



CULTURAL ACTIVITY AND ETHICAL CULTURE AND ITS PEDAGOGICAL MECHANISMS

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ABSTRACT

This article talks about moral culture, free rethinking of moral norms and rules existing in society, spiritual “digesting” of them, relying on them and practical activities. Morality becomes an internal, inner, necessary need of a person and determines the social direction of his moral activity. After all, morality not only evaluates the behavior and moral of people, but also encourages them to follow certain moral norms and rules.

KEY WORDS: *morality, behavior, culture, spirituality, social factors, personality.*

Each socio-economic system introduces its own moral norms, which strives to form these norms in the consciousness and behavior of a person.

At the same time, moral culture is formed with the help of moral, ethical consciousness. It is inappropriate to separate them from each other and imagine them separately. The concept of moral culture is explained in different ways in scientific literature. Although they are close to each other in essence, they differ in content and form. In this regard, our pedagogic scientists approach this issue in different ways, they focus on the personality of the child and based on this, they define this concept.

For example, O.Musurmanova in her monograph “Formation of spiritual culture in students” writes “Ethical culture is the moral knowledge, skills and abilities, moral awareness and activity norms, moral rules of the student's behavior [1]”.

In our opinion, there seems to be a number of confusions here. First of all, let's clarify the concept of “norms of moral consciousness”. Usually, we call the reflection of moral norms in the human mind as moral consciousness. The sentence of activity norms remains unknown. Only when a person, including a student, turns certain moral norms and rules into their life activities, their culture is formed. O.Musurmanova's opinion that “Ethical consciousness, on the one hand, critically perceives the manifestations of moral culture around it, and gradually begins to create a structure and system of moral culture from these accepted components” [1] are rather abstract and confusing.

Ethical awareness comes from treating the surrounding events from the point of view of morality and immorality. True, a person's moral culture also affects the moral consciousness of others. He, of course, reveals only one side of the matter. Moral consciousness is the basis of spiritual culture. Its criterion is moral knowledge, moral norms, moral thinking. One of the important tasks of moral culture is to raise moral consciousness

to a higher level and to perform practical activities.

To achieve this, first of all, it is necessary to understand the essence of social consciousness. Because the basis of the spiritual life of society is social consciousness. Some philosophers try to equate moral culture with moral consciousness, while others ignore the commonality between them. As a result, these concepts confuse the definition of commonalities and differences between the categories of social philosophy and ethics.

In our opinion, moral consciousness is a collection of views, imagination of ideas, emotions and their reflection in the human mind, while moral culture is the reflection of these things, absorbed into his character and nature, and manifested in his practical activities. In determining the essence of moral culture, our pedagogic scientists are trying to equate moral culture with the concept of moral education.

For example, according to U.Mahkamov, “The essence of moral culture is to mobilize high-class students to actively participate in society's production, social and spiritual life [2]”. In our opinion, the essence of moral culture develops, enriches in content, and expands in form during the entire life and social activity of a person.

Moral education is carried out in the family, school, higher and secondary special educational institution and in the production process, at the same time, it is a condition for the formation of moral consciousness and moral culture. In many places, the concept of “education” is confused with the concept of “civilization”, but despite the fact that there are many similarities between them, certain differences are also observed.

Culture has a wide meaning. An immoral person cannot be considered civilized. “In my opinion, - wrote A.Qahhor, - the word “cultured person” means culture, humanity. The most cultured, the best person, the most humane person will be a



cultured person [3]". At the same place, ethics and culture are connected. This is where the meaning of moral culture comes from.

The concepts of culture and moral culture should not be confused. Because the concept of culture is used in a broad sense in relation to moral culture and has a general character to a certain extent. Ethical culture is seen as a form of it. A person lives and works in a cultural environment. Culture has a dynamic character and is inextricably linked with the development of the social system.

Culture is a multifaceted concept, which is studied by such sciences as philosophy, literature, pedagogy, ethnography, psychology, sociology, and sophistication.

Cultural activity is a form of social activity, related to it and related to it. At the same time, it has relative independence and influences them. At the same time, the relative independence of culture creates its own characteristics. But these features interact with the laws of cultural development. Accordingly, the essence and development of moral culture is subject to certain laws.

Culture is formed as a result of social production. Social development includes political, economic and spiritual processes.

Culture is a collection of material and spiritual resources created during the history of mankind, but they are creative activities processed from the point of view of the social interest and needs of this period within the requirements of a certain stage of development. According to some of our scientists, culture is a set of values that help the formation of a person as a person.

The understanding of "culture" is related to its historical approach, which determines the uniqueness of man and society in nature. In a broad sense, culture means the sum of all material and spiritual wealth created by man over the centuries.

Initially, the concept of "culture" was used mainly to define the influence of man on nature, to describe his achievements, which represent his mastery of the forces of nature.

It is known that culture is a social phenomenon. This is why the concept of "culture" is multifaceted and has a rich character. From the ontological point of view, culture is the result of the activity of the people, which has the laws of its emergence, development and implementation, the product of its historical development.

From a logical point of view, culture represents a system that has its own laws, structure, etc., which is objectively formed as a result of the practical activities of people. From the epistemological point of view, culture as a philosophical-social theory reflects the laws of cultural phenomena as a complex social phenomenon. The definition of culture can be complete only if all these are taken into account.

Culture is "humanized nature" and is the product of the activities of people created in the sphere of economic, social, political and spiritual life of society. Culture is a set of resources produced by mankind for their own needs, which forms a certain system.

Therefore, one should not associate the emergence of this or that social phenomenon with the emergence of the concept of it. The concept of "culture" appeared in European social thought in the second half of the 18th century, but culture as a social phenomenon began with the emergence of mankind and the creation of labor tools.

There are different opinions about the components of culture in the scientific literature. But their thoughts converge at one point. Culture is divided into two parts: material and spiritual culture. Each of these parts has different shapes. For example, spiritual culture is divided into political, legal, ethical, aesthetic, and religious cultures.

It should be emphasized that if high culture is not established in society, there will be no morality in such a society. There is no spiritual and moral atmosphere in social life. Therefore, culture and morality are inextricably linked. People understand morality in different ways. Its true criterion is determined by moral culture. A person's morality is related to how he acquires culture.

Theoretical aspects of morality are reflected in ethical culture, and at the same time, it is inextricably linked with perceived moral activity. Ethical culture represents the development of moral norms and rules based on specific conditions, reconsidered from the point of view of the era. In this respect, moral culture differs from moral value. At the same time, it relies on moral value, because it serves as a source of moral culture.

Based on the above, we can conclude that moral culture is an independent philosophical concept, which is inextricably linked with such concepts as ethics and moral consciousness and forms a whole. Connects moral theory with practice. It expresses the level of understanding of moral views, ideas, inner experience and emotions by people.

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