

Doctor prescribing unnecessary medicines to earn commission- unethical act, against integrity
Intellectual integrity- applying same principles to judge one's own as that of others' actions Eg: others succeed- to matter of luck, Myself succeed- dint of hard work

Prosecution vs Persecution

Prosecution refers to proceedings (legal) against the accused while Persecution refers to harassment, ill treatment.

Egs: Cow Vigilantism is an ex of harassment against minority community, persecution of Dalits by upper caste men

Why shd a civil servant hv blah blah qualities OR blah blah quality is a core foundational value, Y?

- Cz CS needs to act as per his/her discretion in many instances.....will help in doing justice to his role
- Deals with large amts of funds, ..will ensure that he ds nt give in to inducement or misuse his power fr personal gains
- Implements programs n policies, imp to understand weaker sections' problems n do the utmost justice to them
- India is a vast country with diversity in race, language, religion, ethnicity. Impartiality is indispensable to secure welfare of all
- In times of calamities/disasters, it is of utmost importance that he empathises with the probs of ppl n takes instant action

Egs: VIP culture ke against action- arrest in Chandigarh stalking case; MLA who abused the pilot was grounded, SC put an end to red beacons

Partiality- Police colluded with the members of a particular community during agitations by that community in Haryana. for reservation in jobs. Eg: a boss favouring a person for promotion because he likes that person personally n nt basis work performance

Moral uprightness- Sachin Tendulkar refused a deal worth 20 cr to promote a liquor brand

Compassion- helping a road accident victim, feeding a poor hungry child, helping disaster affected people, allowing refugees, medical help for an injured stray animal

Persecution- Eg Killing of a jail inmate who raised her voice against ill treatment meted out to them

Religious intolerance- Eg: Mob lynchings, killing of minority person in Palwal n train for no provocation

Tolerance- Giving equal rights to minorities and help them lead a meaningful life, letting other religions celebrate their festivals

Conflict of interest- Eg: a judge sitting on a case involving his friend as an accused, involves conflict between personal n professional interests; **awarding contracts when one of the suppliers is a friend or relative**, a wife leading an investigation against her husband for corruption (role as wife vs role as impartial enquirer), NOTA is exercised more in reserved constituencies showing caste based discriminatory attitude

Tolerance eg: destroying sets of Padmavati by miscreants....., protests against book releases and movie releasesnot only includes communal angle but linguistic, cultural, regional, Dalits,

Defamation.....Sedition.....Karnataka editors being sued for violating parliamentary privileges

Justice- Focus is now-a-days on the reformation rather than retribution.....

Prejudice- feeling arising out of preconceived notions about someone due to his affiliation to a particular grp n nt basis reason or experience

Stereotype....>Prejudice.....>Discrimination Give eg of non veg food, smoking; Eg slum dwellers r criminals; Westerners r low on fidelity; Villagers r uncouth; North Indians are show offs, Hindus r cowards n Muslims r fanatics

Terrorism vs Extremism

Terrorism refers to use of violence and intimidation particularly against the civilians, aiming at political gains

Extremism refers to holding extreme political and/or religious views.

The difference between the two is that terrorism definitely involves violence and extremism may or may not. Often, there is an overlap between the two. Extremists in order to force their views on others resort to terrorism.

Fear- fear of failure prevents ppl from preparing IAS

Morality vs Ethics- internally determined (individual) vs externally determined (society). Eg: a doctor personally believes euthanasia is right though nt socially acceptable. A lawyer believes that rapist shd be hanged bt hs to defend him as a matter of duty, one soldier believes that war is wrong but has to participate because of his duty,

Humanism- egs: Voltaire, Rousseau, belief in human creative potential, giving him primacy over divinity, importance to his worth n dignity

Humanitarianism- means human welfare n service to humanity Eg: Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Swami Vivekanand, Gandhi

Rectitude- quality of being righteous, Eg: Not pocketing a purse that you found bt trying to restore it to its owner

Apathy- lack of concern, being indifferent Eg: systemic lapses due to Govt apathy

Antipathy- hatred Fr Eg: Jews were massacred out of antipathy; lynchings r driven by atipathy

Initiative- Eg: Kiran Bedi took initiative of jail reforms, Anna Hazare against corruption

Sentient- ability to feel, to experience subjectivity

Commitment- commitment to one's promise, commitment to values

Rationality- reason or logic. For eg: triple talaq is being reviewed in the light of rationality as against a matter of faith

Equanimity- being calm or balanced in matters of pain or pleasure..A Public servant is required to display equanimity to ensure fulfilling his duty optimally. Eg: behaving calmly when given a bad news; sudden drop in fortunes

Summum Bonum- the ultimate good

Gray Areas- areas which lack clarity, not sure of what is right or wrong. Also areas which org is lacking or deficient. Eg: grey areas in law- Eg: Online copyright

Rapprochement- cordial relationship Eg: A boss who practices rapprochement results in more productive team

Accountability- answerability or responsibility for one's actions or inactions. Govt servants shd be held accountable

Hedonism- rightness of action is increasing personal pleasure or happiness. For Eg: gorge on sweets without caring fr health, sleep till late without caring fr studies, have extra marital affairs forgetting faithfulness, steal money, molest women, take drugs, spend lavishly even if cant afford....

Good cz- its human only to seek pleasure, consumerism boosts economy, employment generation, if all turn ascetic, national economic activity will tk a downturn.....

Bad bcz it will promote corruption, deviance from social norms, hurting others interests, make one greedy, nt sustainable- environmental concerns

Gandhiji preached opposite of hedonism- control over senses

Charvak, lokayat preaches hedonism only

Epicureanism is refined hedonism- dont indulge in things which will give pain in the long term, it encourages seeking pleasures in knowledge, friendship n modest life

Similar to hedonism, one may argue why egoism is good? - cz its human nature only to think in self interest; one cn help society when one helps self eg: we get good education, start ups etc, enables us to do social welfare, create jobs, increase GDP. Further, there r situations that demand one to think in egoistic terms such as law also allows ppl to hurt others in self defence

Flaws- environmental sustainability Q, generational parity, inclusiveness ignored. Prisoner's dilemma type situation- though acting in self interest bt end up causing harm to oneself

Diff nw hedonism n egoism eith eg: H – sleeping late even when meeting; gorging on sweets E- getting up on time cz lateness will result in disciplinary action, eating in moderation else health may b spoiled

Neutral Bureaucracy: Here, bureaucratic officials function strictly according to the principles and ideals laid down in the constitution.

