
THE IMPORTANCE OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY AND ITS PLACE IN SOCIETY

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Abstract: This article analyzes the stages of formation and development of moral philosophy. The early roots of ethical thinking go back to the religious, cultural and philosophical views of ancient civilizations. It also focuses on the moral teachings of great philosophers such as Plato, Aristotle, and Confucius. The article describes the historical evolution of moral philosophy, its connection with socio-cultural factors, and its impact on modern moral paradigms.

Moral philosophy is an important field related to how a person behaves towards himself and others, how he establishes relationships in society, and how he forms a social system. At all times, moral relations between people, political, legal, and economic relations, have been based on morality and ethics. By its very nature, moral philosophy regulates not only the individual, but also the entire society and its norms. This science, in connection with politics, shows the interdependence of people's socio-moral views and decisions. The integration of politics and ethics plays an important role in ensuring fair and stable governance in society. Moral philosophy is an important field related to how a person behaves towards himself and others, how he establishes relationships in society, and how he forms a social system. At all times, moral relations between people, political, legal, and economic relations, have been based on morality and ethics. By its very nature, moral philosophy regulates not only the individual, but also the entire society and its norms. This science, in connection with politics, shows the interdependence of people's socio-moral views and decisions. The integration of politics and ethics plays an important role in ensuring fair and stable governance in society. Moral philosophy is an important field related to how a person behaves towards himself and others, how he establishes relationships in

is, the complex of social relations - behavior, etiquette, actions, principles and norms, constitutes the essence of morality. Therefore, the source of morality is the needs and interests of society. First of all, every human action and intention belongs to both morality and elegance, that is, a certain positive activity embodies the characteristics of both goodness (inner beauty) and elegance (outer beauty). Therefore, ancient philosophers such as Socrates, Plato, and Al-Farabi often interpreted morality in terms of inner beauty, and elegance in terms of outer beauty. In addition, it is known that art is the main object of study of aesthetics. The discipline of “Moral Philosophy” is a branch of philosophy that studies morality as an integral part of man and society. “Moral Philosophy” or “Ethics” is an ancient discipline with a history of several thousand years. In Europe, this discipline, known as “Ethics”, derived from the Greek word “ethos”, initially focused on the study of “moral virtues”. This term was first introduced into scientific circulation by the Greek philosopher Aristotle. When classifying sciences, Aristotle divided them into three groups: theoretical, practical and creative. The first group includes philosophy, mathematics and physics; the second group includes ethics and politics; and the third group includes arts, crafts and practical sciences. Thus, the ancient Greeks elevated the doctrine of morality to the level of science and called it “ethics” (ta ethika). It should be noted that the views on morality originally belonged to Socrates. He believed that man is inherently good (moral). If someone acts immorally, then he lacks moral knowledge. Also, in his opinion, the synonym for intelligent behavior is human behavior. This is connected with the search for ways to understand oneself, man, he says. His successor Plato's moral views stemmed from "an active, idealistic life for the realization of the idea of morality." He identified four main virtues: wisdom, courage, intelligence, and most importantly, justice (which covers and unites all). In his speech entitled “Development of Literature and Art, Culture – A Solid Foundation for Enhancing the Spiritual World of Our People,” President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev defined the work of creative people as “We all know very well how difficult, responsible and honorable the work of you, esteemed creative people, who consider the glorification of the human soul, its sorrows and anxieties, the people’s dreams and aspirations, love and devotion to the Motherland in unique words, melodies and colors, is the meaning and essence of your life.” Even if we look at it as a broad concept, there cannot be a work of art without morality and without quality, morality and attractiveness are important foundations for all works of art. At the same time, art also appears as a propagator of ethics and the most convenient means of moral education. On August 3, 2017, at a meeting with representatives of the creative intelligentsia of our country, our President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, in his address entitled “Development of Literature and Art, Culture - a Solid Foundation for Enhancing the Spiritual World of Our People,” gave the following assessment of art and literature: “We have a great history worthy

of admiration. We have great ancestors worthy of admiration. We have incomparable wealth worthy of admiration. And I believe that, if we are lucky, we will certainly have a great future worthy of admiration, great literature and art.”

