

UDC 378

THE ROLE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF ETHICS IN PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Baghriy M.A.*d.p.s., methodist teacher.*

ORCID: 0000-0002-3506-9900

Grechanyk N.Yu.*c.e.s., as.prof.*

ORCID: 0000-0002-1454-4936

*Prykarpatian National University named after Vasyl Stefanyk,
Ivano-Frankivsk, Shevchenko, 57. 76000*

Abstract. Professional morality, as already mentioned, consists primarily of such activities, the object of which is a person. Undoubtedly, unique situations, difficulties, and contradictions arise in working with people, which must be resolved and overcome in the course of the activity itself. The qualitative uniqueness of the nature of relations between people in each profession presupposes compliance of activities with certain social norms and standards, moral and ethical requirements. Therefore, professional morality, on the one hand, is a constituent part of general morality, and on the other hand, it has qualitative specificity. The relationship between them is expressed in the dialectic of the general and the particular.

Key words: professional ethics, morality, activity, pedagogy, economy, society.

Introduction.

The word "ethics" comes from Ancient Greece and had certain meanings at different times. The ancient Greek philosopher Socrates is considered the founder of ethics. At first, it meant a place of stay, a shared home, then - custom, temperament, character, style of thinking. Later, ethics began to be considered as a science that studies morality, investigates the laws and principles of its emergence, development and functioning, the role and purpose in the life of an individual and society. The purpose of ethics is the rational justification of morality and the identification of its nature, essence, place and significance in the development of man and society. Ethics as a science arose and developed within the framework of philosophy and was considered as practical philosophy or moral philosophy. The most famous researchers of ethical problems in human history were Plato, Aristotle, Seneca, Marcus Aurelius, Augustine the Blessed, B. Spinoza, I. Kant, A. Schopenhauer, and F. Nietzsche. Great domestic thinkers also dealt with ethics: St. Tikhon of Zadonsky, St. Feofan Zatvornyyk, N.A. Berdyaev, etc.

The term "professional ethics" is used to define not so much a field of ethical theory as a kind of moral code of people of a certain profession. Professional ethics is

determined by the specifics of some professions, corporate interests, and professional culture. People who perform the same or similar professional functions, practice specific traditions, unite on the basis of professional solidarity, support the reputation of their social group. Professional ethics was born within the framework of specific types of activities, which acted as a normative beginning in the behavior of specialists. Different types of professional ethics have their own traditions, which indicates the heredity of the basic ethical norms developed by representatives of one or another profession over the centuries. These generalizations were contained in both written and unwritten rules of conduct, in the form of specific documents - oaths, statutes, codes. The formation of professional ethics over time contributed to the development of scientific ethical teaching and theories of professional ethics. Everyday experience, the need to regulate the relationships of people of one or another profession led to the awareness and registration of certain requirements of professional ethics.

Main text.

Professional ethics, which arose as a manifestation of everyday moral consciousness, then developed on the basis of the generalized practice of behavior of representatives of each professional group. Everyday experience, the need to regulate the relationships of people of one or another profession led to the awareness and design of certain requirements of professional ethics. These generalizations were also contained in the form of theoretical conclusions, which indicates a transition from everyday to theoretical consciousness in the field of professional morality. Norms of professional morality do not immediately become universally recognized, public opinion plays a major role in the formation and assimilation of norms of professional ethics. The relationship between professional ethics and social consciousness also exists in the form of traditions. Professional ethics regulates the moral relations of people in one of the main spheres of social life - labor activity: material-production, economic-economic, managerial, spiritual, cultural. Society can function normally and develop only as a result of continuous production of material and spiritual values. And the well-being of labor subjects and society depends to a great extent on what the moral goals and content of people's relations are in ensuring this process.

Professional ethics in the field of ethical knowledge is a specification of general ethical norms, brought to life not only by the specificity of the relations of professional collectives to society as a whole, but also by the specificity of personal relations in professional activity. The presence of specific relationships between people in professional groups forms a feature of moral norms designed to regulate these relationships. For all the uniqueness of the goals and tasks of one or another

profession, which are generated by different social conditions, they also have permanent elements arising from the very nature of professional activity.

