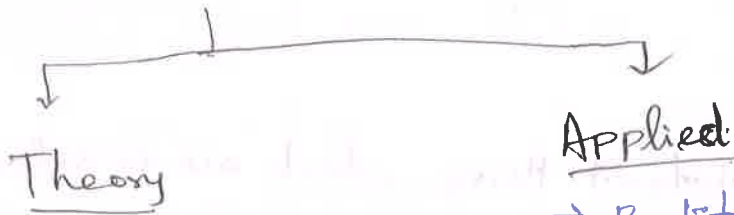


Past 4 papers

125	125
Direct Que.	Case studies.

Ethics



Theory

Applied

- Ethics → HI (Intro)
- Attitude / persuasion
- Aptitude & FV of CS.
 ↳ Fundamental values
- Emotional Intelligence
- Moral Thinkers.

- Probability in Governance
 - Good Gov
 - Transparency → RTI - CIC, SIC
 - Accountability - Lokpal, CVC, LOKAYUKTA CAG.
 - Citizen charter
 - Social audit
 - E-governance
 - Whistle blowing.
- Corporate Governance.
- Ethics in IR. (Funding)
 (International relation)
- Case studies. on above.

① Ethics and Human Interface:

- Meaning & concept of values, Ethics, Morals.
- Relationship b/w values, ethics, morals.
- Types of values
- Nature of values - subjective / objective.
- Value conflict / management of VC i.e. value conflict
- Determinants of values / Ethics.
- Dimensions of Ethics.

VALUES, ETHICS, MORALS: (Basic fundamental Ppls).

1) values:

- Values are the ideals or abstract things which are considered as important from point of view of person or a group.
- In other words, values are 'preferences' in individual's life.

Nature of values:

- values can be both Universal as well as particular in its orientation.

Eg: Universal values → love, care, compassion, empathy, honesty.

↳ also known as "Core human values".

- There are few values particular in nature → diff. religion and culture, diff. geographical aspects shapes diff. values.
occidental-western-individualism, orientalism - Eastern-community

Ethics and morals:

- Ethics and morals are principles of good/bad or right/wrong
- Both help in guiding the behaviour of an individual towards the desirable end.

Facts → right True
wrong false
value → right
wrong

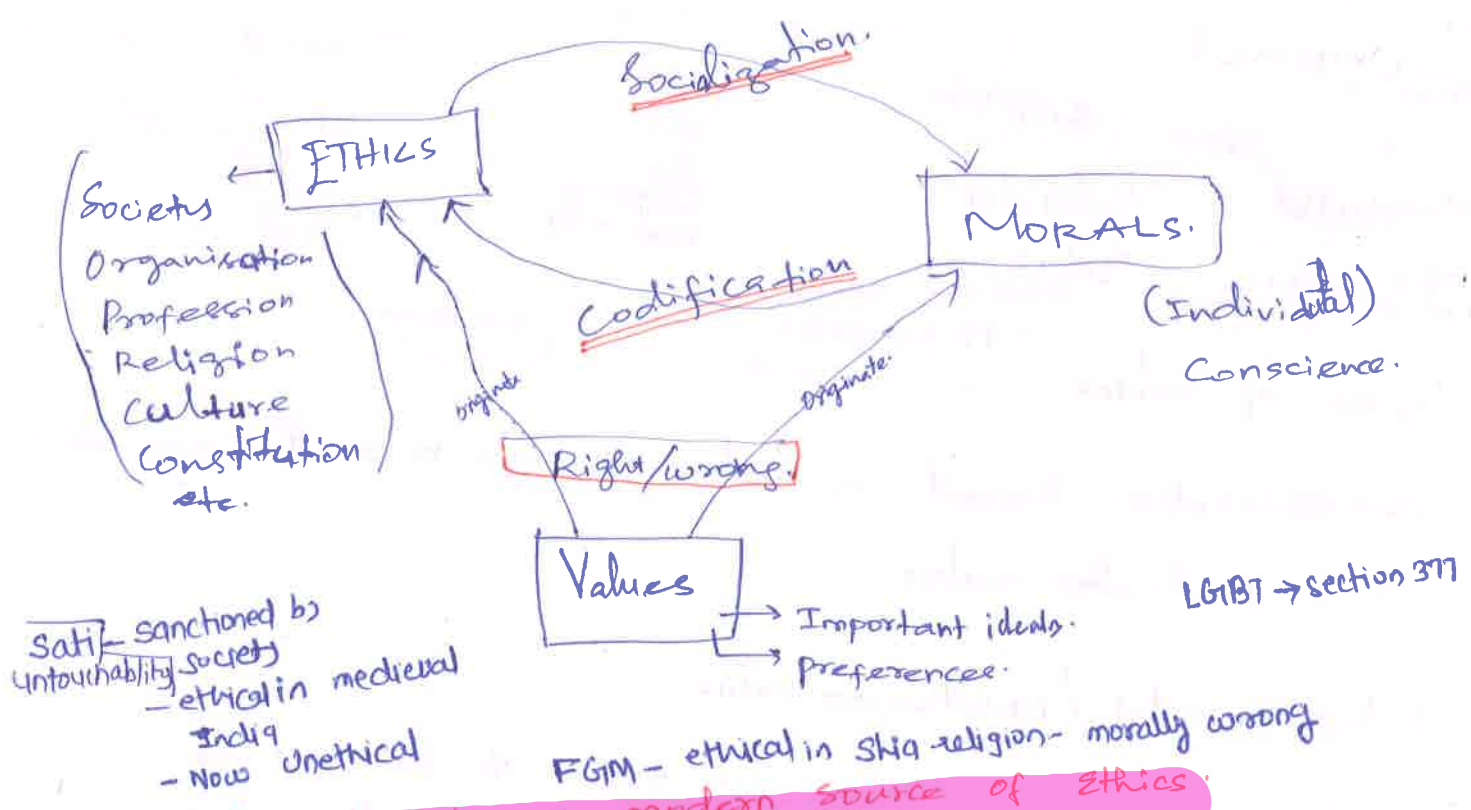
Ethics are principles of right/wrong as determined by - Society, culture, constitutional, etc.
religion, organisation, profession, etc. Ethics is more external

