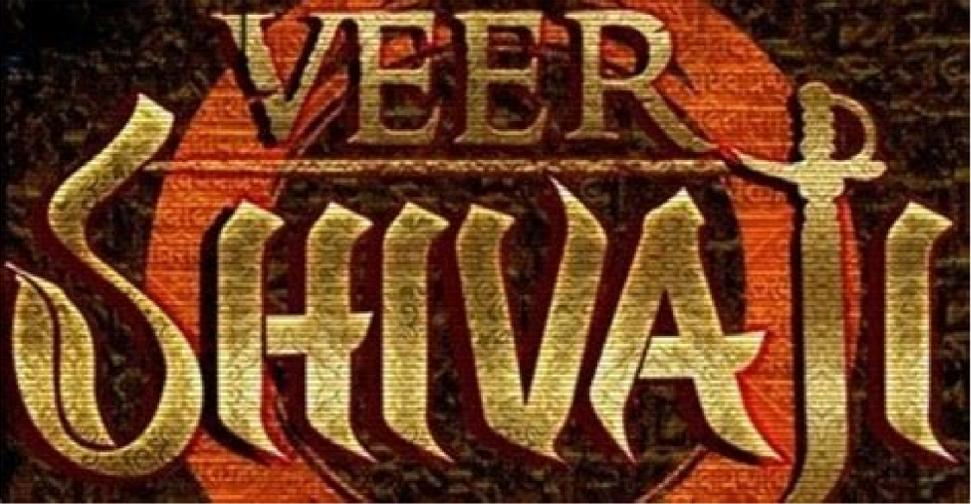


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So, apart from standard textbooks, you should rely on newspapers and news analyses as well for these sections. Since time immemorial Ethics was practised by several personalities across the ancient India such as Buddha's Ashtanga Marga and Ashoka's realisation after Kalinga war. But Ethics became more relevant after Industrial Revolution started when man became greedy and started exploiting the nature, colonisation, imperialism and rich becoming richer, poor becoming poorer, crime and discrimination started every nook and corner of the society. As a civil servant, he has to go through various critical circumstances in his service. Therefore, it's important to study Ethics and inculcate those values into administration. It is not only helping him in decision making but also give him opportunity to uplift the weaker sections of the society. Why Ethics? To satisfy basic need Create credibility Improve decision making Self-realisation Etymologically the term "Ethics" correspond to the Greek word "Ethos" which mean Character, Habit, Customs or Way of behaviour, etc. Hence, Ethics, defined as systematic study of human actions from the point of view of their rightfulness or wrongfulness. Simply it's "A set of principles which guides us what to do and what not to do the way acceptable to the society." But what is acceptable to society and what is not acceptable to society? What is right and what's wrong? What is good conduct and what is bad conduct? What Ethics is not about? Ethics is not morality Ethics is not religion Ethics is not following the law Ethics is not following culturally accepted norms Ethics is not likes and dislikes Ethics is not beliefs Essence is the intrinsic quality of something that determines its character. Ethics originate from the sense of justice prevailing in a particular society. Ethics operates at different level like individual, organisation, socio-cultural, political and international. Ethics at each level affect each other. E.g. - honesty, truthfulness, integrity; values of equality and justice cannot exist without tolerance etc Ethical behaviour leads to various benefits for an individual as well as the society at large. Ethics leads to peace, harmony, respect, justice etc. Ethics preach a certain kind of behaviour to us. It tells us how should people behave. Ethics are abstract and subjective in nature i.e., they are affected by individual's emotion and perception. Ethics are determined in a social setting at a given point of ti A society's history, culture, values etc. determine ethical standards which may vary from society to society. Ethics is not an objective universal concept. Its understanding varies from time to time, person to person, society to society. Ethical standards may transcend the narrow stipulations of law and code of regulations. COMPONENTS OF ESSENCE OF ETHICS: The basic components of essence of ethics are: Choices - Certain preferences and priorities makes us to decide what we want. Such choices which we made reflects in our actions Actions - Choices in turn shown through our actions physically. Behaviour - It is the way we act or conducts ourselves. The behaviour in which we exhibit influenced by choices we made and acts we did.If its ethical, it called as ethical behaviour for example, treating others with respect or no respect. To regulate social relationships Ethical values help in Growth and Development overall For self-satisfaction To live a happy life and meaningful Making a good citizen Man, as social animal by nature is so selfish and exploit others for his own benefit and satisfaction, therefore to achieve greater good ethics are required. Consequences for individual Consequences for society - Happiness - Positive outlook toward society - Elevated sense of being - Credibility - Accomplishment - Acceptability and likeability - Interpersonal relations - Decision making - Peace and harmony - Good governance - Justice and inclusion - Equitable and inclusive development - Future generations - Environment - Healthy society - Faith ETHICS IN INDIA AND SOURCES OF ETHICS: Source Ethics Historic Texts - Ashoka's giving up war and spreading dharma - Harshvardhan's Charity and truthfulness Ramanya & Mahabharat Ideal governance, consequences of bad intentions, Nishkam karma Gandhi Ethics Non-Violence, Self-sustenance, swara, satyagraha, Courage of conviction, sustainable development Constitution Liberty, Equality and fraternity, secularism, justice etc. Buddhist Ethics Four Noble truths, middle path, non-violence Jain Ethics Not harm to anyone including small creatures Sikh Ethics Langar, brotherhood Islamic Ethics Collectivism, code of conduct Laws Law lay down the basic framework for ethical action, and indicate the guidelines for such action. Society It plays a crucial role in laying down the norms for acceptable community behaviour. Conscience Our inner conscience perhaps serves as the final point, where the actual decision-making about what is ethical, and what is not, are eventually made. Human values The determinants of ethics are often regarded as