Ans = Theory/concept + Application
                            ↙   ↘
                      Reference   Examples
                      of philosophy

        ↓
    Ethics / Good governance
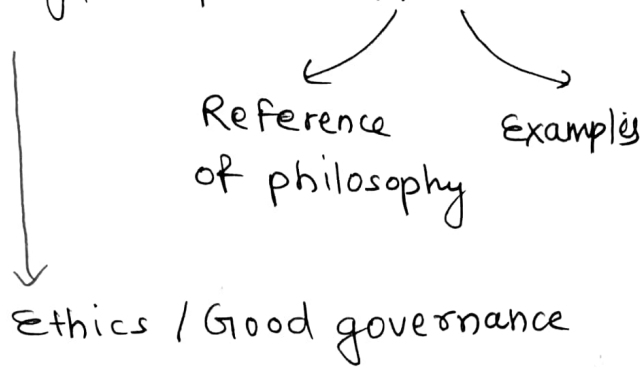
— constitutional morality
— conflict of Interest

Concept ⟨ → Definition level
         ↘ Theoretical level

→ Tolerance — VVI this year

Basics

— (Syllabus)
1-7 topics

(1) Ethics Theory → (core philosophy)
(2) Aptitude and foundational values ⎤
(3) Attitude   ⎬ → (Psychology)
(4) Emotional Intelligence   ⎦
(5) Civil services values ⎤ → (Administration)
(6) Probity in governance ⎦
(7) Leaders and philosophers.

Sources of Reading

— LUKMAANIAS → Printed + soft copy
— Any book
— Ethics in Governance (ARC-II)
— PDF — DOPT — values in administration
              ↳ 75 pages

How to relate ethics with current developments?

- Russia - Ukraine war & ethical issues - 2022 Mains

  Ethics in → war ethics
  IR

→ Difference b/w ethics of war
  and ~~ethics~~ of war ethics

ETHICS AND HUMAN INTERFACE

(Theory)
or
Normative Ethics

(1) Defining Ethics ✓
(2) Differentiating Ethics from

   - Morality ✓
   - Values *
   - Social norms *
   - Law ✓
   - Religion *

(3) Normative theories of Ethics

ETHICS

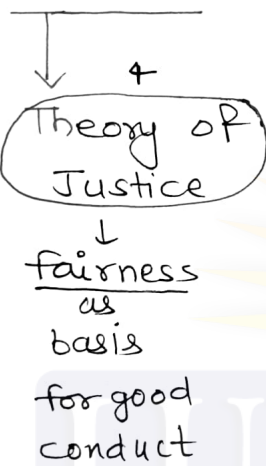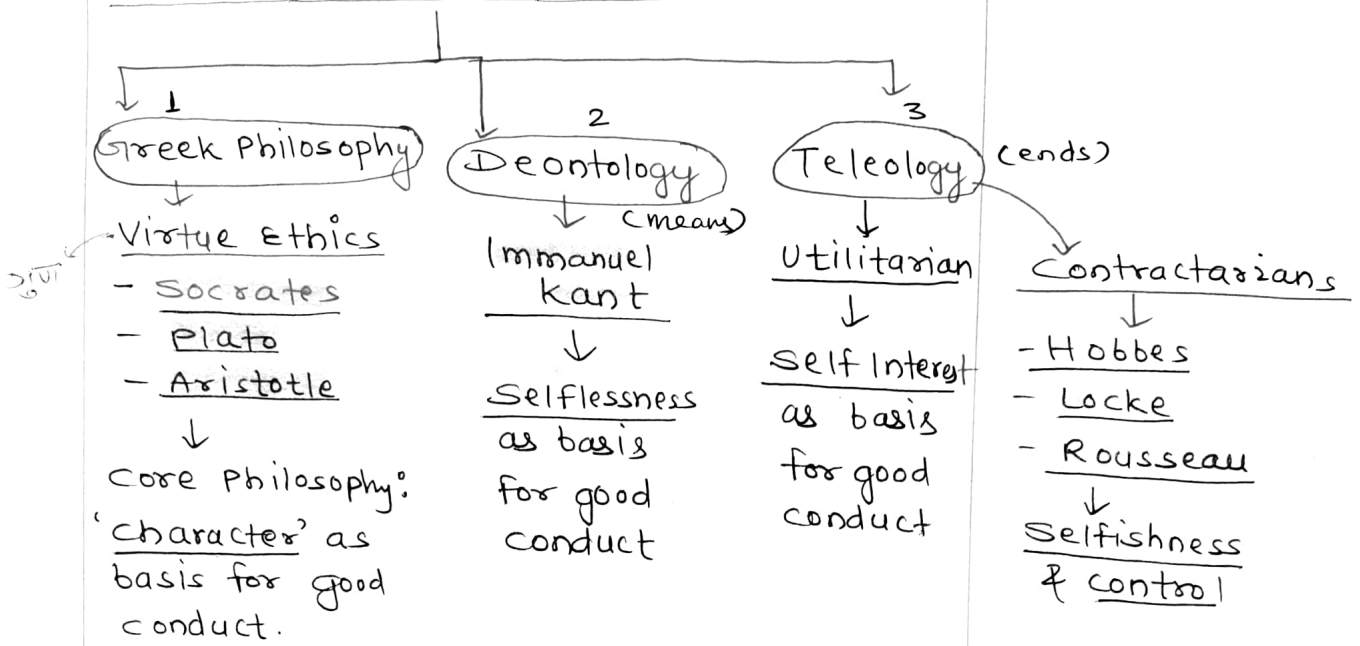| word with meaning | Concept/ Philosophy or Normative science/field ↓ setting standards | Applied Ethics ↳ Application of standards ↓ Eg. Environment Ethics |

