

Philosophical Essence Of The Development Of Moral Values

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Abstract: The article scientifically studies the widespread development of moral values, which are an important part of human life, among the peoples of the world today, and the important role of philosophical worldview and factors in this process.

Keywords: society, human, moral values, philosophical worldview, norm, standard, law, legal system, communication, socio-philosophical.

In every society, moral values are a philosophically multifaceted process in their development, including under the influence of the philosophical views of our ancestors formed over thousands of years. In this, many philosophical foundations and various philosophical teachings that contribute to the development and evolution of moral values play an important role. Moral theories that arise in society, directly under the influence of various creative thinking, organize moral norms and change them to suit reality, forming positive aspects. The true essence and basis of such moral values is the immense spiritual heritage created by the peoples of the world, which is distinguished by its invisible roots. "Determining the prospects of our present and future, we, of course, rely on the spiritual and moral values, rich history and culture of our peoples, their centuries-old traditions of friendship, good neighborliness and mutual understanding"[1]. This is reflected as a criterion for the development of the future prospects and moral values of each nation.

Historically, philosophical thought has laid the foundation for the development of moral values in society. This can also be seen in the discussions of ancient Greek philosophers such as Plato and Aristotle about the concept of virtuous human morality and the "good life". While Plato's views on the pursuit of universal truths in ideal morality in his time showed the importance of a person's soul in society in harmony with goodness, Aristotle's practical philosophy directly covered aspects related to morality in the prosperity of society. In his opinion, a person in society "cannot act in social life without possessing certain moral qualities" [2].

Philosophers such as I. Kant and J. S. Mill, who put forward the ideas of the Enlightenment in society, also expressed their views on morality, expressing worldviews regarding the scope of influence of moral development on humanity. According to I. Kant, actions that can be universalized as moral laws glorify a person and lead to the creation of a certain imperative moral concept. J. S. Mill, on the other hand, believes that the greatest happiness is a person who understands moral principles well, in whom moral actions lead to the maximum level of general happiness. Due to the expansion of opportunities in an information society, relativist and constructivist approaches that question the foundations of traditional morality have emerged in the development of moral values, which have led to the emergence of a certain level of critical thinking. Because as a result of the diversity of each society's own language, beliefs and views, the methods of influencing moral values have also increased, creating broad conditions for a modern reinterpretation of morality in a social sense. From this perspective, a more pluralistic view of morality has emerged, incorporating a variety of moral values and beliefs. In modern society, the media, academia, and public discourse in policymaking have become arenas for discussing moral values under the influence of philosophical arguments and moral considerations.

New philosophical thinking in society also influences the development of moral values, enriching them as a multifaceted process. Therefore, moral norms and principles, relying on various philosophical factors that contribute to the development of values, lead to the renewal of cultural heritage objects such as morality with human intelligence. "The prosperity of any state or society, the well-being of its people depend on the behavior, moral ideals, aesthetic culture, and spiritual maturity of its children"[3]. Each of these philosophical foundations presents its own unique characteristics that shape moral behavior and influence societal norms and legal systems. The widespread application of moral duties and rules in society can lead to the establishment of strict laws and codes of conduct. In this regard, moral theories provide a basis for enriching the moral values of each society and ensuring their adaptability in different conditions.

Morality is the manifestation of spirituality in practice. Science, knowledge, worldview, perception and faith are reflected in human behavior in a unique way. Human spirituality is manifested through moral qualities. Morality is a spiritual phenomenon that manifests spiritual concepts such as honesty and justice, faith and honesty, kindness and benevolence, generosity and tolerance, compassion and benevolence, kindness and concern in human life. In this regard, the opinion of the philosopher and scientist E. Yusupov that “Morals are the forms and norms of self-government of people existing as separate individuals in the context of social relations, the manifestation of the level of spiritual maturity inherent in them in their communication and relationships” is noteworthy. Because in the absence of morality, a person cannot be formed as a social being, only on the basis of morality do people form a certain attitude to the meaning and purpose of life, their duty and responsibility to society, and other moral concepts and norms.

In each era, cultural traditions and societal norms play a decisive role in the development of moral values. These norms often consist in the depth and breadth of the philosophical worldview of ancestors, passed down from generation to generation, and the concentration of the wisdom and experience of the people at one point. They manifest themselves in the form of instructions for acceptable behavior in a certain cultural or social system of relations. Hegel, analyzing such a specificity, says that the spirit of society is formed in the formation of its moral landscape. As societies interact and cultures harmonize, these norms can lead to a dynamic and constantly changing moral foundation.

