

ABSTRACT

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Key Words: ETHICAL LEADERSHIP, MORAL EDUCATION

Name: JOSEPH PURAYIDATHIL

Dissertation Title: AN ETHICAL LEADERSHIP MODEL FOR ENHANCING MORAL EDUCATION IN THE DIOCESAN COLLEGES OF PALAI, KERALA, INDIA

Dissertation Advisor: ASST. PROF. DR. KANOG-ON RUNGROJNGARMCHAROEN

The main purpose behind this research was to develop an ethical leadership model for enhancing moral education in the diocesan colleges of Palai, Kerala, India. There were four objectives for this research. For accomplishing the results of the first research objective “to determine the ideal practices of moral education in higher education”, the researcher did the content analysis of 16 books and 114 articles directly related to the subject. The results of the content analysis were validated by twenty experts and from these results the instruments for the data collection for acquiring the second objective were developed.

The second research objective was “to examine the current practices for moral education in the diocesan colleges of Palai, Kerala, India”. The data for this objective were collected by conducting in-depth interviews with the administrators of the colleges of the diocese of Palai and by using survey questionnaires for collecting data from the lecturers and the students. The results revealed the areas that need improvements.

The third objective of this research was “to develop an ethical leadership model to enhance moral education in the diocesan colleges of Palai, Kerala, India”. The researcher, by making use of the ethical leadership theories and combining the results of the first and second research objectives, developed a new model for enhancing the moral education. The

preliminary model was sent to 20 experts for their review and the researcher modified the model as per the suggestions of the experts and thus the final model emerged.

The fourth objective of this research was “to implement a proposed ethical leadership model to enhance moral education in the diocesan colleges of Palai, Kerala, India”. For the implementation, a new curriculum was developed based on the model. The researcher implemented the new model in one of the colleges of the diocese of Palai. The students were divided into two as control and experimental groups and pre-test was conducted. The results of the independent sample *t* test indicated a significant difference between the results of the control group and experimental group. After the pre-test, the students in the control group had the traditional moral education while the students in the experimental group followed the new model for moral education. After completing three months of the implementation of the research model, the researcher did the post-test by collecting data from both control group and the experimental group using the same instrument that was used for the pre-test. The results of the analysis using ANCOVA technique revealed that there is a significant level of increase in the mean values of the students in the experimental group in comparison with the control group. So it can be concluded that this new model for moral education is effective.

Field of Study: Doctor of Philosophy in Educational Leadership

Graduate School of Human Sciences

Student’s signature.....

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Advisor’s signature