

# EDEN IAS



# A to Z

## GS Paper IV

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# GLOSSARY of ETHICS TERMINOLOGY



## Glossary of Ethics Terminology

WORD	EXPLANATION
<b>Altruism</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Altruism</b> means acting in the best interest of others rather than in one's own self-interest. The term was coined by <b>Auguste Comte</b>, the French founder of Positivism, in order to describe his ethical doctrine, which he summed up in the phrase: "Live for others".</li> <li><b>Famous personalities</b> associated with the doctrine of Altruism are Mahatma Gandhi, Swami Vivekananda and Martin Luther King Jr etc.</li> <li><b>Altruism or selflessness</b> is the concern for the welfare of others. It is a traditional virtue in many cultures and a core aspect of various religious traditions.</li> <li><b>For Example:</b> Buddhism has a strong streak of altruism. It advocates universal compassion, benevolence and kindness to all life forms. It reacted against cruel animal sacrifices, rigid occupational classification of society, and religious metaphysics.</li> </ul>
<b>Accountability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Accountability</b> means making people answerable for their behaviour and making them responsive to the entity from which they derive their authority. It is the act of making the civil servants answerable for his acts of omissions/commissions.</li> <li>Accountability ensures that officials are answerable to their superiors for proper performance of assigned duties in line with laws, policies and procedures. It is a pivot of administrative discipline, responsibility and efficiency.</li> <li>The Holders of public office are accountable for their decisions and actions and must submit themselves to the scrutiny necessary to ensure this.</li> <li><b>For example:</b> The Citizens Charter of the Central Board of Direct Taxes(CBDT) provides for <b>inter-alia service delivery standards</b> which include the specified timelines for issue of refunds or redressal of grievances. If the public servant skips the deadline and fails to meet the standards then he/she must hold accountability for the same.</li> </ul>
<b>Act-Utilitarianism</b> (Quantitative Utilitarianism)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jeremy Bentham's version of utilitarianism is known as <b>act utilitarianism</b>. <b>Jeremy Bentham</b> saw human behaviour as hedonistic.</li> <li><b>Bentham</b> claimed that all human beings seek pleasure and try to avoid pain. Bentham believes that all pleasures are alike. Pleasures do not have qualitative differences. Pleasures have only quantitative differences i.e. they are more or they are less. Hence Benthamite utilitarianism is often called as <b>quantitative utilitarianism</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>Administrative Ethics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Administrative ethics</b> are considered as 'a set of moral norms and requirements for those in public administration to aim their professional activity at attainment of common wealth and effective use of moral values'.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Apathy</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Apathy</b> refers to lack of interest or concern towards something. It is a state of indifference or not showing concern, motivation, excitement, passion etc.</li> <li>• Apathy is an important pursuit of Stoicism and in simple terms it is being Objective and unemotional, having a clear judgement.</li> <li>• <b>Example:</b> Being indifferent towards others problems, towards systemic lapses, towards progressive change etc. reflects Apathical attitude of a person.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Attitude</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>An Attitude</b> is a learned tendency to evaluate people, issues, objects or events in certain way. As the Attitude forms the very basis of one's behaviour people can feel one's attitude although they may hear the words. A settled way of thinking or believing about a thing refers to attitude.</li> <li>• <b>For Example:</b> Attitude of a person towards Snake - "Snake is dangerous". It reflects a negative attitude.</li> <li>• <b>For Instance:</b> By looking at half filled glass with water, one can say its half empty. In similar way we can also say its half filled. it depend on the perspective and attitude of a person how he looks it.</li> <li>• <b>In other words an attitude</b> is a relatively enduring organization of beliefs, feelings, and behavioral tendencies towards socially significant objects, groups, events, or symbols. It is a learned tendency or predisposition to respond in a consistently favorable or unfavorable manner for a given object.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Attitude Structure</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Rosenberg and Hovland</b> have expressed the <b>tripartite view</b> and stated that <b>an attitude contains cognitive, affective, and behavioural components</b>.</li> <li>• The multi-component model known as the ABC Model or CAB Model forms the structure of Attitude.</li> </ul> <p><b>The components of the CAB model:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Cognitive Component</b> – This involves the person's learning, knowledge, beliefs, and thoughts about the attitude-object. For example: "I believe snakes are dangerous".</li> <li>2. <b>Affective Component</b> – This involves a person's feelings, emotions about the attitude object. For example: "I am scared of snakes".</li> <li>3. <b>Behavioural Component</b> - This involves the past behaviours or experiences regarding the attitude object. For example: "I will avoid snakes and scream if I see one".</li> </ol>

Attitude Functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Daniel Katz classified attitudes into different groups based on their functions:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Knowledge function:</b> Knowing ones or other's attitude imparts knowledge.</li> <li>2. <b>Ego-defensive function:</b> Attitudes can help people protect their self-esteem and avoid depression.</li> <li>3. <b>Ego-expressive function:</b> Used to express one's core values or beliefs.</li> <li>4. <b>Instrumental function:</b> Helps to choose what is rewarding (and also avoid punishment).</li> <li>5. <b>Social Acceptance function:</b> Adapt to the socially approved attitudes of a larger group.</li> </ol> </li> </ul>
Attitude Ambivalence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Attitude Ambivalence</b> refers to the fact that our evaluations of objects, issues, events, or people are not always uniformly positive or negative; our evaluations are often mixed, consisting of both positive and negative reactions.</li> <li>• <b>The ambivalence of an attitude</b> refers to the ratio of positive and negative evaluations that make up that attitude. The ambivalence of an attitude increases as the positive and negative evaluations get more and more equal. Attitude Ambivalence may also be the result of conflicting values.</li> <li>• <b>For Example:</b> you may have an ambivalent attitude towards arranged marriages, because on one hand you value obedience and adherence to parents; on the other, you may value freedom and personal choice.</li> </ul>
Applied Ethics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Applied ethics</b> is the branch of ethics which consists of the analysis of specific, controversial moral issues such as abortion, animal rights, or euthanasia. It helps to use knowledge of moral principles to present dilemmas.</li> <li>• It is the philosophical examination from a moral standpoint, of particular issues in private and public life that are matters of moral judgement. It attempts to use philosophical methods to identify the morally correct course of action in various fields of human life.</li> <li>• <b>Example:</b> Ethics associated with some moral issues like euthanasia, surrogacy, medical termination of pregnancy (abortions), Bio Ethics etc will be a part of applied ethics.</li> </ul>
Aptitude	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Aptitude</b> is an innate inherent capacity to perform a task or learn a skill. An aptitude is a component of a competence to do a certain kind of work at a certain level. Outstanding aptitude can be considered as "talent."</li> <li>• <b>Aptitude</b> is inborn potential to do certain kinds of work whether developed or undeveloped. Aptitude generally has three manifestations viz. <b>intellectual aptitude, moral aptitude and emotional aptitude</b></li> </ul>
Anti Social behaviours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Anti-social behaviours</b> are actions that harm or lack consideration for the well-being of others. It has also been defined as any type of conduct that violates the basic rights of another person and any behaviour that is considered to be disruptive to others in society.</li> </ul>



<p><b>Benevolence</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Benevolence</b> refers to a desire to do good to others; goodwill; charitableness; kindness; showing morally correct behaviour; it's an inclination towards charity; ethical thinking; disposition towards doing good and being kind.</li> <li>• <b>For Example:</b> Mother Theresa is an exemplary person with an Attribute of benevolence.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Bureaucratic Theory Of Max Weber</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Max Weber's Theory of Bureaucracy</b> is one of the pioneer studies in organizational models. Max Weber's concept of bureaucracy is closely related to his ideas on "legitimacy of authority". It is famously referred as Max Weber's <b>Legal-Rationality Model of Bureaucracy</b>.</li> <li>• <b>The ideal-type construction of bureaucracy</b>, propounded by Max Weber, highlighted an ethical imperative of bureaucratic behaviour.</li> </ul> <p><b>Max-Weber's six characteristics of bureaucracy:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Task Specialization (Division of Labour)</li> <li>2. Hierarchical layers of Authority</li> <li>3. Formal Selection Process</li> <li>4. Rules and Requirements</li> <li>5. Impersonality and Personal indifference</li> <li>6. Achievement based career orientation</li> </ol>
<p><b>Bureaucratic Inertia</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Bureaucratic inertia</b> is the inevitable tendency of bureaucratic organizations to perpetuate the established procedures and modes, even if they are counterproductive and/or diametrically opposed to established organizational goals.</li> <li>• <b>Example:</b> The United States Department of Agriculture has offices in almost all U.S. counties, even though only 14% of counties have valid farms or existing agricultural relevancy.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Business Ethics</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Business ethics</b> represents a set of ethical principles that are applied in a business environment.</li> <li>• In other words <b>Business ethics</b> refers to implementing appropriate business policies and practices by adhering to various ethical principles during the conduct of business.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Boomerang Effect</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In social psychology, <b>the boomerang effect</b> refers to the unintended consequences of an attempt to persuade resulting in the adoption of an opposing position instead.</li> <li>• It is sometimes also referred to "<b>The theory of psychological reactance</b>", stating that attempts to restrict a person's freedom often produce an "anti-conformity boomerang effect".</li> <li>• <b>For example</b>, in social marketing, the boomerang effect occurs as a result of attempted attitude change. If someone makes a strong attempt to change a prospect's attitude toward a subject, the prospect will counter with an equally strong response, even if, prior to the confrontation, the prospect held a weak attitude toward the subject.</li> </ul>