Normative Theories of ethics

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                    Normative Theories of ethics
                                │
        ┌───────────────────────┼───────────────────────┐
        ↓1                      ↓2                       ↓3
  (Greek Philosophy)        (Deontology)            (Teleology)  (ends)
        ↓                      ↓ (means)                ↓
  Virtue Ethics            Immanuel               Utilitarian        Contractarians
   - Socrates                Kant                     ↓                   ↓
   - Plato                    ↓                   Self Interest        - Hobbes
   - Aristotle            Selflessness            as basis           - Locke
        ↓                 as basis               for good            - Rousseau
  Core Philosophy:        for good               conduct                ↓
  'Character' as          conduct                                   Selfishness
  basis for good                                                    & control
  conduct.
```

Remember

Teleo like Telescop[e]
which is used to
see distant objects

```
  ┌──────────┐
  ↓    4
(Theory of)
  Justice
    ↓
  fairness
   as
  basis
  for good
  conduct
```

Defining Ethics

It deals with human character
and conduct based on established
standards with an aim to achieve
the chief good or summum Bonum.

It can also be defined as –

(1) It is a field of moral philosophy
which deals with rightness and
wrongness of human conduct.

(2) Ethics deals with human character
and conduct based on a set of
principles or values.

(3) It is a field of normative science which not only _establishes standards_ of conduct but also _deals_ with _improving_ human conduct.

Therefore, the term ethics has a broad connotation although in simple terms it is defined as human character and conduct based on established standards.
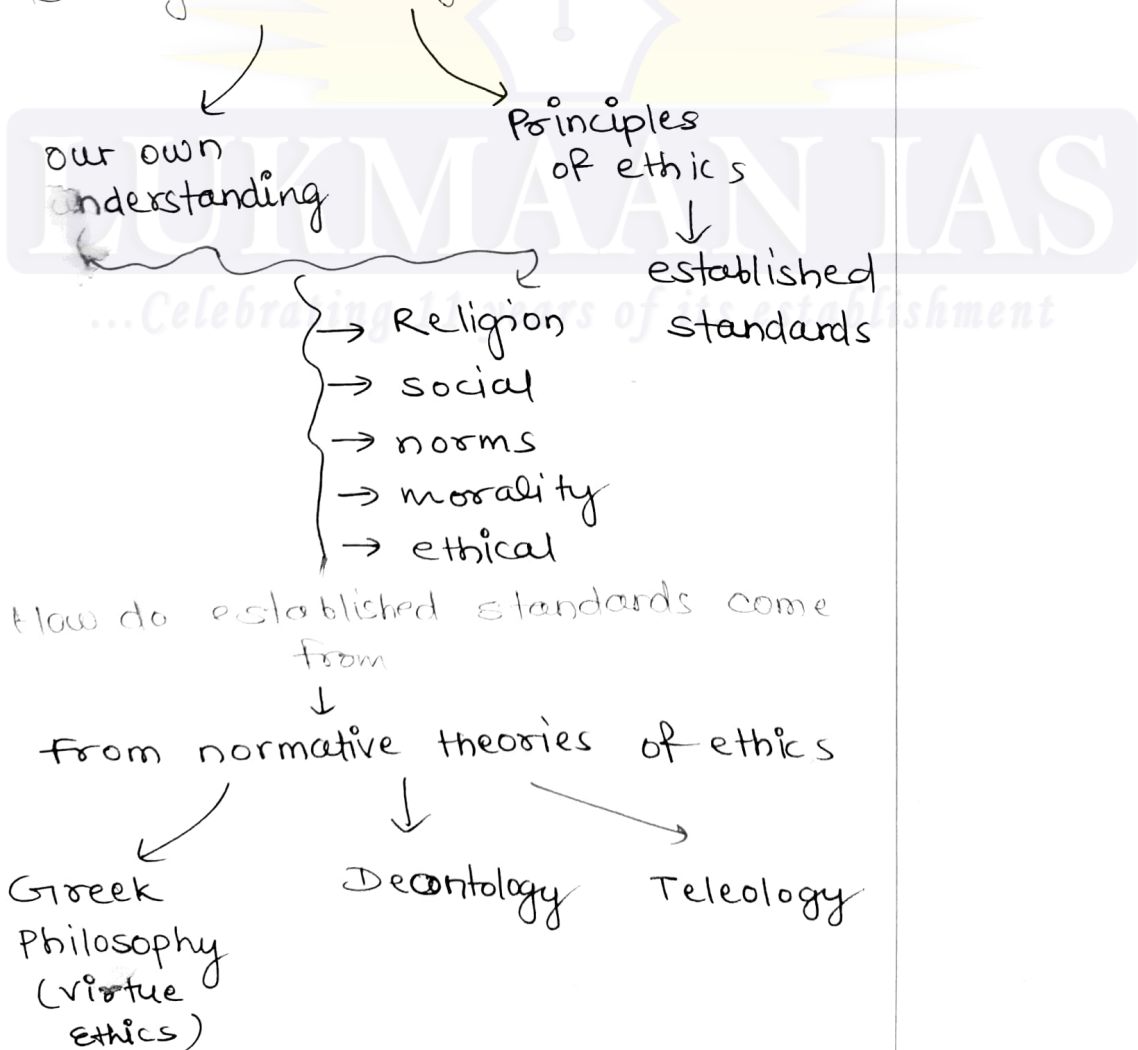