Committed Bureaucracy: 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.

Moral turpitude- conduct goes against community standards of justice, goodness, honesty. For Eg: murder, rape

Fidelity: It is defined as faithfulness to obligations, duties Eg: fidelity of husband n wife towards each other

Probity- absence of corruption, to be honest, quality of having strong moral principles For Eg: S Manjunath case who displayed probity in governance by nt bowing to demands of unscrupulous oil mafia

Red tapism: Red tape is excessive regulation or rigid conformity to formal rules that is considered redundant or bureaucratic and hinders or prevents action or decision-making.

Perseverance: Steady persistence in adhering to a cause of action. Nobel prize winners displayed perseverance; Medicine is a field which requires dedication and perseverance

Prudence- using discretion means reason to make decisions.

Malfeasance- Committing a wrongful act in official capacity. Eg: accepting bribe, punishable by law

Misfeasance- engaging in a rightful act but failing to perform the duty correctly, so mistakes occur due to carelessness, no evil intention.....

Diligent- consistent efforts and dedication Eg: diligent efforts needed to curb social evils

Diligence vs commitment- commitment is formal obligation, diligenece is deeper value n goes beyond commitment

Illegal gratification- gratification more than legal remuneration. For eg: accepting kickbacks

Negligence vs malpractice- difference is of formal/informal structure, In case of negligence nt exercise reasonable care leading to sm harm. For eg: driver recklessly driving Malpractice is a failure to adhere to professional standards of service. For Eg: lawyer or doctor nt fulfilling service standards prescribed causing harm to patient

Relation between economic growth and corruption

There is no direct relationship. But inference can be made from Some observations such as corruption is high in low income countries. This can be explained in terms of poor capacity to build institutional measures to curb corruption. Developed countries on d other hand focus on building a system having effective surveillance, monitoring capacities besides having a functional judicial system. These help curb corruption by acting as a deterrent.

Besides, corruption is a result of structural and personal factors

Structural- scope for discretion, 2nd ARC points out cumbersome rules cause delays and promote coercive corruption For eg: people paying bribe to get voter card made. Atmosphere of laxity and permissiveness removes any fear of being caught or punished. Our education system also lacks moral depth. Personal factors like lack of integrity. Eg: Hong Kong reduced corruption by appointing an anti corruption commission

In Questions where u argue that one shd act as per inner convictions (integrity ki def bhi yehi hai), u cn support ur arguments of inner peace n harmony with inner conscience , with ***Gandhi's though Happiness is when what you think, what you say and what you do are in harmony***

Falun Gong- *It is a spiritual practice that has elements of Buddhism n Taoism; it has been banned in China. It involves meditative practices and emphasises on virtues such as Truthfulness, compassion, tolerance, forbearance. India is going to celebrate it to showcase the persecution of practitioners of Falun Gong in China.*

Emotional Hunger vs Love

EH refers to strong Emotional needs of a person, caused due to deprivation in childhood. it can be argued as the need of belongingness, to overcome loneliness n deepseated seclusion. It is different from Love which is a feeling of affection towards someone. For eg: a child growing up in a dysfunctional family where he ds nt get the love, warmth from parents, will develop emotional hunger. Lack of love can lead to EH

Q- 8) What are the ethical concerns that one should remember while bringing up children in their families? Critically discuss.

Ans-

Children being in their formative years shd be efficiently socialised by the family. Parents must take care to protect them from harmful impacts of prejudiced n stereotyped notions. For instance, A father must be cautious of how he treats his wife, this wd act as a precursor to his behaviour towards women.

- Compassion and empathy
- Peace n Harmony
- Scientific temper
- Truthfulness
- environmental ethics
- Watch against
 - Patriarchal mindset
 - Caste discrimination
 - Religious intolerance

In their upbringing, focus shd be on nurturing them in a caring n loving environment to provide them opportunity of healthy social growth

*Any conduct which goes **against professional ethics**, you can mention moral turpitude as one of the ethical issues*

- *Compromise on Objectivity, impartiality and neutrality*
- *Moral turpitude*
- *Breach of code of conduct and dereliction of duty*
- *Lack of courage and truthfulness*
- *Absence of integrity*
- *Deep seated corruption and political-official nexus*

One who fulfils one's duty, u can write moral rectitude

- *Commitment to duty*
- *Adherence to truthfulness and integrity*
- *Presence of courage and conscience*

Moral Turpitude. to act contrary to community standards of **justice, honesty**, or good **morals**.
A phrase used in Criminal Law

Justice shd nt only be done but also **seen** to be done. Eg: in a case involving a relative's prosecution; people might feel partiality n favouritism has played a role

On someone's (**own**) **merits**. based only on a person's or thing's qualities and not on what other people say about that person or thing: Judge the product on **its own merits**, and not on what the ads say.

Swami Vivekanand views on education

SV ws a social reformer and a great spiritual leader. Cause of backwardness of Indian masses was ignorance. Cd be overcome thru education, He laid emphasis on education as an imp tool for empowerment.

He viewed physioical education as an imp part of education. Strong body imp for a strong mind
Medium of edu- vernacular like Gandhi n Tagore

Wholesome education- that provided intellectual n moral development- critical thinking+vocational+religious to develop morally n strong charactered citizens

Amalgamation of Indian n Western learning

Emphasis on women education

Ppl cd overcome superstition, rituals n brahminical domination thru right knowledge.