the universal human values such as truthfulness, honesty, integrity, etc. Ethics in India Historic Texts Ramanya and Mahabharat Gandhi Ethics Constitutional values Buddhist Ethics Jain Ethics Sikh Ethics Islamic Ethics Person: Depends on mental make-up of individual. It depends upon how the person has internalised personal attitudes and values regarding ethical behaviour. Place: It refers to the external environment which includes family, school, etc. For example, as kids we were told by our parents and teachers to not to steal things. As we grow up we tend to carry such knowledge and apply it to real world. Similarly, work place teaches us ethics of teamwork, punctuality, responsibility, etc. Time: Different individuals, societies and culture have different set of moral codes at different times. It was once considered ethical to own a slave. But today such a practice is unethical. Object: It is unethical to lie despite any circumstances, purpose or intention. Telling a truth to intentionally harm a person is also unethical as the intention of telling a truth is not pure. Circumstances: Stealing is unethical. But a poor person stealing to feed her children reduces unethically of the act. Such situation ethics bring subjectivity as it often makes morality subjective. End purpose: To give donation to a poor person is good but if such donation is to lure poor person to do something for you, then it becomes immoral. Culture: Culture has profound effect on shaping individual values. As western culture surrounds around individualistic and Indian culture based on universalism. Role Models/Celebrities/Famous Personalities: The leadership or role models and celebrities of a society or an organization or nation also helps to determine the conduct of their followers or admirers is ethical. Constitution: Constitution of various countries also is a way to establish moral disposition of their society. God & Religion: Every religion and god advocate universal peace and ethical practices. Religious textbooks teach how one should behave in a society and how the society should be. Conscience & Intuition: A person who follows his conscience & Intuition feel that what is good is good because it is good and what is bad is bad because it is bad. Intuition don't need any justification while following its actions. But conscience is justified based on his actions because of its moral nature and it has reasoning and justification. Family: Family is the first interaction where a children personality develops since his birth. Today's Children are tomorrow's citizens. Therefore, its utmost important that Family environment teaches what is ethically correct. Ethical Management and Management of Ethics: ETHICS, VALUES AND MORALS: Ethics Values Morals Ethics are standards of human conduct that society adopts for itself. Ethics are a set of dos and don'ts that govern human conduct in a social setting. Values can be defined as qualities that are instrumental to us. Values are benchmarks or standards on which the desirability of an action can be measured. Values act as an internal compass which help a person evaluate different choices of conduct and behaviour. E.g. honesty, integrity, empathy, courage, dedication, compassion etc. Morals are principles of right and wrong held by an individual. Unlike ethics, morals are standards of behaviour pertaining to an individual and not social conduct. Morals arise from personal experience, character, conscience and so on. For instance, Homosexuality might be moral form individual's perspective. But it might be unethical in a society's point of view. A belief is most common term used to explain the behavioural component of a person. It is an internal feeling that something is true, even though that belief may be unproven and irrational. g. My belief is that god play important role in success and achievements in life. g. Gandhiji believed that swara can be attained within one year of launching non-cooperation movement. Belief can be peripheral (weak) and core (strong). Beliefs which are formed by direct interaction are generally strong. Belief is also referred as cognition. Essence of ethics in human actions refers to the influence of ethical values in human conduct. Ethics is a set of standards that society places on itself and which helps guide behaviour, choices and actions. What kind of conduct a person follows reflects in his actions. Either he wants to follow good ones which will make him a good human being or he wants to follow the bad one that will cause only harm to him as well as to the society. But standards alone don't ensure ethical behaviour which requires a robust culture of integrity. The crux of ethical behaviour does not lie only in standards, but in their adoption in action and in sanctions against their violations. Deciding between Good and Bad is not easy. Our Course of action decides which is good and bad. Because good is not always pleasurable but bad always attracts us which is by nature easy thing to do. Examples: Habituating to smoking is easy but Quitting smoke is very much hard to achieve. By smoking, we get pleasure but quitting smoke requires we need