

Ethics_SS Class 01

19th June, 2024 at 9:00 AM

A BRIEF DISCUSSION OF THE SUBJECT (ETHICS) (09:01 AM):

- **Theory:**
- Ethics and human interface.
- Socialization.
- Attitude
- Emotional intelligence
- Moral thinkers.
- Aptitude and foundational values in civil services
- **Application:**
- Ethics in public administration.
- Probity in governance.
- **Case study:**
- On the mentioned issues.
- **Four pillars of preparation:**
- Syllabus.
- PYQs - Trends and Patterns, nature of questions, questions and themes are repeated
- Terminologies - Definition, features, implications, examples (Scriptures, history, sports, leadership, etc) => Socialization, Emotional intelligence.
- Answer writing.

HATRED (09:22 am):

- It's the feeling of extreme dislike towards something or someone.
- Hatred is disruptive of an individual's conscience and wisdom.
- There is a fear that due to hatred individuals can be trapped in the cycle of negativity.
- **Implications of hatred:**
- **At the individual level:**
- It impacts both the physical and cognitive development of the individual as both peace of mind and happiness is missing.
- As per Karma philosophy, if you spread hate, you may face backlash sooner or later.
- **Eg:** Hitler, Mussolini, Osam Bin Laden, Pol Pot etc.
- **At Societal level:**
- It will act as a threat to peace and harmony in the society.
- Due to biasness, it will aggravate the social conflicts based on caste, religion, ethnicity, etc.
- Hence it will dilute the social capital.
- **At the National level:**
- It goes against the essence of unity in diversity.
- Due to the law and order situation, there will be public costs associated due to which there will be a lack of resource availability for investment in social infrastructure.
- It will threaten the potential of demographic dividends.
- **At the Global level:**
- Hatred among nations can create a war-like situation which not only impacts the nations involved but also creates domino effects on other nations.
- Hence we should avoid the development of hatred through desirable socialization and if it is developed then one should learn to manage it.
- According to **Gautam Buddha**, 'Hatred is not ceased by hatred but only by love. This is the eternal truth'.
- According to **Martin Luther King Junior**, 'I have decided to stick with love. Hate is too great a burden to bear.'

ETHICS, INTEGRITY AND APTITUDE (09:44 AM):

- **Aptitude:**
- It refers to specialized ability or proficiency in a specific area.
- It can be referred as **professional competence**.
- It can be natural or you can have the potential to learn that skill.
- It is different from intelligence.
- Intelligence refers to the ability to gain knowledge.
- Aptitude is the ability to apply the same knowledge.
- Without aptitude, an individual is a liability for the organization.
- However, if you have the aptitude but not ethics then you are a threat to an organization.
- **Eg:** Dr. APJ Kalam Vs Dr. A. Q. Khan.
- **Ethics:**
- Ethics is defined as a prescriptive code of conduct for an actor in a situation with respect to the rightness or wrongness of an action.
- For example, person X committed the heinous offense, however, was declared terminally ill but for a doctor, according to medical ethics, the right thing is to save the patient irrespective of their criminal background.
- **Integrity:**
- When the path of righteousness is followed across time and space, then it is referred as integrity.
- It can be defined as reliability in ethical conduct and uncompromising adherence to ethical principles.
- **Features of persons with integrity:**
- i) Responsibility assumption.
- **Eg:**
- **Dr Satish Dhawan** took responsibility in **1975** when India's satellite-launched vehicle faced a failure.
- **Lal Bahadur Shastri** during a rail accident in his tenure took the moral responsibility and offered resignation.
- ii) To be humble/down to earth.
- **Eg: Dr APJ Abdul Kalam.** He was known for his approachable nature and being down to earth.
- iii) Honesty in all actions.
- **Eg: Ashok Khemka, T.N. Sheshan** ("I cherish my rigid intention to integrity"; "I'm like a ball. The more you throw me on the ground the higher I will rise") **Rajni Sekhri Sibal**, etc.
- iv) Think about other's interests before serving their personal interest.
- **Eg:**
- **Abel Mutei** and **Ivan Anaya** a person who chose to give up the opportunity of winning the race to uphold the value of sportsman spirit.
- "Runner up who won the race of integrity".

- **Impact of integrity on the individual:**

- It will enable a person to live a satisfied life without any sense of guilt.
- The credibility of the person in the society will be increased.
- Quick decision-making due to easy resolution of dilemmas.
- The peace of mind as there will be a lack of fear.
- You can act as a role model or emerge as an effective leader.
- Clarity in vision as there is no digression from the moral path.
- It will ensure the spiritual growth of an individual.
- It will enhance the personality of an individual with respect to desirable traits.
- Sacrifice is part and parcel of life. However if a person lacks integrity, they might sacrifice their self-respect, relationships, national interest, etc.
- It will improve carrier prospects.
- It will improve interpersonal relationships.

VALUE, ATTITUDE, MORAL AND ETHICS (V, A, M, E) (10:47 AM):

- **What are these concepts?**

- VAME is defined as a mental construct which is used as an instrument of behavior regulation.
- It helps in guiding decision-making, influencing our choices, and directing our behavior.

- **What are they made up of?**

- They are made up of three components:

- **a) Belief:**

- Belief is an internal feeling that something is true, especially without proof.
- It's a mental conviction held by an individual or group.

- **Features of belief:**
- Beliefs are inherently personal and can vary from one person to another.
- Beliefs can influence behavior, emotions, and the decision-making process.
- It can be based on evidence, experiences, teachings, intuition, superstition, culture, society, and family influences.
- There are two types: Core and Peripheral.
- Both can be challenged but core belief is difficult to change.
- Core beliefs are referred as long-lasting beliefs and these long-lasting beliefs based on preferences with respect to desirable/not desirable is known as **Values**.
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Beliefs	Values
Lying is wrong	Honesty
Cheating is immoral	Loyalty
God created the universe	Religiousness
Women are weak and need to be taken care	Patriarchy.

- **b) Emotions:**
- Emotions are referred as bodily arousal which is a reaction to an event either internal or external.
- Emotions are reflected through action and when expressed through appropriate action, it gives a sense of relief.
- **c) Behavioral tendency:**
- It refers to the desire for action but does not guarantee action.
- **Eg:** X believes corruption is the root cause of all the problems in society. This belief generates an emotion of anger in X towards corrupt people, however, it does not guarantee that X will act as a whistle-blower.

- **Characteristic features (11:18 am):**
- **Static Vs Dynamic:**
- VAME is a source of our identity.
- It involves an investment with respect to cost, time, energy, emotions, etc.
- Hence it is not dynamic.
- It is relatively permanent.
- Change is accommodated in the following ways:
- **i)**Admitting different behaviors under the same values.
- **Eg:**Different manifestations of patriarchy.
- **ii)**When there is a sudden experience in life.
- **Eg:**
- Samrat Ashoka post Kalinga war.
- The story of Angulimal and his interaction with Gautam Buddha.
- Experience of Covid 19.
- **iii)**Sometimes the drastic change in the environment also changes the value system.
- **Eg:**Radicalization of youth by antisocial elements or the impact of social media.
- Culture-specific Vs Universal.
- Absolute Vs Relative.
- Subjective Vs Objective.
- Interrelationship between VAME.
- How do they develop? => Socialization.

TOPIC FOR THE NEXT CLASS:Continuation of VAME