I consider every man a traitor who having been educated at the expense of poor masses pays not the least heed to them

Correct decision not honest and incorrect decision being honest egs:

- Lying to some rogues who are chasing a woman to harm her may be considered incorrect wrt virtue of truthfulness but I am being honest to my conscience
- Trying to cover the faulty accounting practices on instructions of ur superior – procedurally correct as I am following the instructions but dishonest
- I keep silence over my boss beating her wife cz I shd respect my boss
- I evade income tax to save money because I am in dire need of money

Circumstances/Objective deciding the correctness of an action:

- Touching a woman to save her from falling vs touching with an ulterior motive of molesting her
- Stealing to spend on gambling vs stealing to buy medicines for ur ailing mom
- Stealing to help the poor is a less grave offence vs stealing to fill ur pockets

Legal but not ethical- (margin groups- muslim women, tribals, transgender, animals) Muslim personal Law allowing triple talaq n Nikah Halal; Developmental displacement- legal but not ethical, Jallikattu is legal but harmful/injurious fr animals, not allotting plot to woman as quota as full- legal but not ethical, Transgender getting a certificate of identity from DM is legal as per Right of transgender Bill but not ethical

Ethical but not legal- stealing money fr one's ailing mother, rigging lottery system to allot a poor widow a house,

Consequence being the ultimate aim not right:

Eg: cheating in exams to pass- objective is good but means are unjust

Consequence right but means not just: eg: harvesting organs of a drunkard vagabond to save lives of many patients, outcome is just but not the means..it is plain murder

To help a poor woman, I flout the rules n rig the lottery system to favour her

To get a poor child into local school, I fudge her records n create a false caste certificate

To save a boat full of passengers from drowning, we throw an old helpless woman in water so that load reduces...means are not right, they go against established principles

2nd ARC has recommended linking performance with salary n promotion

Rules cannot cover all aspects, hence discretion invariably comes in:

- Rules may mention- to be polite n courteous to political leaders but they won't specify how to act when the leader is threatening, abusing or physically hitting the officer.
- Rules wd mention – be fair n honest but not specify how to handle situation when pressure comes from leadership to indulge in unethical behaviour
- Rules wd say- be compassionate but not how to help ppl out in the wake of adversity such as allotting a poor widow a home when allocation is complete
- In case of riots, use force or not?- discretion hai

What is corruption?- misuse of sovereign power for personal gain

Cow Vigilante case mein PM asked the state to address d issue –law n order being a state subject

- Technically correct- primary responsibility of states. State action itself is lacking
- Centre's involvement is generally not taken well n goes against federalism

- Infact, even Police can directly tk action bt problem lies in poitical interference in police admin- SP has to tk order frm DGP who in turn hs to tk frm CM

On the other hand, as issue threatens to blow out of control, PM can show a sense of urgency n convene national integration council meet or a CM conference

Conformity, obedience n compliance

Conformity is generally an internalising of the social norms

Obedience vs compliance- obedience is in response to order while compliance is in response to request

Prejudice vs stereotype

Prejudice means a **feeling** towards someone because of one's membership of a particular grp and nt based on reason or actual experience

Stereotype is a pre conceived **belief** abt a certain grp of ppl owing to their membership of a particular grp. Stereotypes are developed mostly from ones experience, upbringing.

Eg: Chinese r aggressive or blacks r uncivilised, vegetarians r animal lovers- egs of stereotypes. I hate Chinese ppl because they r aggressive- egs of prejudiced feeling which developed basis stereotyping meat eaters are all strong, due to all the protein they eat - that's a positive stereotype. But he also thinks that they don't care about the environment, which is a negative stereotype. Disliking someone cz he is a muslim

Discrimination- **Unjust or negative treatment** due to one's belonging to a particular group or class

Stereotype--->prejudice.....>discrimination.

Prej is a precursor or the cause fr discrim. Eg: I dislike Americans for they r too materialistic (Prejudice) , I insult an American bcz of this feeling (Dicri)

Personality vs character- Pesonality is the outer self of person, character is inner self. Personality is set of **traits n qualities** bt character is set of beliefs n values (learned behaviour). The personality of an individual may change with time. However, the character lasts longer

Attitude.....>Behaviour.....>Character

Attitude is predisposition to act in a certain manner, acquired over a period of time thru personal experiences or socialisation (peer family neighbours, schools) or direct information (say internet)

Character is patterns of behaviours over a long pd of time, motivated by inner beliefs

3 components of Attitude

CAB Cognitive- Snakes r poisonous; Affective- I fear snakes; Behavioural- I run when i spot a snake

Equity vs Equality

Equity means being impartial n just while equality means state where all r equal. Equity is a means; equality is the end ie outcome

Ds attitude always reflected in behaviour?

Mostly yes bt nt always. For eg: I have positive attitude towards work so I will be joyful n productive in office. But A person can treat the lady co worker in office respectfully, equally and with much dignity but he may have patriarchal attitude.

Eg of attitudes- I have a negative attitude towards cigarettes so I get disgusted when people smoke around her, Arrogant people put me off, so I try to stay away from such people

Attitudes develop cz of:

- Family- source for formation of attitudes
- Peers- friends neighbours n classmates
- Conditioning- Eg: one who has lost a relative in a hospitable will have a favourable attitude towards hospital against one who lost a relative here. A bad incident in a city n we grow negative attitude towards the city, helped by some person develop a positive attitude towards that community
- Direct information- I read in newspaper that kiwi fruit helps in weightloss, I develop positive attitude

Components of attitude:

Cognitive- information about something

Affective- emotions are attached to the information

Behavioural- behaviour reflects the attitude

Attitude & Behav- Behav is the action that one undertakes- a reflection of attitude. But attitude is not the sole determinant of behaviour- environment or situation also impacts Eg: a patriarchal attitude wala person respecting his female boss cz official settings

Moral dilemma- Doctor gets a patient- a poor woman is pregnant- unwanted pregnancy- she wants to abort but abortion is illegal- what to do? Don't abort, then get her administration help

Allow her to abort for she can't take care of the baby or make her continue since it is illegal

Boat drowning- to throw one person into water to save lives of all- whether justified or not- utilitarian vs deontological?

Train is coming- 4 ppl tied on the tracks, another person is working on a separate track...a person noticing this has only two choices- let the train run on its current track n let 4 ppl die or change track in which case that one person dies. What to do n how to justify? Divert the train n shout to warn the person who will get aside. Tied people cannot be untied in a jiffy but a person can be definitely warned against approaching train- practical n utilitarian. Allot the job to a poor widow or follow the due process of recruitment- dilemma between **objectivity** n **compassion**

We all think of cooperation as a better alternative to defection. I.e. cooperation vs competition but it's not always morally preferable For eg: 2 students who cooperate to cheat in an exam. Ex of cooperation, beneficial results for both- better outcomes. But this cooperation is rather a collusion i.e. 2 partners in crime. Similar examples collusive corruption, crony capitalism, 2 firms cooperating to indulge in fraudulent practice to increase their profits. Thus cooperation is not always good, rather one should look at the consequence n the intent behind the act.