<p>Cardinal Virtues</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Cardinal virtues</b> are defined as a group of virtues such that they cannot be derived from one another and All other virtues can be derived from them or shown to be forms of them.</li> <li>• <b>The term 'cardinal'</b> is derived from the word Cardo. 'Cardo' means a hinge or a hook which supports the door, and on which the door turns. The four virtues are cardinal because they support moral life of man in society. They are fundamental virtues. Other virtues depend upon them and are therefore subordinate to them.</li> <li>• <b>Plato's cardinal virtues:</b> Ancient Greek philosopher Plato identified four cardinal virtues: wisdom, courage, temperance and justice.</li> <li>• <b>Christianity has seven cardinal virtues</b>, three of these – faith, hope and charity (love) are theological virtues. Four virtues – prudence, fortitude, temperance and justice – are human virtues.</li> <li>• <b>Schopenhauer</b> regarded benevolence and justice as cardinal virtues. The commonly recognised virtues like love, courage, kindness, temperance, honesty and gratitude can all be derived from cardinal virtues.</li> </ul>
<p>Categorical Imperative</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Modern deontological ethics was introduced by <b>Immanuel Kant</b> in the late 18th Century, with his <b>theory of the Categorical Imperative</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Categorical imperative</b> means an unconditional (without any exceptions) command (order). Immanuel Kant maintained that morality means that men have to regard ethical maxims as categorical imperatives and obey them.</li> <li>• <b>Example: "Don't cheat in your exam."</b> Even if you want to cheat and doing so would serve your interests, you may not cheat.</li> <li>• <b>Immanuel Kant formulated categorical imperative in two ways.</b></li> <li>• Act in such a manner that the standard or principle underlying your action can be adopted as a universal law by every individual in society.</li> <li>• Treat humanity in yourself and everyone else always as an end and never as a means to an end. Kant's conception of morality is deontological. In Kant's view, morality has no connection with one's feelings, desires or happiness. It is duty for duty's sake.</li> </ul>
<p>Citizens' Charter</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>A Citizens' Charter</b> is an instrument which seeks to make an organization transparent, accountable and citizen friendly. Therefore a citizens' charter is basically a set of commitments made by an organization regarding the standards of service which it delivers.</li> <li>• In other words, <b>the Citizen's Charter</b> is a written declaration by a Government department that highlights the <b>standards of service delivery</b> that it subscribes to, availability of choice for consumers, avenues for grievance redress and other related information.</li> <li>• <b>The basic objective</b> of the Citizens Charter is to empower the citizen in relation to public service delivery.</li> </ul>

Civil Services Neutrality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Civil Services Neutrality</b> refers to political impartiality. Neutrality is not being biased in providing facts, feedback, opinions, etc. to the political executive or diligently carrying out tasks ordered by the government, irrespective of which political party's government is in power.</li> </ul>
Code of Ethics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Code of Ethics</b> is a written set of guidelines issued by an organisation to its officials to guide their conduct in accordance with its primary values and ethical standards.</li> <li>It ensures that individuals belonging to an organization have a consistent approach in carrying out their responsibilities and making decisions.</li> <li><b>Codes of Ethics (CoE)</b> contain the general principles and values (social, moral etc) that the organisation must strive to achieve. For example in civil services, CoE can prescribe not to take bribe, help needy, maintain integrity, etc</li> <li><b>Example: Nolan Committee public service values</b> are a set of such famous codification. <b>Ten Commandments of bible, seven laws of Noah in Judaism, Set of moral stipulations mentioned in Quran, Bhagavat Gita etc can also be called as code of ethics.</b></li> </ul>
Code of Conduct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Code of conduct (CoC)</b> implies a systematic documentation of acceptable and unacceptable behaviour. <b>Conduct</b> refers to behaviour and <b>Codification</b> refers to a systematic documentation.</li> <li>They also ensure that members of an organisation maintain a consistent and appropriate behaviour towards one another, towards clients and persons outside the organisation.</li> <li><b>Example:</b> In India, the Central Government has issued conduct rules for government employees known as <b>Central Civil Services [Conduct] Rules 1964. Code of conduct for ministers in India, code of conduct for judiciary etc.</b></li> <li><b>CoC</b> on the other hand are specific guidelines that the organisation must follow. CoC explicitly mentions what actions would be taken in case of their violation.</li> <li><b>For Example,</b> not taking a political stand, not briefing media about internal matters, maintaining decorum of organization, following dress code, standard protocols while receiving dignitaries etc., can be some features of code of conduct rules.</li> </ul>



Cognitive Dissonance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Cognitive Dissonance</b> is an unpleasant internal (psychological) state that exists when we notice inconsistency in our attitudes or between attitudes and behaviour.</li> <li>• <b>Common Examples of Cognitive Dissonance:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Smoking despite being aware of the adverse health effects of tobacco use.</li> <li>2. Telling a lie despite the person thinking of themselves as honest.</li> <li>3. Purchasing a new car that is not fuel efficient, despite being environmentally conscious.</li> <li>4. Eating meat while also thinking of themselves as an animal lover who dislikes the thought of killing animals. Some researchers call this the meat paradox.</li> </ol> </li> </ul>
Cognitivism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Cognitivists holds that moral knowledge is possible, and that the grounds for moral judgments are objective.</li> <li>• Cognitivists think that moral sentences are apt for truth or falsity, and that the state of mind of accepting a moral judgment is typically one of belief. Moral statements are not to be interpreted only as expressing attitudes, conventions or personal endorsements. Moral claims are true or false by virtue of objective moral considerations. There is room for argument over whether they are true or not, and whether if true, they admit of exceptions.</li> </ul>
Consequentialism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Consequentialism or Teleological ethics</b> is a school of thought which is based on the premise that the morality of an action is contingent with the outcome of that action. This implies that morally right action produces good outcome and morally wrong produces bad outcome.</li> <li>• It is a class of normative ethical theories which holds that the consequences of one's conduct are the ultimate basis for any judgement about the rightness of that conduct.</li> <li>• According to consequentialism <b>"Whether an act is right or wrong, it depends on the end result. Means of action has no relevance"</b>.</li> <li>• Different types of consequential ethics include <b>Utilitarianism, Hedonism, ethical egoism etc.</b></li> </ul>
Conscience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Conscience</b> is a person's moral sense of right and wrong, viewed as acting as a guide to one's behaviour. It also flows from our repository of experiences and knowledge. It is often referred to as the <b>inner voice of reason</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Conscience</b> is the part of your mind that tells you whether what you are doing is morally right or wrong. A person's moral sense of right and wrong, viewed as acting as a guide to one's behavior.</li> </ul>



Conflict of Interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>A conflict of interest</b> is a situation when there is a clash between person's public duty and private interests. Conflict of interest comes under the principle of natural justice and is not codified.</li> <li>• It is a situation in which a person is in a position to derive personal benefit from actions or decisions made in their official capacity.</li> <li>• <b>Example-</b> A Person's conscience does not allow him to act in a manner his organisation wants him to act. For instance, shooting a person in encounter might be against personal ethics of the officer but he should while performing his official duty.</li> </ul>
Constitutional Morality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Constitutional morality means simply <b>upheld the values enshrined in the constitution</b> such as fundamental rights, social justice, liberty, Equality, fraternity etc.</li> <li>• According to <b>Ambedkar</b>, constitutional morality would mean <b>effective coordination between conflict groups to resolve them amicably without confrontation</b>. By abiding to the constitutional values, a civil servant does his/her duty with utmost integrity and honesty with efficiency. Use his/her discretion in lines with constitution to create an equitable a society.</li> </ul>
Corporate Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Corporate Governance</b> is defined as a set of systems, processes and principles which ensure that a company is governed in the best interest of all stakeholders. It is about promoting corporate fairness, transparency and accountability.</li> </ul>
Corporate Social Responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)</b> is a phenomenon wherein organisations serve the interest of society by taking responsibility for the Impact of their activities on customers, employees, shareholders, communities and the environment in all aspects of their operations.</li> <li>• The basic principle behind corporate social responsibility is based on Adam smith's Ethical capitalism and Gandhiji's "<b>Commerce without morality</b>".</li> <li>• <b>Example:</b> During <b>COVID-19 Pandemic</b> most of the corporates donated money to PM-CARES fund with corporate social responsibility.</li> </ul>
Commitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Commitment</b> means that one is intensely and passionately wedded to one's work. Many people work on their jobs mechanically, lackadaisically, and as an unavoidable chore. Commitment is the mark of those like accomplished musicians or scientists or sportsmen for whom work is an end in itself and holds their interest all the time.</li> <li>• It also refers to being always responsible and genuine to the words, deeds and promises. It is the most important ingredient of public servant. There might be a chance to flout promises and rebuild our relationships in personal life. But in official capacity, breaking a promise or vow can't be undone or taken back because it affects public at large.</li> </ul>
Committed Bureaucracy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Here, bureaucrats, in addition to following the principles and ideals laid down in the constitution, also follow the policies and programs of the party in power. Ex: in China.</li> </ul>

