



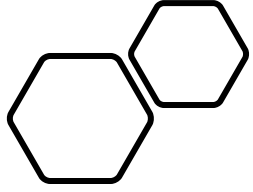
Psychology in Health and Social Care

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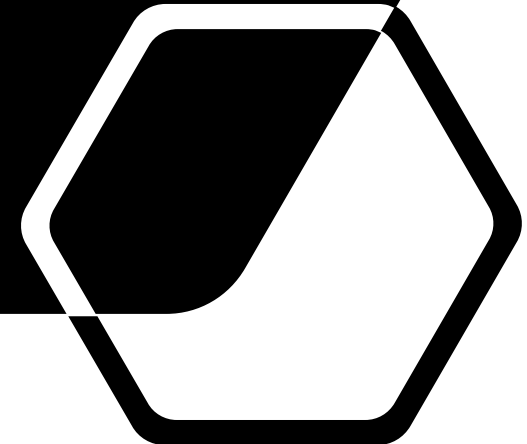
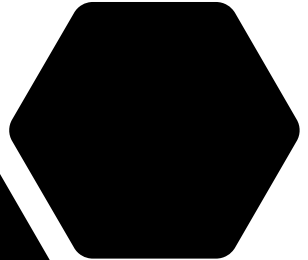
Module Code: BMHP4003

Module Leader: Diya Ganguly



Content list:

- Lawrence Kohlberg (YELMI)
- Kohlberg's Morality Development Theory (YELMI)
- Adolescence (RACHEL)
- Stage 1: Preconventional (RITA)
- Stage 2: Conventional (SAIYAR)
- Stage 3: Postconventional (RUBY)
- Conclusion
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Lawrence Kohlberg

Kohlberg, who was born in Bronxville, New York, in 1927, attended Phillips Academy and graduated in 1945. Kohlberg served in the Merchant Marines smuggling Jewish War refugees after graduating from Phillips Academy. Kohlberg was arrested for these actions after the ship he was on was stopped. The idea that moral development happens in discrete stages was introduced by American psychologist Lawrence Kohlberg.

Kohlberg started attending the University of Chicago when he came back to the country in 1948, where he finished his B.A. in psychology in just one year. Kohlberg received his psychology Ph.D. in 1958. He accepted teaching jobs at several colleges before settling at Harvard University in 1968. (Huges, 2022)



Lifespan on adolescence.

- Adolescence is the period of development that begins at puberty and ends with your teenage years. The age range for adolescence is from 12-18 years.
- During adolescence there are changes that occurs in three domains which are physical, cognitive and psychosocial.
- Physical changes associated with puberty for eg. Puberty hair, voice changing, menstruation etc..
- Cognitive changes includes improvement in complex and abstract thought.
- Psychosocial domain, changes in relationship with parents, friends etc.

The importance of adolescence.(relating to kobergs morality development theory)

- Adolescence lifespan is important in moral development because as adolescents, cognitive, emotional and social development continues to mature and their understanding of morality expands which makes their behaviour become more closely aligned with their value and beliefs.
- And this relates to Kolberg because in Kohlberg's theory he mentioned that the independence that comes with adolescence requires independent thinking as well as development of morality.

The Preconventional Stage

- According to Kohlberg, there are three levels of moral reasoning: preconvention, conventional, and post conventional. Each level housed two stages of moral development. Childhood development occurs in stage one, where reward is extremely important. In stage two, reward becomes a critical consideration, and children are more interested in being nice in order to gain approval as they develop personal relationships in stage three. In the fourth stage, there is a greater emphasis on law and order, so that behaviour conforms to societal rules and regulations. In stage five, moral perspective is abstract and based on respect for social equality, justice, and the right to freedom as a tenet of human dignity. Stage six adheres to universal ethical principles based on conscience and personal value systems, with a willingness to go against the grain despite negative consequences. This level is attained only by a small percentage of persons.
- Pre-conventional; Level 1
- Moral reasoning before convention occurs during childhood and early adolescence. In order to gain approval and avoid punishment, children at this level are more likely to comply with their parents and other authority figures.
- The First Stage Is Obedience- Punishment orientation is a child's perspective that drives behaviour to obedience out of fear of punishment. A child, for example, may refrain from stealing a something for fear of punishment.



Second Stage

The Instrumental Purpose orientation is defined as moral behaviour motivated by the prospect of a reward. For example, a child may complete his homework assignments without procrastination if he expects something as a reward.

