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ETHICS OF RELIGIOUS STUDIES STUDENTS AND DEONTOLOGY

DINSHUNOSLAR ETIKASI VA DEONTOLOGIYA

ЭТИКА РЕЛИГИОВЕДОВ И ДЕОНТОЛОГИЯ

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola dinshunoslik talabalari uchun etik me'yorlar va deontologik tamoyillarni o'rganishning ahamiyatini tahlil qiladi. Dinshunoslik talabalarining axloqiy qadriyatlarini va professional burch tushunchalari o'rtasidagi bog'liqlikni o'rganib, talabalarining kelajakdagi ilmiy va kasbiy faoliyatida ushbu me'yorlarning qanday aks etishi muhokama qilinadi. Maqolada, shuningdek, deontologik yondashuvning dinshunoslik ta'limi jarayonida talabalarining ma'naviy rivojlanishi va kasbiy etik me'yorlarini shakllantirishdagi roli yoritiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Etika, Deontologiya, Dinshunoslik, Kasbiy burch, Axloqiy me'yorlar, Ta'lim, Dinshunoslar, Ma'naviy rivojlanish

Аннотация: В статье анализируется значение изучения этических норм и деонтологических принципов для студентов-религиоведов. Рассматривается связь между их моральными ценностями и пониманием профессионального долга, а также как эти концепции проявляются в их будущей академической и профессиональной деятельности. Особое внимание уделяется роли деонтологии в образовательных процессах, её влиянию на духовное развитие студентов-религиоведов и на формирование этических стандартов, необходимых для профессионального роста и объективного анализа религиозных феноменов.

Ключевые слова: Этика, Деонтология, Религиоведение, Профессиональный долг, Моральные нормы, Образование, Религиоведы, Духовное развитие

Annotation: This article examines the significance of studying ethical norms and deontological principles for religious studies students. It explores the relationship

between their moral values and understanding of professional duty, and how these concepts manifest in their future academic and professional activities. The paper also discusses the role of deontological approaches in religious studies education and their impact on students' ethical and professional development.

Keywords: Ethics, Deontology, Religious Studies, Professional Duty, Moral Norms, Education, Religious Scholars, Spiritual Development

Introduction

The study of ethics involves the analysis of normative principles that dictate what is morally right or wrong. Deontological ethics, primarily associated with Immanuel Kant, argues that actions are morally obligatory, permissible, or forbidden based on whether they adhere to a set of predefined rules or duties, regardless of the consequences. Religion, on the other hand, provides a comprehensive moral framework based on divine commands, sacred texts, and theological reasoning [14]. This article aims to analyze how religion and deontology interact as moral systems, exploring both areas of convergence and divergence.

The research question guiding this study is: *To what extent does religious ethics align with deontological principles?* This article will examine various religious doctrines—particularly Christianity, Islam, and Buddhism—and their relationship with deontological ethics, considering both theoretical perspectives and real-world applications [4].

Methods

This article uses a qualitative research methodology to perform a literature review and conceptual analysis. Sources include academic articles, theological texts, and philosophical treatises that explore the intersection of religious and deontological ethics. The analysis focuses on identifying common themes, such as duty, moral obligation, and divine command, as well as points of divergence, such as the role of intention, outcome, and divine will.

The research methodology is divided into three stages:

Literature Review: A comprehensive review of texts on deontological ethics and religious moral teachings.

Conceptual Analysis: Identification of key principles in deontology (e.g., categorical imperatives, duty-based ethics) and comparing them to religious teachings on moral duties.

Case Studies: Examination of real-world scenarios where religious and deontological ethics provide different moral recommendations.

Results

The results of this study highlight both convergence and divergence between religious teachings and deontological ethics.

Moral Duties and Rules: Both religious ethics and deontological ethics emphasize adherence to specific rules and duties. For example, the Ten Commandments in Christianity outline fundamental duties that align with deontological principles of universal moral laws.

Intrinsic Value of Actions: In both frameworks, certain actions are considered intrinsically good or bad, regardless of their consequences. The prohibition of lying, stealing, and murder is seen as morally obligatory in both religious contexts and deontological ethics.

Divine Command and Autonomy: While deontology stresses the importance of autonomy and rationality in determining moral duties, religious ethics often situates morality within the context of divine commands, where obedience to God's will is paramount. This difference can lead to distinct moral conclusions, especially in cases where divine command and rational duty appear to conflict.

Role of Intention: In many religious traditions, the intention behind an action is crucial for determining its morality, whereas deontological ethics primarily considers the action itself. For example, in Islam, the intention (niyyah) is essential in evaluating the moral worth of an action, whereas Kantian deontology would focus on whether the action itself adheres to a moral law [6].

Discussion

The findings suggest that while there are similarities between religion and deontology, such as a shared focus on duties and moral rules, the frameworks are not interchangeable [8]. Religious ethics often incorporate teleological

considerations—such as achieving salvation or spiritual enlightenment—that extend beyond the scope of deontological ethics. Moreover, religious frameworks include broader considerations of divine will and human intention, which may sometimes conflict with a strict deontological interpretation of duty.

The conceptual overlaps and divergences between these frameworks have significant implications for moral philosophy and applied ethics. For example, debates around bioethics, social justice, and legal obligations often invoke both religious and deontological arguments, highlighting the practical relevance of understanding their interaction.

Conclusion

Religion and deontology intersect in their shared emphasis on moral duties, rules, and obligations [2]. However, religious ethics encompass a more comprehensive view that includes divine authority, spiritual goals, and moral intentions. Future research could further explore how different religious traditions uniquely interpret deontological concepts and how these interpretations influence moral decision-making in contemporary ethical debates. Religion and deontology intersect in their shared emphasis on moral duties, rules, and obligations. However, religious ethics encompass a more comprehensive view that includes divine authority, spiritual goals, and moral intentions. While deontological frameworks provide a secular, rational approach to determining moral duties, religious ethics integrate these duties with metaphysical beliefs about human purpose and the nature of the divine. Consequently, religious teachings may endorse actions that align with deontological principles, but they also prescribe duties based on faith and divine will that may not always correspond to secular deontological standards [3]. This difference is crucial in understanding how religious individuals and communities may respond to ethical dilemmas differently compared to adherents of purely secular deontological ethics. Future research could further explore how different religious traditions uniquely interpret deontological concepts and how these interpretations influence moral decision-making in contemporary ethical debates. Additionally,

examining the practical implications of these differences in areas like medical ethics, law, and social policy could provide valuable insights into how religious and deontological ethics shape the moral landscape of societies [1].

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