Compassion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Compassion</b> is the Sympathetic pity and concern for the sufferings of others.</li> <li>• It is the emotion that people feel in response to the suffering of others which in turn motivates a desire to help. Compassion is a sense of concern that arises when we are confronted with another's suffering and feel motivated to see that suffering relieved.</li> </ul> <p><b>Example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Mother Theresa</b> is an epitome of the compassion stood for the needy people and Baba Amte is another person dedicated his life for the cause of leprosy people driven out of compassion.</li> <li>• <b>Instance of 'Compassionate Kozhikode':</b> Popularly known as 'Collector Bro', a civil servant from Kozhikode started the 'Compassionate Kozhikode' and 'Compassionate Keralam', winning the trust and volunteer help from the locals to successfully clean ponds, feed the hungry, help and improving lives after the recent floods and involving youth in the betterment of the society.</li> </ul>
Corruption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Corruption</b> refers to "giving or obtaining advantage through means which are illegitimate, immoral, and/or inconsistent with one's duty or the rights of others."</li> <li>• <b>Corruption in governance</b> can be operationally defined as the misuse of entrusted power for private gain or the use of public office for private gain. The corrupt behaviour would include bribery, fraud, stealing the public resources, favoritism, seizure of public assets for private use, etc</li> <li>• <b>Thus corruption</b> is a complex social, political and economic phenomenon that affects all countries and hinders the rule of law. It undermines democratic institutions, erodes economies and contributes to political instability.</li> <li>• <b>Types:</b> According to Second ARC Report Corruption can be of two types Viz; <b>Collusive corruption and Coercive corruption.</b></li> </ul>
Collusive Corruption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are several cases of collusion between the bribe giver and corrupt public servant, in such cases of collusive corruption, both parties benefit at immense cost to society. Awarding of contracts for public works and procurement of goods and services, recruitment of employees, evasion of taxes, substandard projects, collusive violation of regulations, adulteration of foods and drugs, obstruction of justice and concealing or doctoring evidences in investigation are all examples of such dangerous forms of collusive corruption.</li> </ul>
Coercive Corruption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In a vast majority of cases of bribery, the citizen is a victim of extortion and is compelled to pay a bribe in order to get a service to which he is entitled.</li> <li>• It is observed that there is a vicious cycle of corruption operating and most citizens often end up losing much more by resisting corruption. Delays, harassment, lost opportunity, loss of precious time and wages, uncertainty and, at times, potential danger of loss of life or limb could result from resistance to corruption and non-compliance with demands. In such cases, the citizen is an unwilling victim of coercive corruption.</li> </ul>

Courage of Conviction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Courage of conviction refers to</b> acting in accordance with one's beliefs, especially in spite of criticism. Steadfast adherence to one's principles is a great virtue in civil servants. If one lacks courage, then his good intentions are of no avail. He will be bullied by unscrupulous seniors or politicians to join or condone their unethical actions.</li> <li><b>Example:</b> Whistle blowing against some malpractices, Courage to maintain utmost integrity against political pressures etc</li> </ul>
Crisis of Conscience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Crisis of conscience</b> is a situation in which it is very difficult to decide what's the right thing to do? The term is also used when someone is worrying because they think that they have done something unfair or morally wrong.</li> <li>It is a case of ethical dilemma, but often in a more strong sense. When there is a crisis of conscience, the individual fear that his action may be against the voice of conscience and hence ethically wrong.</li> <li><b>Crisis of conscience</b> refers to a situation that severely tests one's moral caliber. One may end up violating moral values in such situations. They are hard to tackle. People are torn apart by conflict between conscience and self-interest</li> </ul>
Culture and Ethics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Ethics</b> is not following culturally accepted norms. Some cultures are quite ethical, but others become corrupt or blind to certain ethical concerns {United States was to slavery before the Civil War; caste system in India}.</li> <li>"When in Rome, do as the Romans do is not a satisfactory ethical standard.</li> </ul>
Discipline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Discipline</b> is the suppression of base desires, and is usually understood to be synonymous with restrain and self-control.</li> <li><b>Self-discipline</b> is to some extent a substitute for motivation. Discipline is when one uses reason to determine the best course of action regardless of one's desires, which may be the opposite of obedience.</li> <li>A disciplined life is very important to have a balanced way of living.</li> </ul>
Diligence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Diligence</b> is the quality of showing perseverance in carrying out the work while showing active engagement and careful attention to every detail. This quality is indispensable to every civil servant considering the complexity of work and great responsibility which comes with it.</li> </ul>



<p>Doctrine of Double Effect</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Saint Thomas Aquinas</b> is credited with introducing the <b>principle of double effect</b> in his discussion of the permissibility of self-defense in the Summa Theologica.</li> <li>• According to the principle of double effect, sometimes it is permissible to cause a harm as a side effect (or “double effect”) of bringing about a good result even though it would not be permissible to cause such a harm as a means to bringing about the same good end.</li> </ul> <p><b>Criteria to define acts with double effects:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The action must be inherently good</li> <li>2. The good should not flow from the bad rather both should flow from the Action itself.</li> <li>3. Comparatively the proportion of good should be larger than the proportion of bad.</li> </ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Utility of Doctrine of Double Effect:</b> The doctrine (or principle) of double effect is often invoked to explain the permissibility of an action that causes a serious harm, such as the death of a human being, as a side effect of promoting some good end.</li> </ul>
<p>Doctrine of Trusteeship</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Gandhi Ji</b> has introduced a concept of trusteeship, in which the rich are regarded as trustees of wealth. Ultimately, as all property belongs to God, the excess or superfluous wealth which the rich possess belongs to society and should be used for supporting the poor. Wealthy people have no moral right to what is more than their proportionate share in national wealth. They simply become trustees for the disproportionate share of God’s property they hold. They have to use it for helping the poor.</li> </ul>
<p>Deontological Ethics</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Deontological Ethics</b> is the normative ethical school that judges the morality of an action based on the action’s adherence to a rule or rules, rather than based on the consequences of the action. It is sometimes described as duty or obligation or rule based ethics.</li> <li>• <b>Famous proponents</b> of Deontological ethics are Immanuel Kant, W.D Ross, John Rawls, Thomas Hobbes, Jean Jacques Rousseau etc.</li> <li>• <b>Deontology</b> is an approach to Ethics that focuses on the <b>rightness</b> or <b>wrongness</b> of <b>actions themselves</b>, as opposed to the rightness or wrongness of the <b>consequences</b> of those actions (Consequentialism) or to the <b>character</b> and habits of the actor (Virtue Ethics).</li> <li>• Therefore it is sometimes described as “<b>duty-based</b>” or “<b>obligation-based</b>” ethics, because <b>Deontologists</b> believe that <b>ethical rules bind people to their duty</b>.</li> </ul>

Divine Command Theory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Divine command theory</b> (also known as theological voluntarism) is a Meta ethical theory which proposes that an action's status as morally good is equivalent to whether it is commanded by God. The theory asserts that what is moral is determined by what God commands, and that for a person to be moral is to follow his commands. Followers of both monotheistic and polytheistic religions in ancient and modern times have often accepted the importance of God's commands in establishing morality.</li> </ul>
Duty Vs Responsibility:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Both <b>duty and responsibility</b> are one's obligation as both denote something expected out of a person. However, responsibility involves a sense of "ownership" and duty a sense of "Imposition".</li> <li><b>Example :</b> While payment of tax is a civic 'duty' for every citizen not all understand the 'responsibility' attached to it which leads to tax avoidance and evasion</li> </ul>
Distributive Vs Procedural Justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Distributive justice</b> is an act to even out Inequality and Inequity. Procedural Justice is "fairness" in a process towards an outcome which includes the process towards distributive justice.</li> <li><b>Example:</b> The food security schemes are an act towards Distributive justice, a fair process to avoid inclusion and exclusion errors (thus avoiding any procedural discrimination) in such schemes is Procedural Justice.</li> </ul>
Ethics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Ethics</b> refers to a set of standards, norms, principles or directives that the society places over itself and against which the actions of individual judged form the view point of rightness or wrongness or goodness or badness.</li> <li>Thus, ethics is the branch of philosophy that contemplates what is right and wrong. It is the rational study of the meaning and justification of moral claim. Ethics are the set of moral principles that guide a person's behavior.</li> <li><b>Ethics</b> is a moral philosophy or philosophical treatise which studies human behavior and tries to determine whether the act performed is morally right or wrong.</li> </ul>
Ethics – Dimensions Of Ethics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ethics is a multi dimensional branch of moral Philosophy which can be divided into four main branches.</li> </ul> <p><b>They are:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Meta-Ethics</b> (it deals with concepts beyond the ethics, ethics about Ethics)</li> <li><b>Prescriptive Ethics</b> (also known as Normative Ethics) – which is again, divided into Deontological Ethics, Teleological Ethics, and Virtue Ethics.</li> <li><b>Descriptive Ethics</b> (also known as Comparative Ethics)</li> <li><b>Applied Ethics</b> – It is further divided into Bio-ethics, Cyber Ethics, Environmental Ethics, Personal Ethics, Professional Ethics, Public Ethics, and International Ethics and so on.</li> </ol>

