

THE SOCIO-PHILOSOPHICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE LEGACY OF MAHMUD AZ-ZAMAKHSHARI IN THE UPBRINGING OF A SPIRITUALLY MATURE PERSON IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION

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Abstract: *This article analyzes the socio-philosophical significance of the legacy of the great scholar Mahmud al-Zamakhshari in the upbringing of a spiritually mature person in the conditions of globalization. It highlights the relevance of forming the minds of young people on the basis of science, enlightenment, and moral qualities in the modern information age. In his interpretations, Mahmud al-Zamakhshari put forward universal human values such as interethnic harmony, religious tolerance, justice, and humanity, and expressed a firm position against the ideas of lineage, race, and national superiority. His legacy is also considered an important source for increasing the spiritual immunity of young people, resisting extremist and radical ideas, preserving national identity, and instilling universal human values.*

Keywords: *Mahmud al-Zamakhshari, globalization, spiritually perfect person, socio-philosophical significance, interethnic harmony, religious tolerance, universal human values, spiritual heritage, youth education, science and enlightenment.*

Introduction. The era of globalization has a strong impact on all aspects of human life, including personal education, spiritual development and the system of national values. Today, interethnic relations, cultural integration and information flows are accelerating at an unprecedented rate. In such conditions, one of the most important tasks facing society is to educate well-rounded individuals who are loyal to their national identity, historical roots, spiritual heritage, and at the same time open to universal human values. In this process, the scientific and philosophical works left by great scholars of the Uzbek and Islamic cultural heritage are of particular importance. One of them is Mahmud az-Zamakhshari, who, through his works on exegesis, lexicography, literature and philosophy, perfectly expressed not only religious knowledge, but also spiritual and moral principles.

Mahmud al-Zamakhshari's legacy contains a profound philosophical analysis of the common origin of humanity, the absence of lineage or national superiority among people, and the fact that true superiority lies in piety and goodness. In his commentary on verse 13 of Surah Al-Hujurat, he considers people equal as descendants of one parent and

condemns arrogance through lineage, race, or tribal superiority. These ideas have not lost their relevance even in the era of modern globalization, but on the contrary, serve as a foundation for strengthening interethnic harmony and religious tolerance.

The role of Zamakhshari views in strengthening the spiritual immunity of young people in the conditions of globalization is incomparable. Because in today's era of rapid information exchange, there is a high probability that various extremist, chauvinistic and radical ideas will influence the minds of young people. In the works of Mahmoud az-Zamakhshari, there are strict moral and religious criteria that can counteract such ideas and call for maintaining peace between nations. In his teachings, universal values such as high appreciation of science and enlightenment, avoidance of ignorance and hostility, and living in harmony and cooperation occupy a priority place.

Also, in the thinking of Mahmud al-Zamakhshari, the enrichment of the inner world of the individual, the elevation of his moral and aesthetic culture play an important role. He interprets science as the main means of raising human dignity. This aspect is a relevant educational program for young people striving for spiritual perfection in the conditions of globalization, that is, in an era when material interests are becoming more and more important. Because only knowledgeable, broad-minded, and committed to moral principles individuals can contribute to the sustainable development of society.

In countries of the world, a particular society is assessed based on the results of various efforts to improve human spirituality, and an idea is formed about its development or decline. As the written records of the history of our people testify, our ancestors raised their children in the spirit of universal ideas, world and Eastern philosophy, and our national values. Today, only well-rounded individuals who have studied and assimilated the scientific heritage of our ancestors daily are able to work selflessly for the future of the Motherland and realize their responsibility to the Motherland and the people. A spiritually well-rounded person can mobilize himself for meritorious deeds, such as interethnic harmony and religious tolerance, and for this he uses all the objective and subjective factors that social life requires. Such grand tasks can be achieved by studying the spiritual legacy left by our scholars like Mahmud al-Zamakhshari and discovering the moral views put forward in it.

In today's globalized world, the more ignorance and violence, religious intolerance, extremism, ethnic conflict, and regional disagreements drive people apart, the closer science, enlightenment, morality and decency, ethics, and humanity bring people together. In this regard, the development and elevation of a person's inner world, moral and aesthetic culture, consciousness, and thinking serve as an important factor in raising a well-rounded individual.

