

THE ROLE OF SOCIAL NORMS IN THE MORAL RISE OF SOCIETY

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Annotation: Social norms are historically established and accepted rules of behavior in society that regulate relations between people.

In this article highlights of the notion social norm, forms, types, functions and role of social norms in the moral rise of society.

Key words: social norm, society, development, morality, spirituality, customs, law, tradition, value.

In the days of primitive society, when there were no laws and rules, the driving force of people were instincts. With the development of mankind, dependence on the power of instincts began to weaken. They were gradually replaced by social norms, they originated at the early stages of the formation of society itself. People needed to solve a lot of tasks together, and for this they already needed generally accepted rules. The social norms of primitive society no longer gave the right to rash, impulsive actions that did not lead to serious consequences. Between the desired actions of the person himself and the surrounding world, rules have appeared designed to regulate the behavior of each person in society. These rules became known as social norms. The relevance of the research is determined by the fact that the development process does not stand still, all spheres of human activity are developing, and society as a whole is undergoing change. It is becoming more and more difficult to restrain the pace of development, sometimes they are cruel and aggressive. Social norms should act as a regulator of people's relations in society. Especially now, when society is on the verge of the war, everyone is obliged to realize and understand how important it is to have the right concepts about norms, each of us should be enlightened and educated, properly oriented to the positive aspects of our vast world. Social norms are historically established and accepted rules of behavior in society that regulate relations between people.

The presence of social values and norms is an integral feature of any society. At a certain point in the development of mankind, people realized that in order to survive together, they needed to agree on rules of behavior that are mandatory for all members of the community.

If a person wanted to be part of a community or tribe, he was obliged to comply with the laws and rules of behavior in society adopted in it. Otherwise, he was expelled, effectively condemning the offender to death from the fangs of predators or the hands of representatives of hostile tribes. With the development of civilization, the norms and rules of behavior in society have changed and become more complicated, but their signs do not change over time. Any rule is considered a social norm if it meets the following criteria:

- it is common to all members of society;
- aimed at regulating public relations;
- it is based on the conscious volitional effort of people;
- it arose in the process of historical development;
- operates continuously;
- corresponds to the type of culture and social structure of society.

Let's take a closer look at these types of social norms and give examples of each of them.

Customs are the rules of behavior that have developed in society as a result of repeated repetitions. Many customs originated in the prehistoric era, when their implementation was a vital necessity for a person. For example, the custom of hospitality promoted joint survival, allowing people to get food and a roof over their heads. As society developed, some customs died out, giving way to new ones, others persist to this day.

Rituals are a special kind of customs, the main component of which is a strict form of execution. They also originated in society in ancient times, and many of them still exist in popular culture, primarily in the form of rituals. Examples of these social norms can be the invocation of spring, the initiation of a person into adulthood, and so on. Modern culture is also no stranger to ritualism. A striking example of this is the blowing out of candles on the cake by the birthday boy.

Traditions, unlike customs, can arise spontaneously in society. An action committed once as a result of repeated repetition becomes a social norm. Traditions can be inherited from generation to generation, forming social values and positive examples. Being performed by the majority of society's members, traditions become part of its culture.

Norms of morality. Moral norms, or ethical norms, are social rules of human behavior that express society's idea of good and evil, justice and injustice. Public morality evaluates not only people's actions, but also their motives. The observance of moral rules is ensured by the authority of the collective consciousness, and their violation is condemned in society.

At the same time, a civilized person is able to evaluate and correct his behavior without outside control - such personality qualities as conscience, honor, sense of duty and self-esteem are responsible for this. An example of an ethical norm is the "golden rule of morality": do not do to others what you do not want for yourself.

Norms of law. Legal norms are established by the State and implemented with the help of its authority and coercive force. They are always expressed in writing — laws or other regulations.



With the help of these rules, all the most important social relations are regulated - political, economic, cultural and others. The provisions of the Constitution of the Uzbekistan can serve as an example of the norms of law. In the norms of law there is a clearly prescribed system of punishments, which is executed by special bodies. This is one of the main differences between legal norms and religious social norms.

Religious norms. Religious norms of behavior are fixed in the texts of sacred books, for example, in the Bible or the Koran, or established by a religious community. Many of them coincide with the norms of morality and law, contain rituals and rituals, are closely intertwined with customs and traditions. In theocratic states, the prescriptions of religion perform the function of legal norms. In secular ones, they regulate the private life of believers. Religious norms include the choice of God, prayers, rituals and other rules of behavior.

Aesthetic norms. The norms of aesthetics reflect the ideas accepted in society about the ugly and beautiful. These norms apply not only to art, but also to everything that is produced by man (technology, architecture, and so on). In addition, they regulate the appearance of a person and his behavior in everyday life. In particular, the rules of etiquette and hygiene relate to aesthetic norms.