self-determination. Therefore, our Course of action decides our Ethical conduct. The underlying principles to decide whether it is ethical or not decided by factors like larger public good, conservation and sustainable development. Consequences of Ethics means consequences of human actions which are guided by ethical practices. This means, if there is an action then definitely there is a reaction so being ethical will bring you good consequences like awards, rewards, appreciation etc but it will also bring bad consequences like transfers at work place, societal stigma, fear of harm to family members etc. Examples - 20 year old girl, Rukhsana Kausar, from the Kashmir won the Indian National Bravery Award for the killing of Terrorist. - IAS officer Ashok Chhemka transferred more than 50 times just because he is honest civil servant. Consequential Ethics - where an act can be considered as good if it's able to produce positive results. At Individual level At Individual level it will build self-confidence, courage of conviction, trust and credibility. Examples: - Court ruled out accusation charges against Ex Chairperson of ISRO Madhavan Nair and also asked govt to pay compensation for his mental suffer. - Edward Snowden's leaking of highly classified CIA personal data monitoring across the world. - Wiki leaks founder Julian Assange's home arrest by Leaking US army's intelligence mischief. At organisational Level At organisational level, its value culture improves, creates trusts among people. But whistle blowers may face life threat for leaking mischief happening in the organisation Examples: - Election Commission of India - Even after seven decades it conducting elections free and fair manner. People and political parties posed tremendous faith on ECI for conducting elections. - ITATAs known for their social service. Its brand never become as history even after independence. - Recent Infosys whistle-blower's letter to SEBI regarding mischief happening in management salary structure. Such an organisation protects such whistle blowers. At societal level At societal level, it creates social capital, communal harmony, absence of greed, distributive justice. Examples: - Bhutan is one the happiest nation across the countries because they measure wealth in terms of Gross National Happiness CONSEQUENCES OF LOSS OF ETHICS: Ethics plays and instrumental role in human life and society. Ethics helps in arriving at decisions more quickly as it assist making choices. It reveals the value dimension of a decision that would otherwise seems value free. However, loss of ethics could cause following consequences: Dimension Consequences Individual level Petty crimes, domestic violence, urinating and spitting on public spaces, abusive and filthy language, crime against aged, jumping road light. Social level Corruption, Rise in crime rate, acknowledging goons and mafias, joint family, parent's respect, drug addiction, regionalism, casteism. Organizational level Nepotism, Corruption, rise in inequality, economy and effectiveness, destruction of work culture, loss of trust in the administration, lawlessness. Political level Hung parliament, corruption, criminalisation of politics, Casteism govt. International level Trust deficit, frictions, disputes, unhealthy competition, damage to the environment and unsustainable development, disregard to international conventions and laws. Bioethical level Abortion, animal rights, cloning, artificial intelligence, consent, confidentiality, GM organisms, Suicide. Environmental level Loss of flora and fauna, unsustainable development, polluter shall pay principle is diminishing, increase in pollution levels, disregard to Common but Differentiated Responsibility (CBDR) Since human born, he will undergo several stages of personality development. The basic pillar on which his Behaviour depends on the Values he adopted in his life cycle. A strong value system defines character and character allow him to follow specific code of conduct. Such conduct finally turns into Behaviour. Therefore, a strong value system makes a person stronger either they are good values or bad values. "Values are defined as a set of standards of Human Conduct which are important for humans based on human preferences, beliefs & Knowledge" Core Values - Universal across the time and space - Examples: Love, selflessness, Compassion Peripheral values - Changes with time and space - Examples: Truthfulness, Impartiality "All Ethics Are Values. All Values Are Not Ethics" Example: Bad Values Good Values - Believe in Patriarchy and women subordinate to men - Generation "Ok boomer", who believe in Climate change is a myth - Killing of animals - Corruption - Opaqueness in a Govt organisation - Kindness - Respecting elders, women - Protecting Environment - Honesty - Tolerance Personal Values vs. Social Values Personal Values Social Values - Important for individual wellbeing. - Examples: self-Respect, comfortable life, freedom etc. - Important for other people's wellbeing. - Examples: equality, social justice, national security, world peace etc. A positive and fulfilling life requires a coordinated and balanced pursuit of both