



# ZETA IAS

CONTACT US

9004928370

8850452151

[www.zetaias.in](http://www.zetaias.in)

Telegram - zetaias

Under the guidance and mentorship of Monish Bhawale sir, founder  
of ZETA IAS and faculty for GS II, Ethics and Public Administration

# ETHICS

## HANDWRITTEN

## CLASS NOTES- 2025

*Morality is the basis of things and  
truth is the substance of all morality*

Mahatma Gandhi



Address: 313 (third floor), 4-B Grover Chambers, PUSA  
Road. Near Karol Bagh Metro station.  
Old Rajendra Nagar. NEW DELHI.



# ZETA IAS



 **CONTACT US**

9004928370

8850452151



[www.zetaias.in](http://www.zetaias.in)



Telegram - zetaias

Under the guidance of Mr. Monish Bhawale and Team.

## ZETA IAS Mains 2025 Test Series

Individual attention+ personalised mentorship

**ZETA DAILY QUEST**

**ZETA MAINS MATRIX**

**ZETA ESSAY PRISM**

**ZETA "Z" MOCKS**

- General Studies
- Public Administration



Your teacher will also be your mentor. We believe there is no divide between teaching and mentorship. Every test will be followed by an in depth discussion, designed to help candidates unlock their full potential

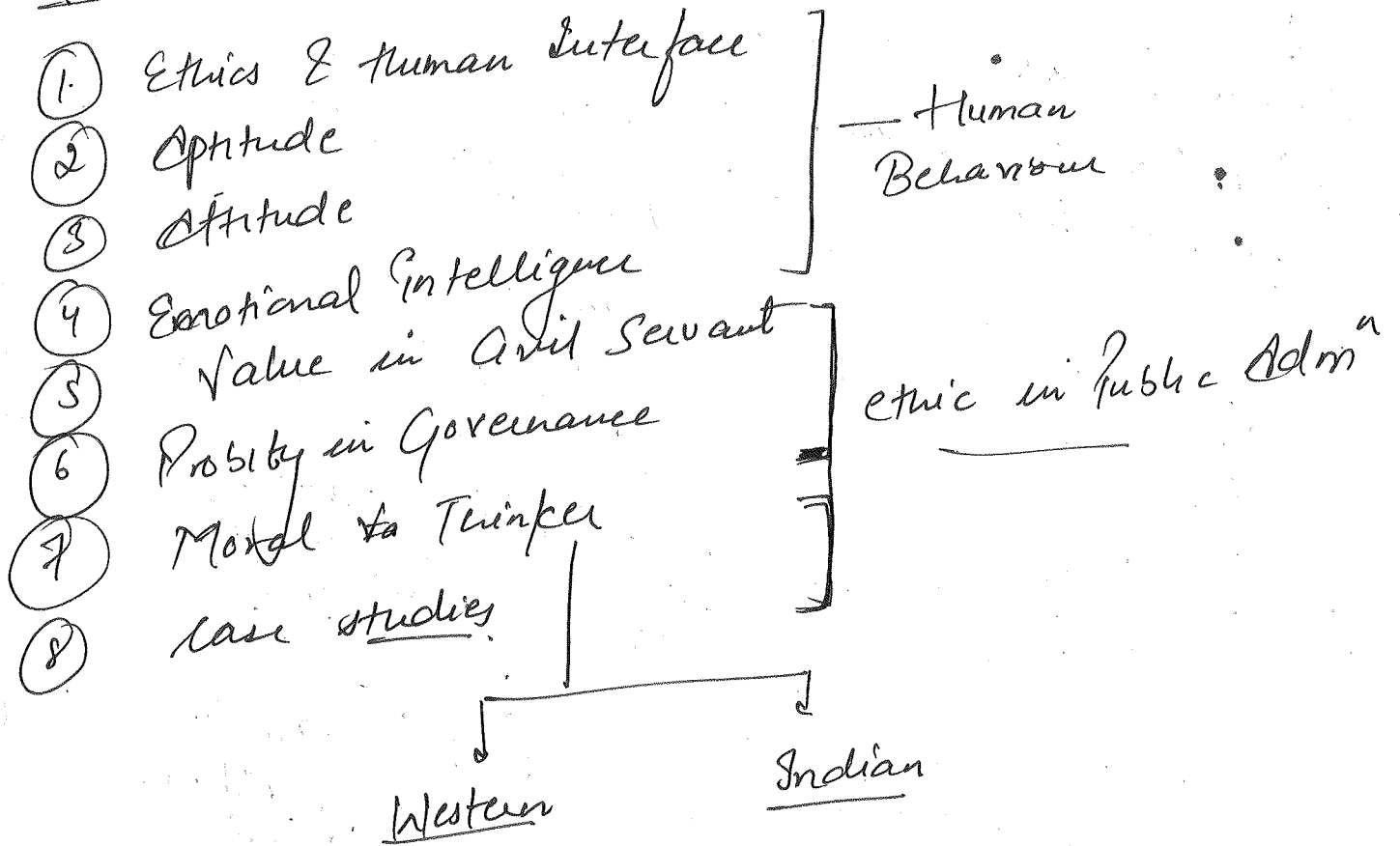
**Address: 313 (third floor), 4-B Grover Chambers, PUSA Road.  
Near Karol Bagh Metro station. Old Rajendra Nagar. NEW DELHI.**



GS-4

Ethics

①



Sources - ARCT - Ethic in Governance

DoPT → Values in Public Servant

Secondary Source - Lexicon

# Ethics & Human Interface

- ▶ What is Ethics
- ▶ Standards of ethics
- ▶ Ethics & Morality
- ▶ Ethics & Social Norms
- ▶ Ethics & Law / Rules
- ▶ Ethics & Religion

# # What is Ethics?

↓  
Human Behaviour / Conduct

↓  
scrutinize the human Behaviour  
Whether conduct is Right & Wrong

↓  
This can be vary  
people to people.

←  
to check  
R/W

↓  
established  
standard (Universal)

Who  
set?

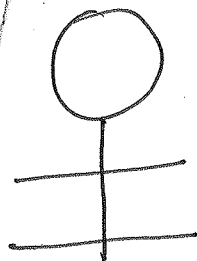
→ Thinker - Socrates  
- Gandhiji  
- Kant

then the act  
is Ethical

↓  
If this satisfy  
the Thinker  
standard

- Virtue Ethics → focus on human Behaviour
- Deontology → focus on Means (Not End)
- Teleology → focus on End (Not Means)

Ethics →



Behaviour  
Conduct



Ethical  
Standards

→ Yes - Good  
- Ethical

→ No - Unethical

→ Ethic deals with human Behaviour & Conduct  
i.e. it analyses the human Behaviour &  
Conduct, whether what is the right  
conduct, what is wrong conduct, it  
analyses human conduct on the Basis of



established standards

↓  
are Normative theory of ethics  
in a broader way these theories  
are :- Deontology  
- Teleology

Aim of Ethics

- 
- (1) Goodness in Society
  - (2) Wisdom (highest form of Good)
  - (3) Nirvana  
(Somum Bonum)

This will promote Exemplary Behaviour. Ethic  
will talk on the Basis of  
Logic, Reasoning & Rationality

it reject Superstition Magical elements  
or any other things based on  
subjective standard which cannot  
Be logical and objective standards

• Ethic is Based on rational principles which  
are also known as principles of Ethics  
a Established standards it means  
anything can't Be considered ethical  
even if one can considered right  
or wrong by some people.

• It Means Ethics has absolute or Universal  
appeal.

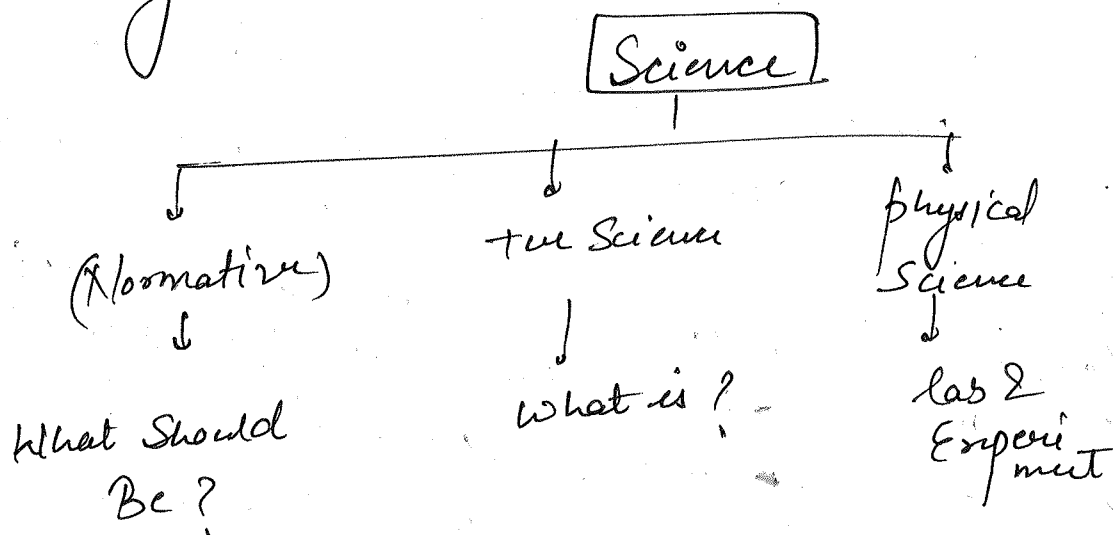
## # Other Aspect of Ethics

- Ethic deals with Normative Science i.e. it ask the question What should Be? the human Conduct

What kind of the Science Ethics is?

- Ethic is a Normative Science bcoz of the following factors

- ① What Should Be the human Conduct?
- ② Determines human Conduct as Wrong or Right on the Basis of Normative Established standards.
- ③ Ethical standard are Not determine on the Basis of Experiment or lab Test but on the Basis of human logic and Reasoning



## # Origin of Ethics

Ethics — came from Ethicos — means character / Conduct

- It was Born out of the Inquisitiveness of (Curiosity) Socrates

He gave a statement

"An unexamined life is Not Worth living"

(3)

Human should Question Everything, in his/her surrounding on the Basis of Rationality & Reasoning i.e one should develop the art of Questioning. This art of Questioning will cultivate Rational thinking and therefore Ethics was Born

Socrates foundation of Ethics is Based on Rational thinking which was further propagated By Plato & Aristotle. This is also known as Greek philosophy of Ethics

The word Ethics is derived from the Greek word "Ethicos" meaning Character or conduct therefore the field of

Ethics is Based on human of reasoning and Rationality and analysis of situation. It is also said that ethic is not only about establishing standards determining whether human Behaviour is Right or wrong. But Also ethic is about understanding the situation on the Basis of Critical Thinking (Art of Questioning)

— There should also exist Freedom of Art of Questioning. therefore ethic deals Multiple aspects of human conduct and Character.

So. it is also a Moral philosophy.



→ Normative Theories of ethic have two Broad views

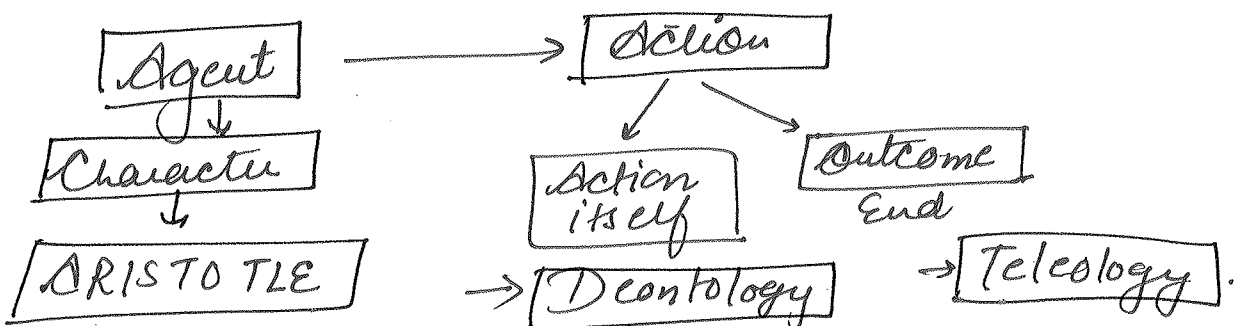
- ① ~~Right~~ Agent Theories
- ② Action Theories.

• Agent Theory — emphasis on human character.  
If we able to Build a good character it will guarantee good action.

• Action Theory → on the other hand action theory is Based on evaluation of human action whether the action is Right or wrong.  
In this prospective, there are two Broad Theories :-

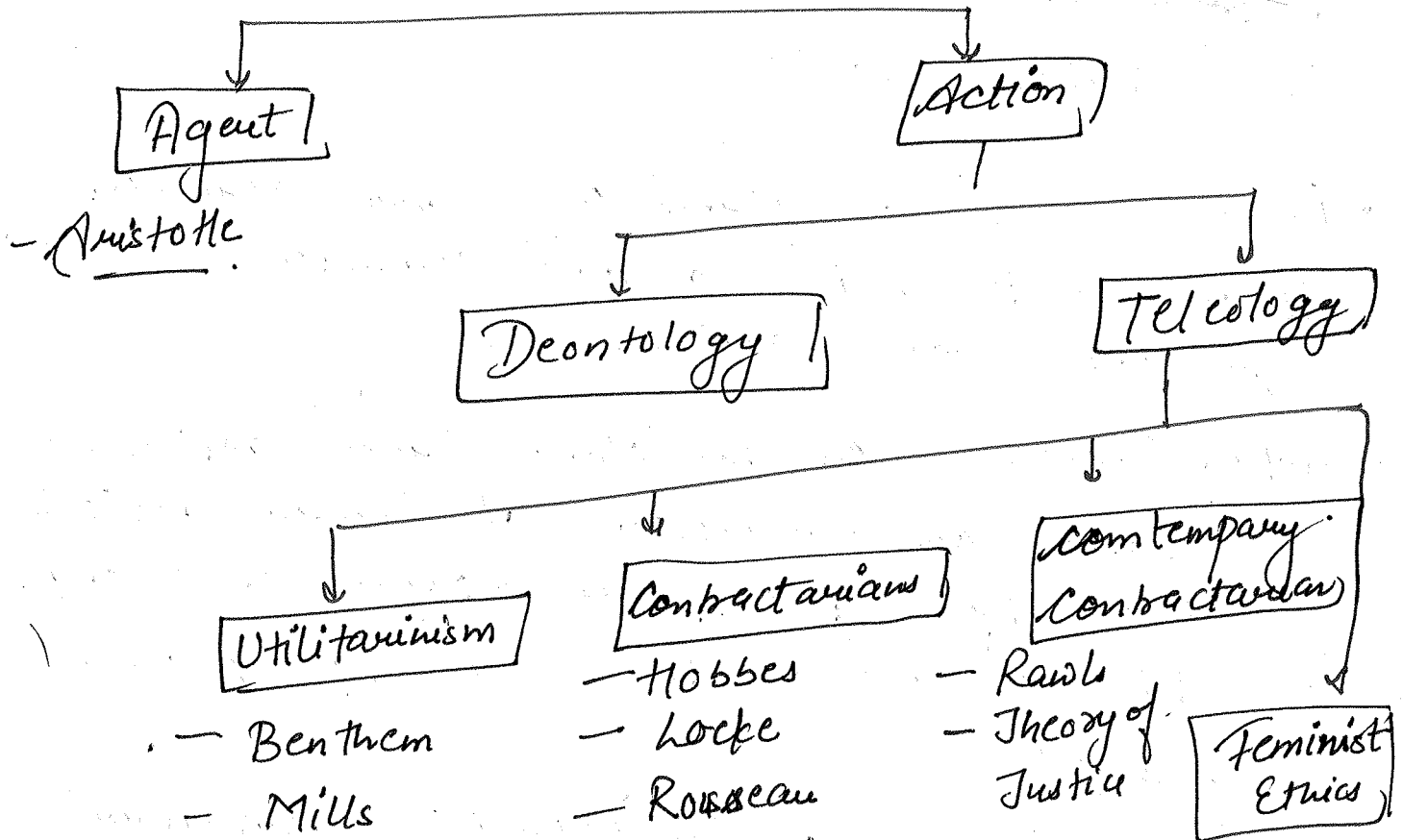
- ① Deontology led by "E. Kant". (Emmanuel) which evaluate po quality of human action itself i.e. Action should Be Right (means right = end right)
- ② Teleology

Evaluation on the Basis of outcome of action if outcome is right then action is good  
(outcome = Action Right is Good)



lec-2  
#

# Ethical Standard / Theories / Normative ethics



Agent  
Theories

→ deals with the character of person

→ If character ✓ then Action ✓

Action  
Theories

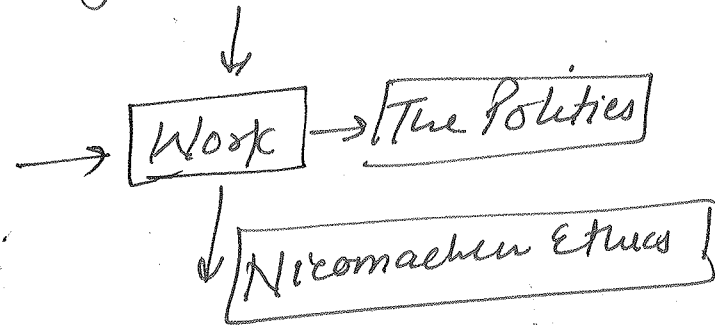
→ deals with the Action of person

→ one deals with Means → Deontology

→ one deals with End - Teleology

Example → of Deontology → concept in Hinduism "Niskarma"

# # Agent Theory — By "Aristotle"



# Agent → Aristotle → (6) sense  
 → The human Nature  
 Happiness ⇒ Acquire knowledge → Purpose of human  
 ↓  
WISDOM → Happiness

• Gandhi also talked about it  
 → "if character is lost, everything is lost"  
 → (4) Quality  
 → Courage  
 → Temperance (E.I.)  
 → Justice  
 → WISDOM

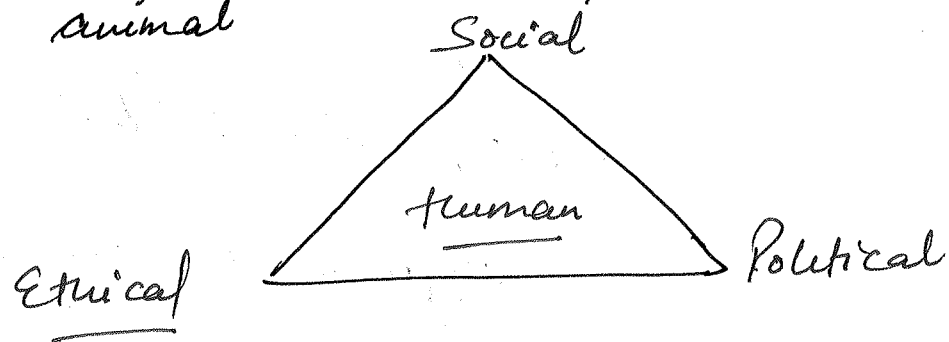
• Buddhism → also "Middle Path"  
 • In Hinduism → Krishna talk → Golden Mean / Doctrine of Mean  
 about Wisdom ⇒ Self Enight

## # Agent Theories by Aristotle

→ Acc. to Aristotle, human has 5 Senses and if human has critical thinking & Reasoning, abilities which leads to the Growth of 6th Sense i.e. WISDOM (is the highest form Intellectual development)

→ Aristotle analyse the human Nature, he considered human as a true Being

and says human is social, political & Ethical animal



→ human Behaviour is purposive  
i.e. human has purpose in life  
and the main purpose is  
"Eudaimonia" (Greek word means  
happiness). i.e. main aim of  
life is happiness and achieving  
wisdom is the highest level of happiness.

Social →  
human  
can't leave  
alone

→ he was Talking about happiness in terms  
of Rational Thinking rather than happiness  
in terms of physical pleasure.

→ To achieve happiness human should  
possess ④ good Qualities. which  
gave rise to Virtue Ethics

→ Courage

→ Temperance (Emotional Intelligence)

→ JUSTICE

→ WISDOM

This are 4 Qualities of human which help  
in Building a good Character.

Gandhi ji also said :-

(3)

[ Wealth is lost, Nothing is lost  
Health is lost, Something is lost  
Character is lost, Everything is lost ]

→ he also gave a concept of "Golden Mean"  
(Doctrine of Mean) i.e. One should follow  
the middle path and avoid Extremes.

Foolhardiness

X

(Extreme)

Courage



Mean



(Golden Mean)

Cowardice

X

(Extreme)

# Criticism of Aristotle :-

He considered happiness only from the true  
Connotation. Happiness can also have

-ve connotation i.e. Happiness is Not  
Necessarily Intellectual happiness But also  
can be linked with physical pleasure  
(eat, drink, make merry) — by Charak.

→ doctrine of Mean is a subjective standard  
and may not necessarily be objective in  
all situations.

and all Extreme Behaviours are Not Bad.

## # Relevance of Aristotle

In Greek Philosophy; contribution of Aristotle is Most important. His views are also Culmination of debates stated By Socrates and Plato. These thinkers have the credit of founding the field of ethics in ancient times on the Basis of Rational Thinking. These Views have further propagated by ~~deontological~~ deontological philosophers.

Individual → Character Building  
→ INNOVATION / ENTERPRISING

SOCIETY → Rational Society  
→ No Superstition

Civil / Servant → Courage  
→ Volatile & Disaster

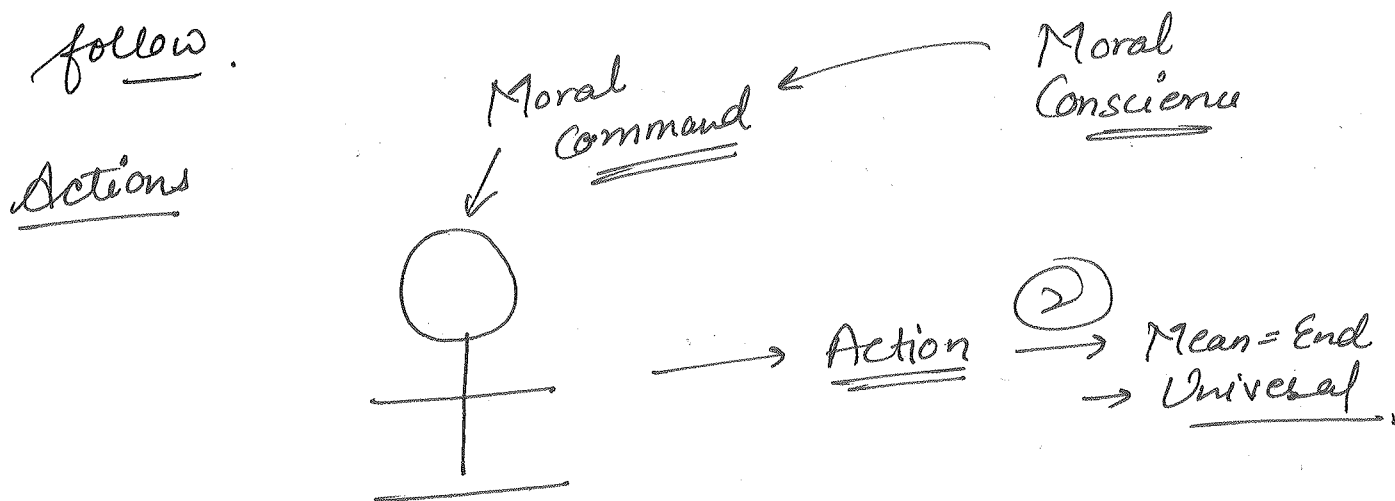
→ Character Building  
En → (LBSNAA) →  
Sneham  
param  
Bhushanam

Character is  
the highest  
virtue.

# # Action Theory by E. KANT

## ↓ Deontology (Science of Mean)

→ Deontology deals with action Based on Means  
 Acc to KANT, human has a Moral Command  
 to act in a right fashion, No Need  
 for Justification of that action. This  
 Moral command comes from Moral Conscience  
 (Categorical imperative) (This concept is  
 related to human Conscience — Conscience is  
 human Intellect which guide the human  
 Behaviour. it is this conscience which  
 gives Moral command for every individual  
 and that Individual is obliged to  
follow.



# Action on Basis of Moral Command  
 should conform & principle



- ① Action should Be ends in itself
- ② human should act in such a fashion  
So, that action Became Universal.

① Action should Be ends in itself

— action should Not work as a means to justify ends he reject the means and the distinction

Means = Ends

Example → act of cheating

① by Cheating [Pass] (Both)

② by Hardwork

So, ① is Not use right mean  
② Cheating is Not Universal.

② human should act in such a fashion  
that action Became Universal

→ all other the human in same situation will also act in a same manner

Kant has a true & view about human Nature acc to KANT, There are some

Example → Hitler & Jews Industrialist (German) Ⓢ  
 ↓  
 lying to Hitler about  
 employing Jews  
 ← Many Jews lives saved  
 ↓  
Oskar Schindler

② during NCM → Chauri-Chura Incident  
 ↓  
NCM Withdrawal  
 (Coz means are Not good & Universal ⇒  
Violence) [This Example  
 (Not in Criticise  
 in relevance)]

## \* Relevance

even if Kant is criticised for his  
 philosophy has relevance in  
 society & Governance As he talks  
 about decision based on Moral  
competitiveness i.e. Conscience

Based decision. In some  
 situation people should act  
 as Moral duty i.e. act selflessly → Openness

→ By (Notan  
 Values in Committee)  
 Civil Servants  
 (SHAILOO)

→ Selfless  
 → Honesty  
 → Accountability  
 → Leadership  
 → Objectivity  
 → Integrity

En → Agartala collector → end right  
 (But means Not  
 good)

Moral duties for human

- ① Being Truthful
- ② Being Harmless
- ③ Being Fair / Just
- ④ Respecting dignity.

## # Criticism of E. KANT

- KANT is critic for Trying to achieve  
Moral Absolutism i.e. achieving absolute  
level of Behaviour By emphasising on

- ① Action should Be end itself
- ② Action should Be Universal

But Ethics itself is relative Not absolute  
i.e. different situation demand flexible  
approach. human action should  
take into consideration.

- ① Purpose of human action
- ② Situation
- ③ Consequences

it means in some situation, Outcome also  
Became important therefore means can  
Be sacrifice for Good ends

→ Means & Ends relation can't Be avoided  
So, ethical absolutism is Not possible.

# # Teleology Approach

Teleo → means end

Elogy - Science

This philosophy is related to science of end which emphasis on consequences of action. if action is right then it is considered as ethical if decide the Quality of human action on the Basis of Outcome i.e Ends. They are also known as "Consequentialist".

It has 3 Broad approaches

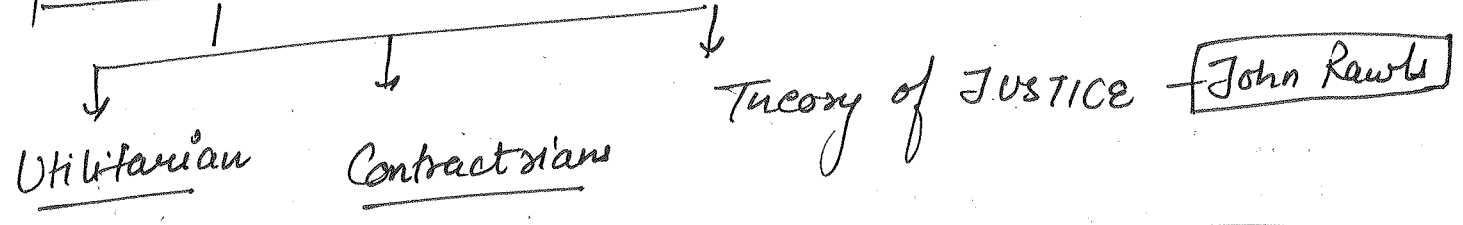
- ① Utilitarian Approach
  - ② Contractualist Approach
  - ③ Theory of Justice
- (analysis Individual/Outcome)  
[ both state ]

~~All these~~  
The last two philosophy i.e Contractualist & Theory of Justice emphasis on the end result of human action By the state i.e they have to gone into analysis of Moral action By the state Based on analysis of human Nature.

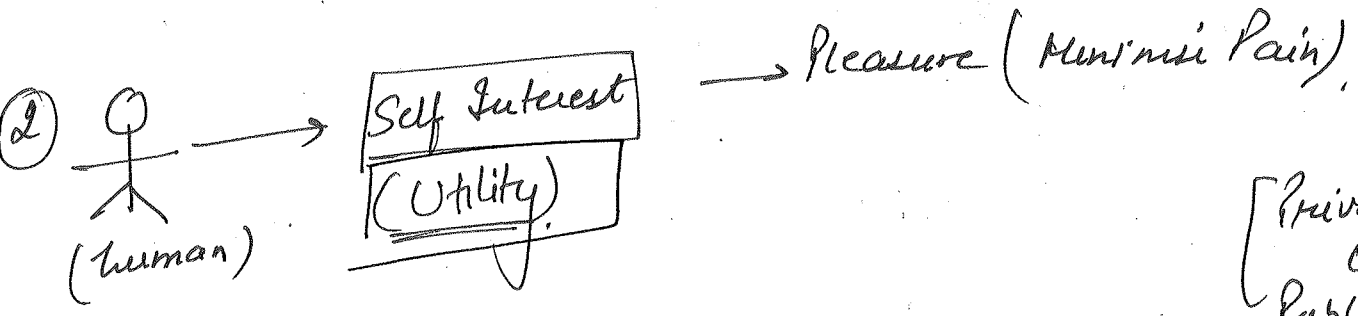
## # Utilitarian Approach

Based on the term Utility i.e human should Maximize his/her Utility in a given situation i.e to pursue a Self Interest so that

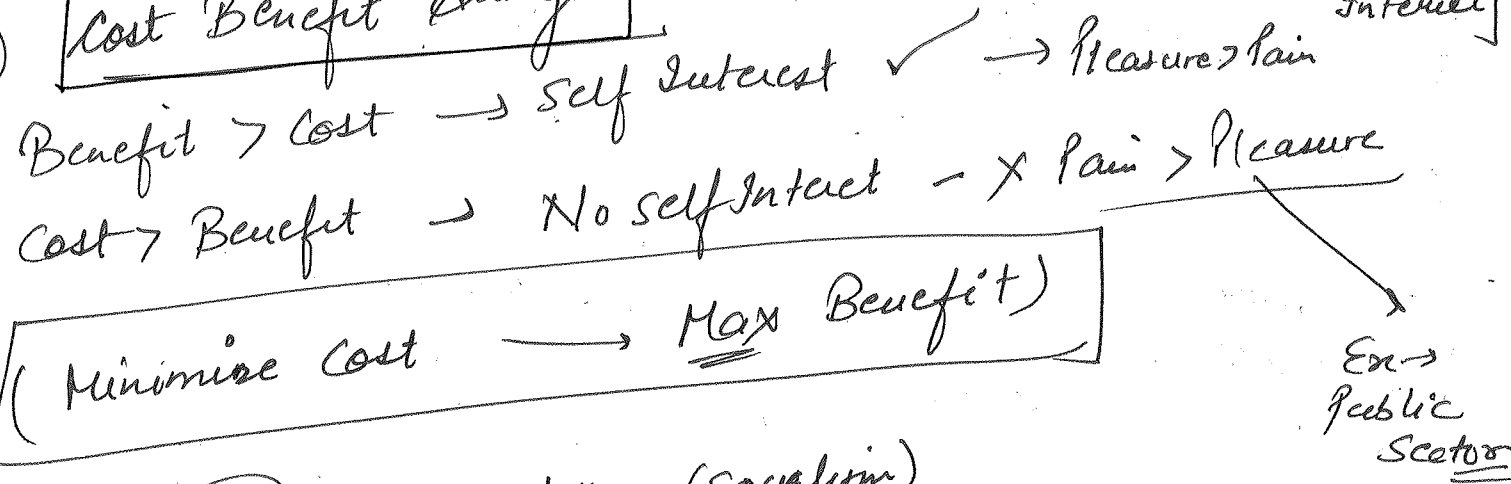
# # Teleology (Ends Science)



## # Utilitarian Approach ① (-ve) Connotation of human Nature



### ③ Cost Benefit Analysis



(Before 1990) - We follow (socialism) (less self interest)  
after 1991 - reform -> we shifted to open Economy (more self interest)

## Utilitarian Approach -> human

human can survive.

- One can Maximize Utility by Maximizing Pleasure <sup>②</sup> & Minimizing Pain.

$$\boxed{\text{Max Pleasure} > \text{Min Pain}}$$

- Cost Benefit Analysis — Benefit should Be More than cost, then human action is right (Business company / Private Company — follow this principle)

- human action → acc to Utility - view human Being is self Interest Being i.e the Nature of human Being is self Interested

- Human Behave in self Interested manner.
- He Behave in such a way to maximize Pleasure, so that Benefit should Be more than Cost.

Example Person drink alcohol → Employs self interest  
↓  
More Pleasure

$$\text{Benefit} > \text{Cost}$$

Person drink everyday alcohol → Pain > Pleasure (Health Problem)  
(Cost > Benefit)

## • Two Theories

John Bentham → Ethical Egoism.

J.S. Mills → Ethical Altruism

### # [J. Bentham Theory] — Ethical Egoism

Human has Ego Needs such as physical, social achievement, money, power (i.e. Self Interested person). If ego is satisfied it brings Pleasure and Pain is avoided so it is considered Ethical

— acc to Bentham, people should be given freedom & liberty to satisfy their Ego Needs. Western Society largely follow this principle

### # [J.S. Mills → Ethical Altruism]

→ Society  
→ Greatest Good  
for Greatest  
No. of people

Human action should not only bring Pleasure to individual but also to the "society" i.e. (society should also be benefited from human action)

[Benefit to society > Cost]

Example — Taxation (Progressive)

# Application of Utilitarianism

(3)

# Individual → should maximise Utility  
(Ego satisfaction)  
— should have freedom & liberty

# Society → works on the principle of  
"Greatest Good for Greatest No. of people"  
— any decision or action of society should  
Bring More Benefit than Cost. It should  
strike a Balance between Ethical Egoism and Ethical Altruism  
(largely Indian Society  
promotes ~~stiff~~ defensive culture & then  
assertive culture)

# Governance → Adm should follow the  
philosophy of "Greatest Good for Greatest No. of  
people"  
→ Ex → Tanation  
→ There should also be "Rule of law"  
so that people can satisfy their Ego  
Need



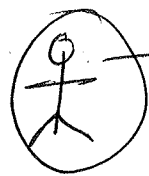
# Private Business → private sector is Based on "Ethical Egoism" (Ego needs). people are enterprising and therefore Need freedom & liberty. People get motivated By Economic prosperity and also enjoy i.e pursue ~~person's~~ Ego Needs. So, Entire private sector is Based on Utilitarian ~~pragto~~ philosophy and Public sector work on philosophy of Welfare.

# Criticism of this philosophy → Pleasure  
(Commodification  
Consumerism  
Materialism)

Commodification

Ex → When Cost > Benefit  
↓  
employer - fire (Not Considered human values  
(that why he is Not performing))

Consumerism



making needs to satisfy ego needs

Means are also Important

JUSTICE → X

→ its pleasure pain principle is criticised for (4)  
promoting physical pleasure, self indulgence  
and self interested individual which further  
promotes commodification, consumerism &  
materialism. cost Benefit Analysis may  
result in loss of human values.

In some situation, outcomes 'Ends' can't  
be justified, Means are also important

Ex → Passing Exam By cheating → Here  
Means - Cheating (is wrong) — Not Justice  
to Hardwork.

→ giving Bribe of work done  
→ Election victory by Rigging

→ E. Kant sharply criticised this philosophy.  
as it justifies corruption

↓  
[TRUST → lost]

→ one of the  
Principle of Ekant  
TRUTHFULNESS  
lost,

→ Gandhi;

→ <sup>ST</sup> impactful

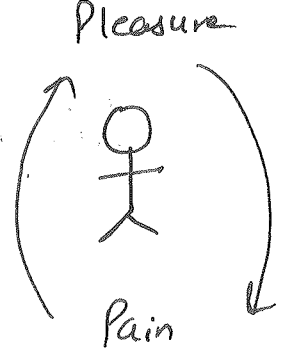
# Impact → This philosophy is very  
specially in the Western world it gave  
rise to [Protestant Ethics] i.e  
right (Man is born Not to suffer, is Born to do  
Hardwork)

This in turn gave rise to Capitalism and Industrial  
Revolution

# # Contractarian Approach

- Hobbes
- Locke
- Rousseau

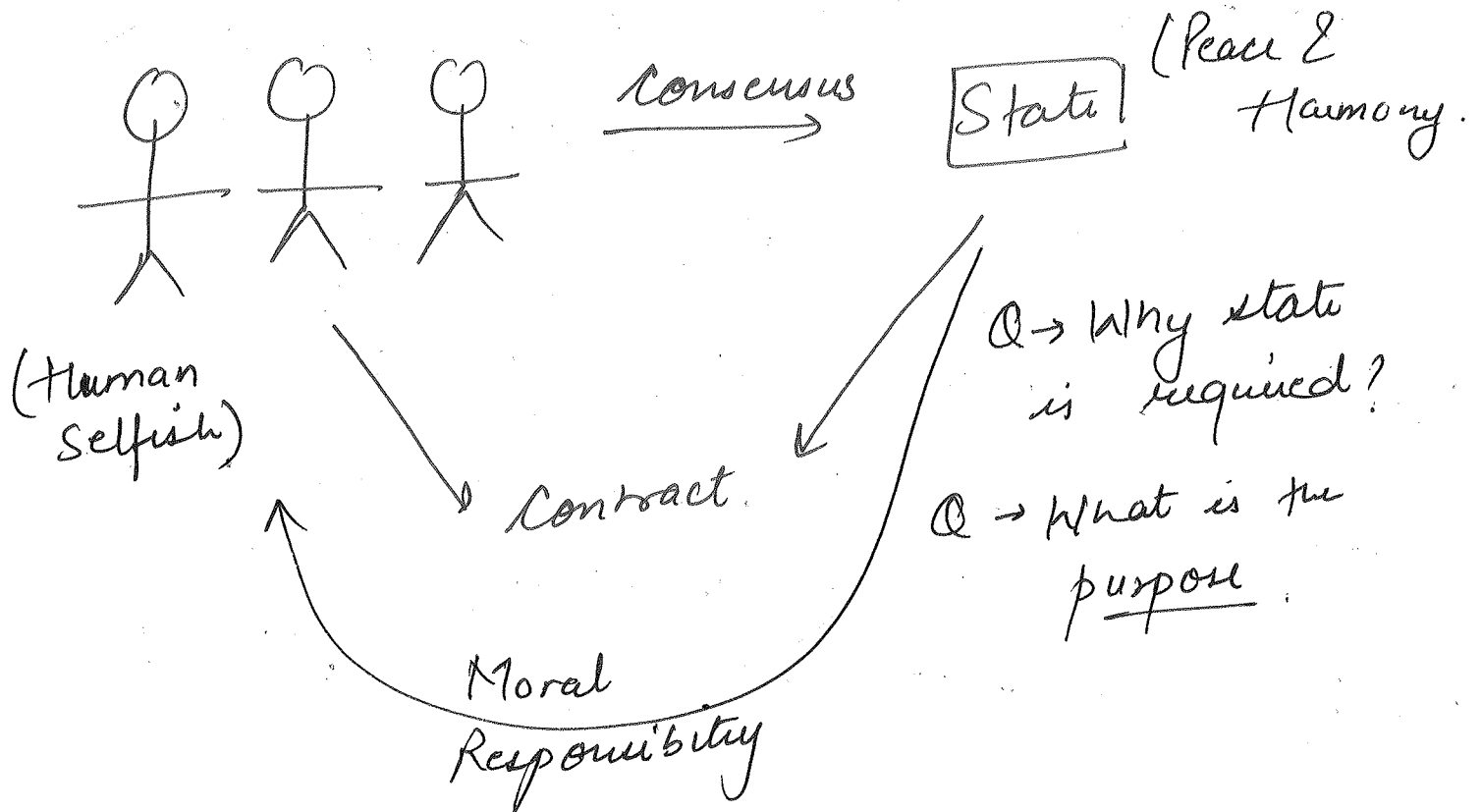
①



If Cycle  
Break  $\Rightarrow$   
Wisdom  
(achieved)

## Contractarian

- Based on Consensus
- Based on Contract
- Based on final outcome → good



Ex Tax — • Citizen pay Tax  
• State will provide service

Citizen — tax —> act of Questioning



Protest

↓ If <sup>State</sup> Not follow  
Moral Responsibility  
(Contract)

Example

- HATRAS Stampede
- Railway accidents

→ saving citizen  
life ~~of~~ is Moral  
responsibility of State

- hal Bahadur shastri → resign from railway  
department  
due to railway accident  
Moral responsibility

- NEET — NTA → Moral responsibility

- Recent → UPSC (315) — IAS — fake po certificate  
→ Constn body.

- Manipur — Burning state | (Moral responsibility is on  
state).

## # Contractarian :-

(2)

They are known as contractarian because

- (1) Ethics is Based on a Contract
- (2) Ethics is Based on Consensus of the people
- (3) This Contract is Based on end result  
i.e (Good Consequences / Outcome)

That is why they are Also known as Teleological  
philosophers

## About Contractarians | — There 3 thinkers

Belong to Social-contract Theory which  
explain the relationship b/w Govt &  
Citizens.

It asked the Question

- (1) What was the purpose of state which  
came into existence?

- (2) Why state was formed.

It say — state has been created on  
the Basis of Social contract about the  
people

- people came into the contract with the aim  
that state would Govern on their Behalf.
- state has Moral obligation to serve the  
people

(PM) - says - that I am your first Servant.

Govt can't run away from the social & Moral responsibility

Ex → UPSE, NEET, Railway accidents, Lal Bahadur  
Shastri, Manipur Incident ↓  
+ve Example

Moral responsibility of state is one of  
feature of Governance in Ethics.

# Relevance of Social Contract Theory in Ethics

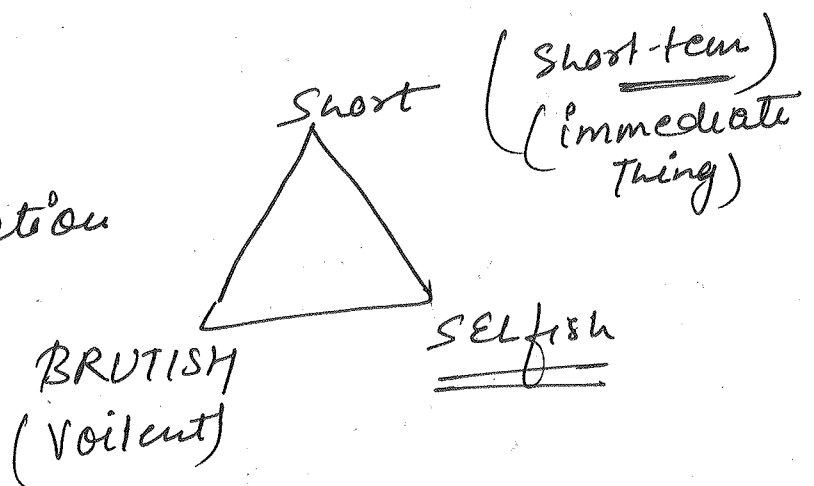
① as Ethics deals with conduct of Citizen  
in state so thus social Contract Theory

② ethics is about Governance known as  
ethics in Governance

③ Thomas Hobbs is founder of social  
contract Theory

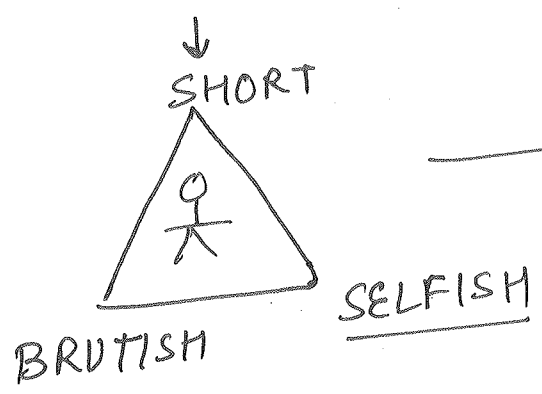
Thomas Hobbs

① -ve human action



Hobbes

Human Nature



Not able to Govern

- Riots
- Chaos
- MURDER

Contract with State

STATE

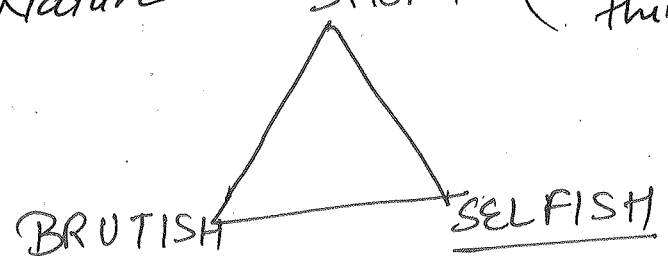
Govt on people Behalf

Not Art of Questioning ← [citizen Not allowed to question] Absolute State

Thomas Hobbs

→ Thomas Hobbs analysis human Nature. This analysis became the Basis of his Moral philosophy. He considered Human Nature as SHORT (Short-term thinking, fame, money)

[Violence, Hostile]



[Think about self at the other cost]

Strong Govt must

→ Ex → Adani scam

- 2008 Crisis

due to weak Govt



Therefore, due to such type of Nature  
there will always Be Conflict &  
Tension, murder, chaos & Violence  
in Society. He considered human  
Not capable of Self Governing i.e.  
they can't Govern themselves

Therefore, for Peace, stability & order.  
state should Be form and this  
state should get power from the  
people on the Basis of social  
contract i.e. Since people are Not  
able to Govern themselves they should  
give power to state.

This is the Moral basis for the foundation  
of state known as  
"Henitham state"

Example - Covid disaster, Emergency &  
art 144

## # Relevance & Application

→ His explanation Broadens the understanding  
of human Nature. Generally, it is  
known that Human Nature is true

(It may be due to the situation of that time (4)  
(15-16 Century) when there were fights  
& tension & No concept of state)

However the human Nature is true also.  
He is a true Being as views by  
Aristotle, KANT & Gandhiji

His concept of Absolute state is criticised  
and rejected because that makes the  
state authoritarian, Exploitative, & Not  
democratic. Strong Govt can Be  
Justified But Not absolute Govt i.e  
people should have right to reject  
which was advocated by Rousseau  
He democratised (social-Contract theory)

Conclusion → Hobbes can be considered  
One of the imp. philosopher who  
Explained human Nature from  
physiological & psychological concept which  
give the other side of coin  
as One side of human Nature is Selfless  
& other side is Selfish. Therefore both  
Use should to be considered to  
propagate ethical principle and quality of  
conduct in the Society

But Hobbes gives the other dimension of human Nature which has its own relevance.

- ① State should be strong enough to Govern  
Ex → disaster, Emergency.  
(COVID)
- ② State has the Moral Basis to Govern  
on the Basis of Social Contract
- ③ Individual do not have absolute right  
(suspension of FR — during Emergency)
- ④ In the era of marketism, state has  
became weak! Market has become  
strong. Many times resulting in  
corruption and loss of Public Interest  
Ex → Adani Scam → Govt needs to be  
strong to regulate stock  
market.

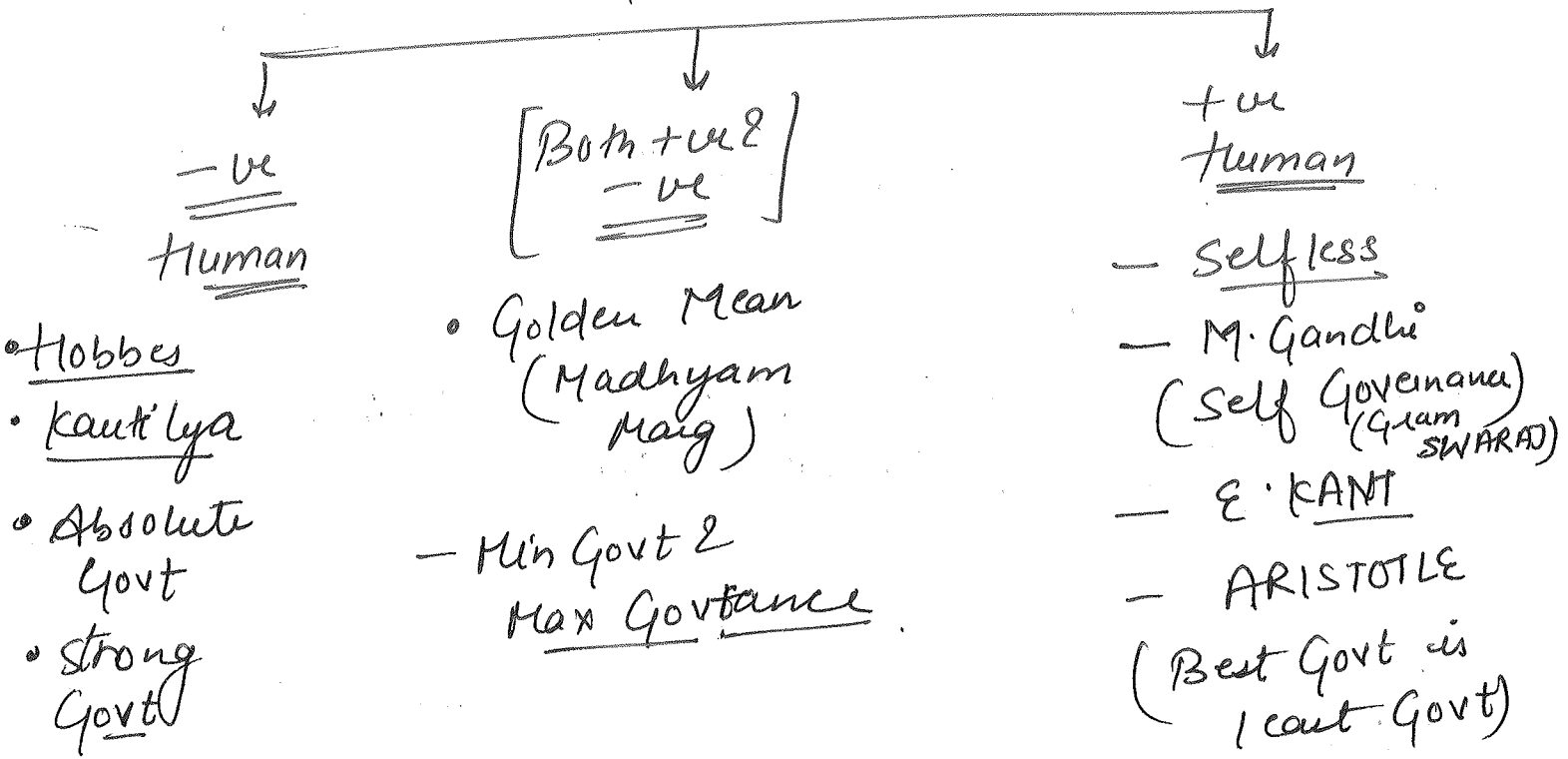
→ 2008 (financial crisis), UG-Scam.

# Criticism → this view is  
criticised for depicting human  
Nature only in -ve way i.e  
human Beings are -ve Beings

Ex → Kant  
+ve human  
Gandhi → Self Governance

# Human Nature

(5)



In conclusion two dimension of human Nature can be understood (+ve & -ve) there should be a Balance b/w two.

- ① human Values should Not be propogated in the society
- ② People should also have the freedom to satisfy their "Ego Needs"
- ③ State should be strong enough but Not Treating
- ④ People should enjoy right But Not absolute right, a Balance should be maintained (ie Min. Govt, Max Governance) [FR & DPSP Ex] (Minerva Hill Case)

| <u>Bentham</u>                                                             | <u>Mills</u>                           | <u>Hobbes</u>        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------|
| <u>Ethical Egoism</u>                                                      | <u>Ethical Altruism</u>                | Psychological Egoism |
| self <u>Interest</u>                                                       | Social Interest                        | Selfishness          |
| liberty & <u>freedom</u>                                                   | Greatest Good,<br>Greater No of people | CURTAINS L & F       |
| Laissez<br><u>Faire</u><br>( <del>Self Interest</del><br><u>Min Govt</u> ) |                                        | Absolute<br>State    |

## # John Locke

His views are similar to Hobbes

- ① Individual is Self Interested
- ② He works for self preservation, don't have the moral obligation for collective interest

③ He differs from Hobbes as he rejects the philosophy of absolute state

He says people can revolt against the state but places sovereignty with the state rather than the people

As far as the Ethics is considered work  
has not provided any substantial  
contribution. This more popular in

Political thoughts (i.e. Political Science).  
Never the less, share common view on  
human Nature (i.e. physio Psychological  
egoism)

human work on self-Interest rather than  
any other Interest

This views are also helpful in analysing  
ethics in International relation

Example → we first follow Self Interest  
over collective interest in I.R

- Russia - Ukraine War →  
Although Sanction on Russia - but we  
are importing oil on lower price -  
we should Value Sanction as many life  
are lost in this war - respect peace  
& Harmony.

(Criticism) → same as Hobbes (but Not Absolute  
Govt)

## # Rousseau

- Social-Contract Theory as political theory of Rousseau is the most popular. This philosophy was an important philosophy which inspired the (French Revolution), especially the concept of "General Will"

i.e we the people against the state

i.e Sovereignty lies with people and  
Belongs to people that is people are  
supreme Ultimate

Therefore he, reject the concept of

⇒ Absolute state

⇒ Absolute authority by the state

⇒ People can't rise against the state

However in the field of ethics. He is not popular except when there is relation  
b/w state & citizen or role & responsibilities  
of the state, as he has not provided  
Ethical principles or Moral philosophies  
which can explain human Nature

## key finding

①

- Social contract
- Social consensus
- Moral responsibility
- lenitham state (Absolute state)
- psychological egoism
- Collective Interest over Self Interest
- "General will"





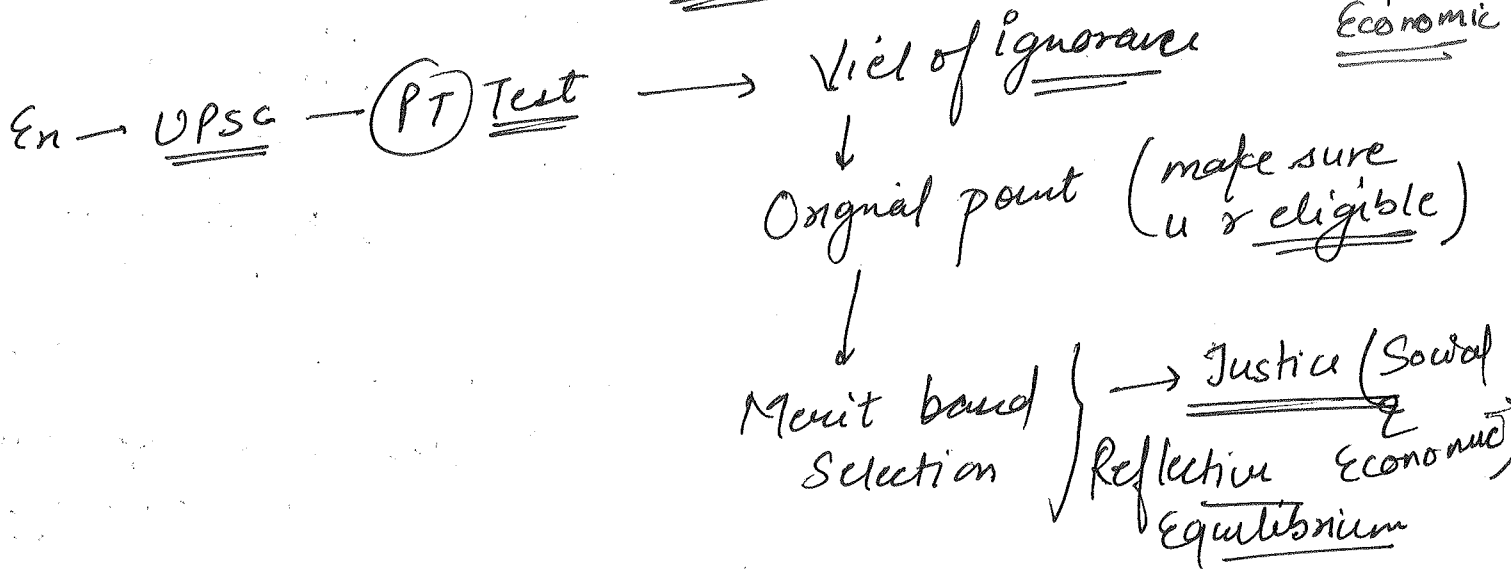
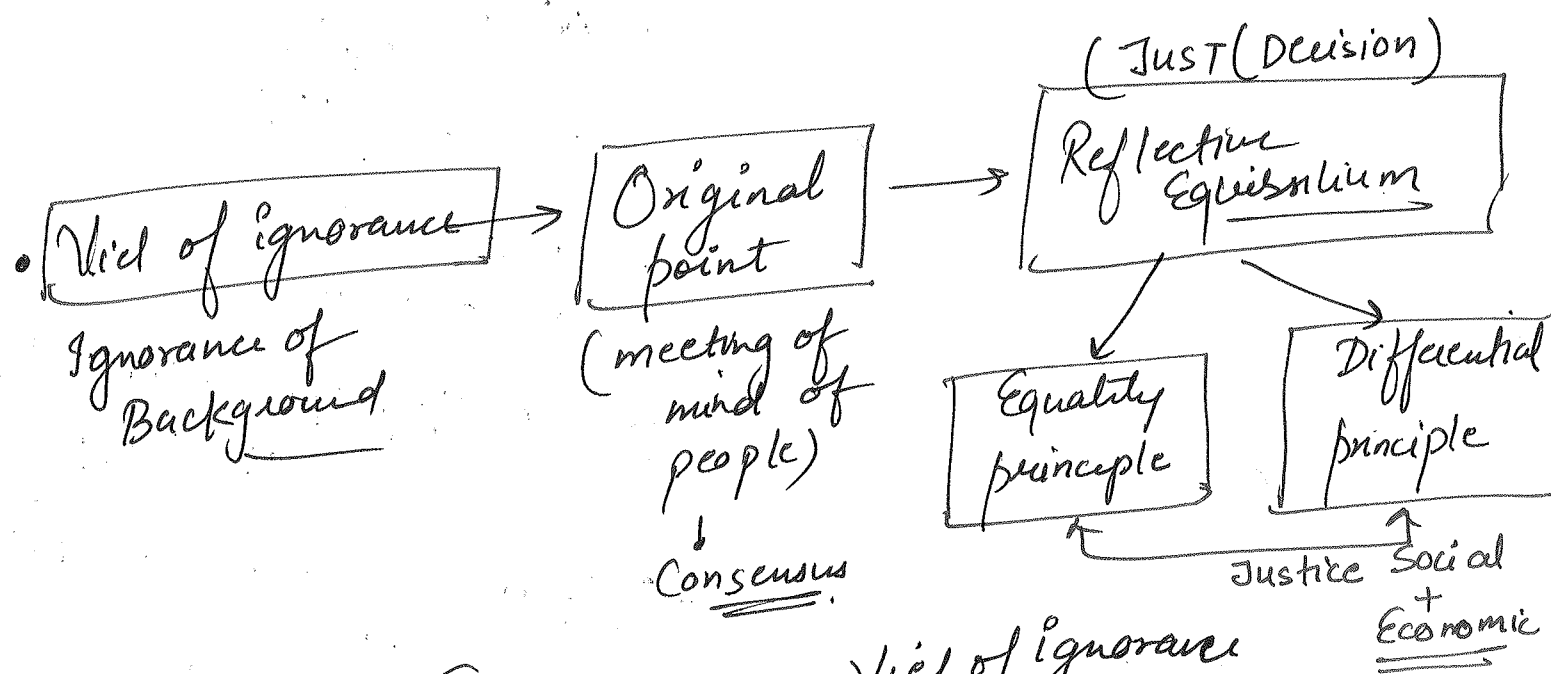
# # Contemporary Contractarian

John Rawls — talk about human action

↓ give two philosophies

- ① Veil of Ignorance
  - ② Reflective Equilibrium
- philosophies
- Equality principle
  - Differential ~~Reflective~~ equilibrium

# Veil of Ignorance — ignore caste, race, ethnicity  
Ex → while giving Bharat Ratna  
(Veil of Ignorance)



Negative Example — IAS (MH) → No Criteria → X  
(fake Selection)  
↓  
(injustice)

Give two principles Based on two philosophies

① Equality principle

↓  
Ex → F.R  
(Rule of law)  
Justice to all

② Differential principle

↓  
① • socio-economic right  
(some people in some situation treated differently)

Ex — Taxation (Slabs)

② Wealthy people should have responsibility towards poor

(Resources should be Redistributive)

Ex → [10% people hold 60% wealth]

Ex • [Nationalisation of Bank but Now Redistributed]

Ex → land reforms

↳ Redistributive of lands

Ex — In railway accident →  
Govt given compensation  
(to ensure Justice)

## # Contemporary Contractarian

John Rawls — He is also a contractarian simply because he advocates ethics based on agreement on the philosophy of Veil of Ignorance and Reflective Equilibrium.

He has also given two ethical principles

- ① Equality principle
- ② Differential principle

These two principles are based on the ethical premise of Justice ↓  
Justice → it about Being fair or having a reflective Equilibrium or consensus achieved By people on any subject matter, issues or problem.

John Rawls Explain human Nature especially sense of Justice through the process of Veil of Ignorance, original position & Reflective Equilibrium (i.e. people should think rationally to take any decision which can be considered Just & fair and the premise for this decision making will be Based on

① Veil of ignorance — People should Not Bring their Background especially caste, Race, Religion etc in their decision making. (ie they should not Be Biased and should play a neutral Role)

Example → Bharat Ratna → if a Jury of 5 members are responsible for Taking decision on short listing the people for Bharat Ratna, Jury member should not think about their Background.

② Original point → Jury member should have Meeting of minds at certain points (ie. Basis which will become factor for short listing the person and if all agree. That will Be known as original point).

Example → Whether only Indian citizen should Be considered for Bharat Ratna, Whether person who is alive or dead should Be considered for Bharat Ratna.

When this criteria is said set & accepted Original point has Been reached.

(3) Reflective Equilibrium → it is a set of consensus by the Jury member (i.e. agreement for established standards)

Example → Selective persons for Bharat Ratna

This Equilibrium should be viewed by people as Just & fair then it becomes JUSTICE

• When Kapuri Singh Trakur (Deserving) given Bharat Ratna — people will feel Justice

• If undeserve people given awards, people will not feel Justice

He gave two principle Band on Reflective Equilibrium

(1) Equality principle — Every person should enjoy Equal right in terms of freedom of speech, privacy

(2) Differential principle — Applied in case of socio-economic Right, different people should be treated differently especially the poor people. He was advocating the responsibility of the state towards poor people also responsibility

better off people towards worse off of people,  
(i.e. Resources should be redistributive, so  
that there is Justice towards worse off  
people)

Ex → Affirmative Action

# In case of conflict b/w Equality & differential  
principle — we Rawls says that  
Equality will prevail.

Human dignity, privacy, rights should come  
first — can't be compromise in case  
with socio-economic rights.

### Utilitarian

- Greatest Good for  
Greatest No. of people
- Survival of fittest
- Egoism - Self Interest

### Theory of Justice

- Justice for all.
- Socio-Economic rights  
for Poor
- Redistribution of Wealth

Rawls is a strong critic for Utilitarian as the approach Greatest Good for Greatest No. of people, some will be worse off

Ex → Tribal land people

In case of conflict b/w two principle, first principle should be given preference over the second. as he considered political rights essential for individuals as they are sacrosanct in Nature (ie the state can't take away political rights in name of socio-economic rights)

Ex → Bachar case → give Equality principle preference

Application of Theory of Justice

This Theory has a wide application in contemporary times :-

① General context — Justice should not only be done. it should also appear to be done. This philosophy indicates the feeling of sense of Justice of people.

② Individual Context → people should think rationally, logically. so that they can behave in fair manner and people should have some social responsibility. especially



towards poor and vulnerable section of the society.

- ③ Governance — Rawls Theory is highly applicable in the field of Governance today. As Social Justice is an important objective in India. Govt promote schemes for social Justice — Ex: — PM Kans Kalyan Yojana
- PM Awas Yojana
  - PWS renovation social
  - Niti aayog — Transformation

In Governance, theory of Justice is applicable

- as
- ① Procedural Justice — Procedure & Processes should be followed By Govt in a fair, open & transparent manner.
- ② Redistributive Justice → Avoiding concentration of Wealth even redistribution of Resources

- ③ Organisational Justice → Civil Service as a organ should have a sense of Justice, Civil servants should not feel that injustice is given to them
- Ex → ARC II — observed that people

but does everyone deserve the pie??  
Some person may not require a pie at all.  
Ex → LPG subsidy : to all household  
does it require to all.

→ a Monk and farmer are fasting, farmer is fasting is due to poverty and Monk is fasting as a matter of choice. But in case of farmer, he doesn't have a choice. therefore he talks about human capability approach (ie state should ensure people are capable of making their decision about their choice rather than Govt doling of benefits. He emphasised on :-

- ① Development should Bring freedom
- ② Development Needs Means people are living their life as per their choice (freedom of choice)

~~These are~~ The two important aspects of enhancing people's capability are Health & Education. In General. He talks about empowerment approach

Ex → Kerala-development Model — is based on capability approach

Gujarat Model → (Cost-Benefit) Model (Utilitarianism)

who are civil servants are corrupt given prime posting and civil servants who are honest are given Punishments. (5)

## # Criticism

- ① Although it is very popular in contemporary times but has some criticism.
- ① View of ignorance → may Not always right as Background of people is also important.  
• May not completely disassociate morally & emotionally from himself.
- ② There mayn't be an agreement on original point  
Example → issue of Israel & Palestine  
→ Terrorism & Militancy in India  
→ Russia-Ukraine
- ③ Theory of Justice is More relevant in a homogenous Society Not in Heterogeneous Society like India.

# Amartyasen Theory — is critics of Theory of Justice especially the concept of Reflective Equilibrium.  
He gives an Example if they are 3 persons who share a pie. Each one getting one-third will be a reflective Equilibrium.

(6)

# Conclusion → Since Justice and Social Justice has Become very challenging to achieve in the present context. Theory of Justice provide Individual, society & Adm<sup>n</sup> to follow & propogate these ideals.

Ex - Issue of Mob ~~linching~~ linching, Vigilantism.  
• Right to privacy is also an issue → Digi yatra → scanning face

# Sadharan & Theory of Justice  
Sadharan has Been controversial because of giving preference to Socio-Economic benefits over Equality / Political rights. Somehow there is a perception that poor people have No use of privacy rights i.e. right to privacy is not important as socio-economic benefit is. As they were No safeguard in sadharan for the right of the poor people. 9-Judge Bench in Puttaswamy case recognised the "Right to Privacy" as intrinsic part of Fundamental Rights. This Judgement makes it clear some rights are essentials

on human dignity & existence

# # Theory of Justice by Rawls

→ two philosophies

- Veil of Ignorance & Reflective Equilibrium
- Original point
- Equality & Differential principles

↓  
for Reflective Equilibrium → Justice  
(Social + Economic)

- conflict b/w Equality & differential principle → Equality will prevail  
Ex → radical case.

