Journal of Philosophy and Linguistics
Research Article Peer-review, Open Access

Pedagogical Ethics of Primary School Teachers

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Annotations: The article discusses the pedagogical ethics of a primary school teacher, as well as the reasons and conditions for the emergence of the concept of "teacher ethics"

Key words: ethics, teacher, qualities, development, efficiency, sociology, labor, universal, value, activity, interest, desire.

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Introduction. Ethics in the modern world faces many challenges due to rapid technological change, globalization, and changing social norms. Here are some key questions and challenges of modern ethics:

- digital ethics and privacy. In the digital age and the internet, the issue of privacy and data protection has become extremely important. Many companies collect and use users' personal data, which raises questions about the human right to privacy and the ethicality of such interference in personal space. - ethics of artificial intelligence. The development of artificial intelligence (AI) poses a number of ethical issues for society: moral responsibility for AI actions, transparency of algorithms, potential biased behavior of AI and possible impact on employment.
- bioethics. Ethical issues in medicine are becoming increasingly complex as biotechnologies such as genetic engineering, cloning, euthanasia, and new treatment methods develop. This raises issues of the moral boundaries of intervention in human nature and the possible consequences of such changes.
- Ethics of consumption and ecology. Increased consumption and negative impact on the environment have also become an ethical issue. The ethics of sustainable consumption, care for nature and the need to change attitudes towards resource use and waste are all controversial and require a revision of approaches to economic development.
- Ethics in a globalized society. In a world where borders are erased, questions of ethical interaction between countries with different cultures and values arise. Conflicts over cultural differences, political interests and economic priorities pose the task of creating global ethical standards that take into account cultural diversity.

- Ethics of Social Justice and Equality. Issues of gender equality, racial prejudice and economic inequality are becoming more visible, and this raises the issue of how to ensure equal opportunities for everyone, regardless of their origin, gender or social status, at the state level and in business. - Ethics of Medicine and Healthcare. Key issues include access to medical services, bioethical aspects of pandemics, testing new drugs and the legality of using medical data.

These and other issues highlight the need to review ethical standards and develop flexible approaches that take into account the complex challenges of our time. Primary school teachers play a key role in the development of children's personalities, because at this stage they not only acquire basic knowledge, but also develop moral and social qualities.

Pedagogical ethics is an important component of a teacher's professional activity, since it determines relationships with students, colleagues and parents, influencing the formation of trust, respect and harmony in the educational process.

Main part. Pedagogical ethics as the basis of professionalism. Pedagogical ethics of a teacher is not just a formal set of rules. It is the basis of the professional culture of a teacher, promoting the development of pedagogical skills and authority of a teacher. Ethics helps teachers not only to maintain professional boundaries, but also to delicately form an emotional and intellectual environment favorable for the upbringing and education of children.

The main ethical standards on which pedagogical ethics is built include:

Responsibility for the life, health and well-being of children.

Fairness and equality - ensuring equal conditions for all students, regardless of their social and cultural characteristics.

Professional competence and continuous improvement.

A sense of duty and the ability to understand when the personal interests of the teacher may conflict with the interests of the students.

Psychological aspects of pedagogical ethics. It is especially important for a primary school teacher to understand the psychology of young children, since this age is characterized by increased emotional sensitivity. It is important to understand how each pedagogical approach or chosen interaction method can affect the emotional state of the child. The wrong word, unfair remark or inattention can leave a long-lasting mark on the child's memory and self-esteem.

Psychological aspects of ethics include:

1. Emotional stability of the teacher. The ability to cope with one’s own emotions and withstand stressful situations is one of the foundations of successful communication with children.
2. Respect and empathy for students. Primary school is an environment in which students first encounter differences in each other’s perceptions and personal qualities. The teacher’s empathy helps the child learn to respect differences and accept himself and others.
3. Developing a sense of fairness. The teacher should avoid comparisons between children and public comments, supporting children’s healthy self-esteem and self-confidence.

Pedagogical ethics and the educational function of the teacher. A primary school teacher not only teaches, but also educates, serving as a role model. Pedagogical ethics is designed to form in children the concept of such moral categories as goodness, justice, friendship, honesty. The teacher is not only a bearer of knowledge for children, but also a moral guide. Through their activities and personal example, the teacher shows how important it is to respect the opinions of others, to show tolerance and compassion. Ethical dilemmas in the work of a primary school teacher. Teachers may face situations in which it is necessary to make a decision that contradicts their personal views or even generally accepted norms. Here are some examples of ethical dilemmas:

Cases of bullying (bullying - English bullying, translated as harassment, intimidation, - aggressive persecution, mockery of one member of the group by another, but also often a group of people, not necessarily from the same formal or recognized by others group) or aggressive behavior among students. The teacher has to decide how to act fairly, while maintaining the respect of all parties. It is important to take into account the position of both the victim and the aggressor, providing assistance to both.

Family conflict issues. In some cases, the teacher becomes aware of conflict situations in the student's family. The teacher must delicately decide when intervention is necessary and how to maintain confidentiality of information. Assessment issues. Assessment in primary school often becomes stressful for students. It is important for the teacher to be able to support each child's self-esteem and avoid creating a competitive atmosphere, guiding children to self-development.

Ethics in Relations with Parents and Colleagues. Ethics of pedagogical activity also extends to the teacher's relations with parents and colleagues. The teacher must respect parents, taking into account their views and preferences, but at the same time defend the interests of the child. It is important for the teacher to be able to convey his ideas and comments, taking into account the emotional state of the parents, as well as the need to protect the rights and interests of the student. Confidentiality is an important aspect of working with parents: the teacher must avoid disclosing information received from parents to third parties.

Ethical relationships with colleagues imply support and mutual assistance, sharing experiences and striving for collective solutions to emerging difficulties. Competition and personal disagreements should not affect the quality of work with children and the working atmosphere as a whole.

Pedagogical ethics and modern challenges. Modern changes in education, such as the introduction of digital technologies and the use of online platforms, pose new challenges for pedagogical ethics.

For example: Confidentiality and data security. In the context of distance learning, teachers are obliged to ensure the protection of students' data, both personal and educational.

Balancing virtual and real communication. Digital platforms can reduce the level of face-to-face communication and emotional connection between the teacher and students. It is important for the teacher to remember the importance of personal communication and maintaining emotional contact.

Ethics in social networks. Primary school teachers should be aware that their publications and behavior on social networks also affect their professional image and can affect the reputation of the school and the trust of parents.

Conclusion. Pedagogical ethics are codes of conduct that ensure the moral nature of relationships between subjects of the pedagogical process, which follow from professional activity. Pedagogical ethics of a primary school teacher is a key element that ensures successful education and training of primary school students. The emotional and intellectual well-being of students, their social and moral development depend on compliance with ethical standards. Pedagogical ethics helps the teacher build trusting relationships with children and their parents, strengthens the authority of the teacher and creates a favorable atmosphere for the formation of positive personal qualities.

The teacher's ethics creates a general atmosphere of mutual respect, relaxed educational activities, and forms ethical standards and moral behavior in society in schoolchildren.

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