

## ETHICAL PORTRAIT OF FUTURE SPECIALIST: SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECT

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**Abstract:** *The desire to capture and organize a variety of ethical characteristics and orientations of the respondents is subjected to testing hypotheses ratio of modern and future ethical potential of future specialist, his development, his abilities and opportunities which are insufficiently used in the direction of evolutionary cultural development.*

**Key words:** *education, upbringing, Culture, morality, ability, future specialist, consciousness, intellect, spiritual consciousness*

The conditions of mankind existence in the third millennium are the transition to an information society and development of its technical and technological potential based on the achievements of modern science do not guarantee, against overcoming the moral and ecological crisis that has enveloped the society at the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century characterizing the state of consciousness of modern society (fragments of consciousness of the universe).

Higher educational institutions, the main centers of scientific researches and training of specialists around the world continuously need carrying out theoretical and practical researches in the field of the educational developing.

The major problem is now not only the introduction into the educational process of the latest equipment and on its basis of the latest technological methods, but education of the person, the future specialist – his development, his abilities and opportunities which are insufficiently used in the direction of evolutionary cultural development. The main condition is also education of respect with love towards everybody, altruism, mutual condescension and, especially, a habit to think and argue independently.

The moral of the person as the future specialist has today the paramount value, which eliminates the juxtaposition of the ideal, the spiritual to material and which allows through the actualization of the moral component of education to implement the objective necessity of overcoming the abuse of scientific and technical progress [1].

Substitution of this major principle of evolutionary development inevitably conducts to the celebration periods in the history of culture of relicts of a neandertalism, avidity, aggression, ignorance and, eventually, to moral degradation of the person, society, his inevitable death, despite all achievements of scientific and technical progress.

Over 100 students of the Vyborg branch of the state university of service and economy took part in our sociological express research of moral and ethical potential of future experts, of different social groups and psycho-physiological inclinations. They were selected by method of casual selection and responded according to specially prepared questionnaire from 10 questions.

Among the interrogated students were 72.5% of women and 27.5% of men. Age composition of respondents was mainly distributed from 16 to 25 years, 89% were women and 86% were men.

The program of research provided identification and studying of ethical orientations of future specialists, their ideas of nature of the relationship dominating in the sphere of their future professional activity.

For this purpose the question No. 1 was formulated and proposed to respondents- «What do you think should the University graduate, your colleague and the future specialist of foreign economic activity (FEA) have enough highly developed moral and ethical abilities?»

Answers to this question were distributed as follows: more than 82% of respondents are convinced and in the maximum degree connect the future professional activity with high moral and ethical ideals. Among men these indicators are slightly higher (86%), than among women (81%). At the same time 6.3% of the interrogated men and women consider that the developed moral and ethical abilities are inappropriate in their future professional activity and 11.3% of respondents chose option - „I find it difficult to answer”

It is quite natural that the following question was aimed at detection of the concrete characteristics, allowing to specify and concretize (to reason) answers of respondents to the previous question. It was for this purpose offered to answer the next question No. 2 - "Specify, please, what of the listed below qualities (positive and negative), in your opinion, will prevail at graduates – future specialists?" (a real counterbalanced situation)

Answers of respondents confirmed our assumption that positive characteristics will meet more often in answers of our students and first of all connected with professional activity in a team (550 answers or 75.7%). First of all it is responsibility for the work; respect for colleagues; skill to communicate. And, if women put responsibility for the work on the first place; decency; skill to communicate; desire to work in a team – 75.9% of the respondents, men give preference to such answers, as: respect for colleagues; decency; kindness; responsibility for the work and skill to communicate – 66.5% of the respondents.

As it was supposed, ethical values of the general order: kindness, disinterested aid needing, compassion, aspiration at a difficult moment to help people are in the second echelon of the argument of moral and ethical characteristics of future experts. Ratio between preferences of women and men on the listed ethical signs are characterized totally, as 24.1% of women's answers and 33.5% of men's answers.

On the other hand, the negative ethical characteristics which are peculiar to the young (and not only to the young) specialists were included into the question No. 2 and were offered to respondents for ranging. As a result, 177 answers or 24.3% of total number of answers for this question were received.

Distribution of answers shows here that respondents expect, from a negative side, from future young colleagues most likely: the desire to cheat; to do the job at minimum, to help the needy, but only with the benefit of themselves, the desire of unreasonable enrichment – 64.9%. Besides, men, according to the respondents, more often show the lack of initiative, isolation, and also desire to throw the work on the others, i.e. „to hide behind their backs” (85.9%) whereas among women the lack of initiative is also noted, but also greed, indifference, selfishness – more than 95% of respondents' answers.

The next control question offered to respondents is No. 3 – „Which of the judgments given below do you agree with?” allows to receive an idea of the relation of future specialists to the use their best moral and ethical abilities in the future. Here 71% of the women expressed strong confidence of a dominating role of moral and ethical qualities in their future professional life, but at the same time, 28% consider intelligence and professional knowledge to be more preferable, than their moral and ethical qualities.