- Amartyasen Theory → of capability approach  
& Empowerment approach

## # Keywords

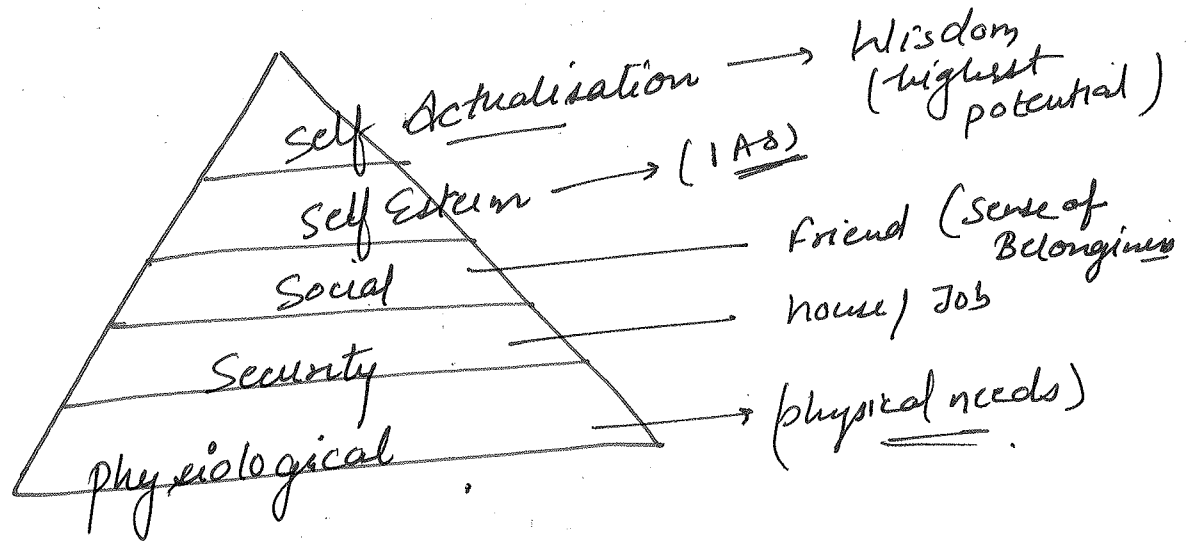
- Veil of ignorance
- Reflective Equilibrium
- Ethical premise of Justice
- Justice ———→ Procedural Justice  
→ Redistributive Justice  
→ Organisational Justice

- Capability Approach for development

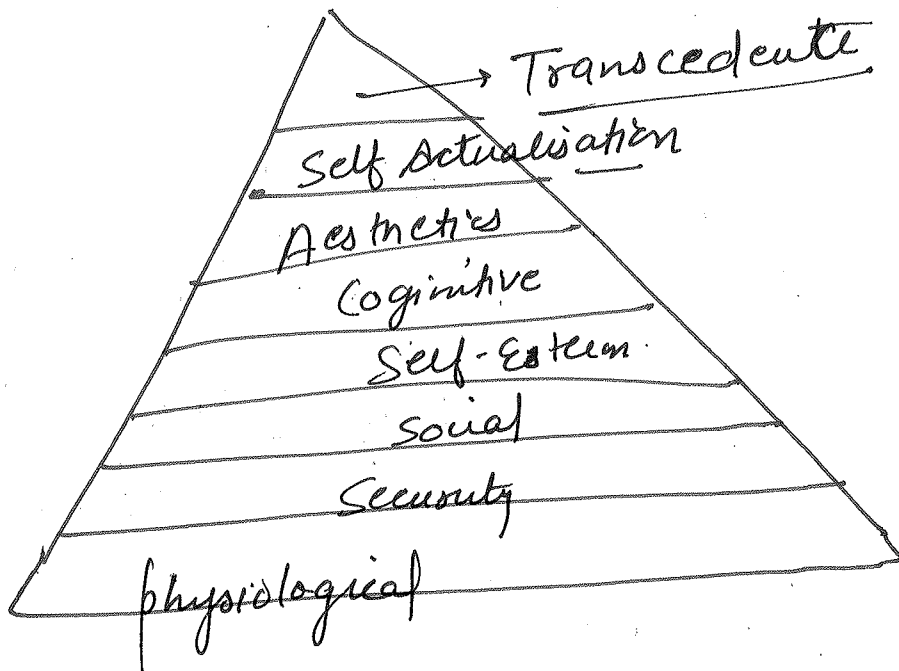


# # Abraham Maslow

①



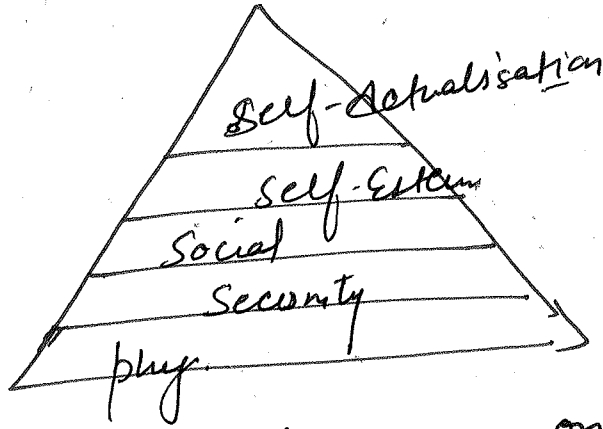
Criticise → as talk about ego needs





## # Abraham Maslow

He is a motivation Thinker. acc to Maslow, human Being is motivated By needs. He arrange these needs into a pyramid.



Human Being will go on satisfying one need after another i.e. He will first satisfy physiological needs → security → social → self esteem → self Actualisation.

Physiological → Body Needs (Roti, Cloth)  
Security → Rule of law, Job, financial security  
Social → Sense of Belongingness (love, relationship)  
Self Esteem → achievement, reward, aspiration  
Recongratulation.  
Self actualisation → highest form of self-development

# Criticism → Needs may not necessarily upper in hierarchy. One achievement

can satisfy many Needs

② Self Actualisation may mean different to different people also, can differ from society to society

(eg) In India → Spirituality  
USA → Capitalism  
Arab countries - Islamic principles

i.e. the idea of Self-Actualisation

Responding to Criticism, Maslow added ③ more needs in his pyramid (i.e. cognitive, Aesthetic & Transcendence)

cognitive → Art of Questioning  
Aesthetic → inner Beauty / Beautiful Env.

Transcendence → Here we talk about Ethical Altruism → Spirituality, Inner conscience, human should be treated as end in itself

# # Feminist Ethics (Ethics of Care)

→ Carol Gilligan  
→ Claudia Card  
→ Allison Jagger

| <u>Men</u>              | <u>Women</u>         |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| <u>Power</u>            | Feeling / compassion |
| Courage                 | Care                 |
| Formal                  | Informal             |
| Autonomy                | Responsibility       |
| Autonomy / Independence | Interdependence      |

Thinkers, Carol Gilligan, Claudia Card & Allison Jagger

- Whether man & women are equally ethical Competitant??
- Whether Normative Ethics has a Male Bias?

• Swami Vivekananda

• Worship to Jiva is worship to Shiva

• Gandhi also talk about human Values

Traditionally there was a view that human are less ethical than Men even in Indian epic Mythology it was said that women can not keep any secrets. There is also a perception that women are Not competitor as men.

- Traditionally Normative Ethics had a male Biased as Aristotle talk about Courage (3)  
KANT talk about Moral autonomy.

[S. Freud] → Male child learn Independent Behaviour than Fem Female child.

→ Generally there is also classification of Traits, Behaviour, associated with Male & female

- Traditionally this classical approach appeared to be right as male were considered dominant type and females were associated with compassion & care but these views may not sustain in contemporary times, as females also have

- (1) Rational Thinking.
- (2) ~~Gifted~~ Need for Power & dominance
- (3) Independent Behaviour
- (4) courage & authority

It largely depends upon the process of socialisation therefore, Ethics of care

tries to Balance Normatives Theories

- By
- (1) Rejecting Male Biasness in Ethics.
  - (2) Viewing ethical standards from female

prospective. For them ethics should Be Based on Feeling, emotions & care

Even in Indian ~~philosophy~~ philosophy we can find such view By Swami Vivekananda his philosophy is based on human love (ie humanity)

"Worship to Jiva is Worship to Shiva"

Nevertheless, Male & female are Biological different and socialisation may not Be the same, is Not inappropriate to associate women with care & men with power.

Example — Mother Teresa →  
worst form of poverty → unloved & unwanted

Dalialama → Heart > Mind  
Love > Rational  
Compassion

Einstein Matter > Idea  
with love

FAANG  
Face Amazon → digital  
↓  
Transformation leadership

## \* Relevance

(4)

Individual → Male members should have a balanced view rather than Biased view towards the Moral competence of women

Society → Society should promote Gender Justice & eliminate Gender discrimination (i.e. dowry, male-child preference)

Governance → There should be Gender Justice in Organisation (i.e. Work place ethics should promote Gender friendly Environment).

• Governance should promote Gender Justice in the Society be it related to Violence against women (Manipur Can - ~~notless~~ Restler case)

saving Girl child (Betni padhao, Betni Bachao) male & female feel equally safe & secure rather than restricting the movement of female after certain Hours

These Thinker observe Organisation are designed in such a way that it promote male Culture at work place. Cooperate Parties Happen at Night - this promote women interdependence there is a Smoking room But Not a Breast-feeding Room i.e. so, there is No Choice for a

Women either she should adopt a male culture or leave the Organisation. Also there exist Glass ceiling that leads to Women not occupying top positions.

Acc to Harvard Business Review study :-

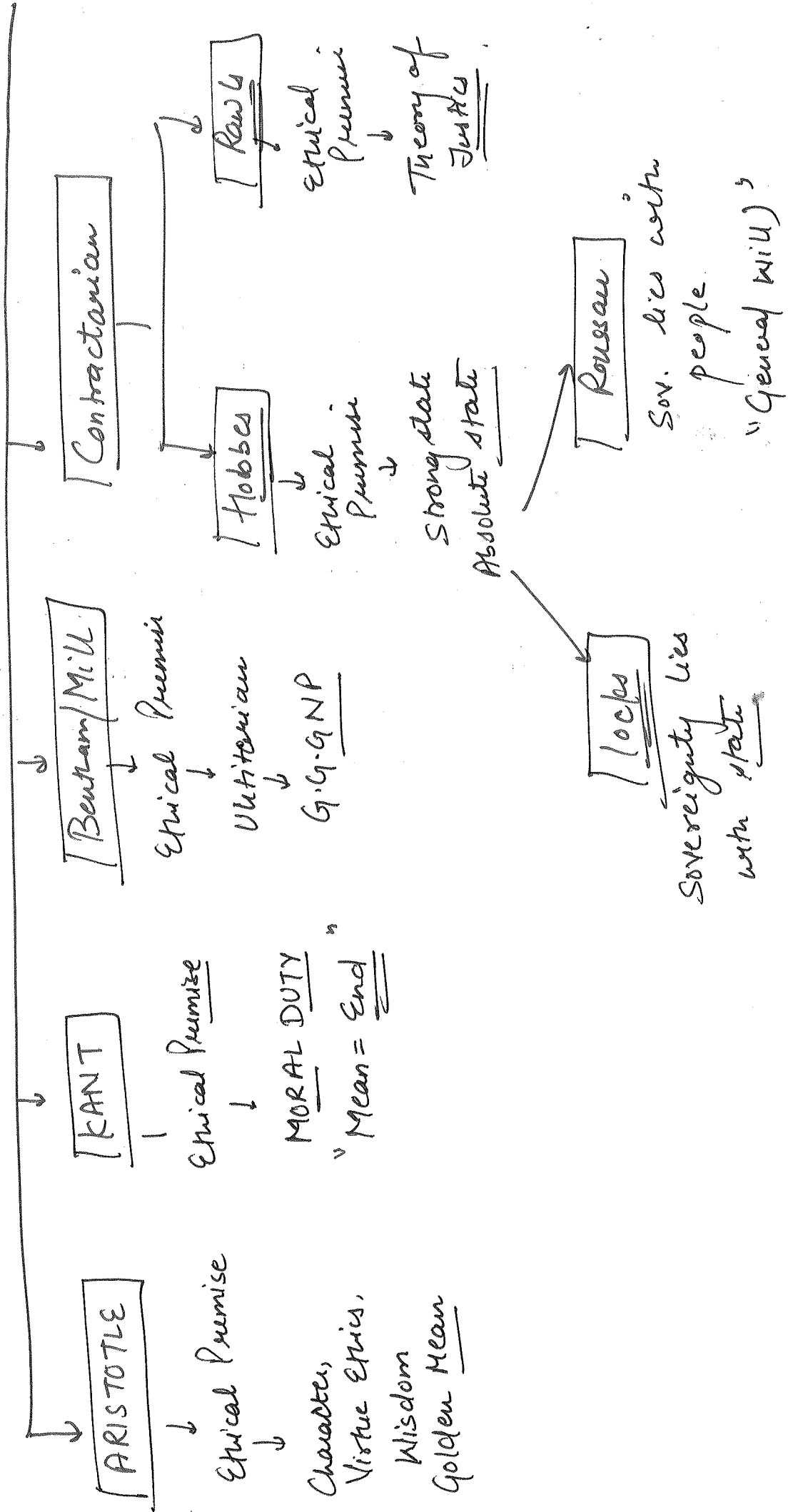
was found that women are Better suited for Transformational Leadership than Males because they encourage team Building, innovation, creativity as because of vary Nature of understanding feeling, having compassion TL - delay the death of Organisation

Conclusion → Ethics of care is an contemporary view this tries to propagate Gender Justice.

- Gender aspect - has Become an Imp. aspect of Governance today. Society is also encouraging the same way to Break the Glass ceiling i.e. Women entering many Traditional Male Bastions

link with Civil Services  
So, country can serve more if there is Transformation leaders

# NORMATIVE THEORIES





## Relevance

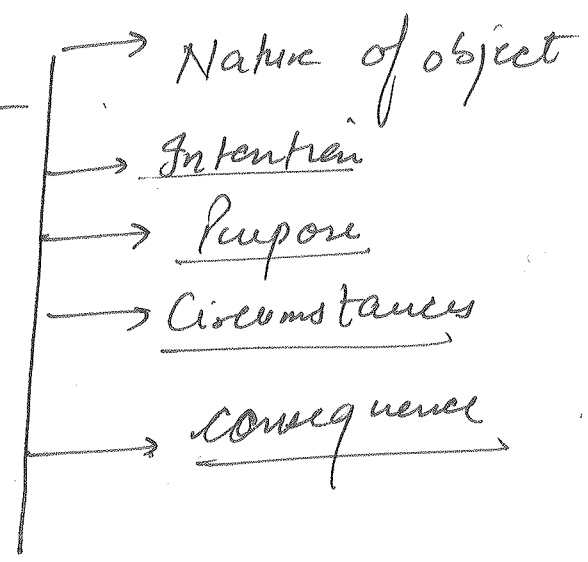
- Normative Theory shows that there is no one ethical standard to judge human action as ethical or unethical
- It doesn't mean that presence of many Normative Theory Bring more confusion and Subjectivity
- This Theory should Be Taken from the prospective of diversity, complexity, dynamism & advancement in knowledge. Ethics is more about critical analysis of the situation from a wider prospective.
- human deal with many different situations therefore presence of many Normative Theory will Be helpful in those situation.

# # The Basis of determining Right / Wrong

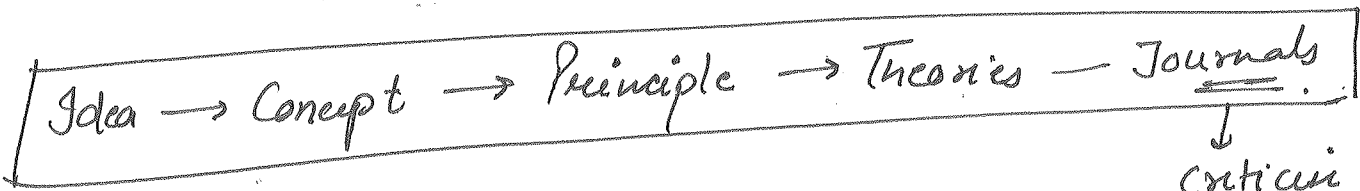
① Normative Ethics

② Applied Ethics

③ Determinant of Ethics



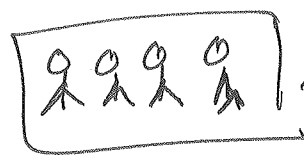
sic



criticism by  
Scientist/  
Researcher  
↓  
if satisfied  
(then it is  
universal  
Theory)

Object

🧑 — human — cause object



team — objective (-ve)

MoS — Negative

Σ Team = State, = Country — objective

Object



Nature



+ve

Neutral

-ve

- Group  
- Team

- Hardwork

- Sleeping

- Walking

- Eating

(depend on situation)

→ Mob



- lying
- selfishness
- arrogance
- stealing

- ↓
- TRUTH
  - courage
  - wisdom
  - CARE
  - compassion

The Basis of act

To determine any human conduct as ethical or unethical there is no set of established standands

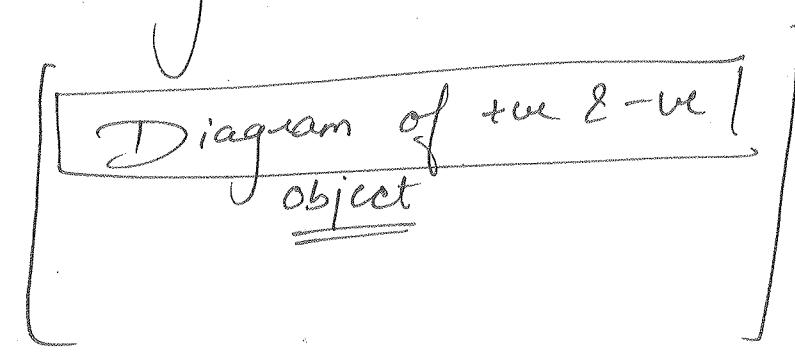
rather one has to take many factors into consideration

(1) Standard set By Normative Theories such as deontology & Teleology

(2) Applied ethics with which is applicable in organisational context such as Code of Ethics & Code of Conduct in Civil Services

(2)

(3) Determinants of Ethics - there are some conceptional explanation of human action - like the Nature of object.  
 Here object include Everything i.e individuals, society, country or entire humanity.



Positively & Negativity of an object depends on the situation Neutral.

(eg) → Act of writing is intrinsically object:-  
 • Writing fast is examination → and complete exam early (15 min) - Not good.

Act of Hardworking — also Neutral.  
 if you hardworking for Terrorism & it become a Negative object.

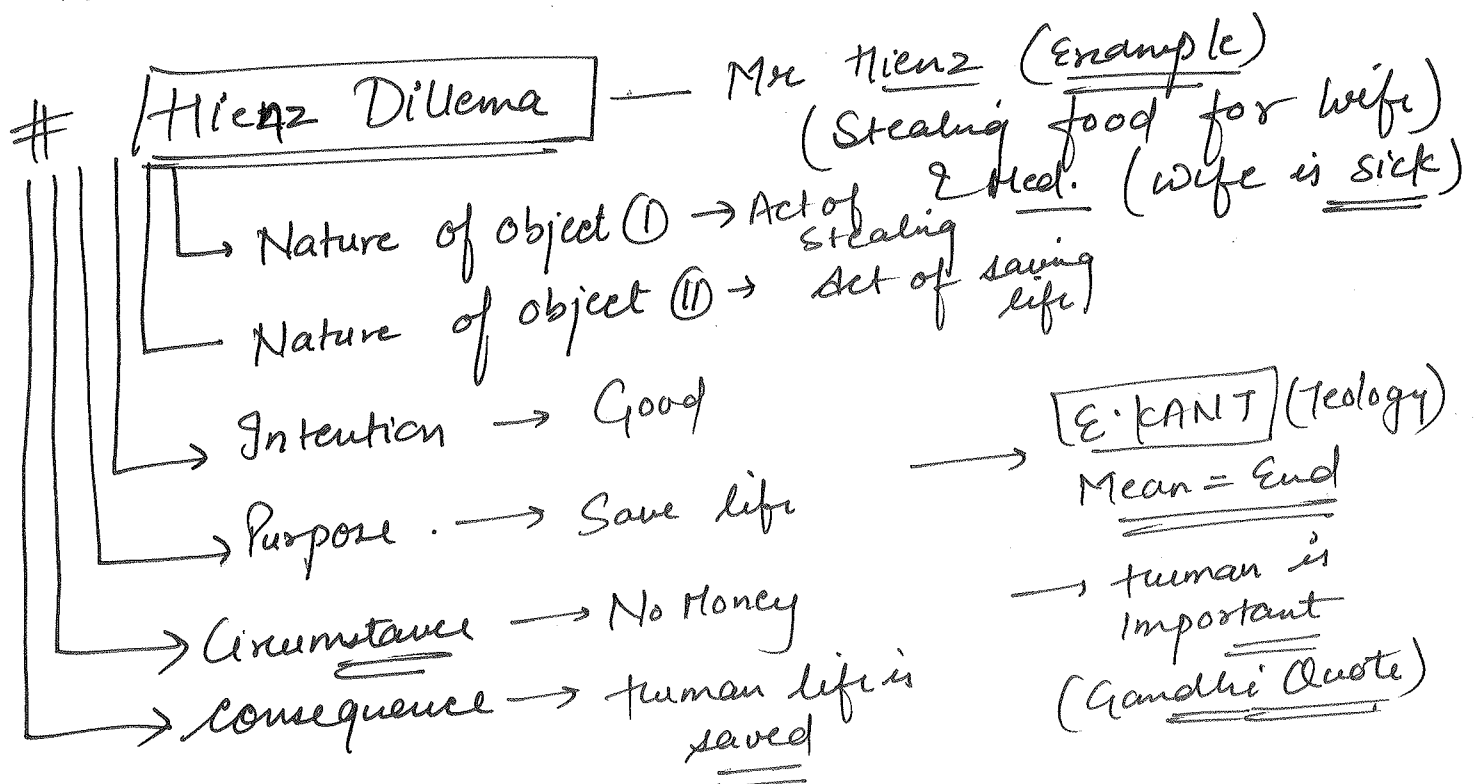
Relevance → The Nature of object influences ethical Judgement.

(1) In General, If object is positive, it is considered ethically appropriate. (eg) → Speaking Truth

② If Nature of object is Negative, the conduct will be unethical such as act of stealing

Although Nature of object is important in Judging human conduct as right or wrong. But other factor ~~we~~ are also needed to take into consideration

③ Nature of object alone will not be adequate enough to Judge a human conduct as ethical or unethical. human conduct has series of action (one action after other) But some action may not be right due to -ve Nature of the object But  $\Sigma$  action (ie addition of all action) should be taken into consideration.



Example → You are chasing a Thief (3)  
on your way you hit a pedestrian  
he & she falls down and get injured.  
You caught the thief

Ques - ① Whether the person who is chasing the  
Thief should be Punished.

② Whether the act of hitting of a Pedestrian  
is considered right or wrong

- Nature of object - ① - chasing a Thief - (+ve)
- Nature of object - ② - someone injured. - (-ve)
- Intention - Good / Rule of Law / Moral duty
- Purpose - to catch the Thief
- Circumstances - That someone injured in midway.
- Consequences - He caught the Thief

① No the person who is chasing the Thief  
should Not be Punished. because his  
end was right i.e. Outcome is right that  
he catch the Thief.

Acc to E.Kant, End = Mean. (Action are ends  
in itself)

② act of hitting a Pedestrian was unintentional.  
for the right outcome

(X) We need to know more, is he  
really a Thief or it is  
Just a prank.

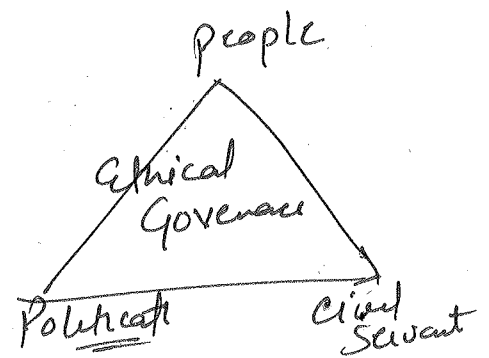
Here Circumstance here will play an important role what exactly was the situation and how the person was chasing the Thief whether the he hits the Pedestral intentionally or unintentionally, therefore it will be subject to analysis which will be helpful in determining his conduct as ethical or unethical. This person in General, should Not Be punished for the injury to the Pedestral and his conduct should largely be considered. Ethical But more details are required to give an exact view.

Intention → Moral duties to have right intention (but Situational Some time consequences can be wrong)

Purpose — (Objective) (Motivation)

Circumstance — Situational (may be different)  
Consequence — end result.

(Eg) — for Civil Servant  
 — Intention — Public Service  
 Purpose — Welfare  
 Circumstance — Political Pressure  
 Consequence —



# Ashok / LVASA — EC — 2019  
 — Show courage.

Sadan Patel — Don't be a Yes Man, give partial advice

and act (eg) - disaster like situation

In Generally, person should act as per the established standard in a given situation  
for instance ~~Police~~ → Police has been given the SOP — to act in a given situation (ie to Build law & order)

- (eg) If mob is violent, the SOPs are
- ① Warning should Be Issued
  - ② Fire in the air
  - ③ Use of Rubber Bullets / Water Tanks
  - ④ Lathi charge
  - ⑤ Firing Below the Knees

→ Circumstance may not result in adhere to SOPs it means whether that conduct will Be unethical, for that we should know ① the intention & purpose

② We should & also know how Justified the situation

③ Consequence →

On the Basis of this conduct will Be considered ethical or unethical

Implication of circumstance is that in some situation human action may not necessarily Band on established standards. Still action can Be considered ethical.



Consequences → Should be  
→ Short-Term  
→ Long-Term

Ex - Demoralisation (disastrous in Long-Term).

## # Intention, Purpose, Circumstances & Consequence

Intention → in analysis of human conduct as ethical or unethical, Intention is Taken Into Consideration. Intention deals with the motive of human who is active whether she or he as selfish or selfless intention.

① Selflessness → To Be ethical, a person should have right intention.

Intention is related to the philosophy of

(KANT) - Moral conscience - Moral command.

Purpose → Purpose is related to ends, objective of the action (i.e.) what is the objective of the action. objective should be Noble, good (eg) - Peace, Harmony, Public Interest, Good Governance development etc.

Circumstances - deals with situation. since human as to act in different situation which may be challenging and dynamic. under this situation it may not be possible to think

depending on other factors such as Intention, (S)  
Purpose & Consequence and Exemplary Behaviour

(Every citizen should  
Be treated with  
dignity & respect)

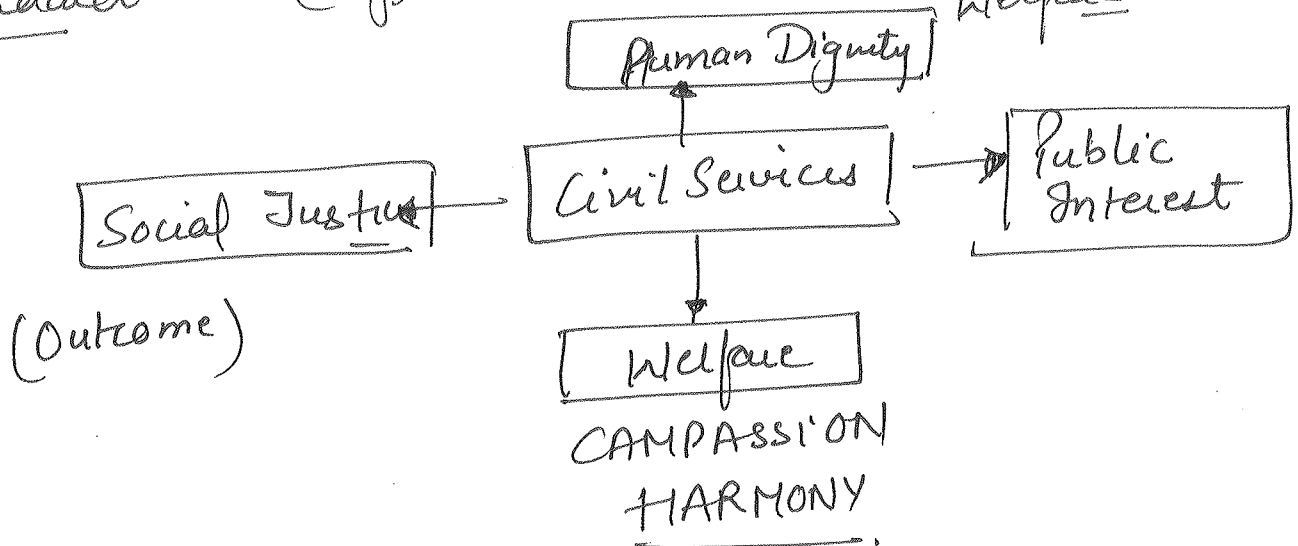
Concluded  
by Gandhiji  
(human values  
at top)

# Consequence →

Outcome of action is also  
important not only the  
action itself and therefore  
human action is whether  
ethical or unethical can be  
determine on the Basis on  
consequence as well.

• In fact Teleology is Based on consequence of  
action. However the Problem with consequences  
is that it take into consideration Immediate  
consequences. But many action can have  
long term consequences. Example - it was said  
during Demonetisation — in short-term - there will  
be hardship &  
in long-term - will have good Benefit.

Subject-Matter will determine the ethical  
standard (Eg.) in service — if it satisfy Public  
Interest, Welfare



Ques → Which Conduct should Be scrutinized?

Ques → Whether all human conduct are subject to scrutiny?

Ans - ① Satisfy ③ ~~Con.~~

- ① knowledge
- ② Free Will
- ③ Voluntariness

— If these ③ satisfy that conduct are subject to scrutiny.

Ethics is Broadly scrutinizes a human conduct which is deliberate human conduct which has ③ important conditions.

- ① knowledge
- ② Free Will
- ③ Voluntariness

knowledge — mean a person is fully aware about his or her action.

Free Will → mean person has choices for his or her action

Voluntariness → a person is willing to act

Eg → person A has complete knowledge about what he/she is doing.

En → Sleepwalking  
— IAS aspirants

- #2) if she have choices if about careers options  
(3) decide to prepare for the Exam

All These condition should Be Met  
than action should become deliberate  
and that action is subject to ethical  
scrutiny. if any one is Not meet if it  
will subject to less ethical scrutiny.

Here are many situation, where human  
action is less deliberate such as  
Emergency like situation, ill health, pressure  
like situation.

Although deliberate human action this is  
taken into consideration into scrutiny and  
if action is less deliberate following factors  
should Be considered:-

- If that person should be aware or was he  
ignorant
- If action by chance or it was routine
- Even if above conditions are taken into  
consideration they should not be Taken  
as a excuse to satisfy the wrong actions.

# Still conduct will Be Judged taking  
into consideration:-

- (1) Wisdom
- (2) Courage
- (3) Character of Person

(4) Seriousness of Consequence

(Eg.) — ~~KANT~~ say IAS officer can't say.  
he/she was Not aware. or can't give an  
Excuse that there was a Threat to his/her  
life so he/she accepted the Bribe.

Sardar Patel Outline the Importance of courage  
in civil services where he said  
Civil Servant should have a courage to  
give impartial advice and not  
Become a Yes Minister

Through the Intention was right and Noble  
it consequences were disastrous as  
observed By SC. In ADR's Union of India  
case it violated right of individual &  
rights of citizen. it Became a tool  
to promote Money laundering and Crony  
capitalism. So, can it can said the Entire  
scheme turned out to be unethical as it  
an electoral Bond to curb the Equality  
principle of Theory of Justice and was.  
used as a tool for corrupt practices that  
is Politics without principles.

# Electoral Bonds

OBJECT - To reduce Black money & illegal funding to parties  
(+ve)

INTENTION - Moral responsibility & Rule of law.

PURPOSE - To curb Black money in Political parties.

Consequences - ~~At~~ Short term → <sup>Black money</sup> less ↑ Political Funding (+ve)  
long-term - other method of funding to parties (freebies, Cryptocurrency)

Consequences - Short term consequence are ethical. that reduce the Political ~~for~~ Transparency in Political funding

Intention - To curb Black Money → Gandhiji (7) deadly Evil

Consequence → SC ~~void~~ ✓  
① - Right to know (Equality principle)  
↓  
Theory to Justice,

② Money laundering / Shell Company

→ Promotes Corruption, Trenches.  
So, [ Mean → are right  
End - X right ]

# # Demonetisation

Name - Kajal

Object → (+ve) (~~Moral responsibility~~)  
Intention → To curb Black money, (Rule of law) - Moral Economy  
Purpose → To stop illegal Money circulation (Money laundering) → Clean Economy  
Circumstance → <sup>to curb CFN, Corruption, PML,</sup> So much of Black money & Tax evasion. — Not so clear.  
Consequence → (-ve)  
Short-term → difficult, hardship.  
Long-term → Not so impactful.  
Implementation was Not sugut. (MSME, Economy fall).

So, Intention was very ethical But consequence was Not so good, So, even the Mean was sugut But ends was Not good Acc to KANT → Mean should be end in itself & Universal. And it is Moral obligation of state for implication of Reflective equilibrium i.e. Equality Principle.  
So, if implied implementation was sugut then the result/outcome will be sugut.





# # Morality

① Bandana  
Example

Morality → "Mores" → Character/Conduct  
↓  
Behaviour  
↓  
Based on Values  
Which tells Right & Wrong

All Moral standard  $\neq$  Ethical standard

## Ethics & Morality

- Morality term derived from Greek word "Mores" meaning character, habit & conduct therefore Morality also deals with human conduct whether it is right or wrong.
- When the term Moral philosophy used it means philosophy of right or wrong. aspect of human conduct (eg) - He/she is a moral person or his/her conduct is highly Moral, it means a Good conduct
- When the term "immoral" is used it mean Inappropriate conduct.
- Morality is also based on Values or standard of conduct that is when any conduct is moral. it means that it meets some

standards, therefore, Ethics and Morality seem to be the same as they have similarities and it is True as Well.

As Moral standards can also be Ethical standards But all Moral standards can't be ethical standards that is there are some differences in between them.

## Morality

- ① Based on standards of conduct which may or may not be established
- ② largely relative standards i.e. subjective
- ③ Depends on human/individual life / dislike & preferences.  
Eg → A person may like to fight, like the philosophy of "eye for an eye" makes the whole world blind (by Gandhiji)
- ④ Only about right or wrong aspect of human conduct i.e. individual Behaviour

## Ethics

- ① Based on Established standards.
- ② Based on Universal standards. i.e. Objective
- ③ less to do with Individual like/dislikes this/her conduct should conform to established standards.
- ④ This is science of right / wrong aspect of human conduct

24/11 Mumbai attack

↳ Short-term → Good  
(we not attacked)

↳ Long-term — we diplomatic create Pressure on Pak → FATF  
(Grey list)

(2)

Ethics is Not only about wrong or right  
it is also about :-

- (1) What Should Be the Basis to determine anything right or wrong.
- (2) It is established ethical principle
- (3) It is also set of highest standards on the main aim of life

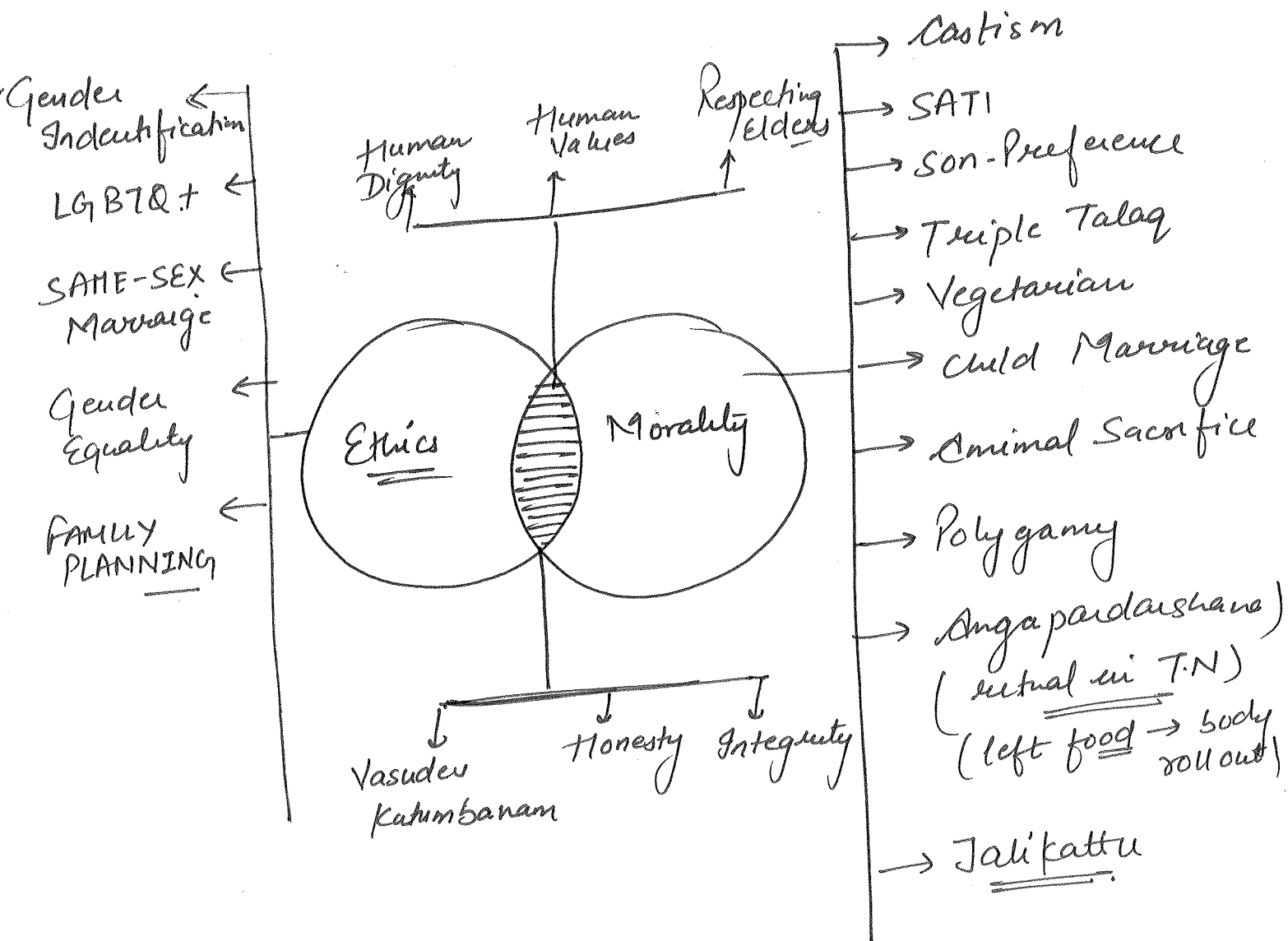
Acc to Aristotle → Happiness is the highest standard.

It means Morality is more about Individual standard and ethics is more about established standards.

It case of Individual standards in Morality  
Individual can represent :-

- (1) Individual themselves
- (2) Any society, culture or Group of people
- (3) Any country in the Context of world.

# Relationship b/w Science & Morality  
Ethics



Ethics & Morality have following relationship :-

| Relationship            | Values                             | Example/Illustration                                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| ① Ethical & Moral       | - Selflessness<br>- Integrity      | When personal & ethical value match<br>• VASUDEV KUTUMBANAM |
| ② Moral but Not Ethical | - selfishness<br>- Cultural Values | • NIAR<br>• <del>LGBTQ+ rights</del><br>• Son Preference    |
| ③ Ethical but Not Moral | - liberty<br>- human rights        | • 3rd Gender<br>• live-in-relationship                      |

Generally Morality is Based on Individual Society,  
Cultural standards which may or may not match  
Ethical standards that does not mean that  
there is something wrong rather they should  
Be seen in (a way) that both are  
Important for the Society

# Values — are standards of conduct  
that guide human Behaviour. These standards  
of conduct differ from society to society,  
person to person. But there are some Values.  
which can Be Universal  
i.e. Values can Be relative as well as  
absolute / Universal

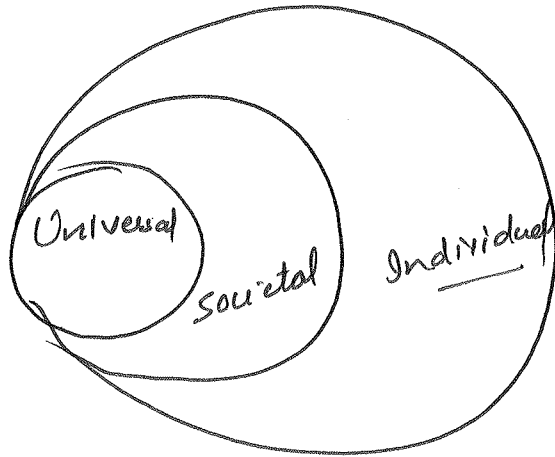
Relative Values — Based on individual or societal  
standards, likes or dislikes, social Norms,  
Traditions. for instance Indian Tradition Values.

- Brotherhood
- Hospitality (APB)
- Tolerance
- Peace loving Society
- Collective Society

Western Values —  
→ Liberalism  
→ Egalitarian Society  
→ Individualistic.  
→

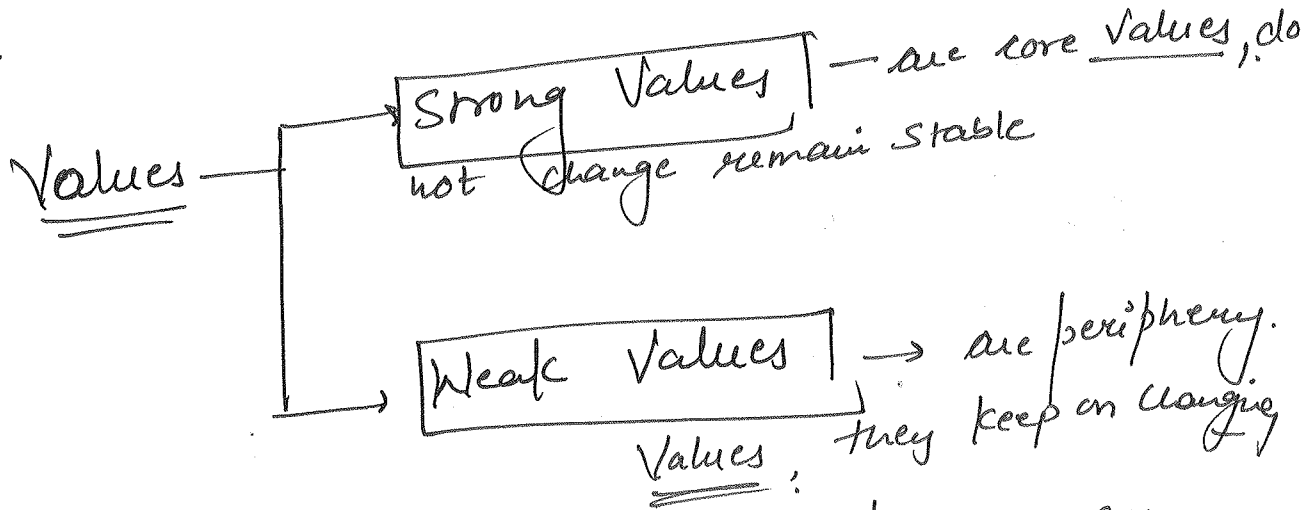
## Universal Value

- human dignity
- Respect
- TRUTH
- HONESTY
- GRATITUDE



$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma \text{ Individual} &\Rightarrow \Sigma \text{ Social} \\ &\Rightarrow \Sigma \text{ Universal} \end{aligned}$$

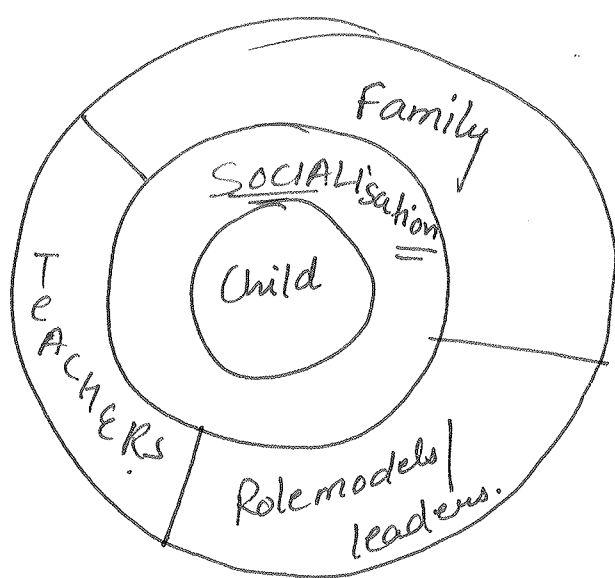
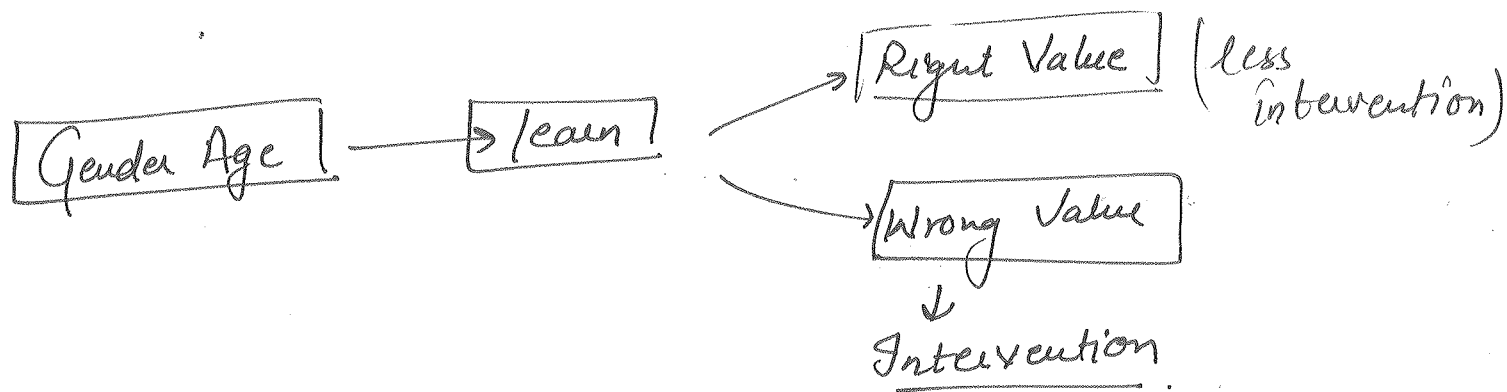
These Universal values are considered beyond time & space



(Eg) → Religion can be a strong value for one person may be weak value for another person.

Ques → How Values are inculcate ?

(4)



Inculcation of Value

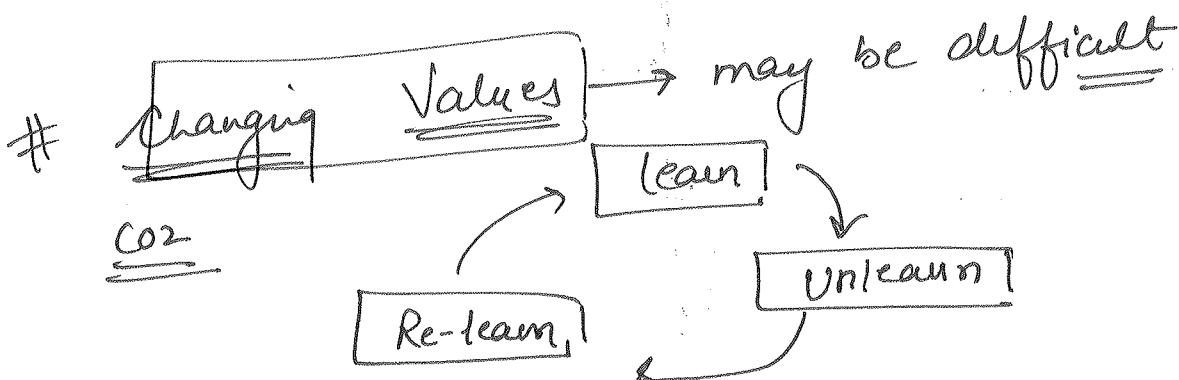
[eg - Respecting Elder  
Sometime go wrong]

Aristotle said

"Good people don't need Law"

Plato said - "Bad people always find a way around a law"

(eg) - IAS (MH)





people should have (flexible attitude) → dynamism  
(one of Value in Services)

# How ~~are~~ Values are acquired or whether they are in Born ??

largely values are acquired Not in Born through the process of Socialisation, whenever a child is Born, he/she life a clay. clay gets moulded & imprinted. through the process ~~the~~ of Socialisation. it is Socialisation which determines values of individual they have acquired at the Factor age. Tender.

Since it is difficult to unlearn and re-learn New Values by changing wrong Values which were acquired through the process of Socialisation. inculcation of right Values at early stage of life became immensely important. That's why Socialisation is considered as the key for any society. As it determines Generational Values which in turn determines strength of the any society. That's why it is said "Children are the future of any country".

APJ, Abdul Kalam said - if u want to Transform a  
country, Transform its children "

(5)



#

# Indian Values

Genz touch every aspect of life

## Traditional

- Collectivism - Joint family
- Sacrifice
- Respect for Elder
- Selflessness.
- Dharma
- Patriotism
- Nationalism
- Duty

## Contemporary Values

- Genz Values
- (Yo Culture, <sup>BRO</sup> ~~good~~ Culture)
- Individualism - Nuclear family (Single parent family)
  - Assertive
  - Ambitious.
  - Career focused
  - Peaceful (but social unrest)
  - Greedyness
  - Commodification
  - Consumerism
  - Materialism
  - Less Patriotism
  - Enterprising.

due to this →

- Social unrest,
- Social fabric deteriorate
- riots } - Demos, Mampur

Which Value is Good?

Today's Generation has become focused more on individual life in terms of career progression success due to which family & Tradition social relation are getting diluted

Can we say today's Generation has less Values than past Generation?

• First prospective → In some areas, there is change, they are becoming more assertive, active, ambitious and focused

• Second prospective → due to Globalisation & ICT (Inf. Comm. Tech) Values has become broader, Today's Generation has become less satisfy, more selfish and MCC.  
Materialism, Comm. & Consumerism

• Contentment has decreased in the society in the past people were happy with few things Now not even happy with more & more things. Values are changing due to Social media & Globalisation. However it is difficult to say the past Value are Better as today New issues

are started to come life

- (1) dilution of social fabric
  - (2) No. of Violence
  - (3) Social Conflict
  - (4) Terrorism
- Ex - Delhi riots, Manipur  
Violence → ↑

Therefore, New Generation fails to find sol<sup>n</sup> to this Issues than old Values will again Be reinforced.

## # Significance of Values

→ Values determines the Quality & Character of Society rather than military Economy & Technology etc.

A country can have Nuclear weapon still have weak Value Ex - [North Korea]

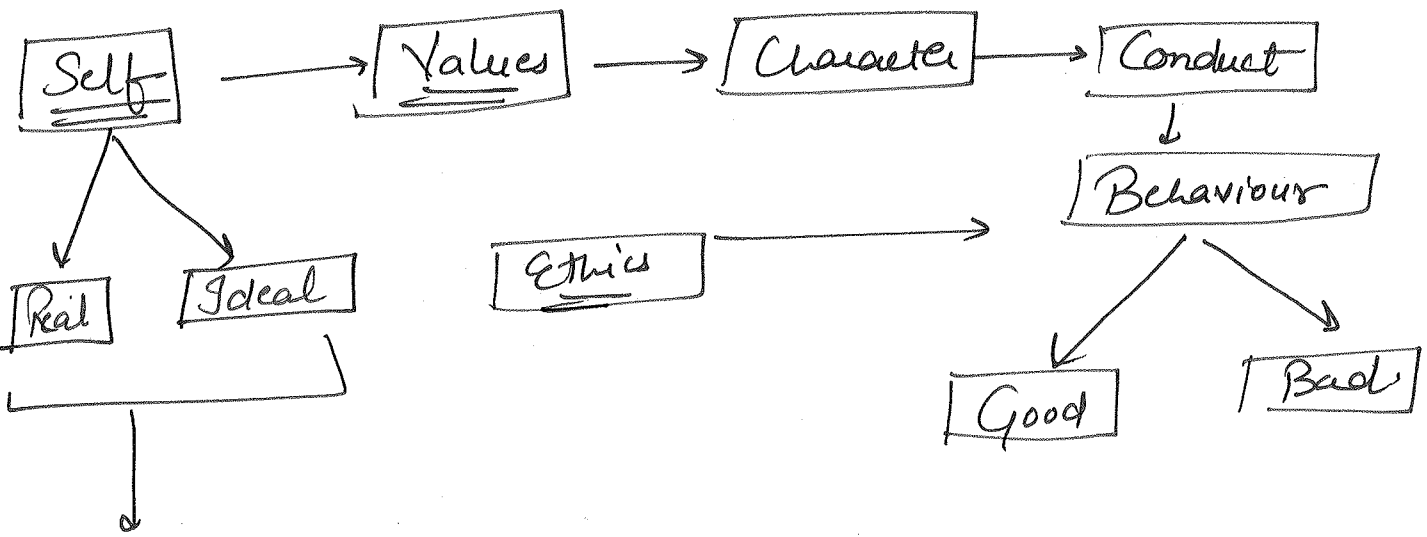
A country may not be Military advance but they still have strong.

Value System Ex - Bhutan, Scandinavian countries

any society or country collapsed if two things are absent.

- Human dignity & Respect
- Biasness

Ex → Scandinavian Country,  
(+Happy more)  
Rank high in Gross Happiness Index.



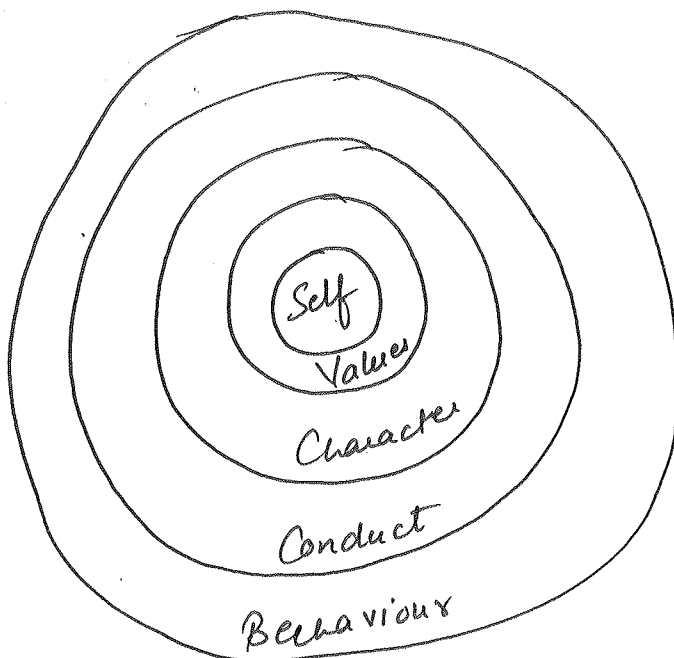
Here socialisation play imp. role.

So, Values → in applicable in real life  
 ↓  
Build the Character of human

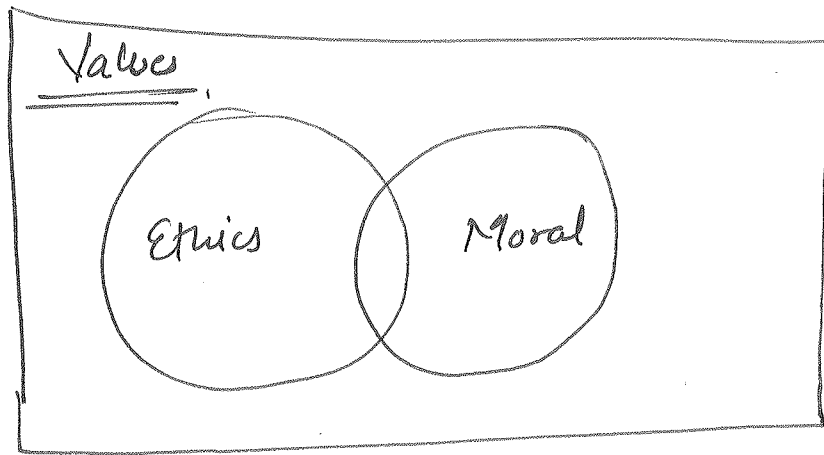
Character → cultivate Values in your life → Build Character.

Even having good Value → doesn't means a good Character

Conduct → how u walking, talking;  
Behaviour → reflection of Conduct



Values  
 "Good Character,  
 Bad Character,  
 create clever devils"



Self → Self is what the person is. Self is built over a period of time through a process of socialisation. Self is of two types

- ① Real self → what person is?
- ② ideal self → what person want to be?

Since Values are Standards of conduct they give certain image to Self : like a person considered himself intelligent, hard-working that will form self image

Character → Quality of human Values cultivated through life Experiences. When values are practised a character is built. Therefore depends on how Good or Bad Value are Practised i.e. Character is a possessed rather it is built and values are possessed a person may have Good values, But Bad Character



it means having Good Values it not an indication of Good Character

Ex → Hitler, Gurnit Singh (Ram Rahim),

Tripura (Agartala DM)

A person may be honest & hardworking But when difficult time comes he/she may fail to face challenges. Therefore can not be considered a person with Good Character (Ex - Courage) - (FAS)

A person may be known for his leadership Value but there is No Guarantee when power is given, he/she may not misuse the power.

Abraham Lincoln said "if you want to test a person character give him power"

Absolute power corrupts absolutely

Conduct → it is about stable Character of human Self which Guide human Behaviour.

Behaviour → it is a reflection of our character & Conduct may also be influenced By other factors such as

(4)

Situation, Uncertainty  
Therefore Behaviour may not always be a reflection  
of True character & Conduct

All these 5 components have a strong inter  
relationship and ethics deals with them  
Ethics help in Building Good character

## # Law & Ethics

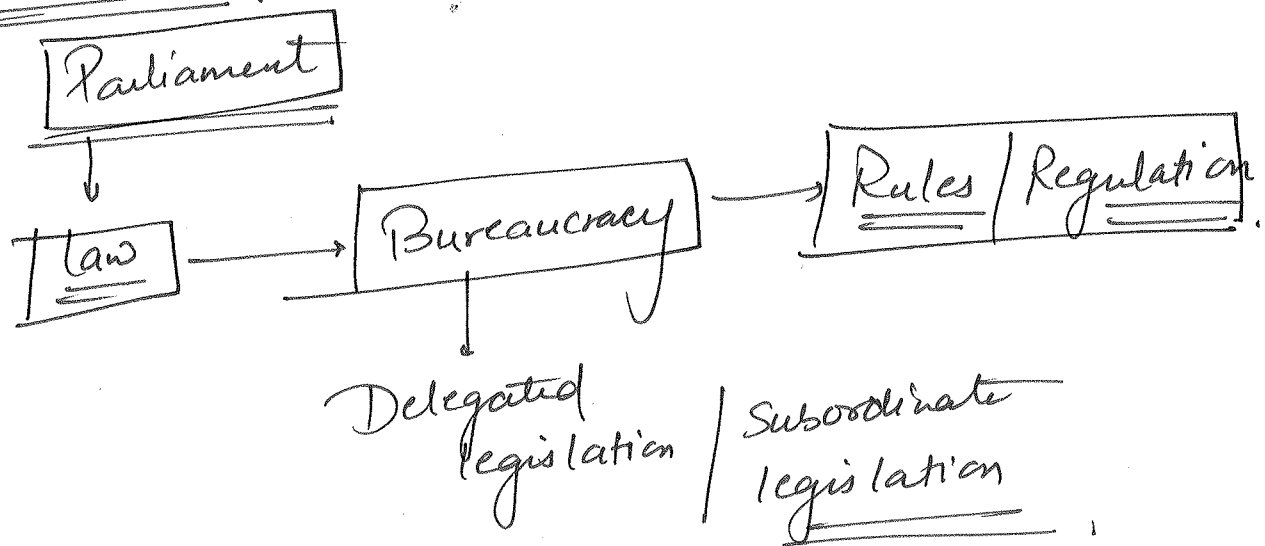
Law

- Ordinance of Reason to promote Common Good
- Enact by Parliament
- Hobbs — Rule of law
- J. Bentham & J. & Mill → Rule of law.

Law

- Rule of law
- CANON LAW / DIVINE LAW (Isreal)
- Natural law (Nature)

## Ethics & Law / Rules



law are Generally enacted By a legislation  
i.e. (Parliament) & enforced by the state  
law is a ordinance of reason to achieve.

### Common Good

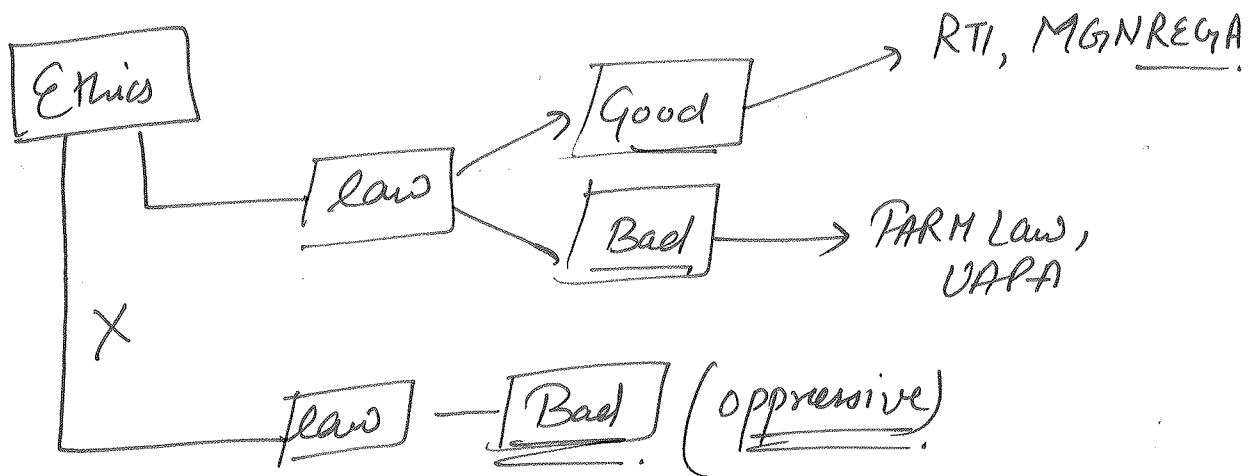
law has a Moral Basis as per Hobbs to  
ensure stability and not chaos & conflict  
i.e. laws is part of contract.  
law is also for (G.G.G.N.P.) as ethical  
egoism outlines to minimise Self interest  
there should be rule of law.

There is also other type of law such as.

- Canon law (i.e. law of religion)
- Nature law.
- Rule of law.

However, in General, when the term law is  
used it indicates law made By the state

In these way, ethics & law overlap. But there are certain difference as well!



## # Conflict b/w Ethics & law

Since law is static, Based on facts and enforcement many times it came in conflict with ethics.

- May law may not be clear about specific situation

- Since Society is dynamic due to changes, old law becomes outdated if not amended.

Ex - Aadhar law, RTI, IPC → Bharat Nyaya Samithi 2023

- Any Ethical standard to get Established it takes time if Not Established, Conflict

Example →

• 377 IPC

Homosexuality

(Navtej Singh Johar Case)

Ethics Built

[Ecosystem of law]

Health & Wellbeing

↑ Happy

→ Ethical Governance

Community feeling

Gratitude

↑ Life Expectancy

→ Human Value

Ex → Japan

→ Collective feeling

OKINAWA

is enacted to promote Common Good. People have to follow the law even if they are unwilling. Ex - GST, Traffic law. (8)

## Relationship of law & Ethics

Similarly  
↓  
Common Good

| <u>law</u>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | <u>Ethics</u>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is Based on facts Objective standard. which can be proved</li> <li>• Relative</li> <li>• legal sanction for Violation of law.</li> <li>• It is Generally static</li> <li>• State Needs law to Govern</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Based on estab. standards. (Not Enforceable)</li> <li>• Universal</li> <li>• Moral Sanctions</li> <li>• largely Dynamic</li> <li>• to get recognition for the Enforcement for law. (<u>Hobbes</u>)<br/><u>Contract</u></li> </ul> |

In General, law is Based on ethics that is Ethics is Not the foundation on which law stands. Because any law. which is unethical, arbitrary. Society may not enact it and there is sense of rejection.  
Ex - Farm law, CAANRC

• Sincerity in Action  
 For Civil Servant it is difficult choice when  
 they should act as per law. law gives  
 them legal protection when they act & when  
 they don't act as per law. they should  
Justify the Ethicality of the action

| Ethical | law | <u>Example</u>                                                                                                                                                                 |
|---------|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ✓       | ✓   | • RTI & FR,<br>Civil Service<br>Conduct Rules                                                                                                                                  |
| ✓       | X   | Helping<br>Accident<br>Victim                                                                                                                                                  |
| X       | ✓   | • FARM LAW.<br>• Savita<br>Halapranal<br>Case<br>• PRISON LAW                                                                                                                  |
|         |     | <div> <div>Ireland Case.</div> <div>[8-months lady - <u>No abortion</u><br/>(she died)]</div> <div>No abortion Rule<br/>in Ireland</div> <div>promote Natural law</div> </div> |

• In General law & ethics has the  
 same objective that is to promote  
 Common Good in Society. law is Needed for  
 ordering Society. law give legitimacy & rights  
 to adm<sup>n</sup> for its enforcement. However law  
 will always has limitation

keep happening b/w. Ethics & law.

Ex → Section - 377 IPC  
discriminated homosexuality

• Ethical deals with human Competence  
a which can be Better than legal  
Competence of law & Enforcement.  
Qway (Ex - CBI, ED).

In India (6)  
↓  
SHGs — given  
Community feeling

• Many time Civil Servants have to  
act when law is Not clear.  
than Conflict b/w law & Ethics keep happening.

• Character & Wisdom comes into play.

• Honesty is the Best policy. — But Honesty  
can't Be legislated.

Many Ethical standards can Be simply  
Transform into law But adherence.  
differs from person to person or how it is  
implemented — Ex — ARBA, VAPA

In case of conflict b/w Ethic & law. it is  
a situation which not should guide the human  
Action. and Action should have some standards  
— Intension, Purpose, Consequence.

- ① IPCC
- ② Application of Wisdom

it is ethics which is important to Society  
it provide the Ecosystem for law (7)

Plato said:-

"Good people don't law, Bad people found a way  
around the law"

Vivekananda said:-

"A society is Not Strong because of its legislation  
make strong law rather. it is Strong  
because it has people with Good Character."

Bengaluru  
Women





# # Ethics & Religion

①

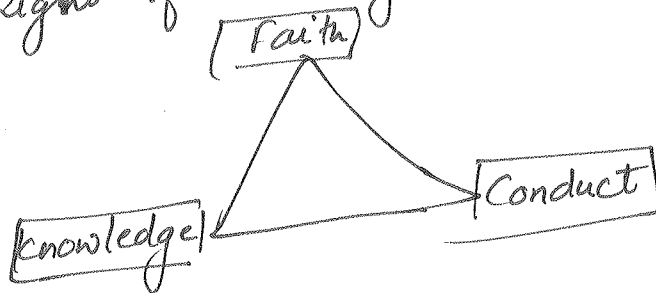
↳ Belief & Faith

Religion → Christianity → Values  
→ forgiveness, love, Compassion

Buddhism → Non-Grudyness, Madhyam Marg, sacrifice, Nirvana

Hinduism → Tolerance, dharm, Selfless, sacrifice, plurality,

Jainism → Non-Violence, Truth, peace (Gandhi's mother Jainism)  
→ Right faith, Right knowledge, Right Conduct  
→



Islam → Equality, (Zakat) → Sharing with others → Theory of Justice

Sikhism → Seva (Service), Selfless, Equality  
• Naam Japana (Name of God)  
• Kirat Japana (honesty, livelihood)  
• Vand Japana (Sharing with others)

Vedas - Main human life - Good human

Upanishads - Satyamev Jayanti.

Gita -

Mahabharat → Duty, Dharma, Truth, Character.

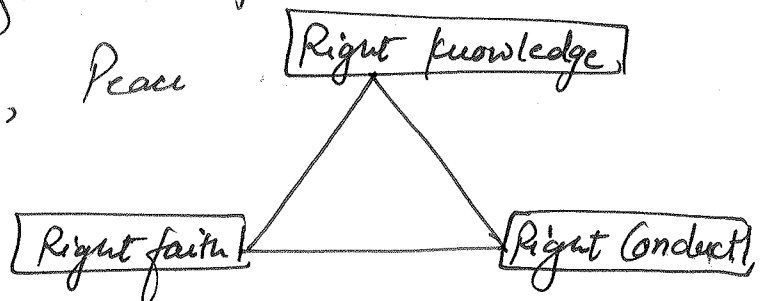
Lord Ram → "Ram Rajya" — ethical Governance.

Lord Ram — Ragukul ki Reet Sada Chali aayi  
Pran Jaye Par Vachan na Jayi

Character

• Religion is Based on faith & Belief and there are different faiths in our Society which have some Basic Values such as

- ① Christianity → Forgiveness, Love, Care, Compassion
- ② Buddhism — Non-Greedyness, Middle path, Sacrifice
- ③ Hinduism — Inclusiveness, Plurality, Truth, Niskarm (Sarv dham Sampann), Karma
- ④ Jainism — Non-Violence, Peace



Islam - Equality, Zakat (Sewang to all), Compassion, (2)  
forgiveness. → Rawls  
(Theory of Justice)

Sikhism - Seva, Service to humanity (Every one is equal in "Guru ka langar"), Naam Japana, Kirat karni, Vand Japana (Sharing with all)

Hinduism  
Vedas - Main aim of human life is to be Good human.

Upanishads - Truth, Dharma, Satyameva Jayate.

Gita - Selfless Service, Niskankarma

Mahabharat - "Do not do onto others as you don't want to be done By"

Ramayana - adherence to Truth, Raj Rajanya (Good Governance)

Maryaddha Proshotam  
↓  
Powerful Person  
Sanctions  
(Not to misue the power)

## Ethics

- Based on logic, Reasoning, Wisdom
- Mind / Wisdom
- Behaviour can be accepted & rejected on Based on Established standard

## Religion

- Based on Belief, faith
- Soul / Heart
- less scope of rejection bcoz as it is Matter of faith.

Religion is a Source of Ethics, Ethics derived some values from Religion.

## (Similarities) (Overlapping)

- Common Good, Good human Value
- Religious philosophy derive, Ethics
- promote same values like Truth, Courage, human Values
- Religion also talks about both Ends & Means

|               | Means                   | <u>End</u>                       |
|---------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Religion      | Nishkam <u>kaarma</u>   | - Moksha / Nirvana<br>Good human |
| <u>Ethics</u> | kant<br><u>Gandhiji</u> | <u>Teleology</u>                 |
|               |                         |                                  |

Even if they are different i.e. Ethics can't be religion still they have Similarities because of the following factor

→ Both Emphasised on human Conduct that is Main aim of life is not to possess anything or run after Worldly desires. rather to Be Good human

→ Ethics is ~~Bo~~ also Based on many religious philosophies. & principles as religion Recede the development of Ethics.  
(Eg) - Theory of Justice came in 1971, But Values like Zakat, and Japana came very earlier.

