

Science Uzbekistan

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON MODERN SCIENCES-IV

"Global Prospects for Multidisciplinary Research and Education"

CHIRCHIK STATE PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY

April 07-10, 2025 / Chirchik, Uzbekistan



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Learning Innovation



PROCEEDINGS BOOK

Volume-2

Editors

Prof. Dr. Jabbor Usarov

Prof. Dr. Dostnazar Khimmataliev

Mutabar Meylieva

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THE NECESSITY OF DEONTOLOGICAL APPROACHES IN THE EDUCATION SYSTEM

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Abstract. This article is devoted to the analysis of the necessity, role, and significance of deontological approaches in the education system. The importance of deontological principles in ensuring moral responsibility and ethical standards within the context of globalization is scientifically substantiated.

Keywords: deontology, morality, ethics, globalization, moral norms, intellectual resources, deontological ethics, categorical imperative, Kantian philosophy, creative self-development, objective worldview.

In recent years, our country has been undergoing large-scale reforms aimed at defining the prospects of socio-economic and cultural development and securing a *достой* position among the countries of the global community. The study of the experience of developed countries, along with consideration of local conditions and economic and intellectual resources, has enabled the implementation of fundamental reforms across all spheres of social life, leading to new achievements [1]. Although international cooperation in various fields has yielded positive results, strengthening national independence, enriching achieved outcomes, and promptly eliminating existing shortcomings require society members to demonstrate dedication, initiative, determination, and perseverance.

The current development of science, technology, production, and innovation plays a decisive role in shaping the image of modern society. One of the most distinctive features of contemporary society is the intensification of globalization across all domains. Globalization necessitates rapid mobility, prompt access to essential information, effective processing of data, and its efficient application in practice. Such capabilities are primarily characteristic of professionals with high levels of expertise, advanced professional competence, and extensive experience.

Therefore, it is crucial to take these contemporary demands into account during the educational process. Globalization, in turn, exerts a significant influence on education. Preventing young people from falling under the influence of alien ideologies in the process of globalization highlights the importance of deontological views and axiological values, which constitute an urgent necessity of the modern education system.

Deontology is a discipline that studies morality and ethics, determining the rules and norms individuals should follow in their activities. The term originates from the Greek word “*deon*”, meaning “duty” or “that which ought to be” [2]. Deontology establishes moral norms and guides individuals in adhering to ethical principles in their professional and personal conduct. These norms typically encompass human dignity, justice, and respect. Ethical evaluation of interpersonal relations holds a central place in deontological theory. Since every action has moral consequences, individuals must take responsibility for their actions. This is particularly significant in the educational sphere, where teachers face ethical challenges in the upbringing of students. Deontology emphasizes personal responsibility and encourages individuals to act in accordance with moral norms. Overall, deontology provides a systematic approach to understanding moral norms, actions, and responsibility, playing a vital role in shaping moral consciousness and social competencies.

The education system constitutes the fundamental foundation of any society, and the necessity of deontological approaches in this sphere is undeniable. A deontological approach defines moral responsibility in teacher–student relationships. Teachers not only impart knowledge but also cultivate essential social skills by instilling moral norms in learners [3]. This approach contributes to the development of such qualities as justice, empathy, and responsibility among students. Teachers play a crucial role not only as educators but also as moral representatives, serving as role models and adhering to ethical standards and mutual respect. Moreover, they must act cautiously and consider the individual characteristics of each learner.

Deontological approaches promote the internalization of moral values among students, enabling them to apply these values not only in academic settings but also in social life. Students should be psychologically prepared to make ethical decisions in interpersonal relations and various social contexts, understanding the sources of moral norms and ways of applying them.

Deontology belongs to ethical theories that prioritize moral duties and obligations. Within this framework, the moral value of actions is determined not by their consequences but by their intrinsic intentions and adherence to duty.

Morality represents the practical manifestation of spirituality. Knowledge, worldview, cognition, and faith are reflected in human behavior. Human morality is revealed through ethical virtues such as honesty, justice, compassion, tolerance, and benevolence. Philosopher E. Yusupov emphasizes that morality is a form of self-regulation and a manifestation of spiritual maturity in social relations. Without morality, an individual cannot fully develop as a social being; only within a moral framework do concepts such as life purpose, social duty, and responsibility take shape.

The term “morality” originates from the Arabic word “*khuluq*”, referring to a set of behavioral and psychological traits. As a general concept, morality serves as an object of scientific study, while in a specific sense it denotes the most comprehensive aspects of human behavior and conduct.

The concept of deontology is closely associated with philosophy, particularly with the works of Immanuel Kant. Kant significantly advanced deontological ethics by introducing the concept of the “categorical imperative,” which defines universal moral laws governing human behavior [4]. Kant’s theoretical and practical philosophy exerted a profound influence on the understanding of law, morality, and political philosophy, giving rise to what is commonly referred to as “Kantian philosophy” [5].

According to deontological ethics, individuals must fulfill their duties and adhere to moral norms. Actions performed out of duty are considered morally right, regardless of their outcomes. Deontology also emphasizes universal moral norms, personal rights, and human dignity. It is widely applied in various fields, including law, medicine, education, and business. For instance, in medicine, physicians are obligated to respect patients’ rights and fulfill professional duties. Nevertheless, deontology has faced criticism, particularly in cases where moral duties conflict, complicating ethical decision-making. Despite such critiques, deontology remains a fundamental ethical theory that facilitates comprehensive moral reasoning at both personal and social levels.

To implement deontological approaches effectively in education, it is necessary to develop curricula, training programs, and professional development initiatives. Educators should be systematically introduced to ethical norms through seminars and training sessions. Such efforts enhance moral responsibility among both teachers and students. Ultimately, deontological approaches contribute to the formation of ethically responsible and socially active individuals, fostering a morally mature and conscientious generation within society.

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