Ethics Of Renunciation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Swami Vivekananda</b>, the Spiritual ambassador of India is well known for his contribution of “<b>Practical - Neo Vedanta</b>” to the world in the realm of Ethics.</li> <li>• Vivekananda is also well known for his <b>ethics of renunciation</b> and his <b>concept of duty</b> which are intricately inter linked with each to other.</li> <li>• According to Vivekananda the motto of ethics is not self but non self, for him all the ethics all human actions, all human thoughts must hang up to the idea of unselfishness. Thus the idea of self-obligation farms the core concept of <b>Ethics of renunciation</b>.</li> </ul>
Ethics in Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Ethics in Governance</b> means implementing Gandhian, Socialistic and intellectual principles in Governance where Constitution is silent. In simple words, bringing welfare, justice and equality toward lesser able and lesser aware people through governance.</li> </ul>
Ethical Altruism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Ethical Altruism</b> is an ethical doctrine that holds that individuals have a moral obligation to help, serve or benefit others, if necessary at the sacrifice of self interest. More precisely, an action is morally right if the consequences of that action are more favorable than unfavorable to everyone except the agent</li> <li>• <b>Personalities associated</b> with the philosophy of ethical altruism are Mahatma Gandhi, swami Vivekananda, Martin Luther king Jr etc.</li> <li>• <b>Ethical altruism</b> prescribes that an individual should take action in such a way that it will have the best possible consequences for everyone except for himself. According to it an action is morally right if the consequence of that action is more favorable than unfavorable “to everyone except the agent”.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Helping the homeless can be altruistic as long as it is not done for recognition or to make oneself feel better.</li> <li>2. MS Dhoni Stepped out of the captaincy to nurture Kohli to train and take up the team and challenges further.</li> <li>3. Exemplary and iconic real life personalities associated with the philosophy of ethical altruism are Mahatma Gandhiji, Swami Vivekananda etc.</li> </ol>
Ethical Egoism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Ethical Egoism</b> will prescribe that one should act only with respect to one's own self interest or in the self centeredness, which may include actions that may be beneficial, detrimental, or neutral to the welfare of others.</li> <li>• <b>Exemplary Personalities associated</b> with the philosophy of ethical altruism are Ayn Rand (Rational Egoism), Adam smith (Conditional egoism), Thomas Hobbes etc.</li> </ul>



Ethical Dilemma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Ethical dilemmas or moral dilemmas or ethical paradoxes</b>, are situations in which there is a choice to be made between two options, neither of which resolves the situation in an ethically acceptable fashion. In such cases, societal and personal ethical guidelines can provide no satisfactory outcome for the chooser.</li> <li>• <b>An ethical dilemma</b> is a complex situation that often involves an apparent mental conflict between moral imperatives, in which to obey one would result in transgressing another.</li> <li>• An ethical dilemma arises from a situation that necessitates a choice between competing sets of principles.</li> </ul>
Ethical Relativism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Ethical relativism</b> means that doing business in a country by following strictly to its culture or ethics.</li> <li>• <b>For example:</b> If bribery is a culture or ethics of doing business in a specific host country then in order to survive, the multinational companies have to follow the local culture or ethics.</li> </ul>
Ethical Universalism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Ethical universalism</b> means that the ethical standards are the same and it is applied to all countries in which the multinational company is doing business.</li> </ul>
Ethics Vs Law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The law refers to a systematic body of rules that governs the whole society and the actions of its individual members. Whereas, Ethics is a branch of moral philosophy that guides people about the basic human conduct.</li> <li>• Law is created with an intent to maintain social order and peace in the society and provide protection to all the citizens. But Ethics are made to help people to decide what is right or wrong and how to act.</li> <li>• Law has a legal binding but Ethics do not have a binding nature.</li> </ul>
Environmental Ethics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Environmental ethics</b> is the branch of ethics that studies the relation of human actions and natural environment. Environmental ethics treat environment as a part of society. It is about environmental values and societal attitudes related to protecting and sustaining biodiversity and ecological systems.</li> </ul>
Equanimity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Equanimity</b> is a state of psychological stability and composure which is undisturbed by experiences of good or bad, pain or pleasure, or other phenomenon that may cause the normal people to lose the balance of their mind.</li> <li>• <b>In personal life</b> Equanimity is required to Balance one's emotions effectively under various situations.</li> <li>• <b>In Public life</b> as a civil servant one must have the attribute of Equanimity to balance both personal and professional life.</li> <li>• <b>In Gita, Arjuna</b> was instructed to maintain his duties establishing himself in Equanimity.</li> <li>• <b>Equanimity of Lord Buddha</b> was the most desirable trait among the kings.</li> </ul>

<p>Empathy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Empathy</b> is the experience of understanding another person's condition from their perspective by placing oneself in their shoes and feel what they are feeling. Empathy is known to increase prosocial (helping) behaviors. Therefore it is the ability to understand and share the feelings of another.</li> <li>• <b>Empathy</b> is the ability to mutually experience the thoughts, emotions, and direct experience of others. It goes beyond sympathy, which is a feeling of care and understanding for the suffering of others.</li> <li>• <b>Example:</b> In the remote areas of Manipur, with no road, connectivity to the two villages of Tusem and Tamenglong was a huge problem and the locals had to either walk for hours, or swim across the river. <b>Armstrong Pame, an IAS officer collected</b> Rs 40 lakh through social media for the construction of the road and got a 100 km stretch of road constructed in the state. This reflects the empathetic nature of a civil servant.</li> </ul>
<p>Emotional Intelligence</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Emotional intelligence</b> refers to "the ability to identify one's own emotions and those of others, harness and apply them to tasks, and to regulate and manage them".</li> <li>• The term was coined by two researchers – <b>Peter Salovey and John Mayer</b> in 1990 but got popular in 1996 by <b>Daniel Goleman</b>. The attribute of emotional intelligence is an essential prerequisite in the realm of public services for many reasons.</li> <li>• <b>Example: Gandhi's contribution to Indian national movement;</b> His slogan of "do or die" on the eve of Quit India Movement electrified the Indian masses, and resulted in massive movement in human history. This skill of managing one's own and others' emotions is what comes with Emotional Intelligence.</li> </ul> <p><b>In the area of administration and governance, emotional intelligence has five main elements of emotional intelligence:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Self-awareness.</li> <li>2. Self-regulation.</li> <li>3. Motivation.</li> <li>4. Empathy.</li> <li>5. Social skills</li> </ol>
<p>Existentialism / Existential Ethics</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Existentialism/ Existential Ethics</b> is a philosophical view that man is responsible for making his own nature. It lays stress on personal freedom, personal decision and personal commitment.</li> <li>• <b>Jean-Paul Sartre</b> is the greatest proponent of existentialism and he is regarded as the father of existential school of ethics.</li> <li>• The central position or basic dictum of the theory of existentialism is "<b>Existence Precedes Essence</b>"</li> <li>• <b>Existentialism</b> is a philosophical idea that views the individual as a free and responsible agent determining his own development through the acts of his will.</li> </ul>

Ergonomics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Ergonomics</b> (or human factors) is the scientific discipline concerned with the understanding of interactions among humans and other elements of a system, and the profession that applies theory, principles, data and methods to design in order to optimize human well-being and overall system performance.</li> </ul>
Expediency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Expediency</b> is the quality of being convenient and practical despite possibly being improper or immoral. The means do not matter much in this context. There are some individuals who are smooth and convenient in all aspects of life. Immorality cannot be justified for being flexible and practical.</li> </ul>
Hedonism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Hedonism</b> is a school of thought that argues that pleasure is the highest good, the supreme ideal of life. In simple terms, a hedonist strives to maximize net pleasure.</li> <li>The philosophy of Hedonism has been propounded by <b>Aristippus of Cyrene</b></li> <li>Hedonism evaluates human actions on the basis of the consequences of actions i.e. pleasure and pain.</li> </ul>
Honesty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The quality of being free of deceit; truthful and sincere refers to <b>Honesty</b>. <b>Honesty</b> also implies being truthful, non pretentious, and devoid of tendency to fraud/at others.</li> <li><b>Example:</b> A person who stops at the traffic signal by watching red signal, when police is watching is a honest person but a person with integrity will not jump the signal even in midnight, when no one is watching him.</li> <li><b>Honesty</b> makes a person more loyal truthful and open in the life. For an administrator the values (anchors) like honesty &amp; integrity are very much essential to withstand the cancerous storms of society like bribery, corruption etc.</li> <li><b>Example:</b> Once <b>Lal Bahadur Shastri</b> was imprisoned. He was granted a 15days of parole to visit his ailing Daughter but she died in 3 days period only. Shastri Ji returned back to jail immediately after performing her last rites. This instance proves the honesty of Lal Bahadur Shastri.</li> </ul>
Humanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A rationalist outlook attaching prime importance to human rather than divine or supernatural matters refers to <b>Humanism</b>.</li> <li><b>Ex: Rabindranath Nath Tagore</b> was a firm believer of spiritual Humanism</li> </ul>
Humanity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Humanity</b> is another central ethical principle that denotes that one ought to be particularly observant and sympathetic towards persons in a vulnerable and difficult situation. We then see others as fellow beings that we shall meet with empathy, sensitivity and compassion.</li> </ul>



Fairness And Justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Civil servants have to treat all citizens equally without showing bias or partiality.</li> <li>In deciding cases involving individuals or groups, they have to observe scrupulously the canons of procedural and substantive law. Otherwise, there would be no rule of law.</li> <li>Fairness and justice are two such cardinal values one should always possess.</li> </ul>
Favoritism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Favoritism</b> refers to a practice of giving unfair preferential treatment to one person or group at the expense of another.</li> </ul>
Fidelity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Fidelity</b> is the quality of being faithful or loyal. It refers to the strict observance of promises, duties, etc. It is displaying of conjugal faithfulness.</li> <li>It is defined as faithfulness to obligations, duties or observances; exact correspondence with fact or with a given quality, condition or event; accuracy in reporting detail; adherence to truth.</li> <li>A public servant is expected to be at all times a trustworthy person in the public services. An unfaithful public servant tarnishes the image of the entire system.</li> </ul>
Fortitude	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Fortitude</b> refers to displaying courage in pain or adversity and showing mental and emotional strength in facing difficulty, adversity, danger, or temptation courageously.</li> <li><b>Example:</b> Navy Thai seal ventured into the dangerous cave thereby sacrificing his life. So did the cave divers who took the formidable task in spite of knowing the risks involved.</li> <li><b>Ex:</b> Subhash Chandra Bose withstood all the difficulties in his life for the cause of patriotism with the values of courage and Fortitude.</li> <li><b>"Fortitude is the marshal of thought, Armour of will and the fort of reason"</b></li> </ul>
Gray Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The areas (issues) in which we (organization) are deficient or lagging. It may be due to misunderstanding, miscomprehension, overlook or overlap. Guidelines are often provided in these areas for minimizing gray areas.</li> </ul>
Golden Mean Principle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>According to <b>Aristotle's golden mean principle</b> a virtue can be defined as the mean between two extremes. Every virtue lies in between two vices. Aristotle considered that virtue represents a balance between extremes.</li> <li><b>For Example:</b> Courage is the middle between one extreme of deficiency (cowardice) and the other extreme of excess (recklessness). A coward would be a warrior who flees from the battlefield and a reckless warrior would charge at fifty enemy soldiers. This doesn't mean that the golden mean is the exact arithmetical middle between extremes, but that the middle depends on the situation.</li> </ul>