The term ethics has been derived from the greek word 'ethicos' which means habit/character/conduct. When good habits are inhered human develops right conduct. That's why ethics is about rightness and wrongness of human conduct.
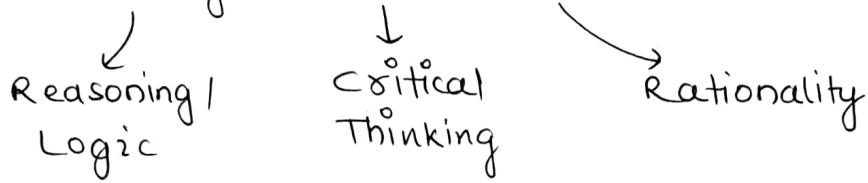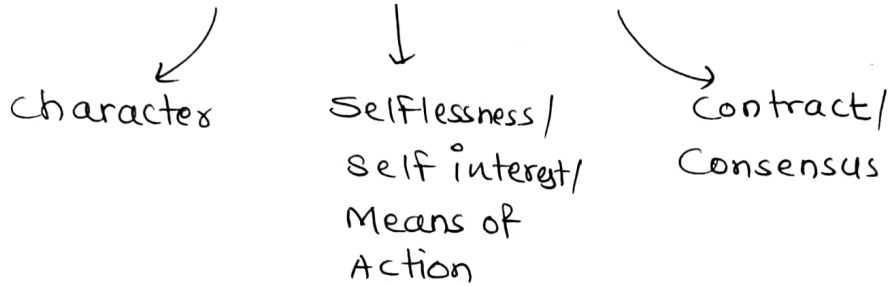
How one knows whether a conduct is right or wrong?

our own understanding

Principles of ethics
↓
established standards

→ Religion
→ social
→ norms
→ morality
→ ethical

How do established standards come from
↓
from normative theories of ethics

Greek Philosophy (virtue ethics)

Deontology   Teleology

How they set such standards?

Reasoning / Logic → Critical Thinking → Rationality

Some established standards:

Character → Selflessness / self interest / Means of Action → Contract / Consensus
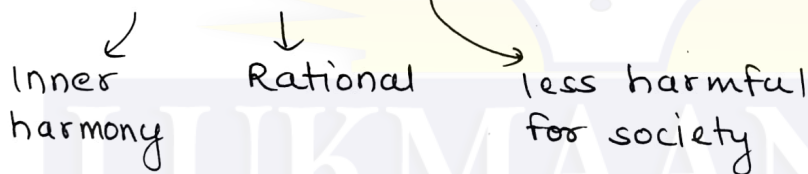
Why ethics is important?

- Peace and harmony
- chief good
- stability / order
- moral guide

} → collective values

When one is ethical

Inner harmony → Rational → less harmful for society

Since ethics is based on established standards provided by normative theories, it aims at improving the conduct of human so that there is achievement of the chief good. Anything cannot be considered as ethical standards, although, individuals, people, society can have their own standards of conduct but that may not be considered necessarily as ethical standard.

Ethical standards are based on rationality and critical thinking. Hence, ethical standards are also objective standards of human conduct, known as universal standards of human conduct.

- ethics is about regulation of conduct based on established standards.

It means ethics can also be defined as human conduct and character based on universal standards.

It means ethics has its own standards based on normative science or field of moral philosophy.

Why ethics is important?