to an individual (imposed on him).

Morals are principles of right/wrong based on individual's personal value system.

Ethics is external in orientation, ^{whereas} but morals are internal to an individual (i.e; ^{individual} Conscience help in judging right/wrong).

Relationship b/w Values, Ethics and Morals:



Sati - sanctioned by untouchability society - ethical in medieval India - Now unethical

LGBT -> section 377

FGM - ethical in Shia religion - morally wrong

Constitution is a modern source of ethics. (Eg: Preamble)

Qn: Some people believe values are universal and eternal in nature. whereas few others believes values are changing w.r.t time, place and context. Evaluate the statement

by giving examples.

- Q. whether values are universal or particular
- Q. whether values are constant or changing

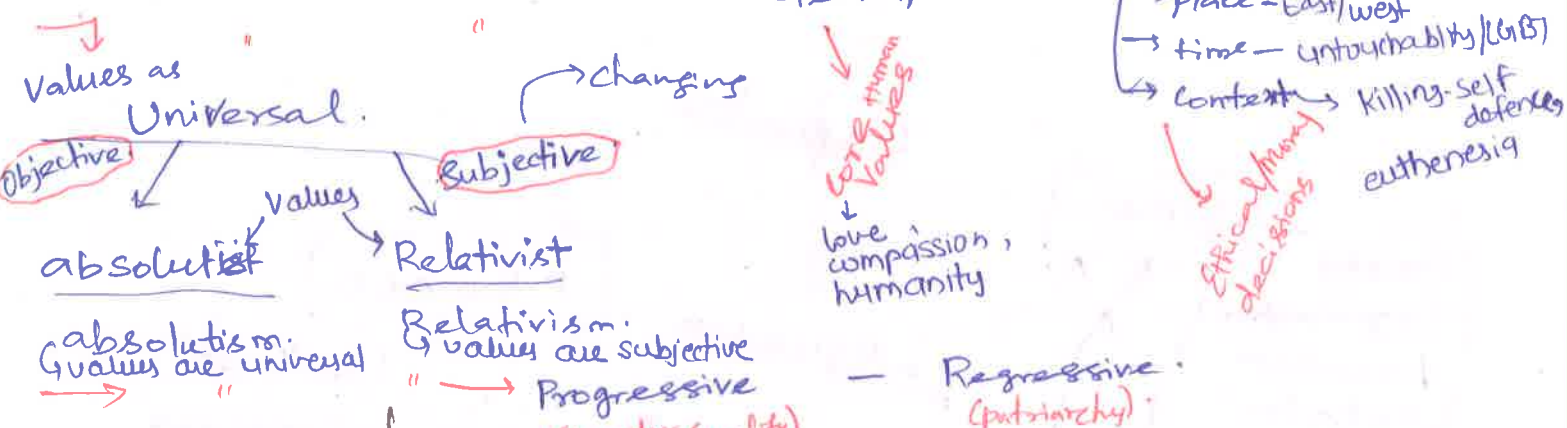
-> universal values = core human values

Nature of Values, Ethics, Morals:

love, care, compassion, Truth
 ↳ thro' religious phos.
 → Honesty → thro' organization
 etc.