Intuition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Intuition</b> is the ability to understand something instinctively, without the need for conscious reasoning. Our intuition, although seemingly totally random (as it is instinctive), is not always so. We experience Déjà-vu's coz our intuition might have felt it or comprehended it much before</li> <li>It is the ability to acquire representation or knowledge about things apparently without reasoning or usage of reasoning in general. It is often conceived as a kind of inner perception. Sometimes it develops with age, sometimes maturity, sometimes with experience, in some with intellect.</li> </ul>
Indoctrination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Indoctrination</b> means the Process of inculcating of a set of particular ideas, attitudes, and behavior, while not considering any other ideas or perspective.</li> </ul>
Illegal Gratification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is defined as taking gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act. Gratification is not limited to pecuniary gratifications or to gratifications estimable in money. It also includes favoring or disfavoring one person over the other.</li> <li><b>Example:</b> The 2G spectrum scam involved politicians and government officials in India illegally undercharging mobile telephony companies for frequency allocation licenses, which they would then use to create 2G spectrum subscriptions for cell phones.</li> </ul>
Impartiality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Impartiality</b> means acting solely according to the merits of the case and serving governments of different political parties and the general public equally well and in the same spirit.</li> <li><b>Impartiality is a principle of justice</b> holding that decisions should be based on objective criteria, rather than on the basis of bias, prejudice, or preferring the benefit to one person over another for improper reasons. Hence it is also called as <b>evenhandedness or fair-mindedness</b>.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Suppose <b>Mr. X</b> –the chief-selector of the Indian cricket team- <b>is responsible for selecting a 15-member squad for the upcoming world T20 tournament</b>. If Mr. X selects the players solely on the basis of their previous performances and potential, his selection is fair or impartial.</li> <li>Civil servant while taking a decision should base the decision on merit/ objective criteria and he must not place the decision based upon parochial criteria such as race/religion etc</li> </ol>

<p>Integrity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Integrity</b> means the ability of an individual to remain consistent and committed to his/her personal and professional values. It means that one adheres to ethical and moral values, code of conduct and code of ethics. It is the quality of being honest and having strong moral principles. Adherence to integrity as a trait can be seen consistently in lives of great leaders.</li> <li>• <b>Example: Satya Harishchandra</b> is an epitome of integrity; He adhered to truth even in the face of the most grueling circumstances and even got ready to behead his wife. He has never jumped the truth for anything.</li> <li>• <b>Integrity in governance point of view</b> refers to “honesty” or “trustworthiness” in the discharge of official duties, serving as an antithesis to “corruption” or “the abuse of office.”</li> <li>• <b>Exemplary Bureaucrat for Integrity:</b> One of the best real life personalities to represent an officer with integrity is Mr. Ashok Khemka (a 1991 batch IAS officer of the Haryana Cadre) who has been transferred 51 times in his 24 years of Civil Service career. He is being awarded the S R Jindal Prize in 2011 for ‘crusade against corruption’ for his effort in exposing corruption in high places.</li> <li>• <b>Exemplary leaders for integrity:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Mahatma Gandhi</b> worshipped truth and non-violence throughout his life. To maintain integrity with his principle he cancelled the Non-Cooperation movement.</li> <li>2. In 1964, <b>Nelson Mandela</b> was sentenced to 27 years in prison at Robben Island. He accepted it with dignity. He knew that overthrowing apartheid called for struggle and sacrifice, and was prepared for the long walk to freedom. Ten thousand days in prison failed to break Mandela and he refused to compromise on his beliefs or leave the struggle midway. This reflects the utmost integrity of Nelson Mandela.</li> </ol> </li> <li>• <b>“Integrity is doing the right thing even when no one is watching” – C. S. Lewis</b></li> </ul>
<p>Intellectual Integrity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Intellectual Integrity</b> is defined as recognition of the need to be true to one’s own thinking and to hold oneself to the same standards one expects others to meet. It is to practice what one advocates to others and to honestly admit discrepancies and inconsistencies in one’s own thoughts and action.</li> </ul>
<p>Integrity Pact</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Integrity pact</b> is an agreement between the public agency procuring goods and services and the bidder for a public contract. Through the pact the bidders give assurances that they have not paid and shall not pay any illegal gratification to secure the contract in question. From its side, the public agency calling for bids commits to ensuring a level playing field and fair play in the procurement process.</li> <li>• Such pacts often involve supervision and scrutiny by independent, outside observers. Such pacts increase transparency and confidence in the processes through which Government and public sector units conclude major deals. Many national legal systems now recognise such pacts.</li> </ul>



Justice Vs Beneficence:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Justice</b> is being treated fairly as a matter of explicit or natural right; beneficence is being kind to the other person in charity.</li> <li><b>Example:</b> Equal pay for equal work is Justice; an extra monetary/non-monetary benefit to a worker in need is Beneficence.</li> </ul>
Kindness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Kindness</b> is the quality of being generous, considerate and compassionate towards others. It is considered a virtue, and is recognized as a value in many cultures and religions.</li> <li><b>"Kindness as a language which the deaf can hear and the blind can see"- Mark Twain.</b></li> </ul>
Kleptocracy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Kleptocracy</b>, alternatively cleptocracy or kleptarchy, is a form of political and government corruption where the government exists to increase the personal wealth and political power of its officials and the ruling class at the expense of the wider population, often with pretence of honest service. This type of government corruption is often achieved by the embezzlement of state funds.</li> </ul>
Law and Ethics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The law refers to a systematic body of rules that governs the whole society and the actions of its individual members. Whereas, Ethics is a branch of moral philosophy that guides people about the basic human conduct.</li> <li>Law is created with an intent to maintain social order and peace in the society and provide protection to all the citizens. But Ethics are made to help people to decide what is right or wrong and how to act.</li> <li>Law has a legal binding but Ethics do not have a binding nature.</li> </ul>
Leadership Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The holder of the public office should promote and support these principles by their exemplary actions.</li> </ul>
Learning Theories Of Attitude Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Various methods like Classical conditioning, operant conditioning, and observational learning can be used to bring about attitude change.</li> </ul> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Classical conditioning</b> – create positive emotional reactions to an object, person, or event by associating positive feelings with the target object.</li> <li><b>Operant conditioning</b> – strengthens desirable attitudes and weakens undesirable ones.</li> <li><b>Observational learning</b> – let people observe the behaviour of others so that they change their attitude.</li> </ol>

Malfeasance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Malfeasance</b> is the commission of an act that is unequivocally illegal or completely wrongful or the commission of an unlawful act done in an official capacity.</li> <li><b>The word “malfeasance”</b> is derived from the French word “malfaisance”, which means “wrongdoing”. It means the “commission of an unlawful Act”. Example: Trespassing.</li> <li><b>Malfeasance usually</b> affects the performance of official duties and may cause harm to others. It results in legal liability for the person who commits the act. It is a tort.</li> <li><b>Example:</b> An example of malfeasance is a <b>judge taking bribe from the prosecution</b>. The judge had the knowledge that it is illegal to take money for giving judgment in favour of a person. Since the judge knows that his action is illegal, but continues to carry on doing the act anyway, it is an act of malfeasance.</li> </ul>
Magnanimity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Magnanimity</b> is defined as the state of being very generous, either literally or in spirit, or the fact of showing great generosity and giving great gifts.</li> <li>When you are very generous to everyone around you and excuse the small mistakes of others, this is an example of magnanimity</li> </ul>
Meta-Ethics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Meta ethics</b> is defined as the study of the origin and meaning of ethical concepts, The term “<b>meta</b>” means <b>after or beyond</b>, and, consequently, the notion of Meta ethics involves a removed, or bird’s eye view of the entire project of ethics.</li> <li>It is a branch of ethics that seeks to understand the nature of ethical properties statements attitudes and judgements.</li> <li>It is a branch of analytic philosophy that explores the status, foundations, and scope of moral values, properties, and words. Whereas the fields of applied ethics and normative theory focus on what is moral, meta-ethics focuses on what morality itself is.</li> </ul>
Misfeasance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Misfeasance</b> refers to in spite of engaging in proper action or duty, failing to perform the duty correctly. The performance of duty is riddled with errors caused by mistakes or carelessness, but is without evil intent and/or violation of law.</li> <li><b>The word “misfeasance”</b> is derived from the French word “misfeasance”, meaning “to mis-do”. It means “improper performance of some lawful act”.</li> </ul>
Morality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Morality</b> refers to a set of standards, norms, principles or directives that an individual places over him/her self.</li> <li>The word Morals originated from the Latin word Mos. The meaning of Mos is custom.</li> <li><b>Morals</b> are nothing but the principles concerning the distinction between right and wrong or good and bad behaviour.</li> </ul>