Level 2: Conventional

Adherence to societal norms as a standard of moral conduct characterises the conventional level of moral development. Level one is defined by compliance, while level two is defined by conformity to social norms. Adolescents transitioning into young adulthood begin to shift from a narrow individual moral perspective that is primarily self-serving to a more expansive approach oriented toward an external locus of control. Moral behaviour is now governed by societal administrations' rules and regulations, as prescribed by law enforcement authorities and the legal framework of the system.

The conventional stage and its two levels

A majority of group of population consisting of adolescent and adult can be categorised to fall under the middle level of conventional morality. At this stage, the individual initiates the embodiment of moral standard concerning with the right and wrong but do not question the characterised behaviour that might not even lead to concurrence for disobedience. These are based and dependant on the social norm presented by the people of the may vary upon time culture and religion.

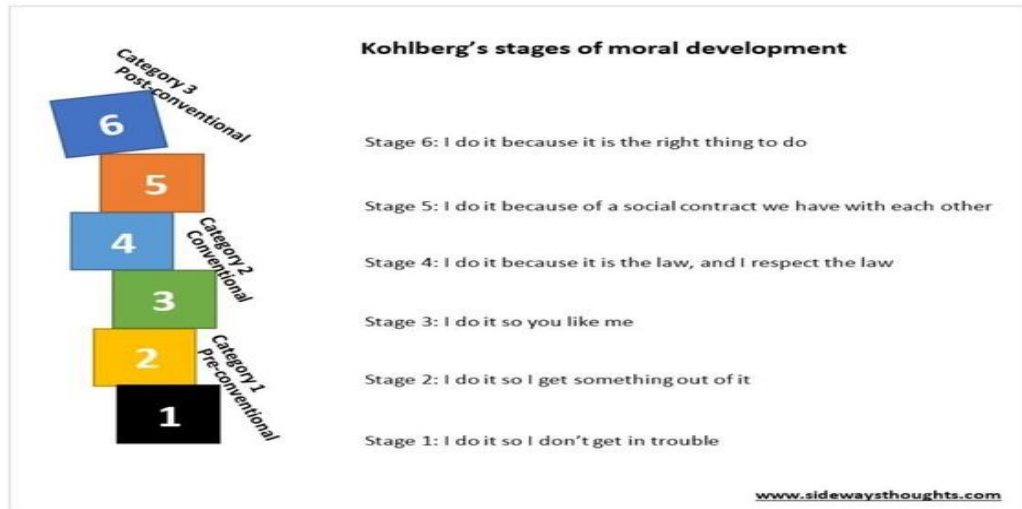
(McLeod, 2013)



The conventional stage and its two levels

Good interpersonal relationship.

- Good interpersonal relationship which is built upon morality that becomes substantially apparent through livelihood to a certain standard that is deemed acceptable by a given group such as family or community.

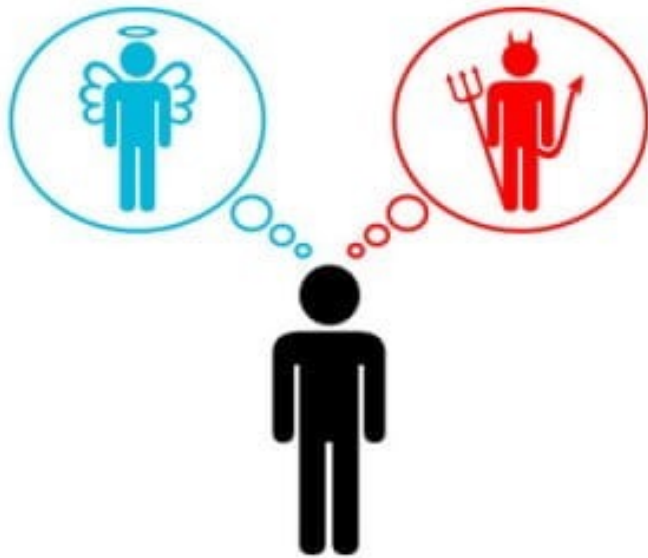


Maintaining the social order's

- The maintaining of social order this stage focuses on ensuring the social order is prominent and maintained through time. An individual is significantly more aware of the rules of society through the passage of time to a greater scale as the start to see society prior making judgement.
- This results to an individual being more responsive and concerned with obeying the rules and regulation or the law and respecting authority.

(McLeod, 2013)

How do adolescent relate to this stage of theory?