→ Some positive religious principles are also principles of Ethics such as adherence to Truth, Non Violence and Inclusive Society

→ Both religion & Ethics said ~~same~~ aims and objective for human which can be achieved by following the right path.  
i.e Both deals with Means & Ends

## # Conflict b/w Ethics & Religion

- Both have Experience Tension & Conflict on Continuous Basis which happen due to imposition of one view over another
- Religion was imposed during medieval times i.e pope ruling western society. This pope rule was rejected due to Moral liberal Values.  
Ex - Protestant Ethics
- India adopted a secular Constitution there was also some conflict, tension to declare India as a "Hindurashtra"
- Similarly in ancient time choice of what people should eat and what they should not. also slaughtering of animal have generated Conflict.
- Some religion ~~shrine~~ Shrines have also been discriminated & granting entry to women or people from

• Charlie Haledo  
(France)

• Pakistan  
Ethics & Religion

• Jagannath puri

• Gyodhya

• Israel - Palestine issue

• Babri Mosque Demolishing

• ISLS

Barack Obama -

"If India doesn't follow Religious

fanaticism,

if will going apart"

from different caste.

(9)

(Eg) - Sabarimala Temple  
- Jagatnathpuri

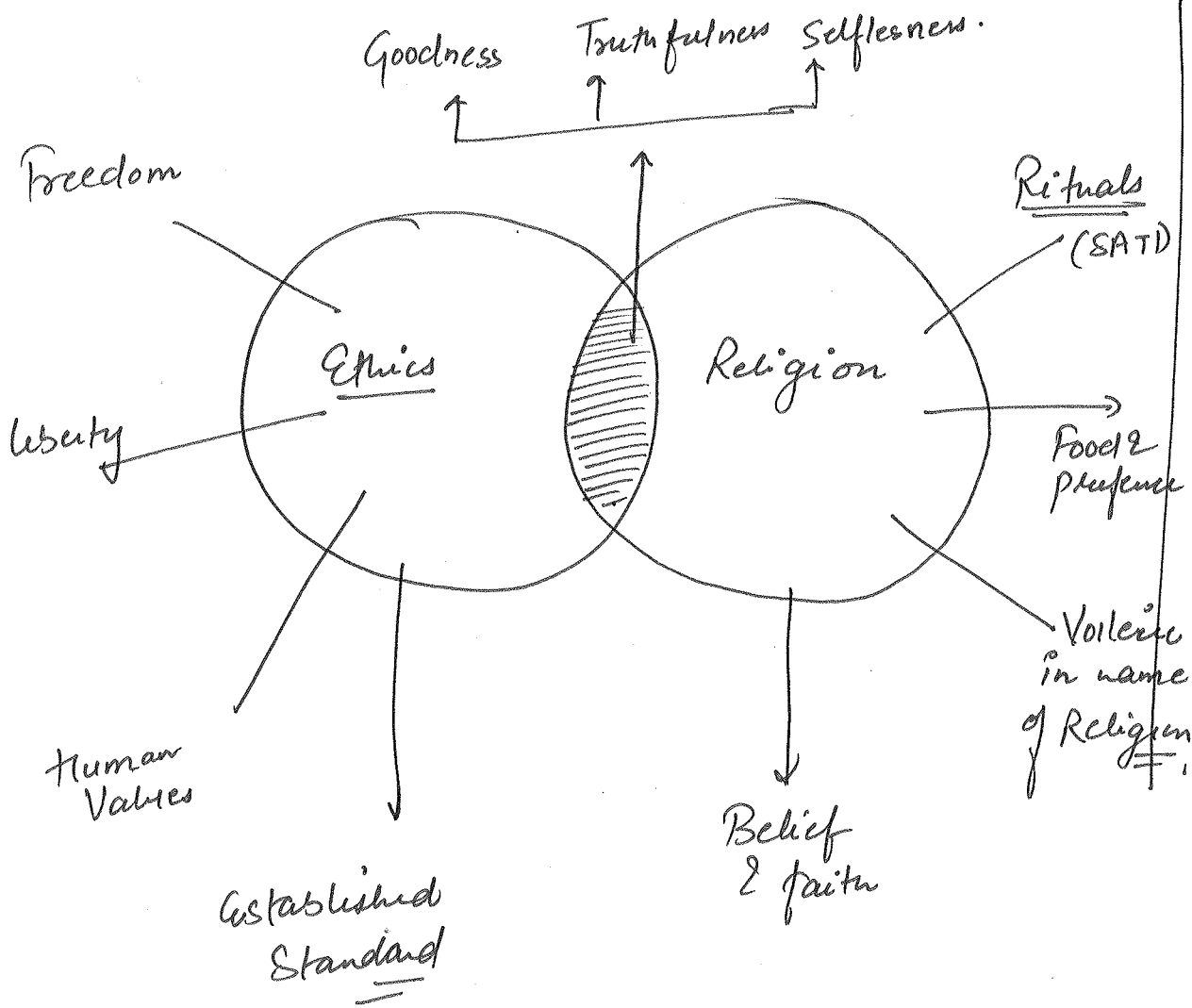
(Eg) - Triple Talag., Angapashana  
HC → uphold → Art 25  
Conflict b/w EEK.

The Main result of such conflict & absence of rational Thinking in the society or rationality as not been allow to perpetuate in our society

(Eg.) Shah Bano Case.

There should Be Balanced b/w regio religious practices & liberal values. still conflict can't Be completely solved. because of existence of different Belief, values, faith & different perceptions by people on how society should Be established. But these issues can Be Tackled effectively. if state is Neutral has effective Governance i.e. proactive resolution of issues. Also religion should Be kept secret Private affair it should also Be practice in such a way it should not effect another people in a society. and religion positive value should Be propagated to Bringing harmony in the society.





Vigilantism

• fasting is Ethical also tool to get moral conscience

Swami Vivekananda said

→ "Worship to Jiva, Worship to Shiva"

→ "If you & Hindu Be a Good Hindu, If u r Muslim be a Good Muslim - No need for Conversion"

→ "Service to man is to Service to God"

Gandhi ji said

"If untouchability lives, Hinduism dies."

B.R Ambedkar

Casteism  
restricted  
Hinduism

# # Ethics & Social Norms

(8)

Social + Norms  
↓  
unwritten Rules  
or standard  
Behaviour

S.N → Tradition — Custom → Law → Ethics  
(it can match ethical standard)

(eg) → Marriage, ADB,  
Vasudev. putum., Hospitality (e.g.) → No required  
for changing  
name by the husband

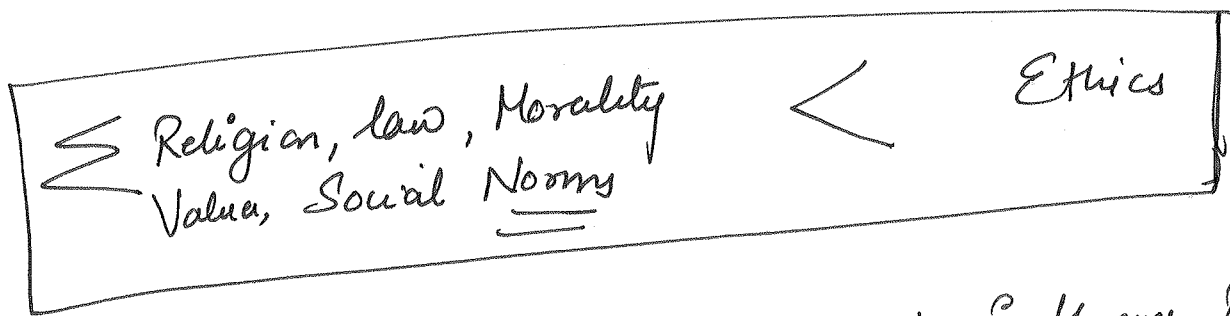
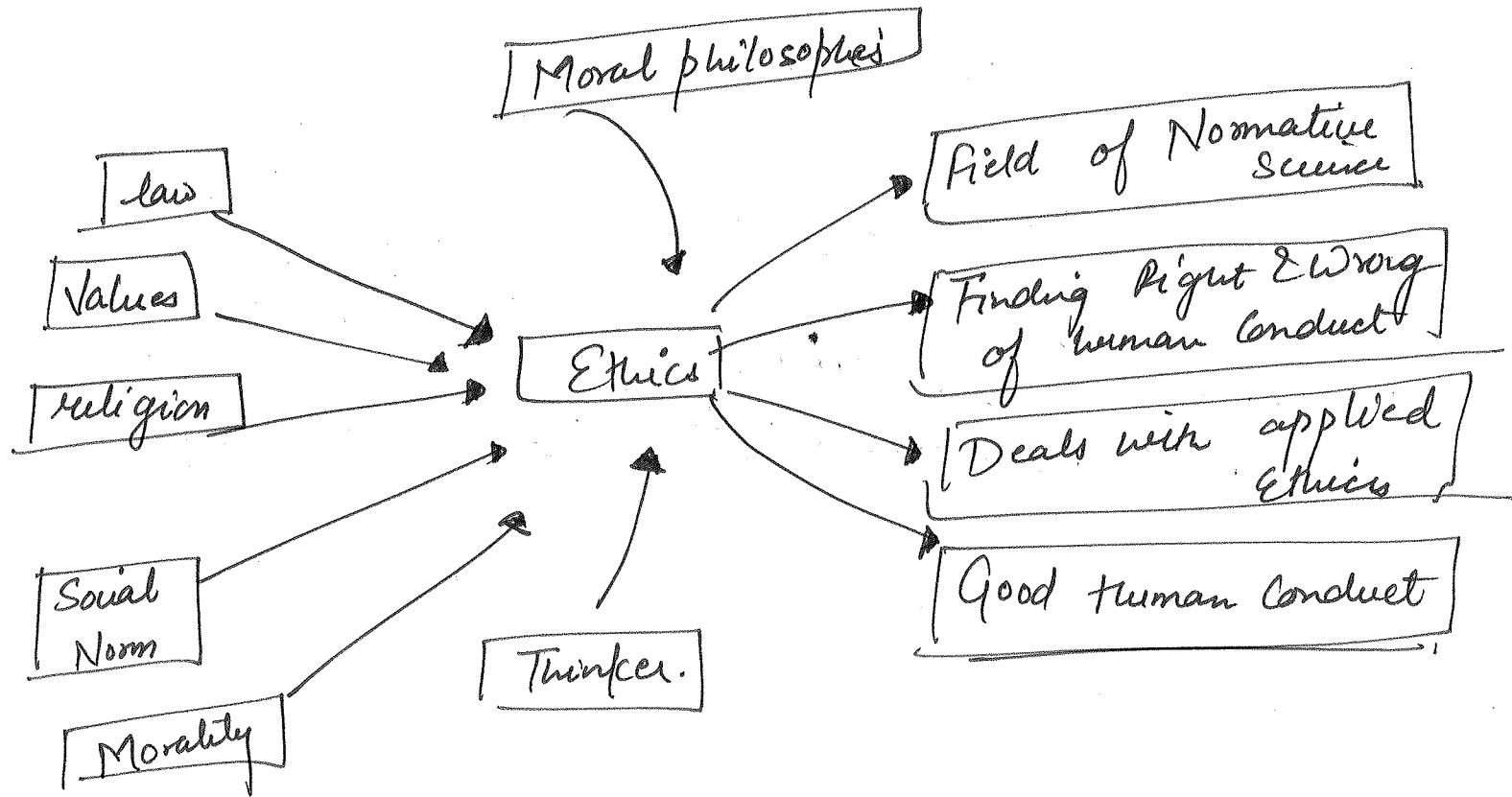
→ Social Norms are informal,  
unwritten std. of Behaviour  
followed by society

Social + Norm ⇒ Social Norm  
↓                      ↓  
people                  std.

For SN there should Be More  
than one person then

SN may emerge when there are set of peoples.  
Society is formed & Society can have a  
social Norm. eg. How to walk, How to talk,  
Behave etc. When SN over a period of time  
Became stds

they Became Customs & Tradition  
SN are also sources of Guidance for human  
conduct. (eg.) good Social Norm  
 Bad Social Norm  $\rightarrow$  Dowry, casteism



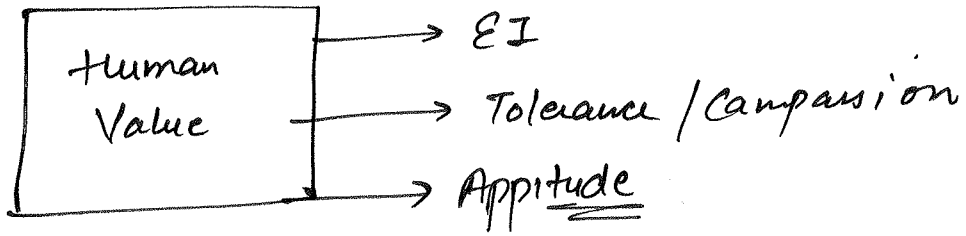
above discussion show Ethics is influenced By  
 Values, law, religion, Morality, social Norm.  
 However Ethics is Not a ( $\Sigma$ ) of all these.  
 But Ethics is much more than all this  
 as it is field of Normative Science, i.e. Science  
 about human conduct, finding out right &  
 wrong aspects of human conduct, Establishing

standards of human conduct, deals with applied  
Ethics, set the aim of human conduct. (6)  
While dealing with all these things it is  
Influenced By Religion, Morality, Norms,  
Values & law.

eg - Pratapgarh  
Women

- Keywords → Madhyam Marg  
→ KFC (Knowledge Faith & Conduct)  
→ Zakat System  
→ Naam Japana, Kirat Karana, Vand Japana.  
→ Ram Rajya  
→ Protestant Ethics  
→ Angapashana.  
→ Social Norm - unwritten std.  
→  $\sum$  Religion, law, Social Norm < Ethics  
Value.

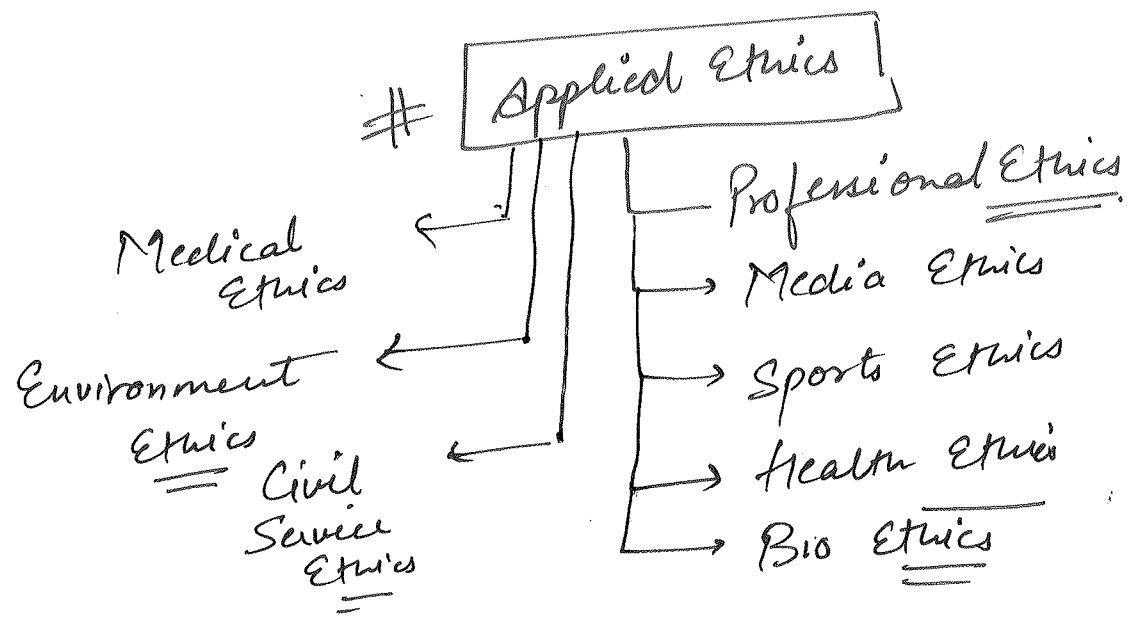
Religious  
Value



# # Approaches to Ethics

- ① Normative Approach (What Should Be ?)  
(Prescriptive)
- ② Description (What is ?) ——— Morality, Religion
- ③ Applied Ethics

Description can Become Normative — can pursue on  
larger people — then it Become Normative



# # Approaches to Ethics

Ethics has the following approaches.

- Normative
- Descriptive
- Applied

Normative Ethics → deals with what ought to be the human conduct? i.e. it is connected with standards of human conduct which should be followed by human so that they can improve the human conduct and achieve "Summum Bonum".

Ethical Theories are known as Agent/Action Theories or Normative Theories.

Descriptive Ethics → What is of human conduct?  
it is also an approach in ethics which studies human conduct in different societal context to understand human Behaviour. It is descriptive ethics which can help in understanding of the 2-ve aspect of human Behaviour. and this can become the Basis for Normative Ethics which will set the standards for human conduct/Behaviour.

Applied Ethics — The ethics is concerned with application of ethics in specific context it can be an organisation, profession or a sector also such as:

- Profession Ethics
- Media Ethics

- Sports Ethics
- Environmental Ethics
- Ethics in Civil Services
- Biological Ethics

This field also deal with ethical issues face by people in applied context such as. surrogacy, abortion, Embryonic Stem Cell, Euthanasia, Ethics of food

# Professional Ethics → deals with Ethical standards related to any profession such as legal, health, medical, Business, it simply means all these professions have some broader Values such as :-

- Professional Expertise
- Efficiency
- Commitment
- Responsibility
- Objectivity

different profession may have different ethical standards. lawyer is suppose to defend anyone's case if there is Merit for an appropriate Trial such as if the lawyer is defending a Terrorist, Murderer, Naxalite, then his/her

Dr.  
KLC  
Agarwal



conduct can't be said unethical But the lawyer should not defend in an inappropriate way through wrong facts.

In the Society many time there has been protest by other legal fraternity. against those lawyer who defend Terrorist, Naxalite etc

## # Profession of Doctors

Profession Ethics of Doctors that is

→ Hippocratic oath — ie to save life

→ Relationship b/w Doctor & patient is Based on the spirit of saving life i.e Trust.

→ health is also Basic human right therefore Behaviour Between doctor & patients should Be Based on Values, such as :- Saving life

- ▶ ~~Saving~~ Saving life
- ▶ dignity & Respect
- ▶ Truthfulness
- ▶ Compassion / Empathy.
- ▶ Selfless Service

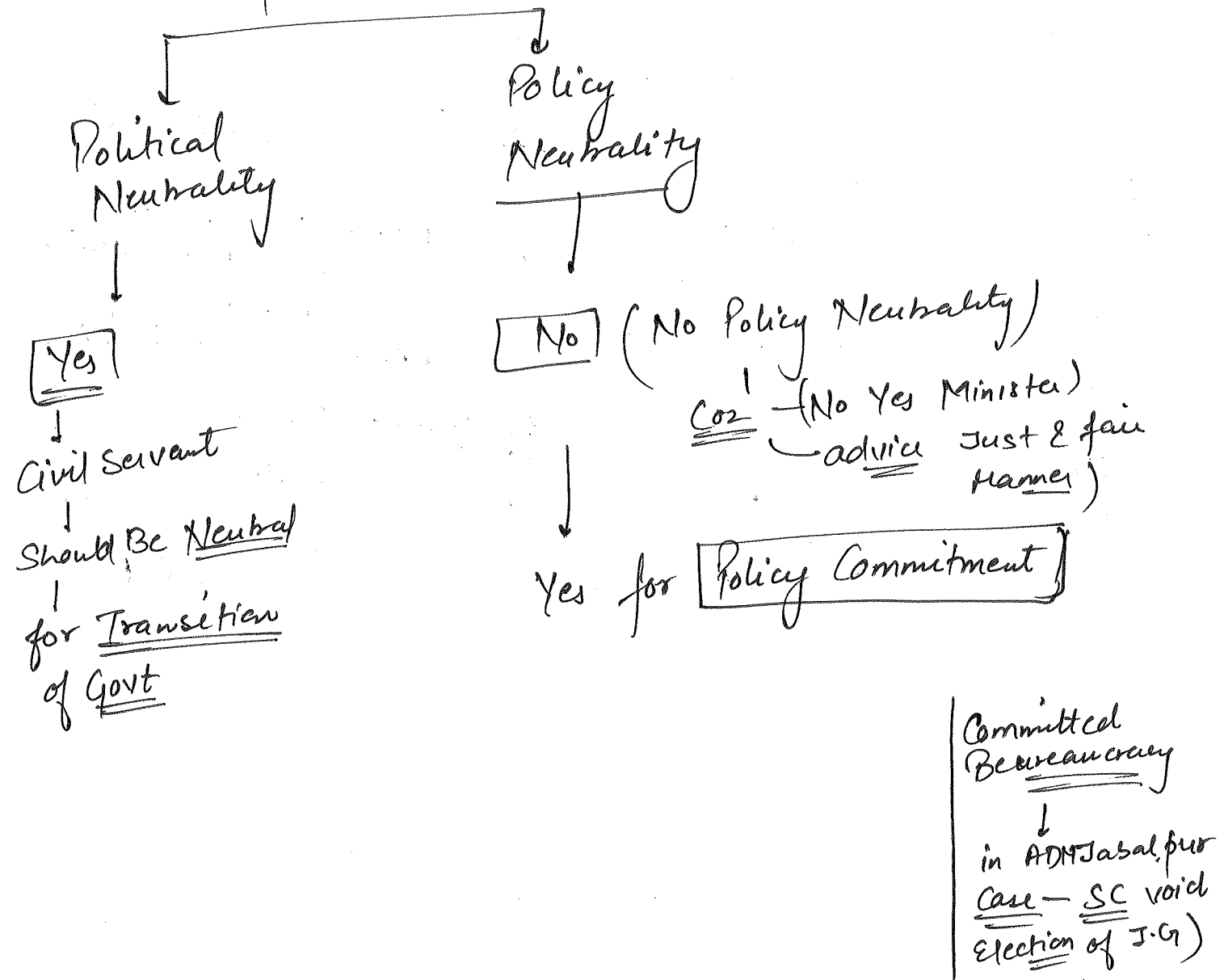
## # Civil Services

→ Professional ethics in Civil Service Values are

(3)

- ▶ Neutrality
- ▶ Integrity
- ▶ Selflessness
- ▶ Objectivity
- ▶ Responsibility
- ▶ Commitment
- ▶ Leadership

## # Neutrality



# # Media Ethics

Crony Capitalism → multiple market  
Ex - (F.O) E. Bonds

- 4th pillar of Democracy
- ~~Citizen~~ parliament of citizen

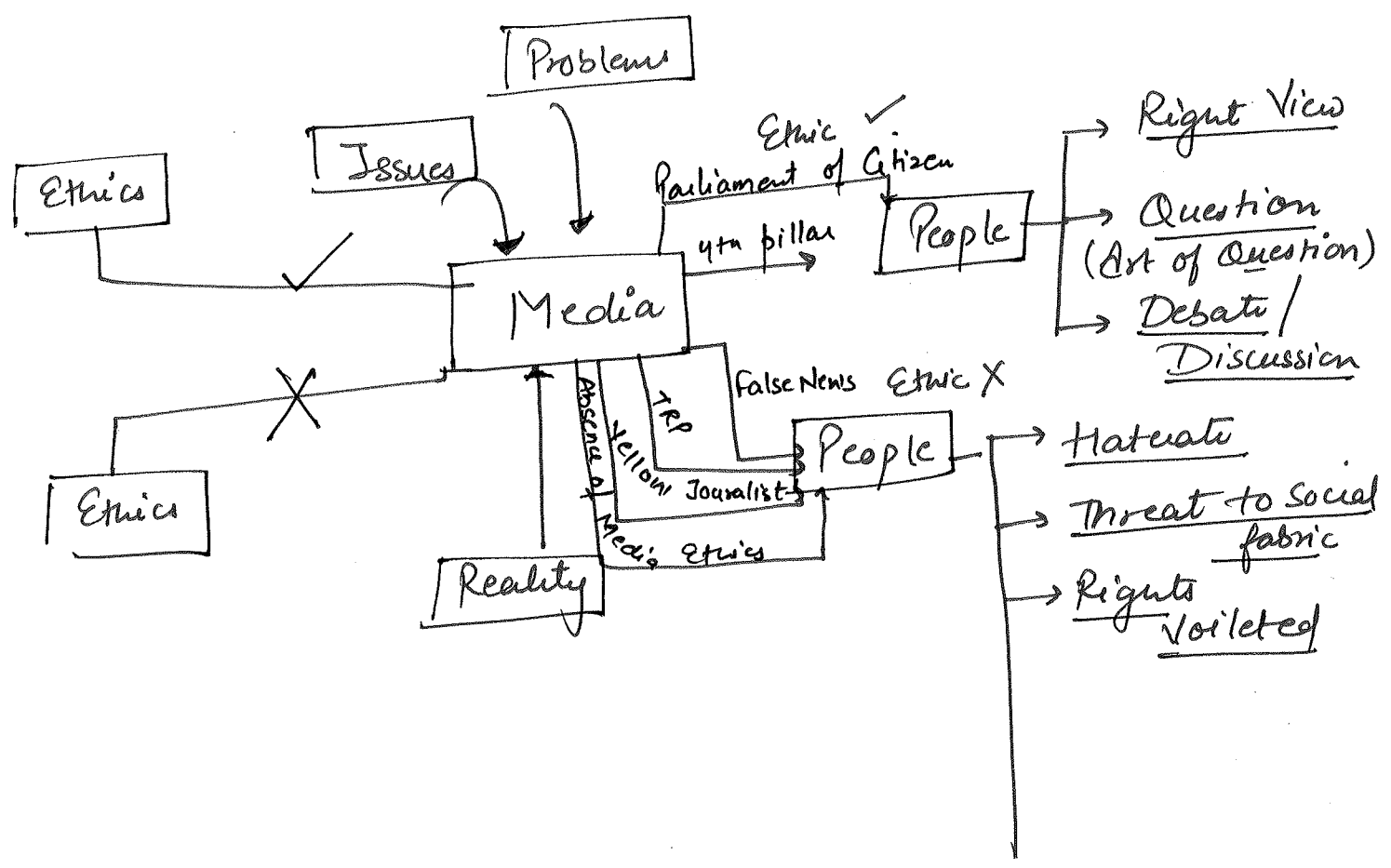
What should be their role in Sensation issues?

- Ex- J2K issue  
- Manipur issue

## Issues :-

- Paid News
- Yellow Journalism
- Concentration of Ownership
- TRP focus on viewership than Quality of News

Sensation of Every News



Plutocracy → run by the rich

→ ~~to~~ ~~for~~

→ Views & News should Be Given in Unbiased manner i.e. free & fair

Danmarka  
Republic → (4)  
rich control the  
Adm<sup>n</sup> → like Plutocracy.

→ it has Been found that there has Been some issues with the Media like

→ paid News

→ Yellow Journalism

→ TRP —

→ Giving preference to Certain type of News

There are also certain issue which are debatable what should Be the role of media in disturbed area i.e. Terror insurgency effected areas. Whether it should report Human rights violation., the weakness of security forces. Whether it should support the Govt when there is war (Eg) Balakot War, Vietnam War (Role of US Media)

Whether Media should Support Important Govt Policies (e.g) - Demonitisation, Electoral Bonds. Although the state should Expect the favourable view from the Media But it should also Be open for Criticism. It should Not enforce its Will on the Media. It should Be left to the media to support News as per their Understanding. This will cultivate Media as an 1st<sup>st</sup> institution. Because

freedom is also important.

→ Nation state have emerged independent as Media play an important role therefore state may regulate the media But Not Gag the Media Because Truth will be lost, If Truth is lost, Trust is lost and if Trust is lost, everything is lost and Country Became Banana Republic.

Should Media Support War or Not?

→ Media should have its freedom to speak its mind with some sensitivity and not Behave ~~with~~ in a fanatic manner. it should look Beyond war and sensitise people. or democratise people. Promote human values. "You can win a War but you can't win the Will of the people"

[Ex → in Covid-19  
(No. Media Ethics  
Showing floating  
Dead  
Bodies)]

## # Sports Ethics

| Sportsmanship          | Game Manship              |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| → Fairness             | → Winning By hook & Crook |
| → Team orientation     | → Big Brother attitude    |
| → Respons Bility       | → Sledging                |
| → Recreation           |                           |
| → Respect for opponent |                           |

En - MSD, ST

• Ethical principle of sports are

- fairness
- Equality
- objectivity
- participation
- Team Spirit

This is what is 'Sportmanship Value'. These Ethical Stds. have been recognised By International Athletic Association, Olympic Association. Sportmanship show presence of Ethics in Sports. Absence of Ethics in sports result in 'Gamemanship'  
i.e

- Winning By hook or Crook → Sledging
- Ball Tampering
- Big Brother attitude
- Self Interest / Selfishness

(Eg) → IPL Sport fixing, Match fixing

Acc to R.M Lodha Committee emphasis on Ethical standand on Cricket such as

- avoiding conflict of interest & Ethics officer, Election help by election Commission, audit By independent Institution, it emphasies Ethics is Not only for Sport person. But also for sports officials & Institution. ~~Infact there is a~~

Infact there is a Global Trend for estab. Global standand for ethics in Sports.

# # Ethics in Hunger Strike

→ Ghadar Party

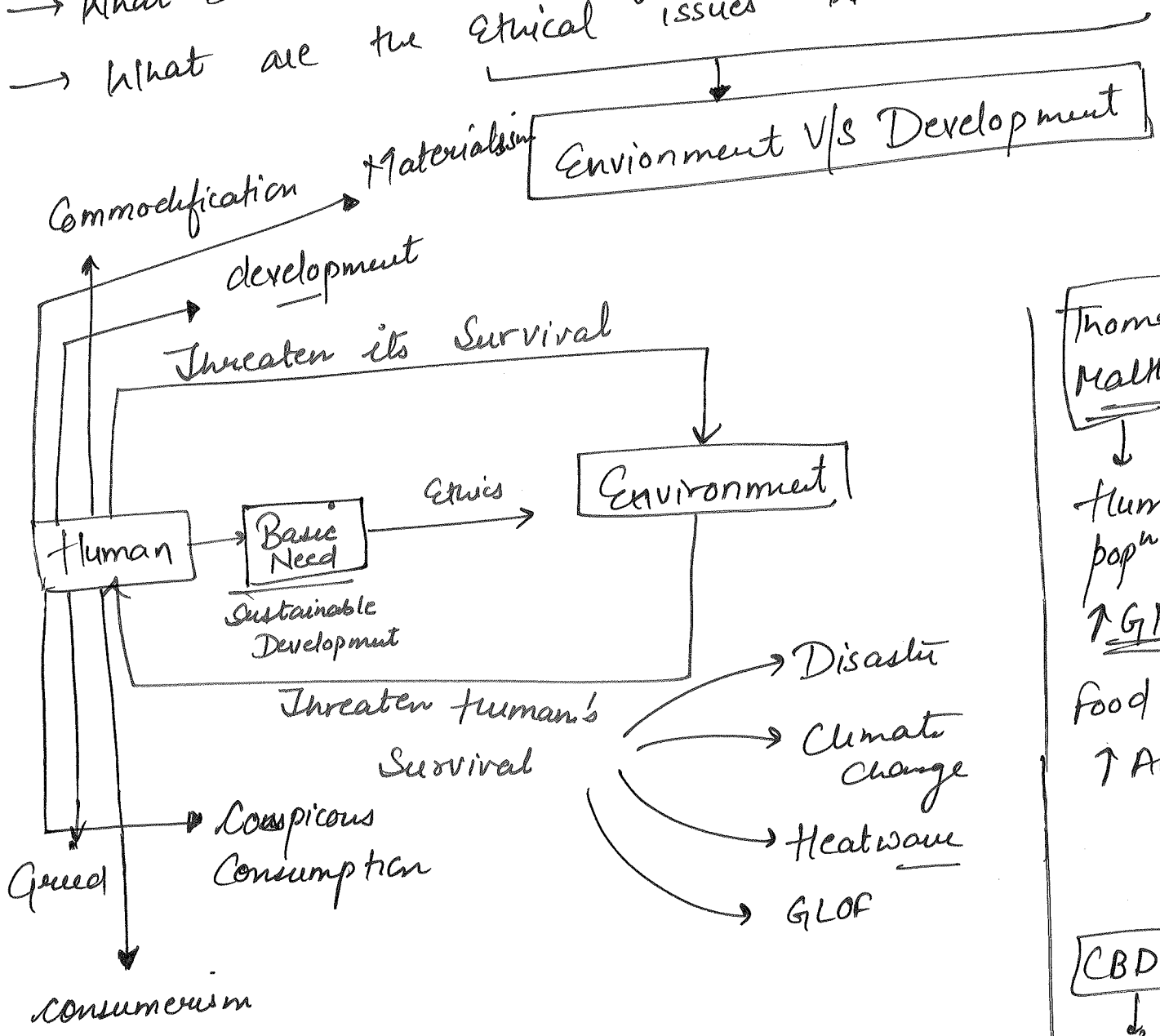
Key Models →

- Normative, Descriptive & Applied Approach
- Hippocratic oath
- Committed Bureaucracy & Committed Judiciary
- Political Neutrality & Policy Neutrality
- Yellow Journalism
- Plutocracy
- Banana Republic
- Sportsmanship v/s Gamemanship
- R.M. Lodha Committee

# # Environmental Ethics

conduct of human towards Environment

- What Should Be conduct of human with Environment?
- What are the ethical issues w.r.t Environment?



Thomas Malthus

Human pop<sup>n</sup>  
 ↑ GP  
 Food Resource  
 ↑ AP

CBDI

with Theory of Justice - with diff. principles



# Protection of Environment

Regulations  
By  
Govt

laws  
├── EPA 1986  
├── WPA  
├── EIA  
└── SIA

Lancet report

7% of death  
from air poll<sup>n</sup>

→ Environment Ethics related to human Behaviour in context of Environment. it take ethics Beyond human. its about how human should conduct with its environment? Environment Here can be Ecosystem of species, Wildlife, animals. Lakes, rivers etc. i.e human Surroundings

- Since Environment Conduct can't be ethically guided But Environment Conduct may change due to human Conduct. Environment Conduct deals with

► Ethical stds for human Conduct in context of Env.

► Ethical issues in context of Env. such as  
Environment V/S Development

Since there is continuous ↑ in pressure on Env. by humans, Env. faces threats & Challenges

②

Thomas Malthus outline human pop<sup>n</sup> grows in G.P and Food Resources grows in A.P  
This create imbalance

Human activities have challenged the Survival of Environment which in turn threaten the survival of human

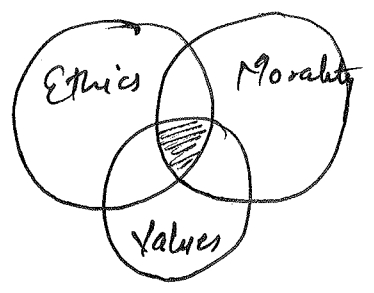
(diagram)

Protection of Environment can be by regulation of Govt and laws & Institutions such as NPA, EPA, EIA etc. But Environment Ethics can't Be ensured By legal means

Plato says:-  
[Good people doesn't require law, Bad people find way around the law]

IPCC report:- it outline if GHG keep rising at a current rate the Temp will rise (1.5-2°C) by 2040

That will Be disastrous for humanity  
This also leads to the Question



of responsibility & ethics of developed countries  
as the least developed countries (LDCs)  
will be most affected by climate  
change.

Lancet's study → 7% of the deaths are due to  
air pollution in India.

Solution →

- \* Changing Behaviour of people
- \* Adopting Minimalism ————— Gandhiji  
↳ "Small is Beautiful"  
↓  
By E.F. Schumacher
- \* School & Colleges — teach  
Env. Ethics
- \* SDGs (Social Sustainable Development)
- \* Social forestry.
- \* "Sarvodaya Model"

Ex- Great Nicobar Project — By Niti aayog

# Brundtland Commission

↳ define SD

→ Our Common future

connect with  
Moral responsibility

# Club of Rome (NGO)  
↳ limits to growth

CSR

By Coporate

Shri. Shri. Ravi  
Shankar

Value — Carbon  
footprint

Character —  
Cultural feast  
in Yamuna  
flood plain  
in Deewi

# Boutland Commission in 1987 in its reports (3)  
"Our Common future", define Sustainable Development  
Necessary for carrying out development i.e  
development should be carried out in such  
a way that it doesn't hamper the prospect  
of future Generations.

its significance is lies Not only in define  
Sustainable Development as also practising  
sustainable Development like SDG's →

ensuring Environment Ethics,  
Promoting North-South Cooperation. Ultimate Sol<sup>n</sup>  
in community efforts such as.

[Community  
development  
both in development  
& Empowerment]

# [Women were more effected By  
the environment disaster, as.]

→ Changing Behaviour towards the  
Environment → life "Pro Planet People"

→ Socialisation with Civics Senses  
En - Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

"Swachh Bharat or ilada, Dech  
→ Kiya Wada" — link it

with Pran Jaye Par Vachan Na  
Jaye.

→ adopting Minimalism

Robert Putnam  
in italy

Opport developed  
↳ due to  
Community devel.

# Pune — is  
the most Sust  
city due to  
Comm. Develop

↳ by  
JANAGRA

- Education in corporating in Environment Ethics.
- Govt & Business should also have responsibility to promote Sustainable Development,  
Sustainable Practices      En - CSR

Acc to Mahatma Gandhi, Development should happen in concurrence with Nature. it means people should ~~stop~~ Not harm Nature rather promote Nature. That's why he advocated small scale industries, cottage industries, over big industries. (re "Salvodhya Model")

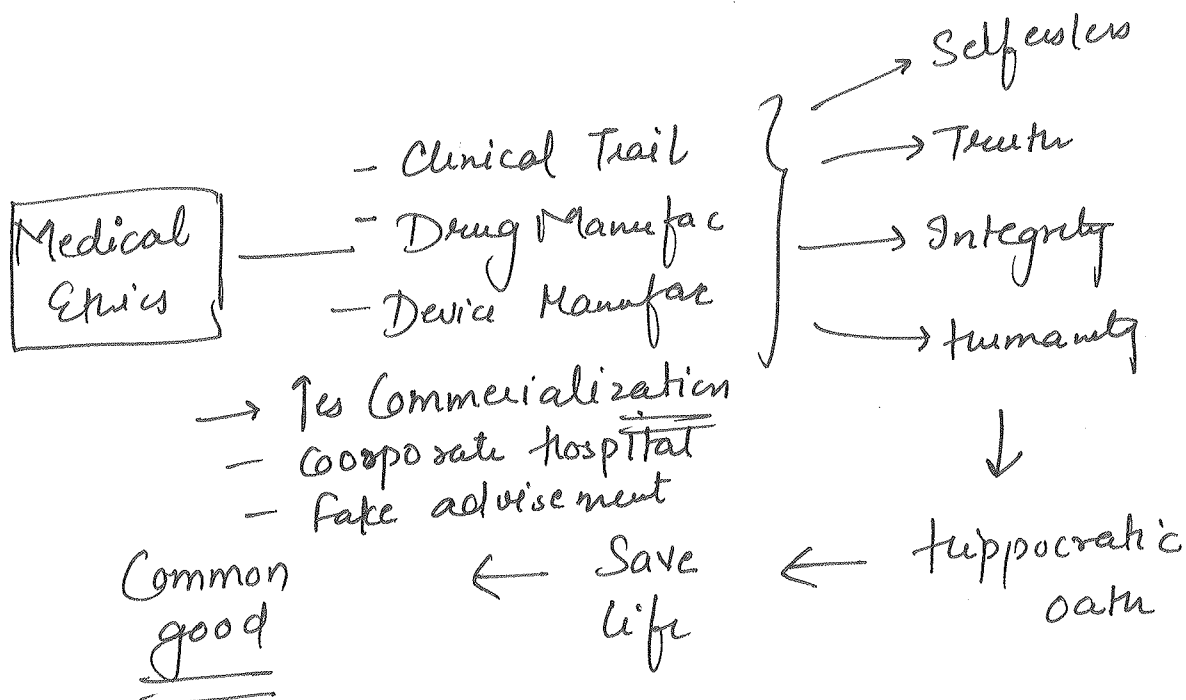
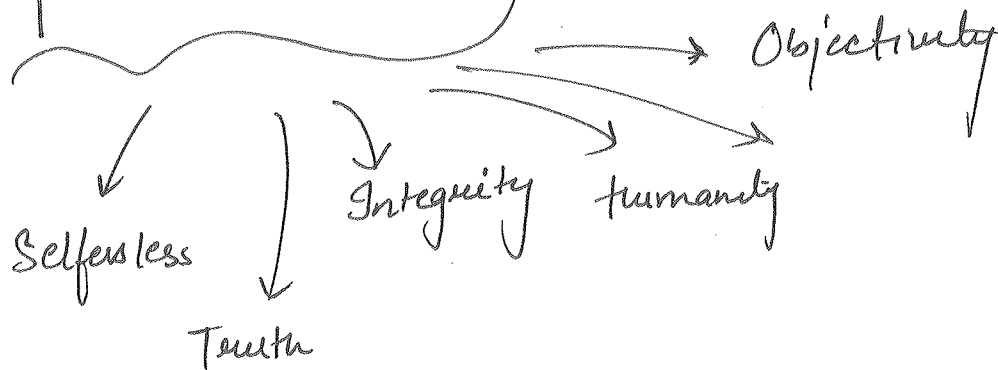
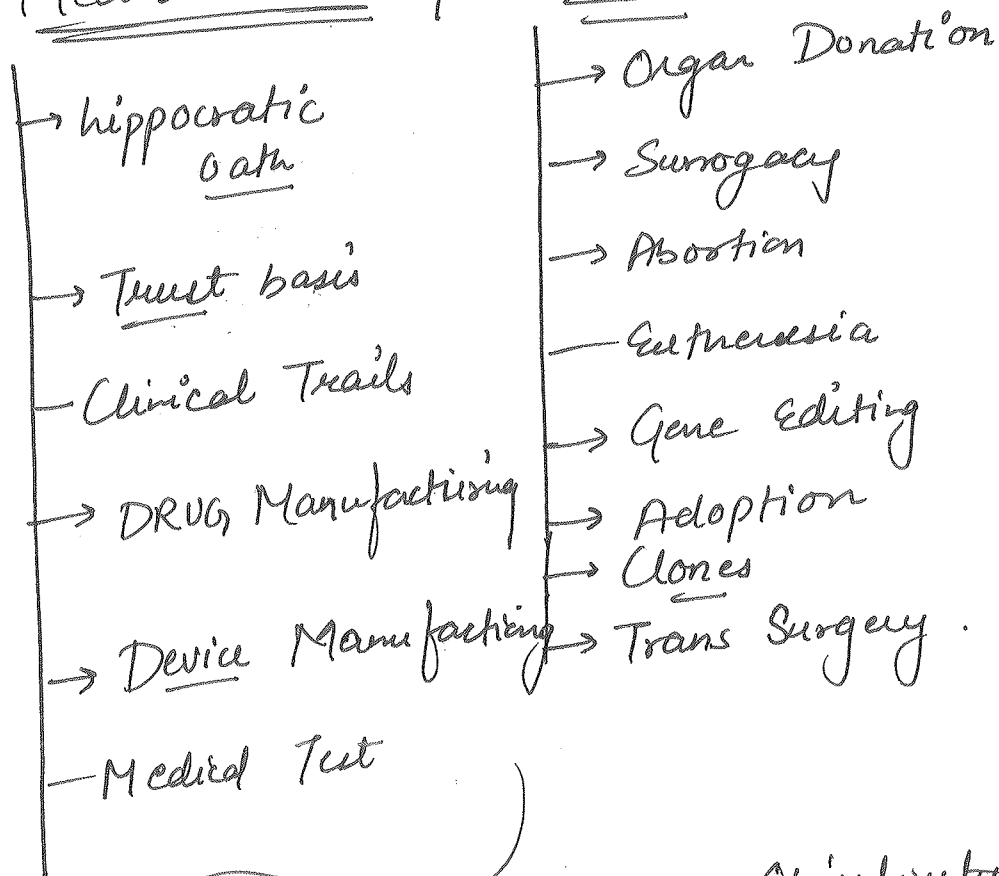
Generally people change Behaviour towards Environment after consequences. But this is Not adequate as we have case of Delhi air pollution where despite so many regulation, the Capital Became the "Gas Chamber" every winter.

## # NGOs of Environment

- [IUCN | Green people]
- Indian Environment Society
- Centre for Science & Env - Sunita
- ATREE (Ashok Trust for Research of Environment) & Ecology

# # Medical Ethics / Bio Ethics

(4)



## Medical Ethics

it is Based on practising of saving  
life of people based on Hippocratic  
oath i.e. doctor take oath to  
save life. Health is considered  
as Public common Good therefore  
all processes of saving life  
should Be Influenced By this  
Global Values ~~therefore~~ be it  
in areas like Critical Trials,  
Clinical

Drug Manufacturing, Doctor-Patient  
relationship, Medical services,  
Medical Test all should Be  
Guided By values such as  
Selflessness, Compassion, Truth  
Trust, integrity & efficiency.

Since Health is efficient component of Human  
survival. it determines a health of the  
Society therefore it can't Be guided By  
commercial interest But in many instances  
Health is Now guided By commercial  
Interest due to increase in No. of diseases,  
health problem, ineffective regulation,  
↓ing moral stds, Fake adv → Today  
Coronil (Paranjali)

UK model  
of health

→ Johnson &  
Johnson Case  
→ P20051

doctor-patient relationship is not Based on the Noble Value of act of saving life. rather it is Timeously driven By Commercial Interest. which has created the Trust deficit

(eg.) - Clinical Trials on human and death of people in Andhra Pradesh

→ HPV vaccine

- Fake Manufacturing of drug & faulty device

- Johnson & Johnson hip replacement implant were declared defective in 2011.

which was launched in 2005 b/w. 2006 & 2014 in India underwent.

hip replacement with Johnson & Johnson Company's hip appliance

- In USA company pay 2005 2.5 Million dollar as compensation. but in India there is No law for regulating device failures

- Dengue in Fortis Hospital bill at 40 lakhs

→ In Max — organ Trade



COVID → BM 02

→ BM of Medicine

→ Crumbling of Health Infra

→ inflated Bills

→ No dignity of dead bodies

→ No availability of Beds

→ Fake reports

Health should Be taken as Public good,  
Social good rather than a Private good  
Non-profit motive should Be promoted  
which is largely practice in western  
Countries

(eg)

→ National Health Service in UK

→ Scandinavian Countries health  
Model

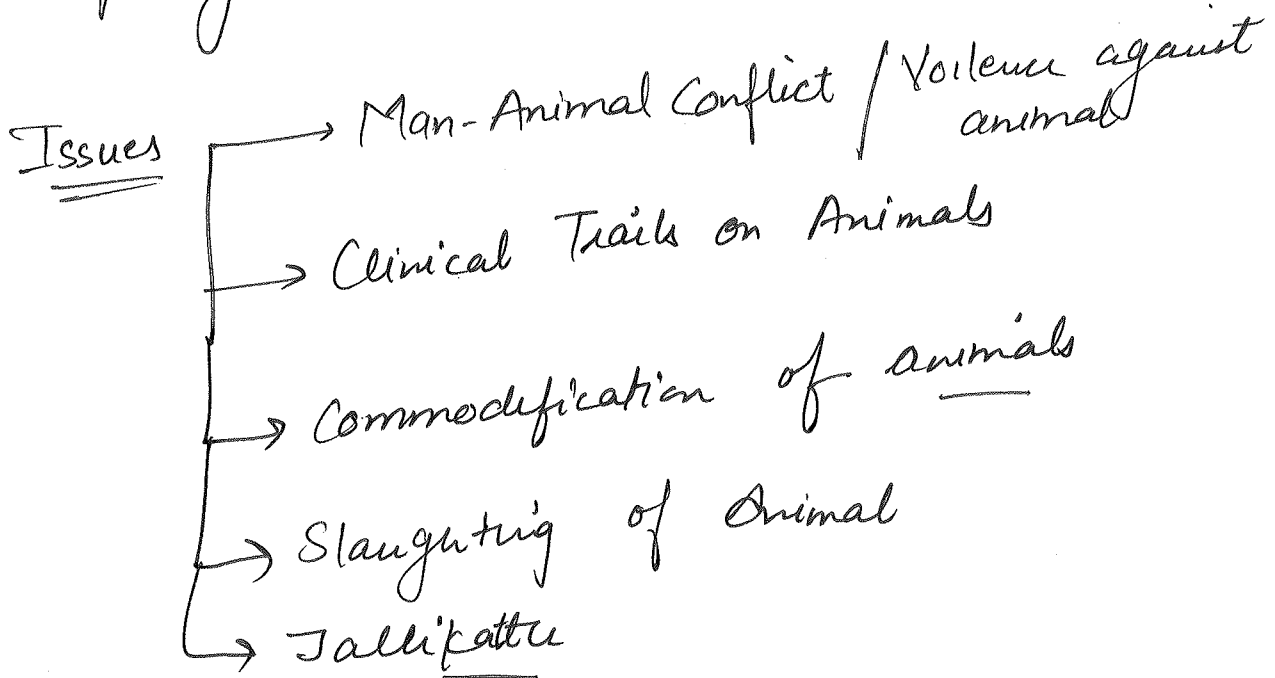
There should Be some Ethical principles  
for the Medical profession as there  
are Civil Service values. There should  
Be uniform regulatory stds., regulatory  
institution should have integrity & autonomy

# # Wildlife Ethics / Animal Ethics.

→ Human Interface with Animals

- In Conflict human life > Animal life

But human have moral obligation towards the Animals or all living being coz we have Emotion, we can show Compassion, Empathy.



→ Wildlife Ethics related to human & animal interface, How human should conduct and when human are in confrontation with Animals, Generally, human life has been given preference over Wildlife. But Existence of Wildlife is also essential for

ecosystem i.e. human should follow some ethical  
standards such as Humane treatment of animals,  
compassion & empathy, protection of  
Wildlife because human Beings are the only  
Beings which have emotion and an  
ability to show Compassion.

### Issues in Wildlife Ethics :-

•) degradation of forest has resulted in  
Human-Animal conflict increasing pressure  
on Wildlife due to changes in  
human Behaviour

(Eg) → Anti-Slaughter law.

→ culling of Animal

→ Jallikattu

→ Pet grooming centre abusing dogs.

Due to rising Threat of Wildlife & human  
conflict, Animal ethics field is emerging

Although it is still an emerging state  
its influence can be found when

there is rise in awareness about rights  
of animals even S.C guidelines it is  
said ultimate responsibility is on

humans to protect wildlife & human Animals.  
even our Fundamental Duty outlines

developing compassion towards all living  
creatures.



# # Ethics & Public & Private Relation

## - Ethics in Private Relation

↓  
relation with family, society, Friends etc

↓  
Values in Private Relation (largely  
unwritten, vary person to person,  
Informal)

↓  
acquired By Socialisation

## → Ethics in Public relation

→ formal organization - when two or more  
person in formal relation (setup)

↓  
have some Values → Professional Ethics

→ In Civil Service → Civil service conduct  
code

→ In Medical → Medical code

# Civil Service Anonymity (ie civil service should  
remain Anonymous (credit will go on Govt)  
[ Politician will be answerable ]

GMCrops  
↓  
[DMH=11]  
By Delhi University

Boring Case  
Amane Khelif

# For an organisation

↓  
[Guiding Principle]

↓  
[Successful] <sup>to be</sup>

Max Weber  
↓  
Mode

[Bureaucracy]

(Impersonal relation)

- ① Organisation Interest = Individual Interest
- ② Organizational Values > Individual Values
- ③ For Govt org. 

|                                    |
|------------------------------------|
| Public Interest > Private Interest |
|------------------------------------|

Values in Public relation & Private relation

| Public Relation           | Private                             |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ① Organisational relation | ① personal Relation (F/family/Comm) |
| ② Impersonal Values       | ② Personal Values                   |
| ③ professional Relation   | ③ Emotional Relation                |

(2)

# Ethics in Private relation — means  
Ethical standard followed By people in  
private relation such as family, friends.  
community which are private in nature and  
people may have their own Moral standards  
like family values, personal values, values in  
their social relation. Example - A person may  
have Moral std being Vegetarian, respecting  
elder, sacrifice life for family member.  
Being ethical std are guided By the  
Institution of socialisation such as family  
society, school. Such ethical standards are  
Based on personal preferences and they  
are Informal & unwritten

(eg) → asking a caste of MP by opposition  
caste is very private, → Ethics in private relation

Ethics in public relation — that is impersonal  
Relation when 2 or more people Behave in  
organizational civil setting at public space  
they Become public relation. There are  
Ethical std in public relation which can  
Be Both Written & unwritten (eg) →  
Civil Service Code of Ethics, Medical Ethics  
Code of



This can be considered ethical stds for Public relation. There are some Guiding principle for ethic in Public relation

① Org Interest should Be prefer over Individual Interest

② Public Interest over Private Interest

③ Private Value should Be subordinate to Organisational Values that is When a person

is working in an Organisation is Morally ~~also~~ obliged to follow Ethical stds of the organisation and keep his/her Moral std subordinate to Org<sup>n</sup> std.

Q) Should a person be Judged only according to his organisational Behaviour & Private life should Be Not taken into account?

Integrity is there nothing else will matter.

also if integrity is Not there still

nothing else will Matter. (Vinod Rai)

(former CAG)

(Eg) - Shri Shri Asaram

→ Ram Rahim

- IAS MH

Character

[Set of Value in application]

Character should Be Good with Good Values

a person is very dangerous. having Good Values But Character will Not

(Eg) - Anna Hazare

# Character Certificates

[In Civil Service - Integrity Test]  
(Eg) - (ECI) → (?) on Integrity)

State Orgn also Belong to the Society & there is a close relation b/w Ethics in Public & Private life Both can't Be Completely Separated coz of following fact -

(1) Acc to "Integrity Value System" there should

Be consistency in Behaviour of the people  
People should not have dual std. advice  
it will Be considered as hypocrisy

eg → Ram Rahim, Asaram. They preach good values in public life But in private life there are allegation of misbehaviour & misconduct. (conduct in private life is unappopriate)

② Character → Quality of agent <sup>as per</sup> Aristotle  
the essential quality of conduct. character  
also take into consideration the  
Background of the person. character can  
also be the indicative of the past  
Behaviour and also helpful in prediction  
the future Behaviour. It is also an  
essential condition for getting entry in  
Public relation (eg) - Character Certification  
by MNC  
→ Interview help held before.

③ There is also concept of conflict of interest  
to avoid this consistency in Behaviour  
is required for that private relation  
and public relation taken into  
consideration.

(Eg) While giving contract. if a relative is  
also applying for contract the person would  
rescue himself or herself to maintain the integrity of himself  
& Organization.

④ Person is common to both ethics in public &  
person private life, person Self image  
don't change, self remain common &  
can't be changed. if a person is Not

Trustworthy in private life it will not  
Trustworthy in public life also same  
with Hardworking

acc to Swami Vivekananda. emphasis on  
"cultivation of self" - determine the  
character of human which in turn  
determine the character of the Nation. even

If they are not separable but still  
in many cases there will be line  
of demarcation i.e. private riots of the  
people should not be infringed in public  
life (eg) - food preference, marriage etc

personal affairs in some affairs should be  
kept separate from public affair in fact  
separation is imp for discipline Behaviour  
such as. "Neutrality in Civil Services" i.e.  
Your Political preference kept private Not public.

# # Ethics in Public & Private life for Civil Servant

- No fixed working hours
- They have to ~~work~~ work in courteous Manner
- Non partisan / Neutral
- They should not take Gifts or Bribe
- Polygamy is strictly prohibited.
- they can't express Political Views

→ Civil Servant subject to diff stds of Behaviour. they are subject to Conduct code which even guide their private life

Civil Servant day  
24<sup>th</sup> April  
↓  
Sardar Patel → Inaugurate the 1<sup>st</sup> Batch of IAS officers)

- ① Civil Servant don't have any fixed working hours
- ② they have to Behave in a courteous manner
- ③ they should remain, Nonpartisan, Neutral
- ④ Act in a Selfless manner
- ⑤ they should Not Take, Gift, Bribe, Tangible & Non-Tangible Benefit

(8)

- The act of marriage also regulated
  - Polygamy strictly prohibited
- disclose their income both from personal & professional means.
- The most imp aspect of their conduct is they must show some stds of conduct
- they can't express their political views on matter & issues.
- They can't take private assignment which can have conflict of interest even on social media they can't like post.

(eg) - for United Kingdom Civil Service rule, which regulate Behaviour on Social media, it happen simply due to the vital fun perform By civil servant that why their conduct rules are very Explicit

## # Principles in Public Relations

- Truth
- Trust
- Integrity in Public relation

- b/w Govt & Govt
- b/w Govt & people
- b/w org<sup>n</sup> & employ

eg - Covid  
|  
No correct figure

(eg) - Demonstration  
|  
many people suffer

- ④ Org & its people
- ⑤ Media & people

How people should behave in Public Manner  
(part of Fiduciary Relationship)

# Trust here means ethical competency of people so the information is shared on the Basis of Trust. Trust is contingent factor of Truth & Integrity. i.e. Trust is the main Basis of relationship b/w two or more individual, Govt & Citizen, leader & follower i.e. How Govt is Trustful depends on the Integrity system. That Govt publishes data on Employment & GDP whether it is Based on Truth. Similarly any adm<sup>n</sup> regarding any ~~ad~~ issues speaking Truth or Not. (eg) Wayanad Flood → Truth or Not.

- Ethics in Public relation is also about relations B/w Govt & Govt, org & client Media & people, org & employees. Ethics in Public relation is linked with all people holding responsible position should responsibility, that's holding imp. position & behavior gives a Moral obligation which is also known Fiduciary responsibility. There are

not free to behave that other people are. (6)

A minister can't express its views publicly and to say his personal way. A leader can't say that his private life should be brought into Question and he should to given some privacy. ~~that~~

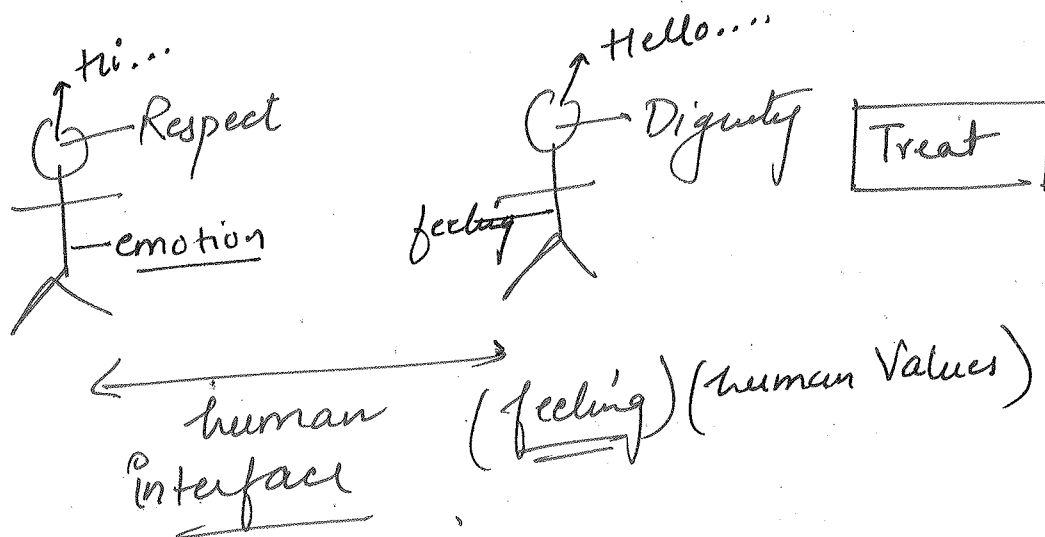
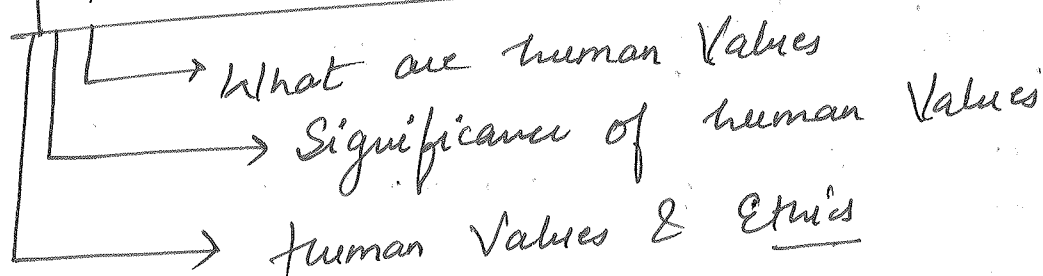
- Such individual should behave responsibly as their Behaviour influences large No of people they should set some high standard so Exemplary Behaviour rather than demining the position





#

# Human Values



Human Values are inherently true in Nature

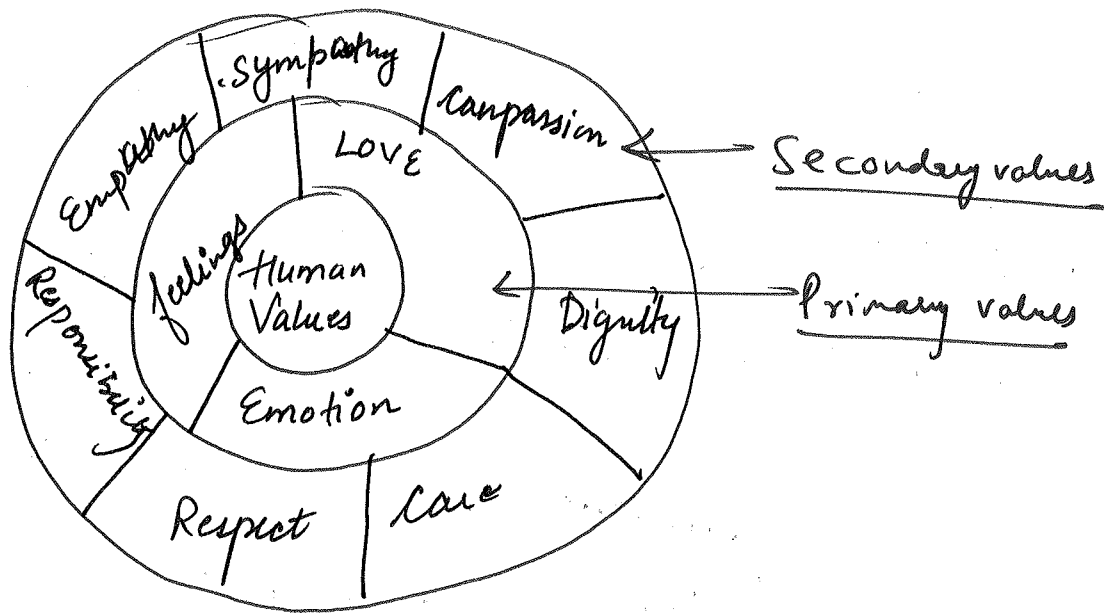
→ human Value came when ?

- ① Integrity of Self
  - ② Compassion
- exhibit inner human Values (continuity of self)

emotion  
Being

that's why  
I have human  
Values

[Jobs]  
↓  
-ve human  
↓  
state to  
control +ve  
human Values



→ Human Values are defined as values which are related with the essence of human element as human Being is the only Being blessed with depth of emotions Unlike other living Beings that

→ Whenever a human has a interface with other human there ought to be an reflection of human element such as feelings, Emotions, dignity, respect etc

→ human values are stds of conduct Based on the essence of human which guide the human interface.

→ As a human people have feelings, emotions there should Be Mutual respect i.e

one human should respect other human. (2)  
 human emotions and feelings requires  
 Integrity of self, Empathy, ~~but~~ Respect,  
 Responsibility etc

conflicts due to lack of human Values

eg ① Caste Conflict → upper Caste dominant  
 lower Caste  
 (authoritative)

absence of  
human Values

← 

|            |         |
|------------|---------|
| No respect | dignity |
|------------|---------|

eg ② mob lynching, religious Conflict

1. Lack of <sup>Tolerance & sensitivity</sup> human values

2. Irrational interpretation of texts

3. Authoritativeness

4. Polarisation

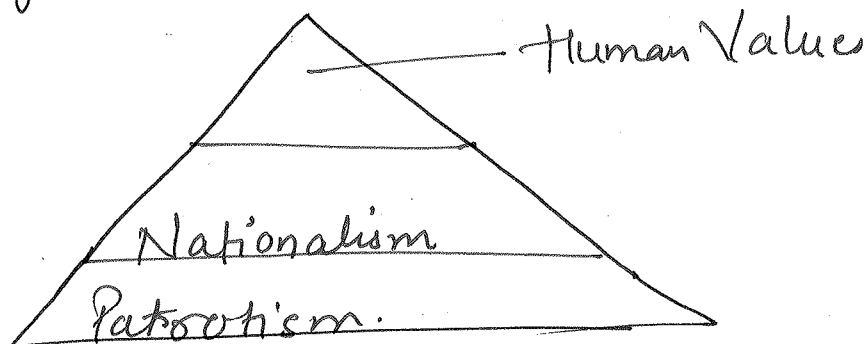
5. Misunderstood the Context of

6. Social media <sup>or event-</sup> ~~are~~

## # Significance of Human Values

— universal

— Gandhiji, Ambedkar, Vivekananda, human Values  
 at top of the pyramid



- Among all Values Human Values are considered ultimate & superior as they are related to the essence of Being a human such values are considered Universal in Nature

- Mahatma Gandhi, Rabindranath Tagore, B.R. Ambedkar, Swami Vivekananda considered human Values as most important Values and kept them above all the Values. even above patriotism & Nationalism simply Because Human Values are for the entire human kind

→ even Einstein while explaining the Theory of relativity gives the Metaphor of Human feelings i.e. when he talk about when you sit with Your loved one it will feel like few minutes, and when you are doing Rational Things for an hour, an

(eg) - OBL →  
Wrong  
Interpretation  
of Religious Texts

North Korea

↓  
Hero worship

↓  
against  
human dignity  
& respect

- War & R-U

→ Israel - Palestine

→ Manipur Violence

↓  
Absence of  
Human Values

→ Bangladesh  
riot

hour if not more than a hour. (5)

-The Basic essence of human existence is dignity and respect it is due to the absence of dignity & respect society has many issues such as conflict, Tensions, riots, Murders, mob lynching, Caste Conflict, Religious Conflict.

## # Human Values & Ethics

Nature → Both Universal

Aim → Common Good

— Peace & Harmony.

— Dignity & Respect.

— Happiness

→ Wisdom

→ Somum Bonum

→ Nirvana

} Highest form of human Values

also known as Global Ethics

Many International Organisation (UN, UNICEF, FAO)

→ also promote → human Values

# (eg) Ramayana → Ravana - less human Values.  
↓  
end → self destroy  
↓  
estab Ram Rajya (Rajya of HV).

→ Human Values are one of important std of Ethics as they are universal in Nature.  
In fact Ethics is for the propagation of human Values. Because the aim of Ethics is peace, Harmony, prosperity, Wisdom, Happiness, enlightenment, Nirvana, Somnum Bonum, and this aim can't be achieved unless human values are promoted by the people.

→ Ethics encourages human values

# Whether human values are inborn?

# Whether H.V can be acquired

Buddha →  
assesses  
as a  
Gift.

Human are Born with emotions and feelings  
But Non human values. But human  
has a capability to learn human values

which is the difference b/w Human & Animals (4)

→ Animals don't have an ability to learn human values therefore human is Born with feeling, emotion and ability to learn & acquired human values. such values are acquired through the process of socialisation i.e Behaviour life showing compassion, Empathy, Respect are learned By human through the process of socialisation.

