

ETHICAL VIEWS OF IMMANUEL KANT

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Abstract:

Immanuel Kant was a German philosopher who had a great influence on modern philosophy and ethics. His ethical views are based mainly on deontological ethics, which emphasizes that the correctness of actions in making moral decisions is based on their specific rules and obligations, not on their results. Kant's ethics includes important concepts such as human freedom, responsibility and moral obligations.

Keywords: Immanuel Kant, philosophy, ethics, ethical views, human rights, moral obligations.

Introduction

Kant's ethical views are extensively covered in his works such as *Kritika der praktische Vernunft* (Critique of Practical Reason) and *Grundlegung zur Metaphysik der Sitten* (Foundations of Moral Philosophy). It is formed on the basis of strict principles and rules that define moral behavior. Kant's ethics emphasizes the need for consistency and principles in making moral decisions. Kant's ethical views emphasize human freedom and responsibility. He associates moral obligations with human freedom and asserts that each person must freely choose his own behavior. Kant's ethics also help to universalize moral rules, which makes it possible to see the behavior of each person as a general law.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Kant's ethical views play an important role in the development of modern moral thought and concepts of human rights. He emphasizes the need to recognize human dignity in making ethical decisions and to treat them as ends rather than tools. Therefore, Kant's ethics has not only philosophical, but also practical significance, and occupies an important place in the moral development of mankind.[2]

Kant's ethics is deontological in nature, which focuses on the specific rules and obligations of actions in making moral decisions. He developed the basic principles determining moral behavior. According to Kant, every person should fulfill his moral obligations and these obligations should serve the common interests of mankind. Kant's ethics is based on the concept of "categorical imperative". It is a principle that defines moral rules and should be common to everyone. There are several forms of the categorical imperative.[1]

"Make your conduct such that your conduct may be accepted as a common law." This makes it possible to see the behavior of each person as a general moral law. "Treat people as ends, not as tools." This means recognizing the value of each person and not exploiting them for personal gain. Kant associates moral obligations with human freedom. He emphasizes that people should freely



choose their behavior. Ethical decisions also require human freedom and responsibility. According to Kant, moral behavior is related to a person's self-control and fulfillment of his moral obligations.[3]

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Kant's ethical views had a great influence on modern philosophy and ethics. His ideas are important in defining principles and rules for ethical decision-making. Kant's ethics also found its place in the development of concepts of human rights and justice. Kant's ethics have been challenged by some critics. According to them, Kant's deontological ethics may not take into account the consequences and ignore the emotional states of people. However, Kant's ideas emphasize the need to maintain rigor and principles in making moral decisions.[5]

The moral views of Immanuel Kant had a great influence on modern ethics. His thoughts played an important role in the development of moral theories and practices. Kant's ethics is mainly based on deontological ethics, which emphasizes that the rightness of actions in making moral decisions is not based on their results, but on their own rules and obligations. Kant's deontological ethics is an important part of modern ethics holds rin. This theory focuses on the inherent rules and obligations of actions in making moral decisions. In modern ethics, deontological approaches have been developed, for example, by Russian philosophers and other ethical theorists.[4]

Kant's categorical imperative serves as a universal principle in making moral decisions. This concept is important in defining moral rules and universalizing them in modern ethics. Categorical imperative makes it possible to see the behavior of each person as a general law and defines moral obligations. Kant's moral views are based on recognition of human dignity. He calls upon each person to see himself as an end in himself. This concept plays an important role in the development of concepts of human rights and human dignity in modern ethics. Human rights, inspired by Kant's moral views, have been adopted as a basic principle in modern societies. Kant's ethics emphasize human freedom and responsibility. He connects moral obligations with human freedom. In modern ethics, this concept is important in the discussion of personal freedom and responsibility. People should be free to choose their behavior, but this choice should be made on the basis of moral rules. Kant's moral views are important in defining moral rules and relating them to laws. In modern ethics, the relationship between moral rules and laws is much discussed. Kant's ideas serve as the main principle in determining moral laws and their implementation. The moral views of Immanuel Kant had a great influence on modern ethics. Its deontological ethics, categorical imperative, concepts of human dignity, freedom and responsibility play an important role in the development of modern ethical theories and practices. Kant's ideas emphasize the need to maintain rigor and principles in making moral decisions, which has been adopted as a basic principle in modern ethics.

CONCLUSION

The ethical views of Immanuel Kant were formed on the basis of the principles and rules determining moral behavior. His concept of the "categorical imperative" is central to moral decision-making and serves the common good of mankind. Kant's ethics has greatly influenced modern philosophy and ethics, and plays an important role in the development of concepts of human rights and justice.



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