

Bohashko I. O.

Higher education applicant
Dragomanov Ukrainian State University
Kyiv, Ukraine

Bohashko O. L.

PhD in Economics, Associate Professor
Pavlo Tychyna Uman State Pedagogical University
Uman, Ukraine

THE ROLE OF PROFESSIONAL MORALITY AND ETHICS IN THE PROCESS OF FORMING A SPECIALIST

Professional ethics is a system of specific moral norms and principles that take into account the peculiarities of a particular professional activity. For representatives of any profession, ethical behaviour is a prerequisite for their functioning. This is due to the desire to achieve public trust and ensure high quality of services provided, regardless of the actions of individuals within the profession.

In the professional sphere, two aspects of ethics can be distinguished: general ethics, which covers the spiritual dimension, and professional ethics, which deals with the practical aspect. Philosophers tend to focus their attention on the welfare of all mankind, so the concept of general ethics dominates their works, rather than the ethics of individual professional groups. As a result, philosophical theories do not always provide solutions to specific problems that arise within certain professions.

Moral beliefs are the basic moral attitude that determines the purpose and direction of a person's activities. They reflect a strong belief in certain principles based on specific ideas and worldview. Moral beliefs serve as the highest level of development of a person and his or her consciousness, as their formation is based on a deep and multifaceted assessment of known moral norms, as well as on their verification through social practice, life and professional experience.

An employee's moral knowledge, which has been transformed into beliefs, forms a moral need. A need is defined as a state of an individual, social group or society as a whole that reflects the need for something and acts as a driving force for their activity. Moral need is considered to be the highest level of moral consciousness of an employee and is characterized by the need to comply with the requirements of professional ethics. In this case, adherence to professional ethics turns into a stable characteristic of a personality, which significantly affects the mobilization of its resources for the organization of its own behaviour and activities, acting as an expression of duty, conscience, honour and dignity [1].

There are specific types of human activity that place extremely high moral demands on those involved. This is especially true in those areas that can cause serious moral conflicts that in other contexts arise only occasionally. Such conflicts mainly arise in situations related to life and death, health, freedom, honour and dignity of a person. In these cases, the moral qualities of a specialist become critically important, as the fate of one individual may largely depend on the moral capacity of another. Moreover, in some professions, the professional competence of a specialist is largely determined by his or her moral characteristics. This, in particular, applies to the activities of doctors, lawyers, teachers, managers, military officers, diplomats, journalists, etc. In these fields, there is a significant dependence of one person on another, and the results of professional activities of specialists can be crucial for the lives and fate of people. Society requires higher moral standards from representatives of these professions not because of their number, but because their activities are directly related to the interests of the individual and his or her well-being [3].

In the professional activities of lawyers, doctors, diplomats, teachers and managers of various levels, society takes into account not only the educational level, the amount of specialized knowledge, skills and abilities, but also the moral qualities of the employee. Moral qualities should be understood as stable manifestations of moral consciousness in the behaviour and actions of a

person. In this context, the moral aspect occupies a special place, sometimes being decisive in the process of realization of professional tasks.

In society, while the basic responsibilities of different professions are based on general moral requirements, there are also specific moral norms that are characteristic of each profession. For example, for a doctor, the key moral requirement is a sensitive, attentive and caring attitude to the patient, as well as ensuring the protection of health and life. In turn, for a teacher, an important moral standard is love for children and awareness of responsibility to society for the education of the future generation. The professional duty of a scientist is to diligently search for the truth, to be objective in scientific argumentation, and to contribute to the progress of mankind. This implies integrity, loyalty to the spirit of the law, objective analysis of the investigation materials, observance of a sense of proportion and tact during the interrogation of witnesses, and non-disclosure of the investigation secrets [3].

It should be noted that there may be objections to the specificity of the above requirements, as they may seem to be general moral guidelines that apply to all people who should be sensitive and attentive to each other, honest, truthful and fair. However, the quality of sensitivity, humanity and responsibility in different professions is not identical; it has its own specific features and nuances depending on the context of professional activity.

Professional ethical standards, despite their diversity in different professional groups, have their analogues in the general moral code. The key is the ability to identify the main aspects that determine the specifics of moral and professional relations [2].

In today's market environment, the development of civil society and the rule of law, the strengthening of moral factors in the motivation system, and the humanization of various areas of work, there is a constant expansion of the range of professions that seek to create their own moral codes.

In addition to traditionally known fields such as medicine, pedagogy and law, administrative and parliamentary ethics, as well as the ethics of the police service, sports, science, journalism, engineering and service industries are gaining in importance. Each of these professions develops not only professional skills, but also specific personality traits and attitudes towards the content of their activities. Professional ethics, like ethics in general, is not a static construct, but is formed gradually in the course of people's daily joint activities. It systematizes the experience accumulated throughout history, which is characteristic of a certain type of activity, generalizes it and improves it as the field develops.

Professional ethics is formed on the basis of the specifics of individual professions, corporate interests and peculiarities of professional culture. Individuals performing similar or similar professional functions establish unique traditions, unite through professional solidarity, and maintain the reputation of the solidarity and maintain the reputation of their social group. Each profession performs a specific social function, and its representatives have a specific social purpose and goals. The chosen profession influences the formation of a specific communication environment, which, regardless of the desires of individuals, leaves a certain imprint on their behaviour. Within each professional group, specific ties and relationships arise between people. Professional ethics, first of all, is a special code of ethics inherent in a particular profession. Each profession puts forward moral requirements for those who have chosen it, which emphasizes the importance of adherence to ethical standards in professional activities.

References:

1. Bobro A. A. Content and structure of professional ethics in social work. *Young scientist*. 2018. № 4 (56). P. 472–475. URL: <https://molodyivchenyi.ua/index.php/journal/article/view/4747>
2. Bohashko O. L., Bohashko I. O. Culture of business communication and organizational ethics in the professional activities of managers. *Modern Engineering and Innovative Technologies*. 2023. Issue 29. Part 2. P. 102–106. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.30890/2567-5273.2023-29-02-055>
3. Bralatan V. P., Hutsalenko L. V., Zdyrko N. H. Professional ethics: a textbook for students of higher education institutions. Kyiv : Centre for Educational Literature, 2021. 252 p.