

# [Kohlberg’s law. the principles apply to everyone.](https://assignbuster.com/kohlbergs-law-the-principles-apply-to-everyone/)

[](https://assignbuster.com/)[Life](https://assignbuster.com/essay-subjects/life/), [Friendship](https://assignbuster.com/essay-subjects/life/friendship/)

Kohlberg’s Stages of Moral DevelopmentKohlberg brought about a profound change in the way we look at moral development his theory is focused on individuals growing to understand the social world.

He assessed moral development by evaluating individual’s reactions to moral dilemmas• Stage 1 Obedience and Punishment Orientation. The individual is honest in order to avoid being punished. If a man or woman is punished, they must have done wrong.• Stage 2. Individualism and Exchange. At this stage, children recognize that there is now not just one correct view that is passed down to the authorities. Different individuals hold unique viewpoints.• Stage 3.

Good Interpersonal Relationships. The individual is good in order to remain viewed as being a strong individual by using others. Therefore, answers relate to the approval of others.• Stage 4. Maintaining the Social Order. The child/individual will become conscious of the wider policies about society, so judgments subject to obeying the rules in discipline to uphold the regulation • Stage 5.

Social Contract and Individual Rights. The individual will become aware that whilst rules/laws might live for the good of the greatest number, there are times when they will work in opposition to the interest of particular individuals. Id guilt.• Stage 6.

Universal Principles. People at this podium have promoted their very own set of moral pointers which may or may now not match the law. The principles apply to everyone.

In the early years of adolescence, imitation to the group is nonetheless necessary to boys and girls. Gradually, they begin to seek identity and are no longer blissful to be like their friends in each and every aspect, as it were earlier. Erik Erikson (1950, 1963) proposed a psychoanalytic theory about psychosocial improvement comprising eight stages from infancy according to adulthood. During each stage, the person experiences a psychosocial crisis who may want to hold a positive or negative outcome for personality development