# Process of Socialisation → process of learning

↳ Family  
↳ Schooling  
↳ Society

APJ Kalam — Parents, teachers & leader play an important role in the shaping the Society

process of learning — through Social Institution

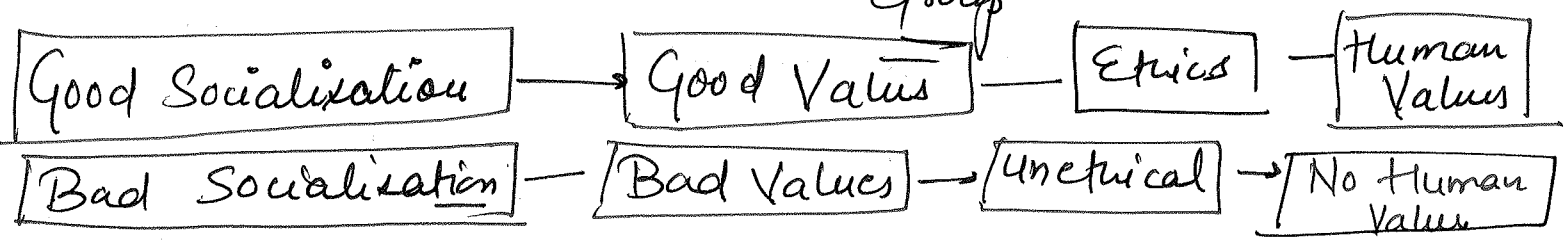
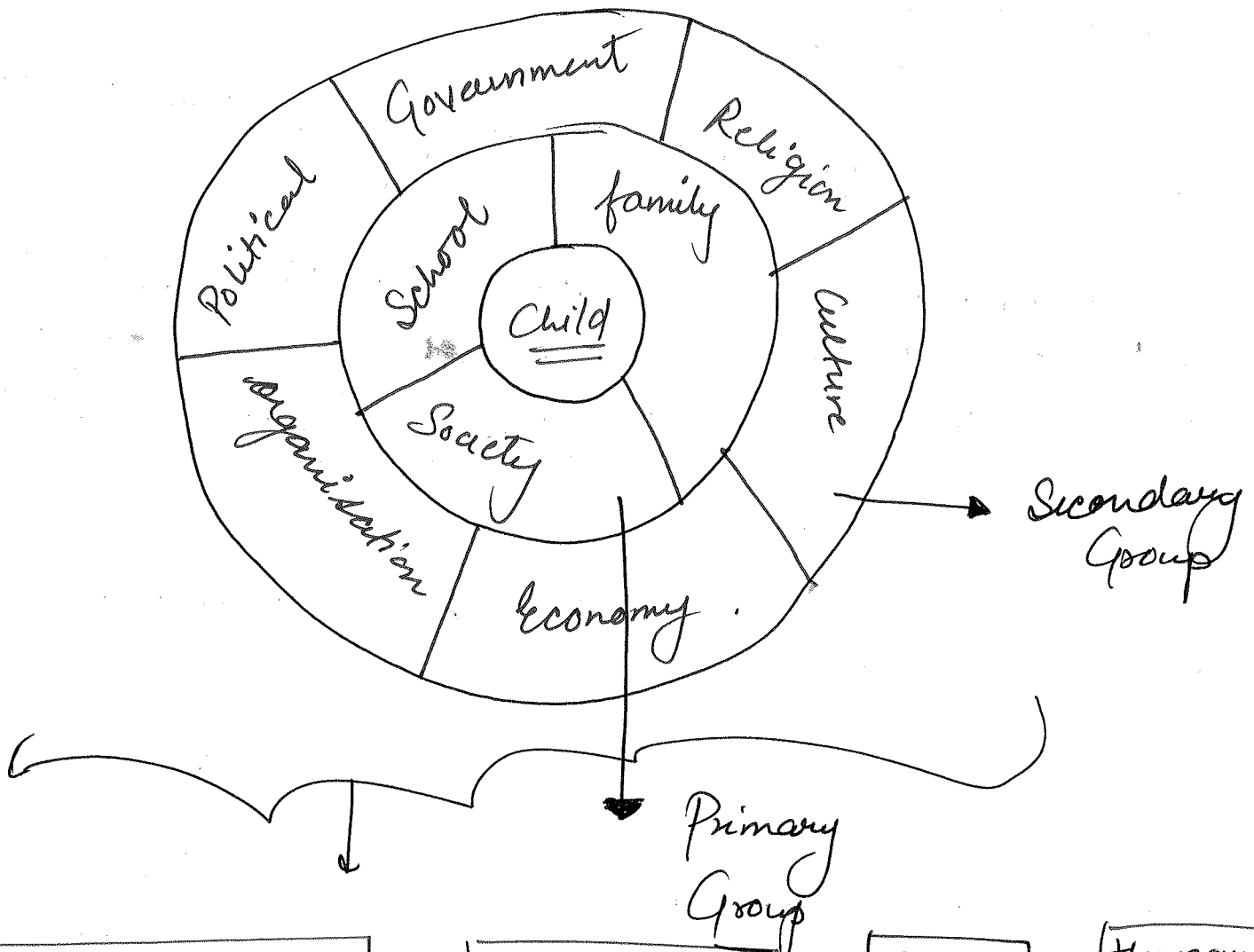
- formal
  - School
  - Edu. Institution
  - offices
- Informal
  - family
  - friends.
  - Group.



Good interaction → Good Character / Conduct → Good H.V

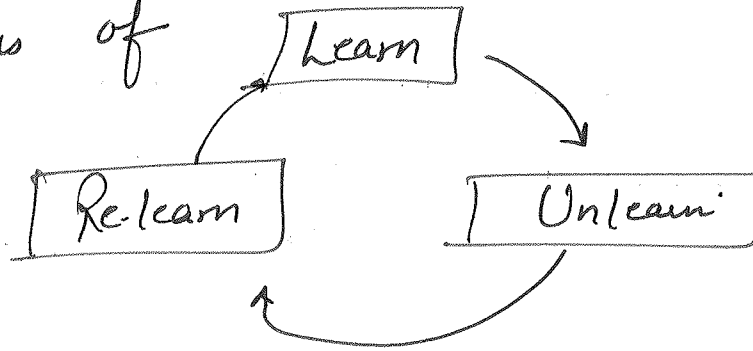
Bad " → Bad " / " → Bad H.V

for adult ) ← [ Intervention can be done at childhood level ]  
(people are more rigid)  
Unable → to learn - relearn - unlearn



More Intervention Required.

By the Process of



Socialisation

→ 3 important elements

- Family
- Schooling
- Society

Acco. to APJ Abdul Kalam, There are 3 important person which influences socialisation  
Parents, Teachers & leaders

→ Socialisation the process of learning of human Behaviour from social institution Both formally & informally

Formal institutions are school, colleges, Orgn, Training institutes.

Informal institutions are family, Society, Caste Group, religious Group.

- PINK TAX

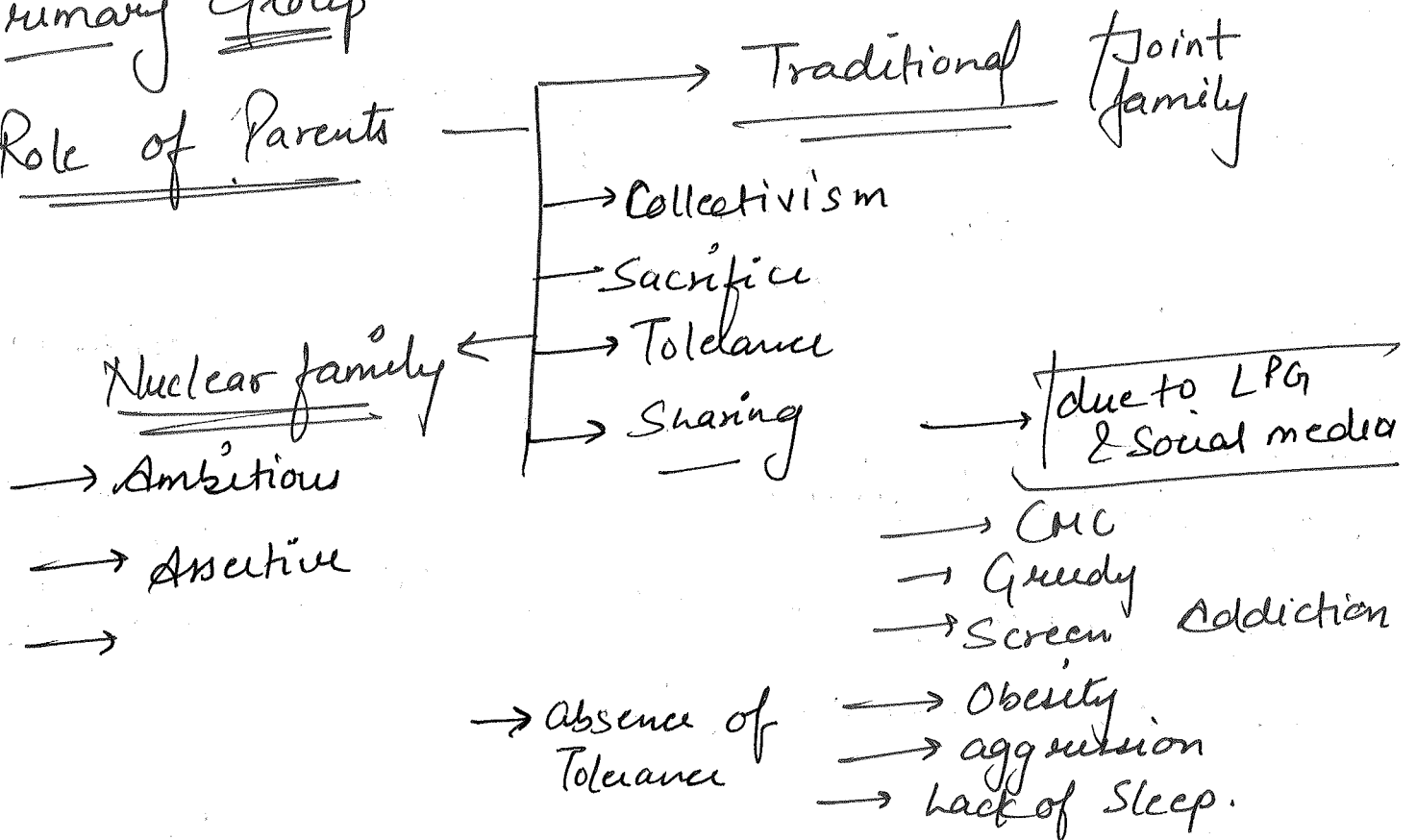
↓  
female product more expensive than Male one

Socialisation ~~is~~ is considered very essential process for Quality of Character and the Conduct By the people. it involves both formal & informal institution and there is a interplay of many factors. which influence socialisation

The process of learning, child grows to learn Good Behaviour. means Good Socialization less intervention is Needed on the other hand it child grows to learn wrong Behaviour means Bad Socialisation, More intervention is Needed.

## Primary Group

### Role of Parents



# Primary of Group - most important Group. (6)  
Which has influence simply Because child  
is first introduce with this Group.  
Child is like a clay and Socialisation  
gives Imprints on the Child's Quality of  
Behaviour since in initial stages child  
is considered as Tender in terms of  
Senses therefore it is considered  
suitable stage for inculcation of Good  
Behaviour which unfolds in the future.

(Eg.) - If a child sees the housework is  
done By his Mother. and it will  
Consider female are responsible for.  
Housework and if sister may treated  
differently and he will acquire Gender  
discriminatory attitude. If a child sees  
the housework shares by Both Mother  
& father then he develop an more  
egalitarian attitude

Role of Parents - Parents are most  
influential in the process of Socialisation. The  
Quality of Parenting largely determine

the quality of Behaviour that's why parents  
take lots of care during childhood,  
and are very sensitive about a child's  
Behaviour

[Aspect of Parenting] → Parenting in

Traditional ea — values are sacrificial,  
Collective Behaviour, Interdependence, Tolerance.

On the other hand Parenting in Nuclear  
family → Ambitious, Absentee, Independent.  
more confident (as Both parents are working)

• Parenting in Social Media ea → CMC,  
Grooming, reel culture, Shorts addiction,  
lack of physical activities, Childhood  
obesity

#

Joint family

(7)

Advantage

- togetherness, collectivism, community values.

Disadvantage

- Defensive Behaviour, Submissive Behaviour.

- Interdependent, Ability to sacrifice, Ability to deal with different people & views

- lack of Self-development
- Delayed Independence.

- Plenty of opportunity to socialisation

- Lots of Sanction.

#

Nuclear familyAdv.Disadvantage.

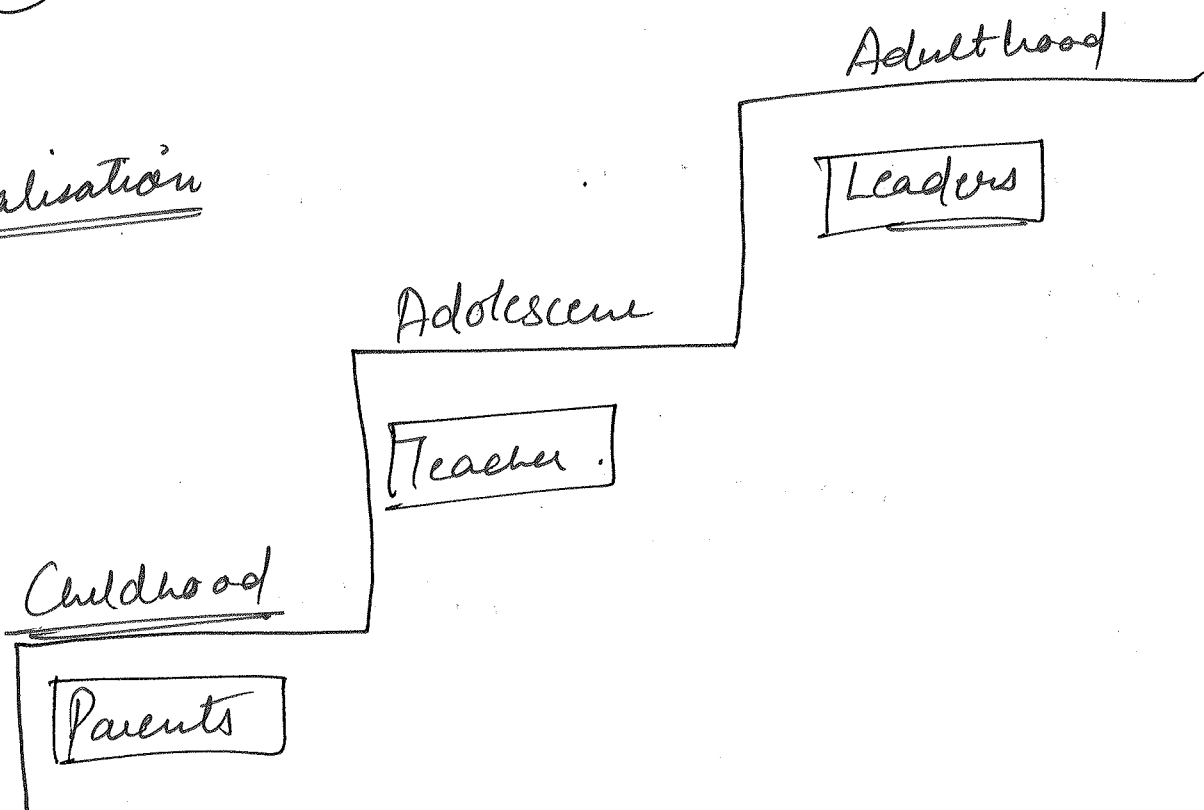
•

# # Stages of Development

Lawrence Kohlberg — gave 4 stages.

- (1) Early childhood
- (2) Adolescent stage / Bhagat Singh stage / Revol<sup>n</sup> stage
- (3) Adulthood stage
- (4) Moral Development (Kantian)

## Socialisation



## # Early childhood

→ According to APJ Abdul Kalam  
 3 person play important role in  
 Socialisation Parents, Teacher &  
 leader although ~~most~~ in General  
 They (3) can influence simultaneously  
 in any point of life in But  
 in General, Parents have more  
 profound influence in Early  
 childhood. Teachers during adolescent  
 and leader during adulthood.  
 As people grow up they idolize  
 the leader of their choice.

4 Stages of Induction of Values  
 acc to Lawrence Kohlberg

(1) Early childhood → At Early Childhood  
 child lacks moral understanding,  
 a senses are still growing. Therefore  
 child Behaves By seeing others how  
 other Behave and the child  
 Becomes obedient & Dutiful. Also for  
 social acceptance child Behaves as per  
 social Norms

Human Values (8)  
 in (I.R) Ethics  
 = in I.R

[Panchsheel]

→ Coexistence  
 → Mutual Respect  
 → Non-aggression  
 → Non-interference  
 → Equal Treatment

[Gujarat Doctrine]

↓  
 Differential  
 policy

N-Modi - "Neighbour  
hood first"



## • Adolescence stages / Rev<sup>n</sup> stage / Bhagat Singh Stage

As a child has partial moral development, child is more aggressive, ambitious and at times intolerant. This is the most promising stage of the person. Because development of intelligence happens to the atmost level. As during this stage students have been responsible for many protests for upholding freedom of speech, speaking against injustice

(Eg) - Bangladesh protest

→ JNU protest

→ Arab spring (2010)

→ Tp protest

→ Jasmine Revolution

That's why University & College should ensure relative freedom to students. University has strong contribution to the future leaders

# Adulthood → Utilitarian stage / Pleasure seeking stage / Enjoying stage -  
at this stage, they enter in family life

professional life, moral understanding further grow, level of aggression comes down. they maintain work & life Balance. (9)

# (Kantian stage / Moral autonomy / Moral Development)

At this stage the individual has its own understanding, own views, values & wisdom. at this stage, the person views right & wrong on the Basis of his wisdom. Now he has the ability of reason things and have achieve Moral autonomy.

last sati  
con →

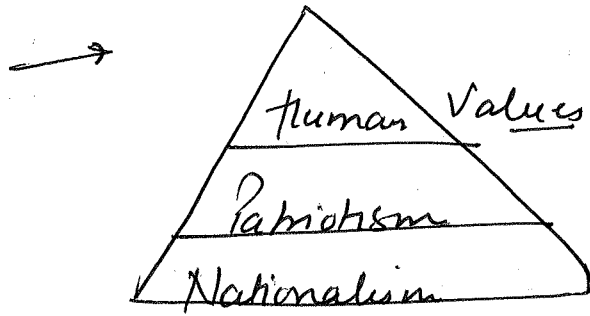
28 year

20, 2023

Sangita  
Lafra

→ Human Values | — essence of human Element

→ Human Interface



→ [Global Ethics]

→ Theory of relativity (Einstein)

→ Socialisation — family / Schooling / Society

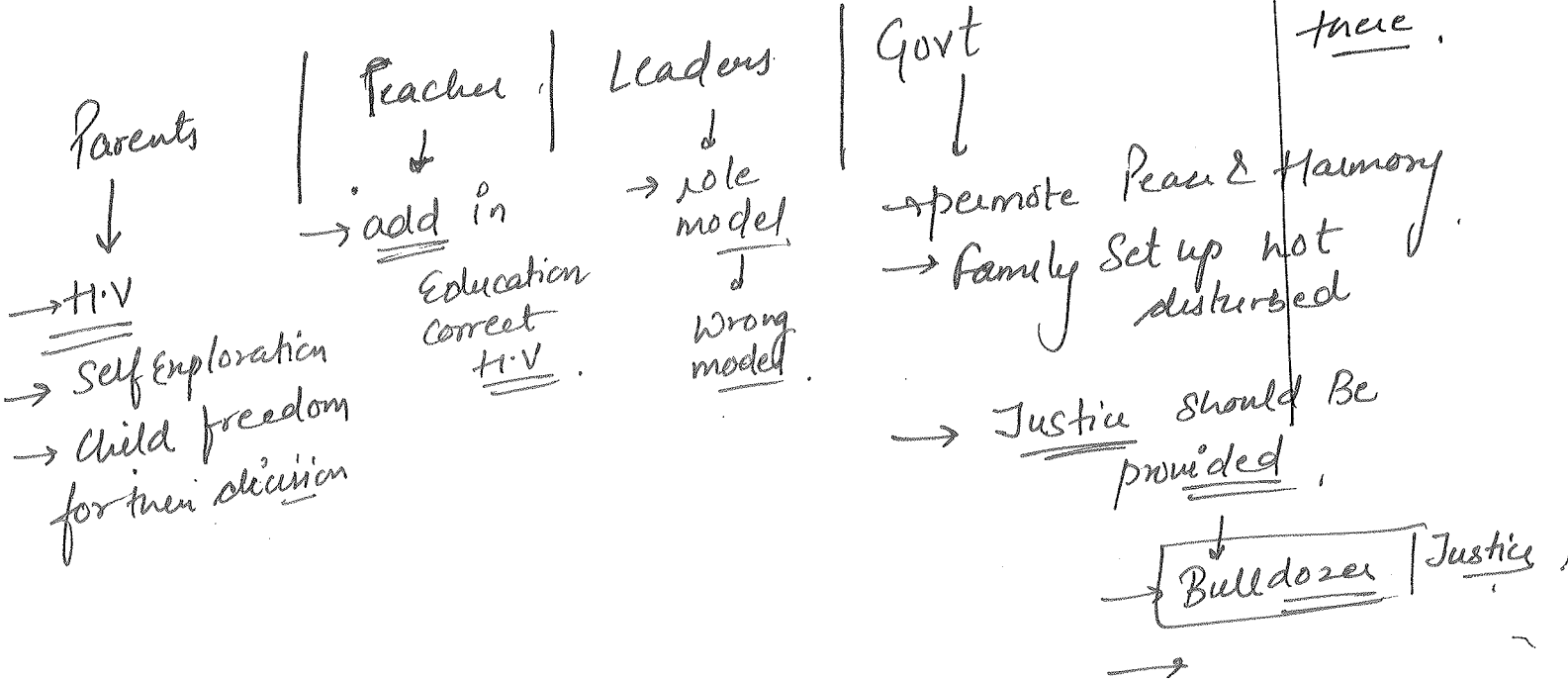
→ Social institution — formal / Informal

— PINK Tax

— Parenting Values

→ stage of Development — (4) stages

# What steps should Be Taken to inculcate right Social Values.





# # Steps to Be Inculcate right social Values through socialisation ①

→ Society as a whole including Govt should ensure that there is peace & Harmony and less disruption in family life (eg) demonetisation, covid, Bulldozer Justice impact family life

→ Parents should allow a child the freedom of self Exploration, Parents should not impose their decision on their child.

→ School should impart Education Based on the potential of the children, promote practical way of learning, promote creativity inclusiveness.

→ There should Be role model in the Society which should have clear view on human Values

[Gandhiji  
Naitalim]

## # Role of Schools

Dalai Lama says — need for Secular Ethics

Rationally + human Values + Peace & Harmony

- peaceful Co-existence
- Social - Bond
- cohesive

Steps - Activity Base learning

- Ethics project work
- case study

## Role of School in Socialisation

Schools are Second most important institutions which inculcate values in fact there

is very popular concept of "Value Based Education", children learn moral

Behaviour through Schools therefore Quality of teaching and teachers, overall Environment in School, Quality of School, Social Background play an important role. at present school are getting increasingly commercialised. Education is more planned, systematic Matching Global standards. leading to much expectations from children. Exploration in very control Environment. i.e Artificial

International School  
↓  
CMC

Delhi school  
↓  
Transform <sup>35% of budget on Edn.</sup>  
↓  
• happiness - subject  
• H.V are inculcate (in Syllabus)

learning than Natural learning.  
Social Env: is more homogeneous than Heterogeneous.  
This is also resulted in loss of Tradition/Sacred  
relation b/w teachers & students

— Dalai lama introduce a New Methodology  
Secular Ethics in Education

↓  
Imparting Values which will Build a Society

- Peace & Harmony
- Social Bond
- Friendly relation
- Cohesiveness
- Peaceful co-existence
- Human Values

Ethics should Be taught by project work,  
case study, diagnosis of problem  
from Ethical perspective. largely in India  
Ethics is taught in Academic way rather  
than applied way

(Eg) → Delhi Govt → Happiness curriculum  
in School



## • Role of Leaders

HP

Happiness  
Index

↳ Act of Influence

- Personal Value & views

Values → • Visionary • Team orientation

• Courage

• Communication.

• Exemplary Behaviour (Swachh Bharat)

• Confidential

• Transformative

(eg) - PM Modi, Manmohan Singh, Gandhi ji

(In India → very diverse country → we need Team (Navratna)]

→ Swami Vivekananda, Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

→ In Adm → T.N Seshan

→ T.S.R Subramaniam

→ Kiran Bedi

→ operation (Suleman) →

(eg) - (Shriek Hasina) → good leader → (power)  
corrupts absolutely → power get into his head.

→ Leadership is an act of influence when a person influences the Behaviour of other persons through his personal views & values. it is act of leadership. Leader have the following characteristics :-

- ① Visionary
- ② Energetic
- ③ Good Communication
- ④ Courageous
- ⑤ Confident
- ⑥ Responsibility
- ⑦ Decisive

Due to this above factors, leaders Became popular

• MK Gandhi - he is considered the most spiritual leader of Modern India.

• Swami Vivekananda, Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

→ leaders can Be categories as Political leaders → MK Gandhi. • philosophical leader → Swami Vivekananda

• Corporate → JRD Tata (father of Indian Corporate).

• Adm leader → Kiran Bedi, T.N Seshan, TSR Subramaniam.

Science → Vikram Sarabhai, Abdul Kalam, Homi Baba.

→ Leader influence socialisation and values of people in a following way:-

→ leader have immense impact on the values & the views of the people

→ It is an human psychology to get influence by the people who are

Exemplary

→ Society also idealises these leader. family members imitate the quality of leaders

→ Parents appreciate such leaders and expect their children to become these leaders

→ Schools also have syllabus on these leaders

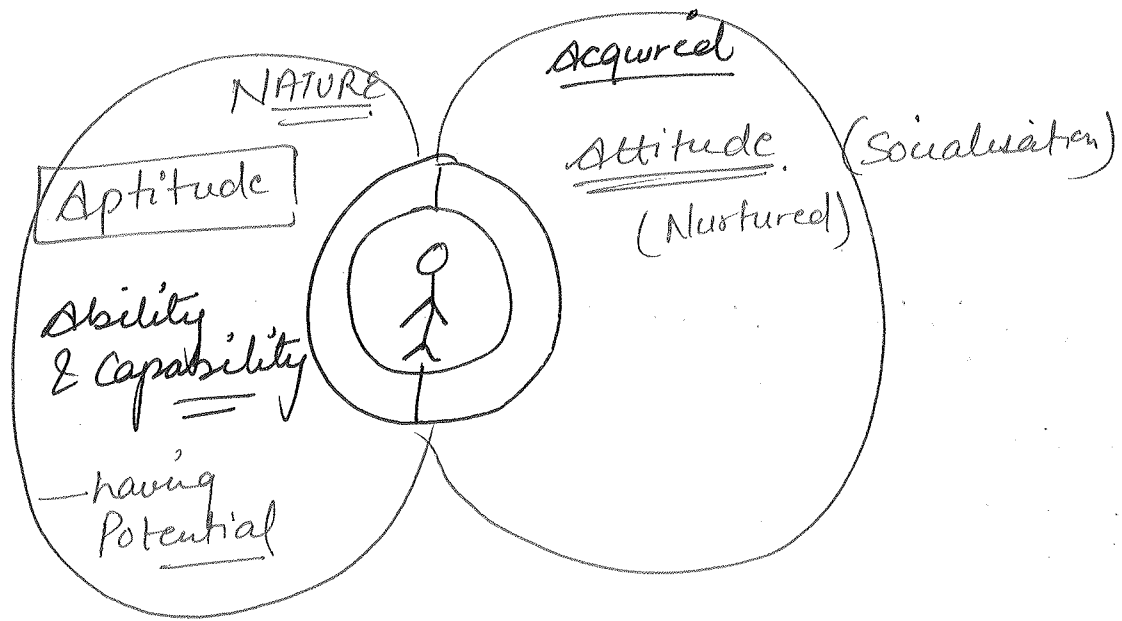
→ When children grows up they aspire to become leader of their choice

→ Since No leader can become Good without Good Character. that's how children learn from these leader a Good value and follow in their own life

# # Foundation of Civil Services

# Aptitude → Ability & Capability  
 ↓  
 about the future potential.

— Inborn in Nature



# Aptitude — is related to the future potential of the person it deals with the ability and capability of the person. it is InBorn part of Nature Not Nurture. Human personality is a product of Nature & Nurture.

— Human Behaviour is combination of aptitude & attitude. Aptitude deals with whether the person has a potential for the desired object, ability to work hard

have potential it will be released at appropriate time through the process of socialisation that is having potential is the pre-condition to achieve anything choosing a career

(eg) — some aspirant giving preference ~~to~~ to IPS → due to aptitude

## # Aptitude of Civil Servant

- Hardworking / Work through deadline
- Perseverance
- Discipline
- Leadership
- Ability to deal with variety of person
- Decisive
- Good health
- Ability to risk / innovation
- Service Motive
- Ability to deal with difficult situation

(eg) Dharavi Model  
of Covid Control  
(Iqbal Ushaal)

## ⇒ Aptitude for Civil Servants

→ Civil Servant has different variety of aptitude

- Hardworking
- Working through deadlines
- ~~Persistence~~ Perseverance
- Ability to deal with variety of people
- Decisiveness

Although values are acquired through society which represent the attitude side. But there are some pre-conditions in terms of potential to want to become a Civil Servant. ▶ one should have service motive

- ▶ have ability to control desires.
- ▶ Hardworking and disciplined life
- ▶ Ability to take risk
- ▶ Innovation
- ▶ Ability to get through difficult situations

▶ Potential for civil Servant are Not only related with knowledge & skills But also values in ethics. They should also be able

The civil servant  
Need Power also  
to perform  
• Sovereign function  
• Unity & Integrity  
of Nation

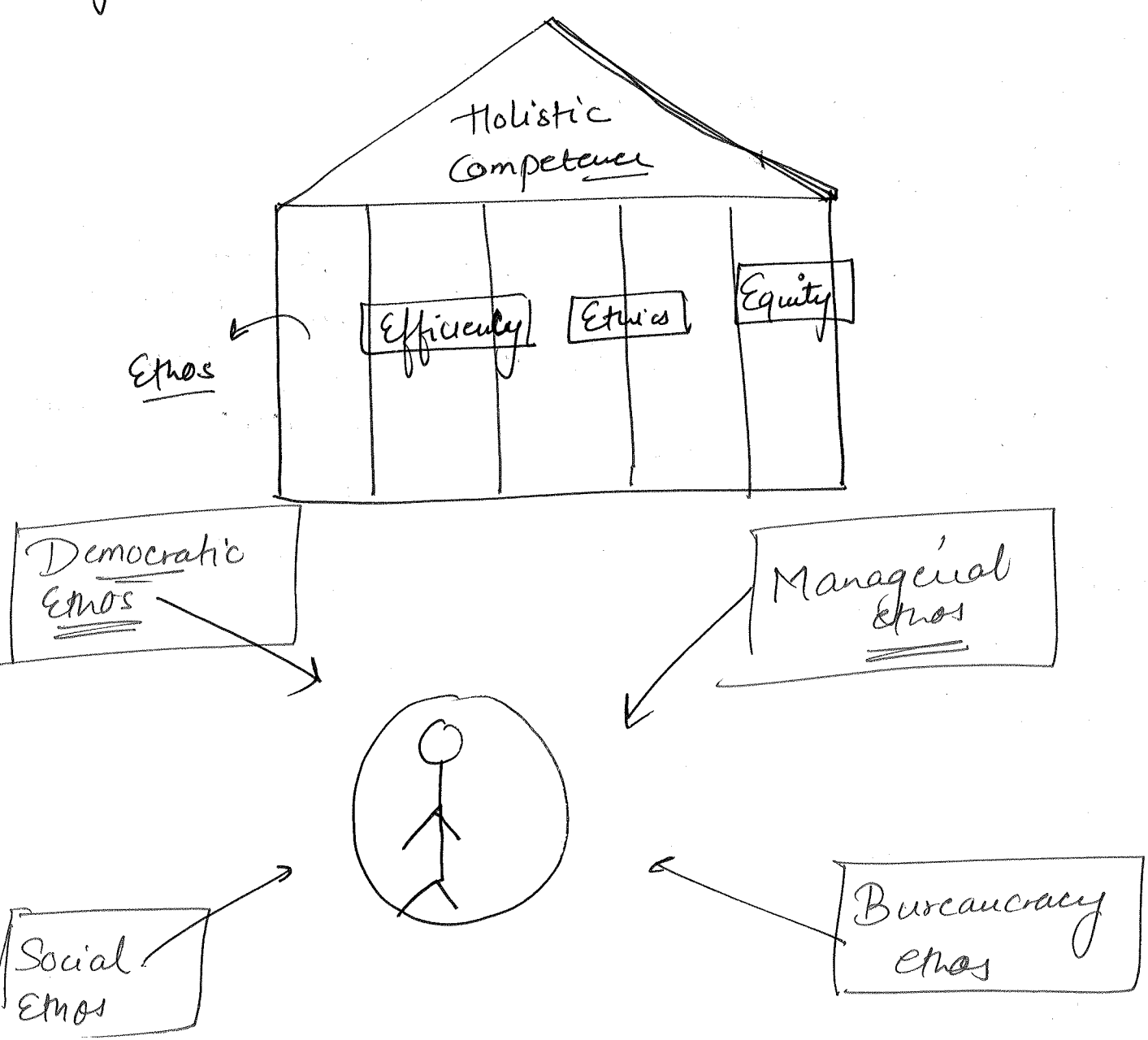
to withstand their value system in difficult times.

4 type of competence

- Professional
- Social
- Emotional
- Ethical

} all (4) - together  
(Holistic Competence)

By DOPT



# # Concept of Holistic Competence

(6)

► [Professional Competence + Social C + Emotional C + Ethical C = Holistic]

► Professional Competency → it is about the competency of the profession i.e. expertise, Efficiency, Responsiveness, commitment

► Social competency → ability to understand Social & cultural practices. respect them. Exhibit socially desirable Behaviour.

► Social Ethics are very essential to any society. ~~where~~ there can be not Society without culture & its cherished values.

► Emotional Competency → a person will be able to regulate one's own's emotion for a socially desirable Behaviour. people may have intelligence, knowledge, values But lack Emotional Intelligence - which may effect the Good Behaviour.



► Ethical Competency - understanding the intricacies of Ethics, ability to withstand ethical standards. Many people know about ethics. But in difficult situation doesn't they are not able to withstand those values. Lack of Understanding of Ethics is known as Ethical Illiteracy. Society as literacy but lack ethical illiteracy.

→ All 4 type of competency shouldn't be seen in separation. There maybe some overlap.

Traditionally, aptitude was more viewed in terms of competency and ability, knowledge, skills known as professional competency. But with the analysis of the Behaviour of leaders, manager, the changing Governance landscape, concept of holistic competency developed.

- Even if aptitude is about potential which is pre-condition. But it can't always lead to effective human Behaviour as :-

① → Nature of Socialisation also play an important role. ⑦

② → If a person has potential But doesn't get the right environment may not realise the potential

③ → If a person lack potential But gets Good Nurturing then he may realise its potential (eg) Rahul Dharwadkar

Therefore there should Be right balance b/w attitude & aptitude both constitute the essence of human life.

## # Foundational Values

↳ Core Value  
↳ essence of Org<sup>n</sup> that shape the Foundation.  
↳ Identity of Org<sup>n</sup>

F.V of Civil Society → Public Service  
F.V of Business → Profit & Efficiency

FV of Civil Services → Service Motive

↳ Policy into Reality

Foundational Values → are those values which are

- ① fundamental to that Org<sup>2</sup>
- ② determines the Identity of the Org<sup>2</sup>
- ③ Essential for the realization of the objective of that Org<sup>2</sup>

Different profession and Org<sup>2</sup> in our society have different foundational Value

- ① Media → News & Views should Be fair & free  
— There should Be freedom of Expression

- ② Business → efficiency & Profit
- ③ Civil Society → selflessness
- ④ Civil Service → Service Motive

Main role of civil servants is to transfer Policies of Govt into action which will not Be possible unless they possess foundational values. The day civil services loses public service motive there will be chaos in the society

# # Integrity

↳ actions of persons should match the Values, Thoughts, Character

- Strong uncorruptive attitude.
- upright
- Honest
- straight forwardness.

eg - Civil Servant take oath to Const<sup>n</sup>  
If they work a/c to Const<sup>n</sup> — Integrity ✓  
If Not — No Integrity.

• Right Character — will there due to Integrity  
• for promotion → to Joint Secretary (two parameters)



→ Integrity literally meaning anything which is undivided

→ Integrity is a holistic concept of Values where person thoughts and Values & Behaviour matches i.e there is consistency.

i.e. the person doesn't have the dual stds.

Person having Integrity will have following characteristics

- ▶ Non-corruptive attitude
- ▶ Sprightness.
- ▶ Honesty
- ▶ Straight forwardness
- ▶ Ability to withstand values in difficult times

— Civil Servants take the oath to uphold the Constitution which should also match their actions. &

— Civil Servant working under PMO, CMO may know many private aspect of the CM & PM. But they shouldn't share them. Although there are No conduct rules prohibiting them.

Integrity also ensure self commitment (i.e. commitment to character & Value system)

— Integrity is the most important Value without Integrity the other values are meaningless. Even the present Govt has 2 criteria to be promoted as Joint Secretary level (1) Integrity (2) Ability to perform

- (9)
- Vinod Rai, TSR Subhramaniam outline Integrity is very important, Integrity is Not just a Value But a Value System which guide the conduct of civil Servants.



#

# Single Parent family

+

- More Independent
- More Gender Equality
- focused
- Self exploration
- ambitious, assertive

-ve

- lonliness
- lack of social acceptance  
(Social Stigma)
- overburden  
(dual Burden)

Sansevieria

→ Plant  
(Snake plant)





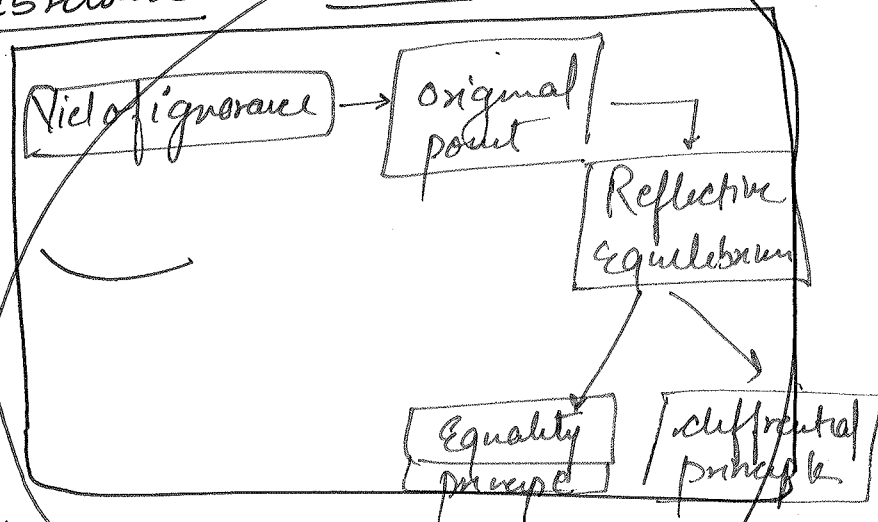
# Ques. Analyse John Rawls' concept of social Justice in Indian Context

→ John Rawls is a contemporary contractarian philosopher who gave the "Theory of Justice" and emphasis on the social Justice. By the two principle i.e. Equality principle & differential principle.

• According to John Rawls Theory he emphasis on Veil of Ignorance i.e. Ignoring the background of people while providing Justice in free & fair manner (eg. In India "Right to Education" is provide to all children b/w age 6 to 14 irrespective of Background).

• He also emphasis on the "Original point" i.e. meeting the mind of people while providing Reflective Equilibrium i.e. Justice.

(eg) - laws by legislature i.e. Taxation, GST, land reforms. etc.



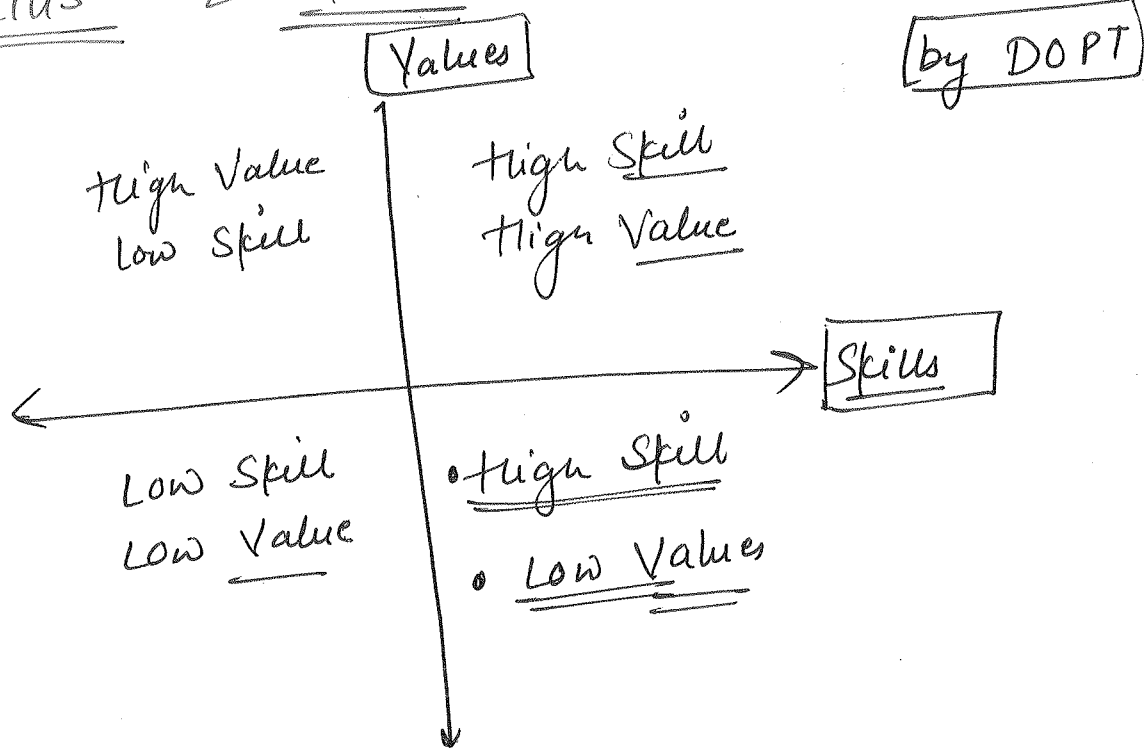
• Then he also ~~talk~~ talk about providing Justice on the Basis of two principle. first is Equality principle (eg) In India Right to life, Right to Expression & speech etc are provided on this principle.

Second one is differential (ie different Treatment to different people) (eg) Affirmative action, many Welfare Scheme, MGNREGS, PM-SVANIDHI, PM-JAY etc are provided on this principle.

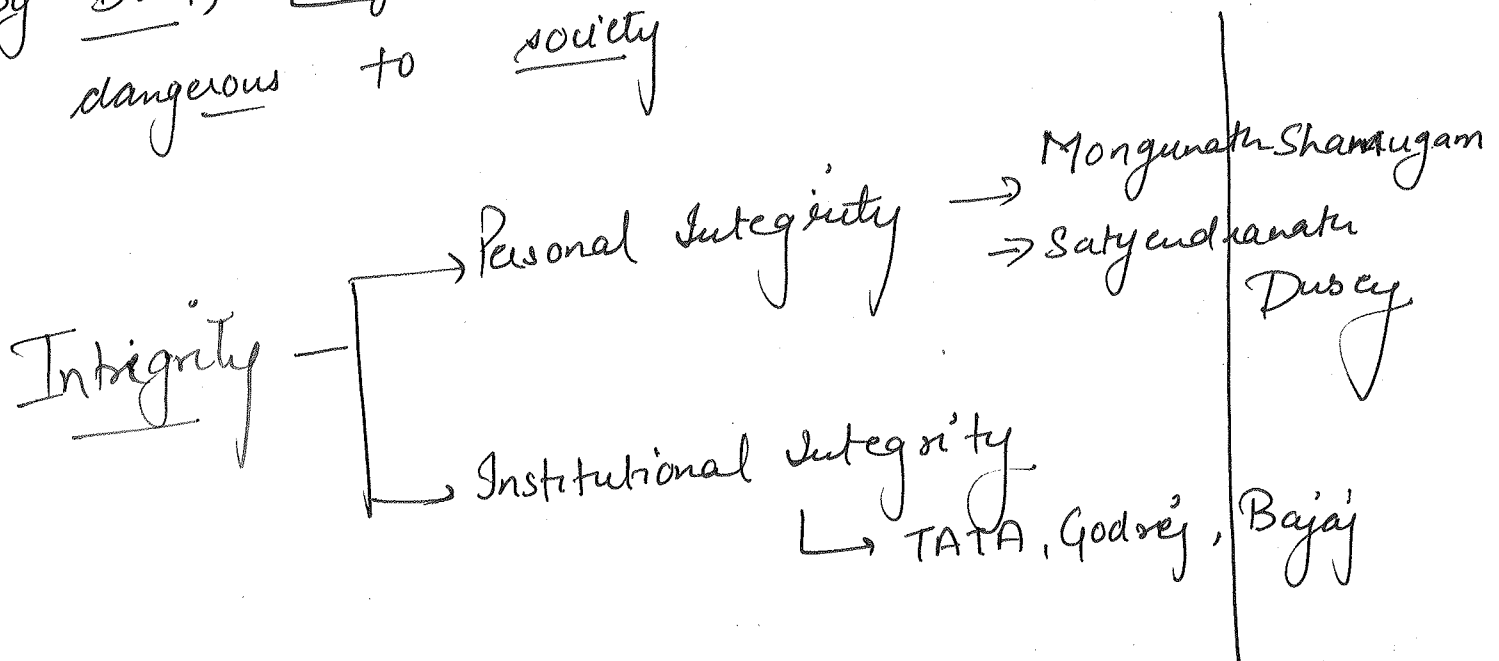
He also emphasis on Social Cooperation and inclusiveness for providing Justice to all people. In India eg SHGs & Civil Societies are work on this Social Cooperation.

By Emphasis on Social Justice & equal distribution of Goods & resources on the line of John concept we can contribute to fair & inclusive Growth in India.

# # Skills & Values



By DOPT, High Skill, low Values — are very dangerous to society



Institutional Corruption — Collusive  
Coercive

Sanskritisation of  
Corruption  
By Power.

## # Value & Skills (Value & professional Competence)

→ Acc to DOPT, the present Society is in the stage of high Skills & low Values which is characterised as a dangerous face. Therefore it envisages for a Value in civil services.

In fact, the recent incident of IAS (MH) gaining the System and IPS officer copying in the Exam. put a Question mark on the entire process of recruitment Training, introduction of Ethics paper, and Work Culture. An Ethics in Civil Service is a ~~Big~~ Questioned. Whether Value are Been adequately inculcated.

(2)

Therefore, there should be renewed efforts in inculcating values in Civil Services By incorporating case studies. Experience of the retired civil servants making a matrix of good practices. Similarly, inculcation of values through education which can also change the quality of behaviour. especially at the early stage of life.

## # Personal Integrity & Institutional Integrity

### ► Personal Integrity :-

Based on values of an individual which deals with the righteous character of an individual. If the character is virtues there will be personal integrity. (Connect Aristotle - Virtue Ethics)

(Eg.) → people with high personal integrity  
 - TN Seshan, T.R. Subramaniam,  
 Manjunath Shanmugam, Satyendranath Dubey.

### ► Institutional Integrity :-

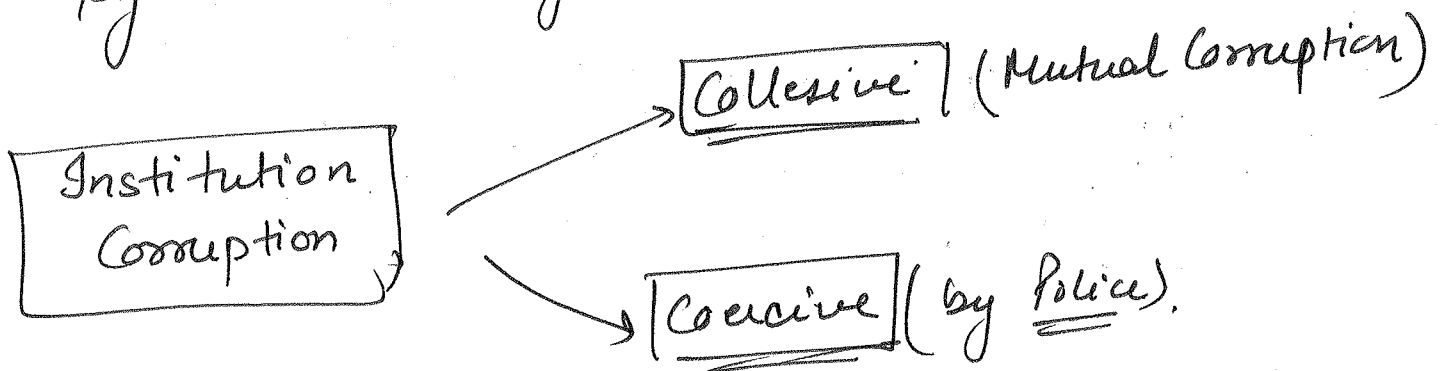
Institution promote integrity that is

it has some established std (it stands by its foundational values.) and those who join their institution should match those stds. The institution which are known of institution integrity are :- S.C, CVC, CIC, CAG, ECI, UPSC, Corporate → TATA's, Bajaj - Godrej

In General, all institution should promote integrity. However if any institution indulges in corruption it is known as Institutionalised Corruption

Since in India there is Institutionalised corruption it is causing Humungous Challenges in inculcation of values. ARC II observed

Good officers are observed and managed by the system or they are also eliminated by the system.



Bulwark of Democracy - ECI, CAG, UPSC

(without these  
the democracy will not  
~~be~~ Be (there))

## # Difference b/w Honesty & Integrity

- Honesty is the act of Being Truthful, standing  
By what one says & done does.
- Honesty & Integrity in General can Be considered  
Interchangeable however there are some  
differences

| <u>Honesty</u>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | <u>Integrity</u>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Indicates merely Being Truthful and standing By what one says</li><li>• Doesn't indicate the Quality of decision Making</li><li>• may or mayn't id indicate high stds of <u>Behaviour</u><br/>(Eg.) → a person may take Bribe and Be honest by</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Indicate consistent Value System of an Individual.</li><li>• Indicate the Quality of decision making!</li><li>• indicate high stds of <u>Behaviour</u>. A person will have very <u>Non-corruptive attitude</u></li></ul> |

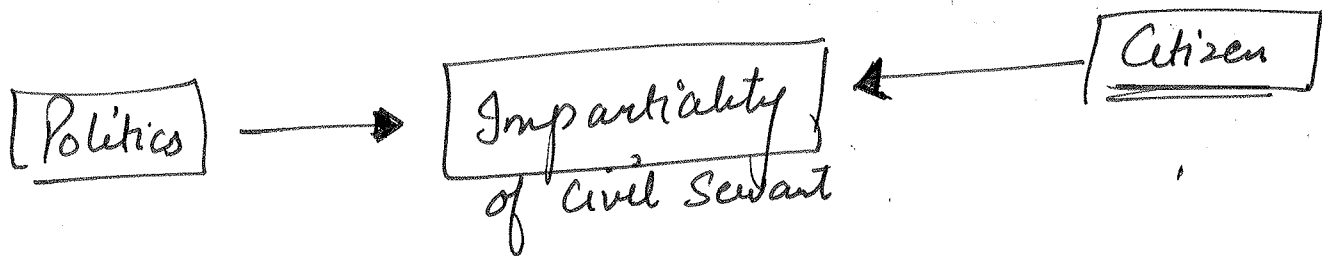


accepting that I have  
Taken the Bribe

Na phaunga, Na phane  
dunga

• That is the person have  
Self commitment. he/she  
will not indulge in  
corruption and will not  
allow others to indulge in  
corruption.

## # Impartiality



→ Impartiality means Being fair & Non-discriminatory.  
Civil Servant should not discriminate on the  
Basis of Background, caste and religion  
should give impartial advice to the  
Govt. Should remain impartial to the  
party in power.

## # Non-partisanship

→ Although it is similar to impartiality,  
as under Non-partisanship

However it indicates

(9)

- ① Apolitical Behaviour By Civil Servant
- ② Non-prejudicial Behaviour
- ③ Civil Servant Should Not Indulge in Politics  
But see how Politics Works.

In General, ~~parallel~~ paradance, Both are use Interchangably as Both say same think Being fair, objective, take decision on Merit

## # Significance of Impartiality & Non-partisanship

→ The main role of Bureaucracy. they Transfer Policy into action. in this regard they have to serve all soughts of citizen rich, poor, literate, illiterate. they should show impartiality with each everyone.

→ In Political democracy which last for 5 years. Civil Servant Should remain impartial otherwise,

- ▶ Prejudice will rise in the Country.
- ▶ Policies will not Be made on the Basis of merit
- ▶ State may not remain Neutral. which may

result in sense of inferiority, sense of exclusive development, No good Governance only Bad Governance, absence of Ram Rajya!

If a country faces chaos, Tension. it is largely due to prejudicial adm.

- (eg) — Delhi riots  
→ Vigilantism  
→ Mob lynching  
→ Manipur Violence  
→ Wuestler protest

Both impartiality & Non-partisanship are very essential for imbining a sense of justice and a feeling of dignity among the people. it is the responsibility of the adm to ensure sense of Justice in the society which is possible only when the adm remains impartial.

# ~~Empathy~~ Sympathy

∴ it means feeling about Bad for some incident or person. Sympathy alone can't ensure human Value

As even a stereotypical person can have sympathy. (5)

# Empathy → is a psychological concept which deals with thinking from other's perspective, feeling from other's perspective, how they think and feel. A person having empathy will think from a broader perspective will have 360° thinking. a considerate attitude, rational thinking, flexible view.

### Significance of Empathy

- Civil Servant can't have Impartiality, Objectivity without the feeling of empathy.
- Empathy also deal with Emotional intelligence. the essential Quality of decision Making
- Since in our Society there is Stereotyping in terms of Gender, Caste, Religion such -ve feelings can Be overcome By the inculcation of values like empathy through the process of Socialisation

## # Compassion

- Related to feelings & emotions that is a person should not only feel the pain of other person But also take action to remove his pain/suffering)
  - Civil Servant should have a urge to solve the problem of the down-rotten sections of the Society.
  - Civil Servant should have respectful Behaviour towards the people. Compassion is essential for citizen friendly adm, Good Governance, Pro-people & pro active Govt (Govt should responsible to people)
- Therefore the compassion is related to Justice in the "Theory of Justice" by Rawls.

## # Tolerance

- having a considerate attitude towards others feeling, views & values, culture, Tradition etc is called as Tolerance
- India is considered as Tolerance Society

360 +

360

→ take view

feedback

as it has inclusive towards practices of different (6)  
caste, religion, culture etc.

Society is tolerant because of 1-

- ▶ Respect for plurality & inclusiveness.
- ▶ Religious Value of Hinduism such as sacrifice Niskam Karma, Mahabharata, Dharma.
- ▶ Such ideals have also been propagated by leaders like Swami Vivekananda, Mahatma Gandhi

### Significance of Tolerance in Civil Service

- Civil Servant have to serve different class, culture, religion, caste. Therefore they should have a tolerant attitude and a sense of forgiveness

"forgiveness is a trait of strong, a weak  
can't forgive" (By M.K. Gandhi)

Although tolerance has a true connotation but it can be ve also. if a society became too much tolerant towards injustice "Chalta Hai" attitude. tolerance towards injustice (eg) - Manipur, Covid

→ Society tolerate towards the inactivity of the Govt & against corruption of Indian Society is ~~ca~~ characterise as a "Soft State". Chinese considered Indian people as Docile people.

## # Objectivity

→ action should Be Based on observable phenomenon. i.e Based on facts & Merits which can be Verified

→ action Based on rationality, scientific Principles

## Significance

→ Civil Servant Should

act as per merit and promote merit and Efficiency which are ~~often~~ essential for impartiality.

when action is Based on objective std. people will have feeling of sense of Justice

With the advancement of data & Artificial intelligence, there is more emphasis on "Evidence Based Policy making" which is objectivity



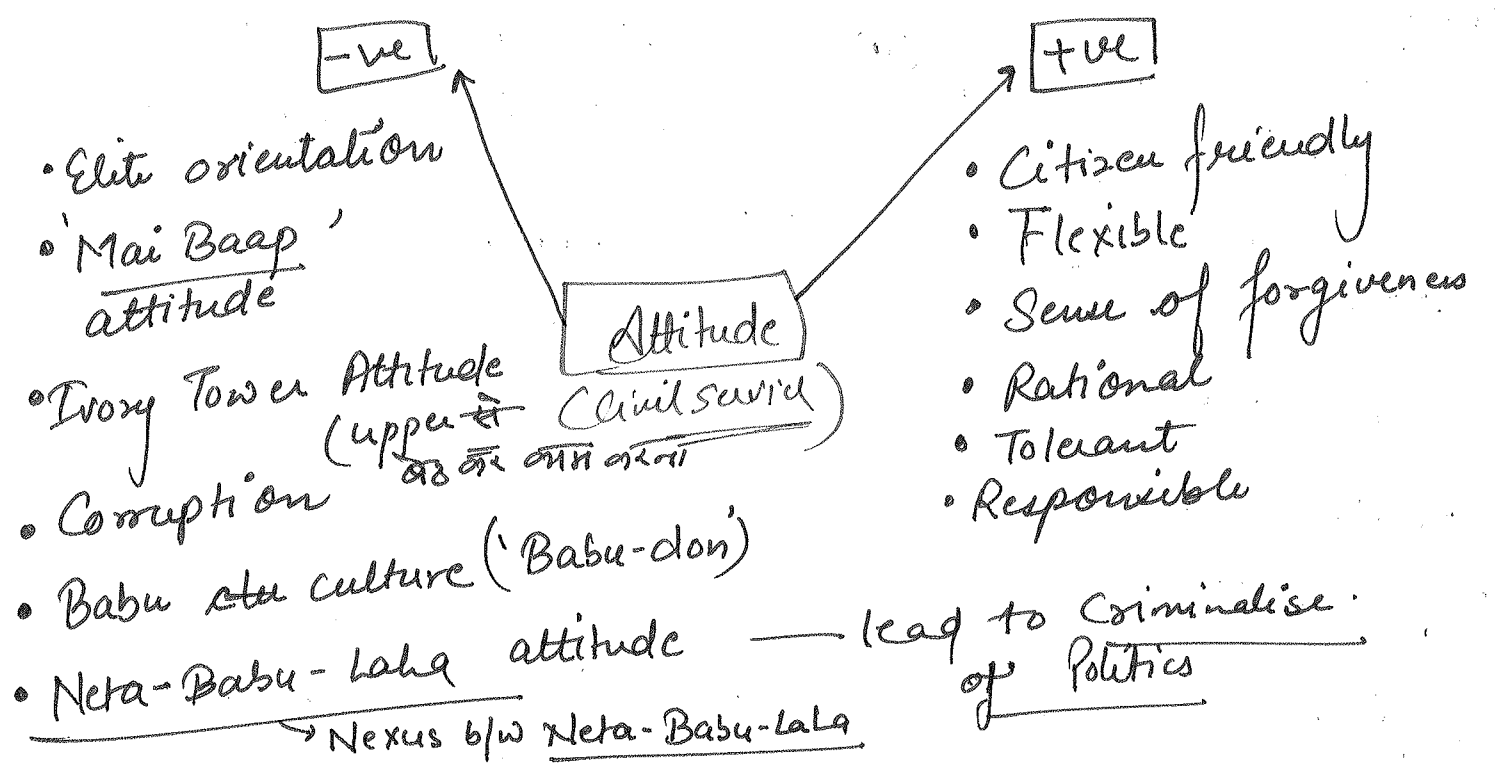
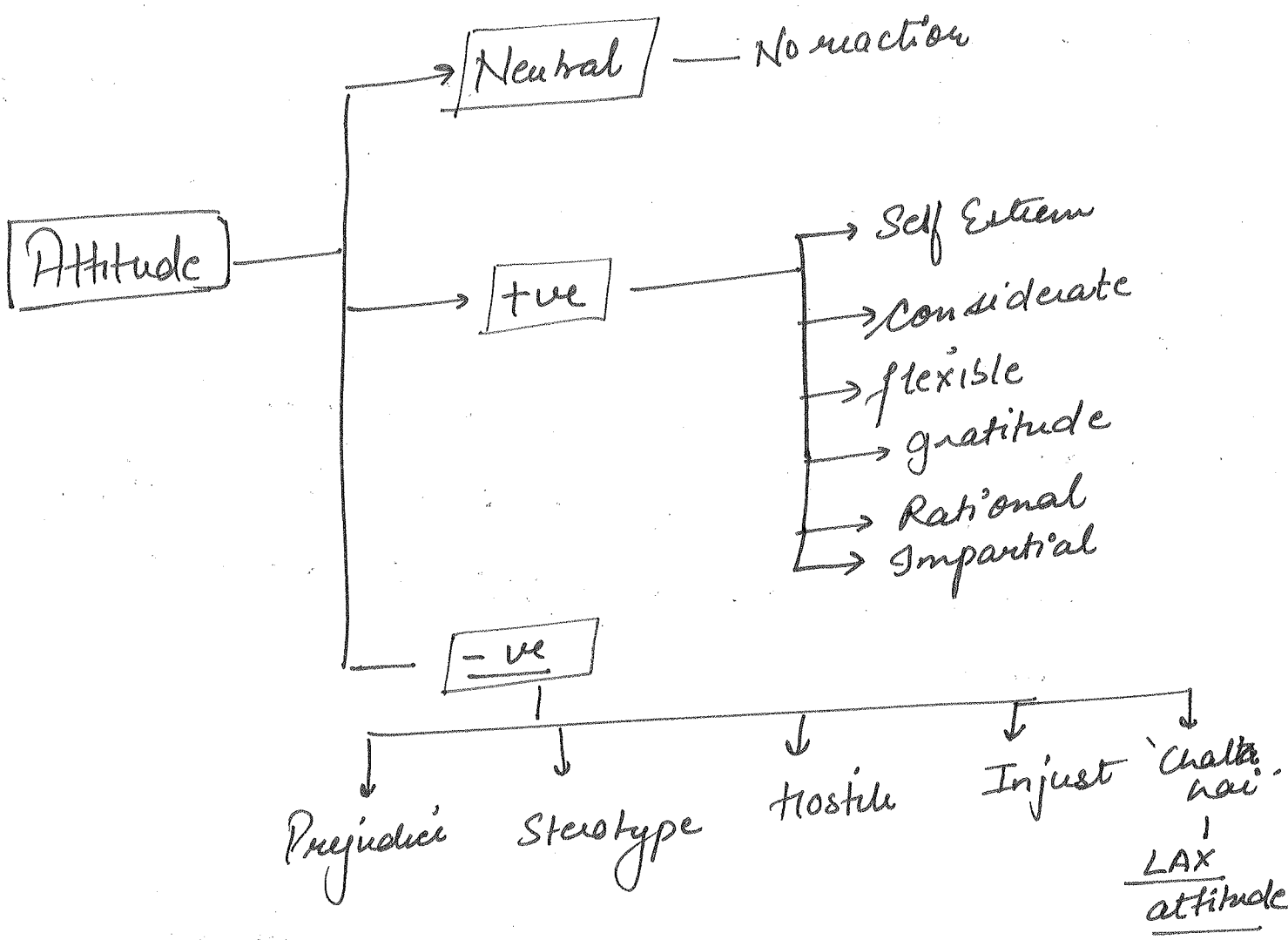








# Attitude — learned predisposition  
 — Nurture By process of Socialisation



→ Attitude is acquired by the people through the process of Socialisation. i.e. it is learned Predispositioned which deals with the reaction towards the object, response towards the object with can be favourable or unfavourable. Object here means everything which can be living or Non-living.

(Eg.) → When u see a dog or a 'puppy' → You found it 'cute' → that is reaction. towards a dog or puppy → which is attitude.

## # Formation of Attitude

→ There are stages of formation of attitude which can be equivalent to the stages of Socialisation such as Moral development

Broadly it can be divided into 1-

- Early childhood

- Adolescent

→ Adulthood

The first 2 stages are important as there is

(2)

Tender age of attitude formation. Since a child has a clean mind and gets imprints in the mind through the process of Socialisation. Whether child is exposed to different object will result in +ve or -ve formation of attitude.

it is the Nature of Socialisation and the Environment in which the child is Born and Groom will determine the Nature of attitude. If the child get +ve Environment result in +ve attitude, -ve environment will result in -ve attitude. That's why stereotyping, Prejudices, casteism, religious hatred are passed from one Generation to other. Generations. ~~The~~

The following aspect can explain the formation of attitude :-

► Classical Conditioning → is a technique of learning of Human Behaviour. when a child or a person repeatedly repeatedly hears about any object which may be deliberate or indeliberate. Nearly on repetition Basis result in favourable or Non-favourable Behaviour regarding that object.

Illustration → Parents may continuously ~~take~~ talk bad about some object. the child even if not participating will develop an +ve attitude towards that object.

→ If Parents are superstitious then the child will ~~be~~ also Be superstitious even if child is Not actively participated

Similarly the child will observe the Behaviour of the Society. in Society some activities happen repeatedly. and child will learn from the society

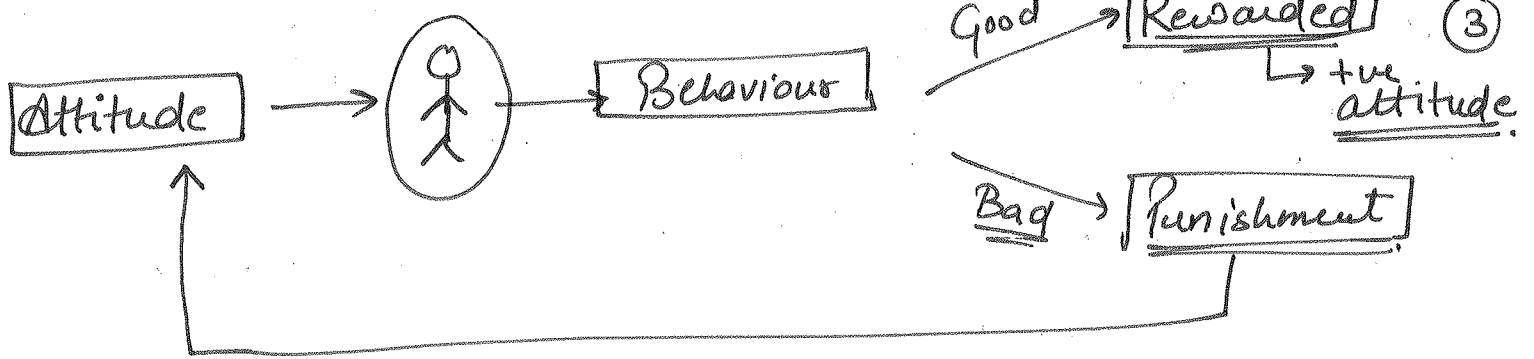
(e.g) — If child sees castism, prejudice, Gender-discrimination will develop the same attitude in future.

— In home. maid attitude, different utensils, maid sit on floor all these develop the -ve attitude in child towards maid

— also in Socialisation, school "Sharing lunch box", promote collectivism in attitude in child.

► Rewards & Punishment :-

Another stage of attitude formation at Early childhood, Adolescence and even Adulthood.



it is also applied By Org<sup>n</sup> and Govt for desirable Behaviour of Civil Servants. For instance 1-

- Rewards is Given for desirable Behaviour
- Punishment is given for discouraging Bad Behaviour
- Parents should have right picks of Both i.e Rewards & Punish for formation of +ve attitude
- Only rewards will pamper the child
- Only punishment will make the child regressive, hostile Behaviour

Rewards and punishment was Not only applicable in the formation of attitude of the child But also

① Organization :- • as public & private Org<sup>n</sup> apply rewards & punishment for Elicit Behaviour.

- It is more Effectively applied in Private



Sector as there is huge Salary Bonus for good Behaviour. There is recognition will rise in their self esteem. and removing people from the orgn for Bad Behaviour. One can find professional culture in private orgn.

• In Public Sector. R&P is Not properly applied. The Civil Services Awards are way to encouraging Good Behaviour

② Criminal Justice System - • There should to swift punishment at right time Not delayed punishment. corrupt Civil Servant, Minister will get ~~benefit~~ immediate punishment

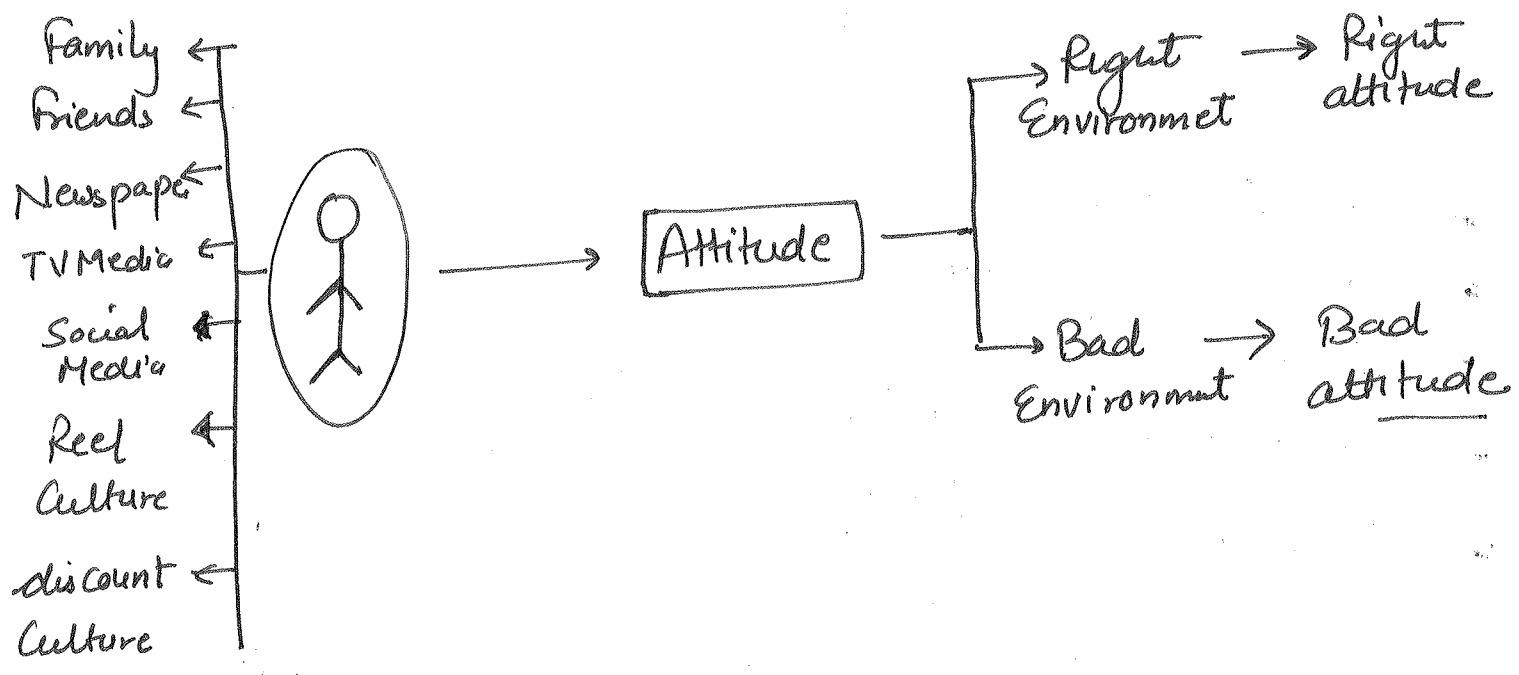
• Society too should have a strong sense of rejection of wrong practices.