Bravery is a virtue but quixotic heroism is no good, One has to be pragmatic n prudent. Eg: in a battle field, hiding to shield one from bullets is preferable to challenging the enemy in the face. One would be able to serve the country only when alive.

Captured soldier being tortured for secrets of his country's plans- what should he do?

Boat full of ppl will drown if one is not thrown into the water to reduce the load- What to do? Think of alternative solutions- ask someone who knows how to swim

Prisoner's Dilemma- is a situation in which 2 persons logically acting in their self interest end up producing the undesirable outcome for both. It is a part of game theory in which 2 gang members are arrested, holed up in separate cells with no communication with each other. Jailer promises each that if he testifies against the other, he would get 1 yr jail n other will get 3 yr jail. Catch is- if both testify against each other; both get jail for 3 yrs. Lessons to be learnt from this:

- Trust vs suspicion and cooperation vs competition- If people cooperate there are better chances of survival of all rather than being suspicious n indulging in self interest which proves self defeating

ultimately. For Eg: countries building up nuclear piles to act as a deterrent, world wd be a better place if they trust each other n destroy the stockpile

- Selfishness vs empathy- being self centred would lead to undesirable outcomes. Empathy n selflessness wd nt only beget one love n respect; it is also morally high ideal.

Attitude vs Aptitude

Attitude- predisposition towards objects, events, humans. Can be positive or negative called optimistic n pessimistic attitude.

Aptitude- refers to potential for learning n honing our skills

Attitude is imp for it helps in formulation of ones character which is reflected in ones actions. Yet,

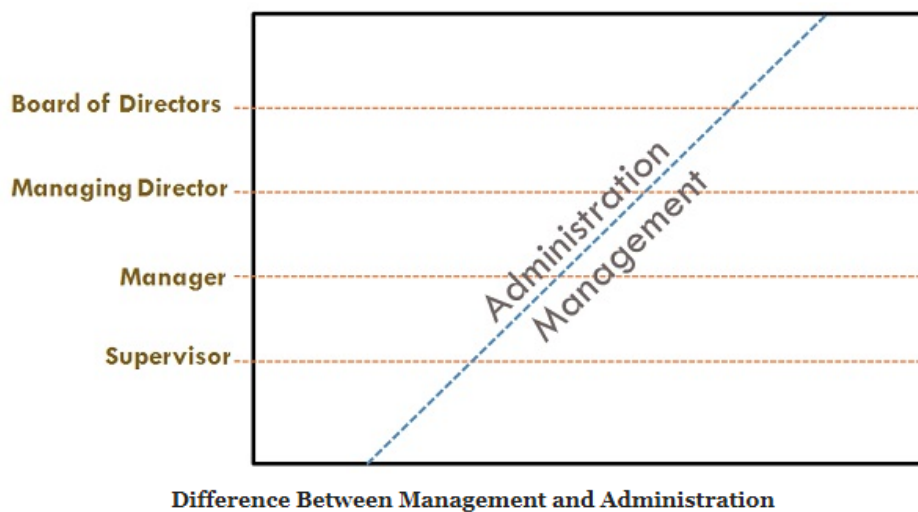
Aptitude is better than attitude cz

- Attitude cd be negative at times n it reflects poorly in ones work Eg: a patriarchal attitude, pessimistic attitude towards work
- Aptitude helps in dealing with emergent situations, especially helpful in today's fast changing dynamic world
- Helps in increasing efficiency n productivity by continuous learning n improvisation Egs E Sreedharan's aptitude fr learning has resulted in successful completion of Delhi metro Project

Having said that, aptitude coupled with a positive attitude wold work as an asset and would lead better outcomes fr the civil servant as well as society.

Mgmt vs administration

Mgmt deals with getting the work done (involves managing the ppl). Administration deals with formulating plans n policies for running an org. ie decision making at the highest level. Admin- what needs to be done (legislative) Mgmt- how to be done (executive). Admin is top level work, Mgmt is junior level work



Ego Defence Mechanism- So u basically distort reality to preserve self esteem or allow urself to cope with a harsh reality

Eg sharing with others how u give paid leaves to ur maid, here u know that she deserves it bt u r nt giving it to her normally. So, u convince urself n prevent shaming in ur own eyes to preserve ur self respect, u pride urself on giving her 1 leave.

A wife refusing to accept that her husband has an affair cz she is nt ready to face the reality n d damage it hs on her psychology

Egs of civil servants

E Shreedharan working tirelessly for easing lives of millions of comman man with public transportation – metro

S Manjunath- courageously revealed the adulteration going on at petrol pumps
S Sankaran- who has remained unmarried so that he can devote his life to the cause of ending bonded labour

Integrity vs Honesty

Integrity is quality of acting as per inner convictions n principles; it involves honesty n consistency- Doing the right thing even when no one is watching
Honesty is being truthful, the 2 r closely related bt integrity is mr formal, it emphasises organisational goals primacy over personal goals

Impartiality, non partisanship n objectivity

Impartiality- acting objectively and Not basis bias, prejudice etc
Non Partisanship- not being biased or in favour of a particular political party
Objectivity- acting in line with facts only n nt subjective considerations

3 r closely related n demand a fair and equity (impartial) based approach to ensure rightful conduct on the part of civil servant

Cognitive dissonance- difference bw beliefs n attitudes leading to disharmony. U either change ur belief or attitude eg: a woman nt being able to spend quality time with her kids bcz of a demanding job feels dissatisfaction. To resolve this, she can perhaps take up a job that pays less but lets her tk out sm time OR she can tk up work from home assignments
Eg: u love music bt ur father wants u to study, u cut down ur music classes to reduce the displeasure that happened due to nt being able to devote time to studies

When Q comes, why one shd be objective, empathetic, transparent, honest etc

Keep sm ppnts in mind-

It helps one in staying true to ones conscience. It helps in fulfilling official code of conduct and also the ethical code of conduct, Nt being objective....will mk one prone to inducements, influence n provides breeding ground fr corruption. Because by being partial, he invariably wd be doing injustice to the most meritorious or most needy person.

