

Ethics Sensitivity and Reaction among Student – Teachers of B.Ed. Colleges

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Abstract:

Moral awareness underpins moral reasoning and ethical decision making. This mixed methods study investigates a critical feature of these phenomena among entrepreneurs, namely the influence of social cognitive self-regulation on moral awareness. Results suggest that entrepreneurs with stronger self-regulatory characteristics are more morally aware and relate such awareness to maintaining personal integrity and building inter-personal trust. In contrast, entrepreneurs with weaker self-regulatory characteristics appear less morally aware overall, and focus primarily on moral issues relating to failure and loss. As Almond (1999) contends that if morality is judging what is good and right then ethics is the reasoning behind such Judgment.

Key words:

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I. INTRODUCTION

Ethics are regarded desirable, essential and are apprehended with high esteem by the society in which a person lives. Ethics reflect one's personal attitude and Judgments, decisions and choices, behavior and relationships, dreams and visions. Ethics may vary from one society to another and from time to time. But, every society abides by certain moral Ethics and these Ethics and accepted by all the societies as "Global Ethics". "Ethics are to be inculcated in the minds ad cultivated as practice and not taught" is a very old saying. It was perhaps true in days gone by when parent at home and leaders in community in various walks of life were all value based people. Therefore younger children and growing adolescents could catch Ethics of elderly people are either by Imitation or by special efforts developed appropriate Ethics accepted and respected in society. Now we are living in the modern century. If we use science and technology in the proper way it is not difficult for us to solve all the problems of the non-moral and value things. The main object of the study is to inculcate moral and value based education in B.Ed., colleges and to know the awareness on moral Ethics.

II. NEED FOR THE STUDY

Value is closely related with aims of education. Education enables people to know meaning reasons and Ethics. Although there has been great advancement in science and technology, Ethics is reflected in day-to-day life of large section of our present society. The teachers plan is an important role in making their students a good man to this world. The minds, hearts and hands of children are to be engaged in forming their own character to know what is good, love and doing good thing. So, it is important that the B.Ed Student- Teachers must have an adequate knowledge of absolute Ethics. As the investigator formerly serving as a

Principal, he was intended to know the Ethics education of the Student – Teachers. Hence he was motivated to take up the study "Awareness on Ethics among B.Ed., Student- Teachers in Chitradurga District"

III. METHODOLOGY

The study belongs to Survey type. Survey study is possible even if the sample is heterogeneous. The population from which sample is drawn did not constitute a homogeneous one. So the investigators have stratified the population and the required sample is selected randomly. The study was confined to 300 student-teachers. The investigators randomly selected the Student-Teachers of B.Ed., Colleges in Chitradurga District. Different statistical measures such as Mean, Standard Deviation and 't' test to analyze the Significant Difference.

IV. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To find out the level of Awareness on Ethics among B.Ed., Student-Teachers.
- To find out the Awareness on Ethics among B.Ed., Student-Teachers with respect to Gender, Age, UG Degree, Place of Residence and Marital Status.

V. HYPOTHESES OF STUDY

- 1) The levels of awareness on Ethics among B.Ed., Student-Teacher are high.
- 2) There is a significant difference between the Awareness on Ethics among B.Ed., Student – Teachers with respect to Gender, age, UG Decree, place of residence and Marital status

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Data Analysis : The collected data were analysed and the results are presented in the following tables.

Sl. No	Category	Type of samples	N	Mean	SD	't' value
1	Gender	Male	80	185.05	17.24	0.30
		Female	220	184.3	17.06	
2	Age	Below 25	171	185.00	16.57	0.79
		Above 25	129	186.46	18.10	
3	UG Degree	Science	233	185.11	16.19	0.52
		Arts	67	187.1	20.54	
4	Place of residence	Male	121	184.98	17.65	0.93
		Female	179	185.94	16.9	
5	Married Status	Unmarried	250	30.06	4.789	0.17
		Married	50	30.18	3.916	

The above table reveals that the calculated t-values are less than the tabulated value which are not significant, it confirms that there are no significant differences of Ethics among B.Ed., Students – Teachers on the basis of Gender, Age, UG Degree, place of residence and Marital status. Hence the stated hypothesis are rejected.

VI. FINDINGS

- 1) The Awareness on Ethics among B.Ed., Students-Teachers are high.
- 2) There is no significant difference between the Awareness on Ethics among B.Ed., Students- Teachers with respect to Gender, Age, UG Degree, Place of Residence and Marital Status

VII. CONCLUSION

The trainees must be trained in such a way that they should show not only academic excellence but also practical applications in their life. The Trainees must be admitted not only on the basis of academic record but also on the basis of their Ethics. Further it can be concluded that the Ethics is effective when compared with the conventional method of teaching.

VIII. REFERENCES

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