self-serving and other serving values. Different Types of Values: We are having different types of value system based on where they are applicable according to the time and space. Strong Values: No change in his value system. Not subjected to others influence Weak Values: Frequent change and subject to influence by others Universal Values: Does not changes Time & Space they are Universal in nature Time specific Values: Changes according to time & Space Individual Values: Follow according to his conscience Social Values: Untouchability, Child Marriage, Gender equality, Social Justice etc Economic Values: Fair in Trade, Economic Justice, Adulteration, Crony capitalism etc Ethical Values: Honesty, Truthful, Integrity etc Political Values: Public Service, Democracy, Rights etc Indian values - Tolerance - Atthi devo bhava - Universal Brotherhood - Non-Violence - Vasudhaiva kutumbakam - Living with Nature etc Western Values - Liberal - Individualism - Egalitarian society - Materialism - Privacy etc Universal Values - Universalism - Benevolence - Compassion - Empathy - Self-Sustenance - Sustainable Development - Universal Brotherhood - Service to Mother earth and Humanity - Selflessness Source to the Universal Values: Universal Values derived from Primary laws that is Nature Vedas and other religious scriptures Talk about primary laws which are always universal. Example: Selflessness Knowledge and wealth always beneficial to the people so if we hit a tree with stone it will give fruits instead of hitting us back. Universal values are primary, unconditional & selfless. Service based on complete Compassion and Love. Relative Values: Relative values are - Depends on time and space Secondary values Subject to change Examples: Untouchability & Slavery was considered as upper-class value but its abolished over a period of time Child marriages was banned which were considered earlier customary practice Dowry system Sea voyage was a sin to Hindus but its misconception was removed by Raja Rammohan Roy after travelling to England through sea route. Values can also be classified as: Terminal Values: related to an ultimate goal or end of a person Instrumental Values: related to means of achieving the desired outcome or an end Terminal Values Instrumental Values - Beauty - Equality - Family Security - Freedom - Inner harmony - Self-respect - Wisdom - True Friendship - National Security - Salvation - Sense of accomplishment - Ambitious, Hardworking and aspiring - Broad and open minded - Courageous - Honest - Self-Control - Obedience - Intelligent and reflective - Politeness - Forgiveness - Helpful and welfare oriented - Cheerful, light hearted and joyful - Competence and effectiveness ETHICS (What Is Right?) VS VALUES (What Is Important?) ETHICS VALUES Set of principles which are accepted by the society Values are nothing but Choices of Individuals Macro in Nature Micro in Nature Basically, at societal level Individual level It can be only good choices made by individuals It can be either good or bad Attitudes are views, beliefs, or evaluations of people about something (the object). The attitude object can be a person, place, thing, ideology, or an event. Attitudes can be positive or negative. g. I hate men with long hair. In this example, the person is having a negative attitude towards men who grow long hair. Both Attitudes and Values are the beliefs (views) of a person. However, attitude is the belief (views) of a person towards 'something'. Examples: I hate snakes, I don't like big cars. Thus you can see that attitude is all about whether you like or dislike something. Value is also a belief (about what is important), but it's not towards anything. Value can exist in itself. Then how is attitude connected with value? Attitude is the view of a person regarding a value. Attitudes vs. Values Attitudes Values What do you like / dislike? What is important for you? Derives from Beliefs Derives from Beliefs E.g. They like honest people E.g. They value honesty Ethics, Morals and Values often use interchange. Morals are part ethics based on concept of goodness. Here Bad part of ethics excluded. Morality is standards of individuals for right and wrong. Derived from Latin word 'Moralitus' which means character. Examples: Being Honest, Transparency, Fair choice to everyone in recruitment exam etc Private Morality Public Morality. Political Morality - is called Inter personal Morality Inter group Morality Morality among rulers Obligations to our children, spouse, parents, teachers and relatives Harmony between different religious-philosophical groups generated by the exercise of self-restraint Political morality specifying what rulers and the ruled owe one another and also subjects owe obedience to their king. But the ruler to owed something to his subjects to ensure the good of all Here Morality is guided by unarticulate emotions among members of family As there is no personal attachments, individual goals and self-interest guides morality. There is no commonly held ethic either. Values such as political freedom, solidarity, shared traditions and cultural heritage guides morality as citizens are subjects of political state. We