A civil servant hs many discretionary powers n deals with large amounts of public funds; being honest helps in doing justice to ur job n efficient utilisation of funds n powers.

3 E's daal do.....N give sm egs: a high caste officer who receives a complaints from a dalit regarding atrocities by upper caste, if hs sides with the perpetrator of crime, will be doing gross injustice to the victim n this will create the image of whole system being corrupt n inefficient

Impact of Tech on EI of children

EI defn

Children hv impressionable minds, any false, sexually explicit information can hv damaging impact on young minds; hate speech is v common n an increasing danger, kids at risk since do nt know hw to cross verify, r credulous n likely to believe

Mk them mr conscious of their looks n concerned about posting pcs having fun on social media, thus building pressure while reducing the need fr real human connect. Real frnds ki bajay virtual frnds mr imp, leads to low attention spans

Studies prove it hs damaging impact on EI of children, need to restrict social media usage by parents

Eg of EI- Steve Jobs was fired from his very own company by his partners but due to his abilities and emotional intelligence he cultivated patience, self confidence and worked hard to rise again.

Pleasure is the enjoyment feeling we experience on fulfilment of sensory pleasures

Happiness- happiness is a mental or emotional state of wellbeing resulting from fulfilment of certain goals hopes in life. It is a deeper feeling

Differences

Pleasure is external and happiness is internal.

Pleasure is event dependent, while happiness is a state of mind.

§ Pleasure is primarily bodily or sensual in character. E.g. eating, drinking, and having sex induce pleasure. Happiness, on the other hand, is usually less immediately tied down to the body. We may characterize it as belonging more to the mind or spirit than to the body.

§ Pleasure generally seems to be of shorter duration than happiness. Happiness seems to lie in the realization of certain goals, hopes, or plans for one's life.

§ Happiness may encompass both pleasure and pain. For e.g. woman giving birth to the child. She may experience quite a bit of pain during and after the delivery, but she may still feel happy. On the other hand, it is possible that someone is experiencing pleasure but not feeling happy. For e.g. a person who is a drug addict may derive pleasure from drugs but he/she is not happy with his/her life.

Influence- impact of one's personality on others (passive) vs persuasion- to convince others through communication (involves active efforts)

Both r needed by leaders. Bt there cn be negative connotations attached to both. influence of one's wealth or associated power forces ppl to do what they otherwise wd nt do Eg: such as policewala using his influence to seek bribery (hafta) from cartpuller. Persuasion works basis conviction, dsn't need force or coercion Eg: seeking votes basis development plans; bt it can be unhealthy too like pesuading bald one to buy comb using manipulative marketing

Egs where u hv helped someone- Offering seats to needy-women, elders or children in metro, bus; help an illiterate person fill a form in bank, help an elderly woman scared of taking the escalator to use it, helping disabled cross the road or do readings to them in college, helped an illiterate old woman find the path to railway station, helped poor students who were children of fishermen community with their studies and books, gave my tiffin to a child beggar, helping my friends in studies in school and college, gave back the ice cream vendor extra change that he had mistakenly given to me, there was an incident of domestic violence near my house in a village. I encouraged the woman to call women helpline no. and seek help.

Where u displayed conflict of conscience- means when u behave against ur beliefs: I promised a shopkeeper that I will pay him remaining money in some time but out of laziness, did not go back to his shop; But one day I decided that I could nt take it any longer

My brother had got into a fight with his classmate, he called him names and the 2 then quarreled. When his friend's mother came to complain about him, my sisterly instincts told me that I should tell her it was her son's fault but I stuck to truth, accepted that he had called names first and then brought the 2 to reconciliation.....

In train, there was a fierce fight between 2 women over seat. They were beating each other and it got really worse, I wanted to intervene but fearing for my safety, I kept mum. I waited for others to intervene but did not take the initiative myself.

There was an incident involving attack on a boy by another using knife at railway station.

Everyone felt scared and rushed hither thither, meanwhile one boy was stabbed.

Q- Kant's theory of justice

The philosopher Immanuel Kant believed that his retributive theories of justice were based in logic and reason. Immanuel Kant distinguished justice from other moral principles. We cannot compel others to be virtuous, since being virtuous is an act of free will; but we can rightfully compel others to observe the rules of justice and punish those who violate rights.

The theory submits, first of all, that everybody is duty bound to respect each other's rights. Therefore, those that commit crime by violating others' rights gain an unfair advantage over those that do not. Punishment is used as a means to redress the balance between the law-abiding citizens and the criminals, removing any unfairly gained advantage from the criminals.

Corruption- curb measures by 2nd ARC

- ICT for coercive corruption
- Proof of burden on accused in case of collusive corruption
- General- fast trials to end environment of laxity and permissiveness
- Citizen Charter and Social Audit for accountability
- Removing extra protection to CS in form of Art 311, an independent ombudsman free from govt control for inquiry
- Code of ethics for CS
- Politics- Parties to come under RTI, partial state funding of elections, limit on overall anonymous donations. ADL means EC to decide

Utilitarian ka eg: NFSA, MGNREGA are eg of utilitarian acts; lynching makes 99 ppl happy only 1 person unhappy, is it justified?

Consequentialism- doctrine that judges the rightness of an action by its consequences. In its extreme sense, it also means that ends justify the means. Eg: a CS fudging the records to help a poor woman get welfare benefit

Deontological ka eg: policeman recording FIR without resistance, reaching the spot asap on receiving complaint

Kant's deontology is sometimes said to be an eg of absolutism (doctrine that advocates adherence to a moral principle without exception/fail) Eg: NEVER to lie. Absolutism in a political sense means ruler having unrestrained powers, no limits by laws etc Eg: feudal times mein king was absolute ruler

Categorical Imperative (Kant wala)- rule that should be followed because you can wish it to be universally applicable Eg: speaking truth, honesty, non violence etc

Eg of Justice- punishing the criminals

Rule Utilitarianism has...act in accordance with the principle which in general leads to max happiness

Jurisprudence- Legal system

Due Diligence- reasonable steps taken to avoid committing an offence Eg due diligence exercise before buying a business

Environmental Ethics- that approach of ethics which shapes humans moral relationship to environment n its non human components. For Eg: shd nt cut forests, shd nt lead to extinction of species thru anthropogenic activities, shd ensure sustainability, shd nt pollute water air

Dimensions of Ethics

Probity in Governance: Concept of public service; Philosophical basis of governance and probity;

Attitude: content, structure, function; its influence and relation with thought and behaviour; moral and political attitudes; social influence and persuasion.