Each society at each stage of development has its own ideas about the beautiful, which can change over time. An example of an aesthetic norm is the golden ratio.

Corporate norms. The formation of corporate norms began in the industrial era, and since then they have played an important role in public life. These social norms regulate the work of public organizations, such as industrial enterprises, trade unions, charitable societies and others, as well as the rights and obligations of their participants.

Like legal norms, corporate rules are fixed in writing — in the charters of organizations. Their compliance is controlled by the companies themselves.

According to the method of consolidation, social norms are divided into two types:

- oral (norms of customs and morality);
- written (legal and corporate norms).

Other social norms are not necessarily fixed in the text. Customs and norms of morality most often exist orally. A reflection of aesthetic norms can be a drawing, sculpture, and the like.

According to the scale of distribution, the following forms of social norms are distinguished:

- interpersonal relations between two people (for example, a conditional knock on a neighbor's door);
- group groups operate within a social group (for example, military regulations);
- national are characteristic of the whole people or nation (for example, the celebration of Navruz);
- universal apply to most people on the planet (for example, to wash regularly).

In addition, social norms are divided into forms depending on the principle of functioning:

- recommendatory ones indicate desirable behavior (for example, it is recommended to give way to pensioners in transport);
- motivating ones stimulate people to comply with the rules (for example, a bonus for conscientious work);
- imperative ones regulate a person's duties (for example, a policeman is obliged to keep order);
- those prohibiting prevent any activity and punish for its implementation (for example, a ban on smoking in public places).

Social norms are divided into formal and informal according to the obligation to fulfill. Formal social norms are fixed in writing and are strictly binding. These include legal and corporate norms. Their violation leads to sanctions established in regulations: for example, a fine or imprisonment is imposed for hooliganism, and failure to show up for work without a valid reason can lead to dismissal.

All other social rules are informal norms. Their observance is determined not by prescriptions, but by a person's moral choice. Violation of these norms is not prosecuted by law, but may cause public condemnation.

In many cases, formal and informal social norms coincide. For example, moral norms condemn lies. At the same time, lying to a witness in the courtroom violates legal norms and is a criminal offense.

Functions of social norms.

Social norms regulate all spheres of society's life and actually make its existence possible. Their actions can be reduced to three most important functions:

Regulatory function. Social norms and rules regulate the interaction of people with each other, define the boundaries of what is permissible and affects people with deviant behavior. This effect is carried out using three mechanisms:

Permission is an indication of optional, but desirable behaviors (for example, washing your hands before eating).

Prescription - an indication of the required action (for example, to wear clothes).

Prohibition is an indication of actions that are condemned by society (for example, you can not steal).

Social function. They help a person become a full-fledged member of society, benefit other people and benefit from interacting with them.

Evaluation function. Social norms form a person's idea of good and bad, stimulate positive qualities in people and give them role models. to the type of culture and social structure of society.

Social norms are rules of behavior, expectations and standards that regulate people's behavior and social life in accordance with values. Compliance with these norms is usually ensured in society through the use of social incentives and social punishments, i.e. positive and negative



sanctions, acting as a more specific, direct and immediate element in the structure of social regulation. It is especially important for the value-normative regulation of society's life to divide them into legal and moral ones, the former manifest themselves in the form of a law, sometimes a state or administrative regulatory act, contain even dispositions defining the conditions for the application of this legal norm, and sanctions carried out by the relevant authorities. The observance of the second is ensured by the power of public opinion, the moral duty of the individual. A culture that prescribes standards of correct behavior is called a normative culture. Social norms can be based not only on legal and moral norms, but also on customs and traditions.

The main social significance of a social norm can be formulated as the regulation of social relations and behavior of people. The regulation of relations through social norms ensures voluntary and conscious cooperation of people.

In general terms, the process of formation and functioning of social norms can be conditionally represented in the form of sequentially interrelated stages.

The first stage is the emergence and constant development of norms.

The second is the individual's understanding and assimilation of the system of social norms of society, social group, personality, in other words, this is the stage of a person's inclusion in society, his socialization.

The third stage is real acts, concrete behavior of the individual. This stage is the central link of the mechanism of socio-normative regulation. It is in practice that it is revealed how deeply social norms have entered into the consciousness of the individual.

The fourth stage of the norm functioning process is the assessment and control of human behavior. At this stage, the degree of compliance or deviation from the norm is revealed.

One of the main regulators of norms in human life is morality.