Morality and Ethics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Morality</b> means standards of conduct that are accepted as right or proper, it is based on personal conscience rather than what the law says. Morals are related to issues of right or wrong and to how individuals should behave.</li> <li>• Ethics and morals seem to appear similar on the face of it, but if one analyzes deeply, there is a subtle difference.</li> <li>• <b>Ethics</b> define the code that a society or group of people adhere to, while morality delves into the right and wrong at a much deeper level, both personal and spiritual.</li> <li>• Morals define personal character, while ethics stress a social system which those morals are applied.</li> </ul>
Moral Absolutism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Moral absolutism</b> is an ethical view that certain actions are absolutely right or wrong, regardless of other circumstances such as their consequences or intentions behind them.</li> <li>• According to this perspective, certain principles are universal and non-override able and true for all situations.</li> <li>• Moral absolutism argues that there are some moral rules that are always true, that these rules can be discovered and that these rules apply to everyone.</li> </ul>
Moral Courage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Moral courage</b> is the courage to take action for moral reasons despite the risk of adverse consequences. Courage is required to take action when one has doubts or fears about the consequences. Moral courage therefore involves deliberation or careful thought.</li> <li>• <b>Example:</b> Chauri Chaura incident Standing up to a cause – India against Corruption movement – Anna Hazare launching an indefinite hunger strike Cop asking for a bribe in spite having all right docs. Stood up there refusing to pay anything. Cop started to. Threaten to book me under cases. Called 100 to complaint on the cop on the grounds of harassment.</li> </ul>
Moral Objectivism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Moral objectivism / Ethical Objectivism</b> is a view that there are universal and objectively valid moral principles that are relative neither to the individual nor to the society.</li> </ul>



Moral Turpitude	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Criminal law describes <b>Moral turpitude</b> as conduct contrary to community standards of justice, honesty or good morals.</li> <li>It involves gross violation of standards of moral conduct, vileness, such that an act involving moral turpitude was intentionally evil, making the act a crime.</li> </ul>
Moral Relativism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Ethical relativism/ Moral relativism</b> is a moral theory that holds that morality is relative to the norms of one's culture. That is, whether an action is right or wrong depends on the moral norms of the society in which it is practiced. The same action may be morally right in one society but be morally wrong in another.</li> <li><b>Moral relativism has been advocated by W. D Ross (Rossian deontological ethics).</b></li> <li><b>For an ethical relativist</b>, there are no universal moral principles - principles that can be universally applied to all peoples at all times. Ethical relativism is a moral theory that promotes tolerance as its value.</li> </ul>
Moral Skepticism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>"Moral Skepticism"</b> names a diverse collection of views that deny or raise doubts about various roles of reason in morality. Different versions of moral skepticism deny or doubt moral knowledge, justified moral belief, moral truth, moral facts or properties, and reasons to be moral. Ex: Questioning the Rajya Dharma.</li> </ul>
Moral Universalism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Moral Universalism</b> is a meta-ethical position that some system of ethics, or a universal ethic, applies universally. That is, for all similarly situated individuals, regardless of culture, race, sex, religion, nationality, sexuality or any other distinguishing feature.</li> <li>It is opposed to moral nihilism and moral relativism.</li> </ul>
Moral Nihilism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Moral Nihilism</b> is a meta-ethical view that nothing is intrinsically moral or immoral. For moral nihilists, morality is without universal or even relative truth in any sense.</li> </ul>
Moral Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Moral values</b> are the highest among all natural values. Moral values are the standards of good and evil, which govern an individual's behaviour and choices.</li> </ul>
Nepotism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The process of appointment of relations and/or friends to public positions, thereby ignoring the principle of merit refers to <b>Nepotism</b>.</li> </ul>
Norms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Norms</b> are social expectations that guide behavior i.e. socially acceptable ways of behavior are called norms. Norms are generally informal guidelines of a particular group or community about right or wrong social behavior.</li> <li><b>For Instance:</b> In a traditional society (Patriarchal society), it is a norm that a son must obey his father's command and fulfill his wishes.</li> </ul>

Non Partisanship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Non-partisanship</b> refers to lack of affiliation towards any political group, organisation or party. Non-partisanship can be understood as political neutrality.</li> <li>• In other words non-partisanship is the practice of no involvement with any political party even if the person has strong belief in any political ideology.</li> <li>• <b>Non-partisanship</b> implies that the administrator performs his duties without any fear or favour. He maintains an apolitical attitude while discharging his official duties. The values of an administrator flow from the constitution and not from any political ideology.</li> </ul>
Normative Ethics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Normative ethics</b> is also called as prescriptive ethics. It is the study of ethical theories that prescribe how people ought to act. It examines standards for the rightness and wrongness of actions. Normative ethics suggests punishment when a person deviates from the path of ideals.</li> <li>• Aristotle's virtue ethics, Kant's deontological ethics, Mill's Consequentialism {Utilitarianism} and the Bhagwat Gita's Nishkam Karma yoga are the theories in Normative Ethics.</li> <li>• <b>The Golden Rule is a classic example of a normative principle: "We should do to others what we would want others to do to us".</b></li> </ul>
Nolan Committee Public Service Values	<p><b>Nolan committee</b> defined standards of public life which serves as a foundation of probity in governance. The seven principles of public life given by Nolan Committee are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Selflessness:</b> Public officials should act solely in public interest. They should not seek any personal gains out of the public position they hold.</li> <li>2. <b>Integrity:</b> Any obligation to a person or organization must be avoided by public officers which can influence them in performing their official duties.</li> <li>3. <b>Objectivity:</b> The official decisions taken must be clear, impartial, fair and on merit; utilizing the best evidence available and without any prejudice.</li> <li>4. <b>Accountability:</b> Public officials are ultimately accountable to the public. To ensure this, it is necessary that they are open to any scrutiny.</li> <li>5. <b>Openness:</b> The decisions must be taken in a transparent manner; all the information should be disclosed to the public unless the law forbids it.</li> <li>6. <b>Honesty:</b> The public officers must be truthful and honest towards their duties and responsibilities.</li> <li>7. <b>Leadership:</b> The holders of public office must uphold these principles in their behaviour and lead by example.</li> </ol>
Principle Of Neutrality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Neutrality</b> is refers to the absence of any political affiliations and biases on the part of civil servants while discharging their duty.</li> <li>• A civil servant has to uphold impartiality and is professionally concerned with the rational application of policies determined by the political executive.</li> </ul>

Openness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Openness</b> is an overarching concept or philosophy that is characterized by an emphasis on transparency and free unrestricted access to knowledge and information as well as collaborative or cooperative management and decision making rather than a central authority. It is often synonymous with transparency.</li> <li>The Holder of the public office should be as open as possible about his decisions and actions. He should give reasons for his decisions and restrict only in special cases.</li> <li><b>Openness in governance</b> means all the decisions must be taken in a transparent manner; all the information should be disclosed to the public unless the law forbids it.</li> </ul>
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Being objective</b> means taking decisions based on impersonal ideas, and not influenced by personal feelings. Objective ideas are generally seen as universal.</li> </ul>
Objectivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Objectivity</b> means evaluating a situation fairly, based on facts, without any subjective bias, personal beliefs, feelings or external influences.</li> <li><b>Example:</b> 18th century Indian social reformers presented scientific, rational and objective arguments against the practice of sati in an objective manner without any bias.</li> <li>In carrying out public business, including making public appointments, awarding contracts, or recommending individuals for rewards and benefits, holders of public office should make choices on merit.</li> </ul>
Ontological Ethics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One common standard for taking or justifying action is what the moral agent regards as his duty or the moral command applicable to the situation. The moral agent does not refer to his feelings, pleasures or ends. He acts in obedience to duty or amoral command. This view of moral justification is best exemplified by Kant's idea of moral command. This approach is known as ontological approach. The ethics which deals with such things refers to <b>ontological ethics</b>.</li> </ul>
Partisanship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Partisanship</b> is the act of supporting a party, person or cause. Partisanship refers in general to actions supporting or opposing political parties or biases.</li> </ul>
Prudence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Prudence</b> is the ability to govern and discipline oneself by the use of reason. It is classically considered to be a virtue, and in particular one of the <b>four Cardinal virtues propounded by Plato</b>.</li> <li>It is often associated with wisdom, insight, and knowledge. In this case, the virtue is the ability to judge between virtuous and vicious actions, not only in a general sense, but with regard to appropriate actions at a given time and place.</li> </ul>
Personal Vs Professional Ethics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Personal ethics</b> refer to morality applicable in family and social relationships. Whereas Professional ethics are the codes which prescribe for professionals like doctors and engineers safe and appropriate methods of working in the interests of clients and society.</li> </ul>
Perseverance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Perseverance</b> refers to a Steady persistence in adhering to a cause of action, a belief or a purpose etc. in spite of difficulties, obstacles or discouragement.</li> <li><b>Example:</b> Medicine is a field which requires dedication and perseverance.</li> </ul>



