Ethics

GS - IV

Philosophy
↓
Ethics / Politics
(Right / Wrong)

Decision Making

Psychology
→ Emotional Intelligence
→ Aptitude
→ Attitude
→ Social Influence

Application
in
Administration/
Governance
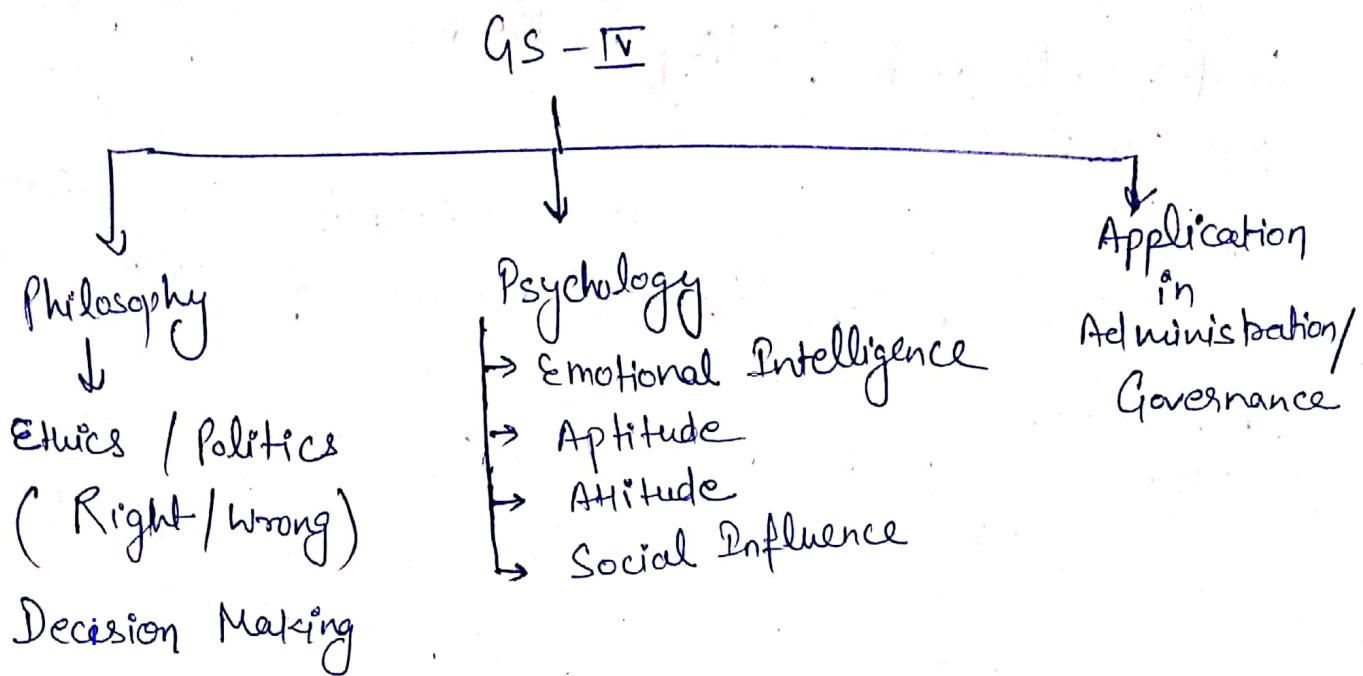
Read it
{ 4th Report of 2nd ARC — Ethics in Governance }
         ↓
Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC)

1→ Language → Simple
              → not Complex

2→ Language of Ethics

2

Ethics

Ethics is our understanding of Right/wrong and Good & Bad and finding out the reasons for the same.

Thus ethics is a Normative discipline in which we try to develop certain Norms of right behaviour.

Ethics is prescriptive in nature.

