



Abstract

This scientific article highlights the role of labor in human life and societal development in the views of the Jadids. It analyzes the views of Jadid enlighteners on hard work, learning, mastering a profession, honesty, and moral perfection. It is also revealed that in the works of Jadid representatives such as Mahmudkhodja Behbudi, Abdulla Avloni, and Abdurauf Fitrat, labor is interpreted as an important factor that spiritually elevates a person and develops their abilities and capabilities.

Keywords: Jadidism, Jadid enlighteners, labor, diligence, human perfection, spiritual perfection, science and enlightenment, profession, moral education, social development, honesty, youth upbringing.

The development of national relations related to the attitude toward labor and lifestyle is also reflected in the ideas of our ancestors, the Jadids. The Jadid movement was a modernist movement that emerged in Turkestan and other Muslim regions in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and its main goal was to reform society and develop the educational, economic, and social spheres. Labor and its place in society are of particular importance in the philosophical views of the Jadids. They saw labor not only as a means of economic development but also as a means of national revival.

The Jadids evaluated labor as the foundation of human perfection and the development of society, believing that every person should ensure not only their own life but also the prosperity of society as a whole through honest labor. This idea, in harmony with Islamic values, served as an impetus for the creation of priority ideas in the society of that time based on the instructions given in the Quran about labor and livelihood¹.

The Jadids understood that the traditional economic system did not meet the requirements of the time and encouraged society to entrepreneurship, scientific and technical progress. They promoted the idea of achieving local economic independence through the development of science, crafts, agriculture, and trade². In this regard, they emphasized the importance of forming a national bourgeoisie and an entrepreneurial class.

Additionally, the Jadids advocated for the formation of labor and its relations based on the principles of justice. The development of relations between an employer and an employee based on the principles of honesty and social responsibility rather than exploitation indicates that the importance of their ideas remains relevant to this day. Their views, unlike Karl Marx's theory of exploitation, explained labor as a means of social unity and cooperation³.

¹ Nasriddinov O. Jadidlarning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy ta'limotlari. Samarqand., "Ezgulik". 2018. –B. 77.

² Karimov A. Turkiston jadidlarining iqtisodiy islohotlari. Samarqand: "Ilm-fan". 2020. –B. 94.

³ Usmonov, B. Mehnat falsafasi va ijtimoiy taraqqiyot. T., "Fan va texnologiya". 2017.

The main goal of their views was that the role of education in increasing labor productivity and ensuring economic independence is incomparable. They advocated for teaching not only religious knowledge in schools and madrasas but also modern sciences: mathematics, physics, economics, and engineering⁴. Through this, they sought to direct young people toward mastering professions and engaging in useful labor for society.

There were also thinkers among the Jadids who defended the labor rights of women. Some of them argued that women's vocational training and participation in economic activities was an important labor force for society. In particular, such Jadids as Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhanov and Behbudi called on women to acquire modern education and professions⁵.

Some Jadidists argued that the economic reforms observed in the West and Russia should be taken as an example. They sought to improve the local economic model by exploiting industrial development, capitalist labor relations, and technological progress⁶. At the same time, they believed that Western economic models should be adapted to local conditions rather than directly transferred.

In the teachings of the Jadids, labor was regarded not only as an economic factor but also as a vital means of awakening society and achieving national progress. They promoted the ideas of forming fair labor relations, developing entrepreneurship, and achieving economic progress through education. These ideas have not lost their relevance today and serve as an important scientific and theoretical basis for labor culture and economic reforms.

Its impact on human and social life is profound and comprehensive, causing social instability, increased poverty, depression, social inequality, and other problems. For this reason, the analysis of unemployment not only from economic perspectives but also in philosophical contexts, as well as views on the mental state and morality of those employed who have a healthy worldview compared to the unemployed, and the fact that not being employed in the teachings of Islam is a betrayal of faith, reveals the content of this chapter.

It is necessary to reduce the problem of unemployment and improve the labor market against its negative consequences, as well as to improve quality education and vocational training systems. At the same time, philosophical approaches aimed at increasing one's abilities and social activity are also of great importance.

In a general sense, the approach to labor in philosophical teachings was considered a factor of human development in every period. Although its essence and place in society have been interpreted differently, the central role of labor in human life as a fundamental principle remains relevant.

In the future, a broader study of this topic, including a philosophical assessment of the impact of technological progress, artificial intelligence, and automation processes on unemployment, may become one of the important directions.

Due to the economic recovery and the introduction of new high-performance technologies, the demand for new categories of workers and new professions requiring high qualifications is increasing today. However, despite the large number of unemployed, there is a shortage of personnel in the country capable of implementing and supporting complex high-

⁴ Ismoilov D. Jadidlarning ta'lim tizimiga qo'shgan hissasi. T., "Fan". 2019. – B. 79.

⁵ Rasudov M. Jadidlar va ayollar huquqlari masalasi. T., "Ma'naviyat". 2021. –B. 87

⁶ Qodirov S. Jadidlarning iqtisodiy qarashlari. B., "Avlod". 2022. –B.36.

tech structures. This, to a certain extent, limits the creation of new jobs, i.e., the reduction of unemployment. "Unemployment, by reducing the opportunity to obtain a larger volume of GDP, will certainly contribute to a reduction in taxes entering the state budget."

An increase in the number of unemployed leads to an increase in public spending. Thus, between 1991 and 2016, the State Employment Fund allocated 32,592.7 thousand soums for their maintenance, including:

- 1436.4 million soums for organizing fairs and educational institutions;
- 16,352.7 million soums for the organization of temporary employment for youth aged 18 to 22;
- temporary employment of citizens under social protection - 3,974.4 million soums;
- organization of public works - 9,756.8 million soums;
- assisting the population in self-employment - 352.8 million soums.