Persuasion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Persuasion</b> refers to an active attempt to change another person's attitudes, beliefs, or feelings, usually via some form of communication. It is more related to conformity and compliance.</li> <li>It is <b>method of social influence</b> and typically, persuasion is treated as a form distinct from that of the other three forms of social influence.</li> <li>In simple terms it is the action or process of persuading someone or of being persuaded to do or believe something.</li> </ul>
Pluralistic Deontology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Pluralistic Deontology</b> is a description of the deontological ethics propounded by W.D. Ross (1877 - 1971). He argues that there are seven prima facie duties which need to be taken into consideration when deciding which duty should be acted upon.</li> <li>It is also known as <b>Doctrine of Pluralism</b> or pluralism which consists of a list of <b>Prima facie duties and Actual duties</b>.</li> </ul>
Political Attitude	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In simple terms, <b>political attitudes</b> can be defined as relatively stable views, either favourable or unfavourable, which individuals or groups have about events, movements, policies and issues in the public sphere. These targets towards which attitudes are directed are described in literature as "attitude objects."</li> </ul>
Prescriptivism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>R. M. Hare's moral theory</b> is known as prescriptivism. Hare first presented his theory in <i>The Language of Morals</i>. Hare rejected the prevailing theory of Emotivism, which maintained that moral statements are merely expressions of individual preference. For Hare, moral statements are prescriptions or guides to conduct. They are universalizable i.e. they apply to everyone.</li> </ul>
Probity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The quality of adherence to the highest ideals and strong moral principles such as honesty, integrity is <b>probity</b>.</li> <li><b>Probity in Governance</b> is defined as adherence to ethical and moral values like honesty, Integrity, rectitude, uprightness etc. It is the presence of procedural integrity with high standards of ethical behaviour. It is vital for executing the governance system and socio-economic development.</li> <li><b>Probity in governance</b> is an essential and vital requirement for an efficient and effective system of governance and for socio-economic development. An important requisite for ensuring probity in governance is absence of corruption.</li> </ul> <p><b>Objectives of Probity in Governance</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensuring accountability, transparency and integrity in public service.</li> <li>Ensuring compliance in all process.</li> <li>Preserve public faith and confidence in the government processes</li> </ol>
Punctuality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Punctuality</b> is the characteristic of being able to complete a required task or fulfill an obligation before or at a previously designated time. "Punctual" is often used synonymously with "on time".</li> <li><b>Example:</b> Punctuality is the hall mark of Big B Amithabh Bhachan. He is an exemplary personality with his impeccable punctuality.</li> <li>Even <b>Gandhiji</b> also was well known for his impressive Punctuality.</li> </ul>

Public Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Public service</b> refers to the broad framework under which government employees extend services with the aim of advancing greater public good. The term is linked with a social agreement.</li> <li>• It includes the services provided, the contiguous interactions and the grievance redressal linked with those services. All the aspects of day to day life ranging from health, education, infrastructure and law and order among others that the government provides are under the purview of public service.</li> </ul>
Public Interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The term 'public interest'</b> means matters concerning welfare of the people. Civil service or public service is for the welfare of the people. As such policies and their implementation should be guided by public interest or public welfare. All government works have the overriding motive of public interest.</li> <li>• Civil servants should be guided solely by public interest in their official decision making.</li> </ul>
Public Funds And Public Fund Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Public fund</b> is the financial resource of the public which is held by state in a custodian capacity.</li> <li>• <b>Public fund</b> management relates to the way governments manage public funds and the impacts on the growth of the economy and the wellbeing of citizens.</li> <li>• <b>Utilization of public fund by public entities should demonstrate following ethical principles:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lawfulness.</li> <li>2. Accountability</li> <li>3. Openness and transparency</li> <li>4. Sustainability of the funding relationship</li> <li>5. Fairness</li> <li>6. Honesty</li> <li>7. Integrity</li> <li>8. Probity</li> </ol> </li> </ul>
Rationality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Rationality</b> is a concept which believes in the use of reason which is detached with passions, emotions and beliefs. If our personal beliefs or sentiments are not in conformity with rationality, they should not prevail over rationality. It means bringing out a practical solution to a practical situation.</li> </ul>

Realism (International Ethics)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Realism</b> is a theory of balance of power that maintains the power balance in the world. It simply means realism is that the most powerful nation on earth will have no one to challenge its power and so there will be peace. This is just a conventional thinking.</li> <li><b>Realism focuses on an international power.</b> It is the power that one nation has to influence another nation directing and shaping its destiny in the direction it desires and protecting its interests at the cost of the other.</li> </ul>
Religion and Ethics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Ethics is not religion.</b> Many people are not religious, but ethics applies to everyone. Most religions do advocate high ethical standards but sometimes do not address all the types of problems we face.</li> <li>All religious traditions believe that their faith represents a path to enlightenment and salvation. By contrast, ethics are universal decision-making tools that may be used by a person of any religious persuasion, including atheists.</li> <li>While Ethics are based on logic and reason rather than tradition or injunction. Religion makes claims about cosmology, social behavior, and the “proper” treatment of others, etc.</li> </ul>
Red Tapism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Red tapism</b> is a practice of excessive regulation or rigid conformity to formal rules that is considered redundant or bureaucratic and hinders or prevents action or decision-making.</li> <li>It is usually applied to governments, corporations, and other large organizations. It is the bureaucratic practice of hair splitting or foot dragging, blamed by its practitioners on the system that forces them to follow prescribed procedures to the letter.</li> <li>Red tape can also include filing and certification requirements, reporting, investigation, inspection and enforcement practices, and procedures.</li> </ul>
Rectitude	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Morally correct behaviour or thinking; righteousness or consequences in procedure or being honorable and honest.</li> </ul>
Reciprocity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Reciprocity</b> means the principle of give-and-take. Human behavior is often based on what is experienced. Thus, good experiences evoke good responses, while bad experiences evoke bad responses.</li> </ul>
Respect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Respect to elders</b> is one of the core values in the realm of ethics. Respect is about honoring the essential worth and dignity of all people, including oneself. We are morally obligated to treat everyone with respect, regardless of who they are and what they have done.</li> <li><b>Example:</b> Indian mythology offers a plenty of examples to highlight the value of respect to elders. <b>For instance</b> the story of Yayati in adi Parva of Mahabharata, The story of Shravan Kumar in Ramayana is some of such examples.</li> </ul>



Rule-Utilitarianism / Qualitative Utilitarianism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>John Stuart Mill's</b> version of utilitarianism is known as <b>Rule-Utilitarianism</b>. According to Mill some kinds of pleasure experienced by human beings also differ from others in qualitative ways. This establishes the moral worth of promoting higher (largely intellectual) pleasures among sentient beings even when their momentary intensity may be less than that of alternative lower (largely bodily) pleasures.</li> <li>He declares that more valuable pleasures are those which employ "<b>higher faculties</b>". It is also known as <b>Qualitative Utilitarianism</b>.</li> </ul>
Rule Vs Principle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Principles are generalised statements on which concrete rules (norms, laws) are based.</li> <li><b>Example:</b> Speedy disposal of cases is a universally accepted "Principle" of Justice; however the same may not be followed unless concretized as a 'Rule'.</li> </ul>
Selflessness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Selflessness</b> is a sense of having little or no concern for oneself, especially with regard to fame, position, money.</li> <li>Holder of the public office should act solely in terms of public interest. He should not act in order to gain financial or other benefits for himself, his family or friends.</li> </ul>
Self Incrimination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Self Incrimination</b> is the act of incriminating oneself or exposing oneself to prosecution, especially by giving evidence or testimony.</li> <li><b>Self incrimination</b> is making a statement that accuses oneself of a criminal offense that may lead to criminal prosecution now or in the future.</li> </ul>
Spirit of Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is nothing but Serving the people and nation in a selfless manner which will provide an inner satisfaction of paying back to the society what one owes.</li> <li><b>Example:</b> Gandhiji Serving in Dr. Booth's hospital which consisted in ascertaining the patient's complaints, laying the facts before the doctor and dispensing the prescriptions. It brought him in close touch with suffering Indians, most of them indentured Tamil, Telugu or North Indian men.</li> <li><b>"The best way to find your self is to lose yourself into the service of others"</b></li> </ul>
Social Contract	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Social contract</b> is the idea that the people give up some rights to a government and/or other authority in order to receive, or jointly preserve, social order. It is important that this social contract involves an absolute government that does not rule by consent (effectively Totalitarianism), since in his view people cannot be trusted.</li> <li><b>Thomas Hobbes</b> is well known in ethics for his idea of <b>social contract theory</b> which was put forth in his famous work <b>The Leviathan (1651)</b>.</li> </ul>
Socialization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Socialization</b> is the process through which people are taught to be proficient members of a society. It describes the ways that people come to understand societal norms and expectations, to accept society's beliefs, and to be aware of societal values.</li> <li>The process of socialization plays a vital role in inculcation of various values and virtues, in which the family and society plays their part to socialize the child.</li> </ul>

