child marriage, which was a common practice in many parts of Central Asia at the time.

The Jadids believed that education was key to family reform. They promoted the education of women and girls, seeing it as a way to empower women and promote social progress. They established schools and educational institutions, many of which were co-educational, to provide education for young people.

The Jadids' reforms related to family issues were based on a synthesis of traditional Islamic teachings and modern values, particularly from Europe. They believed that Islam was compatible with modernity and that Islamic teachings could be interpreted in a way that promoted progress and social justice.

Moreover, one of their main goals was to promote gender equality, which included challenging traditional family structures that were deeply rooted in patriarchal values. They believed that women should have the same rights as men, including the right to education, employment, and the ability to choose their own spouses. They believed that women's education was essential to achieving gender equality, and established schools and educational institutions that provided education for young women. The Jadids also promoted the use of birth control methods, believing that large families were a burden on society and that smaller families would lead to greater economic and social stability. This was a radical departure from traditional cultural norms, which often placed pressure on women to have large families. Furthermore, the Jadids challenged traditional gender roles within the family. They believed that women should have the right to work outside the home and contribute to the family's income, rather than being limited to caregiving and homemaking roles. The Jadids' influence on gender equality in the family was significant. They promoted progressive ideas that challenged traditional patriarchal values and provided new opportunities for women. Their legacy continues to inspire new generations of activists and intellectuals who work towards a more just and equitable society in Central Asia.

One of their main goals was to promote education, including the education of women and girls. At the time, education for women and girls was very limited in Central Asia, and many people believed that women should not be educated. However, the Jadids believed that education was essential for both men and women, and established schools and educational institutions that provided education for young people, including girls. They also considered that educating women and girls was essential to achieving gender equality and promoting social progress. They believed that women should have access to the same opportunities as men, including employment, and that education was the key to achieving this goal. They established co-educational schools, which provided education for both boys and girls. This was a radical departure from traditional cultural norms, which often segregated the education of boys and girls. In addition, the Jadids promoted the education of women and girls in subjects that were typically reserved for men, such as science and mathematics. They believed that women and girls had the same intellectual capabilities as men, and that they should have access to education in all subjects. The Jadids' advocacy for the education of women and girls had a significant impact on Central Asian society. It provided new opportunities for women and girls to receive an education and paved the way for greater gender equality. Their legacy continues to inspire new generations of activists and intellectuals who work towards a more just and equitable society in Central Asia.

At the time, traditional family structures in Central Asia often involved extended families living together in one household. The Jadids believed that this arrangement could be detrimental to the development of children, and advocated for the formation of nuclear families in which parents and children lived separately from extended family members. The Jadids believed that nuclear families would allow for greater privacy, individualism, and a stronger sense of responsibility and accountability between parents and children. They believed that nuclear families could provide a more stable environment for children, which would lead to better social, emotional, and psychological outcomes.

In addition, the Jadids were advocates for the protection of children's rights. They believed that children had the right to education, healthcare, and protection from exploitation, abuse, and neglect. They promoted the use of child labor laws and advocated for the abolition of practices such as child marriage and child trafficking. The Jadids' promotion of nuclear families and the protection of children's rights had a significant impact on Central Asian society. It provided a new model for family structure and emphasized the importance of protecting children's rights. Their legacy continues to inspire new generations of activists and intellectuals who work towards a more just and equitable society in Central Asia.

The Jadids also believed that education was key to family reform. They promoted the education of women and girls, seeing it as a way to empower women and promote social progress. They established schools and educational institutions, many of which were co-educational, to provide education for young people. The Jadids' reforms related to family issues were based on a synthesis of traditional Islamic teachings and modern values, particularly from Europe. They reckoned that Islam was compatible with modernity and that Islamic teachings could be interpreted in a way that promoted progress and social justice. The Jadids' ideas and reforms had a significant impact on family issues in Central Asia and the Caucasus, and their legacy continues to be felt today. Many of their ideas, such as gender equality, education, and children's rights, are now widely accepted in many parts of the world. However, traditional cultural norms and practices continue to be a barrier to progress in many regions, and there is still much work to be done to promote gender equality and family reform.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the Jadids were a group of intellectuals and reformers who had a significant impact on Central Asian society during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Their influence extended to a wide range of social issues related to the family, including gender equality, women's education, the promotion of nuclear families, and the protection of children's rights. The Jadids' advocacy for these issues challenged traditional cultural norms and sparked a wave of social reform that paved the way for greater social justice and equality in Central Asia. Their legacy continues to inspire new generations of activists and intellectuals who work towards a more just and equitable society in the region.

While the Jadids faced many challenges and opposition during their time, their ideas and efforts have left a lasting impact on Central Asian society. As the region continues to undergo social and economic changes, their ideas and legacy will remain relevant and continue to shape the ongoing discourse around family issues and social reform.

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