• Good people should be rewarded & Encouraged But this doesn't happen in Public Sector that's why people have -ve attitude towards Public Sector

Even ARC II observed - Honest officers are Punished and get ~~good~~ <sup>Bad</sup> posting and Bad officer are rewarded & get good posting.

ARC II also talked about the risk profiling of officers i.e. categorise officers into different category corrupt, less corrupt, honest, etc and honest person should hold sensitive post and having Impacable Integrity will hold Sensitive post.

► Social Observation



People observe the society and so do children there are many object in the Society which ~~constantly~~ <sup>constantly</sup> Bombard people on day to day Basis. Television, Social Media, Newspaper, Govt, community such Bombardment Result in formation of attitude. Social media, reel culture leads to CMC. This is

The Technique for formation of attitude which is formed on the Basis of Socialisation.

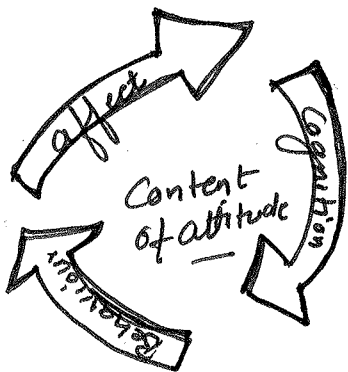
That's why socialisation is considered as a pre-condition for Bringing changes in the attitude of the people. Once attitude is formed it is very difficult to reverse. although it can Be changed But requires very continuous efforts

### Factors Influences formation of attitude

- ▶ Socialisation
- ▶ Content of attitude
- ▶ Views & Values
- ▶ Any important incident / accident / Event
- ▶ leaders & philosophers

### # Content of attitude

- affect
- Behaviour
- Cognition



If Affect > rationality  
person is more Emotional

less Emotional Intelligence

• Affect → is related to emotions & feelings. All objects have certain emotion. Some objects have strong sense of emotions. If will influence the formation of attitude. and for these objects there will be strong reaction. By attitude even may overpower other factors such as knowledge. Some people have strong life & dislike for some objects. When they face such object they may not remain rational.

eg - Delhi  
Curriculum  
↓  
Happiness  
↓  
build Compassion  
with  
attitude]

(e.g) - a Martyr's family may get emotional even hearing the World War.

- knowledgeable people like doctors smoking cigarettes.
- learned people committing murder in the fit of rage.

• Behaviour → Although Behaviour is a reflection of attitude but Behaviour also influence attitude if undesirable Behaviour is not punished will result in changes in attitude and attitude will keep on responding in an undesirable way.

• Cognition → means knowledge, as an object helps in formation of attitude! Infact it is the cognition which is the most important factor simply because when a child is Born. he/she doesn't have the knowledge about the object But through socialisation gain the knowledge about the object

• How cleared a person know the object i.e. How clear a person is about the object. will determine the strength of the attitude.

→ All factor influence attitude some people may have strong effect, some people may have strong cognition. Attitude Based on cleared knowledge, strong Cognition Symbolises high Emotional Intelligence.

(eg) Happiness Curriculum in Delhi Govt School promote compassionate attitude.

keywords →

- learned predispositioned
- Elite orientation
- Mai Baap attitude
- Ivory Tower Attitude + →
- Babu Culture
- Neta-Babu-hala attitude

→ Formation of attitude →

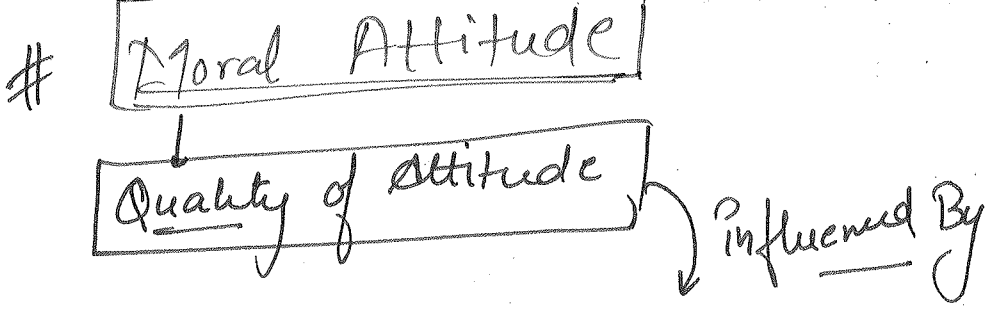
- Socialisation
- Classical Conditioning
- Rewards & Punishment
- Social Observation

- risk profiling by ARCTI

→ Content of attitude • affect • Behaviour  
• Cognition

- Compassionate attitude.





Geographical → different attitude

- North people
- Tribal people
- South people

Historical

- British (Corruption) — immoral values
- freedom (Nationalism) — true values

Economic → distribution of resources } — Caste Based attitude.

Common Value of all India → Brotherhood, Hospitality, tolerance.

(+ve) → Selfish, Corruption & Avoiding hardworking

(-ve)

→ Moral attitude is about the Quality of attitude  
i.e. whether the person has right or wrong  
attitude. It indicates

① Quality of attitude held By people



② Quality of attitude held by the society

③ Quality of attitude held By classes

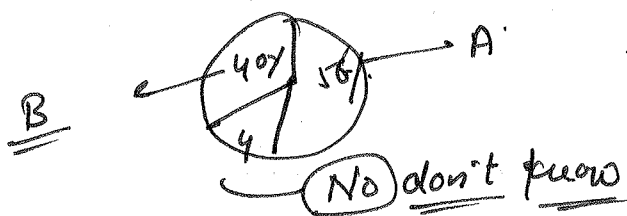
i.e. How good & Bad attitude people have depends upon historical, Geographical, Socio-Cultural & adm<sup>n</sup> factors. Such as Moral attitude of people in India can be categories region wise South India, North India, North-East India also there can be common attitude such as Hospitality, friendliness, helpfulness But also people of these country are complexent, selfish, avoiding handwork therefore Moral attitude is also decided By the Nature of Socialisation and stages of Moral development

# Political Parties Attitude

Attitude of people towards Political object

├ Govt  
├ Political Parties  
├ Law  
└→ Legislature  
└→ Parliament

Who will win Next election



96% → have Political attitude  
4% → don't have Political attitude

# Sydney Verba & Gabriel Almond

(2)

## Political Attitude

Parochial  
P.A

↓  
Not Aware  
(Tribal people)

Subject  
P.A

(partial participative)

Participative  
(P.A)

(fully aware)  
and fully  
participative)  
(farm laws)

| <u>[Political Attitude]</u> | <u>Parochial</u> | <u>Subject</u> | <u>Participative</u>   |
|-----------------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| <u>Awareness</u>            | No               | Partial        | Fully                  |
| <u>Active</u>               | Not              | Partially      | Fully                  |
| <u>Example</u>              | <u>Tribal</u>    | developing     | developed<br>countries |

# Political Attitude

65.79%  
voted people

+ve

- Pluralism
- Peace / loving
- Democratic
- Humble

-ve

- Hostile
- Prejudice
- Parochial

- Free & fair election
- Strengthening Democracy
- Vibrant democracy

- Communalism
- Regionalism
- Casteism

# India is Heterogeneous Society and mix of Parochial, Subject & Participative Political attitude and like 73 and 74 CAA → goes towards participative P.A.

Political attitude is changing due to Political upsurge. In Congress era, then coalition & BJP.

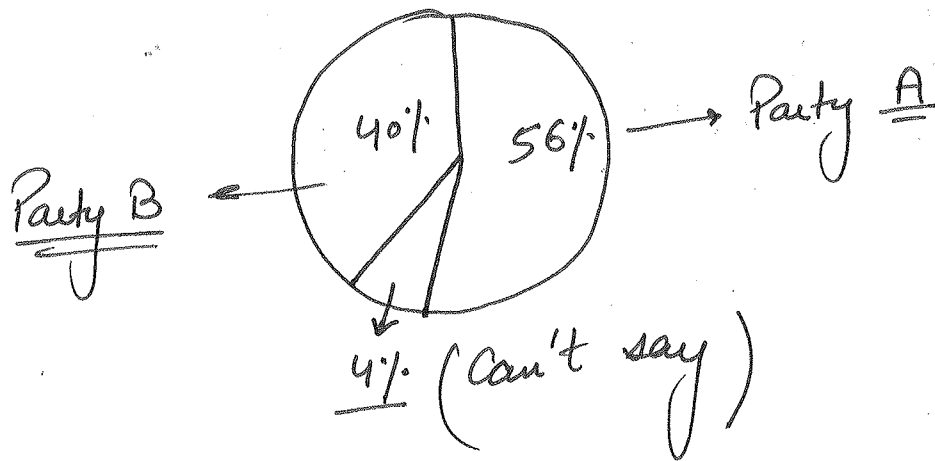
Saintly  
P.A

↓  
Participative  
P.A

- Political attitude (Political Culture) = attitude of people towards Political object can be political object can be Political Parties, Govts, Constitution, rules, regulation, scheme, polity Election etc.

Political attitude is Broadly define as People Views, Values, perception, knowledge, Belief towards political objects i.e. how they react to Political objects

(eg) - A Question is asked who will win the upcoming assembly elections?



which shows 96% have Political attitude where 4% don't have Political attitude.

- Sydney Verba & Gabriel Almond → in there work civic culture identified 3 type of Political attitude

- ▶ Parochial — No Awareness
- ▶ Subject — Partial Awareness
- ▶ Participative — Fully Awareness

Acc to them participative Political Attitude is characterise by Civic Culture. especially countries like US, UK which have Civic Culture

India has Blend of all 3 with an inclination towards Participative attitude due to 73rd & 74th CAA, rise of coalition and regional Politics, active participation by the Youth and the rise of democratic tools such as Citizen Charter, eGovernance, RTI etc. All have ↑ people participation in the democratic process of our Country.

In the 2024 Lok Sabha Election, the Voter turnout was 65.79% which is even better than some developed countries who have participative attitude.

Significance of the Political Attitude (participative Political Attitude)

- It determine the Strength of democracy, How strong the democracy is?, the state is not strong because it has military But people have Good Political attitude which also determine the character of people.

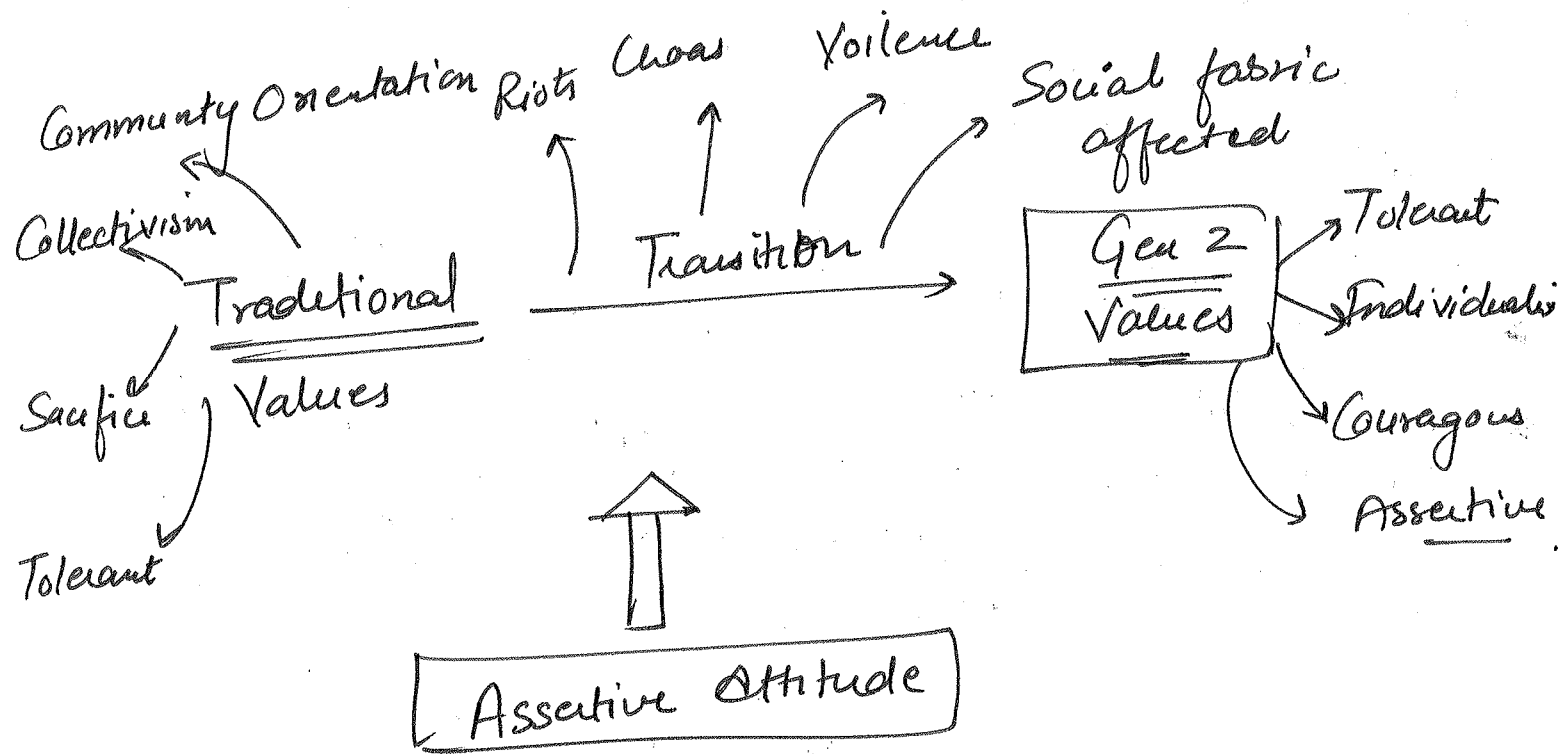
Swami Vivekananda also talked about this

"The character of human will determine the strength of country. Not the economic or military might."

- ▶ It determine the vibrancy of democracy
- ▶ the political attitude will have a strong check on the Govt. If there is any misuse of power, there will be a strong sense of rejection.
- ▶ Political parties and Govt themselves will propagate the political attitude.
- ▶ Govt will perform as per the aspirations of the people not as per the aspirations of the Govt. therefore the Political Attitude Not only make any Govt strong But also it improve a Political & democratic process and promote peace, harmony & stability in ~~Govt~~ Society

## # Assertive Attitude

→ There has been emergence of New type of attitude after Participative attitude known as Assertive Attitude. it is because of Young Generation is very assertive, more confident, forward, and risk taking.



→ Growing Mistrust b/w Govt & Govern.

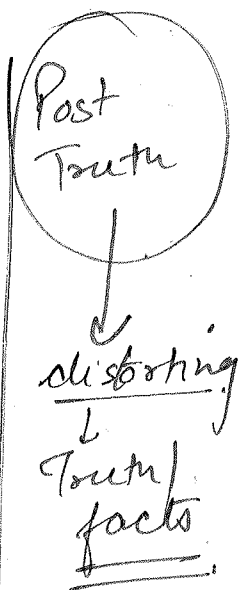
### ► Cultural Assertiveness

Rise of Culture Assertiveness in India

(eg) Vigilantism

- riots
- protest against farm laws
- Wheeler Protest

(eg of assertive attitude)



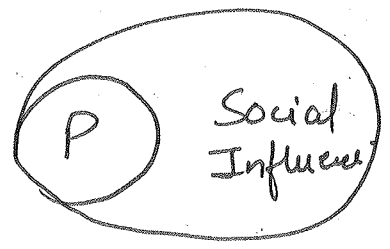
presently the World is Undergoing a phase of assertive attitude which can be Both +ve & -ve also post Truth world is also giving rise to assertive attitude (Post Truth - when Truth/facts is distorted and Emotional appeal is made)

give rise to assertive attitude )

(5)

eg Bangladesh ,

## # Social influence & persuasion



→ Social Influence and. → When any person is influence by the presence of any other person or objects (real or imaginary) is known as an act of Social Influence

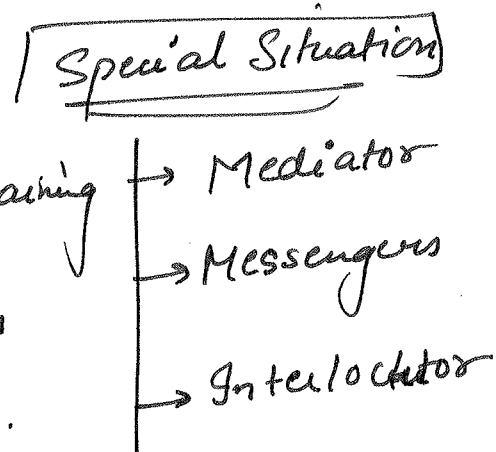
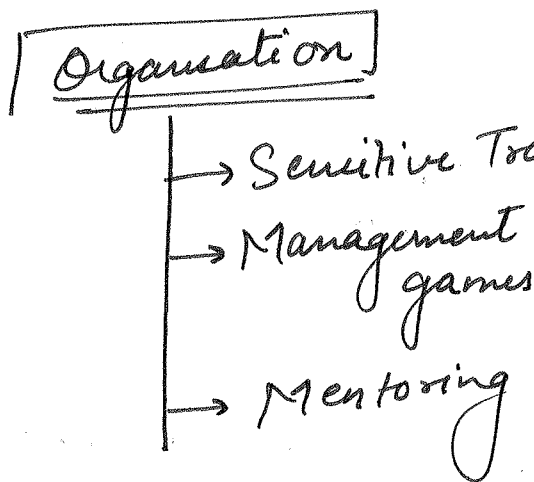
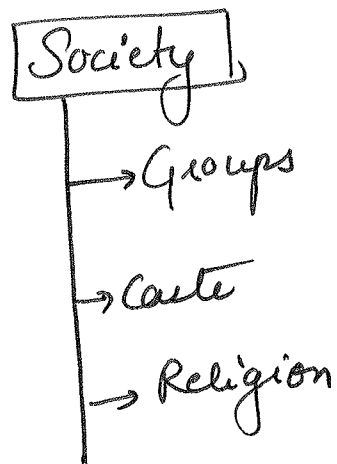
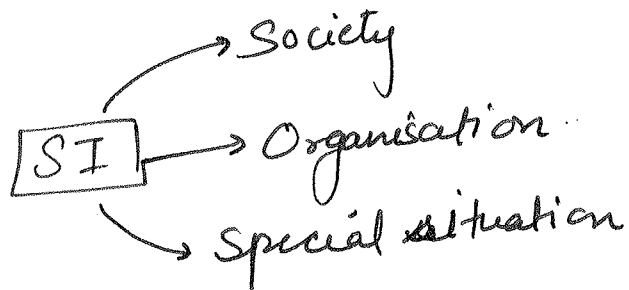
In General, Social Influence is meant people to are influence By other people, it can be parents, family, Society, Groups, Org<sup>n</sup>, leaders etc

→ persuasion → it is an deliberate act of Social Influence that

- ▶ People are convinced
- ▶ They are Encourage & Motivated
- ▶ They are overwhelmed

i.e Influencing People to achieving desire results





These tools & Techniques are quite often applied to Bring attitudinal changes in the Society. Such attitudinal changes also depend upon many contingent factors. Such as

2010, 7215  
J  
3 Mediator

- ① Social Norm & acceptance → people follow those Norms which enhance their social acceptance otherwise they may face social boycott.

- ② Reciprocity — Reciprocal relation of give & take most Social relation as in Society are Based on Reciprocity

- ③ Authoritative → power & authority influence Behaviour, those who are at authoritative

position can influence in the society

(eg) - DM in district, PM in Country

(US) in World (World Police)

④ Scarcity - scarcity money, time & resources influence people Behaviour.

India is a resource scarce country leading into acceptance of corruption, less resources, more hardship

③ Emotions / feelings / likes / Dislikes - people will get influence / persuaded on the Basis of Emotional appeal which often are applied to influence the Behaviour such as patriotism, Nationalism, Brother-Sister relation etc (Deductive speaker)

Applications in Society

Society faces many social issues & conflicts which can be solved by the application of tools of Social influence & persuasion

① Mediation / Messenger

② Meeting / Conference / dialogue

③ People to people contact

④ Cultural programme (eg) Nukkad Natak etc

⑤ Govt Scheme, →  
Beti padao & Bachao,  
Beti Bachao

## Application in Adm & Governance

► Since the work culture in Public Sector has -ve characteristics such as Elite orientation, Mai Baap, Indifferent attitude etc. Techniques such as Management games, Sensitive Gr. Training, Mentoring. These Technique can be very helpful in Bringing attitudinal change and Improving ~~pro~~ performance.

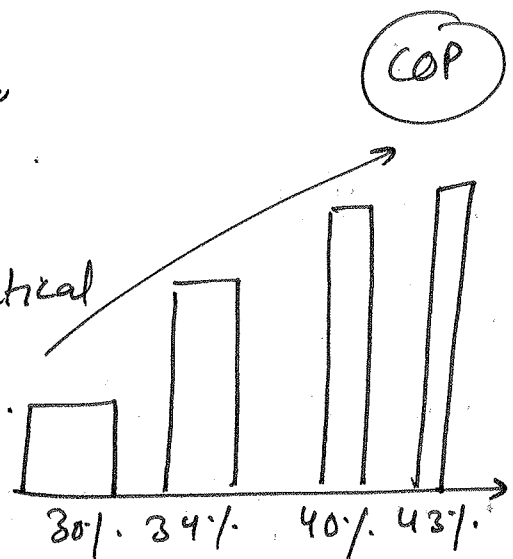
Therefore to Bring change in attitude leadership is important those who are in position of power should first change themselves which will have a Transformative effect. • "Jana Raja, Tana Praja"

P&SI, should be given preference over the imposition of will.

## # link between Attitude & Behaviour

Criminalisation  
of Politics

due to  
Procrustal Political  
Attitude



In General, There exist a +ve link b/w attitude & Behaviour i.e Behaviour is a reflection of attitude

(eg) — person eats Junk food everyday maynot have Good attitude towards health. attitude is not.

→ However in some aspect equal to Behaviour

① People may tried to hide there attitude in many situation especially in Indian Society it is taught if you have a problem then don't show if you are happy then don't show your happiness

• Hiding attitude have both +ve & -ve Consequence

+ve → one may act in a Socially desirable way as per Social Norms.

-ve → Hiding attitude may Become a habit (eg) Trolling

In General Attitude = Behaviour But there is are some techniques which can Be applied to establish a strong link b/w attitude & Behaviour

Such as ① create a pressure life situation.

- ② informal situation
- ③ specific situation instead of General situation

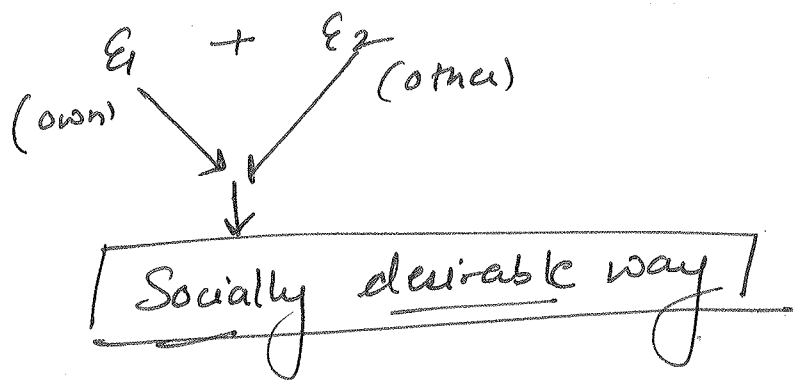
These tools are also police Interrogation

- Prisoner dilemma
- Game Theory in International relation.

It is difficult to know the real attitude of people because human Behaviour is complex

Application of Attitude in ad<sup>m</sup> & Gov

# # Emotional Intelligence



- ① knowledge about self
- ② knowledge about others
- ③ Regulating Emotion
- ④ Behaviour in a socially desirable way.

## # Values in E.I

| high EI                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | low EI                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• optimistic</li><li>• Rational</li><li>• Content</li><li>• No Black &amp; white</li><li>• Emotionally stable</li><li>• Creativity</li><li>• Innovative</li><li>• Flexible</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pessimist</li><li>• Irrational</li><li>• always complaining</li><li>• Everything in Black &amp; White</li><li>• Unstable / Mood Swings</li><li>• Routine</li><li>• Lack Innovation</li><li>• Rigid</li></ul> |

- Adaptable
- Compassionate
- Ability to deal with variety of people

- Not Adaptable
- Indifferent
- Non-friendly

Component of EI :-

Self Awareness

Ex - Buddha  
TATA, Birla

Self Regulation

Daniel Goleman

Social Awareness

Social regulation

Self Awareness

Aware about Self  
all -ve & +ve aspect  
of Self

Self Regulation

Regulation of own's  
Emotion

Social Awareness

understanding  
other  
Emotion

Empathy  
Compassion

Conscientiousness

(act a/c to  
Social Norms)

one of 5  
aspect of  
Leadership  
by Sperry

Social regulation

Behaving Socially  
desirable way

Example  
IC 804

• Silence is also high EI

→ Emotional Intelligence is about understanding one's own emotion, knowing & understanding other emotions and then behaving by regulating one's own emotion in a socially desirable way.

• Emotional Intelligence Involves

- ▶ knowledge about self
- ▶ knowledge of understanding about others
- ▶ Regulating Emotions
- ▶ Behaving in socially desirable way

All human have Emotions and they are Emotional they express Emotions in terms of Joy, happiness, Sadness and Sorrow. Some people are highly Emotional due to which they became reactionary. Some people regulate their Emotions acc to the situation. Even if they became angry they don't show anger.

(Eg) → Buddha Incident 1- Gautam Buddha once abused just replied to that peop person that I don't accept your Gift and the Gift considered you abuse as a Gift of ~~them~~



This incident shows high EI of Gautam Buddha. Instead of getting <sup>so</sup> angry he remained calm and responded in a socially desirable way.

Daniel Goleman have 4 components of EI

## # Ethics & EI

Ex → Yagoslava  
Player  
high EI

Both Ethics & EI deals with human conduct therefore Both influence each other. Person with high EI poses following characteristics

- knowledge of the situation
- Self confidence
- Self commitment
- Ability to deal with different situations
- Empathy & Compassion

Aggawal  
Committee  
on Civil  
Service  
↓  
Soft skills  
in Civil  
Servants

Therefore a person having high EI will may have high Ethical conduct as well.

Therefore people having high EI become Good leader, Managers, Adm<sup>n</sup>, Entrepreneurs

So, there exist overlapping b/w Emos & EI (3)

Since every conduct has involvement of Emotions,  
Emotional management is essential for  
Ethical Conduct.

(Eg) - Civil servant having integrity will  
work in very difficult situation,  
will able to face this difficult situation  
only if he/she has high EI.  
(Ashok  
Kumka)

### Significance of E.I :-

Due to the advancement in Neuroscience & psychology, the significance of EI has  
come forth. You Traditionally, IQ  
was considered important which equates  
with Intelligence of a person largely in  
terms of Mathematical Skills. However  
Since 1980s EI was considered more  
significant than IQ. Relationship b/w them  
was studied it was found for success at  
work 80% EI is Needed and 20% IQ

is needed. There are also research & study on leaders & Managers, Entrepreneurs. and it was found successful leaders has high EI. ~~web~~ which have the following characteristic :-

- ▶ Self Confidence
- ▶ Insight
- ▶ foresight
- ▶ ability to get through situations
- ▶ Innovation & Creativity

Studies have also further shown people with high EI have Soft Skills as well.

Soft Skills will have :-

- \* Soft spoken
- \* Etiquettes
- \* Ethics & Values
- \* Integrity
- \* Effective Communication [ If Com ≠ then life Blood of Org Stop ≠ ]

Orgs having Soft Skills are more successful than Orgs having more hard skills

↓  
\* Professional Competency

Studies have predicted that a team with high EQ will not make a good team. (4)  
Suppose in a team of 4 members each having IQ of 160 but the ~~the~~ IQ of team will only be 60.

[Agh & Austria  
Team]  
↓  
in Semi  
final

Therefore it has been proved that high EQ is essential for success at work, effective performance, leadership, Innovation. People having high EQ is more successful than people have low EQ. & UPA-II

### # Formation of EQ

EQ formation happens through the process of socialisation. Child developed practices Behaviour depending upon the social environment he/she has been exposed to.

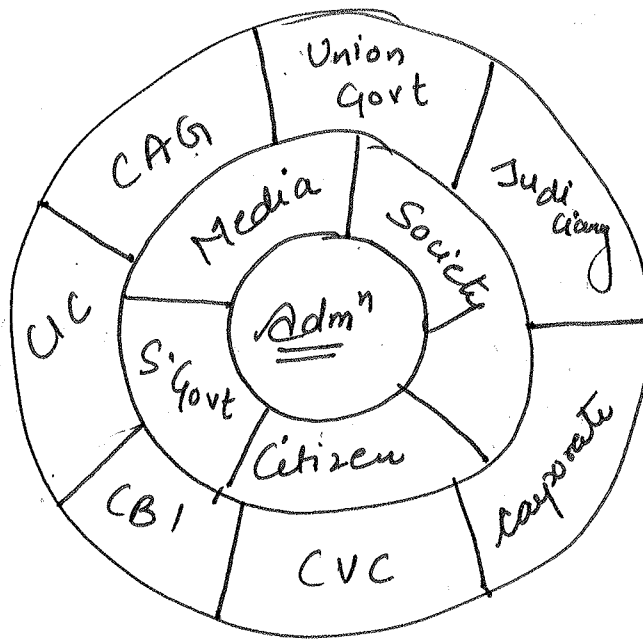
Techniques :-

- ① Classical Conditioning
- ② Rewards & Punishment
- ③ Social observation

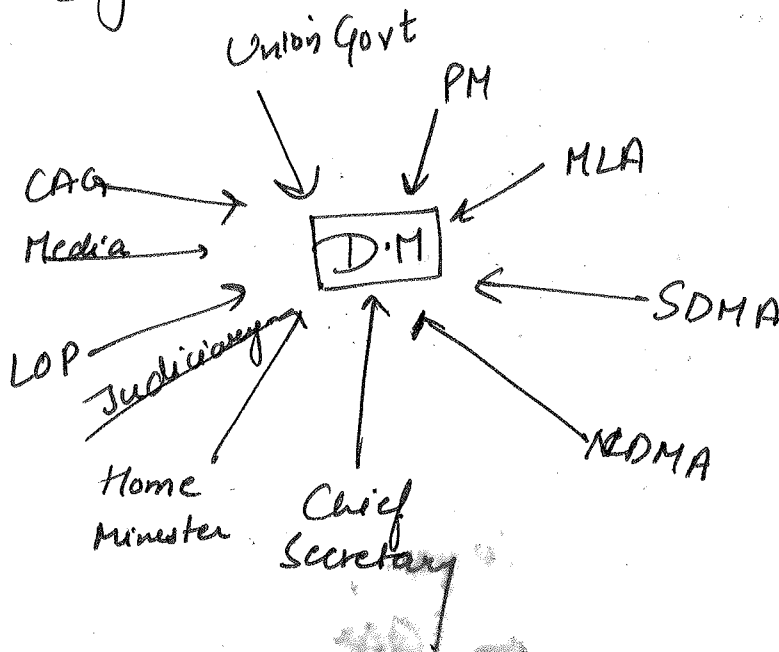
But Most imp. aspects are

- ① How child is allowed to express his emotions.
- ② Whether child has been given the right env.
- ③ Whether there is instant gratification or delayed gratification
- ④ Whether child getting stable env or unstable env.

# # Pressure on Adm<sup>n</sup>



(eg) In Wayanad Landslide



- ⑤ What is the Temperament of Parents
- ⑥ Whether Society stable or unstable

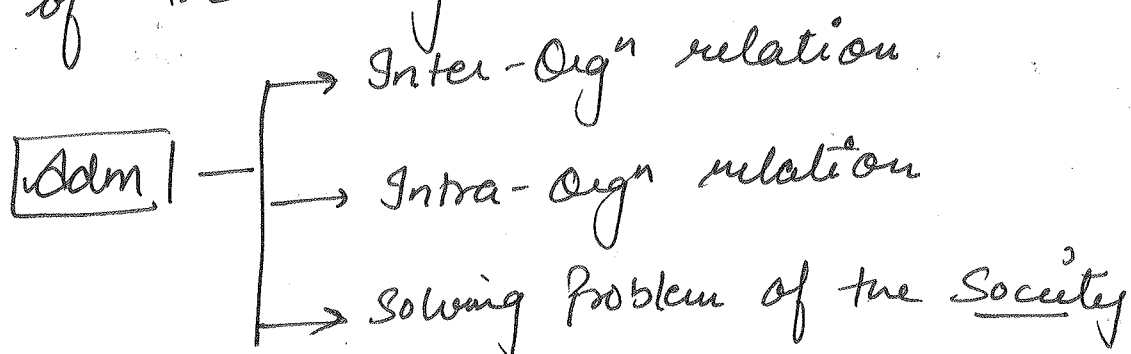
Marchmallo's Experiment was conducted to (5)  
check the child Behaviour if it was  
found delayed Qualification in Early Childhood  
will result in high E.I in future.

### Application of E.I in Adm & Governance

Since Adm has the role of Transferring Policy  
into action they became an interface between  
Govt & Citizen

- Adm<sup>n</sup> is responsible for delivery of Good & Services  
to the people for effective implementation  
it requires citizen friendliness, efficiency,  
Quality of Services, Social Justice &  
leadership & innovation. Therefore they need  
high EI.

EI is also needed for managing own  
relation effectively. i.e. Relations within an  
Org<sup>n</sup> having ability to solve the problem  
of the Society



They have other challenges also like posting, Transfer, Castism, Regionalism, oversight of anti-corruption agency, Civil Society Org<sup>n</sup>, NGO's, Media, they can face such challenges only if they have high EI.

How to promote EI in Adm

→ Recruitment → Should incorporate method of Testing Behavioural Competence like → Introduction of Ethical part "Ethic paper",

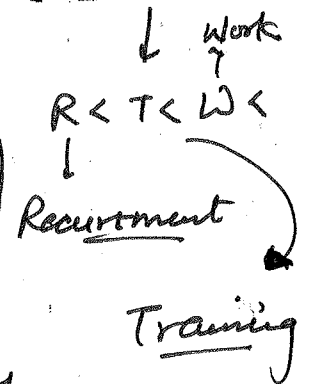
① year cycle of this Examination itself

→ Training — Incorporate Broader dimensions of improving Social, Emotional & Ethical Competence through case studies, lessons from Past, more time in field rather than more time in LABASNA.

→ Work Culture → So. create a conducive Work Environment unnecessary control should be eliminated, frequent Transfer & posting should be reduced.

[D.C → Captain of all develop. activities]

In Civil Servant (dimensional)



[Yoga  
↓  
Mindfulness]

encouraging innovation. Civil Servant should expose the good work of other organisation. (6)  
private org<sup>n</sup> or outside the country. So they can learn & improve.  
There should be democratisation of Work Culture,  
less formal. Govt should also influence the process of socialisation in a true way.  
i.e. Yoga, Meditation, Extra Circular activities.

## # El & Max Weber

— Max Weber formulate Ideal Bureaucracy with the aim to maintain stability in the society.  
this Ideal Bureaucracy is characterised by Hierarchy; division of work, Control, Centralisation, Impersonality, Merit & Technical Competence.  
Bureaucracy having these characteristics is considered as ideal, most perfect, most rational, most efficient. i.e. that it is considered as most Best Bureaucracy.  
its significance is that most countries in the world have Weberian Bureaucracy including India.



# Background of Weber Model of Bureaucracy

- I.R
- Capitalism, Protestant Ethics
- Big Democracy

} Want Stability

(brought rationality in society)

## Characteristics

### General

- Hierarchy
- Control
- Centralisation
- Merit & Technical Competence
- Formal
- 

### Behavioural

- Neutral
- Impersonal
- Career Based
- Loyalty
- Commitment
- Spirit of Service

i.e ↓

dehumanise

Bureaucracy

Max Weber

EI

(7)

▶ Emotions are -ve  
& irrational

▶ Emotion impedes  
rational ~~rationality~~  
decision making

▶ Emotion should be  
eliminated

▶ Dehuman Bureaucracy

▶ Based on Rule

▶ Emotions are +ve  
& rational

▶ Emotions promote Rational  
decision making

▶ Emotion should be  
managed

▶ Humane Bureaucracy

▶ Based on Creativity,  
Innovation

Since Bureaucracy was formulated in 1920's and  
era was characterise by Machinisation need  
for Efficiency. and also there was  
less understanding about human Behaviour.  
EI was not even nascent stage Therefore  
Weber have -ve view about Emotions & feeling  
after 1920's the World underwent Transformations  
Change especially in 1980's, due to

advancement in the field of Emotional Intelligence, today the state need to achieve social Justice, Good Governance. Outcomes all such development demand adm should be Behaviourally Competent i.e Social, Emotional, & Ethical Competent.

### Application of EI in Adm

- It Improves Competency. i.e Holistic Competence
- It teaches Self accountability i.e Moral accountability, today's adm<sup>n</sup> need to be self sufficient, innovative, empathetic, creative, citizen-friendly. Govt too Needs Effective Governance i.e Pro-people & Pro-active Govt.

Keywords :- • Socially desirable Way.

- Conscientiousness (act acc to Social Norm)
- Daniel Goleman — (4<sup>th</sup>) Component
  - dehumane Bureaucracy
- Soft Skills
- formation of EI :- CC, R&P, Social observation, delayed Gratification, stable Env,

IQ & EQ

#

IQ

EQ

- InBorn / Innates
- Improved through Practice
- Hard Skill  
(Professional Competency)

- largely acquired
- Process of Socialisation
- Soft Skills

Although Emotional Intelligence is important  
But also IQ too is important.  
Both are essential for a Balance  
pro performance. IQ will help in  
comprehending the situation. EQ will  
help in reflecting socially desirable  
way.

EQ -  
decide  
Mobilisation  
in an Org.

Illustration → To understand the Question in  
exam, Intelligence is Needed But you  
write the Question EI is Needed so  
that one doesn't get carried Away By  
Emotions.

Consider two person A & B

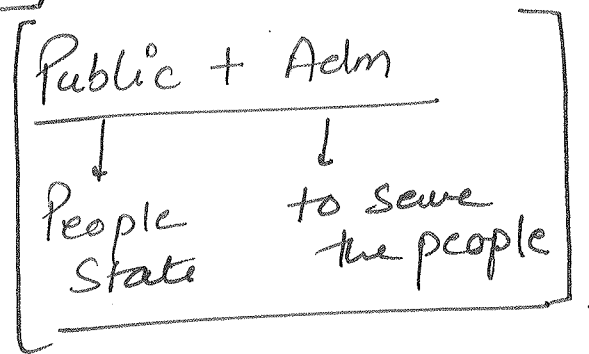
A → highly Intelligent, keeps to himself, remains Busy, Technology Orientated person has less interaction with the society. allow loves to work in isolation

B → like talking to people, working with people, is a people's man,

When Mr. A & B were considered for Promotion at the top positions Mr B was promoted. It has been found that Mediocre people became Good Adm<sup>n</sup>. It is due to one such factor called Emotional Intelligence.

There are many such studies which shows that EI became more important in professional as well as in personal life. its relevance has led in today's Society.

# # Ethics in Public Adm<sup>n</sup>



## # Democratic Ethos

→ Liberty, Equality, Integrity, Freedom.

## # Bureaucratic Ethos

→ Commitment, Service Motive, Loyalty, Merit, Neutrality

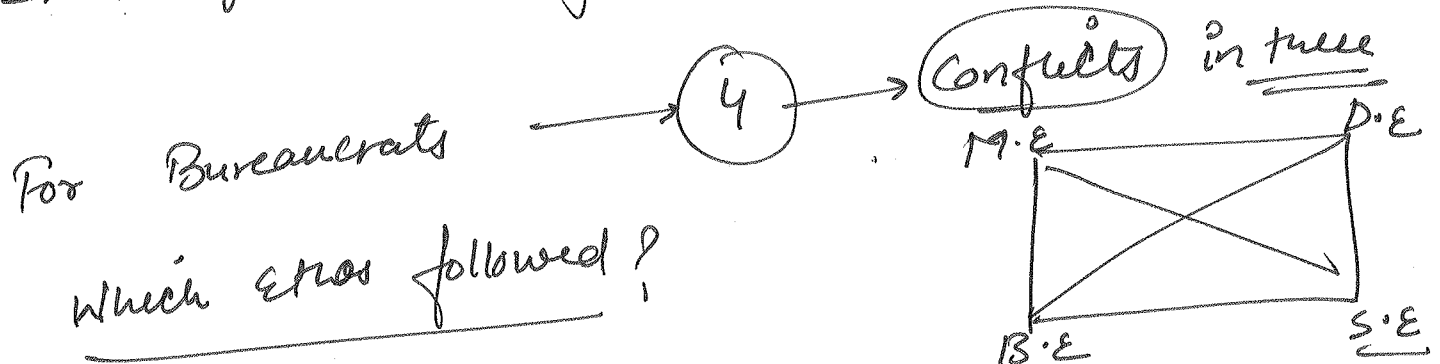
## # Managerial Ethos

→ Professional, Efficiency, Result Orientated, performance  
Competence

→ latest Entry  
Perform & Perish

## # Social Ethos

→ Peaceful, Plurality, Peace & Harmony, tolerance



Which ethos followed?

- ① Expertise V/s loyalty.
  - ② Result orientation V/s Service Orientation
  - ③ (Rules. Orientation) V/s efficiency
- ↓
- No thinking out of Box
- Eg - Railway  
→ Banks

BE > ME

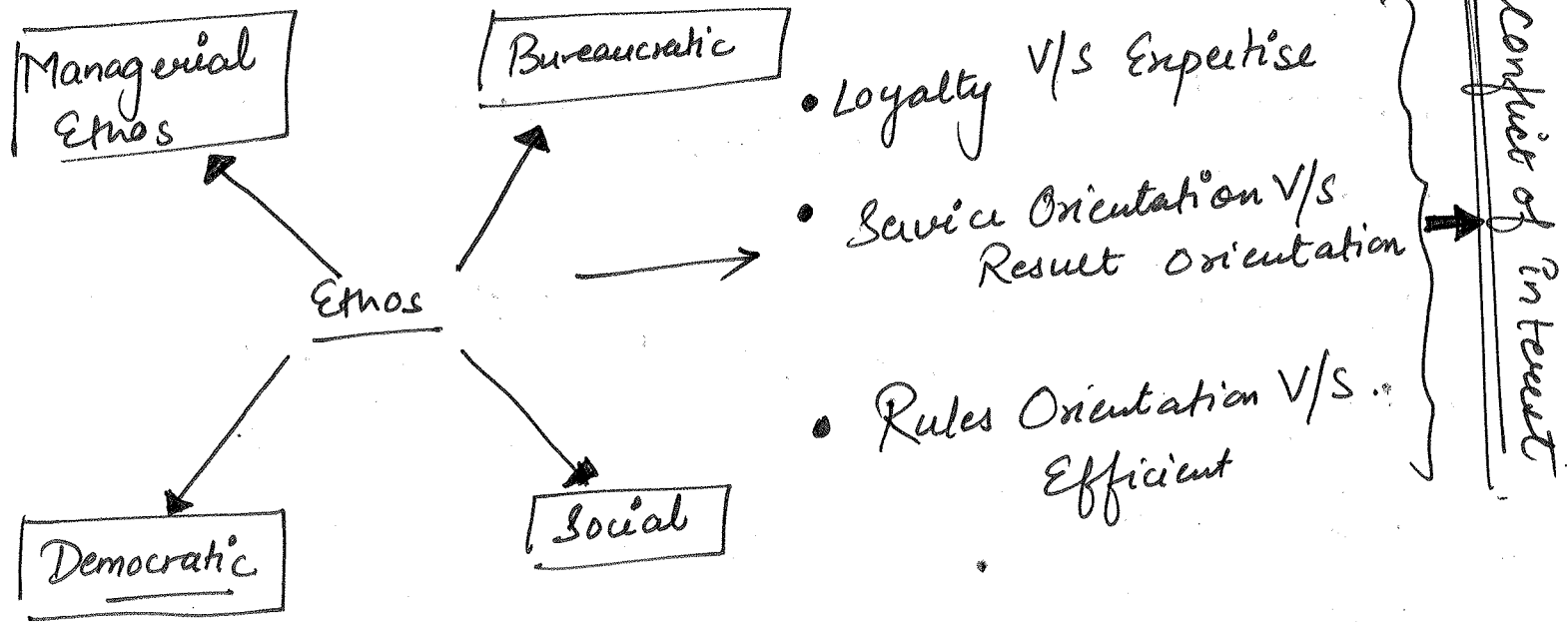


Mean

SE > DE



End



# → P. Adm — is a discipline like as sociology & Psychology

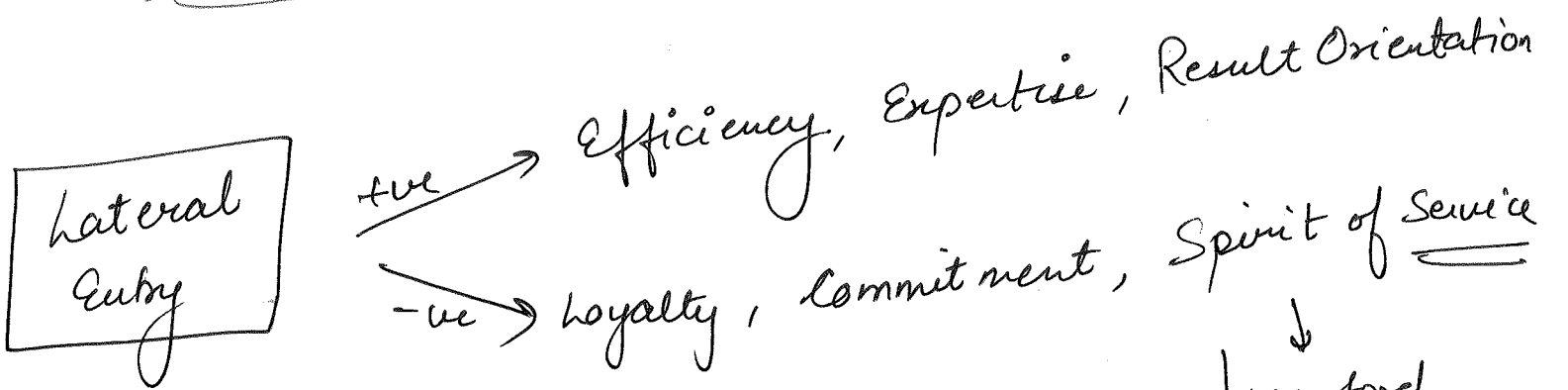
→ Institution of state (that translates policy into action)

Ethics in Public Adm is — when the term Ethics in Public Adm is used it means a field which deals with what Ethics should Be followed in Public Adm

i.e. which Value should guide the Conduct of Civil Servant. What should Be there Ethical principle. (3)

It is due to this field, there exist Code of Ethics for Civil Servants adopted By different countries, such as 7 principle By Nolan Committee in UK.

ARC II has also recommended civil Services Goals and code of ethics in Public Adm. there has been a debate on which value should be preferred. by the Bureaucracy. whether Bureaucratic Values, democratic Values, social Values or Managerial Value.



This leads to conflict b/w

- ▶ Expertise and loyalty
- ▶ Service Orientation & Result Orientation
- ▶ Rules v/s Efficiency

↓  
Wayford  
use Expertise in Civil Servants only as 50% and  
(Eng<sup>r</sup>)



### ► Expertise & Loyalty :-

As lateral Entry is Being promoted to Bring Professionalism & Expertise But there is a threat that it will have a -ve effect over the Bureaucratic Values such as loyalty & Commitment.

### ► SO & RO :-

A state is Bound By a social-Contract to serve each & every citizen. This service Orientation - vily affect result Orientation and due to this privatization, result Orientation approach has been adopted.

(eg) → The Senior Citizen reservation in railways has been removed. to make it more profitable.

→ Privatisation of Public Services

→ Mall Example - No place to seat sit.

→ Niti aayog also talk about "PPP" model.

### ► Rules V/S efficiency :-

Conflict can Be found in PPP Projects for speed and efficiency, rules & procedure

are ignored. which came in conflict with the  
Bureaucratic Ethos

So, Ethics in Public Adm<sup>n</sup> ↓ the values conduct  
deals with

the Civil Service should follow or values.  
which guide the conduct of Civil Service.  
It also deals with applicable part  
of Ethics i.e. Ethics in Governance.

# Conflict of Interest - COI is a Situation  
when Professional Interest caused conflict with  
Personal Interest.. In Civil Services conflict of  
Interest happen in many ways. Professional  
duties having relation with personal duties.

Illustration.

• Civil Servant is responsible for scrutinizing  
the proposal for Contract. In which  
there are some relatives who have applied  
for the Contract, ~~Civil~~ S.

• Civil Servant heading a recruiting agency  
and some of his relatives have  
also applied for recruitment. Should  
he head the recruitment agency then.

in such conflict of Interest Senerios can Be avoided if civil servant practice

- ▶ Neutrality
- ▶ keeping Public & Private affair separate
- ▶ Maintaining Transparency.
- ▶ Demitting the offices or sicking the Transfer.  
or recusing from that Position

↳ dutiful civil servant recuses from such responsibility to avoid such Conflict of Interest

[Sanjeev Bhatt]

## # Loyalty Vs Truth/objectivity

Civil servant are loyal to the Govt and obliged to follow the orders, Non-attendance to the order is considered a disciplinary offence, Civil servant also remain loyal to give fair advise to the Govt.

However there can Be situations where there can Be conflict b/w loyalty & Ment/objectivity

- ① Minister issues an order which may be against Public order. Manytime a Govt issue an order to hide Truth. ~~On~~ the other hand Civil

Servant also taken oath to the Constitution & has to act on the Basis of merit he also has his own conscience. 8

Illustration :- Firing accident happens Minister Goes to the Media and says some anti-social Element entered the protest but the DM knows people died due to firing By the Police. Should DM tell the Truth?

• Superior issue an order to Subordinate and the Subordinate knows the order is not appropriate Subordinate resist but they know Better How to Govern, Your Role is to Execute Policy what will you do in Such Situation

1. Subordinate should follow Superior order to maintain stability in Governance.
2. Request the Order in written as per S.C directives.
3. Request a review for the order and Give a dissest Note.
4. Follow Courage of Conviction depending upon the Situation



- #
1. Loyalty v/s Merit ✓ (done)
  2. Neutrality v/s Impartiality / Compassion
  3. Bureaucratic v/s Democratic attitude  
Attitude
  4. Transparency v/s Confidentiality
  5. Law v/s Ethics / Conscience
  6. Radical change v/s Gradual Change
  7. Autonomy v/s Accountability
  8. Order v/s Public Interest

## → Neutrality v/s Impartiality

- Neutrality v/s Impartiality both are important Value But they are often Be in conflict as Neutrality is about following rules & regulation without the application of Mind. It is an important ethos in Civil Service acc to Max Weber & Impartiality Means fair, Non-discriminatory taking decision with the application. Because

of their inherent Nature conflict arise  
there is also a debate whether humans  
should take decision as per law. If  
if they know they can make Better.  
decision By Going Beyond the law.

The concept of Neutrality is also Been  
criticise as Pandit Nehru outline  
"Neutrality will result in fossilisation  
of Bureaucracy" also ~~be~~ <sup>humanity</sup> ~~ought~~ Be  
can't advanced if it is ~~force~~ forced  
to act as per law.

Society will Not Experience any innovation  
& Creativity if they keep <sup>stapling</sup>  
decision as per law. So, Civil  
Servant face a dilemma as if not  
acting per law may invite punishment  
However that doesn't mean Civil Servant are  
free to make decision without following  
the law.

Policies Paralysed.

Solutions lies in :-

- Cultivating a culture of innovat<sup>ing</sup> & Creativity
- distinguishing b/w Malafide or Bonafide  
errors.

- leadership too should encourage innovation. (eg) Modi ji's statement
- anti corruption should understand the Nuances the Bonafide & Malafide error.

In fact conduct rule of 1964 has a provision to go Beyond law to make Quality decision slow allow further application of wisdom. But still Neutrality remain an Important principle even outline in the All India Service Conduct rule of 2014. Adherence to rules is also importance other wise there is chaos in the

(Talisman) → Gaudhiji

# Democratic Attitude v/s Bureaucratic Attitude

→ Democratic Attitude related to Democratic Values such as liberty, Equality, Freedom & Justice. People have this values have democratic Attitude.

→ If only B.A → dehumanise Bureaucracy.

[Marriage b/w B & Demo.]

→ Bureaucratic Attitude related to Bureaucracy following rules, Procedure Merit Based, objective, impersonal  
→ in Both there can Be a conflict



in many ways

- Rules / Procedure v/s Public Interest
- Centralisation v/s decentralisation
- Control / Command v/s Democratic leadership

Basically following rules & Procedure, result in delay in action. but if Bureaucracy follow democracy there may not be clarity it also be difficult to respond. as then will be chaos. also Admin becomes a leader they go Beyond the Conduct rules.

Illustration → if suppose a civil servant to execute a laws & Policies in the Society. There are many problems if civil servant directly solve this problem then there will be a conflict b/w adm<sup>n</sup> and the Elected Representative (Eg.) - when Prashant Nayak DM of Kozikode district initiated operation Sulemani: it was objected By the local leaders.

To Some Ext

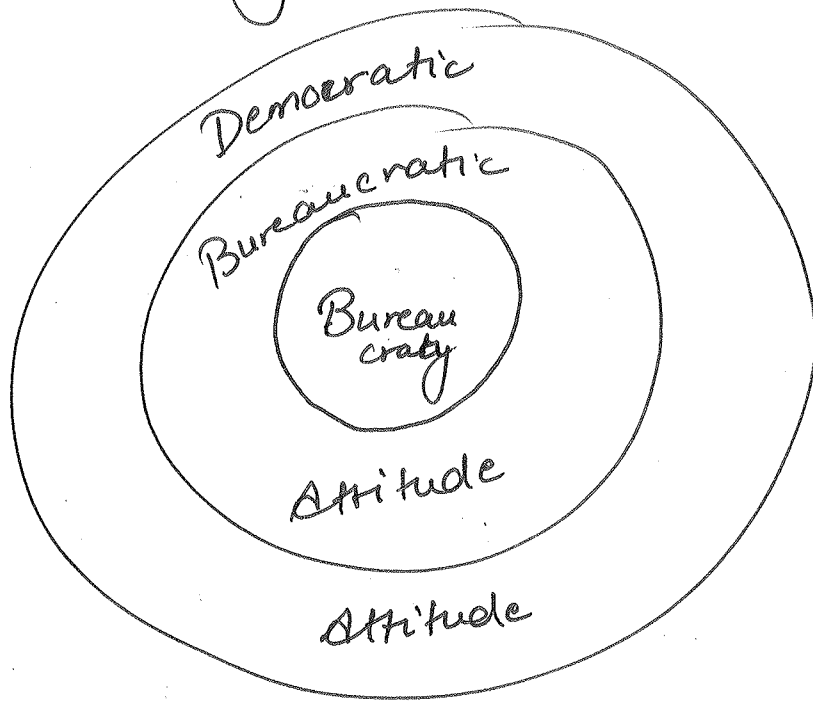
Whether Bureaucracy should have Democratic or Bureaucratic culture?

Democractic Culture will Reduce Bureaucratic effectiveness But instill democractic Values

To some extent Democracy is possible  
However Bureaucracy can't Be totally Democratic  
But should Be Guided By democractic Culture.

(There exist romanticisation b/w Democractic & Bureaucratic Culture)

Because the main aim of Bureaucracy to ensure Democracy.



Bureaucracy should largely Be influenced By  
Bureaucratic attitude and outerly by  
democractic attitude.

## ① Rules v/s Public Interest

Democracy is Need By the people and people are ultimate in democracy. and rules have been made to serve the people and many time Rules Became the Base for denying service to people

Illustration → In adhar case, if ID's fail then people will Not get PDS as "Public Service fails"

## ② Transparency v/s Confidentiality

→ Since the adoption of RTI, Transparency has become a Important Value on the other hand Civil Services is obliged By Official Secret Act, Indian Evidence Act which enables them to report information as confidential. Although RTI has overriding powers over OSA & IEA. But Whistle Blower Act 2014 has provision under which information related to OSA should not be released. further All India Service Rules 2014 mentions Both Confidentiality and Transparency as important Values.

Confidentiality is about keeping information secret and not disclosing it. It is not about maintaining Secrecy. rather Information may ~~not~~ Be important at that particular time which Govt may disclose in the future. (4)

Illustration — Suppose a committee submit a report to Govt. the committee will keep the report confidential until the Govt decide to disclose.

Act of confidentiality has a +ve connotation  
But Act of Secrecy has -ve connotation  
can't Be Justified.

Conflict b/w Transparency & Confidentiality arise when it is not clear <sup>that</sup> ~~whether~~ <sup>that</sup> confidential information whether fall under prohibited information or not. Therefore Civil Servant face a dilemma as disclosure of Confidential information is a Breach of discipline.  
But Not permeating Transparency is a democratic offence.

Solution lies in :- • Clear classification of information.

- PIO (Public Inf<sup>n</sup> Officer) should Be informed

in advance about the classification of information

## • Effective Grievance Redressal Mechanism

► law V/S Ethics

(done earlier) (Modd in Civil Servants)

(acc to World Bank → accountable Redressal is missing)

[life Lokpal Dikshita]

## ► Order V/S Public Interest

→ Bureaucracy is rule & duty Bound as to act as per the orders. Public Interest is the most important objective of democracy. but what is Public Interest is Not clear and is defined as per the situation Because of this conflict may happen

Illustration :- • People are protesting against the Screening of Movie. But the movie has been cleared By the Censor Board and has to Be Screened. Conflict happen.

• Order has been issued to close all the Meat Shops But may goes against Public Interest -

## ► Gradual Change V/S Radical Change

→ Whether Civil Servant should work on Gradual Change and take small steps or work for Radical Change

Gradual Change don't Bring much Conflict but Radical Change brings lots of Conflicts. So Should Civil Servant promote Probity in Governance Gradually or Radically.

In most of the cases Instilling Integrity should Be Gradual. Suppose Injustice is happening should you be Radical or Gradual.

Illustration — Mr. A is discriminated By the Superiors. frequent Transfers. because of his Honesty & Integrity should he keep serving? or should he leave the Org<sup>n</sup>?

If he keep serving will follow the Value the of Civil Services it Not He is Tolerating Injustice So. How can he give Justice to others. In Such cases one Should keep Threshold of Suffering.

if Threshold is Breached, should approach Grievance Redressal Mechanism :-

- ① departmental level / Chief Secretary / Cabinet Secretary / PMO

(2) SAT/CAT

(3) Higher Courts HC/SC

(4) last option should be Whistle Blowing

\* Going to Media isn't considered appropriate as it is considered as a Breach of discipline

When facing conflict of Interest or Ethical dilemma follow

- ▶ Self Commitment
- ▶ Selflessness
- ▶ Application of Wisdom
- ▶ Public Interest
- ▶ Conduct Rules

▶ Autonomy V/s Accountability

Autonomy:- Generally, Civil Servants lack Autonomy they are subject to strict control which hamper innovative decision making. But when they are given Autonomy, Accountability is compromised and there can be misuse of power. therefore Govt is in dilemma whether to Give autonomy or Not.

• DISHA Call  
(M.P)

73rd - P.R.I

(ANTRIX  
DEXAS)

↳ ISRO

PDP → Corony  
Copati Nasir

SCs → Accoun?

Police → fake  
incountei

Accountability → means Answerability of the Civil Servants

Autonomy → is discretion of the Civil Servant.

Traditionally Strict Control, effective decision-making. When control was not effective power was misused. Since 1990, there has been

decentralisation of power in which autonomy has increased. But also promoting corruption

Illustration (1) 73rd CAA — gave power to PRIs

But PRIs are more corrupted than District Adm<sup>n</sup>

(2) PPP Projects promoted Crony Capitalism

(3) ANTRIX Devas → Antrix was commercial arm of ISRO, where autonomy was given to Antrix result in corruption

(4) SCs have autonomy But what about their own accountability

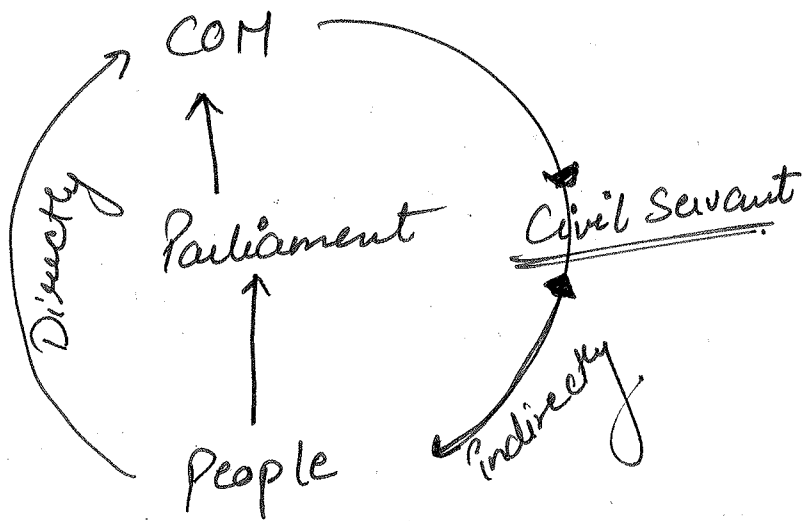
Solution :-

- Use of Wisdom
- Character / human values.
- Autonomy with Accountability & Integrity



# # Ministerial Responsibility & Civil Service Anonymity

→ Triple chain of accountability  
a/c to SC



Executive responsible to COM  
COM Responsible to legislature  
legislature to People

→ Since India has adopted of Parliamentary democracy on the Pattern of UK it has following characteristics.

→ democratic Govt is responsible to the people via Parliament & Election

→ Bureaucracy work under the control of the Govt

→ Bureaucracy is supposed to remain anonymous. i.e. Not Indirectly respond to the people on various issues.

→ Council of Minister are collectively and individually responsible to the parliament

and Bureaucracy is responsible to the people through the COM (70)

→ dilemma happen due to

- ▶ Civil Servant acting like Political representative
- ▶ Issuing statements of press conferences.
- ▶ (Eg) - CAG made a statement in the press that Govt is Not Serious about corruption.

▶ due to Citizen Charter, RTI, Good Governance etc they Civil Servant have direct interface with the people effecting anonymity also social media is also promoting direct interface with the people therefore Civil Servant should maintain a fine line b/w anonymity & Transparency.

as democratic responsibility is of the Political Executive as there is popular saying "Civil servant should understand how Politics work without indulging into Politics".

→ fossilisation of Bureaucracy.

→ Talisman by Gandhiji

— Policies Paralysed

— Bonafide & Malafide error.

→ dehumanised Bureaucracy.

→ Centralization v/s decentralisation.

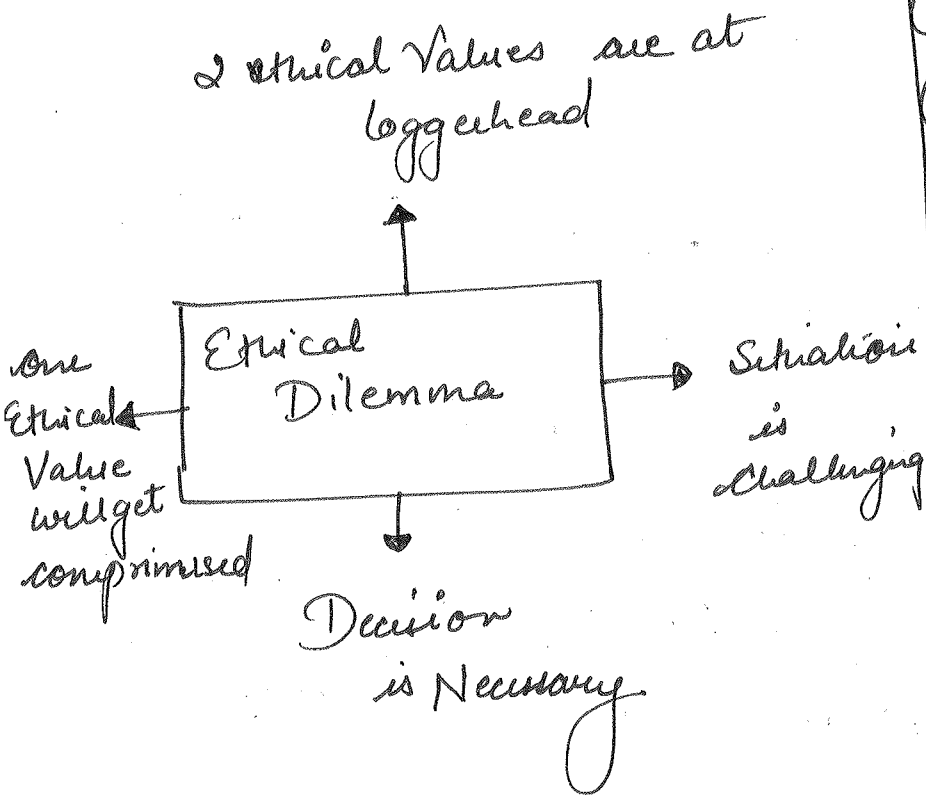
→ Ethical dilemma

→ Civil Service Anonymity

# # Ethical Dilemma

- ▶ When two values are at loggerheads
- ▶ Situation is challenging
- ▶ Choice is Necessary
- ▶ One value is compromised (opportunities cost)

Why Ethical dilemma is happen?



- India
- ① Nexus Corruption
  - ② COP → to Politics of Bureaucracy (POB)
  - ③ Casteism, Regionalism
  - ④ No Culture of Innovation.
- COB

Agriculture Secretary in Maharashtra  
Neer Raut  
↓  
Removed (due to Nexus Corruption) with 1 mon she transferred

Ethical dilemma → When two or more civil service values compete against each other and situation is relatively challenging in which civil servant has to make a decision b/w the competing

Values. and under such decision one of the Value get compromised.

i.e ▶ Values should compete against each other

- ▶ Situation should be Challenging
- ▶ Choice has to be made
- ▶ There will Be compromise of some Value.