Scientific	Normative (Ethics)
Discriptive	Prescriptive
Explain	Justifies
Predictive	Directive
Real	Ideal
fact	Value
Is	Ought (Should)
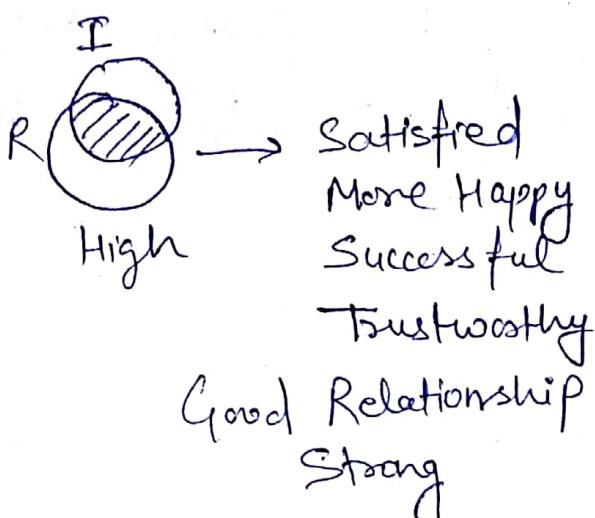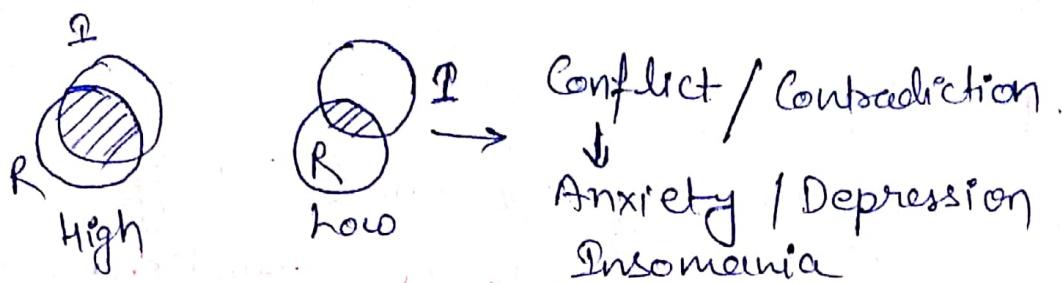
Intigrity

Ideal self — what we think
→ we should do?
→ we should be?

Real Self — What we do?
Who we are?

I

R

High

I

R

Low

→ Conflict / Contradiction.
↓
Anxiety / Depression
Insomania

I

R

High

→ Satisfied
More Happy
Successful
Trustworthy
Good Relationship
Strong

Sub division of Ethics

There are three subdivision of ethics

1. Descriptive Morality
In this we try to find out the actual decision
that people take when they face some more
dilema. It is the collection of facts about
Ethics

2. Ethical theory (Moral Philosophy)
In this we try to develop / find out the actual
reasons behind people moral decision and based
on that we try to develop a systematic and
consistant theory of ethics.

3. Applied Ethics

In this we try to apply the ethical theory developed earlier in new and more difficult situations. We also use the ethical theory to clarify our choices about the more controversial ethical issues of our time.

Controversial Ethical issues

1. Suicide
2. euthanasia — Passive / Active
3. Abortion.
4. Surrogacy
5. Prostitution
6. Homosexuality
7. Adultary
8. Civil Disobedience
9. Capital Punishment
10. Sedition
11. Cloning / G.M.

Domains (Bases) of Ethical Assessment

There are four domains of ethical Assessment

1. Consequence:

According to these thinkers no action is right or wrong in itself. It becomes so on the basis of

the consequence that it produces. Theories based on consequence are called consequentialist theory. and the most influences such theory is Utilitarianism developed by british philospher

J. Bentham and J.S. Mill.

2. Act

According to these thinker some actions are always right and some others are always wrong regardless of their consequence. According to them there are two types of actions.

1. Wrong Action → They are unethical acts and should never be done. $\left(\begin{array}{l} Do \rightarrow x \\ Dont - \checkmark \end{array} \right)$ (Immoral)

2. Right Action → There are two types of right action

(i) Obligatory Act - They are ethical and we must do them always. $\left(\begin{array}{l} DO \rightarrow \checkmark \\ Don't \rightarrow X \end{array} \right)$
(Moral)

(ii) Optional Act - They are ethics neutral $\left(\begin{array}{l} Do \rightarrow \checkmark \\ Don't \rightarrow \checkmark \end{array} \right)$
(They called as Amoral.)

There is special type of optional Act called Supererogatory Act. → $\left(\begin{array}{l} Don't \rightarrow \checkmark \\ Do \rightarrow \checkmark \checkmark \checkmark \end{array} \right)$
$\left(\begin{array}{l} Beyond call of duty \end{array} \right)$

Beyond Duty → Hero
↘ Great

→ Duty — Ethical/Good

Unethical