# **Ethics of Pedagogical Relations in Mentoring**

International Conference SHARING AND LEARNING FOR MENTORING IN EDUCATION 11 october 2023



lect.-univ. dr. Robert Pfützner Mail: robert.pfutzner@ulbsibiu.ro

 Universitatea "Lucian Blaga" din Sibiu
Departamentul Pregătire a Personalului Didactic
Centrul de Cercetare a Patrimoniului şi Istoriei Socio-Culturale Compartiment pentru Dialog intercultural şi religios



- 1. | Introduction
- 2. | Ethics and Education
- 3. | Mentorship and Educational Training
- 4. | Conclusion



66

### **1** Introduction

#### Guiding ethical principles of mentoring

Brad Johnson, PhD, professor of <del>psychology</del> at the U.S. Naval Academy and author of four books on mentoring, suggests that psychologist mentors adhere to these guidelines:

- 5 Beneficence. Promote mentees' best interests whenever possible.
- Nonmaleficence. Avoid harm to mentees (neglect, abandonment, exploitation, boundary violations).
- **Autonomy.** Work to strengthen mentee independence and maturity.
- **Fidelity.** Keep promises and remain loyal to those you mentor.
- **Justice.** Ensure fair and equitable treatment of all mentees (regardless of cultural differences).
- **Transparency.** Encourage transparency and open communication regarding expectations.
- **Boundaries.** Avoid potentially harmful multiple roles with mentees and discuss overlapping roles to minimize risk for exploitation or bad outcomes.

Privacy. Protect information shared in confidence by a mentee and discuss all exceptions to privacy.

**Competence.** Establish and continue developing competence.





## **2** Ethics and Education



# The Reckahn Reflections on the Ethics of Educational Relations

(2017)



## 2 Ethics and Education

# Philanthropic school in Reckahn (near Berlin, founded in 1773)

today school museum and center for education on ethics of pedagogical relation





# 2 Ethics and Education

#### What is ethically founded

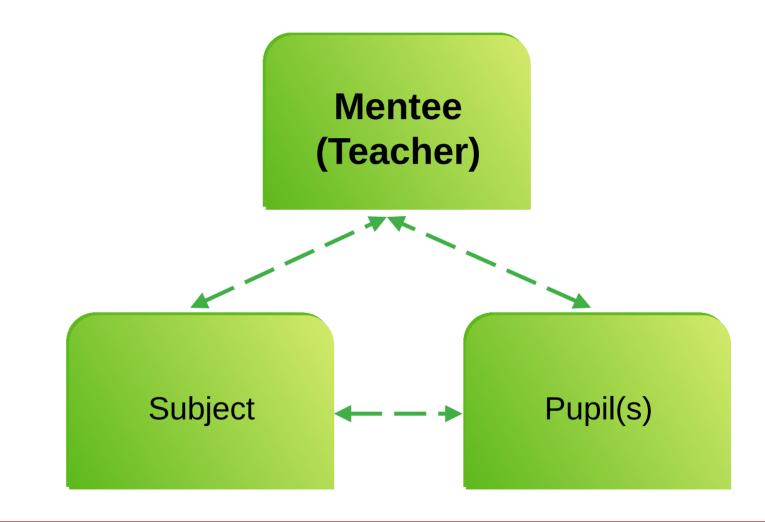
- 1. Children and youth are addressed and treated with appreciation.
- 2. Teachers and educational professionals listen to children and adolescents.
- 3. Learning achievements are recognized in order to discuss further steps and necessary support.
- 4. Behavioural achievements are recognized. Steps for further positive development are agreed upon. A sense of belonging in the community is encouraged in everyone.
- 5. Teachers and educational specialists are aware of the interests, joys, needs, difficulties, pains and sorrows of children and adolescents. They consider their concerns and the subjective meaning of their behavior.
- 6. Children and adolescents are guided toward self-esteem and the recognition of others.