The importance of philosophical heritage is incomparable in achieving high results in the social, economic, political, cultural and educational spheres of our country among the world's countries, in raising the spiritual and educational world of members of society, in instilling in them the ideas of interethnic harmony and religious tolerance in the consciousness and culture of our people. Today, the process of globalization is developing rapidly in the world, and this process puts the improvement of harmony between nations among the most urgent tasks. Because today, the process of understanding the identity of nations is developing faster than ever as a result of the influence of globalization. Representatives of nations and peoples living far from the countries bearing their names have the opportunity to instantly receive the necessary information about their compatriots, their lifestyle, level of development and problems using the most modern information media. At the same time, the distribution of calls in modern media for the protection of the rights of "nationalist" chauvinists and "violated" compatriots, who are trying to gain some popularity, negatively affects the sustainable development of interethnic relations in multinational states. Mahmoud al-Zamakhshari, in his work "Al-Kashshof", explains the 13th verse of Surah Hujurat: "O mankind! We created you from a single male and a female, and made you into nations and tribes that you may know one another. Indeed, the most honored of you in the sight of Allah is the most righteous of you. Indeed, Allah is Knowing and Aware." He analyzes it as follows: "From a single male and a female" means from Adam and Eve. It is also said that this means, "We created you from a single father and mother. None of you is superior to another, but you are all equal. There is no place for superiority or pride in lineage."

The level of development of a society and a country depends on the high scientific potential of its members. If a country is developed, then the level of knowledge of its members is considered high.

Ancient Arab sources provide many explanations for the formation of societies and nations and their division at various levels. In particular, in the phrase "We have made peoples and tribes," the Arabs divide people into six classes: 1. Sha'b (people). 2. Tribe. 3. Imora. 4. Batn. 5. Fakhz. 6. Fasila. Sha'b unites tribes. Tribes unite imoras. Imoras unite batns. Batn includes fakhz. Fakhz unites fasilas. For example, Khuzaymah is a sha'b, Kinana tribe, Quraysh is imora, Qusay is a batn, Hashim is a fakhz, Abbas is a fasila. The reason why it is called sha'b is because tribes branch out from it. When it says "so that you may know each other," it means so that you may know and understand your mutual affiliations. Here, He has arranged you into nations and tribes so that each of you may know that you belong to another. There is wisdom in saying that your ancestors are one, do not be proud of them or boast about them, do not think of differences and advantages in your lineages. After that, Allah Almighty explained the characteristic that

makes a person superior in His sight, worthy of honor and respect: “Indeed, the most honored of you in the sight of Allah is the most righteous of you.” In this place, “indeed” is also read as “ki”. That is, it is said that “The most honored of you is not the most righteous of you, but the most righteous of you.” It is narrated from the Prophet (peace be upon him) that on the day of the conquest of Mecca, he circumambulated the Kaaba and after praising Allah, he said: “Praise be to Allah, for He has removed from you the sins and arrogance of the pre-Islamic period. O people! Know that there are two types of people: the one who is pious and generous and believes in Allah. The other is the one who is a miser and a wretched person who is careless and careless towards Allah.” Then he recited this verse. The Prophet (peace be upon him) also said: “The secret of being the most honorable of people is fear of Allah.”

Today, the issue of preserving national identity is also gaining special importance in the complex processes of globalization. By studying the heritage of Mahmud al-Zamakhshari, the younger generation will not only understand their historical roots, but will also be able to find a path to development in harmony with universal human culture. His works broadly interpret concepts such as religious tolerance, interethnic dialogue, and respect for human rights, which is consistent with the basic principles of today's modern democratic society.

Thus, in the context of globalization, the legacy of Mahmud al-Zamakhshari is an extremely important socio-philosophical resource for educating young people in the spirit of national and universal values, enriching their worldview, and forming a culture of dialogue between different cultures. This legacy plays an invaluable role, especially in the upbringing of a harmonious personality, ensuring interethnic harmony, religious tolerance, and spiritual stability.

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