Character vs reputation- Character is patterned behaviour based on inner beliefs and principles. Reputation is the esteem n honour or label associated with a person. One shd focus on building character n nt hanker after reputation, cd prove counterproductive Eg: student in order to maintain his reputation cheats in d exam.

Thats why Albert Einstein famously said, "Try not to become a man of success, but rather try to become a man of value."

Why u need character? It determines our behaviour hence very imp

- To build strong relationships
- To inspire trust n confidence amng others
- A leader needs character to gain followers n fulfill a common goal
- To stand up to inustice n support righteousness

Armstrong Pane, IAS officer built a100km road in Manipur without government support to help the residents access health facilities is an exemplary example of empathy

Cognitive skills vs non cognitive skills- CS refer to skills associated with thinking n intelligence, EG: IQ. Non CS refer to feelings, emotions n soft skills

Y imp? Cz non CS are closely associated with developing EQ, reqd to develope feelings of empathy n public welfare. Help in forging relationships; understand people's problems, dilemmas n offer teh best solution

Gandhi idea on **Swaraj: means self rule or freedom** . it hs diff connotations

- Economic- self sufficiency, promote khadi n small scale industries
- Political- freedom frm foregin rule n rule by ppl, democratic decentralisation, advocated village republic
- Social- freedom frm social constraints such as narrowmindedness, rituals of purity n pollution and religious intolerance

JS Mill ideas on Freedom- mainly focus on freedom of speech (gandhian concept of freedom is holistic)

- Freedom of speech because
 - o No idea is completely false Eg: Neither socialism nor capitalism is completely false
 - o Truth is nt always true..Eg Sati ws a value then, a sin today
 - o Truth ds nt emerge without constant criticism- Eg: heliocentric theory ws criticism to church's truth

- Conflict of ideas is imp as truth will be suppressed by falsehood: Eg Taliban hs forced its view n removed ny criticism against its thinking n philosophy

Features of conscience- inner voice or intuition

Features: Kant says divine hai, it is pluralistic- diff fr diff ppl, nt necessarily in line with what is considered morally right Eg: one doctor considers abortion as ethical cz upholds woman rights; other considers wrong cz violates unborn's rights

Social conscience- sense of responsibility n concern towards society's problems

Scholastic Philosophy- do from book

Kant views on Dignity: objects hv prices n humans hv dignity. Whether sinner or saint, rich or poor, all hv sm dignity that needs to be respected. To treat with dignity is to treat with morality. Gives 2 rules:

- Treat others as u wd want to be treated urself
- Treat humans as ends n nt as a means to an end

Applied ethics: use of ethics in personal or public life eg: Code of ethics in civil services

Meta Ethics- deals with what morality is as against deonto..utilitarian...which deal with what action will be moral; an abstract concept

Descriptive ethics- description of what an ethical act is

Virtue ethics- morality lies in ones character- being virtuous. Eg: being honest truthful courageous fortitude as against utilit or deontological principles

Role ethics- approach that deals with ethics as lying in our roles (social ethics) as against virtue ethics that emphasises on an individual being moral (means individualistic). Eg: mother, father, boss employee ethics

Metaphysics :- Metaphysics is the branch of philosophy concerned with the nature of ethics. It deals with the abstract

Ethical dimensions of RTP

It protects human dignity n bodily integrity. Implications fr right to abort- a womans right over her body, recently a 10 yr old girl gave birth to a child in Chndgrh, being a rape victim. RTP empowers such ppl to seek abortion

It will protect ppl frm intrusion in their pvt spheres. Eg: LGBT being harassed under draconian section 377

To lead a freer life nt fearful of being watched, followed by pvt firms from invading in our pvt lives

The court also confirmed what Edward Snowden once said that "Privacy isn't about something to hide.

Privacy is about something to protect. And that's who you are.

Dr Radhakrishnan ethics

A statesman n a visionary, ex president n ex VP. Famous philosopher

His views: he stressed on importance of Hinduism to modern world. Advocated Vedantic adwait philosophy, ultimate aim of humans shd be spiritual upliftment. Gave spiritual interpretation of evolutionary theory n stressed development of a soul in humans as a potential fr future greatness n realise our true potential.

He emphasised that being more human, loving n sympathetic shd be our goal. Shun selfishness n self centredness to move towards compassion

Diff bw Public n Civil Servant

Civil servant- is a part of executive organ of Govt, form d permanent executive.

Public servants- r those employed by Govt fr delivery of services to citizens Eg: nurses, doctors in Govt hospital, railway employees, water dept employees n so on. Also includes elected reps

Diff between d two lies in extent of control. CS are a rung abv other PS in terms of control exercised by them. he is a part of administration Eg: A nurse cant be compared to a DM. there r differences in methods of appointment- highly competitive process fr CS, thru UPSC or SPSC, regular one fr PS

Similarities- bth r Govt servants, enjoy stability n security in jobs even if mediocre performers, often this job security makes them arrogant n complacent . All CS r PS bt nt d vice versa

Another meaning of PS is those working fr social welfare which is then completely diff frm CS

Consciousness vs morality

M- standards of judging right n wrong, specific to the individual

C- is state of awareness, of perceiving thinking n feeling. Also called as geist

Its C only that makes individuals unique, gives them subjectivity

Relation

C is an inner feeling n Kant says that C is divine, its present even when v r born.

M is an inner feeling too bt shaped by our experiences, we develop morality as we grow n experience

C can be said to lay down the ground fr development of morality. V cn perceive things or experience them due to C only.

M- tells me that stealing is wrong (hs developed with experience).

C- stops me frm doing smthng wrong, inner conscience asks us to stop. Even if we dont hv a precise idea of y v shd stop

Sometimes, 2 qualities may go against each other Eg: Liberty n equality (Capitalism advocates L n Socialism advocates E).