Social Order	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Social order</b> refers to the organization of many interrelated parts of a society.</li> <li><b>It</b> is the way the various components of society work together to maintain the status quo.</li> </ul>
Social Proof	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Social proof</b> is a psychological and social phenomenon wherein people copy the actions of others in an attempt to undertake behavior in a given situation.</li> <li>The term was coined by Robert Cialdini in his 1984 book Influence, and the concept is also known as informational social influence.</li> </ul>
Social Influence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Social influence</b> is described as the change in person's behaviour, thoughts, feelings and attitudes that results from interaction with another individual in society. It can be intentionally or unintentionally, as a result of the way the changed person perceives themselves in relationship to the influencer.</li> <li><b>Harvard psychologist Herbert Kelman identified three broad varieties of social influence:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Compliance</b> is when people appear to agree with others, but actually keep their dissenting opinions private.</li> <li><b>Identification</b> is when people are influenced by someone who is liked and respected, such as a famous celebrity.</li> <li><b>Internalization</b> is when people accept a belief or behaviour and agree both publicly and privately.</li> </ol> </li> </ul>
Seven Social Sins by Gandhiji	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Mahatma Gandhi's journal - Young India</b> published a list of seven social sins. Gandhi wrote that they applied to all individuals actions and had the ability to destroy the social fabric of the community.</li> </ul> <p><b>Gandhiji listed the seven social sins as below,</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wealth Without Work</li> <li>Pleasure Without Conscience</li> <li>Knowledge Without Character</li> <li>Commerce (Business) Without Morality (Ethics)</li> <li>Science Without Humanity</li> <li>Religion Without Sacrifice</li> <li>Politics Without Principle</li> </ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These principles Gandhi considered were instrumental in holding the society together.</li> </ul>
Simplicity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Simplicity</b> implies being devoid of unnecessary grandeur and ostensible adornment. Many individuals believe in the value of simplicity.</li> <li><b>Example: Anna Hazare</b> is the epitome of simplicity with his simple life style. <b>Abdul Kalam</b>, the former president of India, is also well known for his simple and plain life.</li> </ul>
Stoicism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Stoicism</b> is an ancient Greek philosophy which teaches that the development of self control and fortitude are the means to overcome destructive emotions. It was propounded by scholar called Zeno.</li> <li><b>The objective and goal of stoicism</b> is freedom from passion through the pursuit of reason and apathy.</li> </ul>

Sympathy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Sympathy refers to acknowledging and recognizing another person's hardships.</b> Sympathy is the feeling that you care about and are sorry about someone else's trouble, grief, misfortune etc. A feeling of pity and sorrow for someone else's misfortune.</li> <li>• <b>For instance</b> consider the issue of child labour; On seeing a child waiter in a restaurant if a person is just feeling sad and pity towards the boy, then he is said to be sympathetic and expressing the sympathy.</li> </ul>
Summum Bonum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Summum Bonum</b> is a Latin expression meaning "the highest good", which was introduced by Cicero, to correspond to the Idea of the Good in Greek philosophy.</li> <li>• The Summum Bonum is generally thought of as being an end in itself, and at the same time as containing all other goods. The term was used in medieval philosophy and in Kantianism, to describe the ultimate importance, the singular and overriding end which human beings ought to pursue.</li> <li>• <b>Plato and Aristotle</b> introduced this concept. It is the highest good, especially as the ultimate goal according to which values and priorities are established in an ethical system. Individual actions of men aim at particular ends. The particular ends are in turn means for achieving other ends. However, this means-ends series finds closure in a final or ultimate end which has no reference to any other end. This ultimate value or end is Summum Bonum. Aristotle identified it with serene philosophical contemplation.</li> <li>• Aquinas took from Aristotle this notion of an ultimate end, or goal—a Summum Bonum—at which all human action is directed; and, like Aristotle, he conceived of this end as necessarily connected with happiness. This conception was Christianized, however, by the idea that happiness is to be found in the love of God.</li> </ul>
The Principle Of Beneficence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>William Frankena</b> defines beneficence as the obligation to do good and prevent harm.</li> </ul> <p><b>Beneficence implies four things.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. One ought not to inflict harm or evil. (What is bad).</li> <li>2. One ought to prevent harm or evil.</li> <li>3. One ought to remove evil.</li> <li>4. One ought to promote or do good</li> </ol>
Transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Transparency</b> signifies openness and accountability of administration. An organization is transparent when its decision making and mode of working is open to public and media scrutiny and public discussion.</li> <li>• A transparent system of administration encourages public participation in government's decision-making processes. It is especially useful in promoting grass root level democracy.</li> <li>• <b>RTI Act</b> is the foremost measure that government took for promoting transparency in administration.</li> <li>• Transparency prevents official wrong doing since officials' actions and reasons underlying the decisions are open to public knowledge and scrutiny. By disseminating information on government policies and actions, it promotes public awareness and participation in governance.</li> </ul>



Teleological Ethics / Teleology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Teleological ethics</b> is the theory of morality that derives duty or moral obligation from what is good or desirable as an end to be achieved.</li> <li>• <b>It is also known as consequentialist ethics</b>, it is opposed to deontological ethics (from the Greek Deon, "duty"), which holds that the basic standards for an action's being morally right are independent of the good or evil generated.</li> </ul>
Tolerance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Tolerance</b> is an attitude of fairness towards someone who's viewpoints or opinions, caste, religion, race, gender etc. Tolerance comprises of allowing people to exercise their rights, religious or constitutional</li> <li>• <b>For instance: In Jainism</b> tolerance is captured in the ideal of Syadvada, which means that every view is correct from its own perspective, but no particular view is absolutely correct.</li> </ul>
Utilitarianism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Utilitarianism</b> is a normative-consequentialist ethical theory that places the locus of the rightness and wrongness of an act solely on the outcomes (consequences) of choosing one action/policy.</li> <li>• Utilitarianism is a <b>universalistic form of Ethical Hedonism</b> {where Hedonism argues that pleasure is the highest good and the supreme ideal of life) Utilitarianism maintains that the supreme ideal of life is pleasure - not the individual pleasure but universal or general happiness.</li> <li>• It is an ethical doctrine <b>pioneered by Jeremy Bentham and John Stuart Mills</b>. Utilitarianism is fundamentally driven by the <b>principle of utility</b> i.e. that action is morally right which produces the best overall consequences with regard to the utility or welfare of all the affected parties. Thus the underlying principle of utilitarianism is that "<b>an action is right if it produces greatest good for the greatest number</b>".</li> <li>• It is a theory in normative ethics holding that the proper course of action is the one that maximizes utility, usually defined as maximizing happiness and reducing suffering.</li> </ul>
Uprightness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The condition or quality of being honorable or honest; rectitude.</li> </ul>
Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Values imply individual preferences</b>. They are the long lasting and fundamental beliefs that guide or motivate the attitudes or actions of a Person.</li> <li>• Values make an individual upright and more stable during the times of difficulty situations in the life. Honesty, Integrity, Truthfulness, Respect, Love, Empathy, Sympathy etc are some of the basic values.</li> <li>• <b>For example:</b> Gandhiji regarded truth as the highest value followed by non-violence.</li> </ul>
Veil Of Ignorance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The concept of veil of ignorance</b> was conceptualized by <b>John Rawls</b> along with his concept of original position.</li> <li>• <b>The "veil of ignorance"</b> is a moral reasoning device designed to promote impartial decision making by denying decision makers access to potentially biasing information about who will benefit most or least from the available options.</li> </ul>

Virtues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>A Virtue</b> can be defined as an excellence of character which leads one to act in a morally praiseworthy manner. Virtues are the good traits of character and vices are bad traits of character.</li> <li>• <b>For Example:</b> kindness, compassion, courage, honesty, conscientiousness etc are some of the examples of virtues.</li> <li>• <b>Cardinal Virtues</b> are the fundamental virtues on which the other virtues are based. Plato recognised four cardinal virtues. <b>Wisdom, Courage, Temperance and Justice.</b></li> </ul>
Vices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Vices</b> are the bad traits of character like cowardice, recklessness, carelessness, shamelessness, unpunctuality etc.</li> </ul>
Virtue Ethics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Virtue ethics</b> is the branch of ethics which Focuses on the Character of the agent rather than on the formal rules for or the consequences of actions. Virtue ethics is person based ethics rather than action based.</li> <li>• <b>Famous proponents</b> of virtue ethics/ virtue ethicists are <b>Socrates, Plato and Aristotle.</b></li> <li>• <b>According to virtue ethics</b>, the truly moral person is a virtuous person. Virtue ethics portrays moral persons as those who genuinely take pleasure in doing right things.</li> <li>• It also propounds the view that while doing right things is important, it is equally or more important to be a virtuous person.</li> </ul>
Work Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Work culture</b> is a concept which deals with beliefs, thought processes and attitudes of the employees. It is the work culture which decides the way employees interact with each other and how an organization functions. An organisation is said to have a strong work culture when the employees follow the organization's rules and adhere to the existing guidelines.</li> <li>• <b>Work culture</b> is regarded as a set of practices, values and shared beliefs within an organisation and its employees that arise from what is generally regarded as appropriate ways to think and act. The work culture is a product of its history, traditions, values and vision.</li> </ul>



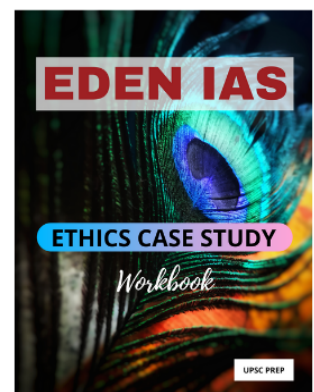
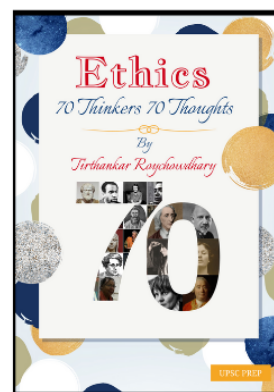
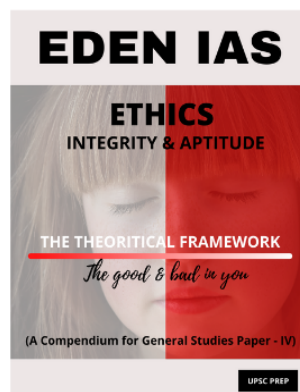
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