Since ethics is about individual character and conduct, ethics brings improvement in human character and conduct and helps in making human good human.

Society is nothing but summation of individuals and if individuals have good character and conduct society in summation will have people with good character and conduct.

Good character and conduct are the basis of solution of most of the problems of the society. Human behaviour is root cause of most of the problems of the society and hence ethics can provide the most important weapon for solving the problems of the society.
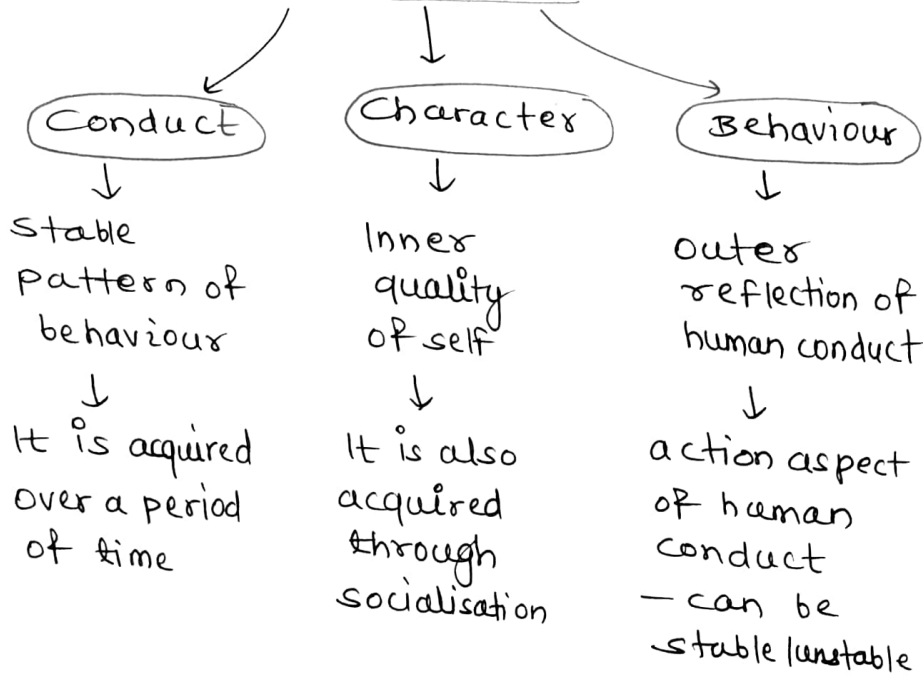
It is character of people which is most distinguishing factor between the countries irrespective of whether they are developed or developing. In essence it can be said that ethics can help in establishing peace, harmony, stability and society with high level of
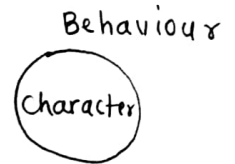
anda remarked "society is not strong because it has atomic weapon rather it has people with good" character.

That's why Vivekan-

Strength of society is the product of its people with good character.

Basic Terms

Conduct	Character	Behaviour
↓	↓	↓
Stable pattern of behaviour	Inner quality of self	Outer reflection of human conduct
↓	↓	↓
It is acquired over a period of time	It is also acquired through socialisation	action aspect of human conduct — can be stable/unstable

- Stubble burning
- firecrackers
- Industry releasing affluents

Behaviour

(Character)

Que. - What do you understand by human character and how it influences ethical conduct?

Self → Values → Character → Behaviour / Conduct

Socialisation
↓
Attitude
↓
Behaviour

Relations between
→ Ethics and — Morality → PYQ
         — Values*
         — social norms → guide
         — Religion*   (behaviour)
         — Laws → PYQ

Relationship between Morality and Ethics

- Both deals with rightness and wrongness of human conduct. The literal meaning of both is same.
→ habit / character / conduct

