



THE PROBLEM OF SPIRITUAL REBIRTH OF THE INDIVIDUAL IN THE
WORLDVIEW SYSTEM OF LATE TOLSTOY (BASED ON THE NOVEL
RESURRECTION)

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Annotation: *This article provides a comprehensive analysis of the problem of spiritual rebirth of the individual in Leo Tolstoy's novel Resurrection, which belongs to the late period of his creative work. The writer's philosophical and moral views, as well as the ideas of human conscience and purification, are revealed through the characters, while issues of social injustice, moral crisis, and stratification find artistic embodiment. Tolstoy's worldview system is considered as a force that defines the social function of art and calls a person to goodness, justice, and spiritual perfection. The article presents a detailed scholarly analysis of the symbolic and philosophical layers of Resurrection, the inner experiences of the characters, and the process of their spiritual awakening.*

Keywords: *Leo Tolstoy, Resurrection, philosophical and moral views, spiritual rebirth, purification, society, justice, moral crisis, artistic expression, symbolic content.*

INTRODUCTION

One of the greatest representatives of world literature, Lev Nikolaevich Tolstoy, occupies a special place in the development of literary and philosophical thought at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries. In his works, central attention is given to questions of the moral and spiritual image of the individual, the influence of the social environment, and the human struggle with conscience. In his later creative period, Tolstoy paid particular attention to the philosophical essence of life, the ideas of spiritual purification, and rebirth. Among the works of this period, the novel Resurrection holds special significance, serving as an artistic source that embodies his philosophical and moral views. In the novel, the inner experiences of the characters, their sufferings, and the process of recognizing their own mistakes and sins occupy the central place. In the image of Dmitry Nekhlyudov, the confrontation of a man with his own conscience, his aspiration toward spiritual awakening, and the stages of moral rebirth are revealed. The image of Katyusha Maslova embodies the problems of social inequality, injustice in society, and the destruction of human values. In this regard, Resurrection is not only a religious and philosophical symbol but also an artistic expression of the eternal values of humanity — the striving for goodness, justice, and purification.

Main Part. The problem of spiritual awakening of the individual occupies a special place in the worldview of the late Tolstoy. The last period of Lev Tolstoy's creative activity, covering the second half of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century, is recognized as a time of a sharp turning point in his outlook on life. Especially after the 1880s, his philosophical and moral ideas acquired profound social and religious content. For Tolstoy,



the central question became human conscience, the possibility of purification, and the process of spiritual rebirth.

According to the writer's conviction, the fundamental transformation of society is not achieved through external laws and political structures, but through the inner transformation of the individual. These views of Tolstoy found their most vivid artistic expression in the novel *Resurrection*. In the image of the main character, Dmitry Nekhlyudov, the writer reveals the process of a person recognizing his mistakes, admitting guilt, and striving to free himself from the consequences of what has been done.

Through Nekhlyudov's inner torments and pangs of conscience, Tolstoy shows that spiritual awakening is a painful but inevitable process. The philosophical meaning of the novel lies in the fact that the true "resurrection" of a person is determined not by external circumstances but by his inner experiences, self-knowledge, and obedience to the dictates of conscience.

In this regard, *Resurrection* is not only a religious symbol but also an artistic reflection of the process of moral renewal, which allows a person to rediscover himself. Moreover, in the image of Nekhlyudov, Tolstoy also reflected his own life experience. In the last years of his life, the writer himself was in a state of spiritual search, religious reflection, and striving for moral renewal.

Therefore, the process of the hero's inner growth is closely connected with Tolstoy's personal spiritual world.

Social Injustice and Criticism of the Judicial System in the Novel *Resurrection*, In Leo Tolstoy's novel *Resurrection*, not only issues of personal conscience and spiritual awakening are examined, but also such key themes as social inequality, injustice, and arbitrariness within the judicial system. Through the depiction of sharp contrasts between the social strata of late 19th-century Russia, as well as the powerless position of the poor and of women, the writer exposes the profound problems of society. At the center of the novel stands the trial of Katusha Maslova.

Tolstoy demonstrates how bureaucracy, indifference, and class contradictions within the judicial system become obstacles to justice and violate fundamental human rights. The fate of Maslova symbolically expresses the trampling of human justice, the disenfranchisement of women, and the moral decline of society. According to Tolstoy, the main cause of social injustice and inequality lies in the spiritual weakness of people, in the absence of conscience and harmony with moral values.

Therefore, the writer emphasizes that the fundamental transformation of society is possible only through the spiritual renewal of the individual. Judicial institutions and social structures represent merely external forms, which are capable of ensuring genuine justice only when they are aligned with human conscience and moral principles.

Depiction of the Philosophical and Moral Model through the Characters of Nekhlyudov and Maslova, In Leo Tolstoy's novel *Resurrection*, the central philosophical and moral ideas are expressed through the characters of Nekhlyudov and Maslova. Through them, such issues as personal conscience, spiritual awakening, justice, and social inequality in society are revealed.



The image of Dmitry Ivanovich Nekhlyudov is central and embodies the philosophical views of the writer. Nekhlyudov experiences pangs of conscience for the mistakes of his youth, especially for the injustice committed against Maslova. He is confronted with the necessity of reassessing his own life, values, and place in society, undergoing profound inner spiritual searches. In this process, he becomes aware not only of personal purification but also of moral responsibility before society.

Conclusion. Leo Tolstoy's novel *Resurrection* is one of the works that most fully reflects the writer's philosophical and moral views in his late creative period. At the center of the novel stand the themes of spiritual awakening, pangs of conscience, purification from mistakes, and the process of moral choice. In the image of Dmitry Nekhlyudov, Tolstoy depicts the inner transformation of the human soul, combining personal responsibility with moral duty to society.

The image of Katyusha Maslova reveals social inequality, the disenfranchisement of women, and injustice within society. Through these characters, the writer demonstrates the interconnection between the individual and society, as well as the personal and social significance of spiritual renewal.

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