In modern society, the personal qualities of an individual are quite demonstratively revealed in his business characteristics, attitude to work, level of professional suitability. All this determines the extreme relevance of issues that constitute the content of professional ethics. True professionalism is based on such moral standards as duty, honesty, demandingness to oneself and one's colleagues, responsibility for work results, etc. The nature of work in a post-industrial society objectively dictates not only the inseparable unity of a person's professional and moral qualities, but also foresees a qualitatively new level of realization of the latter.

The specificity of the content of professional ethics can be expressed in different ways. General morality plays a decisive role in this, which gives the profession a special quality and focus. Professional morality, being functional, cannot exist by itself, outside of general morality. At the same time, what is common in professional morality will always be personified, translated into the tonality of a professional sound, experience changes in each specific type of activity, reflecting in its own way in a specific environment.

Ethics cannot solve its tasks autonomously, it relies widely on the theory of education, pedagogy, psychology, economics, and other social sciences, together with them it stimulates ethical and sociological directions in the study of man. In the complex of scientific research, it distinguishes the moral aspects of the interaction between the individual and society, promotes the translation of the moral ideal into the language of specific educational goals and tasks. Important are not only the positive socially valuable results of human activity, but also the methods of achieving the goal, the level of consciousness and especially the nobility of the internal motives of people's activities, their value orientations, guidelines.

Professional ethics is not a consequence of inequality in the degree of morality of different professional groups. But society sets particularly high moral requirements for some types of professional activity. These are the types of activities that can generate particularly sharp moral conflicts, which in other types of activity arise only sporadically. These sharp moral conflicts appear where issues of life and death, health, freedom and human dignity are decided, where the moral qualities of a specialist become crucial. In these professions, on the basis of general principles of morality, peculiar codes of honor and professional behavior are developed, which, along with general moral rules, absorb all the experience of this type of human activity. Moreover, in some professions, even the very professional ability of a specialist largely depends on his moral qualities. This primarily concerns the work of

a teacher, doctor, and lawyer. The labor activity of people of these professions is not amenable to preliminary regulation, is not included in the framework of service instructions, technological templates. It is essentially creative. The peculiarities of the work of these professional groups significantly complicate moral relations and a new element is added to them: interaction with people - the objects of their activity. Since their activity means an intrusion into the inner world of a person, moral responsibility becomes crucial here.

Different types of professional ethics have their own traditions, which indicates the existence of continuity of basic ethical norms developed by representatives of one or another profession over the centuries. Each type of human activity (scientific, pedagogical, economic, artistic, etc.) corresponds to certain types of professional ethics - these are the specific features of professional activity that are aimed directly at a person in certain conditions of his life and activity in society. The study of the types of professional ethics shows the versatility of moral relations, because for each profession, certain specific moral norms, which are understood as certain rules, patterns, and the order of internal self-regulation of the individual based on ethical ideals, are of particular importance.

It is worth saying that the task of ethics in modern society consists in the adaptation of a person during his life to the rapid and radical changes of civilization, which is expressed in three directions: to free consciousness from unnecessary remnants and unnecessary restrictions; to single out, substantiate and consolidate moral values necessary for the normal existence and development of humanity; to create ways of implementing the above values into life. In addition to traditional professions that, due to their specificity, require special moral regulation at the level of professional moral codes, in the modern world, in connection with the latest achievements of scientific and technical progress, a number of new professions are emerging in which the internal need for certain, imbued with moral content, rules.

Summary and conclusions.

The practical activity of people does not always correspond to the norms of professional ethics, which is caused by the complexity and contradictions in the world, therefore one of the important tasks of a certain science is to study the state of moral consciousness of society in general, to find out the value orientations of the motivational sphere of the individual, value orientations, moral upbringing, character collective relations. The professional ethics of society cannot be an absolute truth in the behavior of people, so each generation must decide for itself, and new developments must rely on the moral reserve created by previous generations. Nowadays, the importance of professional ethics in the regulation of various types of

labor activity is growing, which is connected with the desire to constantly improve professional norms in accordance with constantly changing social relations. Thus, an important task of ethics is to increase the level of moral training of a specialist, arming him with knowledge, thanks to which contradictions in his professional activity can be more effectively overcome.

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