John Rawls imp work on ensuring balance between L&E. Tries to ensure right based ethics-rights enjoyable as long as they dont violate others rights

Diff theories:

Consequentialism- Utilit. (act- jeremy Bentham, Rule- JS Mill (harm principle wala), hedonism, egoism. (Eg: US attacking Japan with bomb to justify war ending) Gandhiji against this- means n Ends

Deontological- Geeta proposes this

Right based- John Rawls

Virtue based- Socrates (WTFJ) n Aristotle (golden rule, moderation)

Which one best suited- Rule Um, cz maximises benefit, at the same checks if a general rule cn be made frm this Eg: mob lynching case, Rule U. will ask can v mk a general rule that its ok fr ppl to kill oders, this will lead to chaos, fear, oppression, might is right (ds nt maximise happiness)..thus wrong

Rohingya crisis- National int vs humanity; legality vs compassion; champion of democracy n advocate of peace n ethics based foreign policy vs forgoing her ethical responsibility; Aun Sun Kyi- nobel peace prize winner n champion of HR vs mute spectator to unfolding persecution

Blue Whale- cn be countered with Pink Whale which promotes socialising against isolation promoted by BW

Do unto others as you would have them **do unto you**
“What **goes around comes around**”

“As you sow, so shall you reap”

Use the words- **Escapist attitude, Defeatist attitude**, fatalist attitude

Ethical issues in North Korea Crisis

- Lack of emotional intelligence- both provoking each other
- Totalitarian regime- nt responsible to public
- **Neglecting concern for humanity, absence of empathy-**
- Irresponsible Behaviour by NK in conducting nuclear tests
- Inconsistency by US successive regimes which shook NK faith n increased insecurities in the first place
- **Threat to international peace n stability**

3 Generation of rights

1st Gen	- Negative rights. Usually political rights e.g. right to vote, civil liberties. - But these were found to be inadequate. e.g. women got right to vote but they found it did not lead to their real development. This gave birth to 2nd generation rights
2nd Gen	- Enabling rights, developmental rights, positive rights. - e.g. Social security, right to health, education
3rd Gen	- Environmental rights: Kyoto protocol, Rio+20 and subsequent sustainable Development goals (SDG) - Group rights, cultural rights e.g. ensuring protection of the culture of North East people.

John Rawls

Leading thinker of this school is John Rawls. As such not much point doing Ph.D on him, all you should remember is he tried to reconcile between Liberty (capitalism) and Equality (Communism)

Liberty	give maximum liberty to people without encroaching on other people's liberties.
Equality	- If Ambani is earning Rs.1,000 crore, if that leads to the poor getting Rs.10 crore (say through taxation and trickle down), then it is ethical. This is akin to Gandhi's "Antyodaya". - This is different from Capitalism – because they'd not like taxation. - This is different from communism, because they'd want wealth of Ambani to be equally distributed among all poor.

Adhaar ke ethical issues

- E-governance vs Privacy
- Surveillance state vs welfare state

Rule vs Regulation vs Law

Weak<strong<strongest.....Difference lies in the consequences in case of their violation

Law is the set of governing principles drawn up by Govt, their violation involves legal action

Regulations r d guidelines drawn up by executive or other organisations to ensure adherence to law. Eg

Corporates issuing regulations to comply with Company law; their violation involves disciplinary action

Rules r formed by organisations to ensure smooth functioning Eg punctuality rules in a school.

...disciplinary action

Law r d legal versions of rules

Examine the lessons in corporate governance that can be learnt from recent Infosys episode. (150 Words)

Ans- Cyrus Mistry vs Ratan tata in TATA and Sikka vs Murthy in Infosys now

Needs:

- Transparency- Infosys CFO severance package ws too huge n revealed quite late, raised eyebrows
- Raising issues in public- tarnishes image of CEO n also dat of company, appropriate routes shd be taken to raise grievances

2 classic probs in CG

Agency vs Owner Prob- SHH (owner) is interested in increasing SHH value, long term value creation
Agent or CEO cd be interested in personal profits eg- if salary linked to profits then interested in increasing YoY profit

Asymmetric information- CEO n Board hv much mr info than the SHH; they shd ideally reveal bad as well as good news consistently. Hiding bad news cd be helping the CEO in short term, boosting his image of a professional n competent CEO bt goes against CG principles

San Francisco- Silicon valley

Social Audit- Performance as assessed by the people who it is supposed to impact. It empowers CSO to vet official records with real outcomes. So, an imp tool to secure accountability of the public officials. **So, an eg of participatory governance.** Eg: NREGA social audit, can be done by CSO, NGOs. Social audit can be carried out by villagers to assess teachers attendance n timings spent in teaching. This will increase transparency n accountability

Issues in journalism, their impacts

Ethical issues- protecting identity n confidentiality of the source vs Public good- eg while investigating a criminal case, a criminal tells u smthng on promise of confidentiality But ur instincts call out to u to disclose the info in public good. Maintaining independence frm source- eg if one is dying hit by a car, shd journalist shift him to hospital or nt disturb d scene n only report it. Others r- fake news, paid news, hate news, corporatisation of media houses; nt to be biased, nt to sensationalise

Impacts- may erode public faith, violates code of conduct of journalism, politicisation of media, favouritism, nepotism etc

Public sector Ethics and Government Ethics

PS ethics focuses on relationship between public service provider ie officials and the public.

Govt ethics is a broader concept, it deals with many aspects of governance such as legislative ethics, policing ethics, judicial ethics etc

Former is narrow concept, latter is wider eg latter wd deal with international ethics as well while former will deal within boundaries

Principle of greater good- Benefit of the larger community even when self interest is nt served

Similar to principle of Um. But better than that.....For eg: Um will promote majoritarianism but greater good concept may nt go by the numerical aspect of benefit only. It wd give preference to the right values n principles...>Eg fight against caste system even when this ws opposed by many especially upper castes
Personal experience- I had to take an imp meeting of my team when I was working. I was comfortable with Saturday since Sunday, I hd oder preoccupations...But my team members preferred Sunday. I accepted their wish considering that my inconvenience was less imp than inconvenience of so many