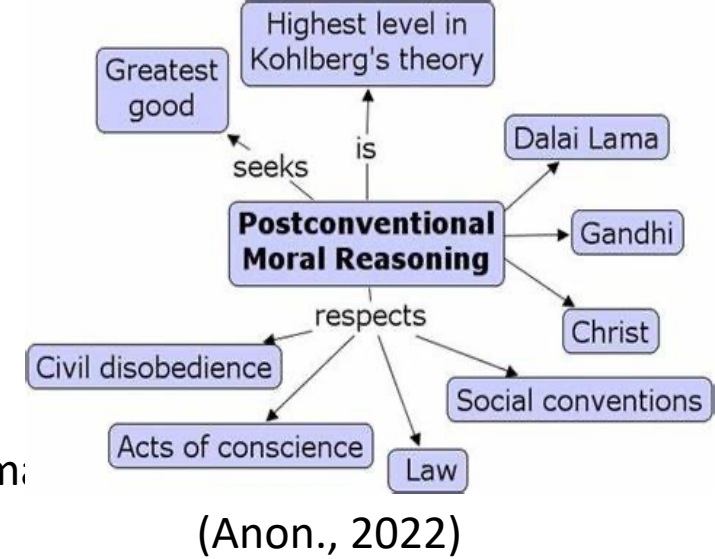


- During this time (age of 13 to 20) goes through and roller-coaster of what is wrong and right. During these time, people find hard time to either fit in to the society or solving an algebra question. This theory also shows how each adolescent has their own puzzle to solve in order to find the solution.

(McLeod, 2013)

Stage 3: Postconventional Morality

- Kohlberg believed that Stage 3 was the highest level of morality development.
- Assume that at this stage you will be questioning your surroundings.
- Morality comes from self-defined principles.
- He believed that 10-15% of population achieved this stage as abstract reasoning was m



- Level 5: Social Contract and Individual Rights

Kohlberg believed that society should have social contract as the goal as an individual human being is to improve society for internity. He also assumed that morality and individual rights may consider to be more important than the law and order.

- Level 6: Universal Principles

People choose to create their own moral principles even if it oblied against society law. Kohlberg strongly agreed with this being applied to everyone.

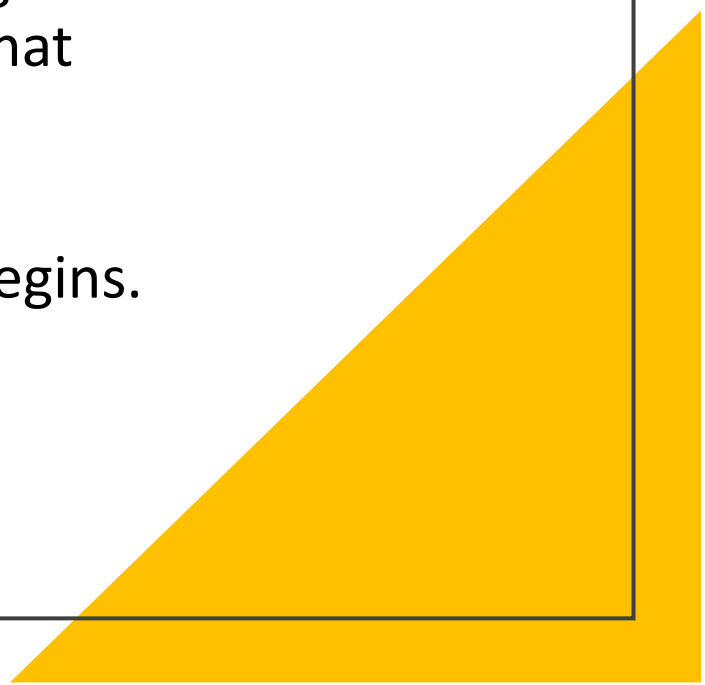
Adolescence relation to Stage 3: Postconventional

- Within the moral development theory it is seen that Kohlberg has related a lot on Adolescence.
- In the postconvention stage it shows that people seek for greatness and acceptance from the society.
- Within stage 5 it mostly mentions about “maintaining social order”.
- In stage 6 has an emphasis on influence of belief and free will.

(Melvin Goh, 2021)



Conclusion

- To conclude on my presentation I would say that Kolbergs theory does have an affect on us and that's something that we should take in our daily lives.
 - To my understanding adolescents is the one of the most important stages in your life that that where life really begins.
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- A large yellow triangle is positioned in the bottom right corner of the slide, pointing towards the top right.

The background consists of a dense, overlapping collage of rectangular sticky notes in various colors: teal, olive green, mustard yellow, and magenta. Each sticky note features a large, hand-drawn black question mark. A thin white rectangular border is centered on the image, framing the text.

QUESTIONS

RUBY REFERENCE

Kohlberg's Stages of Moral Development

Cythia Vinney-June 30 2019

(Anon., 2022)

<https://www.quora.com/What-are-some-postconventional-morality-examples>

(Melvin Goh, 2021)

<https://www.quora.com/What-are-some-postconventional-morality-examples>

Image 2- Google images

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