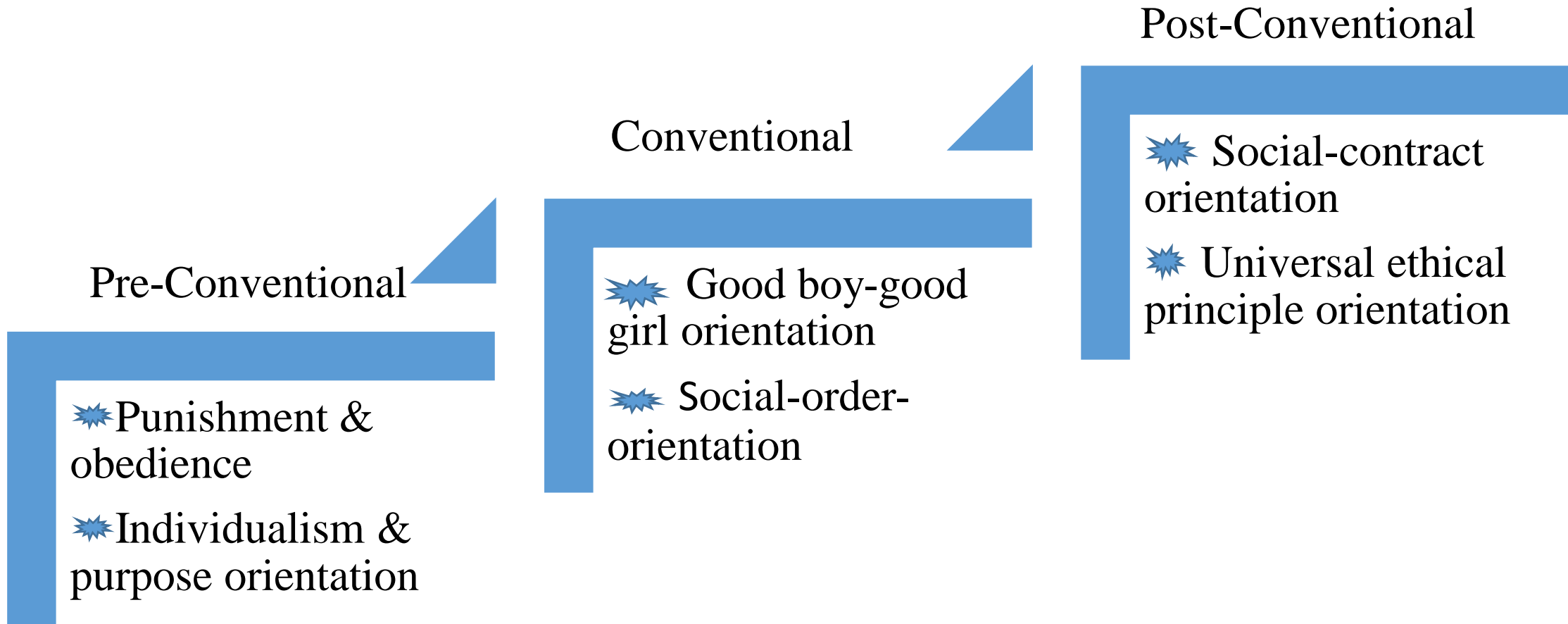


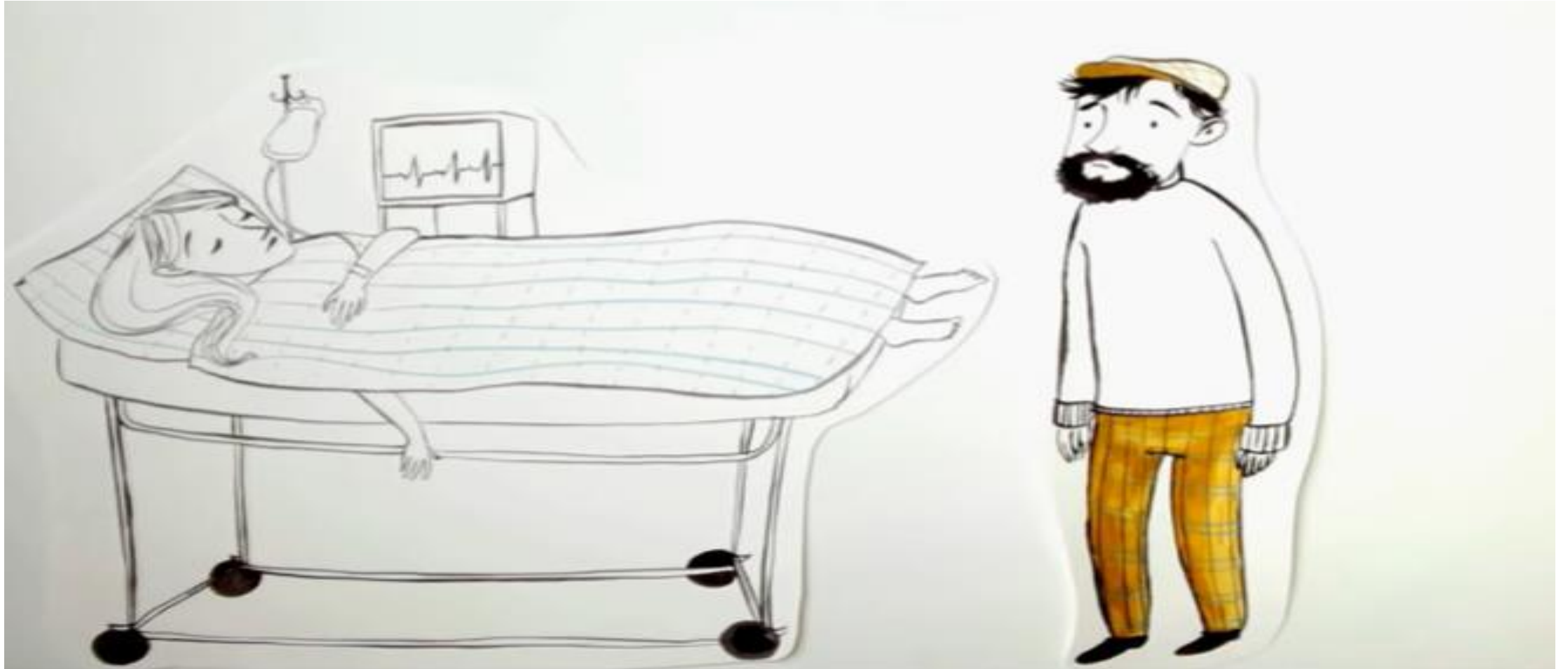
Kohlberg's Theory of Moral Development

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Heinz



Doctor's Recommendation



Medicine and Money



Moral Dilemma



Conflicts

Heinz should steal the drug, and not go to prison as this is unfair.

Heinz should not steal the drugs since he would be breaking the law.

Heinz should steal the drug, and accept any prison sentence.

Kohlberg's Theory

Kohlberg: Harvard University

Theory: Children's views on moral issues changes with age.

Kohlberg's studies indicates that the moral judgments of children who are seven & younger are predominantly at Level 1

Actions are evaluated in terms of whether they avoid punishment or leads towards rewards

By the age of 13, a majority of the moral dilemmas are resolved.



Majority of the individuals never progress beyond level 2 (to maintain good boy- bad boy image).

Level 3 is the highest stage of development. Helps in formulating ethical principal.