→ whether the values are Universal or Particular.

→ " " Const & eternal or Changing (Cultural Specific)
 Eg: Instn of marriage in Hindu/Islamic Jain/Budd. tradition



Types of values:

Classification based on nature of importance that we attach to a particular value.

1) Instrumental / Utilitarian value:

The value which acts as a means to an end is considered as instrumental value.

I.O.W: We value something as a means in order to achieve some other higher end (ultimate).

Eg: preservation of environment as an instrumental value:—

in order to gain the benefits (food, fodder, fuel),
 education → job/money, health → publicity

2) Intrinsic value:

The value which ends in itself is called as intrinsic value.

Eg: Preservation of envt as an intrinsic value:— from

point of view of preservation and nothing else.
 education → knowledge/wisdom, health → fitness

Value Conflict:

Qn: what do you understand by value conflict? what are potential negative manifestations of value conflicts? How do you resolve (manage) value conflict.

✓ When one value comes in conflict with another value, then it is considered as 'value conflict'. It may ~~be~~ ^{have} positive or negative implication.

✓ Patriarchy vs Gender equality

Monarchy } Vs Democracy.
Dictatorship }

Capitalism Vs Socialism.
(liberty) (equality)

✓ Tradition vs Modern *

Collectivism Vs Individualism.
(Caste, Religion, etc)

✓ Communal vs Secular

✓ Environment vs Development Project *

Merit Impartiality } Vs Social Justice *

✓ Regionalism vs Nationalism

Nationalism vs Humanism *
Universalism.
Cosmopolitanism

Q. what do you understand by moral policing cause & steps to be taken to resolve it.

✓ Moral policing:

One group of people, ^{who} uphold a particular value; try to impose that value on others.

- ve Manifestations:
- 1) Moral policing
 - 2) Discriminations in society
 - 3) Growing intolerance
 - 4) Social tensions

(Vigilante Activism).

→ defamatory cases
→

Ethical issues in Moral policing:

- 1) Lack of value tolerance, value pluralism
- 2) Violation of freedom & individual choice
- 3) Means - Coercion & Force - wrong
- 4) Victimisation of people with inferior value to majoritarian.

Tolerance:

It is an attitude of fairness towards one who's viewpoints, culture, religion, caste, gender, sexual orientation, race, etc is different than that of yours.

Management of Value Conflicts:

- 1) Some values are ^{absolutely} regressive, when comparing progressive value; in that case → the state should act to protect/maintaining the progressive value; by making legislations/implementation/penalisation.
Eg: Patriarchy → Sabarimala verdict, Triple Talaq verdict, IPC 377, etc.
- 2) Some value conflicts are inevitable and values can coexist; in that case → By enhancing Valuepluralism/multiculturalism - by upholding Tolerance in the society. Eg: Secular, communal, etc.

When values being considered as ^(ie, absolute) truth rather than ^(Inferior or Superior ideology) Preference, there exist the fringe groups → absolutism/fundamentalism/Extremism/Radicalism.

Intolerance becomes more evident among them.

Conflicts b/w Ethics and Morality:

Ethics - more external to individual } conflicts are inevitable
Moral - more ^{internal to} individual

→ When a person joins an organization / profession / a formal head. should follow the code of ethics framed by them, irrespective of his own sort of moral values.

→ That may ^{be} conflicting with organisational / institutional ethics in most times. But professional ethics shd come ^{upperhand} ~~first~~; than moral ideology.

Eg: Doctor helping / ^{treating} an anti-social person [Medical ethics will come first]
Defence lawyer protecting a criminal.

→ This doesn't mean that anything that happening in the organisation cannot be challenged ^{think with conscience}. One can raise voice against wrong - doing / misconduct happening.

Eg: Corruption, Red Tapism, Black money dealing - Can be challenged. (money laundering).

Professional ethics vs Moral Setup (Pvt ethics)

- UCC** - why UCC?
- some of the personal laws are not in sink with modern liberal values
- Discrimination between men & women
- Personal laws cannot justify the things which are unjustified in contemporary times.

Lecture No-2

Lecture No-02

Determinants of values/Ethics/Morality:

Individual level.

