

Information Technology in the Deontological Training of Prosecutors

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Abstract: In the context of the implementation of innovative educational projects, modernization of the education system, the transition to multi-level higher education and its transformation in the context of the Bologna agreement the problem of quality of professional training of prosecutors for the law enforcement system assumes a special role. Increasing requirements of the state and society to the quality of training of prosecutors is in the first place due to the global processes of humanization of education. Professional career of prosecutors should be characterized by a high level of competence including readiness for social interaction, cooperation and resolution of issues in the social and professional spheres on the basis of the rules of professional conduct; capacity for tolerance, empathy to correct with respect to the people that actualizes the problem of deontological training of prosecutors as a means of improving the quality of special education. Under the deontological training of prosecutors is meant its readiness to implement the normative professional behavior in the field of professional activity through the formation of the system of value motives of ethical knowledge, skills and professionally significant qualities. The purpose of deontological training of prosecutors is to form deontological competence which in our opinion should not be considered as a separate component of the overall professional competence as well as competence of metaprofessional level which is expressed in all kinds of professional work of prosecutors. The purpose of this study is to consider the problem of deontological training of prosecutors from the standpoint of current trends in the development of information technologies and their application in the deontological professional training of prosecutors.

Key words: Deontology, information technology, competence, professionalism, the prosecutor introduction

INTRODUCTION

Technology brings the possibility and the need to change the model of the educational process: the transition from the reproductive study to “overflow” of knowledge from one head to another from the teacher to the students which is a creative model (as in the classroom with the help of new technological and technical support simulated life situation or process, students under the guidance of the teacher should apply their knowledge to be creative for the analysis of the simulated situation and work out solutions to these problems). Experts believe that the development of traditional and new technologies should follow the principle of subsidiarity and mutual correlation that, in turn, suggests a completely new dimension of the educational environment-global dimension that exists in real time and associated a totality of educational technologies.

Currently, there is a growing role of information and social technologies in education which provide a general computerization of students and teachers at a level that allows to solve at least three main tasks:

- Providing access to the internet every participant of the educational process and preferably at any time and from different places of residence
- The development of a common information space industries and educational presence in it at different times and independently of all participants in the educational and creative process
- The creation, development and effective use of educational resources to manage information, including personal user data bases and knowledge of students and teachers with ubiquitous access to work with them

On the basis of the prevailing rate of computerization of the industry continuing education as well as taking into account the uneven process of computer-networking software on the home population we can expect that in the near future these tasks fully and comprehensively will not be solved.

At the same time, it increases the understanding that the traditional scheme of education in the first half of life is outdated and needs is to be replaced a continuous education and training throughout life. For new forms of

education it is characterized by interactivity and collaboration in the learning process. New learning theory such as constructivism where education is focused on student learning without temporal and spatial boundaries need to be developed. New educational technologies is also expected to be used extensively to improve the quality of education (Armengol, 2002).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In this study, a set of research methods were used they are a theoretical analysis of the scientific philosophical, psychological, educational and special literature on the research problem; analysis of the professional activity of employees of law enforcement bodies, the performance of educational institutions of secondary vocational education for the organization of professional training of future specialists; studying and generalization of the mass of innovative pedagogical experience; analysis of the content of training programs; peer review and self-esteem; generalization of independent characteristics; pedagogical experiment in which process the following methods were used for monitoring: observation, the explication of how the deployment of the content of training of future specialists; questionnaires methods (discussions, questionnaires, interviews); statistical methods of empirical data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Different approaches to the definition of educational technology can be summarized as a set of ways of implementing curricula and training programs which is a system of forms, methods and means of education, ensuring the achievement of educational goals. The difference of educational technology specialists usually derived from the difference in applied learning tools. Information educational technologies arise when the tools of information and computer technology are used. Educational environment in which the educational technology, define the components to work with it:

- Technical (the kind used in computer technology and communications)
- Software-engineering (software support implemented technology training)
- Organizational and methodological (how students and teachers, organization of educational process)

Under the educational technologies in higher education it is understood as a system of scientific and

engineering knowledge as well as methods and means that are used for creating, gathering, transmission, storage and processing of information in the domain of higher education. There have been formed a direct correlation between the effectiveness of the implementation of training programs and the degree of integration into their respective information and communication technologies.

The rapid changes in the social and cultural life of our society, dynamic and stressful nature of the professional activity of law enforcement officers require fundamental changes in the spiritual and psychological make-up of the future experts of the legal profile who must have deontological competence building on the moral and ethical foundations of legal activity. Professional activities of law enforcement officers inevitably includes deontological dominant, realized in a deep understanding of the law enforcement employee of the professional and human duty in a high professional and moral and ethical responsibility for the quality of the process and the result of their professional activities. The deontological norms are the main regulator of activity of law enforcement officers, ensuring the functioning of the law enforcement system as a socio-professional and moral-ethical system and the scope of application of personal qualities of law enforcement professionals profile as its subjects.

In this context, reference to the problem of formation of future law enforcement officers deontological competence is in our opinion, one of the most important strategies for the development of science.