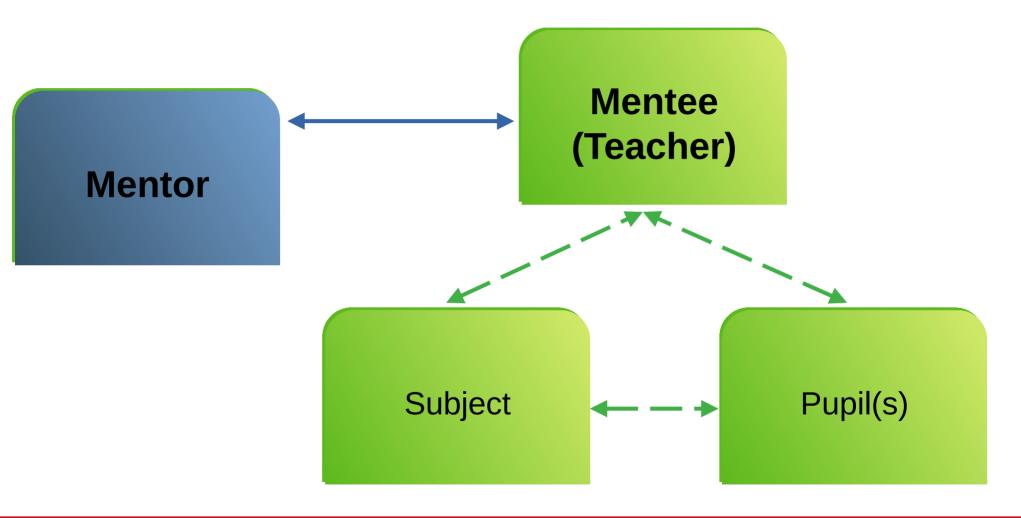
#### What is ethically impermissible

- 7. It is impermissible for teachers and educational professionals to treat children and adolescents discriminatorily, disrespectfully, humiliatingly, intrusively or impolitely.
- 8. It is impermissible for teachers and educational professionals to comment on the products and services of children and adolescents in a devaluing and disheartening manner.
- 9. It is impermissible for teachers and educational practitioners to react in a degrading, overwhelming or marginal way to the behavior of children and adolescents.
- 10. It is impermissible for teachers and educational practitioners to ignore verbal, violent or media-related violations between children and adolescents.

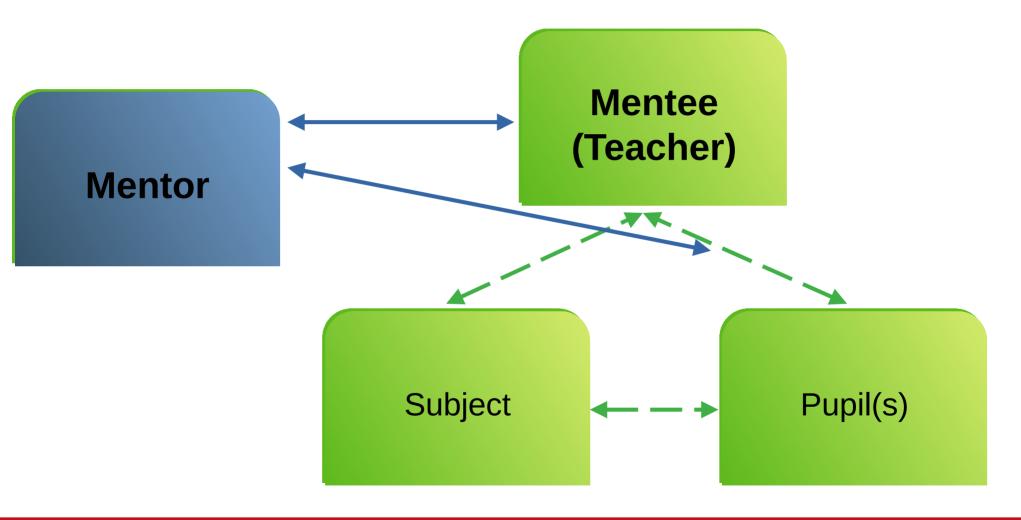




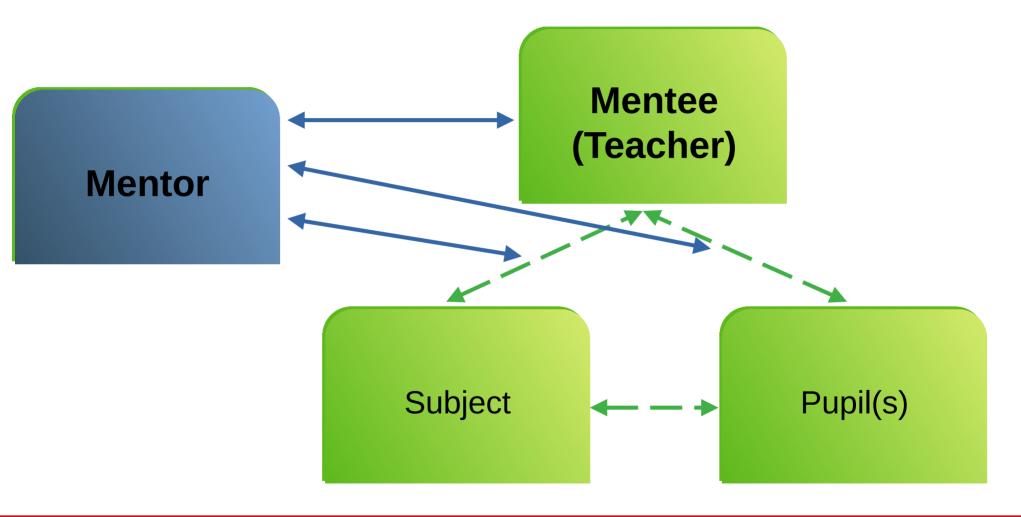














Questions for the development of a professional ethic of mentoring in *education*:

- specifics of mentoring in education
- based on the UN Declaration of the Rights of the Child
- informed by developmental and educational psychology
- respect for diverse and plural cultural circumstances



# Thank you!