

MORAL NORMS**Adizov Okilbek***Tashkent State University of Law
(education)*

Moral standards - It is a set of behaviors that are manifested in people's relationships with each other, their families, the Motherland, and society, and it is one of the methods of normative regulation of people's behavior in society. Views about morality, honor, duty, decency, nobility and other categories of morality are formed as a normative expression of ideas. Moral norm is one of the forms of social consciousness. Therefore, like the whole social consciousness, its structure is not the same. The moral concepts of the majority of the society formed over the centuries may not correspond to the morality of individual social groups. But in any case, the prevailing morality in the society determines the behavior of the majority of the members of the society.

A special feature of the moral norm is that the observance of moral norms is ensured by public opinion. Characteristic of the regulation of moral support is friendship, love, mutual aid etc., where the regulator, control of its requirements is not carried out by the state and shouldn't be. In contrast to morality, which consists of a set of unwritten rules of behavior in society, legal norms are certain legal forms, that is, strict rules of social behavior manifested in sources, including laws, decrees, decisions and other legal document. Legal norms are mainly in written form.

Law and morality differ in the means and methods of ensuring the fulfillment of their norms. If the law, as you know, is provided with the possibility of enforcement by the state, then moral standards are guaranteed by public opinion. At the same time, the nature of morality is that truly moral behavior is performed because of a person's personal belief in justice and moral requirements, when conscience directs a person's behavior. There is a "golden rule" of morality: "The way you treat others, they will treat you."

In general, both moral and legal norms should reflect the views and understandings of the entire society, that is, the majority of the population. Considering that they cover exactly the same spheres of social life, there should be no conflicts between them. If there is such a conflict, in my opinion, it should be resolved by changing legal norms, that is, in favor of morality.

We can say that morality emerges in society, and law emerges with the state. At this point, we should emphasize that there can be only one legal system in one country, one society. Morality is diverse in this sense: several moral systems can operate in a society.

The important features of the moral norm are as follows: moral norms (good and evil, justice and injustice, etc.) are formed by themselves without the help of the state; public opinion is expressed in moral norms; moral standards are implemented through public opinion; moral norms regulate a wider range of social relations (including friendship, companionship). In morality, the criterion for evaluating behavior consists of "honest - dishonest"; consists of a set of unwritten rules of behavior in society.

Law and ethics are closely related and complement each other.

According to the legal scholar Richard Bellamy, it is enough to emphasize some of their aspects in order to distinguish between law and moral norms:

1. In terms of obligation or voluntariness: One of the main aspects of laws and norms is that the population must comply with them, that is, following the laws established by the state is mandatory for everyone. Failure to comply with them will result in legal consequences, that is, liability. In moral norms, whether it is mandatory or not, comes from the nature of the norm. The moral norm itself determines the behavior that must be performed, but its violation does not mean that a crime has been committed;

2. Subjectively forming the norm:

In general, we can consider that a moral standard is socially constructed and derives from the majority opinion of a group or community or individual who has power or influence in a particular setting. However, these ethical standards do not lead to legal consequences in most cases.

And the law, it is developed and established by the legislative body and must be approved by the competent authorities before its application;

3. In terms of flexibility and variability:

The degree of change and flexibility or the degree of their interpretation can also vary greatly when changing regulatory legal documents and ethical norms;

Changing laws requires a long-term process. Moral norms can be changed by certain social groups;

4. In terms of the consequences of non-performance:

Non-compliance with legal norms can lead to a number of consequences. There will always be some kind of sanction, and these

punishments and sanctions are predetermined. With respect to moral norms, there may be no predetermined punishment for non-compliance, or even no meaning at all, although such violations may be punished by social rejection.

In conclusion, it can be said that the classification of law and moral norms is defined in different state legal systems. In international law, we understand legal norms as a social principle that regulates a certain situation or action or shows the necessary behavior in certain situations. Moral norms include social norms and are classified by the fact that they do not have to be obeyed in all cases. Its main task is reflected in the moral direction of a person's actions in order to adapt to the socially accepted situation.

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