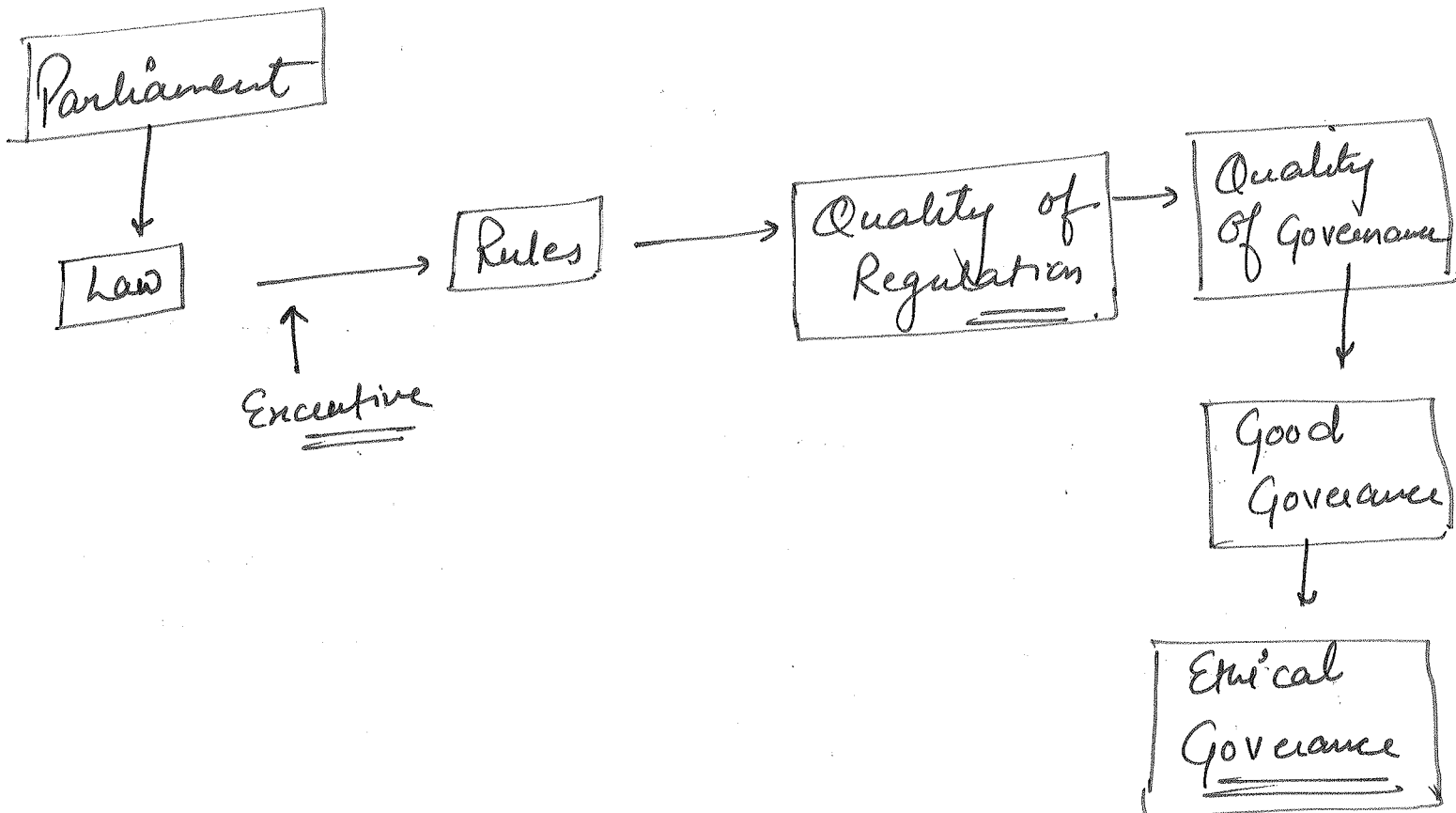
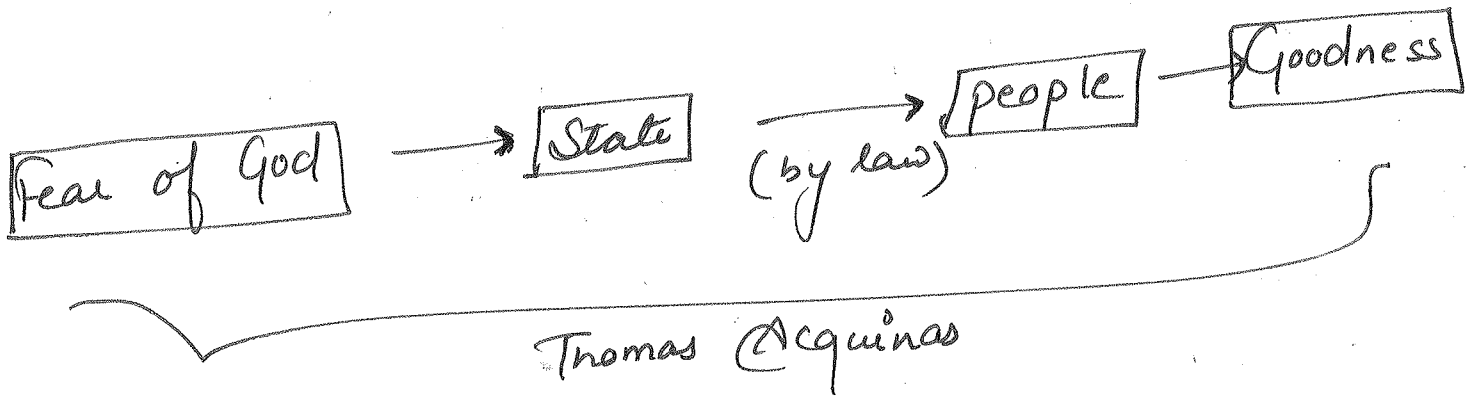
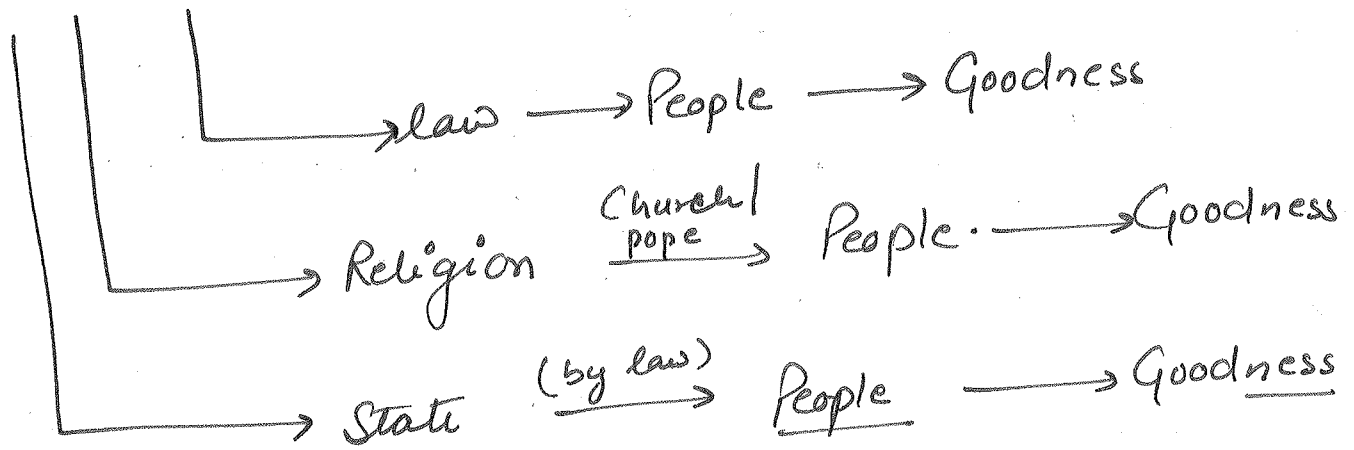
Factors due to which Ethical dilemma may happen :-

→ law may not Be clear, to guide a way out the Situation

→ Goals of Social justice, Public Interest. upholding the Spirit of constn may go against Weberian Ethos of following order from the Political Representative.

→ Dynamic Nature of the Society, Society keeps on changing. ~~some India~~

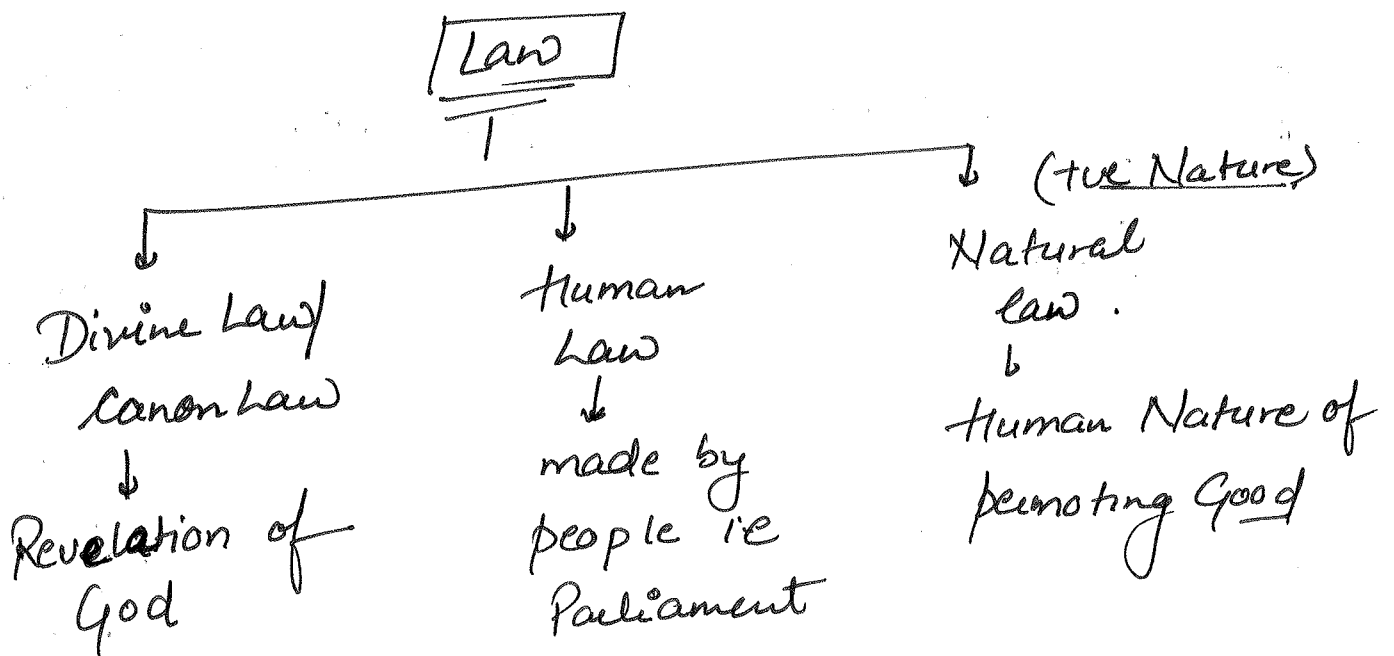
Some India's Specific Situation leads to Ethical dilemma :-



and it is the duty of civil servant to uphold const<sup>n</sup> Morality. But Bcos of social Norms of the Society which is also known as Social Morality. Const<sup>n</sup> Morality comes at loggerhead with Social Morality. (3)

(Eg) Sabriamala issue — Women were denied Entry, adherence to Social Morality put result in dilemma for civil servant at it is kind of discrimination. [Although in ultimate sense Const<sup>n</sup> Morality should prevail over Social Morality]

# Law, Rules of Conscience as a Source of Ethical Guidance (Thomas Aquinas)



When Civil Servant face dilemma whether  
action must have absence of any  
other motive such as Getting  
popularity, seeking attention, discrimination  
& Prejudice at the same time. The  
for Civil Servant law should  
remain the Main Guiding Path, as

- law give protection to Civil Servant
- Gives legitimacy to action
- law has Moral force

That doesn't mean law should be followed  
only letter Not in spirit. due to  
many factor such as Nexus, Corruption  
lack of support for innovation. The  
Trend is to follow the law only in  
letter Not in spirit.

## # Constitutional Morality v/s Social Morality / Norms

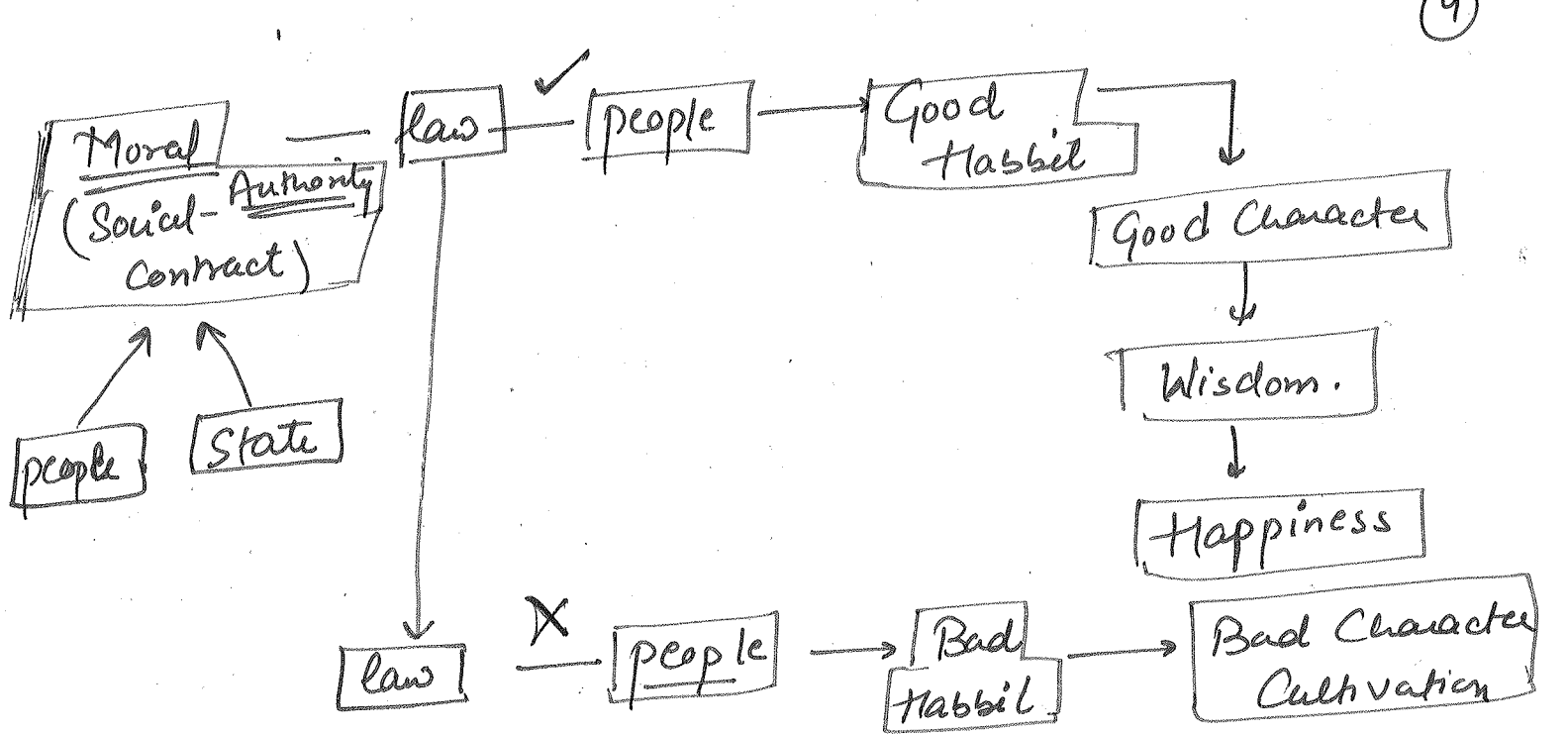
CM deals with Values of the Const<sup>n</sup> such as  
liberty, Equality, Fraternity, Freedom. that is  
to what extent the Essence of the  
Const<sup>n</sup> has been followed.



- (2)
- \* Nexus of Corruption
  - \* Criminalisation of Politics
  - \* Politicisation of Bureaucracy & Criminalisation of Bureaucracy.
  - \* Socio-Economic factors such as
    - Casteism
    - Communalism
    - Regionalism
  - \* Absence of Culture that don't recognised risk taking, Innovation, Not Bonafied Error.

Values that Guide Civil Servant while face ethical dilemma :-

- ▶ ① Selflessness
- ▶ ② following "Rule of law"
- ▶ ③ Impartiality
- ▶ ④ Objectivity
- ▶ ⑤ Rationality
- ▶ ⑥ Public Interest
- ▶ ⑦ IPCC / Intention & Consequence



Law is a Statement of reason design to promote Common Good in a Society.

Human Conduct is guided by two Broad aspects Law and Conscience

when Society was evolving it established many Traditional, Customs & practices these became the Stds of Behaviour and then there was an emergence of law.

Acc to Thomas Aquinas, there are

different kinds of law

- Divine Law
- A law which is revelation of God which is Based on religion, Belief, is called

Ex- SEBI

→ R.S College  
No. Quality  
of Regulation

Divine law / Canon law. People say God knows everything, God will do Justice.

- Religion has remain the most important factor for regulating human Behaviour. In fact in the medieval times there was dominance of Theology. i.e pope rule or Church Rule. it was Thomas Aquinas who rejected the Theological ~~phylophy~~ philosophy and separate law from religion.

- Although he doesn't advocate complete Sep Separation of Religion for Ethical Guidance as he says state has the Moral obligation to Govern the people. and impose law. But those who Govern above them there is No one to Govern them. Therefore such people should have the Fear of God. Hence divine law / Eternal law remain among the most important source for regulating human Conduct.

# Human Law — Laws made By state to regulate human Behaviour. In the Modern era, the concept of state have emerged which have the power to frame the law. & enforce the law.

and every citizen is bound to follow the law. Even if they don't like it. (5)

• Within the jurisdiction of law, Rules are made. Rules are more flexible than law.

laws made By State (Parliament) &  
rules made By Executives.

laws & rules become the Basis of regulating human Behaviour i.e. it determines the Quality of Governance. Regulation is the Essence of Governance as it determines.

- ▶ Quality of Human Behaviour
- ▶ Quality of Goods & Services
- ▶ Quality of development
- ▶ the Strength of the Society
- ▶ Peace & Harmony.

(eg) - SEBI, Delhi Incident, R.P. College Kolkata (rape & Murder).

# Significance of law & Rules in Regulating Human Behaviour

► Aristotle , "law is Not Needed if people are law abiding"

► Plato says "God people doesn't Need law,  
Bad people will find way around the law"

Many times Bad people or powerful people may misuse/manipulate the law. in their own favour. So Question arises among the common people why should we follow the law.

(eg) → Vijay Malya.

→ PSB's — 8000 Cr Plenty  
2 Govt giving waveoff to Corporate.

~~that~~ Nevertheless, law is Significant Because:

→ State has a Continuous Endeavor of doing Good & avoiding Bad. not all Bad people go unpunished  
most Bad people are punished By the law.

→ System of Governance can't encourage lawlessness rather it will encourage lawfulness. otherwise it

may not be completely successful.

→ law became the Basis to take action and punish people therefore action became legitimate. otherwise State may lack legitimacy

→ Even if some people may not follow the law it still works as Checks & Balances of most of the people.

→ Enforcement of laws & rules will cultivate good habit, shape a good character and ultimately build promote Ethics in Governance.

[Connect Hobbs]

Diagram

### • Natural law

Law Based on human Nature according to Thomas Aquinas, Natural law means avoidance of evil and people should show good behaviour. i.e. human Nature is inherently about doing good & avoiding evil. Natural law doesn't give the steps of Ethics. But Based on rational understanding it can be interpreted that

(1) human should do good and avoid evil.

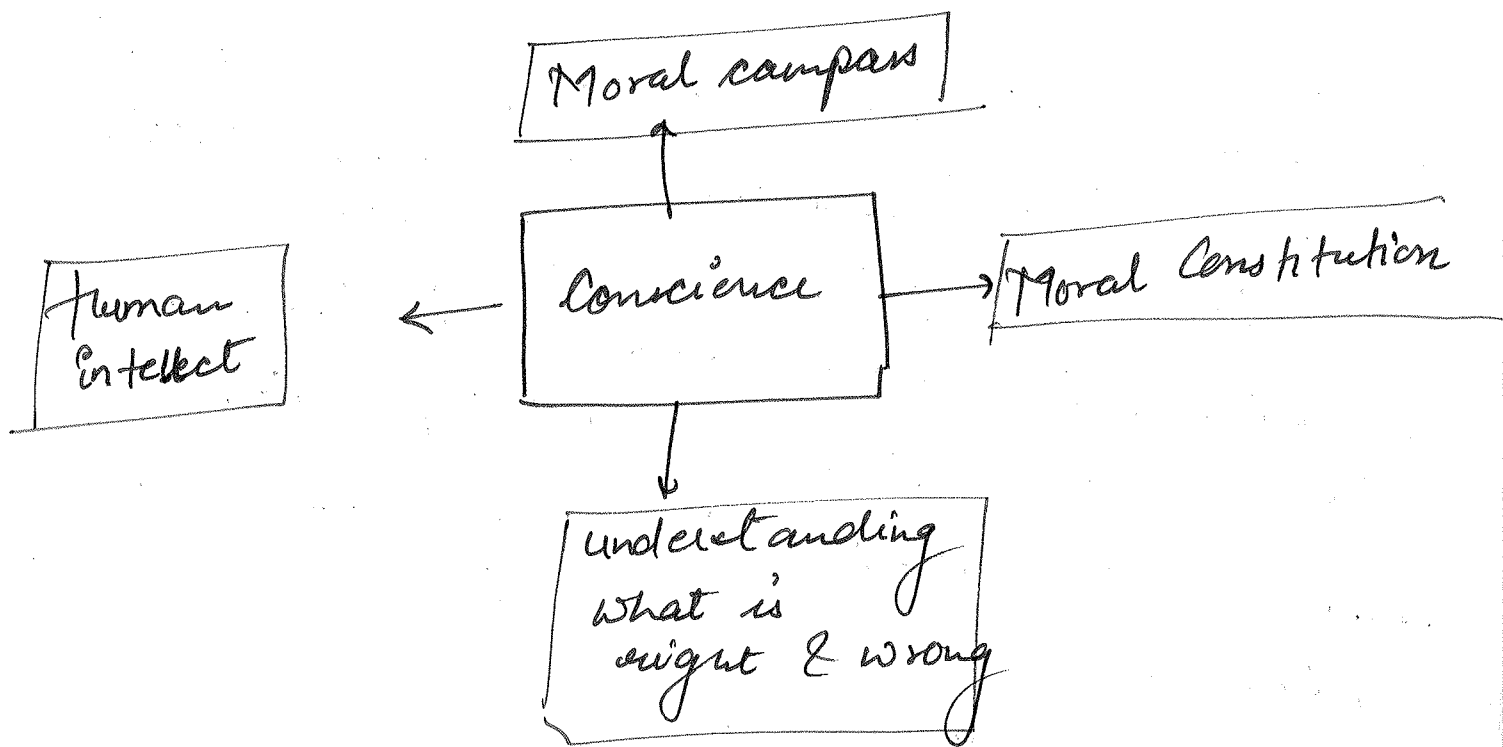
(2) human should treat other humans with respect & dignity.

- ③ Should Speak the Truth
- ④ Be Non-harmful
- ⑤ Show Compassion

Therefore Natural law talk about the essence of human Behaviour, which has a very powerful impact on human conduct.

it has taken a last resort when every-thing fails to encourage Good Behaviour. as many times it is said atleast show some humanity

# Conscience as a source of Guidance.



Conscience is about the inner feeling of whether  
is Good or Bad. it is Self-moral conduct of human Behaviour. (7)

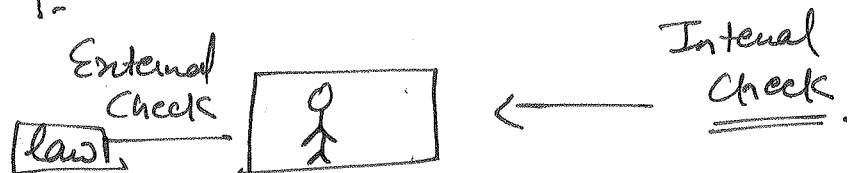
## Development of Conscience:-

Human is first Born with the ability to logic  
& reason rather than Moral development So  
Conscience happen due to process of Socialisation  
as Explained By Lawrence Kolberg The  
importance of Human Conscience has also  
Been highlighted By various thinkers. such  
as Aristotle — talks about Wisdom  
E. Kant — talks about "Categorical Imperative"  
or Moral commands.

In fact Kant is most important philosopher who  
advocated for Conscience Based decisions  
In General, Conscience is also Been recognised  
By the Society and most human  
Behaviour is Guided By Human Conscience.

## # Application of Conscience

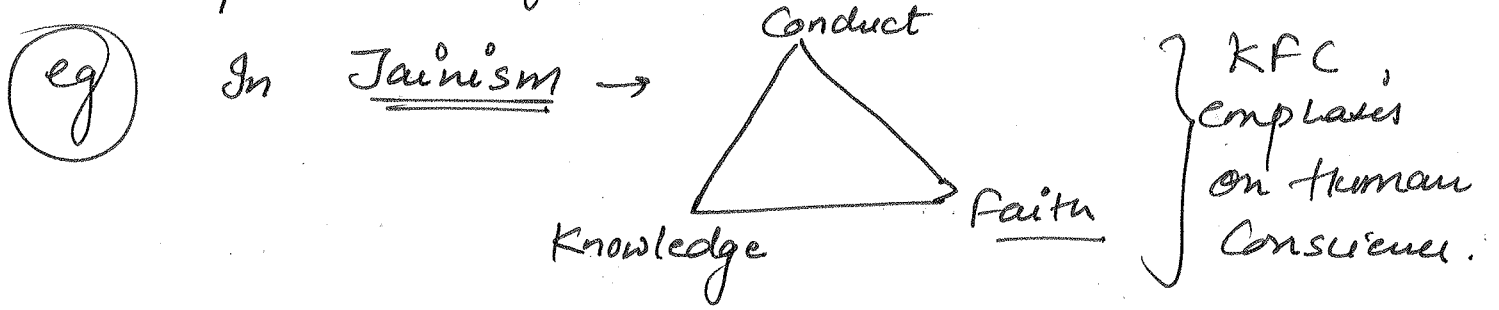
→ Individual :-





- Make decision, Guided By own Constitution.  
i.e. Conscience. that they face  
dilemma

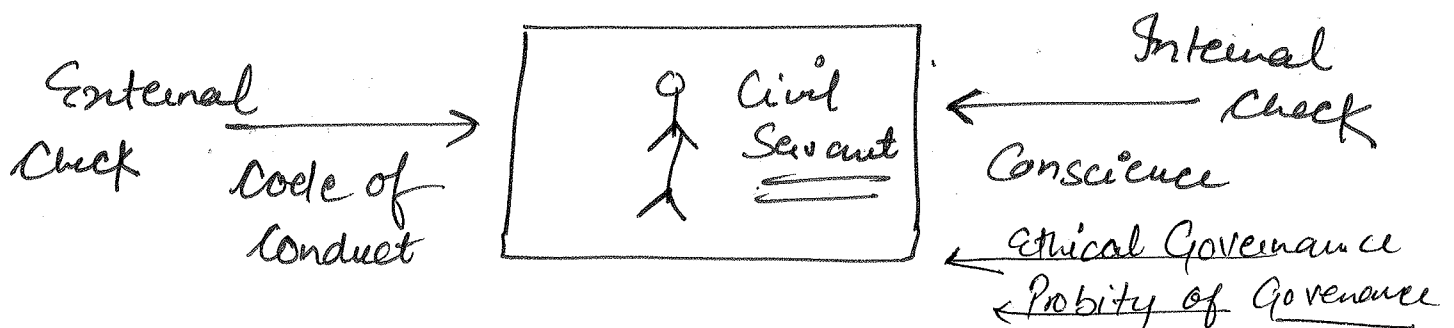
- Concept of Enlightenment "Nirvana" are associated with highest stage of development of human Conscience.



In Buddhism → Nirvana

- People should also have Moral Independence and moral sense so they are influence by their own Conscience and develop a Scientific Temper i.e. they will Not get carried away and Become Gal'sal & decide

Application in Civil Services



# # Criticism of Conscience

→ Conscience is considered as a Subjective Subject as it has Not Been Explained Objectivity i.e it doesn't Give in detail the Nature & Structure of Human Conscience.

→ Decision Band on conscience can't Be objectively proved. i.e that's why the decision is Right or wrong. Especially By Civil Servants Because some people have Better conscience than others and Quality of decision can Be Questioned.

→ Human Conscience can't Be always right. Anytime human can take wrong decision due to faulty.

## Socialisation

→ All human don't have their Conscience in Same manner. at the same time there can Be Subjective application of conscience. (Eg) → When a Nisbha case

Ex → Hansie

Cranje

↓  
Match fixing

↓  
Total Crisis of Conscience

Ex → Sri Shant

happen the Judge remark this incidents shock the conscience of the Nation But many such incident is happen in the past as well. Similarly the Violence in the Manipur shock the conscience of Nation in the past also these kind of incidents had happened.

Even if conscience is Subjective but it has its own recognition and Human decision is profoundly influence By conscience. that's why people have

- ① ► own principles of life
  - ② ► courage of conviction
  - ③ ► application of Wisdom
  - ④ ► Trust in Humanity
- } - Significance of conscience.

Human can Make Better decisions if not By law so by conscience which will guide the Human Behaviour.

# Crisis of Conscience :- a Situation or a State of mind where there is Extreme

level of Tension or Emotional Turmoil that may

happen due to

- ▶ Person is in the State of Shock
- ▶ his Core Identity or Values may be Challenged
- ▶ May have extreme level of Guilt feeling
- ▶ May face a situation where he/she has to take the decision, may result in Compromise compromising his/her Core Values.

Even after taking decision he/she may feel some grave has happened therefore Crisis of conscience is related with Before & after the decision. There is extreme level of Guilt & remorse.

(Eg.) → Harsie Cronje (Google it)  
→ Sushant

In Ethical dilemma there may or maynot a extreme level of Guilt feeling as ethical dilemma may be General, Moderate & Extreme level and when it is at Extreme level people may feel have COC.

it is in this context Both have Similarities.

(Eg) → When you sit in Women Chamber of Metro accidentally — it is ethical dilemma.  
Not COC.

# To deal with COC — one should have flexible Nature, positive attitude, Be open for Criticism, EI.

COC in Civil Services can Be avoided if one sticks to Code of Conduct, Code of Ethics, Conscience Based decision.

Bona are Based on Bona fide intention. Even the Governance System should promote Culture of Innovation & Creativity.

which is able to distinguish b/w Bona fide & Malafide Errors and further as a process of Socialisation play an

Imp role, in Civil Service Equipment, Training, promotion etc should Be Guided By Ethics.  
In Governance

(3)

# # Accountability

- is a formal concept in Civil Services which means answerability or give detailed account of one's action.

• it is a positioned Based concept i.e. Civil Servant hold some position and have authority to take some decisions. they are made answerable for exercising authority.

• It is formal concept Because there is Explicit mechanism for upholding accountability such as

① Civil Servants → procedures, Rules, law, Ethics and Values, Institutions to uphold accountability such as 5Cs

② Political Representative → By Parliament, through various mechanism such as Question hour, zero hour, adjournment Motion, censure motion etc.

③ For Judges → Removal of Judges By Parliament, Judges Inquiry act.

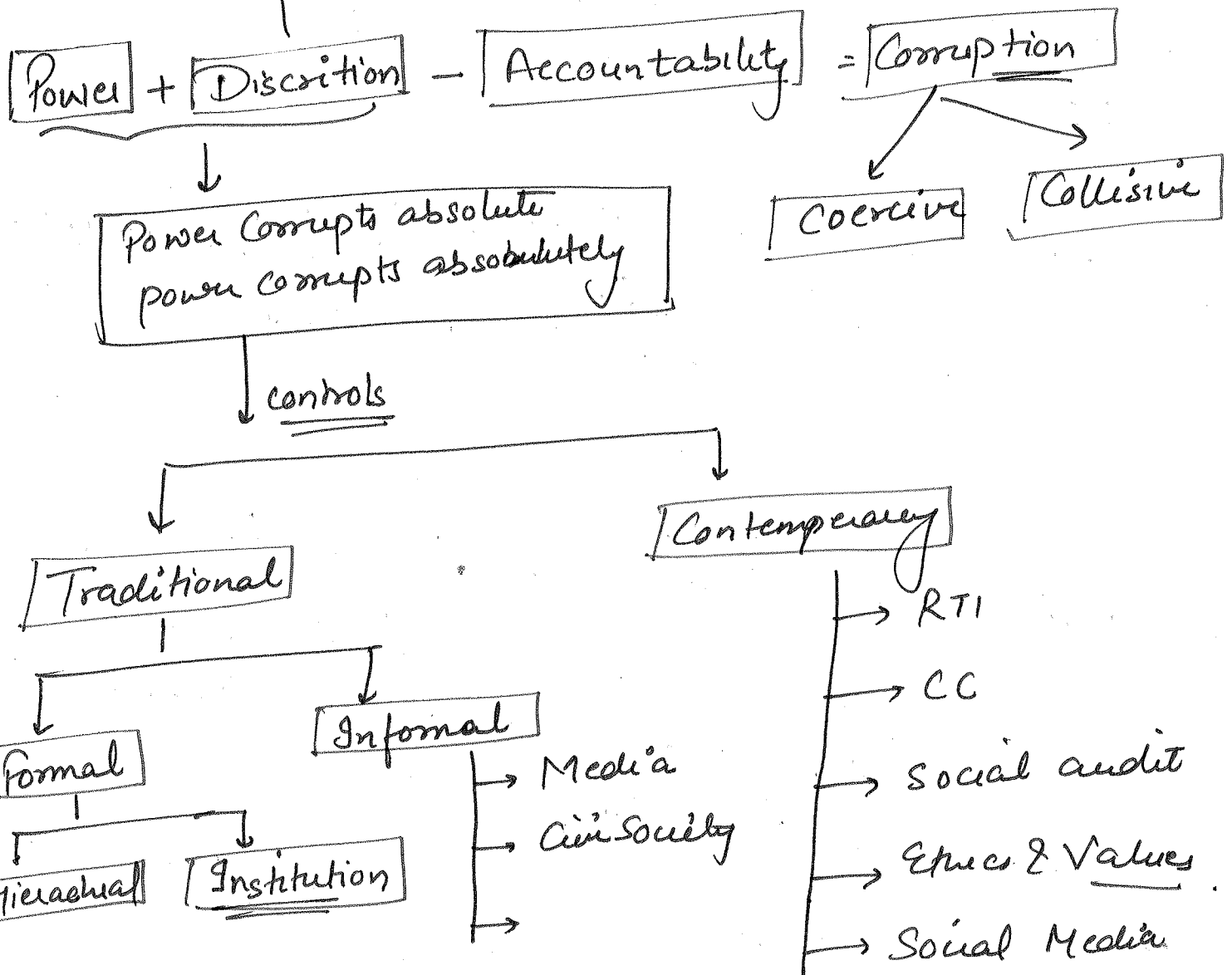
Therefore Civil Servant are expected to Exercise their authority as per rules, law, procedure and Ethical stds. and then their Behaviour are considered Accountable.

On the whole, concept of Accountability is associated with Exercise of power.

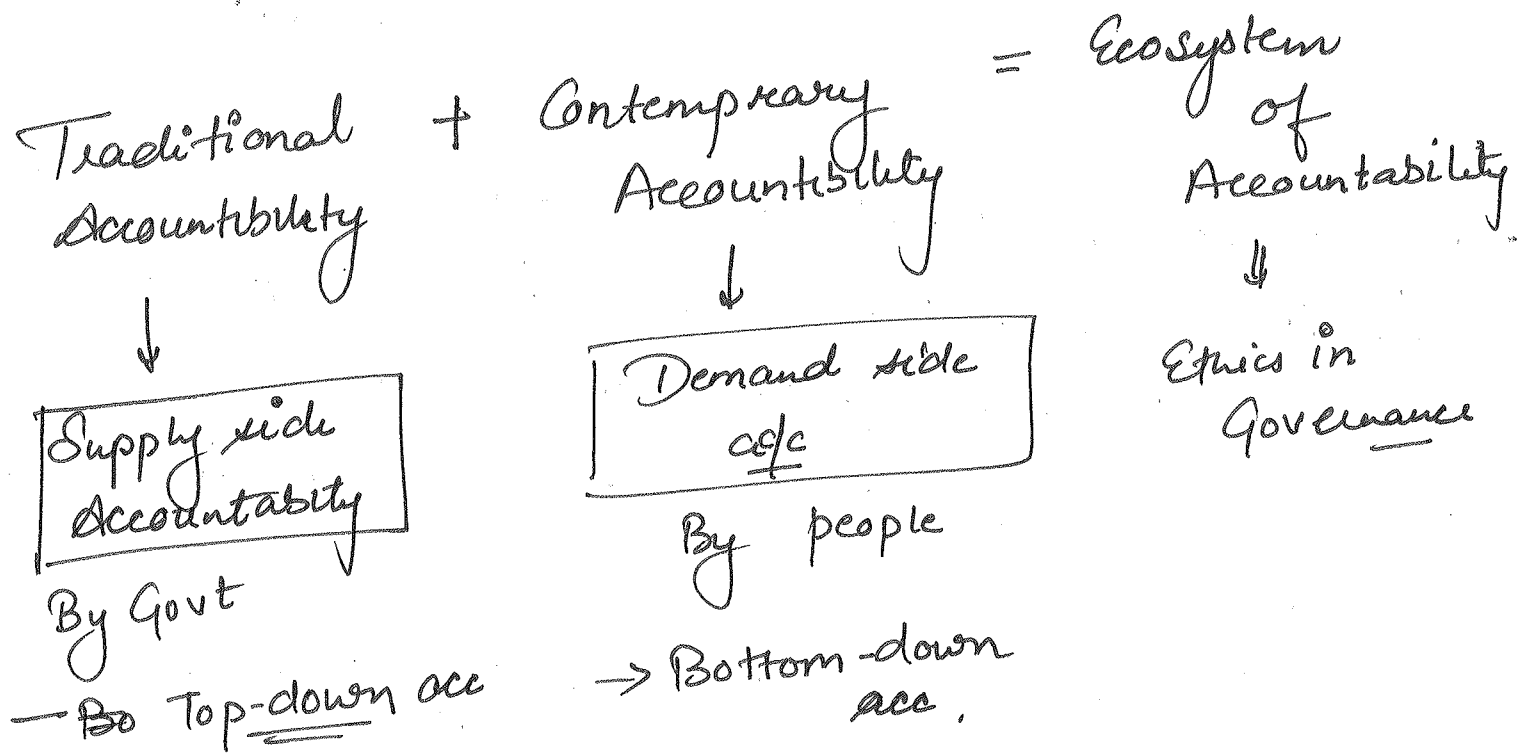
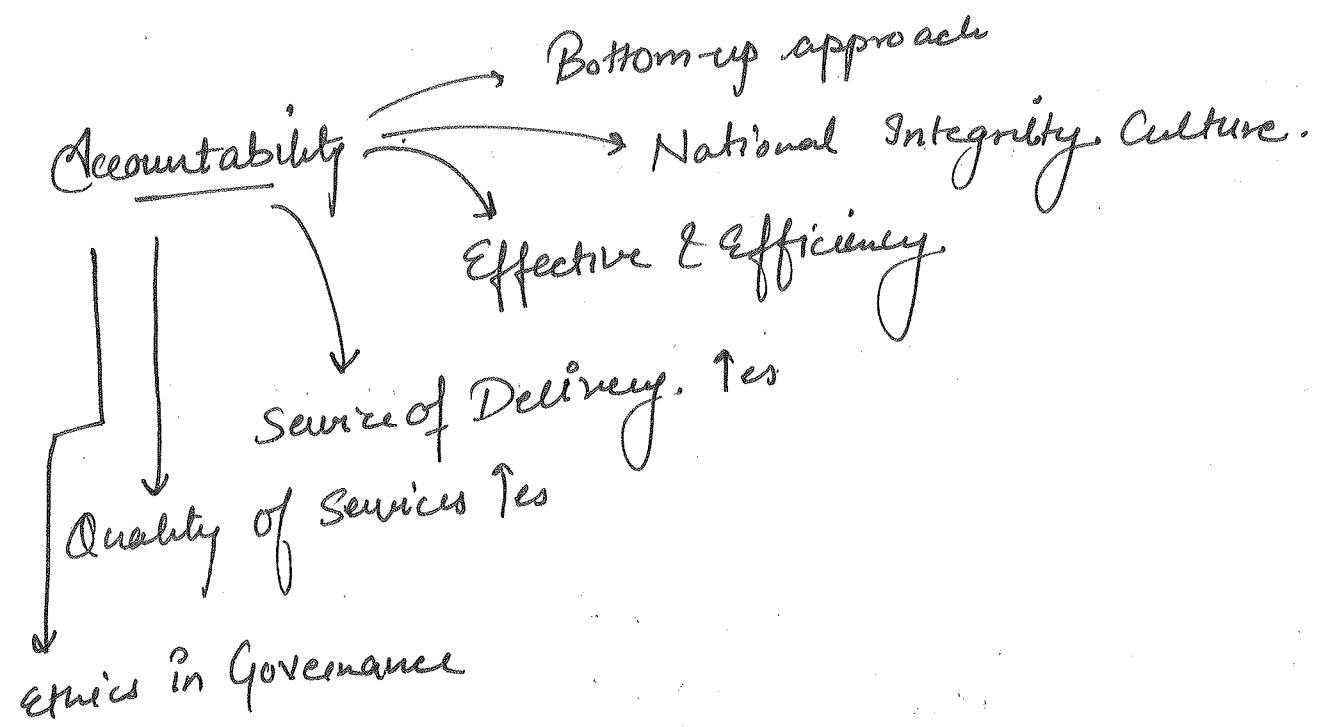
## # Significance of Accountability

Acc to ARCTT,

Freedom to take decision



"It is the fear of losing power that corrupts" (9)





→ "Power corrupts  
Absolute Power corrupts Absolutely"  
By Lord Acton

→ "If ~~you~~ you want to test someone's character  
Give him power" Abraham Lincoln

→ "power is heart of adm<sup>n</sup>" Max Weber

→ "It is Not the power which corrupts But  
the fear of losing power"  
↳ Aung San Sukkyi

On the whole, adm<sup>n</sup> is considered a powerful  
institution therefore there is always a  
Threat for the misuse of power and  
that's why the concept of accountability  
Emphasis.

Since it has been found that power has  
been misuse By adm<sup>n</sup> be it by  
Indian Adm<sup>n</sup> or USA Adm<sup>n</sup>. it is well  
known Power Corrupts.

→ Tradition Mechanism to uphold accountability has Not Been Effective. Because

- ① They are formal in Nature
  - ② Result in delays and Breakdown of Check & Balances
  - ③ Nexus, Secrecy, Monopoly, corruption
- This has Been analysed by various Committees & Commissions such as Santhanam Committee (1964), ARC II which made the following observation:-

- ▶ discretion among the Civil Servants, the most imp. factor for corruption.
  - ▶ Centralisation of power
  - ▶ The legacy of British rule
  - ▶ Public Employment as the Main Source of Employment
- Santhanam Committee  
↓  
only com. on Corruption
- ARC
- [ Private Sector Booming (less corruption) ]

Therefore accountability suffered due to misuse of power, Quality of services, power, big gap b/w law & haven't on the other hand if there is accountability

in Govt & Adm<sup>n</sup> it will lead to

- ① Efficiency & Effectiveness
- ② Quality of Service
- ③ Sustained pace of development
- ④ less Gap b/w rich & poor
- ⑤

In Contemporary time 1980s onwards New Mechanism of upholding accountability have emerged. known as Social accountability

(eg) - RTI, Social audit, Citizen Charter, E-Governance

also there is ~~Em~~ Ing Emphasis on Ethics in Governance. i.e Govt should have Ethical Infrastructure, Ethical Ecosystem, Ethical Integrity System (ie Institutional Integrity) Such practices are already found in Some Scandinavian Countries

Therefore it is not only Social accountability But also Ethics in Governance which has Become important in Ensuring accountability in Adm<sup>n</sup>.

# # Accountability & Responsibility

(6)

| <u>Accountability</u>                                                                                                                                                                                   | <u>Responsibility</u>                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① Formal</li> <li>② External</li> <li>③ legal / Procedure</li> <li>④ After the Decision Making.</li> <li>⑤ Punishment</li> <li>⑥ Mechanism are define</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Informal</li> <li>Internal</li> <li>Moral / Ethical</li> <li>Before the Decision Making</li> <li>⑤ Punishment from Consience</li> <li>Mechanism is Not define — <u>Self define</u></li> </ul> |

| <u>Accountability</u> | <u>Responsibility</u> |                                                          |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| ✓                     | ✓                     | Effective Behaviour                                      |
| ✓                     | X                     | very Dangerous<br>high handedness<br>Arbitrary Behaviour |
| X                     | ✓                     | Not <u>Effective</u>                                     |

## # Relationship b/w Acc & Resp.

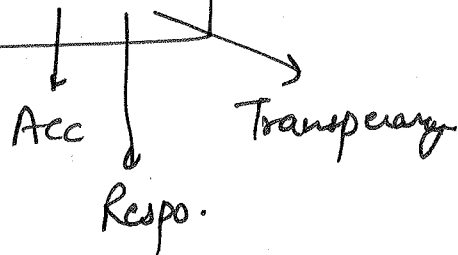
They sometimes go hand-in-hand although Resp. is an Moral obligation of appropriate Behaviour such as Truthfulness, commitment Sense of ownership, but in it Essence controls powers and maintain accountability

Accountability without responsibility is dangerous. this result in highhandedness and arbitrary exercise of power.

Responsibility without accountability is ineffective as civil servant has No power to take decision, that's the Govt should not only Be accountable but also appear to Be accountable that is responsible.

Modiji Says →

Governance is an ART

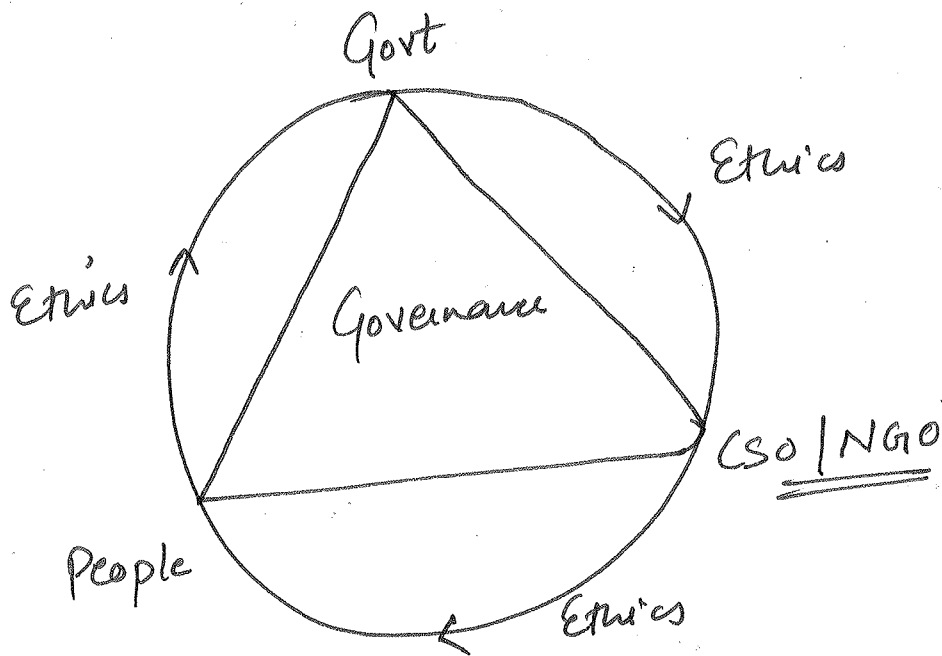


# # Ethics in Governance (participative Decision Making) ④

Acc to World Bank the Governance as

→ the manner in which authority is exercised  
in the management of countries resources.  
or Socio-Economic development

Enlightening  
Policy  
making



Ethics in Governance

It means Governance Based on Estab Stal  
of Ethics.

Governance → Process of decision Making,  
decision in which there is participation.

of various stakeholders be it public or private or 3rd Sector (NGO/CSO)

World Bank define it

When this Behaviour is Guided By Ethical  
std it Became Ethic in Governance

Relation b/w Governance, Good Governance  
& Ethics in Governance

(Before 1980s)

Phase 1 Traditionally, there was a System of  
Govt which Exercise authority. This  
act of exercising authority is known as  
Governance. Therefore Governance was associated  
with the Exercise of authority By the State.

(1980 onwards)

Phase 2 The Concept of Governance Emerged  
in Contemporary times led By financial  
Institutions Especially World Bank it  
Goes Beyond Merely Exercise authority  
it talks about management of resources  
the pillars of Governance were identified  
as ① Efficient Management

- ② Transparency
- ③ Accountability
- ④ Rule of law.

However during this phase Governance was largely link with development led By Western Countries

Phase 3 The most recent phase when Governance is associated with indigenous approach more close to the people and ~~see~~ it viewed in Building Trust, Govt is file and Governance is life i.e. Social Capital.

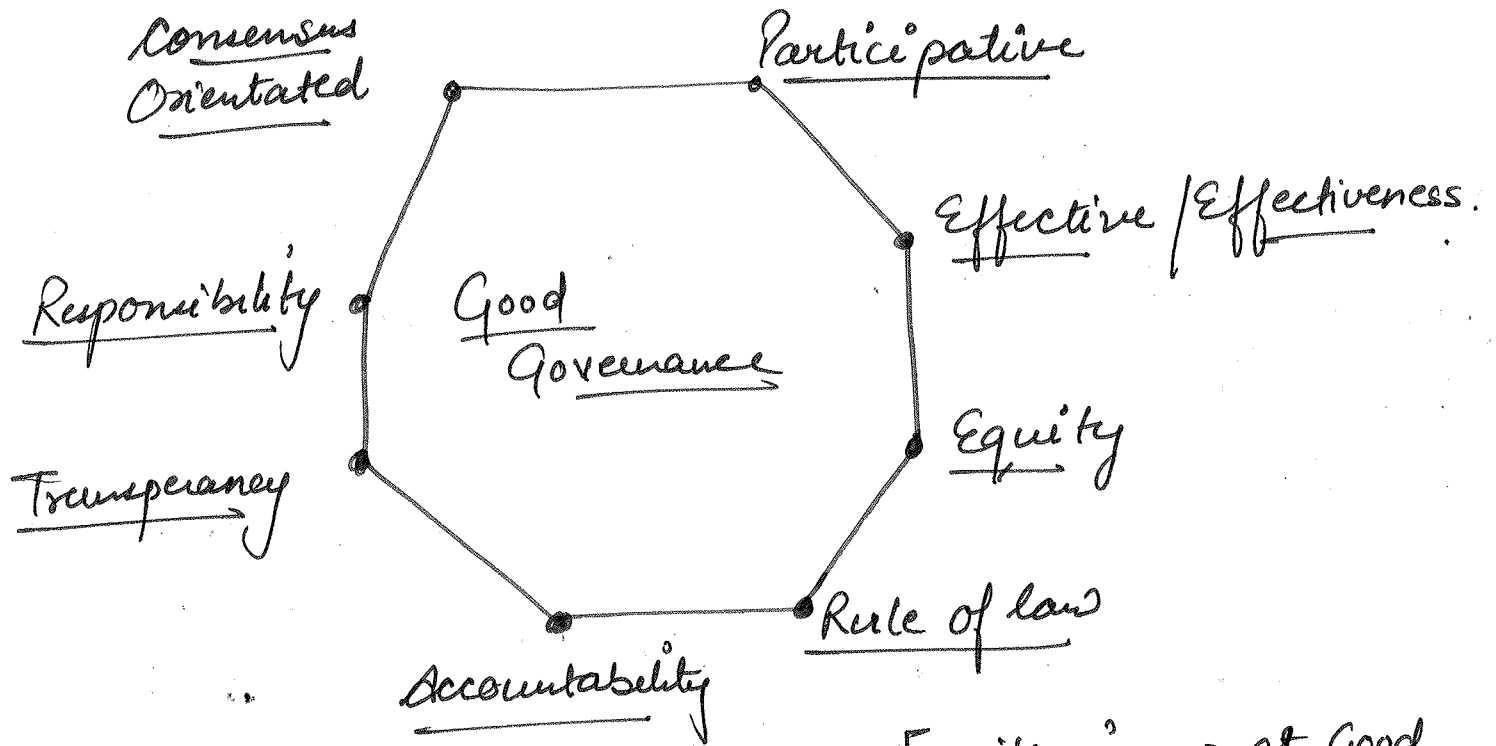
→ Modi's Model of Governance  
 → Min Govt & Max Governance

Good Governance

Good → Quality aspect of Governance

World Bank interprets Quality in Terms of 8 different pillars





[ PEER ART CO ]

[ criticism → at Good is define different, from different countries  
 Good → in W.B. are more Western value )

Good Governance motives are  
 ① There should Be democratic way of Governance

② adm<sup>n</sup> should Be citizen friendly

③ Quality of Service

④ Adm<sup>n</sup> should Be responsive to the Needs & problems of the Society

↓  
 like forislam  
 ↓  
 Sharwat  
 - Bhuta (happy)  
 - India (Ram, Rajya)  
 ↓  
 leads to Indig. of Governance

Keywords →

- Crisis of Conscience →
- Emotional Turmoil
- Power + Discretion - Acc = Corruption
- Accountability
- position Based concept
- Traditional + Cont Acc = Ecosystem of Account.  
Acc
- Santharam Committee
- Accountability & Responsibility
- highhandedness.
- Governance (management of resources)
- 2 pillar - E A A T R

Governance is [ART] — Now changed

[Institutional]

↓  
to [Governance] 2024

- Sensitive
- Responsible &
- dedicated  
to the Common  
M. person

→ to  
Citizen - Centric

# # Ethics in Governance

Ethics in Governance  $\neq$  Good Governance

In Ethics  $\rightarrow$  Intention Matter

Ex - (1) - PPP

(2) Mid-way Deal

Egg  $\rightarrow$  Milk

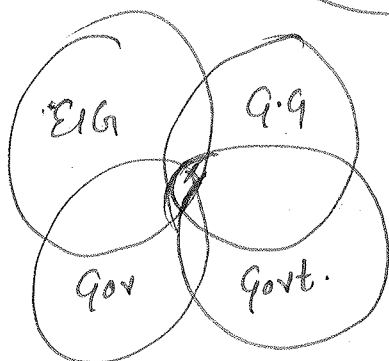
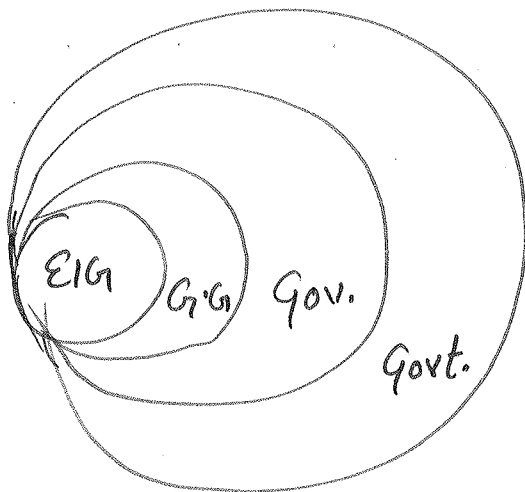
replace

(Not-good  
intention)

may be Good Governance ✓ But X E&G

Good Governance = Quality

Ethics in Governance = fair Quality



Economic  
Survey

In PPP - two  
problem

• Inf<sup>m</sup> Asymmetry

• Holdup  
Approach

↓  
starting higher  
Bid...

| <u>Governance</u>                                                                      | Good Governance                                    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| • How Authority is Exercised                                                           | • Quality of Decision Making                       |
| • Value Neutral                                                                        | • Value laden<br>(DM on certain Qualitable Values) |
| • Content Orientated<br>like • Cooperative Governance<br>• Environment Governance<br>• | • Indicate quality of Governance in Adm            |

Although they have differences But they were conceptualized By International financial institution in context of Solving the Problems of the Society.

## # Administration V/s Governance

| Administration                                | Governance                                                        |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ① Institution<br>(Individual decision Making) | ① Protest against Adm <sup>n</sup> participative Decision Making. |
| ② Exercise of power                           | ② dispersal of power<br>(different Stakeholder)                   |

③ Following Rule & Regulations

③ Collective Problem Solving

④ Inefficiency

④ Participation in nature

[enlightened decision making.]

## # Ethics in Governance

Any act of decision making is considered as Governance and if decision making is Based on some values it can Be considered as Good Governance. and if Good Governance meets ethical stds can Be called as Ethics in Governance.

Any goods may Be Not Be ethical as it may not Be based on Estab Stds of Ethics i.e. discriptive ethics, Normative Ethics, Teleology, Deontology, Nolan Principles

Good Governance and Governance indicate Quality of decision making in Policy making and Policy Implementation.

but ↓

Sometime

↓

Participation lead to Chaos also

↓

Bureaucrats have authority & expertise ↓

But Ethics in Governance indicate the act of  
the State Whether it react or Not

i.e. Whether the state remain Neutral

If the state simply doesn't act it  
means there is not Ethics in Governance

(En) — Manipur case — the State seemed to  
Be not acting at the same time state  
may have Transparency, citizen Charter,  
i.e. Good Governance.

Good Governance may not Set as rigorous  
stds for Governance as slow ethics  
in Governance such as:-

adherence to truth, dharma, karma,  
Satyamev Jayante or all stds in Ethics.

When There is Ethics in Governance, there  
will be Good Governance But reverse  
is not true.

Examples — Govt promote participation But  
Participants may lack Self commitment  
Ethics in Governance promote participation  
along with Self Commitment & Selflessness  
such as in PPP project, there is participation

the Private Sector may have vested interest (3)  
as there is Inf<sup>m</sup> Asymmetry & holdup  
phenomenon

- Govt does not have Expertise,
- Private Sector have Expertise But hides Inf<sup>m</sup>
- all this process happen in Transparent way i.e there is Good Governance But Not Ethical Governance.

Example 2 → In one state, in the mid-day meal Scheme, Egg was replace By Milk &c

Further Ethics in Governance is not totally related with Govt only. But all organ of the State i.e Judiciary, Parliament Bureaucracy. if all these Institutions behave in accountable manner then there can Be ethics in Governance &

Just Rule

Today the State is promoting Good Governance But Ethics in Governance is lacking.

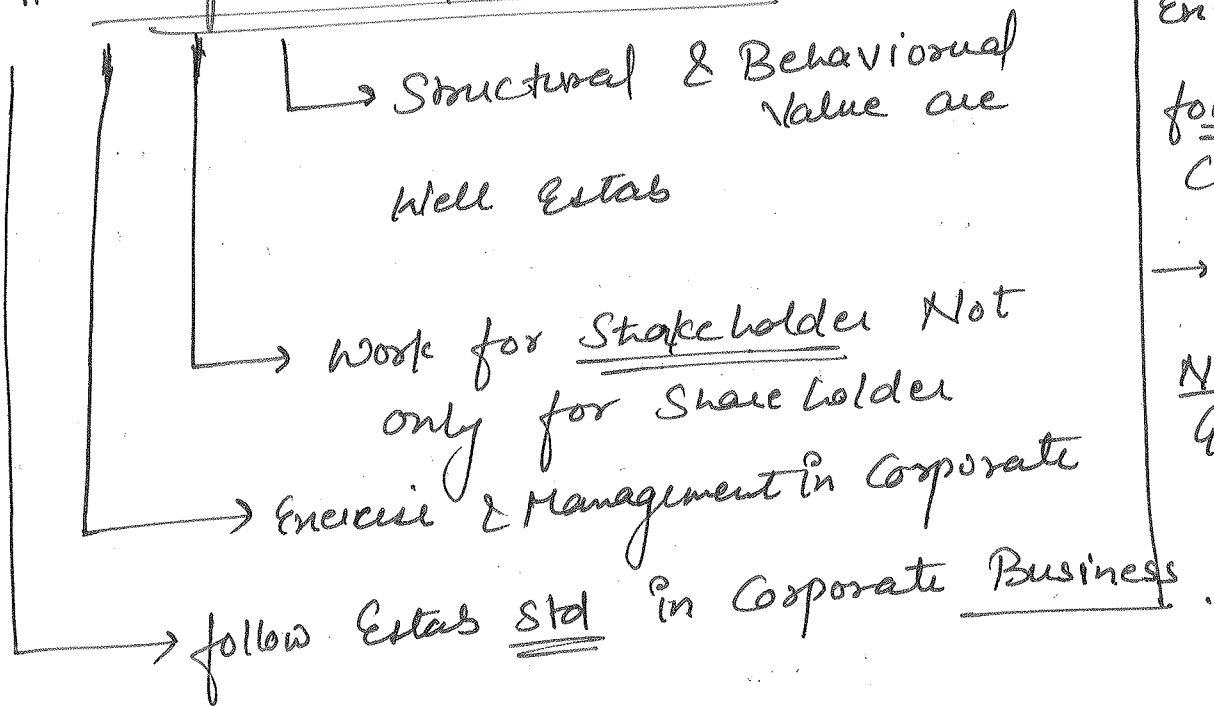
[Relate Good Governance with Morality & Ethics in Gov with Ethics]



| <u>Govt</u>                                                                          | <u>Governance</u>                                                              | <u>Good Governance</u>                                                      | <u>Ethics in Governance</u>                                               |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Institution</u></li> </ul>               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Process of phenomenon</li> </ul>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Values / ideals</li> </ul>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Established Standards</li> </ul> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• known for execution of authority</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collective problem solving</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quality of Satisfaction</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Somnum Bonum</li> </ul>          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quantitative</li> </ul>                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Qualitative</li> </ul>                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Qualitative</li> </ul>             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Qualitative</li> </ul>           |

# Preamble of DPSPs are Moral compass for Good Governance or Ethics in Governance

# # Corporate Governance



Ex - TATA  
follow  
CG

→ Jet Airways  
No Corporat  
Gov.

• deals with Stds of Governance in Business Be it private Sector or Public Sector i.e all those companies which do Business including Public Enterprises can Be considered as Corporate Entities & Corporate Governance is for them.

• Adrain Cadbury (UK) define Corporate Governance as the way company is directed or Controlled

• Corporate company should run itself with certain stds of accountability & Transparency. In which a decision is taken for the benefit of all stakeholders and not

Just Shareholders

## # Characteristics of Corporate Governance

- ▶ Acc & Transp.
- ▶ Certain Structural mechanism which ~~in~~ <sup>in</sup>clude CEO, Chairman, Board of Director (BOD) Independent directors. (ID)
- ▶ BOD should Be Empowered to take decisions.
- ▶ ID should Be Independent in real sense.
- ▶ financial disclosure by the company to maintain Transparency
- ▶ Company should adhere to certain stds. of accoun. & auditing

- Further it should also adhere to certain Values
- ① Profit should not Be the main Motive rather Benefit to the Society.
  - ② it should remain efficient By following principle of Honesty
  - ③ Company's profit should not Be Greater than its Values.

Adrian Cadbury

The way Company is structured & Controlled

# Corporate Governance

→ Company will survive for many generations (5)

## Structure

- ⇒ CEO ≠ Chairman
- ⇒ BOD empowered to take decision
- ⇒ ID Truly Independent

## Values

- ⇒ Profit not main Motive  
Benefit to society
- ⇒ Value > Profit
- ⇒ Stakeholder > Shareholder
- ⇒ Compassionate Capitalism

## Need for Corporate Governance

Although Corporate Governance has been emphasis in the backdrop of Corporate failures i.e. Corporate Scams & corruption which largely became rampant in the LPG era

First Committee was set up in UK for improving corporate stds at the same time Corporate Gov. was

emphasis on due to

- ▶ Tying role of Market
- ▶ Emergence of Big Companies.
- ▶ Diversification of Business.

• Bajaj Committee 1986

• Kuman Mangalam Committee - 1999

• N

• Companies Act  
• Kotak Committee

↓  
6 BOD - Listed Companies

BOD attend  
1/2 financial year

1/2 BOD = ID  
1/2 ID - women

► PPP

► Crony Capitalism

and on one hand role of private Sector is rising and on the other hand Ethics in Business is falling.

In India, there has been various Corporate Scams such as Karan Parik Scam, Harshit Mehta Scam, Sahara, Sharda, Satyam & Adani Scam.

### Development of Corporate Governance

In the backdrop of corruption in the UK in 90s, in the Corporate Sector, Adrian Cadbury was constituted and its recommendation resulted in the Beginning of Corporate Governance.

Recommendation :- • Chairman & CEO should not be the same person

- $\frac{1}{3}^{\text{rd}}$  ~~Should~~ of BOD should be ID.
- Board Member should be Empowered to take decision
- So Recommendations resulted in changes of Corporate Culture in UK which were

followed in US as well.

In India too Various Committees were Constituted  
Such as • Bajaj Committee

- Kumar Mangalam Birla Committee.
- Narayana Murthy Committee
- Kotak Committee

Following steps were taken

► Govt Brought ammendment in the Regulation Act and 1st time  $\frac{1}{3}^{\text{rd}}$  of ID were introduced

► In 2013 Govt introduced New Companies law  
It is considered as an act of Good Corporate Governance

It has following provisions.

- (1) first time in any law, ID were define, & their term were fixed.
- (2) Half of the BOD member should Be ID
- (3) Among this half, 1 should Be women
- (4) 2% of the Net profit should go Towards (Corporate Social Resp<sup>n</sup>) (CSR)

## • Kotak Committee Recom<sup>n</sup>

- ① Min. Six BOD for listed Company.
- ② atleast One ID should Be Women
- ③ directors should attend half of the total Board meeting in the financial Year. if failed they need to Shareholder permission for Continuation.
- ④ There should Be audit Committee.
- ⑤ CEO  $\neq$  Chairman (Corporatisation)

## # Significance of Corporate Governance

- Without Corporate Governance Company can't survive More than one Generation
- Companies is Nobody Entity, if company founder think is his property, then he is wrong Because company Became the Entity of Society and therefore it shouldn't Be run according to founders whims & fancy. Rather on the Basis of Estab. Stds.

- For Quality of Products & Quality of Services, Corporate Gov. is must
- There Should Be Ethics In Business. i.e Business Should Be done with Ethics and Not Be hook & crook, otherwise Morally corrupt corporate culture will emerge.
- M.K Gandhi considered Business Without Ethics as one of the 7 deadly Sins also it is said  
 Wealth is lost, Nothing is lost  
 Health is lost; Something is lost  
 Character is lost, Everything is lost

- Corporate Gov. is Significant Bcoz it is Estab. on the Basis of Values and Not on Greed or desire. as it is Been found Now a days absence of Corporate Gov. is manifesting into CMC (Commodification, Materialism & Capitalism), Crony capitalism leading to ruthless society. Everyone wants to earn Money anyhow.



# # Problems in Corporate

regulatory  
Shopping

- ① Even if there are laws & rules still there are corrupt practices & corporate Governance is not followed in True Scientific Sense.
- ② Hardly Companies have ID, if they have ID they are hardly independent.
- ③ BOD are Not Empowered to take decisions  
Eg - Jet Airways promoters led the Board  
Board was Not Truly Independent,  
Board was run By whims & fancies  
of the chairman, further & ID resign  
signifying lack of Independence.
- ④ Nexus & corruption b/w Politician, Corporate & Bureaucrats

Eg - India, Adani Scam.

## India's specific issues :-

- ~~Primarily~~ Family owned Business, Family member have to majority share.

- Business decision are made for the Benefit of majority Share holders. (8)
- In Govt Sector, Govt is the majority Share holder.
- Hardly BOD functioned Effectively in India. as focus is on majority Shareholders. Whereas in the West, Quality of decision is in focus. BOD are Empowered, even BOD has removed founder
- (Eg) - Apple & Uber founder was removed.

- Merely law won't Promote Corporate Governance. But Good Corporate Culture, will promote Corporate Governance. For this there should be
  - legal & Institutional Mechanism.
  - promotion of Entrepreneurship.
  - Encouraging Innovation & Competition
  - Transformative leadership

World Bank made an Observation - In India

- 4 Billion \$ is Bribe paid to Toll officials
- 600 Cr were demanded By the Indian Bureaucracy from the TATA to start Airline.

# Ernest & Young made following observation:-

→ India is tough place to do Business.

→ 7 out of 10 Indians pay Bribe to access public services

→ ~~Just~~ 78% Business dealing happen in Good faith, In India

There is No concept of Good faith.

→ There is practice creative accounting in India i.e. Manipulate account for show profit or loss.

→ Many take cuts for contracts.

→ Keywords

⇒ Good Governance ≠ Ethics in Gov.

⇒ Adm<sup>n</sup> v/s Governance

→ Enlighten decision Making.