have a duty towards those under our special care, including the aged, 'servants', animals and, occasionally, strangers. Neither hate speech nor speech glorifying oneself was acceptable as part of public morality The core of political morality is a commitment to justice, to impartiality. We can't completely escape from being impartial because obligation towards our personal relationships Some degree of partiality exists We have to overcome our loyalty to blood relations, not pursue only our private interests, and commit instead to using power grounded in shared principles and complete impartiality and no discrimination One's private life automatically guarantees high moral stature in political life. Public morality transforms to elect morally correct leaders Political morality need not be shown private morality after assuming the power Constitutional morality is substantive content of the constitution in the form of Ethical ideas that underlines formal provisions, Justice, liberty, equality, fraternity, can be taken as elements of modern constitutional morality. According to the Ambedkar, constitution could be at best provides a legal framework, a necessary but not sufficient condition for such a transformation. To be effective, constitutional laws have to be rest upon substratum of Constitutional morality. It is not a natural sentiments but has to be cultivated. Constitutional morality: Enhances values like liberty, equality and fraternity Secularism i.e., respect for plurality Political, social and economic justice Open culture of dissent and constructive criticism Tolerance, restraint and mutual accommodation in public life. Dealing with these moral issues is often perplexing. How should we think through an ethical issue? What questions should we ask? What factors should we consider? Therefore, to solve an ethical dilemma the first step in analyzing moral issues is to get the facts. But having the facts is not enough. Facts by themselves only tell us what is; they do not tell us what ought to be. In addition to getting the facts, resolving an ethical issue also requires an appeal to values. Philosophers have developed five different approaches to values to deal with moral issues. They are: Utilitarian approach Rights approach Common good approach Virtue approach Utilitarian Approach Utilitarianism was conceived in the 19th century by Jeremy Bentham and John Stuart Mill to help legislators determine which laws were morally best. Both Bentham and Mill suggested that ethical actions are those that provide the greatest balance of good over evil. To analyze an issue using the utilitarian approach, First identify the various courses of action available to us. Second, we ask who will be affected by each action and what benefits or harms will be derived from each. Third, we choose the action that will produce the greatest benefits to the greatest no of peoples with the least harm. "The ethical action is the one that provides the greatest good for the greatest number." Rights Approach Proposed by Immanuel Kant and similar thought of philosophers, who focused on the individual's right to choose for herself or himself. According to this school of philosophers, what makes "human beings different from mere things is that people have dignity based on their ability to choose freely what they will do with their lives, and they have a fundamental moral right to have these choices respected". In deciding whether an action is moral or immoral using this approach: Does the action respect the moral rights of everyone? Actions are wrong to the extent that they violate the rights of individuals The more serious the violation, the more wrongful the action. People are not objects to be manipulated. It is a violation of human dignity to use people in ways they do not freely choose. Some of the examples of individual rights are right to privacy, right to truthful, right to not be harm by anyone. The Fairness or Justice Approach The fairness or justice approach to ethics has its roots in the teachings of the ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle, who said, "equals should be treated equally and unequal unequally." The basic moral question in this approach is: How fair is an action? Does it treat everyone in the same way, or does it show favouritism and discrimination? Favouritism gives benefits to some people without a justifiable reason for singling them out; discrimination imposes burdens on people who are no different from those on whom burdens are not imposed. Both favouritism and discrimination are unjust and wrong. The Common-Good Approach This approach to ethics assumes a society comprising individuals whose own good is linked to the good of the community. Community members are bound by the pursuit of common values and goals. The common good is a notion that originated more than 2,000 years ago in the writings of Plato, Aristotle, and Cicero. More recently, contemporary ethicist John Rawls defined the "common good as certain general conditions that are equally to everyone's advantage." In this approach, we focus on ensuring that the social policies, social systems, institutions, and environments