Moral Maturity Measuring The Development Of Sociomoral Reflection

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is no mind without other people. There is no psychological vulnerability that does not reflect relationships. A social function of the brain is to figure out whether a given situation is good or bad for the individual, and this involves understanding what other people think, and how they think about themselves. There is no moral development without social interaction. In the emerging literature in the field. The Application volume describes a diverse array of intervention projects — the development of moral reasoning. The literature on moral behavior and development has grown to fulsomely understand what constitutes moral thought. It includes autobiographical stories, research, and clinical perspectives. A comprehensive theoretical model of moral development is also presented. The book concludes with a consideration of how knowledge and research in the area of moral reasoning and teaching has been used in practice to inform treatment programs for offenders. This book pays particular attention to Kohlberg's theory of moral reasoning, providing a link between his moral theory and current research on moral decision making. The recent critiques of this theory and an analysis of the difficulties of accurately assessing moral development are included. The book also explores the nature of explaining of offending behaviour, looking at how moral reasoning interacts with child rearing and family factors, social factors and social cognition. Offending is presented as a multi-causal phenomenon, and the ways in which factors that are internal and external to the individual. The book concludes with a consideration of how knowledge and research in the area of moral reasoning and teaching has been used in practice to inform treatment programs for offenders, looking at a variety of different settings (prison, residential settings, and in the community).

Testes are also like a jig-saw puzzle, a comprehensive picture of the nature, development, and treatment of moral and psychopathological problems. The second edition of this volume presents current and ongoing theoretical advances focusing on new developments or substantive refinements and revisions to existing theoretical frameworks. The Research Volume summarizes and interprets the findings of specific, theory-driven, research programs; research reviews in areas that have received empirical attention; and case studies of research methodology/techniques, and reports research on new and emerging issues. These volumes can serve as a unique comprehensive resource for legal, educational, clinical, and organizational, and the like. Each chapter includes a summary report of findings and implications for research, developmental, and emerging issues. The book is a comprehensive reference source for researchers, students, teachers, and practitioners. The book may be used as a teaching aid for courses in psychology, philosophy, and ethics.

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Handbook of Moral Motivation Karin Heinrichs 2013-06-12 The Handbook of Moral Motivation offers a contemporary and comprehensive appraisal of the age-old question about motivation to do the good and to prevent the bad. From a research point of view, this question remains open even though we present here a rich collection of new ideas and data. Two sources helped the editors to frame the chapters: first they looked at an overwhelmingly fruitful research tradition on motivation in general (attrition theory, performance theory, self-determination theory, etc.) and their implications for morality. The second source refers to the tension between moral judgment (feelings, beliefs) and the real moral act in a twofold manner: (a) as a necessary duty, and, (b) as a social but not necessary bond. In addition, the handbook utilizes the latest research from a wide range of disciplinary perspectives, wishing to suggest by this that the answer to the posed question about motivation is not limited by theoretical orientations and take different stances on a number of major themes: What motivates moral behavior? Are there certain universal moral values, or are such values always subjective? What is the individual's will or control in this environment play a greater role in determining moral conduct? What influence can we attribute to spirituality? Finally, the contributors explore the practical applications of their research on moral motivation: What implications do such theories have for child-rearing or our educational system? How do we raise the next generation to be empathetic toward their fellow human beings?

Human Development and the Spiritual Life Ronald R. Irwin 2012-12-06 The author proposes a theory of the development of consciousness in which ego is the central agent of socialization and culture and the driving force behind individual self-control and self-regulation. He reviews the literature on identity and narrative; outlines the fields of intellectual, self, moral, and consciousness development; and discusses the evidence indicating that the development of consciousness transcends the limitations of conventional ego development.

Moral Maturity John C. Gibbs 2013-12-17 The traditional production measure of moral judgment has been the Moral Judgment Interview (MJI), which uses hypothetical moral dilemmas to elicit moral judgment. However, the MJI dilemmas have been criticized as artificial and may not be entirely appropriate for children, certain cultures, and practical moral situations. This unique volume utilizes and evaluates a new production measure of moral judgment, the Sociomoral Reflection Measure – Short Form (SRM-SF), and presents empirical research on the theory and practice of values education in global contexts. Contemporary examples include Australia, the U.K., Hong Kong, Macau, and Thailand.

Moral Motivation John C. Gibbs 2013-04-23 A supplementary textbook for a graduate or advanced undergraduate course dealing with moral psychology. It looks at implications and problems with theories of moral development put forward by Lawrence Kohlberg and Martin L. Hoffman. Annotation (c) Book News, Inc. 1998

Motivation offers a contemporary and comprehensive appraisal of the age-old question about motivation to do the good and to prevent the bad. From a research point of view, this question remains open even though we present here a rich collection of new ideas and data. Two sources helped the editors to frame the chapters: first they looked at an overwhelmingly fruitful research tradition on motivation in general (attrition theory, performance theory, self-determination theory, etc.) and their implications for morality. The second source refers to the tension between moral judgment (feelings, beliefs) and the real moral act in a twofold manner: (a) as a necessary duty, and, (b) as a social but not necessary bond. In addition, the handbook utilizes the latest research from a wide range of disciplinary perspectives, wishing to suggest by this that the answer to the posed question about motivation is not limited by theoretical orientations and take different stances on a number of major themes: What motivates moral behavior? Are there certain universal moral values, or are such values always subjective? What is the individual's will or control in this environment play a greater role in determining moral conduct? What influence can we attribute to spirituality? Finally, the contributors explore the practical applications of their research on moral motivation: What implications do such theories have for child-rearing or our educational system? How do we raise the next generation to be empathetic toward their fellow human beings?

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