Capability approach of Amartya Sen vs John Rawls theory of Social Justice

Sen's approach is outcome oriented; Rawl's approach is focused on right policies n processes....Summed up as Niti vs Nyay.....Eg if 2 men r given bicycles to reach a spot, this is just action as per Rawls but fr Amartya Sen, capability of both to use that cycle is imp..what if one is disabled and cannot use that. Hence, justice lies in nt only providing equal opportunities but ensuring that these opportunities can be used by d ppl well

Natural right vs Positive Right

Natural rt is one that one possesses by virtue of being a human. Eg Rt to eat, live, worship..they r nt dependent on state or customs of a place

Positive Right is one that is granted by Govt, society. Eg rt to education, rt to work

Diff- Natural rt r inalienable (although state may prevent them frm exercising fr one or oder reason) but Positive rights r alienable eg rt to work is contingent on employer, rt to health is based on a doctor

State shd curb natural rights in public interest eg rt to protest of Dera's followers ws curbed to protect law n order.....But it shd be done only in right earnest, n nt like emergency when rts wr arbitrarily curbed, dark phase of democracy....firing on protesting farmers in Mandsaur is nt justified

Kautilya- one shd nt be too honest people r screwed first. Do y agree?

Yes,.....an honest person wd tell brutal truth, cd hurt others feelings eg telling one that one's dance performance was really mediocre

Cd end up in difficult situations in relationships eg- Mother telling a child that she loves him more than others wd make others feel bad.....Husband telling wife that he likes her less after she has grown fat

In an interview, accepting one's mistake wd curb one's chnces of selection

Civil servants taking anti political stands r subjected to frequent transfers

One might be liked less by others due to quality of being extremely honest

Hwever, Honesty ds result in trust in relationships..... brings inner peace.....makes one stay true to one/s conscience.....one is respected by others...such a person is approached fr getting genuine advice

So, one shd be emotionally intelligent to act according to the situation n tone down the excess of honesty to bring harmony in relationships n achieve the best outcomes eg: Nt to tell the truth when asked by goons chasing a woman regarding her whereabouts...this way he is achieving the better outcome of saving a woman's modesty. It is wise to assess the situation before any work to ensure that it may not harm oneself or loved ones in the long run

What is war...war vs revolution?

Revolution is an uprising against an idea, institution or state.....usually it is involves pol change bt nt necessarily eg IR, Digital Revolution

What do we need more?- Wars or Revolutions

Wars cause a lot of bloodshed..we need less war n more peace in the world.

We need more revolutions to put an end to

- Discrimination such as gender based, caste based
- Inequalities in the society
- Exclusion n marginalisation of deprived people in the society

But it does not mean that war is always an antithema. There is need of "Just war" Eg world today needs to go to war against terrorism

Geeta's karma Theory n relevance today

Disinterested action.....not pursue the fruits (consequences) of action.....but engage in Karma as one's duty or Dharma. Karma Yoga is the path of Unselfish action.

Relevance today

- Today's materialistic world, man hankers after worldly pleasures n feels dejected when these are not met. People commit suicides when they are not able to cope with failures. So, message of Geeta- "not to worry about consequences but only karma as one's duty" is helpful here in overcoming disappointments in life
- Today, man is driven by greed n corruption is at peak. Geeta thru its message of selfless action shows the path to a corruption free world.
- Desires have to be controlled-----shows the path to an environment friendly world by curbing excessive consumerism
- Geeta advocates pursuit of Dharma in one's life, this righteous living can make this world a much better place- all should fulfil their duties towards mankind...this will tackle problems like poverty elimination, climate change management, terrorism and so on

Aristotle Eudemonia

Eudemonia means happiness but it is not happiness arising from momentary pleasures or fulfilment of materialistic desires, it is happiness of higher order that is pure and long lasting. It results from a virtuous life. Being virtuous leads one to long lasting happiness. Or Eudemonia. It is based on reason and discretion.

This is relevant to today's world because it is not based on fulfilment of desires; this means man should not be hankering after limitless material pursuits; he can be happy without being dependent on them n lead a meaningful life

Conflict of interest- Tribunals appointments by Govt while govt is one of the litigants

Judge dealing in a case involving a friend

One should remember the basic dictum - **what cannot be done directly, should not be done indirectly.**

Justice should not only be done but also seen to be done

A policy is only as good as its implementation

Gandhi said- Poverty is the worst form of violence.

Gender dividend is to be talked and not only demographic dividend

Poverty is the biggest polluter

Be the change you wish to see in the world

An eye for an eye will make the whole world blind

The weak can never forgive, Forgiveness is the attribute of the strong

Happiness is when what you say what you think and what you do are in harmony

Ethics

A man without morals is a beast loosened on this world

Poverty is the worst form of violence- Gandhi said. So Accessibility availability n affordability r of utmost importance.

Corporates ke liye- People, planet n profits, unfortunately only d last one is imp today

Max hospital license was cancelled due to gross negligence- it declared a live new born as dead. This act does mr harm to patients than good. Hundreds of patients faced hardships, had to shifted to other hospitals. While it gives a sense of justice to the wronged patients n rightly punishes d hospital fr grave negligence, seems d right step in the face of moral outrage but

- MCI is the rt authority to cancel regsitration and nt Delhi Govt (rule oflaw is being violated)
- Its an arbitrary action by Delhi Govt and reflects failure of MCI to enforce ethical practices

Milton Friedman had argued that a policy shd be judged based on outcomes and not on intention alone. So, this action though right in spirit was bad in implementation

Ethical issues invlved in foreign aid

- Conditionalities- they attach conditions as to how n fr whom the aid is to be used
- Lack of compassion- aid is driven by political considerations and nt compassion. Eg: US known to donate to developing countries is nt helping out Yemenese ppl rather cooperating with Saudi Arabia in attacking Yemen, driven by political considerations
- Volatility and lack of predictability- amt of aid and whether aid will cm is nt reliable
- Lack of transparency in the end use- eg US aid to combat terrorism has been used by Pak to fuel terrorism
- Exclusion errors- often the rich ppl in developing countries end up benefitting frm d aid instead of pporest citizens, thus reinforcing social inequities

Sovereignty of the country is also impacted; aid produces perpetual dependency.

Swami Vivekanand- They alone live who live fr others; the rest are more dead than alive

What is social protection?

- Steps that will protect ppl against povety and vulnerabilies in their life..this includes benefits to children, elderly, disabled, pregnant and lactating women etc