The history, roots and principles of human values have a long history. Western scientists in this regard mainly rely on the European cultural heritage and ideas, citing the names of many scholars. The science of values is Axiology (axio - value, logos - science means doctrine). Ethics is a spiritual phenomenon that is considered equally relevant for all people, consists of the manifestation of social requirements and needs in the form of relationships, and requires the rational limitation of the freedom of will given to a person in the process of behavior by the power of the inner will. Moral philosophy was considered an integral (third) part of philosophy in ancient times, along with physics, metaphysics and logic. Later (after Aristotle) it received the status of a separate philosophical direction of science. This idea can be further expanded and interpreted as follows. It is known that the task of philosophy as the king of sciences is to draw general conclusions from the achievements of all natural and social sciences and lead humanity to truth. Based on this, it is appropriate to define the subject of philosophy as thought. Ethics studies the development of moral thought and in practice serves to lead man to truth through virtue. Therefore, it can be called moral philosophy or the philosophy of virtue.

So, the subject of “Ethics” has been called by such names as “Scientific knowledge”, “Scientific ethics”, “Ethics science”, “Etiquette”. Initially, it meant a place of residence, a place of residence, and later it meant a habit, a way of life, a way of thinking.

The opinion of the philosopher E. Yusupov that “Ethics are the forms and norms of self-government of people existing as separate individuals in the context of social relations, a manifestation of the level of spiritual maturity inherent in them in mutual communication and relationships” is noteworthy. Because where there is no morality, a person faces a number of difficulties and obstacles in finding his place in society as a social individual.

Of course, all three moral phenomena and their opposites are relative. It is worth noting here that, just as morality turns into good manners, and good manners into high morality as a result of moral education, in a place where moral education is not established, a certain person can, over time, move from indecency to bad manners, and from bad manners to immorality. In each work of art, urgent problems of morality are raised, and the artist always reflects the highest moral level achieved in the time in which he lives and his attitude to it through artistic images, directly or indirectly. At the same time, in these two disciplines, sometimes one can find two different manifestations of the same concept. For example, the concept of greatness in aesthetics is described in the form of heroism in the philosophy of ethics. There is

also a concept of moral beauty in aesthetics, which has its roots in the philosophy of ethics, which is associated with the level of human morality. Therefore, every work of art that is studied by aesthetics is also, in a certain sense, being studied from the perspective of Moral Philosophy. The first President I.A. Karimov also says: “Education cannot be separated from upbringing, and upbringing from education - this is an Eastern view, an Eastern philosophy of life.” Thus, science is directly and indirectly related to morality, and it is this connection that serves to humanize natural and technical sciences,” he says, expressing a very reasonable idea. Therefore, spirituality, formed on the basis of knowledge, science, talent, and experience, opens up a unique direction, opportunity, and path in human life and society. The profession, skills, and concepts deeply embedded in a person’s mind that a person has acquired in the process of his or her lifetime of labor are the basis for practical opportunities. All of this can be achieved through education and training through the standards of moral philosophy. In conclusion, axiology and moral philosophy are important areas that study the values, moral principles, and spiritual criteria of humanity. The genesis of moral philosophy, that is, its origin and development, has passed through various historical stages and has been closely related to the development of human thought and society. Historically, moral philosophy has developed based on religious, mythological, and philosophical sources. While the philosophers of antiquity - Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle - deeply thought about moral values, Eastern thinkers, in particular, Al-Farabi and Ibn Sina, analyzed moral perfection and virtues in society. Later, the role of morality in the life of the individual and society was deeply studied in Western and Eastern philosophy. It is worth noting that moral philosophy makes a huge contribution to the development of society by studying the moral principles and values formed by humanity over the centuries. Therefore, research in this area is of great importance in achieving moral perfection.

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