There is an opposite picture in the answers to this question of our male respondents. Only 35% of them expressed the strong belief in the importance of moral and ethical abilities of future specialists in their follow-up, while 55% believe they are less important for the future specialists than intellectual ability and knowledge. In addition, 10% of the respondents

took a neutral position in response to this question having chosen the option „I find it difficult to answer”.

One more control question, necessary to check the validity and reliability of information obtained in the course of sociological survey No. 9 was offered to our respondents: „Imagine for a moment that you are already a certified specialist and you get a job. Do you think that your best moral and ethical qualities will be needed?”

Among surveyed students male 81.8% answered in the affirmative, none of respondents didn't try to object them, i.e. negative answers weren't recorded, but thus 18.2% of respondents chose the neutral option – „I find it difficult to answer”.

A different distribution of responses we observe in the female sample. 77.2% of women answered in the affirmative – „will be required”, but 8.8% of the responding women pessimistically estimate opportunities to show their best moral and ethical qualities in their future activity. In addition, a significant portion of respondent women opted for a neutral answer (14%) – „I find it difficult to answer”.

Short conclusions:

Future specialists and others, in the majority, consider their future forthcoming professional activity and their best moral and ethical qualities to be inextricably linked.

The assumption of the dominating influence of positive moral and ethical characteristics of future specialists formulated hypothetically in their forthcoming professional activity was completely confirmed.

It is established that future experts in their forthcoming professional activity are focused, mainly, on manifestation of the best ethical characteristics connected, first of all, with this (labor) activity and only then - on ethical characteristics of the general plan (kindness, compassion, disinterested aid, etc.).

Research revealed differences in the argument of respondents (women and men) about the manifestation possibilities their best ethical characteristics in the forthcoming professional work are.

Answers to the control question No.3. „Which of the judgments given below do you agree with? Allowed to receive respondents' estimates (opinion) about need and possibilities to use the positive moral and ethical abilities in the future work. It turned out that women are focused, mainly, on manifestation of the best moral and ethical abilities of the general plan (71% of the answered women) and only then on intelligence and knowledge whereas men showed an opposite opinion. For 55% of the answered men, with 10% refrained from the answer intelligence, knowledge are dominant but moral and ethical abilities – aren't actual, but also aren't denied.

The last control question was No. 9 – „Imagine for a moment that you are already a certified specialist and you get a job. Do You think that your best moral and ethical qualities will be needed?” showed that 72.2% of the interviewed women said Yes. Thus, women's answers to three control questions: No. 1; No. 3 and No. 9 don't contradict each other. The answers are accurate to provide a reliable and real information. At the same time, similar men's answers for these three questions give conflicting results (especially on question №3) that does not allow us to interpret answers to the questions: No. 1; No. 2 and No. 9 (men) and puts their answers under the question and requires additional study.

These are the results of sociological express research of future young specialists' subjective views about the need and possibility of using the moral and ethical qualities in their future professional activity.

The instant photo of consciousness of various groups and the set foreshortening in details highlight realities of life in these concrete historical conditions because the consciousness as we know, can't be, something other as conscious life, and life of people is the real process of their life.

The object reflected by consciousness in the form of a phenomenon (future professional work) is an initial impulse coming from the outside. At the same time both the object and the subject are equally real, despite the fact that the result of sensory perception is the exclusively subjective creation. Do always these subjective creations, movements of human thought, of the mind occur in unison of the evolution of the nature, the person, predetermining the further development of the person and society?

There are a lot of examples in the history of the civilization, the certain countries and people confirming these reflections and doubts. „The civilization of all times developed physical and intellectual to the detriment of mental and spiritual. Because mind is similar to a mirror: reflecting it becomes covered by a dust. It needs the sincere wisdom which gentle whiffs are able to displace from it the dust of our illusions... to combine the mind and the soul together” – from Helena Petrovna Blavatsky's statements who published some laws of evolution of Culture for the first time.

The spiritual consciousness is the „subject” perceiving reason as attribute of himself, doesn't depend on process of thinking and feelings analyzed by it and in this dominant position has objective knowledge only in the most insignificant degree available to most of people, thanks to intuitive process of interaction with an information field (space).

One-sided technological development and the transition to the information society without taking into account vital direction of man, increasing the spiritual and moral potential of the individual, society and the preservation of nature leads to global ecological catastrophe, the destruction of plant and animal worlds, including human. And it is not arevelation.

It's clear that it is impossible to overcome this crisis by usual (scientific and technical) methods.

The modern evolutionary reality demands the fastest transition to new strategy of development of society at large-scale using not only scientific knowledge and highly effective technologies created on their basis, but also deeper understanding of a role and a place of the person in evolutionary process with using of its internal latent abilities and opportunities, prime development of spiritual and moral potential.

The educational system role in these conditions and the higher education in particular can't be overestimated in reconsideration of a traditional paradigm of education, search of innovative ways of development of modern society, the person.

## References

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