The ability to think logically has aspects that affect moral development, which I. Kant emphasizes as the ability to think rationally in harmony with morality. In the history of mankind, individuals and societies have become more reflective and critical in their thinking, striving to develop more complex and just moral values. The philosophical style of communication of society is important in moral development. Often, people, without deeply understanding themselves, seek to critically question and examine the beliefs and values of others. However, they help others to understand and improve moral principles more deeply. Philosophical thinking is increasingly instilled in the minds of young people through a systematic approach to moral education. In this, equipping young people with moral theory and knowledge helps to develop the critical thinking skills necessary for moral thinking. The combination of communication and education in a person serves to solve the moral problems of society, to satisfy the changing aspects of the needs of reality.

An informed society develops various moral norms in its activities in connection with values, demonstrates a philosophical worldview capable of solving their correspondence to reality with a fair solution, and distinguishing between right and wrong. From this, social values contribute to the advancement of society under the influence of numerous philosophical factors. Because humanity has created various ancient civilizations and has enriched the development of moral values from that time to the modern digital era on the basis of cultural, religious and philosophical changes. This is also clearly reflected in the values of the Uzbek people, in harmony with philosophical knowledge, in the cultural heritage of the past. “Another philosophical assessment of past values is an epistemological process, creating conditions for the natural development of rituals, traditions, customs and practices that constitute the ontological characteristics of the Uzbek ethnoculture”[4]. A philosophical understanding of this reality requires the development of direct historical aspects based on moral theories, a thorough understanding of the various forces that shape the norms of society. When studying existing philosophical factors, it is necessary to understand that the spiritual environment in society determines how changing social conditions affect moral values. This situation leads to a comprehensive understanding of the philosophical aspects that affect the development of moral values in society, to a certain extent, to a deeper understanding of the essence of values.

In recent years, people have acquired a wealth of secular and religious knowledge about certain philosophical aspects of moral values in an informed society. They have analyzed the scientific aspects of historical dynamics by studying the specific characteristics of each society. As a result, philosophical factors have made a significant contribution to understanding the evolution of moral values and their interpretation. The studies have identified social factors necessary for the development of moral values, based on the evaluation of various moral theories. The diversity of character and quality dynamics in moral behavior has been manifested in moral behavior as a result of human moral actions. This social theory reflects the different views that constitute moral values and affect the norms and values of society. The diversity of moral values in society directly indicates the existence of universal moral principles and their cultural

aspects. Justice and equality in reality usually affect moral norms in parallel with human rights inherent in moral principles. Rationality has an important philosophical aspect in human moral development, helping to make moral decisions and understand moral laws through reason. The development of moral values involves certain empirical experiences or emotional relationships. The social contract theory, put forward by European Enlightenment philosophers such as John Locke and Jean-Jacques Rousseau, also reflects the fact that the moral and political obligations of individuals in society are based on a contract agreed upon for mutual benefit. This theory assumes that moral values and social norms arise through collective agreements and develop as the needs and conditions of society change.

Moral feeling, which is an important part of human life, has its own philosophy, in which experience and emotional reactions to reality occupy a central place in the development of moral values. This approach demonstrates the importance of emotional intelligence in shaping social norms and behavior. In understanding the development of moral values in reality, socio-political views, including the relationship between the concepts of inequality, justice, and truth in society, play an important role. "In particular, it is necessary to strengthen tolerance in the moral thinking of young people and to cultivate feelings such as respect for national values in their behavior. We must develop feelings of moral tolerance in our young people on the basis of national values, especially the free and peaceful life of every citizen in society, equality for all, justice, enlightenment, goodness, humanity, and patriotism, as a set of all-encompassing qualities and virtues"[5]. Therefore, the development of moral values on the basis of philosophical thinking gives rise to a creative approach. This, in turn, serves to enrich philosophical factors in society in a logical and rational way as a dynamic process. Cultural and social norms in society are strengthening their role as certain moral values. In this case, the rational thinking of a person allows him to enrich moral norms or renew them on a critical basis, to reflect and evaluate them. As a result of the constant development of moral values in social life, philosophical factors adjust their character scale from one stage to another.

In conclusion, it can be said that moral values in society have a solid foundation due to their antiquity, the fact that they have passed the test of centuries and are connected with philosophical thinking. Their continuous enrichment in parallel with various philosophical theories has created the basis for the future of humanity. The fact that different societies continue to perceive the realities of social life on the basis of their own worldview and beliefs has also led to the violation of moral norms. However, as society develops, the constantly changing nature of reality and phenomena in it seeks an opportunity to reorganize the basis of collective moral landscapes. But philosophical thought seeks to develop creatively under the influence of complex moral interactions. As society continues to change, these philosophical debates will be crucial in addressing the moral problems of the modern world, and will continue to require critical thinking and dialogue in the ongoing development of moral values.

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