→ Information Asymmetry & holdup approach. } private Sector

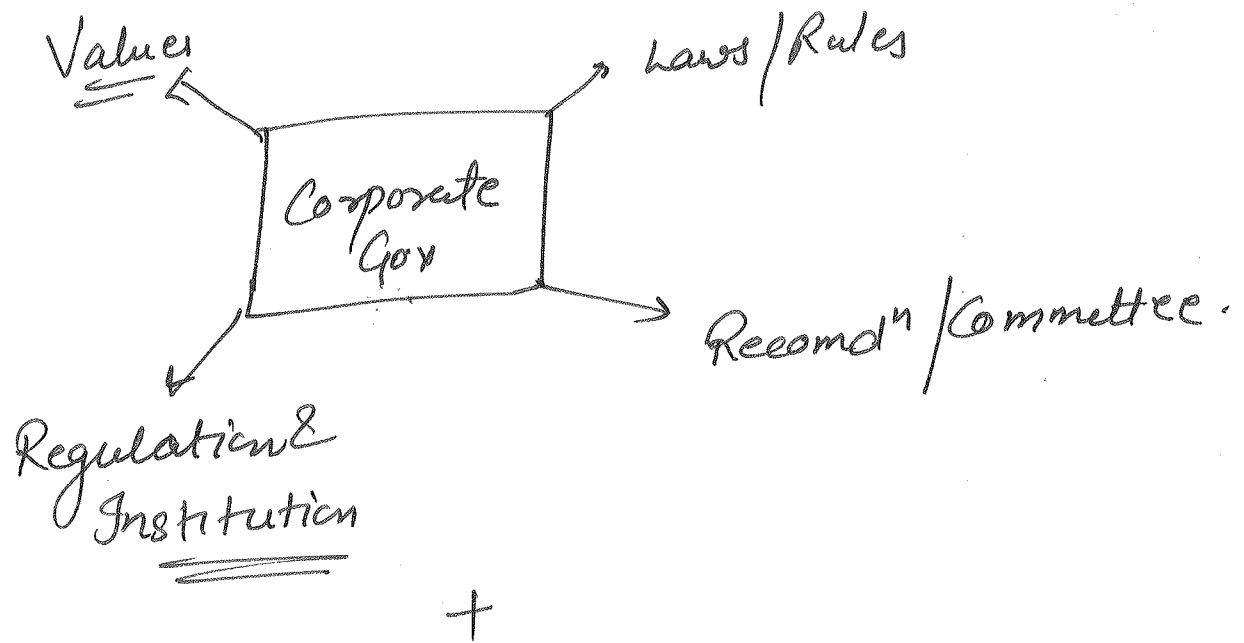
⇒ Just Rule

→ corporate Governance

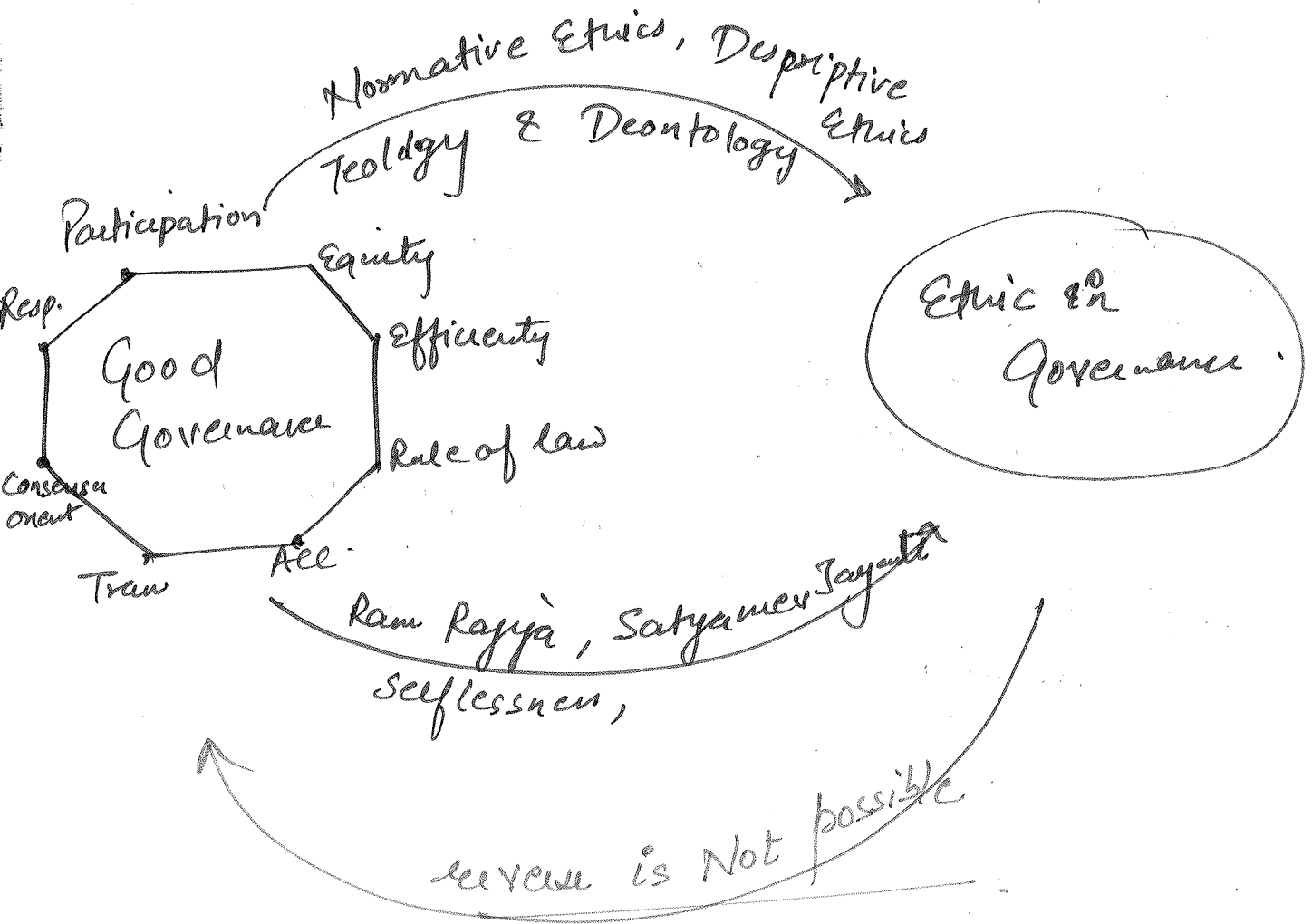
→ Adm<sup>n</sup> Cadbury.

→ Committee → Adm<sup>n</sup> Cadbury, Bajaj, Kuman Mangalam, Mudni, Kotak.

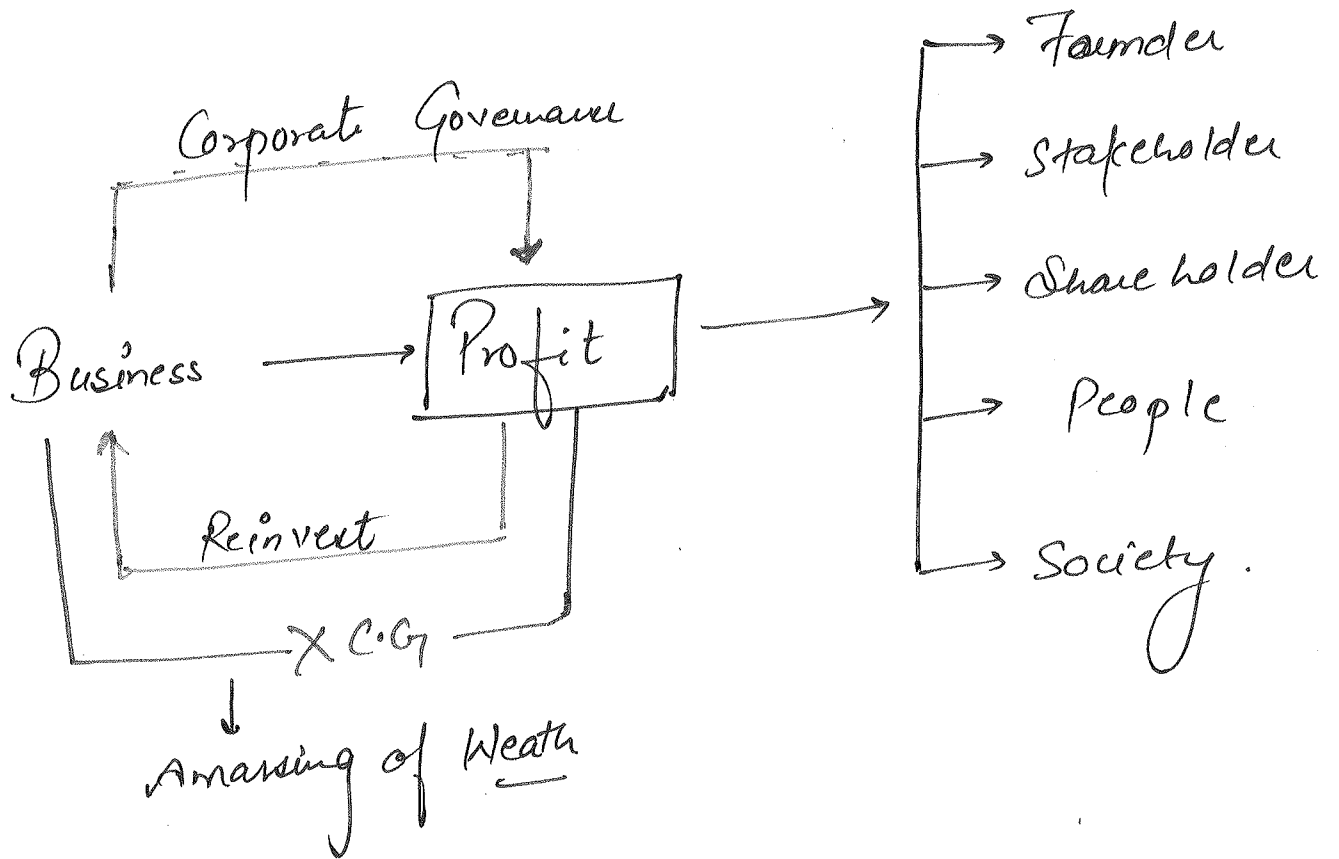
# # Corporate Governance



• case study →

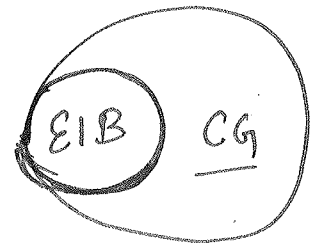


# # Ethics in Business & Corporate Governance



Ethics of Governance Business → Value

Corporate Gov → Value + Structure



## → Ethics in Business & Corporate Governance :-

Ethics in Business is as old as Business itself. Business is Based on

► Efficiency

► Business Should Earn profit

However, Profit should not Be Earned By  
Wrong means and it is ~~the~~ here, the  
Ethics in Business came in picture

So amassing Wealth should Not Be the aim  
of the Business rather entrepreneurship &  
Innovation should Be the aim.

Entrepreneurship & Innovation and Generation of  
Wealth for the Benefit of the Society  
should be the aim i.e. Businessman  
shouldn't amass Wealth and Become  
a Billionaire and live a luxurious  
life. rather should Generate Wealth  
through right means & Surplus should  
Be Invested among employees, shareholder,  
stakeholder, Business itself and society

Example → like Baru momos & pops shop may have  
Ethics in Business But Not Structure  
Not Corporate Governance, Big MNCs have  
Corporate Governance coz have Structure + Value

(2)

Ethics in Business indicate Value aspects  
whereas Corporate Governance indicate Structural  
& Value aspect  
Corporate Governance Encompasses Ethics in Business as  
well.

Swami Vivekanand said :-

"If people sleeping Empty stomach, then every  
person with Wealth is a criminal"

# Compassionate Capitalism

recommended  
By Narayan  
Murthi

→ Since Business is Based  
on Utilitarian philosophy  
i.e. Benefit > Cost will  
result in less efficiency, higher  
profit. Business have remained confined  
to such values but in contemporary  
times, such values are causing  
several challenges

→ Efficiency & Profit creation is

Gandhiji  
Trusteeship  
Model

↓  
line with  
Compassion  
Capitalism

Compassionate  
Capitalism

↓  
followed  
by Scandinavian  
countries



disrupting social security. due to rising role of Technology, AI, There is huge loss of employment also post covid there was mass layoff.

→ To remain profitable in Global Environment there is fierce competition for hiring talent. at the highest level.

In this Background, Compassionate Capitalism has been emphasised by Narayan Murthy. i.e India should follow these principles rather than the Capitalism of West. It has the following characteristics :-

- ① Corporate Sector should own some social responsibility as there it is done in scandinavian countries
- ② When the countries company is having surplus, the Benefit should not only go to top level employees but also to the Bottom level employees.
- ③ There should be cap on the highest salary

④ When company profits go down first there should be reduction in benefit of top level employees, rather than lower level employees. (3)

Basically he advocate Ethics in Business Based on self-discipline rather than desires and Gundergers of Western capitalism as India, still a poor country with 81 Cro people dependent on food grains from the Govt. It is Morally wrong for some people to living a luxurious life.

Compassionate Capitalism goes Beyond Corporate Governance. (as it talk about more finer aspect) (Benefit to Society)

It is difficult to implement due to Globalisation and a need for company for to remain competitive Globally otherwise it will not able to acquire talent. For acquiring Good Talent it has to pay market price.

Narayan Murthy  
also talks  
about 70h/weeks

70 hrs/week + Compassionate Capitalism → Inclusive development  
Bottom-up development  
(Faster, Sustainable) Development

## # CSR

In India Business & Socio-Responsibility has been inseparable since ancient times. People used to donate their income to religious Institution to carry out charity work. Also TATA, Birla & Godrej used to do charity work long before CSR was happen. It has following Characteristic Intentions:-

- ① Promote Bottom-up pyramid concept, it says that, Business can't expand unless it focus on Bottom-up level especially the poor Sector of the Society
- ② If Society is not Suitable for Business it will not Sustain.
- ③ There has Been Greater Emphasis on Social Justice due to the impact of Rawls Theory of Justice.

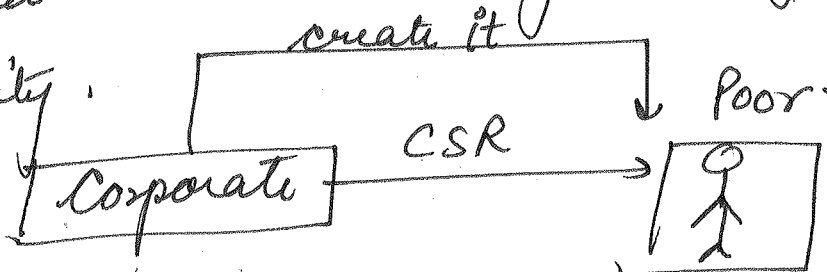
(4) Govt has introduced legally Binding mechanism of social responsibility of through companies Act 2013 that 2% of Net profit should go to CSR.

Some +ve of CSR :-

- Cohesive relation b/w Corporate, CSO & people for Social Welfare.
- Funds getting Channelised through activities related to SDG, Sustainable development especially Health, Education & Sanitation

Some -ve of CSR

- Many companies Still don't contribute to CSR
- CSR is used as a Marketing tool.
- Manipulating accounts to show less profit
- The firm Trends to contribute to PM Relief Fund rather than directly Taking Social responsibility.



(eg) -

(eg) Corporate in land acquisition of poor farmer, create

## Refinitiv Survey of TATA Trust

- 84% companies publish CSR (India)
- 58% → Globally publish CSR
- 81% → Policy in Bribe
- 90% → More less than 20% Women in BOD.

## Data of MOSPI "Corporate in India"

(1) Senior Management position } Decision Making  
Women → 34789  
Men → 1.87 lacs  
- CEO, CFO

(2) BOD Women - 7.6 lacs  
Men - 19.7 lacs

Use Harvard  
Business Study  
of Transformative  
leadership

## # Ethics in I.R

→ Relations among Nations should be conducted on the Basis of some ethical stols. Such as

(1) Respect to each other on the Basis of Equality

(2) Respecting Independence & Sovereignty

California

GDP → 3.3T\$

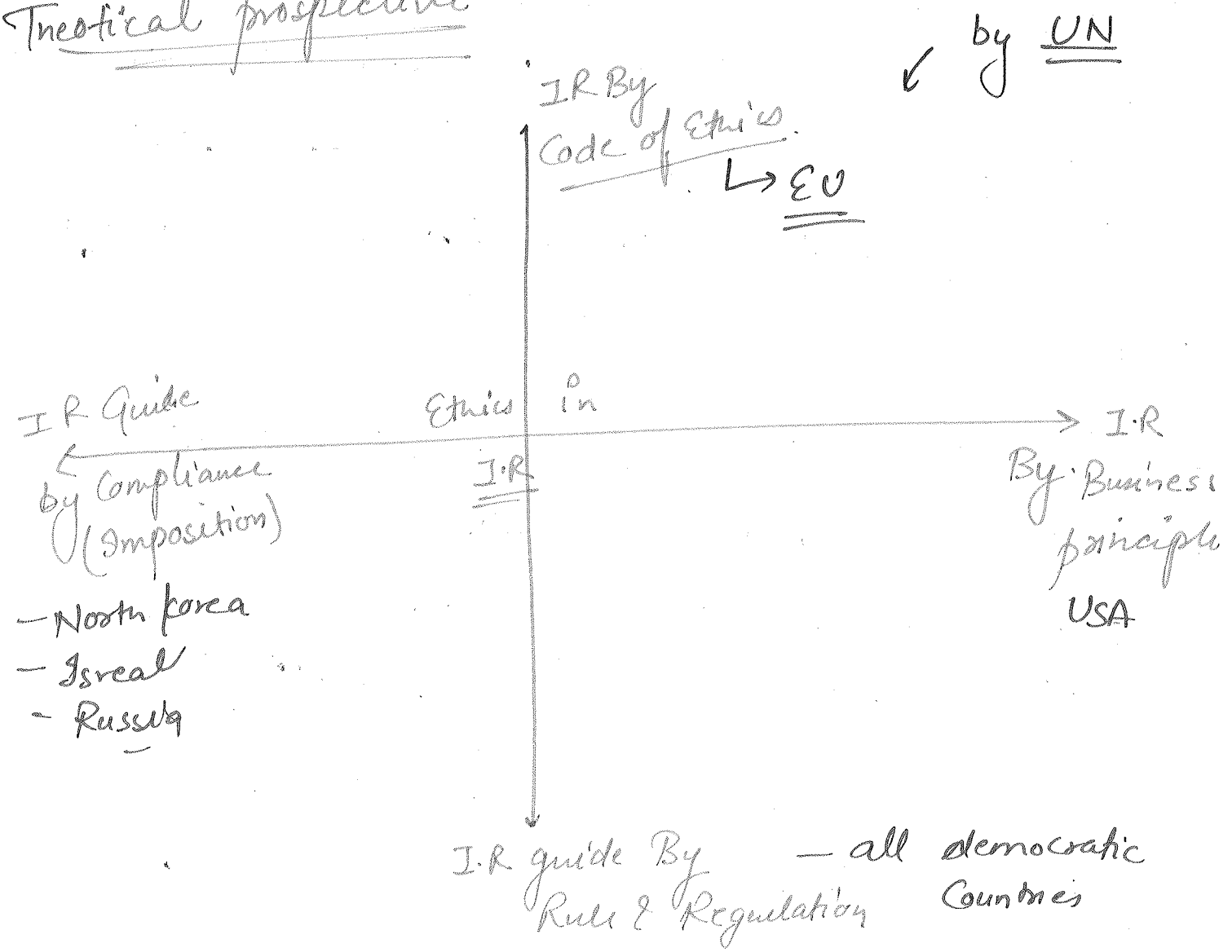
Pop<sup>n</sup> → 4Cr

- ③ Respecting Human Rights & Human Values.
- ④ Promoting interdependence rather than independence.

⑤ Working for Common Good for the Society  
i.e. entire human kind known as  
Global common Good.

Therefore, When nation have their interface in  
term of Socio-Economic & political relations  
they should follow certain stds.

Theoretical prospective



Although Ethics in I-R i.e the relationship b/w Nation State can be considered as old as society

- ▶ Kantaliya also emphasises on Ethics in I-R.
- ▶ Indian philosophy "Vaandeva kutumkam", Being receptive to other ideas & practices.
- ▶ In Modern time, the concept of Nation-state was Boon, Independence & interdependence became Important

Ethics in I-R has Been Emphasised because Human Values are important than any other Such values and people have gone gone Beyond territorial Sovereignty to help the people

Even Gandhiji rejected the Concept of Nationalism Based on Territorial Superiority and propagated human values at the highest pacifist over Nationalism & Patriotism

International agency Such as UN established for promoting Common Good for the Society

which can be considered a sort of Constn of the World. which propagate shared values such as (6)

- ▶ Human rights Declaration that treats Every human as equal.
- ▶ It has convention for respecting human ~~human~~ women dignity and culture
- ▶ It has been promoting Ethics in Governance through its research Based on Ethical practices in different Countries
- ▶ It has also drafted Codes of conducts for Ethics in Civil Services
- ▶ Played an Important role in popularising democratic Governance, Good Governance, Ethics in Governance, Sustainable development

i.e UN is considered very Significant not only for Ethics in I-R But also Ethics as a concept & principle.

On the Basis of its research it has Explained that countries which Give Emphasis on



decision making in Better Governed Countries.  
then countries which give emphasis on  
compliance

diagram

# Philosophy of Ethics in I.R

① Moral Realism → It talks about  
philosophy of power can alone estab  
peace & harmony in the world  
considered power as an essential Element  
for peace & harmony and as a Basis  
for Resolution of Conflict & disputes  
b/w among countries.

This philosophy is largely followed by  
US led NATO bloc. that's why  
the United States as intervened in many  
countries militarily to solve issues such as  
vietnam, Afghanistan, Iraq. it also  
advocate for a Unipolar world. as power  
remains the imp. factor which is

determine on the Basis of Military might, (4)  
Economy, Technology, Polity etc. This  
approach has Been Criticised and rejected  
By agency Such as UN as Moral  
realism advocates → dominance, Superiority,  
Inequality due to this the World has  
Became more Conflict prone.

As it destroy human Values to create Inequality  
among state and promote Groupism.

### # → Moral idealism

→ Moral Values Became the Basis of IR. it  
can Be Panchsheel policy, Gujarat doctrine  
i.e Mutual respect, human Value should  
remain in the heart of IR.

→ Rich Countries Should play an Important role  
in peace & prosperity. they should help  
poor & Small Countries and relation  
Should Be Based on Certain Value &  
Stds rather than any gain or loss.  
largely in terms of Economic trade & Commerce  
i.e Value should dominate rather than Money  
2 power

## Illustrations -

country should not their foreign Policy at the dictates of any other country. Rather it should support international issues and conflicts b/w Nations on the Basis of values rather than gain or lose. That's why

NAM was Boon.

This philosophy Became ideal for relationship b/w (two +) countries but ~~(two +)~~ conflict in reality  
are in I.R are guided By.

- (1) Situation of that time
  - (2) Ideology of Govt at power
  - (3) National & International Concern → Criticism
- (\*) Therefore, relation are Not always based on Emical Stds. If decision are analysed in Short run. In long run, country may have its own established Stds.

Some international conflicts demand use of hard power i.e. Moral realism.

(Eg) - 1971 Bangladesh War

India largely follow this philosophy such as NAM, respect for democracy, demography, propogation of soft Power, such as Yoga, Bollywood, cricket diplomacy, Bus diplomacy.

## # Ethics of Global Common

→ related to land, water, air, resources which are common. Who this resources Should Be Utilise for Common Benefit for all.

Common Resources also includes, highseas, space, Antarctica, Arctic and heavenly Bodies.

As of Now, to some extent, UN has some conventions But still it doesn't deal with issues such as Cyberspace Security,

Commons are also Essential for survival of human Being (Eq) - Global Warming, Climate. Therefore there should Be some Common Stds to deal with Such issues.

## # Ethics of Common Goods

deals with collective Benefit of the society. This philosophy has Been

permeated By Aristotle, John Rawls  
(happiness) (Justice)

Deals largely with the people permeating  
Basic Needs i.e Roti, kapda, Makan, Bijli  
Sadak & paani.

Whereas Ethic of Global common deals  
with Global resources for which Nation-  
state still don't have jurisdiction and  
absence of common law for it use.

Keywords • Ethics in ~~Business~~ Business  
• Compassionate Capitalism  
• CSR

# # Different issue for Ethics in I.R

→ Ethics of War

→ Terrorism

→ Ethics of Refugees

→ Ethics of National Interest

→ Ethics of International funding

→ Can there Be Ethics in IR

→ UN ↘  
high in Economic  
& Military power, low  
lack in Happiness  
Index on the other  
hand Bhutan - No  
Military, high rank.

even if high Military power,  
then also have war!

Peace → with peace  
Neighbour → Ex-Israel  
No Ethics in I.R.

## # Ethics of War

→ War has a -ve object and peace is a  
+ve object. Peace therefore War in General  
have a -ve connotation and it is considered  
unethical Because of following Grounds.

(1) War Shows application of power, rather than  
Intellect or Wisdom.

(2) Human should find solution to the problem  
by application of human rationality,  
reasoning, wisdom and war is  
not an indication of high level of  
Wisdom.

③ War results in loss of life of many people and ting animosity and even innocent people will be killed. Therefore

Therefore it long run its consequences may not be right

④ War also results in "Domestic", a Thrust for power even at the cost of respecting human dignity, freedom & livelihood.

Nevertheless, in some situations, war becomes essential that's why there is Ethics in War i.e. "Geneva Convention"

⑤ Eg - WW2 Became essential to protect Freedom, liberty & dignity  
- Kargil War

War & Ethics relates to :-

- ▶ Civilian population should not be harmed
- ▶ When military surrendered or declare peace, other side should respected
- ▶ Soldier who killed in war should be handed over to the other side with due respect. and if the other

Side refuse to accept their Soldiers they should (2)  
Be given dignified Burials.

► Military should not violate human rights in a conflict zone. Human shield too should not be used.

(Eg) - 90,000 Pakistani Soldiers during the Bangladesh War were respectfully landed over to Pakistan.

During War  $\Rightarrow$  Bravery  
After war  $\Rightarrow$  Compassion

► Terrorism — It has become the importance issue in International relation. Terrorism is Basically creating fear among the people by Non-state actors to meet their objectives i.e. people of State should hear their voices of their problems. The act of Terrorism is largely promoted By Non-State actor with the intention of :-



- propagating their ideology
- Toppling the Govt & coming to Power
- Establishing an Independent state

Terrorism is Not an Ethical way to address their demands rather it is highly unethical Because

- ① It is Based of irrationality (Brain Washing)
- ② Affecting others people free Will and Voluntariness
- ③ Cause huge damage to Society

④ How State should react to Terrorism

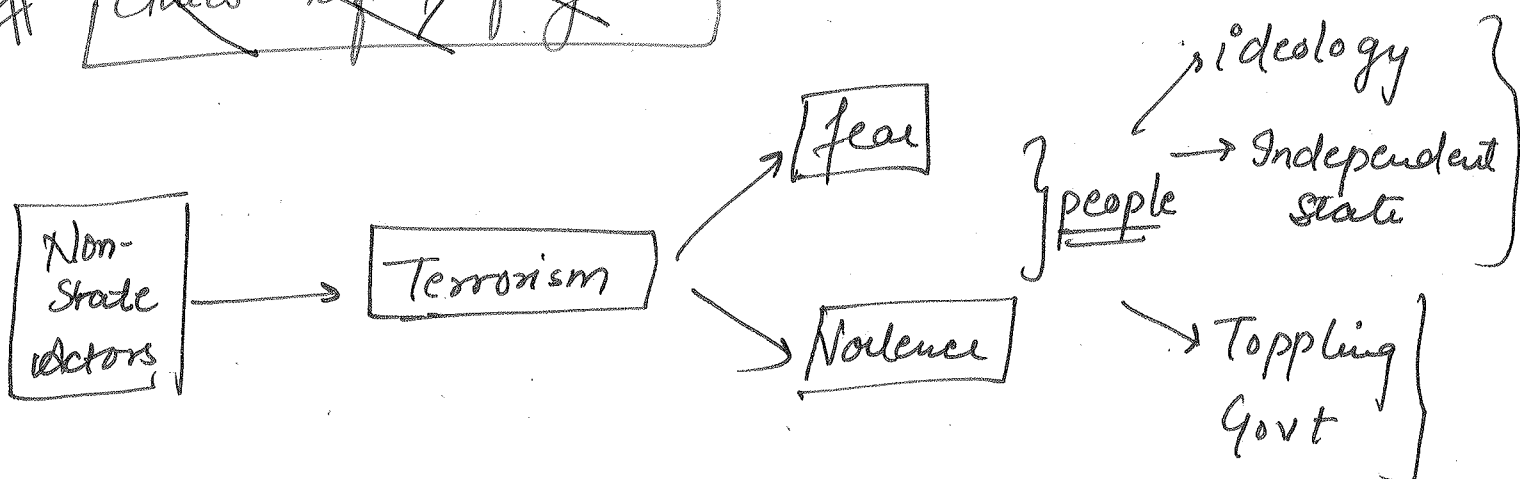
State has responsibility especially democratic country not to respond to Terrorism in such a way that there is propagation of state-led Terrorism

- ▶, Not Brush all member of community with Should the same Tar / Brush i.e entire community should not Be Blamed with the act of Few.

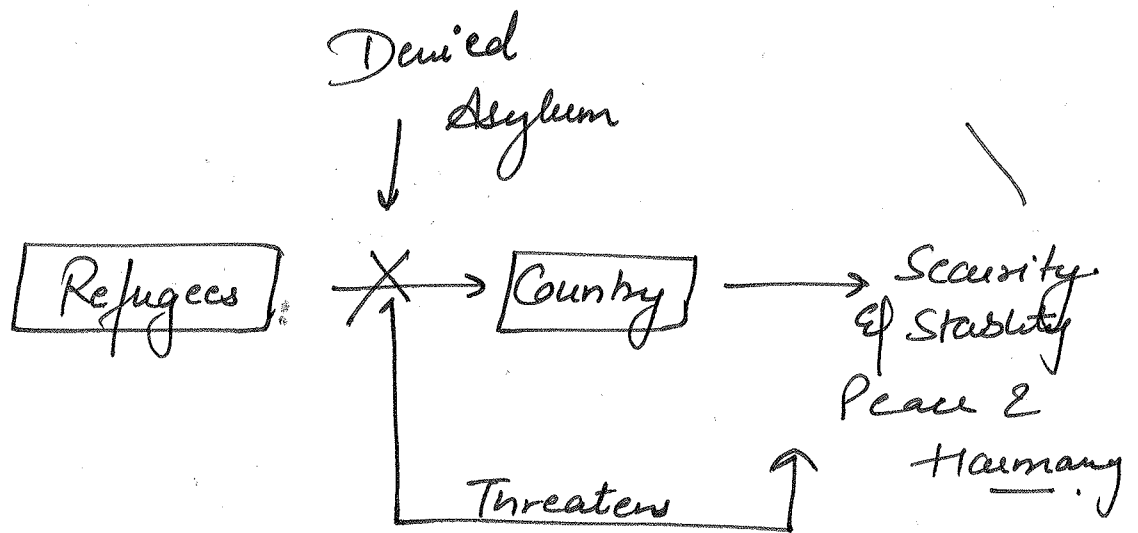
- ▶ Terrorism should not linked to any religion (3)
- ▶ Investigating agencies should not falsely implicate people to show that case has been resolved to gain publicity
- ▶ State should not ~~resolved~~ resorts to act of Terrorism which would result in collateral damage and loss of innocent life.
- (Eg) - OBL → used by USA against USSR in World War.

- ▶ Rather State should have democratic response by way of sensitivity & sensibility, compassion & impartiality.  
Respecting human rights

## # ~~Ethics of Refugees~~



# # Ethics of Refugees



eg- EU refuse some African Country refugee to cross Borders that refugee travels Brain Washed → and Threaten Peace & Harmony

Acc to UNHCR, → Refg Refugee is a person who face political prosecution in his Country. Such as Threat of his life, Freedom & liberty especially By the state. If such person seek asylum or Goes to another country by any means country will not refuse help. and send that person Back. if

① Country is signatory to this convention

② Country has a customary law, to protect & help Refugee

(Eg) - Datitwider Bhava. (as person Treated as Guest.)

India is not Signatory to this Convention, all EU are countries are. The Convention is Based on human rights and dignity respect of freedom and Acc to UNHCR, Refugee are entitled for food, Education, health & livelihood in the country they stay. even UNHCR issues identity cards.

Refugees Crisis → refugees Crisis in World is largely due to development crisis. In which people face disagreement result in Political Prosecution, increasing violence, as a result of ~~which~~ which Refugees crisis emerged. especially refugees from Arabian (MENA) (Middle East & North ) countries, Rohingyas from Myanmar & also recent Bangladeshi refugee crisis due to Coup.

India already has refugee issue

- ① Bangladeshi refugee crisis
- ② Minorities prosecuted in Bar Pak, Afg.
- ③ Tamil from Sri Lanka
- ④ Kashmir Pandits in refugee camps.

Therefore present crisis in India is  
Both National & International

### Ethical issues :-

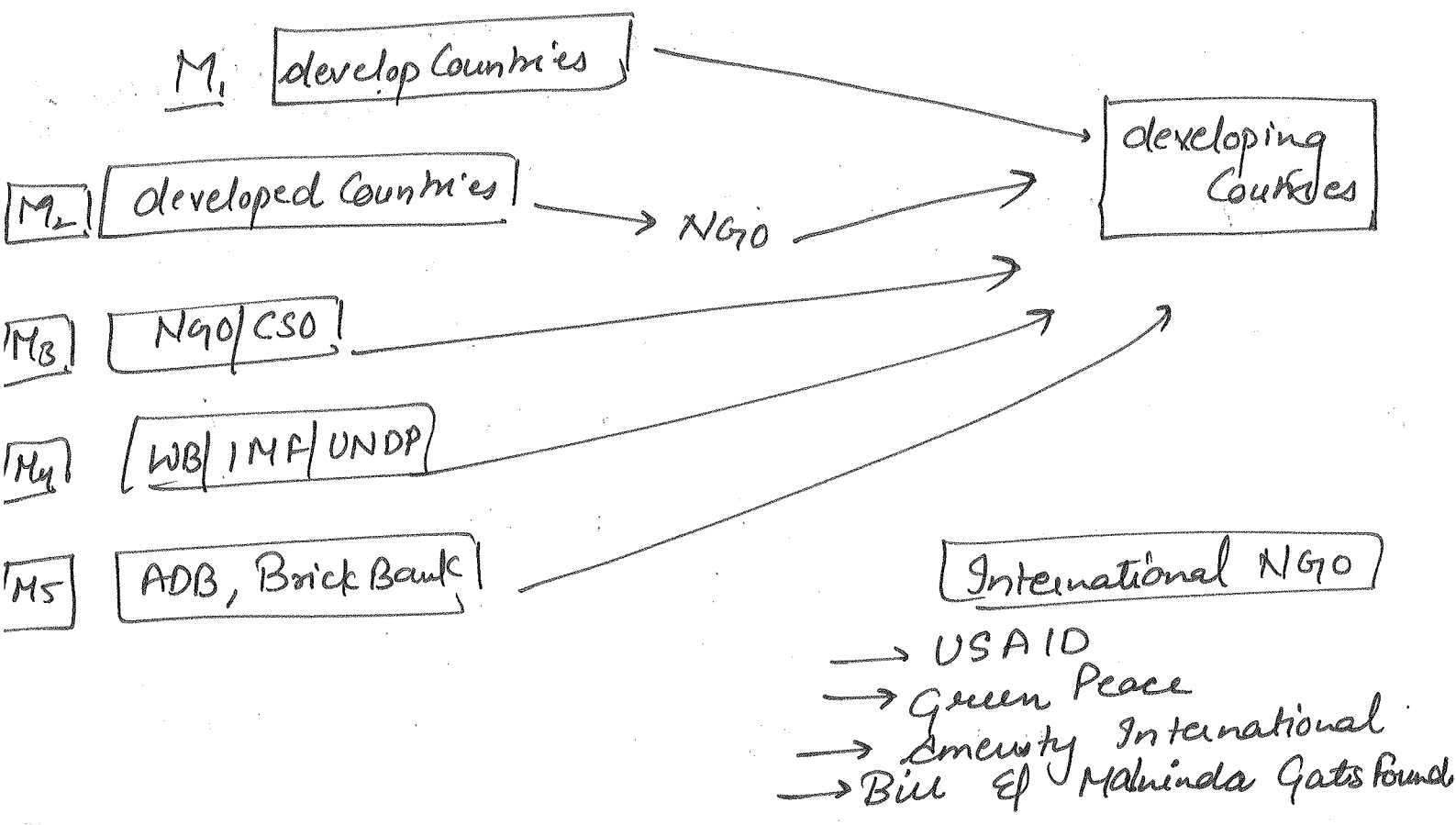
- The world has not shown enough compassion rather there is more of selfishness to deal with refugees crisis.
- ~~Old~~ <sup>own</sup> peace of country became more important than other place
- demography of security have been given a strong reason for refusal of asylum.  
resulting in refugees being left in a  
Uncertain situation on the border,  
downing emotions, 1000s have died in  
the search of livelihood. all this  
happens and the world simply watches  
all.

Rohingyas and Bangladeshi refugee crisis in India (6)

Therefore National Interest should be seen in broader perspective. if the country takes the decision based on National Interest it doesn't necessarily mean that country does not respect Ethics in IR.  
Rather National Interest in long run may suffer if there is No Ethics in IR.

## # Ethical Issues in International funding

### Models of Funding



International funding is an essential practices for promoting development, Good Governance, Sustainable development, innovation & advancement, Social Justice, such International funding in the form of loans and grants, aid, philanthropy, charity. such funding is done By developed countries, international financial institution, donor agency, CSO.

Ethical issues →

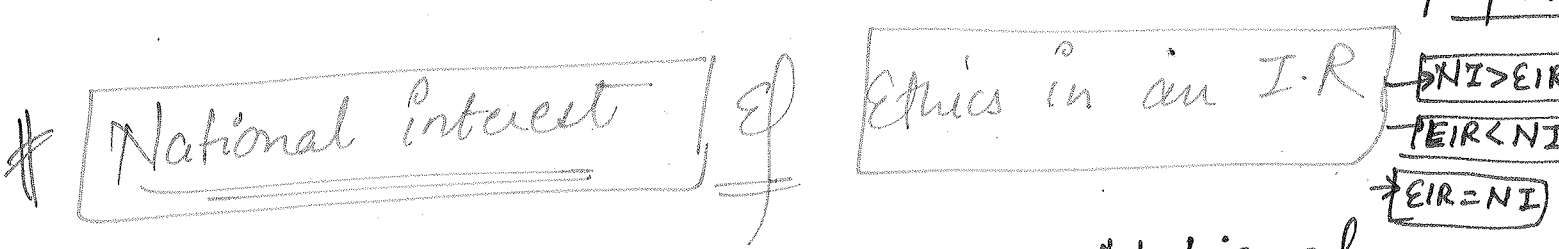
- ① loss of free will of Voluntarism of people as through aid & help values get imposed in terms of adopting liberal values, religious conversions (democracy appear outside, inside it is hollow) also against democracy
  - ② Aid Conditionalities are also against democracy values as it create a shell of democracy i.e reforms are imposed for which people may not have been voted the Govt for. (eg) - people promote Socialism, But aid Cond<sup>n</sup> of west promote capitalism]
- Such as imposition of LPG on developing countries

- EU always propagated human rights issue its response to refugee crisis has been found to be wounding / inadequate
- India's too has not active as per its custom of "ADB" especially on the Rohingya issue and now the Bangladeshi crisis.
- Nationstate Needs to be more deephearted to show compassion towards the Refugees. and concern on Refugee issues, otherwise refugee will become soft target for destructing peace of harmony and then the World have to pay more.

Therefore Present crisis has two dimensions

- ① Question: the human values of Nation-state in long run can
- ② Ignoring this issue in long run can Threatened the peace of harmony of World

write in 3 prospective



→ National Interest is related to National Security it is concerned with Safety, Security of public interest, Trade &



Commerce, ~~trade~~<sup>image</sup> of the country. Any countries foreign relation is Governed By social, cultural and political factor which is cultivated By the Country as common Value. such as Peace and harmony. Secularism, diversity, respect for human rights and values.

Therefore National Interest is guided By such values it means that National Interest may not always Be in conflict with ethics in I.R

As other countries also want to have peace & harmony, dignity and respect. At the same time in Short run, National Interest may be in conflict with Ethics in I.R. Such as Nuclear weapon tested by India in Short run ethics in IR was compromised. for National Interest. But in long run National Interest became comfortable with EIR as Nuclear deterrence promoted peace & harmony in the Sub-continent. In South Asia

Further, National Interest may not Be compatible with EIR. as seen in

National Interest

of Ethics in IR

①  $N.I > EIR$

like Nuclear weapon

India →  $N.I$

Japan →  $\times N.I$

No EIR

②  $EIR > N.I$

Refugee crisis → India Not Signatory  
to UNHCR

→ US & EU is ✓

③  $EIR = N.I$

when  $N.I$  itself promote EIR

like for peace & harmony → human  
values should be compatible



③ COI → people who do charity may have COI. such as Bill Gates who was heading the Immunication program in India through his NGO (Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation). But medicines and services provided in India through a firm for which he served on the BOD.

④ ~~It~~ Vested Interest and alterior Motives - By destroying Stability & process and Topping Govt

In India, acc to IB report, res protest against Nuclear energy so that renewable energy can be promoted which will benefit the US.

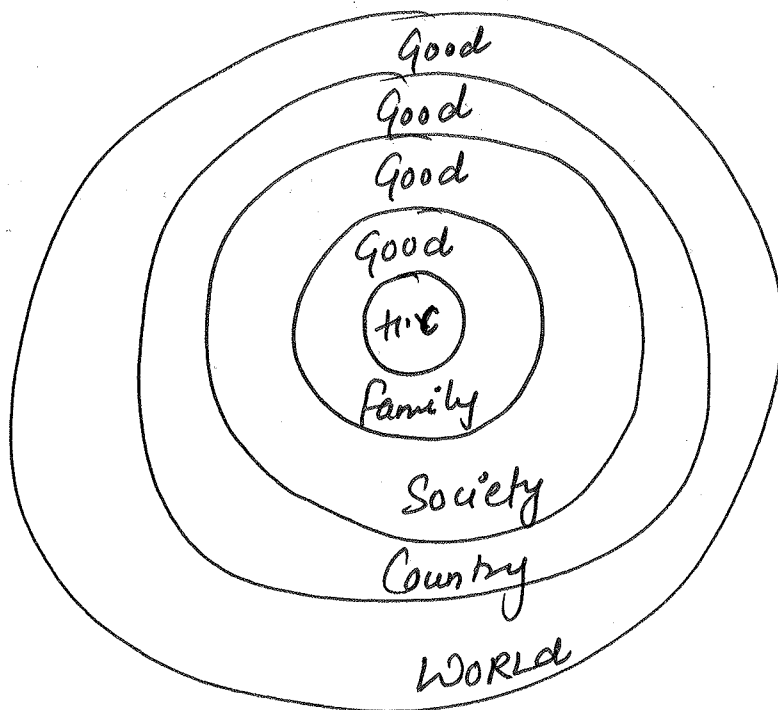
⑤ Security Concerns - Funding also is a Terrorism and insurgency. means to promote Terror funding through various NGOs

Funding has a Noble Cause it should be done with a humane angle but many time it is also done to pursue Self Interest.

# Mechanism to deal with International funding

- Increase Transparency in the process of funding
- developing countries should become resourceful  
By enhancing resource management, promoting  
Good Governance, innovation & Entrepreneurship.
- International financial institutions too should  
Be reformed. and Become more democratic
- So there should Be Rising awareness in  
the society against western interest.

## # Why EIR is important -



Ethics in  
International  
Relation

→ Why Ethic in I.R → human dignity, respect  
Freedom, Free will & Voluntariness (8)

→ prosperity, peace & harmony.

→ Human should not ~~learn~~ live life for  
himself but also have some social  
responsibility

→ peace can't be at home unless there is  
peace in the neighbourhood

Can there be Ethics in IR?

Although there is over whelming perception.  
i.e. that is hardly Ethics in IR due  
to the prevailing situation and decision  
By countries National interest and also  
many time International Convention has  
Not Been adherent too.

Ethics in I.R Needed Bcoz.

- ① People want that there should be Ethics in  
IR
- ② People use Ethics to Judge National  
decisions whether they are Right or  
Wrong
- ③ Wrong Vietnam war, the entire Nation against  
it

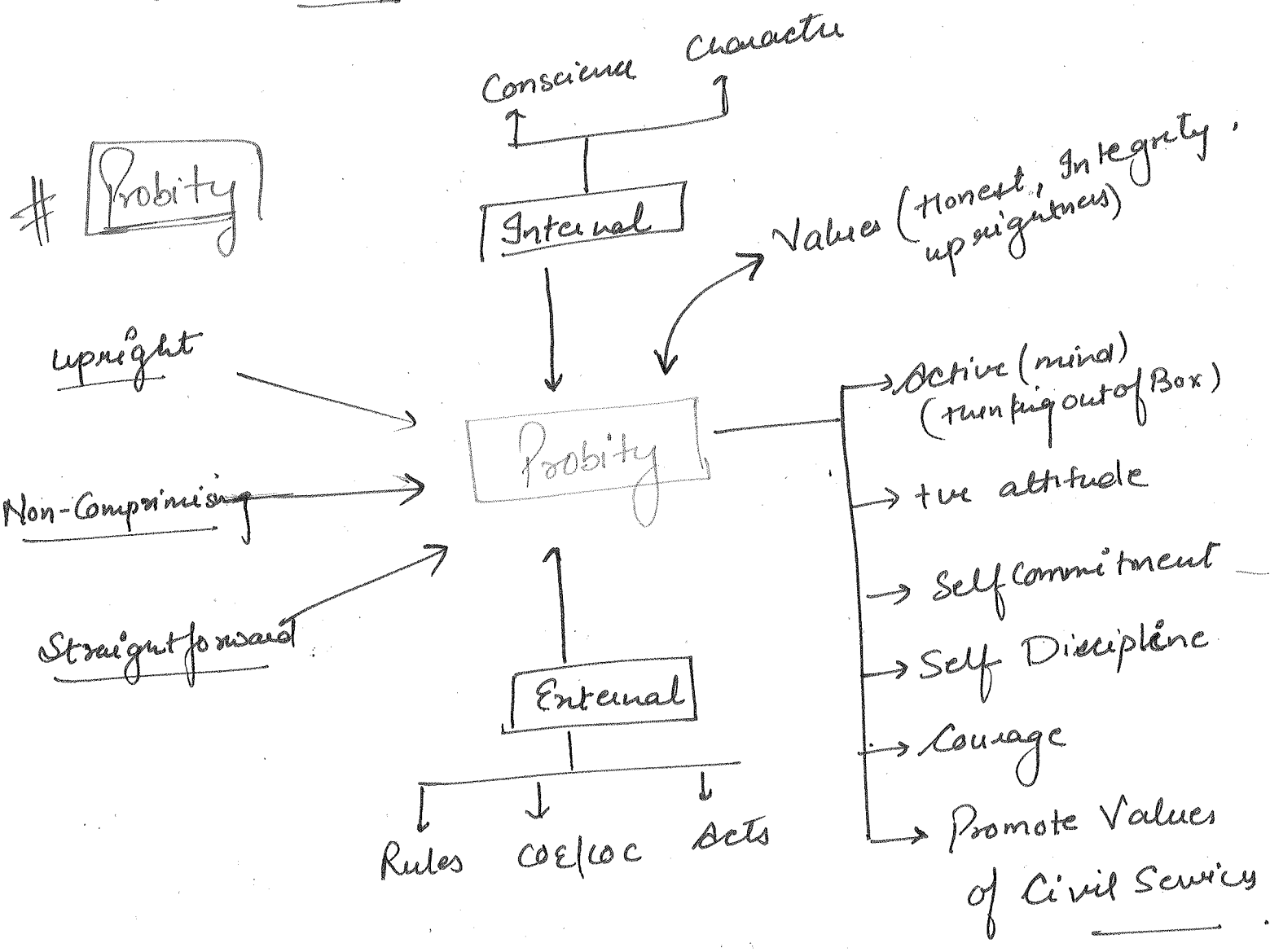
a Kargil war — entire Nation was for them  
→ people also want peace & harmony if  
that can only come if there is Ethics in  
IR.

1

# # Probity in Governance

- Probity
- Concept of Public Service
- Code of Conduct / Ethics
- RTI / Citizen Charter / Workculture / Quality of Service
- Public fund Utilisation
- Corruption

## # Probity





Probity and upright, straight forward.

Upright  
standing  
by values  
even if  
in Challenging  
situations

Non-compromising attitude & an active mind  
for adhering to the Civil Services values.

Therefore, Probity is considered a very  
Broad concept which encompasses  
honesty, integrity and uprightness.

For Civil Servant having probity will play  
an active role in solving problems  
in the society. As the Civil Servants with  
probity will have high level of  
Self-discipline, Selfcommitment & Courage.  
and will not compromise on any sort of  
indiscipline of corrupt practices.

Probity is promoted in two ways

- ① Internal factors → conscience, values  
character, Virtue Ethics
- ② External factors → Citizen Charter, RTI,  
Workculture, conduct  
rule etc

Today both factor are emphasised in promotion  
of probity as Nolan Committee in UK  
In Civil Services

in this report "Probity in Public life" have ②

## 7 Value

- Selflessness
  - Honesty
  - Openness
  - Leadership
  - Integrity
  - Objectivity
  - Accountability
- Internal
- External

→ Service for People

## # Concept of Public Service

→ It means Service Nature, every citizen is entitled for service by the state and

there should be

- ① Uniformity of services
- ② Cost-effective service
- ③ Quality of service (Sevottam Model) Setting Benchmark
- ④ Service with dignity

This concept is Based on the philosophy of "Social-contract" as per social-contract state is a Trustee of people and has to serve the people. Therefore people are owner

of the resources not the state. Resources should be utilised in efficient and responsible way.

- Is there dilution of concept of Public Service when Public Services are delivered through Private Sector?

Although in general, due to privatisation quality of service may have improved but at the same time

- Cost of service has risen
- Public service motive has been diluted
- Crony capitalism emerged
- Service has not been with dignity

Therefore it is the responsibility of state to ensure certain minimum standards in delivering services especially health, education to ensure common good to the society.

As social justice is one of the most important aim of the state acc to Rawls

# # Philosophical foundation of Governance (3)

"Compassion should Be the Basis of Governance"  
by Swami Vivekananda

"Truth & love should Be the Basis of Ethics"  
By Swami Vivekananda

Philosophical foundation means Values and ideals  
which can act as the Broader framework  
for Governance. There are many such ideals  
& values such as Social-Contract Theory,  
Kantoliya's Arthashastra, Religious philosophies,  
Constitution

All such philosophy can be found in the  
Indian Constitution and it has incorporated  
all the ideals especially in its preamble,  
DRP, Fund Duties & FR.

They work as a core and contours of Govt

core → Fundamental of Governance

contours → Broadest periphery of Governance

also adm<sup>n</sup> should remain in these Broad

## Contours and Govern

Further, Governance today is define as Nothing But building Social Capital which is equivalent to Building Trust. and Trust can't be Build By Truth. philosophy of Satyagraha can Be Contours of Governance.

### # Code of Conduct

→ For Civil Services, there are detailed provisions for code of Conduct and code of Ethics in many countries

Because they perform vital function of the Society. They are perform sovereign function have lots of discretion

In Nutshell, they Exercise power and "power lies at the heart of the adm" L By Max Weber.  
at "power corrupt, absolute power corrupts absolutely."

Judiciary →  
X  
COC

MP/MLA → X  
COC  
only Ethics Committee

ARC-II recom<sup>n</sup>  
COC for MP/MLA

Since the evolution of Civil Services even during Kautilya's time there was code of

Conduct for Civil Servants

In Modern times, Nation-State have adopted COC including India

COC is very explicit for Civil Servants therefore there are many rules, regulation of laws But same can't be found for Public Servants

But in Defence Services there is very strict COC.

Therefore, need has been felt for COC for

- ① Judges, at of now they Governed by Judge Inquiry Act 1988

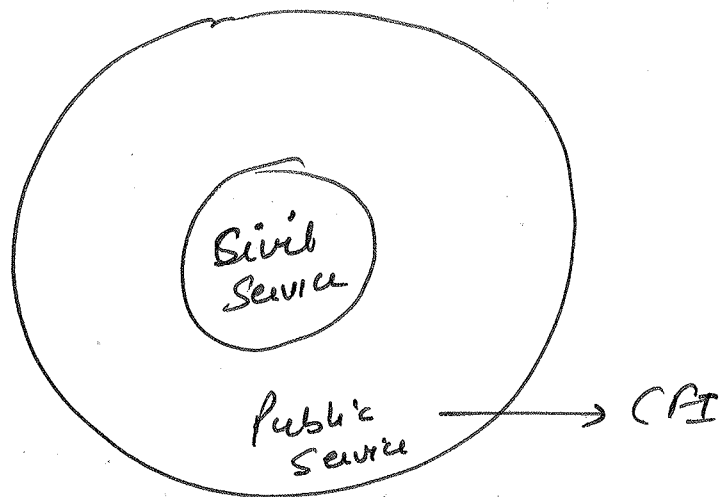
- ② for legislators & Ministers — Even ARC II recom<sup>n</sup> Explicit COC for them

Therefore Need is that all Public Servant including Civil Servants should be subject to certain minimum standards to ensure uniformity in conduct as responsibility, as civil servant alone cannot ensure ethical Governance

Civil Servants of Public Servants

1  
define in  
309 - 312

↓  
which derive salary  
from CFI.



all Public Servant  $\neq$  Civil Servant  
But all civil Servant = Public Servants

309 → regulate Civil servant and recruitment of CS

310 → Hold office on Pleasure of Governor/President

311 → Appointment Authority can removed only

312 → AIS → Rajya Service Sabha Exclusive power.

Code of Conduct → are the Conduct rule for Civil Servant which Govern the act of ommission and commission of civil Servants (5)

Although they were first time introduced in British India. Today COC consist of provision of the Constitution 309-311.

- Conduct Rules such as Civil Service Conduct rule 1964, Central Service Conduct Rule 1964
- All India Service rule 2014, Bharat Nyaya Sahita 2023, Invention of Corruption Act

## # Characteristics of Conduct rules

- They are enforceable
  - They have define Process & Procedures for disciplinary Actions
  - They have both +ve & -ve
    - +ve → do's — tell what to do
    - ve → don'ts → tell what should not do
- But largely there are don't



→ Such Conduct rules are essential for discipline and Good Behaviour

→ Some Conduct rules are :-

- ▶ They should not take Bribe.
- ▶ They should not favour and disfavour.
- ▶ decision should not result in loss to Govt
- ▶ Should keep Private & Public affair separate
- ▶ Should not take Gift
- ▶ Should not office for Personal means.

\* If there is Violation of COC then there will be disciplinary actions.

such as :- departmental Inquiry

:- Inquiry by CBI/ED

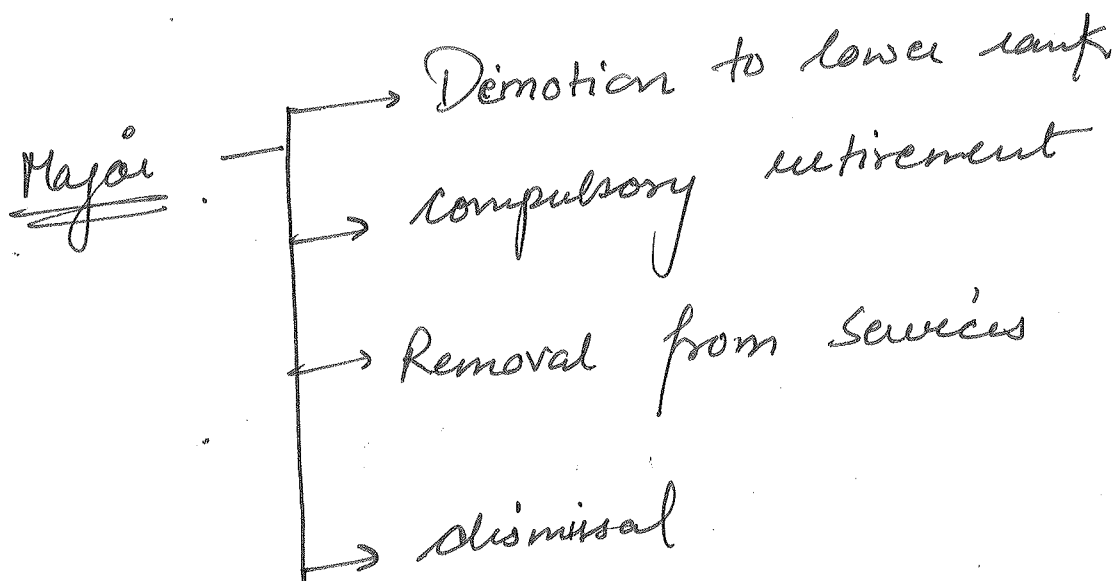
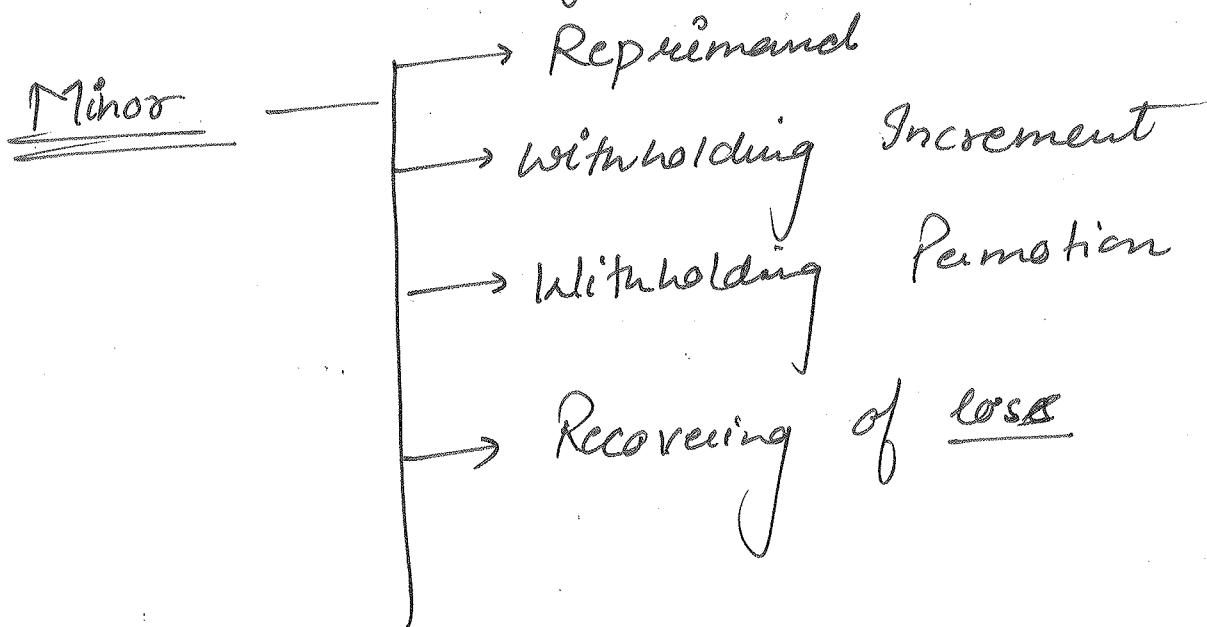
- Inquiry By NHRC, NCW

- By Lokayukta

→ By Judiciary,

There are 8 type of disciplinary action.

4 Minor and 4 Major



There are also pensions rules for Civil Servant according to which C's can be removed if they are Not efficient. Even It has Been Justified By S.C & Art 311 doesn't come in the picture as removal is not due to disciplinary offence But due to inefficiency.

This pension rule has Become the Basis for the present Govt policy of perform or perish. After 15 years, Services are ~~renewed~~ reviewed if Not found satisfactory warning is Given, after 25 years found unsatisfactory Service is Terminated. and ~~several~~ Several officers has Been removed under this.

(eg) - Bihar / UP Govt use this.

Problems in conduct rules :-

- ① Enquiry are often delayed, even it take more than 2 years.
- ② Art 311 acts as a road block in removal of Civil Servant
- ③ To conduct an enquiry, of an officer above rank of Joint Secretary, permission is Needed from higher authority
- ④ lobbies such as IAS/IPS, associations hinders enquiries, ~~not~~ also enqui
- ⑤ Enquiry should prove Beyond doubt there is violation of conduct rules which

is very difficult. (7)  
It has been found CVC recom<sup>n</sup> actions but  
actions are not taken. As if 100 Civil  
Sewants have been found guilty. Only  
2 or 3 are punished.

### ARC II → recommendations

- (1) Minimise the steps of enquiry. i.e. No of procedures and processes.
- (2) Law should be simplified so that it is effective & adequate.
- (3) Art 311 should be abolished
- (4) COE for Civil Sewants and COE for Ministers
- (5) Separation of Commission of offence and Amassing wealth  
Commission of offence → which should be proven by investigating agency  
Amassing wealth → liability lies on the Govt Sewant. if not able to prove, property will be forfeited.

practice in J&K and Bihar.

- ⑥ There should Be Ethics Commissioner, who to enforce Good Conduct and Good discipline

## # Code of Ethics

Since Good Code of Conduct is largely about what C.S should Not do? and it Enforceable which may have some weaknesses. and they are more rules and procedure orientated. i.e. they will uphold accountability but may not uphold Responsibility that's why there is

### Need for COE

COE largely deals with moral Behaviour of Civil Servants

- deals with Inner aspects i.e. conscience, character, Self-commitment, responsibility
  - it is about desirable level of Conduct
  - it can't Be Enforced. rather it is desirable and Should Be Encouraged.
- as Honesty is the Best policy but can't Be legislated.

i.e. How a person is self-committed, honest, well behaved, can't be defined by law. Even if defined by law, can't be enforced. Rather they are nurtured, cultivated and encouraged.

(Eg) - Citizen-friendly Behaviour, pro-active Behaviour

Due to this COE is desirable even recommended

By many Institution → UN, OECD

Although COE is desirable still less developed in India as compared to Western Countries. especially UK, Scandinavian, US even Brazil, Latin American Countries such as Brazil African Countries as South Africa have gone promoted COE in Civil Services as per the studies conducted By UN, UNDP, OECD

Best Practices →

- department of Ethics in USA → estab in 1954.
- Ethics has been the main Basis for UK Civil Services.
- Nolan Committee principles have also been adopted.

In India, ARC-II & HOTA Committee recom<sup>n</sup>

~~In 2006~~ for COE. In 2006 public Service Bill was introduced But was not passed.

ARC-II → recom<sup>n</sup> the following values.

- Integrity
- Impartiality
- Commitment to Service
- Open accountability
- Devotion to Duty
- Exemplary Behaviour

} 2 I CODE

#

# Code of Ethics & Code of Conduct

## COC

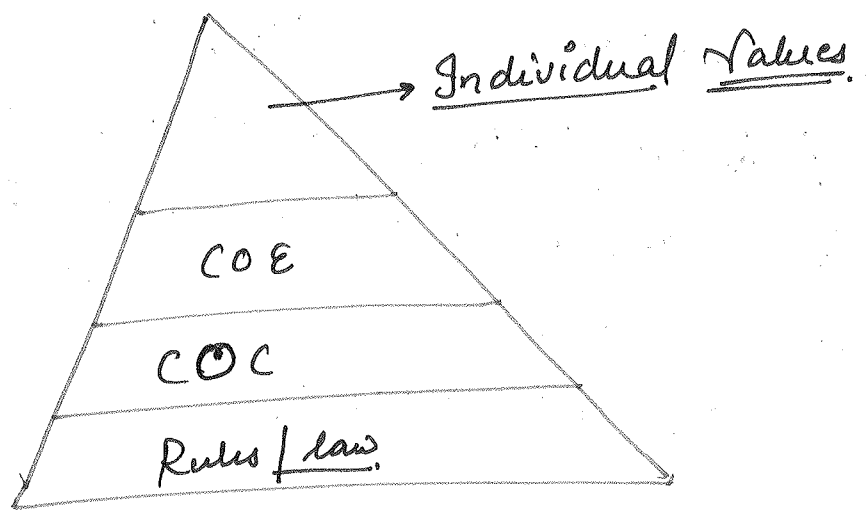
- legal side
- enforceable
- don't
- legal Punishment
- legal Sanction
- Accountability
- External
- legal Quality of Decision Making

## COE

- Moral Side
- Desirable
- do's
- Moral conscience punish
- Moral Sanction
- Acc + Responsibility
- Internal
- Ethical Quality of DM

(Eg) - Manipul Violence → Acc ✓  
Respon → X — State respon for Chaos.

• Badlapur case → A ✓ R X — can't have dual stds.





## Comparison b/w COC & COE

Although in General, Both are used interchangeably. and they mean the same thing as Conduct rules in India also have Ethical principles. Such as All India Service Conduct rules 2014

- Neutrality
- Accountability
- Transparency
- Social Justice

Therefore they may not be completely separable.

(differences) - diagram

However, they are considered two sides of same coin. Both are essential for proper conduct and will complement each other. Apart from Civil Services, today there is Emphasis on adoption of COE for all public servants i.e. MP/MLA, Ministers, Judges. Because Ethics has been more important and merely rules, laws may not be able to ensure Good Behaviour.

Eg.

| <u>Manipur</u>   | Acc | Res |
|------------------|-----|-----|
| <u>Eg</u>        |     |     |
| Manipur case     | ✓   | X   |
| R.G. Kar College | ✓   | ✓   |
| Badlapur case    | ✓   | X   |

## # Work Culture

Work Culture — the way people Behave, talk and Do work in an Org<sup>n</sup>. it is the prevailing Environment in terms of Employers and Employee Behaviour in relation to work and objective of the Org<sup>n</sup>.

It is way of life <sup>of people</sup> at the work place, the way culture is — a way the of life of people in the Society

Work culture is Influence By following factors.

- Foundational Value of Org<sup>n</sup>
- Objectives of Org<sup>n</sup>
- leadership

- Quality of human resources
- physical & financial resources
- Societal Values
- level of democratic Environment
- Whether there is pride in Workmanship

Workculture has Become an important determinant of productivity, performance, probity and QOS.

In General. It has Been observed that

① Business Sector has a Better Work Culture than Public Sector

② Western Society has a Better Work Culture than developing countries

③ Workculture has Become distinguishing factor b/w Org<sup>n</sup>. such as Bureaucratic Workculture in Public Sector and professionalism in Private Sector

(Eg) — ISRO → Better Workculture than

• less innovation ← DRDO  
• No autonomy

ISRO →  
• innovation  
• autonomy  
• Matrix-like  
• duty for service

## +ve & -ve of Work culture in Indian

(3)

### Bureaucracy

+ve

- Service Motive
- Uniformity
- Accountability
- Subjectivity
- Impartiality
- Merit / Continuity in Service
- Loyalty.

-ve

- Elite | Mai-Baap | Ruling class Mindset
- ~~Rapt~~ Red Tapisiri
- Ivory Tower approach
- Chalta hai attitude
- Nexus / Corruption
- formal Behaviour

## +ve & -ve of Work culture in Business Sector

+ve

- Efficiency
- Result Orientation
- Performance Orientation

-ve

- Profit / Greediness
- Crony Capitalism
- Self Orientated

- Professionalism
- Innovation of Entrepreneurship
- Flexibility

- Monopoly
- Corruption
- 

In recent time, there are efforts to Bring the future of Private Sector i.e. Managerial ethos in Public Sector (eg) • Lateral Entry • PPP

Also Business sector the features of Public Sector (eg) Service Motive under CSR

# Causes of Good & Bad Culture in Public Sector

|                                                                                                                           |                                                |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| Good Culture Bcoz of <u>Public Service Motive</u>                                                                         | <u>Brand</u>                                   |
| Public spirited people Joint Civil Services enjoy power & prestige. But they also bring <u>loyalty &amp; commitment</u> . | ↓<br>40% salary fixed<br>60% in <u>centive</u> |

to Service. The rich legacy of Civil Servant Institution is also keep<sup>in</sup> for promoting good Work culture.

Bad Work Culture is due to :-

- ① Colonial legacy, resulting in Crony capitalism & Corruption.
- ② Centralisation of Power.
- ③ Emence Job security.
- ④ Complex Env.
- ⑤ Son of Soil factor
- ⑥ Lack of adequate resources.
- ⑦ Rules & procedures are outdated

Even if Young individuals who are Motivated and Energetic join the Civil Services but after few years There are ~~absorbed~~ <sup>absorbed</sup> and Managed

By the -ve Env of Bureaucratic Culture

How to Improve a Work Culture?

(4)

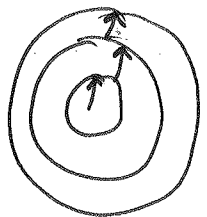
Kiran Aggarwal  
Committee

↓  
Leadership  
Architecture

Training time  
↓  
Pool  
of Leadership

• Principle  
of Subsidiarity

↓  
Gandhian  
Ocean  
Cure



► Structure - The present Structure is Outdated  
the Hierarchy concept is not Suitable for  
the Today's Challenges in Governance

As it was established during the British  
times, the ARCI has observed adm<sup>n</sup>  
Structure should Be changed every 40-50  
years. The present structure is more than  
150 year old. It should Be entirely  
Abandoned. A New Structure should Be  
adopted Based on the principle of  
Subsidiarity.

► Process → related to Rules and procedures  
Methods which are very old & outdated  
Technology adoption is far Behind in Public  
Service (eg) CVC - 2 year of enquiry  
→ follow the goals of "Min Govt Man Governance"

► Behavioural → There is need for Qualitative  
change in perception, attitude, view, values  
of Govt Employee.  
• They need to know they work for Tax payer.

- 2 has to save the citizens
- Need to ensure minimum stds of Work if not maximum.
  - Need to self-accountability & i.e Responsibility.
  - Democratic Work Env.
  - Open Env.
  - Rewards & Punishment
  - Performance Evaluation.
  - $360^\circ + 360^\circ = 720^\circ$
  - Sensitive Training
  - Holistic Competency
  - Lateral Entry
  - Let Leadership Dev. { as recom<sup>d</sup> by Personnel Committee } Saggarwal
  - Performance Based Incentive (eg) - Brazil  
40% - fixed  
60% - incentive

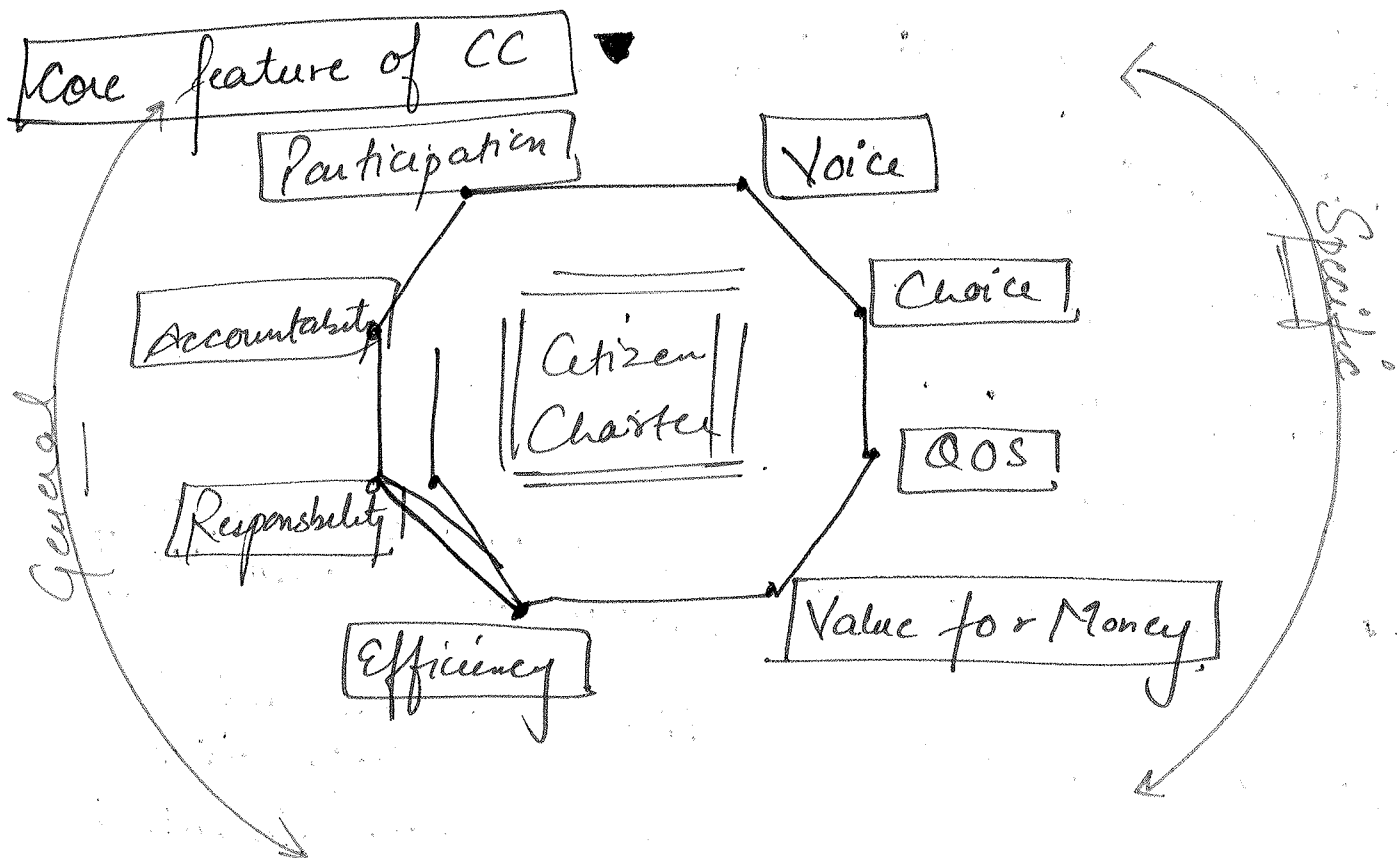
### Steps Taken By Govt :-

- PLIS (performance linked Incentive Scheme)
- 360 (performance appraisal)
- Perform & perish → difficult → So much Transfer
- Centralised Biometric System → No innovation scope.