Research indicates a close correlation between wages, consumer goods prices, and the level of unemployment in the country.

As is well known, an increase in unemployment leads to an increase in the supply of labor. If the demand for it increases proportionally at the same time, then wages will remain at approximately the same level. If the demand for labor lags behind its supply, then the wage rate falls at the point of unemployment growth. When the demand for labor increases, unemployment decreases, wages rise, and the demand for consumer goods increases effectively. The lower the unemployment rate and the higher the total monetary income of the population, the higher its effective demand in the consumer market. In turn, according to market laws, prices for consumer goods rise even faster, reducing the population's monetary income and causing a phenomenon called inflation.

In the late 1950s, while studying the relationship between unemployment and inflation, economist A. Phillips put forward the hypothesis of a stable inverse relationship between the unemployment rate and the rate of change of monetary wages. According to this theory, the government can reduce unemployment only by accelerating the rate of inflation. In the 1960s, this concept was adopted, and its application yielded the expected results. With the change in the situation in the 70s and 80s, unemployment increased simultaneously with the rise in inflation amidst the economic downturn in developed countries. This phenomenon, called stagflation (a slowdown in economic growth) in socio-economic literature, did not correspond to the concept of A. Phillips.

In the study conducted by A. Phillips, it is explained by the fact that consumer goods prices reflect a long historical period of stability. According to M. Friedman, "if inflation begins to rise, it can no longer be said that this will lead to an increase in employment." On the contrary, expanding inflation will accelerate the growth of unemployment"⁷.

The relationship between unemployment and inflation in each country depends on the specific socio-economic situation. Russian scholar V.A. Pavlenkov noted that "the exchange rate of the local currency against the dollar and euro is explained by the underestimation of the increase in demand for foreign currency by the country's major economic structures; that is, this demand is determined not by the population, but by speculation in currency exchange." As a result, the speculative auction price of the dollar and euro in soums appeared, which

⁷ Посмитюх А.К. Вклад Мильтона Фридмана в экономическую науку. "Экономика и социум" №3(34) 2017

determines prices not in the market, but in the consumer goods market. This is the main reason for high inflation in the country, along with high unemployment⁸, he says.

In our view, we cannot agree that the problems of reducing unemployment can be solved through inflationary methods. This method can only yield short-term positive successes; in the future, it may lead to an avalanche-like rise in inflation and unemployment. From this perspective, the main factor in stabilizing this aspect of economic life appears to be the creation and implementation of a well-thought-out state anti-inflationary program.

An unemployed person affects the material well-being of the family and is considered a factor in the crisis of the household. According to the parameters of the social survey, the per capita income of the majority of unemployed people in the family decreases significantly, as a result of which the accumulated funds are mainly directed to the purchase of food and clothing.

In our opinion, summarizing the above, it is appropriate to express the economic consequences of unemployment with the following factors.

First, the decline in output: underutilization of labor leads to a reduction in output. This will lead to a decrease in GDP;

Second, a decrease in income and a decrease in consumption: because the unemployed are left without income, their purchasing power decreases. As a result, market demand for goods and services decreases, which slows down economic growth;

Third, the narrowing of tax revenues and the increase in public spending: an unemployed person is considered a negative impact on the state budget. On the one hand, the cost of unemployment benefits increases, and on the other, tax revenues decrease;

Fourth, economic inequality: unemployment creates an economic imbalance in society. Due to the lack of income, the level of poor families increases, and social injustice arises;

Fifth, a decline in investment: an unemployed society raises doubts about its economic stability. This scares investors and leads to a decrease in investment;

Sixth, the imbalance of supply and demand: unemployment leads to a decrease in demand for goods and an inefficient distribution of supply in the market.

Based on our research, the state and society must jointly implement the following roadmaps to eliminate or reduce the unemployment phenomenon:

First, economic reforms: to increase the number of small business lines to create new jobs, the business law supports business activities carried out with any support;

Secondly, investment activity: the implementation of new production lines through the accelerated allocation of foreign and local investments;

Thirdly, in the development of the labor market, it is necessary to introduce the shortest methods for training the unemployed in modern specialties and developing their skills;

Fourth, creating jobs as a result of creating infrastructure for structural industrial development, as well as tax incentives for attracting new technologies and investment;

Fifth, integrating the content of education and qualifications into modern requirements: adapting the profiles of the higher and vocational system to today's market mechanisms. Training specialists with modern and digital skills;

Sixth, the provision of tax incentives: tax exemption or benefits for enterprises that create new jobs. Support for the private sector through grants and loans.

⁸ Павленков В.А. Рынок труда занятость безработица. М., "МГУ" 2004. С.168.

Seventh, improving unemployment benefits: creating a fair system for providing temporary material assistance to the unemployed;

Eighth, stimulating external labor migration: creating opportunities for the use of labor in other countries. Below, this problem is presented in table form as a percentage.

The fourth objective factor in labor reproduction is the mechanical growth of the population due to labor migration. Migration also affects population size, quality, and labor market growth. "Migration is a complex social process resulting from changes in the economic structure and location of production, as well as an increase in the labor mobility of the population." The migration factor affects the employment level of any state and any society. This factor is expressed in the individual's desire to more fully satisfy their need for a decent standard of living. Literal legal societies do not limit the scope of human will, but unanimously recognize its legitimate desires. The movement of a person in search of work from one place to another or from one country to another affects not only economic processes but also democratic processes. If economic growth lags behind population growth, it ultimately leads to an imbalance.

In conclusion, eliminating unemployment requires a comprehensive approach. This can be achieved through coordinated policies in the economic, social, and educational spheres. The active participation of the state, the stimulation of the private sector, and the creation of a system that meets the requirements of the labor market are the key factors for success.

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