"Morality" - (from Latin *moralis*) is morality, a special form of public consciousness and a type of public relations; one of the main ways of regulating human actions in society with the help of norms. Unlike a simple custom or tradition, moral norms receive ideological justification in the form of ideals of good and evil, due, justice, etc.". In the science of state and law, morality is understood as a system of norms and principles governing people's behavior from the standpoint of good and evil, fair and unfair, etc. Modern society splits into various social groups depending on the type of occupation, profession, age, gender and other social characteristics. Heterogeneity and even inconsistency of moral norms belonging to different social strata of society is one of the characteristic features of this type of social norms.

Two more specific features are characteristic of morality. Moral norms fix primarily the proper behavior of a person, other persons. Morality is the most changeable, dynamic type of social norms. Control over the implementation of moral norms is carried out either by society as a whole or by a separate social stratum. Also, at present, such kind of social norms as the norms



of public associations, political parties, fixed by their charters, have become widespread. Sometimes in the legal literature these norms are called corporate.

The specificity of corporate norms is that they have a documentary, written form of expression - they are formally fixed by a written source - the charter, adopted in accordance with the established procedure. The documentary, written form of expression of corporate norms brings them closer to the law, legal norms. But corporate norms do not and cannot have the properties of law, since they regulate the relations of public entities, which, due to their specifics, are not subject to regulatory regulation.

The relationship of law and morality: unity, difference, interaction and contradiction. The law regulates social relations in interaction with other norms, as an element of social regulatory regulation. In the regulation of public relations, law interacts with morality. Since both law and morality are types of social norms, they have some common features that are characteristic of all social norms, but on the other hand they also have fundamental differences.

The unity between law and morality can be traced in the following:

firstly, in the system of social norms, they are the most universal, extending to the whole society;

secondly, they have a single object of regulation – public relations;

thirdly, they are formed in society, that is, they arise in connection with the will and consciousness of people;

fourth, they correspond to the type of culture and the nature of the social organization.

Depending on the method of formation. Legal norms arise in the process of legal and legislative practice, the functioning of the relevant institutions of society and the state: the dominant ideas of law in society are translated into the form of legal rules. Thus, legal norms are institutional, clearly separated from legal consciousness and operating within the framework of social institutions.

Morality, on the contrary, arises spontaneously, being formed in the spiritual sphere of society, therefore, it is not institutionalized, is not connected with the structural organization of society and is inseparable from public consciousness. As already noted above, the norms of morality are based on the concepts of categories emerging in society. By the form of existence (or the form of expression). Legal norms as institutional regulators are fixed in strictly defined documentary forms, such as regulations, court decisions, etc.

The methods of fixing them must meet strictly defined requirements established in a centralized manner. This applies, for example, to the nature of the text, its attributes. The circle of subjects that form legal texts containing the norms of law is also quite clearly outlined. While moral norms are contained in the public consciousness and exist in the form of principles, concepts, ideas, assessments. So, there are no special requirements for the form, the text about morality.

According to the method of provision. The right is provided by the state, providing for the norms of law - measures of state influence, and morality is provided by measures of public influence.

By the nature of the regulatory impact. The regulatory impact of law on public relations is carried out through a special mechanism of legal regulation that ensures the translation of general rules into specific legal rights and obligations of subjects. These rights and obligations are clearly defined in the form of possible and appropriate options for the behavior of subjects. Moral norms are expressed, on the contrary, in an impersonal duty and act through the formation of internal personality regulators. The essence of the action of moral norms is the formation of general principles, attitudes, internal beliefs. Consequently, the regulatory impact of moral norms does not, unlike legal norms, have pre-established ways of behavioral implementation. Law can regulate the most important social relations and only those that are able to regulate, and morality - almost all social relations. From which it can be concluded that relations regulated by law are controlled by the state, and relations regulated by morality are not controlled by the state.

Social norms are also connected with the laws of natural sciences, with the very scientific and technological progress of society, of the entire human civilization.

Considering social norms in their entirety and identifying the features of their typology, we tried to identify the relationship between different norms in social life at the present stage and prove that the requirement of our time is to use all social norms, especially traditions and customs, norms of cohabitation, which were forgotten as a result of the dominance of legal norms. Meanwhile, it is traditional norms that can become an effective means of overcoming negative phenomena that manifest themselves in people's behavior.

Regulated by social norms, it is easy for a person to get used to society, especially in cases when he becomes a participant in vertical or social mobility, changes his habitual habitat in society to another, or changes his habitual collective. Despite the fact that we all belong to different races, nations, peoples, this does not exempt anyone from observing social norms of behavior, since, of course, one of the main causes of all wars and conflicts is precisely the wrong understanding and perception of norms of behavior in society.

All social norms are aimed exclusively at the correct regulation of relations between people, they play a huge role in the formation and existence of the world. Social norms are especially important, since they are the conductor of this world, every serviceman is obliged to be literate and educated in all spheres of activity, especially in social interaction.

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