Morality from 'mores' ↳ habit

Ethics from 'ethicos' ↳ habit

The term moral deals with rightness or a quality of behaviour which has connotation of "rightness" of behaviour.

- Morality is based on <u>individual</u> <u>standards / values / principles</u> of <u>behaviour / moral code of behaviour</u>

- Morality is about rightness or wrongness of human conduct based on individual standards of behaviour.

(Individual)
↓

depends on
person he/she
considers right
or wrong
⟶ This may or may
not be established
standards.

- should
conform
to some
inherent
quality.

Even if morality and ethics have the same literal meaning and they have connotation of rightness in behaviour, still they have following differences :

Morality	Ethics
- based on <u>individual</u> standards	- based on <u>established</u> <u>standards / universal</u> standards
- <u>Relativism</u> in moral standards	- <u>Absolutism</u> in ethical standards
- It is a <u>qualita-</u><u>tive</u> term about human behaviour	- It is a field of normative science / moral science. It deals with moral conduct.
- An individual has to conform to <u>one's</u> <u>own standards</u> for moral conduct.	- An individual has to conform to <u>ethical</u> <u>standards.</u>

Even if they have differences, there is a complex ℝ b/w morality and ethics. There can be three different kinds of relationships —

(1) Moral as well as ethical
(2) Moral but not ethical
(3) Ethical but not moral

Moral as well as ethical
— selflessness as both moral and ethical standard.

Moral but not ethical

— Mr. A → war can be moral
— Mr. B → Promotion of caste interest
— Being against → Live-in   → Social friction
                  → Pre-marital sex   → Tension
                  → LGBT rights
                  → Sabarimala
                    (Temple entry of
                     women)

— Not recognising equal rights to women

Ethical

All humans as equal ← Reasoning /Rationality

ℝ – relationship