- Lateral Entry
- RTI
- Social audit
- e-Governance
- Civil Service awards

## # Citizen Charter



A Charter document which is formulated with the participation of all stake holders in a way is a commitment made by the Org<sup>n</sup> to provide services with certain stds. It is a tool for enhancing Quality of Service and redressal of grievances. Its

Basic philosophy 1- Citizens are the Master in the democracy and Servants i.e. the Govt is Obligated to serve his master.

∴ Citizen is the king.

Citizens have the right to get Quality of Service Not By being a Passive recipient But an active stakeholder.

They have right to act get service delivered and public Servant should thank them. Rather than Becoming thankful to themselves.

Traditionally hardly there was Citizen voice in determining policy. The Quality of Goods & Services participation in its implementation.

They were considered passive But 1980s onwards, the right Based approach and Rawls Theory of Justice which emphasised on Quality of Service gave rise to CC.

It is first such democratic tool in which citizens directly participate and deciding the Quality of Service.

## Implimentation :-

In 1991. → 1st time in UK then followed by

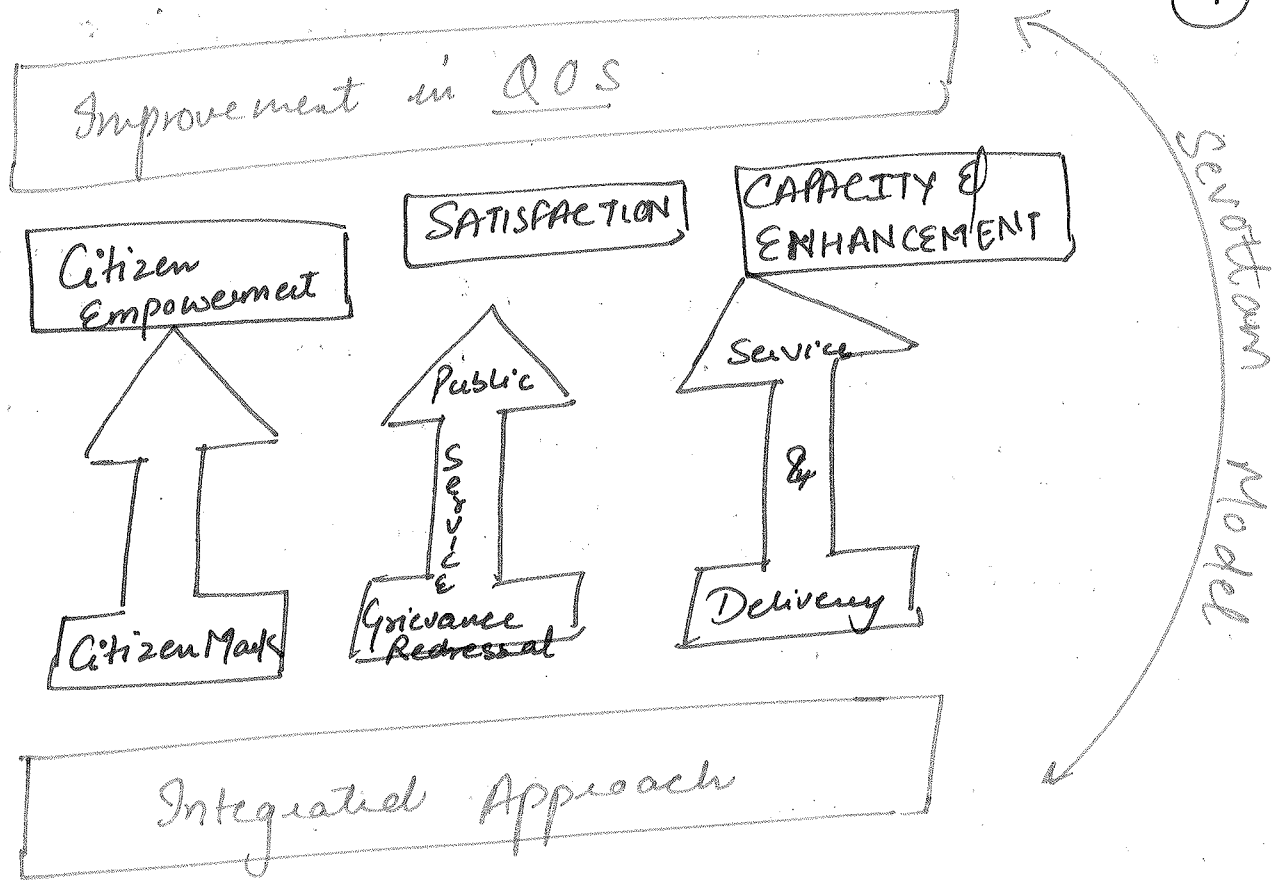
EU countries

→ In 1996 — India in CM "Conference on Reap & Transparency in Governance" more than 100+ CC has been adopted by Central & State Govt.

→ Model Citizen-Charter of the Govt of India i.e. "Sevottam Model" → Excellence in Public Service

• ISO 15700 Certification By Quality Council of India

→ Right to Service Act has been adopted in State such as Bihar, MP, MH



### Issues of Citizen Charter :-

- It has remain largely as a Manageral Charter i.e. formed By largely Top level Employees, lower level Employee not are even aware of.
- Hardly there is participation By all stakeholders
- It remain frozen in time i.e. Hardly updated
- Public agencies lack adequate resources to impliment citizen charter

→ Structure, procedure, & Behaviour is too ~~are~~ are outdated.

→ CC doesn't address the issue of Power Structure in Society as Poor Quality of Service is largely found Education & Health which is mostly used By common people.

→ There is lack of awareness

→ Nexus, corruption, Ruling class mindset

→ But if we look at the Broad picture CC is a Good initiative as

- ▶ Benchmarking of QOS
- ▶ Giving Voice & Choice to Citizens
- ▶ Redressal of Grievances
- ▶ promotion of participative democracy

It may not have a Transformative effect like developing country like India. But it is very Successful in UK. In India too there are some Good practices such as:-

- Citizen-report card → in Karnataka
- Jan Sewa Kendra → Ahmedabad
- \* Citizen-friendly Behaviour too has been emerging, Govt offices having reception desk, "May I help you", Greetings etc

# # RTI

Transparency → When citizen have accessibility to decision of Govt i.e how & for what and why decisions are Been made & what is the Outcome & Output of these decisions. Then it results in Transparency & openness i.e Govt which is Inside Became Outside

Therefore Transparency is imp to Secrecy. opposite

RTI of Transparency → RTI is most imp. tool to promote Transparency. Transparency should Be infused with RTI. Before RTI Govt used to release information through Press report, CAG report, etc. This was more of top-down approach.

Whereas RTI promote Bottom-up approach which is essential for Good Governance, Citizen friendly Governance and ethics in Governance

## Basic philosophy of RTI

More or less similar to CC. but has two different dimension

① Master have the right to know what the Govt is doing. RTI empower the citizen  
② ~~R~~ by enabling Right to know.

② knowledge is considered as power, Bureaucracy has knowledge that's why it is powerful this secrecy result in Corruption, Malpractices

Therefore RTI make citizen knowledgable, Informed, Bureaucracy share power with citizen by sharing knowledge which results in openness, participation of citizen. Basically democracy is about Rule by people and people can not Rule effectively unless they have knowledge

Inf<sup>n</sup>.

Therefore RTI empower People of Democracy

# RTI Act features -

→ RTI gives a legal right to seek inf<sup>n</sup>.  
it an implicit fund<sup>n</sup> right.

→ They can seek inf<sup>n</sup> through PLO, some  
info. and institutions are outside the  
purview of RTI.

→ Info<sup>m</sup> should be provided within 30  
days otherwise there will be fine  
for the Public Servant.

→ There is also provision for Grievance Redressal  
through appal mechanism.

Implementation →

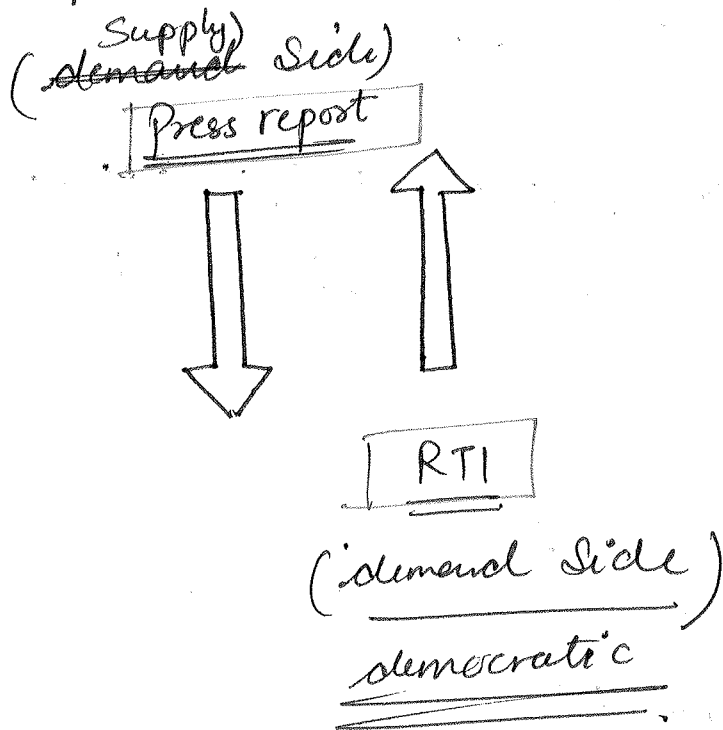
Sweden was 1st Country to adopt RTI in  
1766, it is const<sup>n</sup> right in India.  
T.N was first State to adopt RTI in



1997. RTI act was enacted in 2005 at central level.

UN → considered RTI as human right.

acc to UNDP, more than 60 countries adopted RTI.



## # Implementation Issue:-

- +ve → culture of citizen friendly Behaviour
- proper record keeping.
- Pro active disclosure
- Citizen getting empowered
-

[-ve] - Not more than 50% aware of RTI people. (9)

→ It was expected that RTI use for Public Service But 80% of RTI have used for Personal Interest.

→ There has Been prosecution, Harassment, and even Murder of RTI activist.

→ acc to the Study By PWC [Price Water Cooper]

that 75% of the people were Not Happy with the Behaviour of PIO and Quality of inform.

→ Many prevalent of Vexations RTI Slows down decision making in Govt.

That's why any Govt official go slow in making decision and giving inform.

Conclusion → In a Nutshell, RTI is considered By ARC II as a paradigm shift in Govt and it is most

imp legislation since independence.

Although there are issue of Govt lacking commitment and there have been attempts to reduce its Jurisdiction. by amending laws, new acts such as

- Whistle Blower act
- Digital Personal data protection Act 2023.

However Govt should know that Transparency is important in improving quality of Governance in the long run.

It imbibe Truth in Governance that is Govt should speak Truth & share inform

Should not Be fearful of Truth.

As Truth is lost, everything is lost

Quotes → "Corruption Thrives at dark places and avoids at open places"  
— Woodrow Wilson

"A Govt which is Not open is false"  
— James Madison

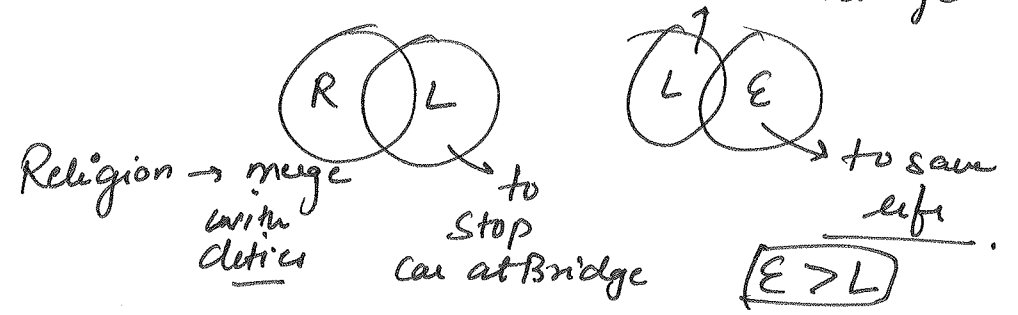
→ "RTI has liberated India for the  
Second time" → Subash Aggarwal.

→ "RTI is master key to good Governance"  
↳ ARC II

→ RTI ~~is~~ marks the era of darkness &  
beginning of light → ARC II

(eg) - Women  
was saved  
from committing suicide  
at Atal Setu bridge.  
and Civil servant  
showing uninstinctive devotion  
to duty and Courage of  
Conviction & adhere to  
Civil Service Value, if  
there is No safety provided

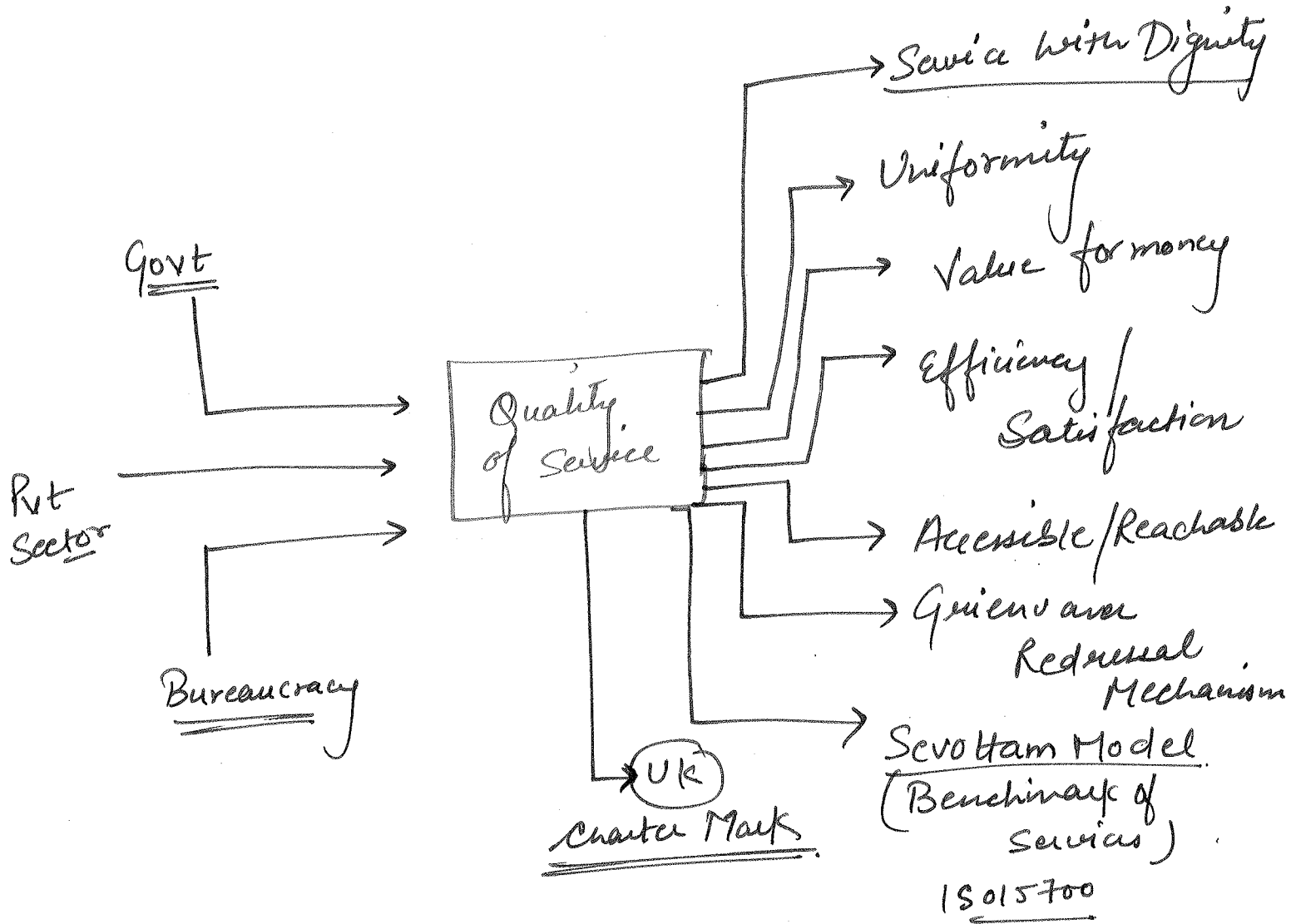
two more  
dimension to stop car at  
Bridge





# # Quality of Service

Civil Servant  
essential tool to  
provide Services.



Relationship b/w  
Experience      Expectation of

| Expectation        | High                      | low            | low      | High           |
|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------|----------------|
| Experience         | Bad                       | Bad            | High     | Good           |
| Quality of Service | <del>QoS</del><br>Average | <del>QoS</del> | QoS      | <del>QoS</del> |
| (eg)               | Police                    | Railway        | Hospital | Passport       |

High Net  
Individual  
↓  
110 (50) Rs  
↓  
Purchase  
|  
price Rs 100  
|  
sell → ✓

Quality of Service → is define on the Basis of following characteristics :- respect to human dignity i.e citizen-friendly Behaviour

- Value for money
- Quality of service in sense of efficiency and satisfaction
- Effective Grievance Redressal
- Cost-Effective Service
- Accessible & reachable
- 

If Govt Services meet the above parameter than it can be considered to ~~have~~ have Quality. The QOS also has been Benchmark such as Sevottam Model, Charter Mark UK, Total Quality Management (TQM) Japan.

Although QOS is Subjective, depends upon person to person. But it can be Judged By Expectation of Experience relationship.

(Box)

|          |
|----------|
| US =     |
| Forelism |
| → QOP    |
| × QOS    |
| Japan    |
| ↓        |
| Toyotism |
| → QOP    |
| QOS      |

Also Based on Expectation & Experience Relationship it has been found that Public Sector has poor QOS. whereas Private Sector has Good QOS. (2)

Its an perception may not be totally rational as some Public Sector are even Better than Private Sector

(eg) - ISRO, IIT, IIM's

Private Sector too can there can Be Bad Experiences (eg) - Corporate Hospitals. Also QOS of in Private Sector is for people who can pay. All Private Sector don't have QOS.

## # Problems of QOS in Govt

→ due to Structure, Process & Behaviour.  
(Take point last lecture)

→ absence of adv. Tech.

→ lack of predictability of results

→ Work culture in Govt may not allow his/her True potential

→ lack of skills of Govt Employees How to Govern?



How to manage? That's why need Managerial Ethos  
in Govt Sector

→ Scarce resources, financial resources, Quality  
human resources.

→ Nexus of Corruption

# How to Enhance QOS

→ Improve Behaviour, Structure, process (same)

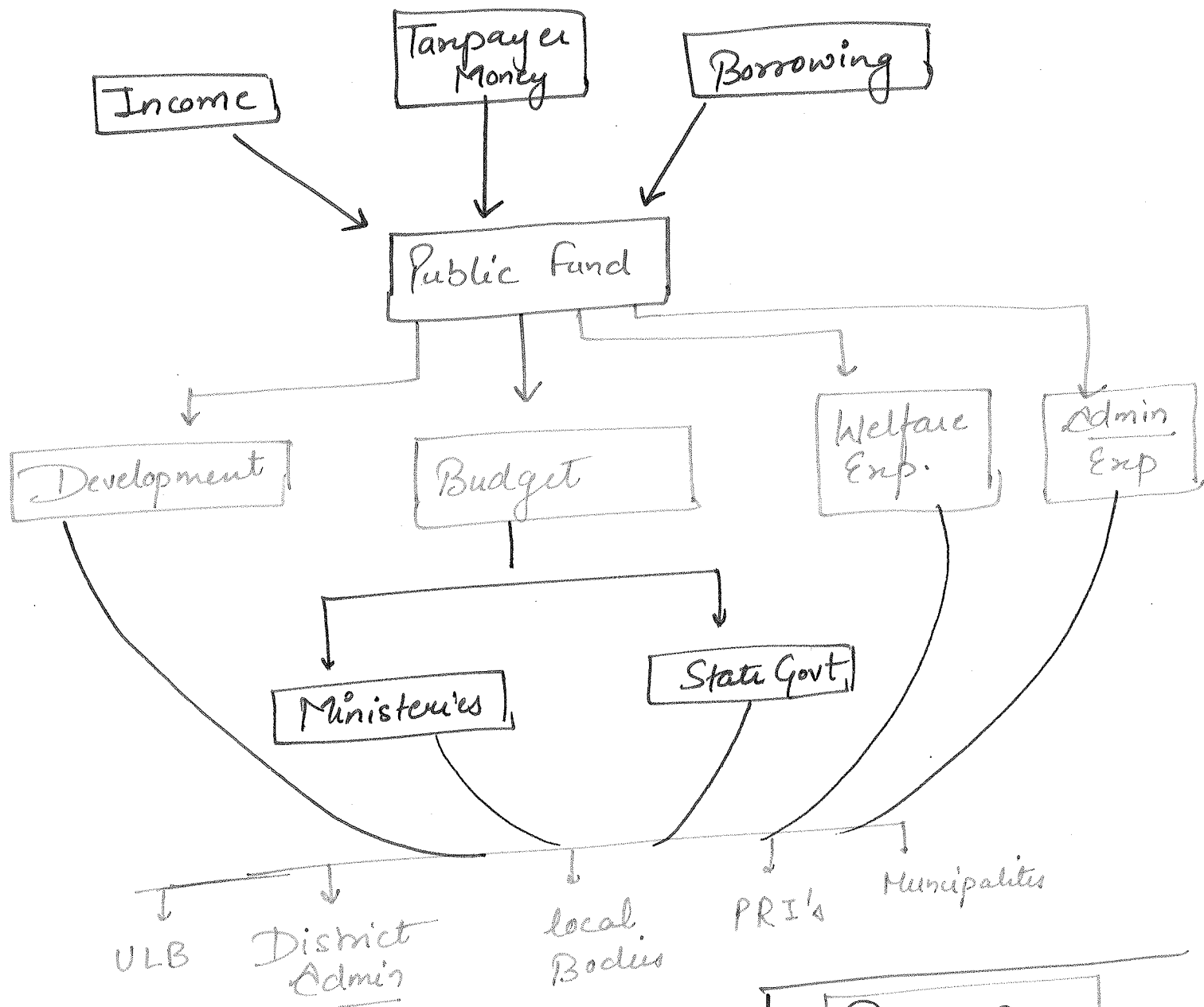
→ ~~Ent~~ Nurturing of Talent

→ RTI / CC / e-Governance

Public Fund of Utilisation

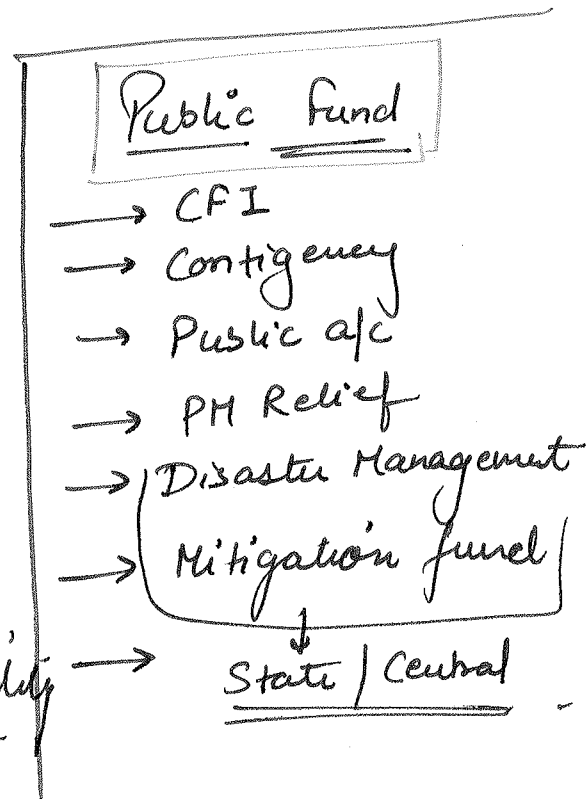
→ related with Utilisation of Taxpayers Money  
which is allocated in a Democratic  
state in different ways. Which can  
Be Adm Exp., developmental Exp., Exp for  
Welfare, Exp for special purposes.

Whether Govt Generate its own financial resources  
or Borrowes they are all Taxpayers money



All the Exp. should ensure  
honesty, efficiency, Transparency  
Responsibility

If money is Ben Utilised  
properly it will meet the  
Ethical stds. Formal accountability



of Public fund Exp. in measure By CAG  
it has exposed this Utilization of  
fund (eg) Jeep scam (1st Scam in India),  
Food scam, ~~Colgate~~ Scam, 2G Scam,  
Before Coal-Gate  
CWG Scam.

This show, Public fund not Been used  
properly, i.e. financial fugality not  
Been ensured there is financial  
Extravagance

Former PM Rajiv Gandhi had remarked  
Centre sent 100 Paise, the Beneficiary  
get 15 Paise. When if CAG had exposed  
many scams. There has not Been  
any Transformation change.

Some reform have indeed taken place  
such as DBT, ~~Jam~~ JAM - Trinity,  
Social audit. but in India

However in India fund Utilization  
suffer from following problems :-

\* Actionable  
Account

\* Social  
Account

\* Institute  
Account

IT + IT  
= IT

India Today  
+ Information

2 India  
Today  
Tomorrow

JAM

↓

① The right-Band approach as results in too many scheme of too many Beneficiaries. It provide for a scope for misappropriation of funds. 100s of schemes, 100s of Beneficiaries.

② "Show Me the man, I will show you the Scheme"

② Fund Utilization suffers from lack of accountability, Transparency, Responsibility, Nexus, corruption, delayed, follow-up accountability (i.e. No actionable accountability) (eg) — Loan Waiver Scheme. Benefit goes to wrong person, MPLADS is considered as most corrupt scheme.

SC & ARC II has advocated for the discontinuation of this Scheme and etc.  
Police Modernisation fund also not properly Utilised.

Solutions :-  
→ Enhancing Finance Management System  
→ promoting Expertise in Financial Management

→ Outcome Orientation (From Top → to Bottom)  
PM → CM → DM.

→ March - Rush phenomenon → abolish

→ Ministry of finance should have a policy of  
Not allocating fund unless objective  
assessment of past fund utilisation  
is provided (Outcome Budgeting)

→ provision of penalty (If funds are  
Not used Utilised properly.

→ There should Be Increase in people  
participation in financial management.

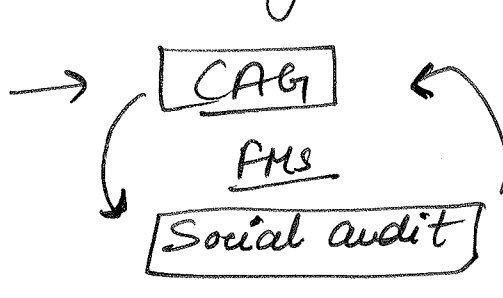
→ Social audit

→ Bring actionable accountability

→ Local Ombudsmen

Lokpal  
↓  
Lokayukta  
↓  
Local Ombudsman

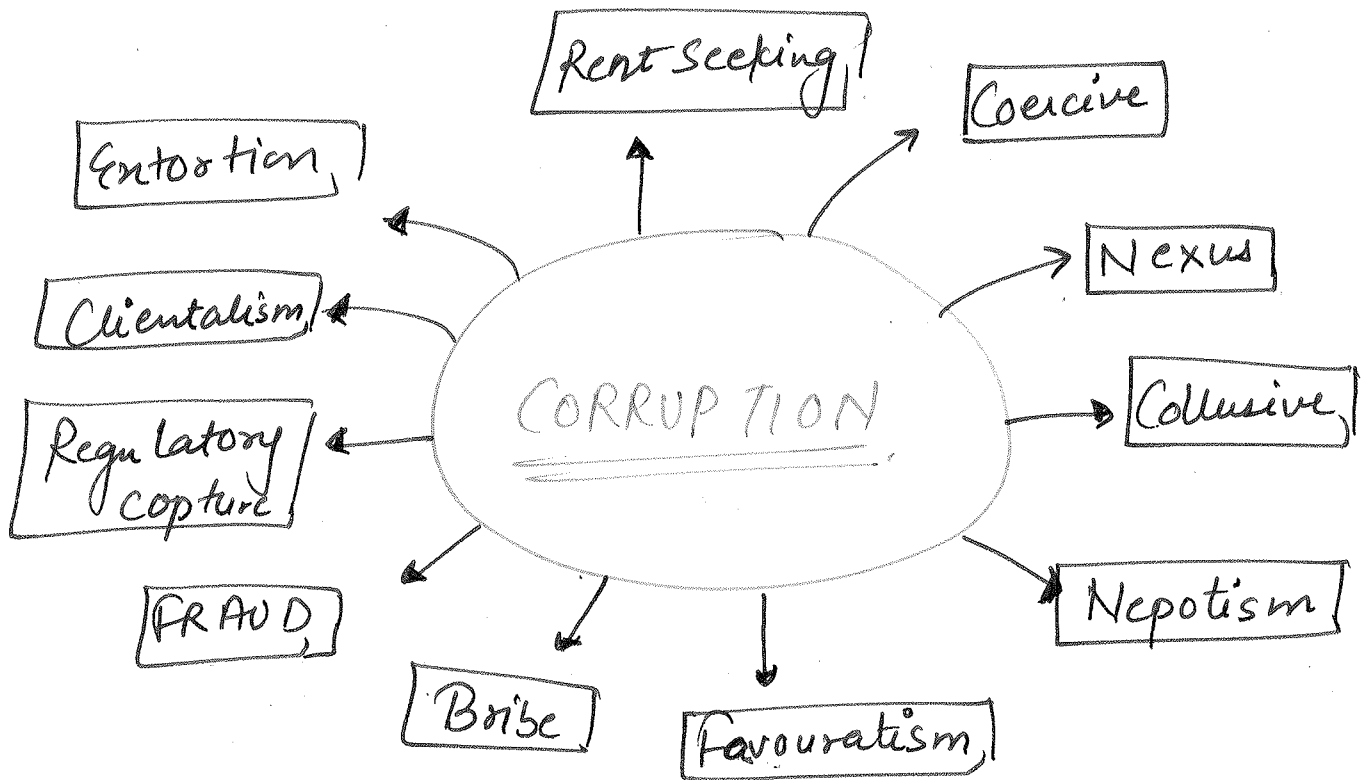
→ Govt Should Not Bring too many Schemes  
rather it should Universalise Benefits  
especially in Edu & Health Sector.

→  PM Says.  
CAG + 1  
(output auditing) + (outcome auditing)

→ Capability approach (Amartya Sen)

⑤

## # Corruption



The Term Corruption is derived from the Greek word "Corruptus" which means to destroy. So Corruption is destruction of values. Corruption is considered as old as society. It can be found even in ancient time. It was well elaborate By Kautilya.

In Modern time, as remarked By Indira Gandhi → Corruption is a Global phenomenon

largely  
Collective

↓  
happen

↓  
in decision/  
policy  
formulation

&

In Coercive

↓  
at implementation  
of decision/  
policy

When Society has corruption it imposes following challenges :-

① Truth may Be lost, people may not know Who is Truthful and who is Not? people will have less Trust, and they may think Everyone is Corrupt. Its consequences is that society may stop being ethical and may not Be able to know what is right & wrong.

② poses the Greatest Challenges to Good Governance, Ethics in Governance.  
Bringing Transformative Change in Society.  
As reform, Policies & Schemes may not Bring the desire Change. (eg) - Demonetisation  
Where people exploited the loop holes converted Black money into White money, Similarly in Electoral Bonds case.

③ To Govern Efficiently we need Trustworthy people and when Corruption Tes, People with Integrity des. (Start ~~living~~ leaving the Country)

- (4) Benefit may not reach the poor, rich getting richer, poor getting poorer, as Oxfam report founds out top 10% in India owns 40% of country's wealth. also top 1% has four times the wealth of 70% combined. (6)

### Causes of Corruption

→ ARC II → 3 imp causes in his Report  
"Ethics in Governance"

- (1) British Colonial legacy → historically imbibing
- (2) Historic Corruption in the system which is deeply rooted even today in the Indian adm<sup>n</sup>
- (3) Centralisation of Power → There is high centralisation of power in India especially when there is Single Party in power
- (3) There is dominance of public sector → Formal Sector form 45% of employee in India of which Public Sector form the Major share due to which there is high demand for Govt Jobs.



resulting in Corruption, Nexus etc

## # General factors :-

→ Socio-Cultural reasons → India has a tolerant attitude towards corruption and N. Vittthal (1st CVS) remarks Traditional practices such as Nazrana, Suprana.

• Pomp & Show is the main reason of corruption in India

→ Economic factors → India is scarce resource country. There is concentration of resources. Post LPG the wealth of top 10% has increased very rapidly whereas the wealth of poor people has remain stagnant & even decline.

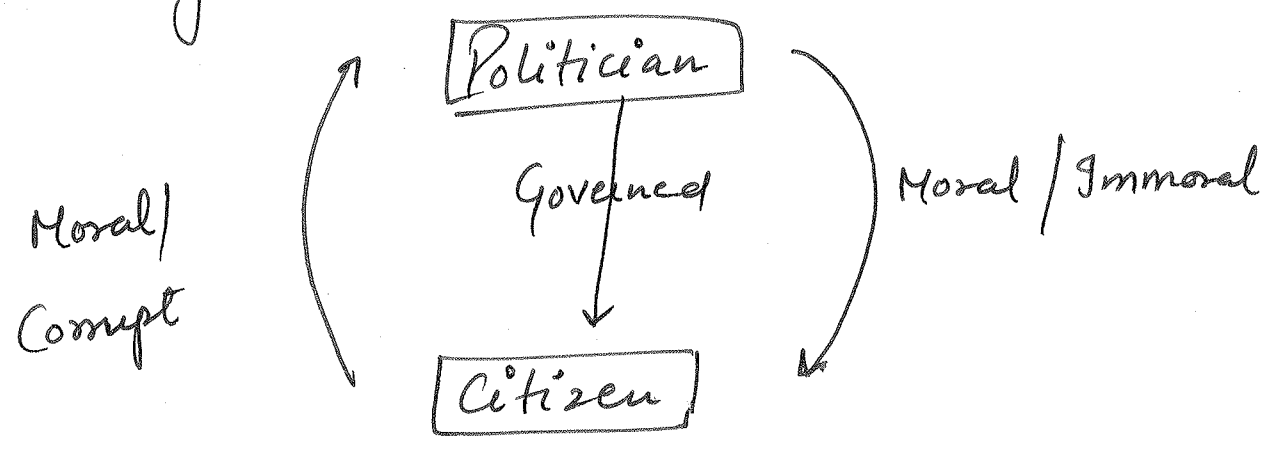
Kaushik Basu → say there is Sanskritization of Corruption in India especially among weaker section to see corruption as a tool for Social Mobility

→ Political factor - Political Parties during Election resort to corrupt means, Bribing Voters, Give & Take relation exist.

The N.N Vhora committee highlighted the Nexus B/w Criminal & Politicians

→ Legal & Adm factor → lots of loopholes in law, outdated laws, colonial Bureaucracy, Bureaucratic attitude

Overall there is perception, values & Moral std in Society are Based on the interplay of many factors citizen won't Be moral unless those who r Governing are Moral and vice-versa.



'Jatna raja, Tatna Praja'. There are many scams. → Adani Scam, 2G Scam, CWG Scam etc

T.N Shesham Outline political funding  
is main Source of funding.

## Solutions

ARC II outline there should Be Systematic  
Reform i.e The Entire System should  
Be reformed rather than one Brick or  
one sector than it will have an  
Impact.

→ Change in Structure, Process, Reform (Same).

→ Transp. / Acc

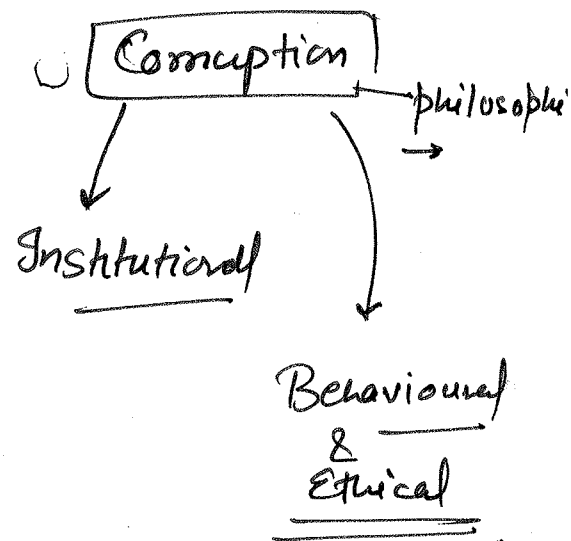
→ RTI / CC / Governance

→ Social audit

→ Social Mobility

→ decentralisation of Resource

→ By promoting Enterprise of  
Entrepreneurship skills



(8)

- Self checks are more imp than External check and Civil Servants are custodian for the Welfare of people

- Even though there are ~~are~~ lots of law and rules and with the emergence of New ~~new~~ tools such as RTI, Citizen Charter, Social & Audits still the Quality of Governance has Not Improved as laws has res. on the other hand responsible Behaviour has des

- Further the conduct of various agencies such as SEBI, ED, CBI has been Questionable Although law can keep an External check of immoral Behaviour But it is the conscience which is more effective as it permeate Self checks that's why in Society & Org<sup>n</sup> there is Emphasis on Moral development.

- Gandhiji too emphasised on Conscience as he said Self Governance is the Best form of Governance

- Even Civil Service Conduct Rules emphasises on application of Conscience when Rules are not cleared. to make

most complicated decision.

### Keywords

- Ethical dilemma
- Two values are loggerhead
- Weberian ethos
- Politicisation of Bureaucracy.
- Criminalisation of Bureaucracy
- Relevation of God

# # "Moral philosophers"

①

- Kautilya
- Buddha
- Swami Vivekananda
- MK Gandhi
- B.R. Ambedkar
- R. Tagore
- A. Sen
- Vinoba Bhave
- M.S. Swaminathan

## # [Kautilya]

→ He wrote 'Arthashastra', theory of State Craft of Adm<sup>n</sup>

Kautilya contribution in the field of Ethics.  
can be understood in two dimensions

- ① Explaining Human Nature
- ② Ethics in Adm<sup>n</sup>

His ethical premise for Human Nature is that human has a -ve Nature which is temporary. suffers from ups and downs and has a horse Temperament

Therefore unless human is controlled he may not Behave ethically. This philosophy also apply in adm

① Human should Be Given Good Salary & incentives which will reduce Greediness to some extent

② human in adm should Be controlled through discipline and, conduct Rules etc

③ There should Be Good financial adm

Kautilya has Given the following  
Characteristics of adm

① He emphasis on the enhancement for the Quality of adm people in Adm as he Quotes "the Quality of people will

|                 |
|-----------------|
| No              |
| $\frac{COC}{X}$ |
| $\frac{we}{CR}$ |



## determine the Quality of Adm<sup>n</sup>

(2)

- ② Recruitment - he talks about the 'Test of time' to recruit the people in Adm<sup>n</sup>.  
he gives the following Test
- ▶ Dharmapada → Test of Vedas (Knowledge)
  - ▶ Kamapada → Test of desires, corruption
  - ▶ Bhayopada → Test of Bravery, courage.

There is No Need for Training as to  
Be Admin<sup>n</sup> have already Been Tested.  
for their Competence through a Test.  
of time. So. this ensure there is  
Ment of Technical Competence in Civil  
Service.

- ③ Pay & Remuneration → He says that  
Adm<sup>n</sup> should Be given handsome pay.  
This will act as of a deterrence against  
corruption & corrupt practice. To provide  
a salary range from 10 panna to 48000  
panna.



Where pana is currency (10 pana - 48000panas)  
and top Bureaucrati had salary range  
starting from (10,000 pana - 48000panas)

Today  $1 \text{ pana} = 175 \text{ ₹}$

④ Morality & Ethics → He gives very  
wide Emphasis on Morality & Ethics  
to control the Behaviour of Civil Servants  
as in his Arthashastra, he write abouts

① 40 types of corruptions

② It is difficult to Notice Corruption  
in Public office as it ~~like~~ in  
Metaphorical Sense he says

" its like fish Swimming in water,  
is difficult to Notice whether  
the fish is drinking Water or  
Swimming "

③ It is also difficult to expect the  
civil servant to Be Non-corrupt

"its like putting honey on tongue and  
Not tasting it" (3)

So that's why He emphasised that there should  
be Ethics and Morality in Adm.

(5) He also talk about rewarding  
Whistle Blowers as  $\frac{1}{6}^{th}$  of  
illegal wealth expose by whistle  
Blower should Be given to him.  
This is practice in ~~UK~~ US where  $\frac{1}{10}^{th}$   
of the illegal wealth is given to  
Whistle Blower.

(eg) - Nitin Gatkari also emphasise, if any  
citizen find that any citizen  
violating Traffic rule, he will  
be given some part of fine.

(6) Mandala Theory → i.e. How state  
should conduct its affairs with another  
state → "Ethics in I.R"

He talks about the power dominance should be the Sole factor of establishing relation with another country.  
i.e. he talk about Moral realism

- Protect your own Territory at any cost
- Foreign relations should only pursue.

### National Interest

• He says "Neighbours is your Enemy.  
and Enemy's Enemy. is our  
Friend."

• He gives 4 strategies for establishing International Relation

• Sama, Dama, Dand, ~~Beda~~. Bheda

• Sama → persuasion

• Dama → Giving Gifts

• Dand → Punishment

• Bheda →



⑥ Responsibility of the State :- The State should be dutyful towards its people. He advocates the Monarchy But it is Compassionate Monarchy. The main aim of the State is "Yogakshema" i.e. Welfare of the People. He further outlines in the "Happiness of a king lies in Happiness of his Subjects"

⑦ There should not be Matsyana i.e. fish rule it means Big fish should not eat small fish (differential principle of Rawls) (Social Justice)  
There should be "Rule of law"

⑧ There is also democratic checks and Balances as the COM i.e. Amatya will constantly remind the king abouts his duties.

⑨ Saptanga Theory - outlines the are

⑦ limbs of the State.



[Udasi  
↓  
enemy  
—]

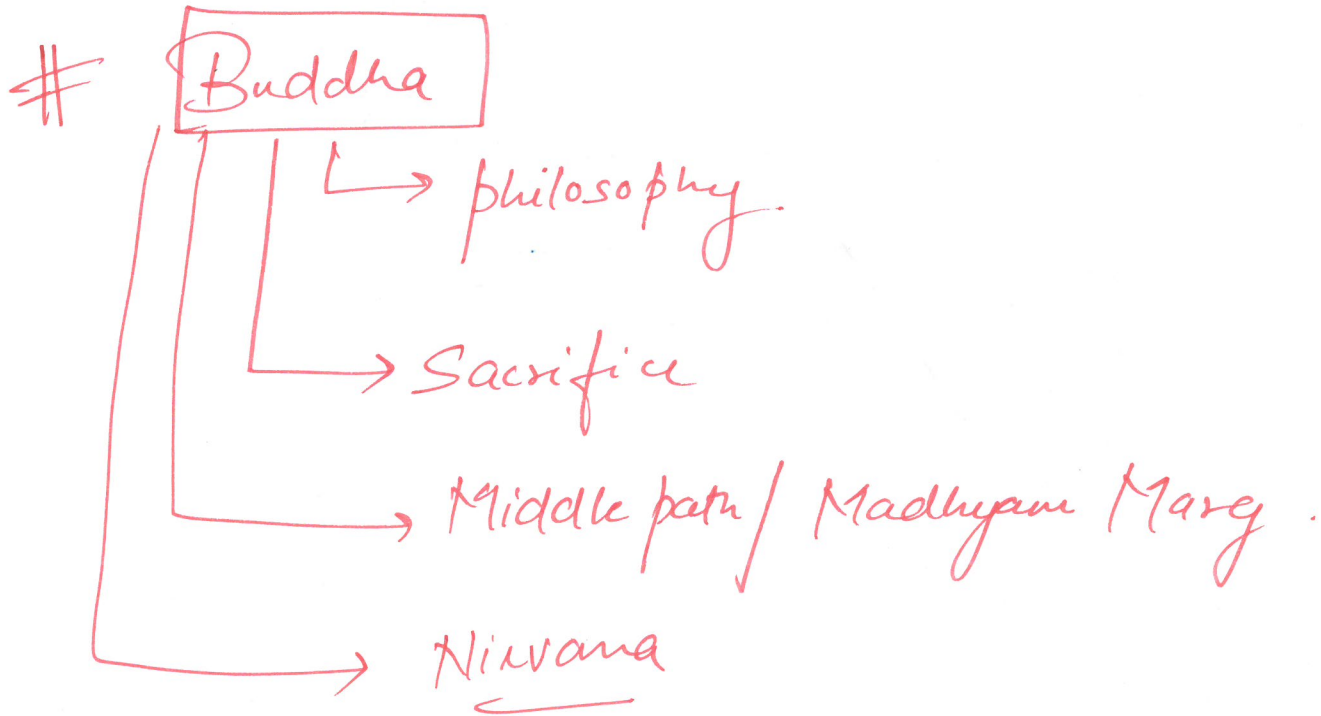
### Application

- Govt should be Welfaristic, promote happiness, should be efficient, ensure rule of Law, compassion, have efficient financial Management System

### Application in Adm

- Merit Efficiency
- Morality & Ethics (Whistle Blower, high salary, Vigilance system), corruption)
- in I.R

In Nutshell, Kantilya Arthashastra even today. (S)  
 is a Good Source for Good Governance  
 and Ethical Governance. Some Good practices  
are even found in Indian Adm.



| different |          |
|-----------|----------|
| Greek     | Indi     |
| Religion  | No Relig |

Philosophy → Buddha, the Main  
 Acc to

Cause of Suffering is 'Desires' if Desires  
 are overcome Nirvana will be attained.

Desires results in Tension, No Desire No  
Tension, happy life

Desire & Greediness are the main source  
 of Suffering of people. has people



with desire can not distinguish b/w right and wrong simply because there is loss of control over the Senses.

→ Human have 5 Senses and human is able to control these Senses, & 6<sup>th</sup> Sense will open i.e. Wisdom, for Wisdom one needs high EI, understanding of the object and Temperance

Therefore Buddha philosophy implicitly talk about EI, Truth, and having Right Temperament.

Buddha himself Relinquished Requize against worldly life in Search of Truth, where he attained Enlightenment and gave philosophy to the people.

① People should have continuous Endeavour to know the Truth about the World.

② • Truth about the Society

③ • Truth about life

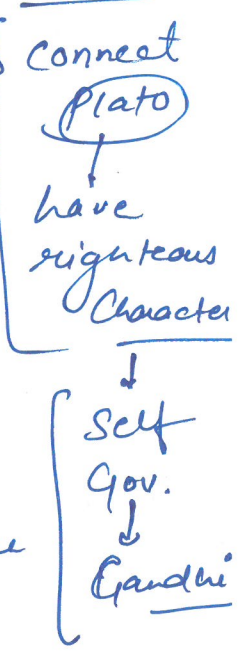
• Truth about human suffering

② He Talk about the philosophy of love, peace, Non-Violence, respecting human dignity.

## Essence of Buddhist Philosophy

- ① Cultivation of Good Character
- ② following Middle Path
- ③ His philosophy was Not about, How State should Govern, rather individual should Govern Themselves.

Application → His philosophy largely applicable to individual of Society



At present times

- ① Greediness, Money, desires have Become driving force of life Today where Money has Become a Status symbol which has robbed truth from human life
- ② Society should propagate the Values of humanity,



love, peace and sacrifice instead of pomp & show

③ Extremes should be avoided, one should follow the Middle path

Connect  
Social  
Media

↓  
This  
device,  
same  
2 all

④ Character in Civil Servants is considered important for Quality of Behaviour.  
Buddha's Teachings can help Building Good Character.

Economy → Economy Today is Based on Money Capitalism, desire to earn More & More, resulting in Materialistic Life.  
Money with Being equated with prestige.  
Increasing Commodification of women

→ exulate

[with R.G. Kar Case]

DI → Gender ↑ → Prestige as Money

↓  
Many Wedding  
Functions

← poor  
affected

→ service  
charge  
↑

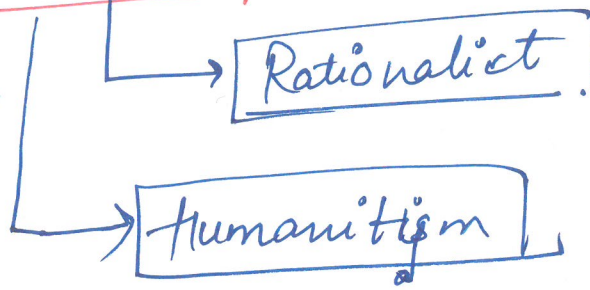
fish  
rule

poor became  
More poor

→ CMCI → Unhappiness

# # Swami Vivekananda

(7)



Superstition - X

God in Every human  
Worship to Shiva,  
Worship to Shiva  
Human Values are at Top.

→ Swami Vivekananda Teaches  
Rationalist philosophy

① He interprets the need for Rationality  
in Religion i.e. Religion should  
Be Based on Science; objective  
approach in Religion and  
Superstition should Not have  
any place in religion.

Take Capitalism  
from West  
2  
Spirituality  
of East  
↓  
also  
connect  
Madhya  
Rang

② He also talks about humanity  
i.e. Love for Human. which should Be  
the Basis of Human Conduct. the  
conduct can Be considered  
Ethical when human loses himself  
in the Service of others



There are two application of this philosophy

► Love for humanity → people should love other fellow human beings they should have Empathy, compassion respect for other fellow humans.

► Religion should be Based on Rationality → Rituals, superstitions are not Based on Rationality they should not have any place in the Religion. He says there is Shiva in Every Jiva, "Worship to Jiva is Worship to Shiva"

and i.e. one can find God in Every human Not only in Temples only. Worshipping Temples can't Be God's Worships. Serving human is Real worship to God.

③ He was also against the Concept of Salvation (Moksha, Nirvana) as

He said " I will first ensure other's achieve Salvation I will Be last person to achieve Salvation "

Connect with SJ, G.G. ↓ PM India Serv

► Service to Human → One should find the Poorest

Narayana By worshipping the Poorest Services -  
 People i.e. Dandya Narayana is core to his philosophy he said  
 as long as "Poverty is Not eradicated from Earth, one should Not Take Rest"

► Human Character → He gave emphasis on Building good character and law cannot Build Good character. rather people build character through Ethics in this context, ~~the~~ he was talking about the Strength of the Country is Not determine By atomic weapons. rather By people with Good Character

► Freedom, Liberty & Equality → In his philosophy (F, L, E) can Be inferred as



① People ~~is~~ should Be allow to Speaks  
their Mind, There should Be freedom  
of Expression, There should Be quest of  
Knowledge.

② he was Not against any religion  
as humanity is common to all  
religion. In the Chicago Conference  
he attacks Brothers of Sisters and God  
Got a big apology. → Nasir Khan

③ He was against Conversions as  
He said  
a Hindu should Be a Good Hindu,  
a Muslim should Be a Good Muslim  
No Need for Conversion

Application →

• individual → individual Build Character,  
respecting human values, Respecting human  
Should propagate human values.

(9)

Society → ensure Rationality in Religion,  
overcoming Superstition as absence of  
Rationality and, Superstition is the  
prone of

main reason for Tension, in Society  
& Conflict  
as we seen Mob lynching, Communal  
Clashes in the present time.

Adm<sup>n</sup> → Main aim should Be to  
service the people the ensure  
Danigda Narayana i.e. Social Justice  
also adm<sup>n</sup> should Be Compassionate  
and Give Reference to Human Values.

He is credited of Bringing Indian  
philosophy from Saints and Rishi's  
to the common people i.e. the Vedantee.  
philosophy. He also took the Indian  
philosophy to the West  
"He took Capitalism from the West &  
Spiritualism from East."

- # B.R Ambedkar → • Strong resolve for Social Cause & Justice especially for the Vulnerable Section of the Society
- Const<sup>n</sup> has provision for Socio-Economic Justice / democracy (OPSP)
  - He advocated there should Not Be Just 1 man, 1 Vote there should also Be 1 man, 1 law of 1 man & 1 Value

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ man, } 1 \text{ Vote} \\ 1 \text{ man, } 1 \text{ law} \\ 1 \text{ man, } 1 \text{ Value} \end{array} \right]$$

i.e Equality, liberty, enjoyed By every person

- He was against any ~~Suppression~~ and Suppression of people.
- He preached human dignity which is



Reflective in Indian Constn. for him  
also Human Value are Superior  
than any Value

(10)

- Rabindra Nath Tagore → known for his  
Philosophy for his humanity Everything  
is Secondary to humanity including  
Nationalism.

- He says Narrow Nationalism Result in  
conflict and Tension in Society. rather  
people should preach the philosophy  
of love, respect and dignity

- Vino Bha Bhare → He is known for  
the art of Giving i.e. human service  
Bhoodan Movement.

- He is popular for  
i.e. those who have adequate land  
should Give it to the landless people

- Land Reforms can Be Brought,  
which can promote Equity & Equality  
which has Been Very Successful in US & Malaysia



Thought it was Not much Successful in India. But this philosophy is even Relevant today. Help in Bridging the Gap b/w Rich & poor.

Many Corporate follow this philosophy.

[eg - Bill & Melinda Gate for  
→ TATA, Azim Premji]

### • M.S Swaminathan

→ consider as a father of Indian agriculture Sector. Transformed the Indian agriculture through Scientific Temper. Remained Committed to the cause of farmers.

[Values → patriotism, courage, determination, Change Orientated, Transformation & Selfless.

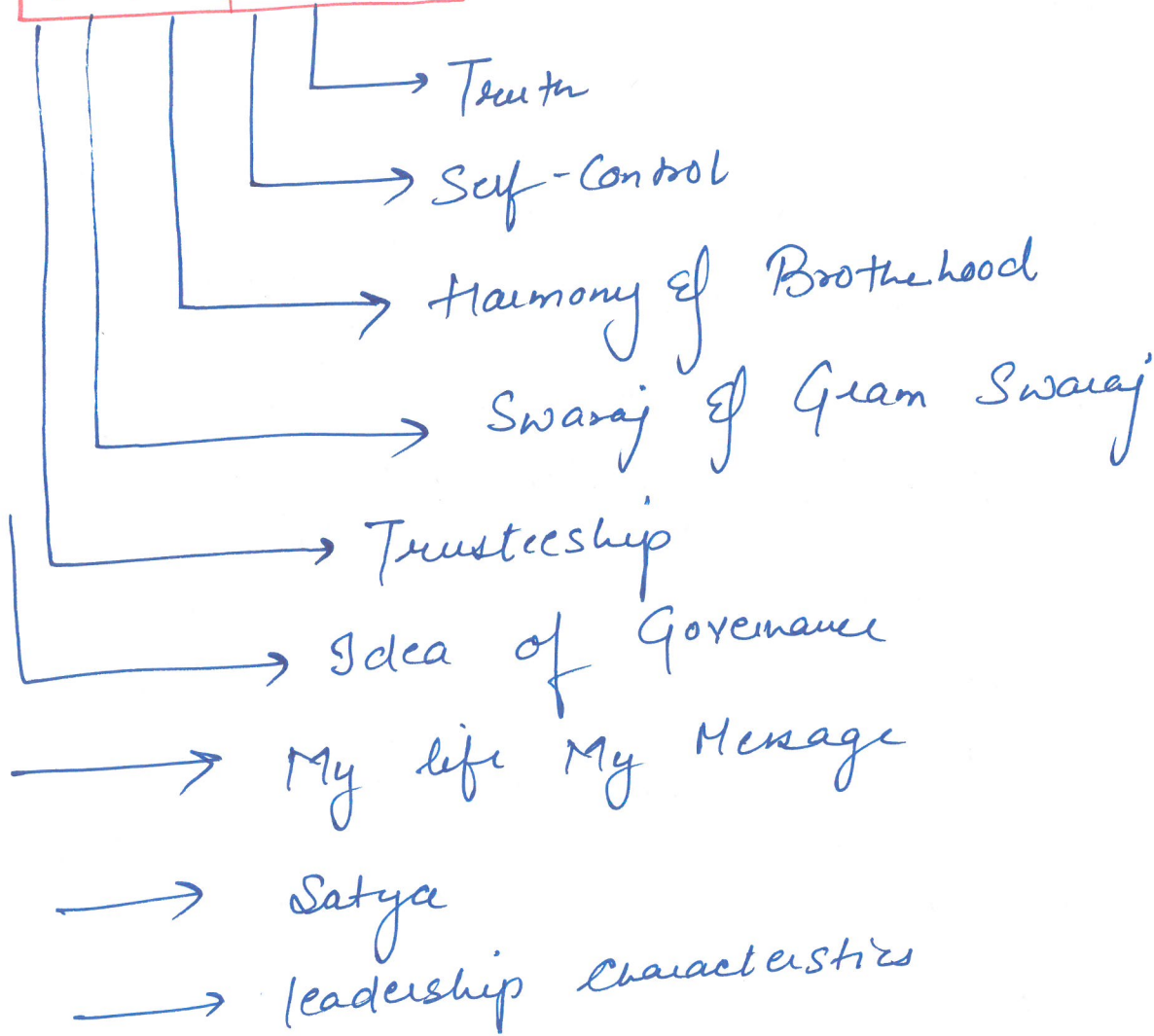
### • Jagdish Khurana Vaughese

→ Entrepreneurial  
→ Visionary.  
→ patriotic  
→ Transformative  
→ Change Orientated → Exemplary

→ Building assists to the Society (11)  
He went to US, to learn and came Back  
to serve the Country, i.e. show spirit  
of Service to the Nation.



# M.K. Gandhi



M.K. Gandhi → Gandhiji is father of our Nation  
 is known for many virtues which he  
 cultivated by Experimented with Truth  
 When he was asked what message  
 he wants to Give the people He says  
"My life is my message" i.e. He lives  
 leaves into the people to learn from  
 his life. They are free to pick up  
 lessons of what they want & what

they don't.

- He does not ~~enpo~~ impose anything on the people rather he respects people's free Will and Voluntariness.

- Gandhiji was declared as the Greatest Human of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. Mr Gandhi was Not physically Strong But was the most Spirited person alive. If Einstein had a IQ of 140, Gandhiji had an EQ of 140.

- A person can Be defeated but the Spirit of the person can't Be defeated. There are many philosophy of Gandhi which are relevant for the state, society and individual.

Truth → For Gandhiji Truth was very close to Soul. He was profoundly influenced By Gita, Ramayana & Jainism. He wanted to Establish Ram Rajya which is Nothing but adherence to Truth. He himself experimented By Truth and his



# Book "My Experiment with Truth"

- He propagated Satyagraha which has two dimension

→ Adherence to Truth

→ Non-Violence

i.e. One should overcome the fear of death  
 one should speak against Injustice.  
 One should remain Non-Violence while fighting  
 against Injustice.

From this we can extract Values like

→ EI

→ Courage

→ perseverance

→ Sacrificing your Ego. i.e. Selflessness

→ Truth, Trust, Social capital

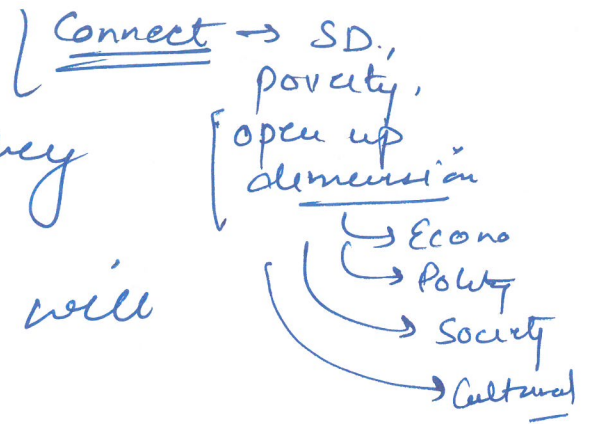
Self Control

→ People should control

their Guidelines of desires, emotions, and  
 life should be based on needs.  
 Not Guides. He gave the philosophy  
 of "Simple living, high Thinking"

i.e. Minimalistic life

If people control themselves they will be able to Govern themselves; So, least Govt will be Needed



Connect Min Govt, Man Governance

Harmony & Brotherhood → On one hand

Gandhiji was highly religious at the same time he propagated harmony and Brotherhood in a society. He advocated for a plural society, secular society should become the basis for establishing Strong India.

• When partition happened he was very silent and said don't accept partition in your heart. Instead of celebrating, he went to Nokhali to estab. peace where riots were happening.

Trusteeship → He was against the industrialist model of capitalism which he thought not suitable for India



i.e the concept of Mass production and wanted (3) to promote cottage industries, Self Employment participative Oriented development, development which gives a Sense of ownership.

He was against Nehru's Model of Industrial development. He advocated for Sustainable Development which the world now has adopted.

Some Models Based on Trusteeship in India

→ Amul Model

→ SHGs

→

## # Swaraaj of Gram Swaraaj

ARC II

principle of subsidiarity.

(7) subject

rest with state

Gram Swaraaj



Oceanic circle

Union



States



Village

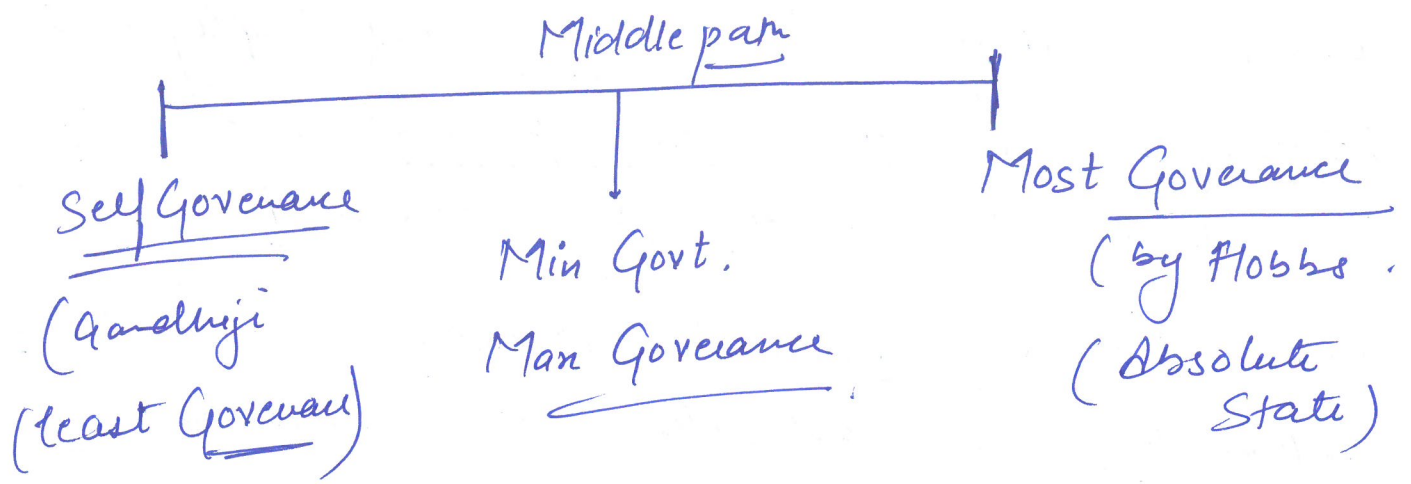
73<sup>rd</sup>



Gandhi approach

For India's Gram Swaraaj approach is Not relevant → led to chaos, riots





### # 7 deadly sins

- ▶ Religion w/o Sacrifice
- ▶ Science w/o Humanity
- ▶ Knowledge w/o Character
- ▶ Business w/o Ethics
- ▶ Wealth w/o Work
- ▶ Politics w/o Principles
- ▶ Pleasure w/o conscience

} → published in Young India

Who Behave like British (Indian Bureaucracy)  
(Elite, Ivory Tower)

→ after Independence there should be freedom  
struggle in every village i.e. liberate  
every village from caste discrimination, dominance

Gram Swaraj → It is the concept of  
Village republic, the Village resources  
should be owned by the people or  
Village should be the 1st unit  
of Governance and power should flow  
from Bottom to the Top.

(diagram)

ARC II also talk about principle of  
Subsidiarity where he said union  
should focused on 7 subjects rest  
should be de

→ as for Gram Swraj, there should be people

Gandhi ji advocated for rights Means.

Only Right Means will lead to Right result  
i.e. Ends.

As he was also influenced by Hindu religion where Gita talks about

Niskam Karma → do your duty without taking into consideration the Outcomes.

Two incidences in Mahatma Gandhi sighted. Where he didn't compromise on Means.

(1) Chauri-Chaura Incidence → in the withdrawal of NCM.

(2) Refusal to take security after the 1st failed assassination attempt. {Self Governance} (against police & security)

# Building Character

Through 'Cultivation of Self', knowing Truth  
i.e. Experimenting Truth in life



- ① Self Sacrifice
- ② Courage
- ③ Simple living high Thinking
- ④ Be the Change. He want to see.
- ⑤ Forgiveness is the Trait of Strong, the weak can't forgive.

Quality of Gandhiji as a leaders  
He has Been as a Greatest leader of  
20th Century.

- Qualities
- Communicating in the language of common people
  - Being resolute, compassionate & courageous
  - Not imposing his views on others.
  - advocating peace of Non-Violence
  - Courage, E.I.,

He was the Greatest leaders the Country  
ever had. He influence many other  
leaders, Nelson mandela, obama, Martin  
Luther.

# Western philosophers

## Greek Philosophers

- Socrates
- Plato
- Aristotle

## Medieval

- Hobbes
- Aquinas
- Machiavelli

## Modern

- Locke
- Rousseau
- Bentham
- Mills
- Voltaire

## Contemporary

- Rawls
- Feminist Ethics.

# Machiavelli → Known for the political philosophy. "The Prince". The Most important contribution which is the State-Craft i.e. How State Should Govern

→ He is considered the 1st person to Talk about the philosophy of Governance. i.e. Role of the State duty of the State and how state can Be preserved. which is known as the Machiavellian philosophy

in which he talks about

(6)

- ① Strong state
- ② Stable state
- ③ Rights & duties of the state

In this regard, he is similar to Hobbes  
He further says the ultimate aim of  
the State is preservation of its  
existence even if the state has to  
kill some people. The statement was  
Not much relevant today as the  
State doesn't work on the principle  
of GGGNP.

# Voltaire → Inspired French Revolution  
"I may not defend what you say but  
I will ~~like~~ die defending your right  
to say"

# James Madison

"If man are angels, they need not  
Be Governed, if those who Govern are  
angels. they need not to Be Controlled"







# ZETA IAS



**CONTACT US**

9004928370

8850452151

[www.zetaias.in](http://www.zetaias.in)



Telegram - zetaias

## ZETA IAS Mains 2025 Test Series (Offline + Online)

### ZETA DAILY QUEST

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION  
GENERAL STUDIES

### ZETA MAINS MATRIX

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION  
GENERAL STUDIES

### ZETA "Z" MOCKS

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION  
GENERAL STUDIES

### ZETA ESSAY PRISM

Many aspirants who were previously stuck in the Mains stage not only cleared it but also secured top ranks under the guidance of Mr. Monish Bhawale - Founder of ZETA IAS and faculty for GS II, Ethics, and Public Administration.

**Address: 313 (third floor), 4-B Grover Chambers, PUSA Road.  
Near Karol Bagh Metro station. Old Rajendra Nagar. NEW DELHI.**