The conceptual basis of the problem of formation of deontological competence of future professionals are in the research fields of pedagogy, psychology, philosophy, sociology and law. In this regard, decisive importance in terms of the studied problems are the works of V.I. Andreeva, A.G. Asmolov, A.A. Bodaleva, E.E. Vahromova, V.E. Gavrilova, A.A. Derkach V.V. Ermakova, E.F. Zeera, A.A. Kirpichenko, E.A. Klimov, E.M. Korotkov, A.K. Markova, who reveals the theoretical and applied aspects of the organization of professional training of specialists in various fields, developed psycho-pedagogical mechanisms to improve its efficiency (Abisheva, 2011; Agapov, 1999).

The study of problems of formation of professional competence and its individual species have been studied by the following scientists as S.J. Batyshev and A. Dorofeev, A.B. Karpov, N.B. Krylov E.I. Ogarev, A.A. Rean, G.N. Sokolova who are highlighting ways to improve the quality of professional training, reveals the peculiarities of their professional work in modern conditions, the possibility of their professional development and self-development (Kulik, 2011).

In recent years, scientific and practical research actualized problems of professional education of the person of the future expert in connection with the growing demand of society in the formation of an active, independent and responsible person, capable of productive self-realization in the professional space of modern society.

The study used the researches of different scientists on the problems of moral education of the individual such as E. Kozlov, I.A. Kolesnikov, T.V. Mishatkina, Rogers, ethical and deontological aspects of the organization and implementation of professional activity of law enforcement officers V.Y. Albitsky, E. Andrianova, A.A. Grando, F.I. Komarov, J. Neustadt, S.Y. Trohachev, V.D. Troshin.

Theoretical and methodological basis of the study are: methodology and methods of vocational education research, management training and the activities of various specialists (S.Y. Batyshev, A.P. Belyaev, A.A. Derkach, E.F. Zeer, theory of creative development and self-development; modern theory and education and development of the concept of personality in the changing socio-cultural situation of society; the role of creative activities organized in the formation of personality, the concept of humanization of education (M.N. Berulava, S.G. Vershlovsky, Y.N. Kulyutkin, G.S. Suhobskaya, E.I. Shiyarov), the subjective theory of development (V.D. Shadrikov, D.I. Feldstein); conceptual approaches to the general theory of activity (Verbitsky A.A., V.V. Davydov, Kagan M.S., M.S. Kvetnyy, Leontiev, Elkonin) personality theory (CCLEO, 1989).

In the context of radical changes in Kazakhstan becomes more important to increase in the efficiency of the fight against crime, the growth and qualitative changes which are one of the negative consequences of the radical changes in society. The implementation of this objective should play an important role in norms of professional ethics of prosecutors.

In modern conditions of great importance deontological regulation of the activities of law enforcement agencies which in addition to regulatory enforcement activity may have a significant impact on the efficiency of the prosecution.

For the first time the term "deontology" (from the Greek *deontos* granted and *logos*-Teaching) appeared and published in 1834 book, the English philosopher, jurist, founder of utilitarianism, Jeremy (Jeremy) Bentham «Deontology or the science of morality which literally translated and means "Deontology or science of morality." Later deontology become distinguished from axiology and is science which teaches about moral values. In the scientific literature of the late 19th early 20th centuries you can find a narrow

interpretation of the concept of "deontology": a section of ethics which addressed debt issues and generally adequate, ie, all that could express moral requirements in the form of regulations. This interpretation is close and some modern scholars.

Of course, the internal communication of ethics with the ethics preserved no matter what kind of social services what kind of profession no matter dealt with. This is understandable, because the duty, justice, conscience and honor, the idea of good and evil, finally, the happiness and the meaning of life-ethical category. Police deontology exist in many countries, reflecting their national characteristics. However, there is a tendency for the internationalization.

Professional ethics as a system of knowledge about moral norms, forms of moral motivation and evaluation, working in the real, specific professional groups, solving the problem of its direct introduction into the life, activity, at least doctors, lawyers, police officers, police staff serves as the foundation for the creation (development) and implementation of adequate social practice codes of conduct.

The police deontology norms are implemented duty, functioning of regulatory institutions, focusing as well as existing experience in professional norms, rules and traditions of behavior. Police deontology is embodied in the oath, codes of ethics, honor, special vocational training for deontological system, in honor of the courts, the commissions on ethics in police agencies and others.

As a social institution deontological norms and the relevant ethical codes (codes of honor, codes of ethics, codes of ethics) give professional guidance in social practice. Professional Code of Conduct is a set of ethical standards set forth a professional association, the community to regulate its activity.

Practice shows that the formation and development of professional and ethical standards of police systems, views on these regulations in the last half of the 20th century and especially in the 70-80's, increasing police ethics problems are solved in the framework of international integration.

To promote international law enforcement cooperation has developed in a certain system in which are solved in the first place the issues of human rights observance by the police, the problems of crime prevention and combating it, the treatment of offenders.

CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing, prosecutors must possess not only professional skills, imposed on the members of the profession but also moral qualities such as honesty and integrity, demanding of themselves and diligence, politeness and modesty, objectivity and self-criticism.

However, it is worth noting that international experience should be used with consideration of the peculiarities of the national culture of the unique spiritual experience that has a nation and traditions prevailing in any other professional community.

It should be noted that the application of information technology in the professional training of prosecutors deontological also improves the efficiency and quality of the learning process:

- Intensifies the process of research in educational institutions
- Increases the speed and efficiency of the management of individual educational institutions and the education system as a whole
- Integrate national information educational systems into the global network that will greatly facilitate access to international information resources on education, science, culture and other spheres

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