on which we depend are beneficial to all. Examples of goods common to all include affordable health care, effective public safety, peace among nations, a just legal system, and an unpolluted environment. The Virtue Approach There is another kind of approach apart from above four. The virtue approach. In this approach, certain ideals strive towards full development of our humanity. These ideals are discovered through thoughtful reflection on what kind of people we have the potential to become. Virtues are attitudes or character traits that enable us to be and to act in ways that develop our highest potential. They enable us to pursue the ideals we have adopted. Honesty, courage, compassion, generosity, fidelity, integrity, fairness, self-control, and prudence are all examples of virtues. Virtues are like habits - that is, once acquired, they become characteristic of a person. Moreover, a person who has developed virtues will be naturally disposed to act in ways consistent with moral principles. The virtuous person is the ethical person. In dealing with an ethical problem using the virtue approach, we might ask: What kind of person should I be? What will promote the development of character within myself and my community? Ethical Problem solving using above approaches: Using the above five approaches, once we have ascertained the facts, we should ask ourselves five questions when trying to resolve a moral issue: What benefits and what harms will each course of action produce, and which alternative will lead to the best overall consequences? What moral rights do the affected parties have, and which course of action best respects those rights? Which course of action treats everyone the same, except where there is a morally justifiable reason not to, and does not show favouritism or discrimination? Which course of action advances the common good? Which course of action develops moral virtues? This method, of course, does not provide an automatic solution to moral problems. It is not meant to. The method is merely meant to help identify most of the important ethical considerations. In the end, we must deliberate on moral issues for ourselves, keeping a careful eye on both the facts and on the ethical considerations involved. Although value conflicts occur in manifold areas and at all levels of the public service, there are specific challenges to current public service values which are considered here. They arise in the context of: New modes of governance Market-based reforms Politicisation Agencification Decentralisation/relocation Changes in HRM and recruitment Information and Communication Technology Red Tapism Branch of Ethics Descriptive Meta Ethics - This branch seeks to understand the nature of ethical properties and judgments such as if truth values can be found and the theory behind moral principles. - Determines validity of theories advanced in normative ethics branch. Its described by thinkers as study & origin of meanings of ethical concepts. Normative (Prescriptive) Ethics - Focuses on what is right things to do? Also called as descriptive ethics. It is study of ethical acts. - The largest branch, it deals with how individuals can figure out the correct moral action that they should take. Philosophers such as Socrates and John Stuart Mill are included in this branch of ethics. Descriptive Ethics - Kohlberg's moral education explains this kind of ethics. To solve ethical problem in solving environmental ethics we should adopt a liberal, conservative and ecological approach which means we should promote development while conserving the other species and didn't harm to ecological balance. Economic Development Vs Environmental Conservation Hence, Ethical values help in Growth and Development overall. But the question here is, whether we should limit to just Economic Growth or Overall Sustainable Development? Growth is important for a country like India but without sustainable development that growth can never be an Inclusive growth. While giving more importance to Ethical & social values but at the same time we give equal importance to economic values. Padmasiri is not bad but never let crony capitalism rule the country. Liberal Ecological balance Conservation Environmental Ethics Pillars and Principles to be followed in Medical Ethics: Autonomy Beneficence, act of charity, mercy and Kindness Confidentiality Non - Maleficence/ Do no harm Equity/Justice Dignity Service oriented Examples: Padmasri Award 2019 winner Dr. Ravindra and his wife Dr. Smita who dedicated their entire life to serving the rural people who don't have access to medical facilities and there is no proper infrastructure. With minimum equipment they learnt basic surgeries. Bioethics is commonly understood to refer to the ethical implications and applications of the health-related life sciences. Components of bioethics are: Genetics: Much of medicine today is about genetics, whether for disease prevention, diagnosis, treatment, or reproductive decision-making. Emerging genetic technologies and knowledge generate numerous value conflicts. Consequently, bioethicists



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