PRECONVENTIONAL LEVEL

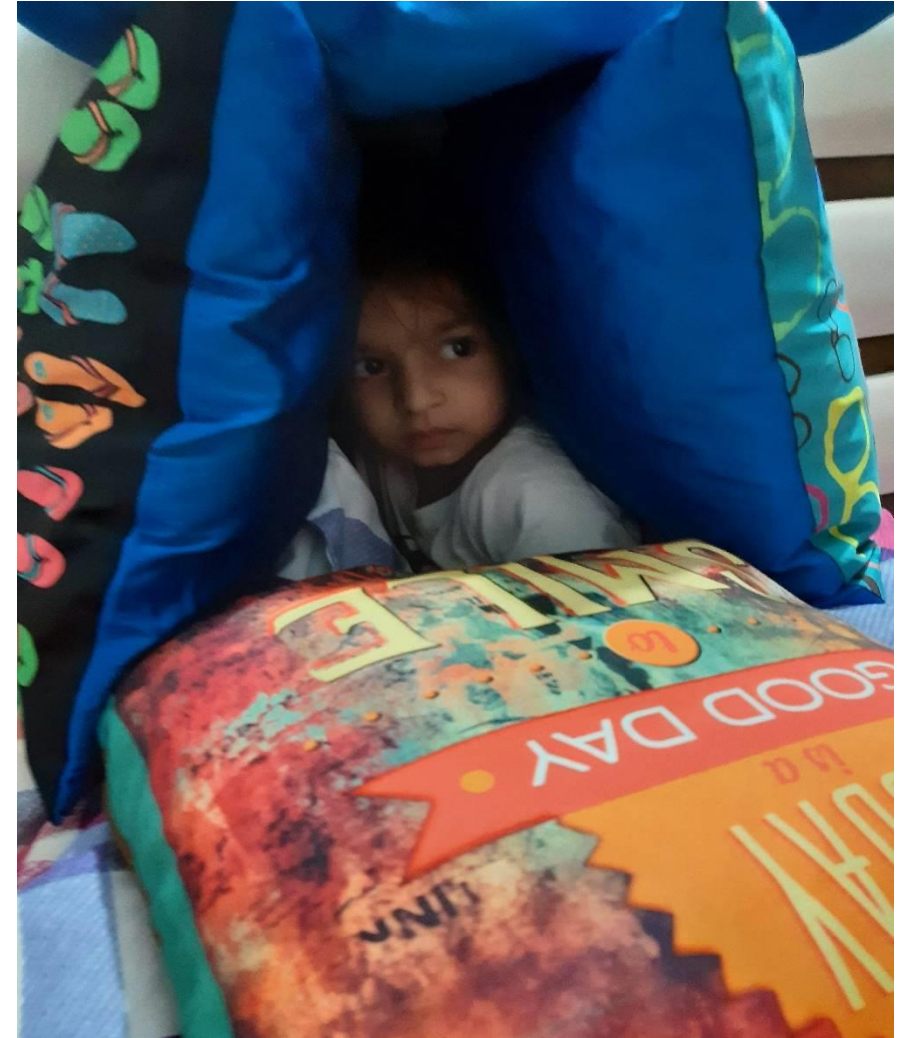
- Punishments and rewards dominate the sense of right & wrong
- Morality is externally controlled
- Rules of authority figures must be respected.
- Behaviour that results in punishment are bad
- Behaviour that results in rewards are good

Stage 2: The instrumental purpose orientation

- Can understand that two people may have different perspectives in a situation
- Believe that **satisfying personal needs determines** moral choice

THE CONVENTIONAL LEVEL

- Need of Law and society are the defining features.
- “Don't steal” because it is against the law
- Good behaviour is motivated to maintain the affection and approval of friends and relatives.



The "good boy-good girl" orientation

- People obey rules to promote social harmony
- You will be judged for breaking the rules. it isn't just the druggist who will think that you are a criminal, everyone else will and you will feel bad afterwards.

The social-order-maintaining orientation

Each member of society is duty-bound to uphold rules as rules are vital for ensuring societal order

THE POSTCONVENTIONAL LEVEL

- Personal moral beliefs and values



The social-contract orientation

- Laws and rules can be flexible
- Can understand the alternatives to social order and emphasize fair procedures

The universal ethical principle orientation

- The correct action is defined by self-chosen ethical principles of conscience that are valid for all humanity, regardless of law and social agreement
- Values are more abstract and internal