Relationship between culture & ethic: a research in terms of cultural diversity

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Abstract
With this research is to better understand the impact of cultural differences in perceptions of ethical attitudes of Turkish and Arab societies the current relations further increasing because of the war and migration as a result of it. In this paper cultural aspects of Turkish and Arab nations and the effect of these dimensions on the ethical perceptions is discussed.

Introduction
At a time when obscure of boundaries and the globalization characterized by intense interaction between cultures is increasingly important. Established between the communities, commercial, social, cultural and economic relations has been a dizzying situation. Communities of different cultures that interact with each other more than to live in harmony with other communities can get to know their cultures. Culture is effective on communities that they have the level of civilization, life style, material and spiritual elements and decisive as well as on the ethical perception it is one of the basic building blocks in the formation of communities. In this regard, in order to eliminate the negative effects of unethical behaviour is of great importance to understand the relations between ethical perception and culture.

Ethics is one of the most important concepts of social reconciliation provide. Ethics considers the mutual benefit of interpersonal relationships, true false, showing the concept of the separation of the beautiful-ugly. In this sense, the

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development of individuals' perceptions of ethics cannot be considered independently of the culture to which they belong. Exhibited in everyday behaviour of individuals from different cultures differ in the criteria they use is ethically (Armstrong & Sweeney 1996, McDonald & Pak, 1996, Singhapakdi et al., 1995, Christie et. al., 2003). In this context, the relationship between different cultural norms, which feeds and mediates the emergence of ethical behaviour and the ethical perceptions are discussed.

**Culture**

Culture is a set of common values, norms, beliefs, and ideas shared by members of the same group and not written (Daft, 2010). Culture is often a social phenomenon. Because cultural items obtained from individuals living in the same social environment (Hofstede, 2010). Culture is a collective programming of the society thought system that distinguishes humans from other populations in more general terms the same time period, is shared by a group of people living in a particular geographic area and is a relatively permanent system of meanings (Hofstede, 2005). These programming vary according to the nature of social circles appeared. That is a general consensus that it is an important factor in different cultures has different ways to perceive the world. This difference also has the effect of in the definition of ethical problems at the same time (Kavali et. al., 2001, Thorne & Saunders, 2002).

**Ethics**

The concepts of ethics refer to classification such as good-bad, beautiful- ugly, true false which the community members with in the same values to the human behaviour and relations have added. Ethics deals with human behaviour. Ethics can be thought of as also a framework covering philosophy, moral philosophy, moral problems and moral judgments (Mehalu, 2011). In this context ethics is a set of norms and values which have been improved to praise or criticize the behaviour of the individuals living in the same community (Jones & Kavanagh, 1996). How it affects individuals and society actions in daily life, defined "good" with particular emphasis on the issue of the concept are complied with. Laws to regulate social life, even when it comes to the location of an event may be insufficient to assess the ethical. Especially increased interactions of nations shows a situation, which can be considered as ethical in a society, contradict can be considered unethical in another (Ho, 2010).

**The Relationship Between Culture and Ethical Perception**

While culture has a significant impact on the ethical perception on its own not enough to explain the reasons of the different behaviours exhibited in similar circumstances. The level of integration level of individual has an impact on the correlation of these two concepts. Beside this individualistic conditions such as age, sex, religion, etc., also have an impact on ethical perceptions and attitudes. Both direct and indirect impact of ethics on the culture is available. This sometimes occurs in the interaction of different variables, for example, what is "ethical" as meaning that the person (Christie, 2003). According to Hunt & Vittel cultural norms and values affect both perceived ethical situation, alternatives, results and possibilities of these results (Hunt & Vittel, 1986).

Ethical perception has a crucial role on the ethical decision making process. Because evaluation of the individual a situation as an ethical depends on it (Wittmer, 2000). In the process of construction this perception firstly individual will competence in, than the families will competence in and finally the society will competence in (Türkeri, 2010). Given the reverse of this continuum in a society competence to make ethical decision families and the persons grown up in these families will competence in. The moral senility of competence individuals makes it possible to understand the effects of their behaviours on the others (Rest, 1994). This is one of the reasons why different cultures produce different ethical frames. On the basis of creation different ethical perceptions of culture lies create different values (Srnka, 2004). Which is acknowledged by the society in which the behaviour is out of bounds by the individual behaviors that are considered within the framework of these values. Therefore values and attitudes affect an individual's priorities (Elashmawi & Harris, 1984).

**Methods and Sample**

This paper has been conducted by the result of questionnaire, which applied to the Turkish and Arab students of University of Gaziantep. In the first step of questionnaire the ethics survey has been used (Mert, 2003). The survey holds the ethical perception by the dimensions idealism, relativism and Machiavelli’s. The second part of research conducted by Hofstede’s (2005) culture survey which has dimensions as power distance, individualism, masculinity, long term orientation, uncertainty avoidance, indulgence vs strain and monumentalise. Than the valid answers have been analysed with correlation method. There are 392 total valid participants to to examine. 27 per cent of total participants is from Arab nations and the 72
per cent of total participants occurs from Turkish students. The sex of 46 per cent of total valid answerer’s is female and 54 per cent of male. Majority of participants under 24 ages as 87 per cent of.

The Arab students participated in the survey mostly living in Turkey with their family’s 67 per cent of total.

Conclusion

Turkish and Arab cultures seriatim overlap with feminine and masculine society features excepting power distance dimension told above. The numbers for Arab participants in five dimensions; power distance (57,78), individualism (38,87), masculinity (39,61), long-term orientation (38,48) via indulgence vs. strain (35,39) was higher than Turkish participants. Monumentalism dimension of Turkish participants with (97,06) higher than Arab participants.

As the reason for the difference is within the power distance of Arab origin, the majority of participants in the conflict in Syria and Iraq, where the Turkish institutions within the countries migrating due to the formation of the perceived power distance perceive their own countries is likely to be due to the fact that a different or more.

As a result of analysis of the survey portion the participants of Arab origin the more masculine ethics and cultural properties to an individual in an attitude observed that relativistic. Another result is the Turkish participants who display more feminine and collectivist cultural features are closer to the idealist frame.

With this research it is aimed to better understand the impact of cultural differences in perceptions of ethical attitudes of Turkish and Arab societies the current relations further increasing because of the war and migration as a result of it. As a suggestion for further works it is not possible to deny importance of working with a larger sample and different nations.

References


Mert I. S., 2003 “The Relationship Between Thinking Styles And Ethical Perception : A Research Courchunded On University Students” Doctore Thesis, Hacettepe University, Social Sciences Institutes


