



# RAS

GENERAL STUDIES PAPER-II

## Volume-I

ETHICS | PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION | LAW





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Ethics - 'Ethos' greek word



character, habit, custom etc.

Systematic study of human actions from pt. of view of their rightfulness or wrongfulness, as means for attainment of ultimate happiness.

Ethics - Moral philosophy

Social ethics -

Philosophical or moral principles, that, in one way or another represent collective experience of people & culture.

A sort of code of conduct that governs what is or is not acceptable.

Morality

Ethics

→ Mos - custom

→ Ethos - character

→ beliefs of individual or group as what is right or wrong.

→ guiding principles which help individual or group to decide what is good or bad.

→ Social & cultural norms.

→ Individual or legal norms.

→ based on right or wrong

→ based on right or wrong conduct.

→ Expressed as general rules or statements

→ Ethics are abstract in nature.

Human act - one which proceeds from  
knowledge & from consent of free will.

human act / intellectual element - knowledge  
 \ volitive element - free will.

Vivekananda - "I will always prefer a man with  
 kind heart over man with intelligence."

Buddha - "Compassion is highest form of intelligence."

Human value - those values which are at  
 core of being human.

basic inherent values in human as  
 they bring fundamental goodness of human  
 Ex. truth, honesty, loyalty, love, peace etc.

Gandhi - "In beginning of my experiments with truth  
 I felt that truth will take me to god but at  
 the end I realize that truth is god"

Aristotle - "If you speak truth, you will not need  
 to remember anything."

conflict of interest -

conflict b/w power of person regarding his public  
 office & private interest.

# GANDHIAN ETHICS

Gandhian philosophy is double-edged weapon. Its objective is to transform individual & society simultaneously through principles of non-violence and truth.

multi-dimensional  
thoughts

political

80000

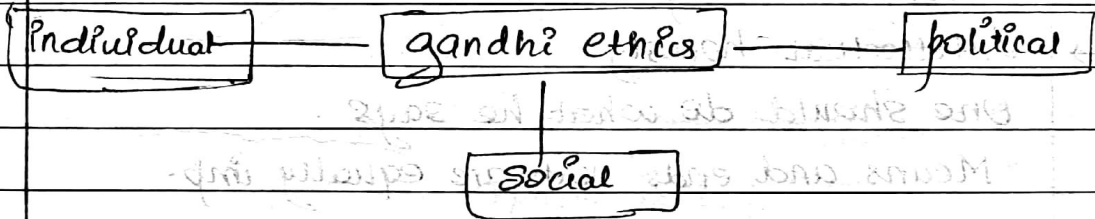
Economic

religion

ethical.

→ Aspects of human life.

He was influenced by Tolstoy, Carlyle, Thoreau & also by Indian religious ethics (Bhagwat gita, Jain philosophy, Buddha philosophy).



Individual ethics - person's own set of principles

- Non violence - not harming anyone.  
violence can kill the bad person but not evil.
- Truthfulness - affinity for truth.  
Every public office is office of trust.

→ Non-collection -

There is sufficient for everyone's need but not sufficient for everyone's greed - Acc. to Gandhi.  
One should never acquire material comfort more than required.

→ Brahmacharya -

A person should be able to control his desires.

→ Primacy of conscience -

When there is confrontation b/w law & conscience, one should listen to conscience.

→ Renunciation -

One should sacrifice his own comforts & convenience in favour of those who are needy.

→ Perseverance -

One has to strive hard with faith, dedication, devotion & belief to achieve what he thinks right.

→ Intellectual honesty -

One should do what he says.

Means and ends both are equally imp.

Non-violence is not cowardice rather it is highest form of bravery.

Social ethics -

It is based on equality, human dignity, fraternity & spirit of mutual cooperation.

Gandhi emphasized on community alot, class collaboration.

He was strong advocate of women empowerment, & also believed that varna system has nothing to do with status of individual in society.

Acc. to Gandhi, cleanliness is next to godliness.

Political ethics -

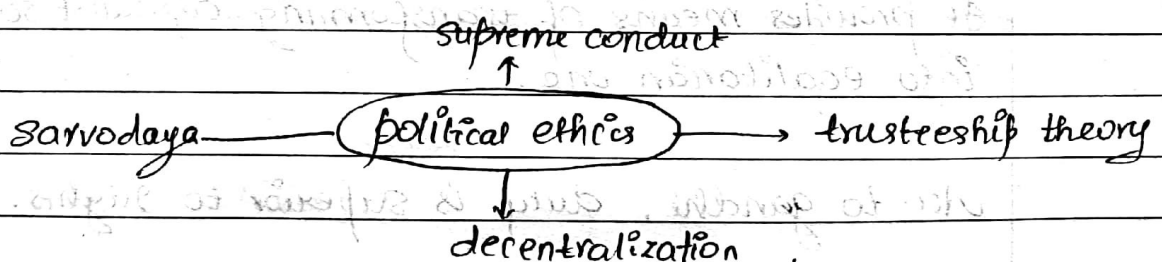
③ believed that morality & politics go hand in hand. His emphasize was upon decentralization, i.e. giving more power to local level.

He believed that govt. should not be so powerful that it violate rights of citizens.

His another political ethics was related with 'Sarvodaya' rise of all.

Only that govt. is moral govt. which ensure welfare of those who are sitting at lowest rank in society.

Another principle - Trusteeship theory.



### 7 sins of gandhi -

- Knowledge without character
- Commerce without ~~conscience~~ / morality.
- Pleasure without conscience
- Politics without principles
- Science without humanity
- Wealth without work.
- Worship without sacrifice.

### Trusteeship theory -

G has introduced a concept in which rich are regarded as trustees of wealth trusts that looked after welfare of people in general. He believed that wealthy people could be persuaded to part with their wealth to help poor. The excess of wealth which rich possess belongs to society & should be used for supporting poor, since all property belongs to god. It provides means of transforming capitalist society into egalitarian one.

Acc. to gandhi, duty is superior to rights.

## Scope of ethics -

human action - done by human consciously, deliberately & in view of an end.

Knowledge / free will / Action of human - may not be willfully, deliberately done but are done by human (eg. - walking, sleeping etc.)

Diff. b/w human action and action of human - Intention

Human being by nature tends to good - *Summum bonum*.

The ethical principles and moral practices help one to attain what is best.

Morality - one's interior self.

## Branches of ethics -

- Descriptive ethics - studies history and evolution of ethics.
- Normative ethics - Study of people's beliefs about morality.
- Meta ethics - study of what ethical terms & theory actually refer to.
- Applied ethics -

Normative - examines standard for rightness and wrongness of actions.

involves arriving at moral standards that regulate right and wrong conduct.

Applied ethics - analysis of specific, controversial moral issues such as abortion etc.

Bio ethics - concern with issues dealing with biological issues and facts.

5 sources of ethical standards -

→ The utilitarian approach -

ethical action - provides most good or does least harm.

It deals with consequences.  
greatest balance of good over harm.

→ The rights approach -

ethical action - one that best protects & respects moral rights of those affected.

On the basis of dignity, human have right to be treated as ends and not merely as means to other ends.

→ Fairness or justice approach -

All equals should be treated equally.

ethical action - treat all human beings equally.

→ Common good approach -

It suggests that interlocking relationships of society are basis of ethical reasoning and that are ~~requirement~~ respect and compassion for all others - requirements of such reasoning.

→ Virtue approach -

Ethical Action - ought to be consistent with certain ideal virtues that provide for full development of our humanity.

Moral authority - authority premised on principles, or fundamental truths which are independent of written or positive laws.

It also defined as fundamental assumptions that guide our perceptions of world.

## Ethics in human actions -

**Determinism** - theory which explains that all human action is conditioned entirely by preceding events, and not by faculty of will.

**Indeterminism** - insist on reality of free will.

**Value** - Individual principles or qualities that guide judgement & behaviour of a person.

**Values** flow from highest of our own self.

**Sources for inculcation of values** - 'within' and 'cultural environment'

**Intrinsic value** - one which has worth in its own right.  
end-in-itself

Ex. - truth, beauty, courage etc.  
Absolute values.

**Extrinsic value** - which is means to some other value.  
is of instrumental worth only.  
means to an end.

Every duty is love & devotion to duty is highest form of worship - Vivekananda.

|   |   |                     |                  |
|---|---|---------------------|------------------|
|   | Intrinsic value   | - rated higher than | extrinsic value. |
|   | Truth, beauty & good - universal values.  |                     |                  |
|   | ↓   | aesthetic value     | ↓                |
|   | Intellectual value  |                     | moral value      |
|   | Moral character - evaluation of particular individual's stable moral qualities. |                     |                  |
|   | Ethics In Pub. Ad. :-   |                     |                  |
| → | Maxim of legality & rationality.  |                     |                  |
| → | Maxim of responsibility & accountability.                                       |                     |                  |
| → | Maxim of work commitment.   |                     |                  |
| → | Maxim of excellence   |                     |                  |
| → | Maxim of fusion.  |                     |                  |
| → | Maxim of responsiveness   |                     |                  |
| → | ——  | Utilitarianism      |                  |
| → | ——  | compassion.         |                  |
| → | ——  | national interest   |                  |
| → | ——  | justice.            |                  |

Abraham Lincoln - "You can fool some people all the time, and all the people some time but you cannot fool all the people all the time."

Ethics in public relations -

In public rel<sup>n</sup>, ends <sup>can</sup> never justify the use of false, harmful or questionable means.

Unethical act in public relations -

- Suppressing unfavourable news
- Misrepresenting facts
- promising results that cannot be obtained. etc.

Seven principles of public life - Nolan committee

- Selflessness
- Integrity
- Objectivity
- Accountability
- Openness
- Honesty
- Leadership