- Family
- School/Education
- Religion/culture
- Peer group.
 - mass
 - Print/electronic
- Media
 - Cinema & Music
 - Social media.
- Idols / Inspiring figures / leaders in life.

Through the process of socialization. Agents of socialization

Organisational/Professional level.

- Code of Ethics
- Code of conduct.

National Level.

- Nation
- State.
- Political team.

Role of family in shaping a value system:

→ Family is ~~the~~ one of the important agent of socialization.

• In fact, family is the first agent of socialization. It is also being said, family is the first school and the parents are first teachers.

→ The significance of family in the process of socialization is immense as there is a emotional investment during the value inculcation. (informal agent of socialization).

→ The values imbibed by family are strong, intense and longlasting. Also family and school have influence on individual, since the formative of stage of life.

→ Some of the common values being imbibed thro' the family are love, care, empathy, compassion, tolerance, humility, respect for elders, etc;

→ Size & composition of the family
↳ diff traits/values to be imbibed.

Joint family	Nuclear family
- collective values shared values	Individualistic values.
- Traditional family	- Modern/urban educated
<small>conservative, joint conservative</small> - Patriarchal	- Gender equality
- Cohesion	- Aspirational values.

School / Education:

Virtue/Wisdom
↓
Good ↓
 Bad

- School is the first formal agent for socialization.
- Significance of school in shaping the value is immense as the influence of school starts from the formative stage of life.
- Some of the common values imbibed ^{from} the school are value of equality, impartiality, objectivity, value of merit, respect for elders, Discipline, etc.
- The school values imbibed thro' school ~~are~~ depends upon Curricular activities/content of education, Extracurricular activities,

Environment:

Environment	Curricular	Extra Curricular	Environment
<p>← another persp</p> <p>Traditional conservative Communal/religious</p>	<p>modern secular scientific rational</p>	<p>Sportsmanship Team spirit leadership qualities hardwork commitment Discipline</p>	<p>Teacher colleagues, etc.</p> <p>friendship/love/care Discipline tolerance Mindfulness</p>

Religion:

- Qn: Critically evaluate the role of religion as a source of ethics / shaping the human values.
- Ans: It is being said that 'religion is ethics and ethics is religion'. How far do you agree with the statement. Explain with examples. ← absolutism
- Qn: Discuss the relationship b/w religion and ethics.

other sources of ethics
→ constitution
→ science

Religion as a source of ethics:

→ Religion - Governance.
⇒ "Satyameva Jayate."

① → In order to guide the people in right/desirable direction; the religion has emphasizing certain ethical ppls. as the way of life.

Eg: Hindu Religion - Nishkamkarma - Doing selfless duty.

Buddhism & Jainism - Ahimsa & Satya - Truth & Non-violence.
[Do not draw this dia]

Christianity - Compassion for poor, etc.

Islam - Helping poor, Truth, etc.
Zakat



② → It is not meant that everything given in the religion are based on ethical concern. Certain things even contradicts with ethics. (certain practices, rituals, etc).

Eg: Patriarchy, Caste discrimination, Gender discrimination, etc.

→ Regressive ^{& conservative} ideals that are being justified by the name of religion; not in sync with modern ethical values.

③ → Radical/Absolute interpretation of religion for the purpose of misusing leading to Radicalism/fundamentalism.
Communal regression etc.

④ → Although the religion is an important determinant of ethics; ethics can exist independent of Religion also.

⑤ → Modern Ethical values can be used for filtering the religion also. eg - gender equality

Peer group / Neighbours:

→ peer group has influence w.r.t shaping one's value system, determining one's life and professional goals.

Mass Media:

→ Media is the fourth pillar of democracy. The role of media is instrumental in imbibing the democratic values thro' political education, creating awareness, Equality, etc

Political values - Secular, Constitutionalism, Leadership, Liberty...

Social values - Gender justice, social justice, pluralism, Tolerance, etc...

→ Different phenomenon for decreasing trend in media.

- TRP Points:
- Commercialization of Media. → feeling of ^{social} service ↓
↳ media became means for profit earning.
 - Corporatization of Media.
 - Sensationalization of News items. → Instigating masses w.r.t negative values.
[Yellow Journalism]
 - Paid News - Objectivity & impartiality of news items decreases.
 - Fake News - Spreading unauthentic/wrong info ~~for~~ the motive of causing tensions in the society.
 - Commodification of
- Ethical Journalism - ppl weaker secns → Women, Socially & Economically depressed, for economic benefits.

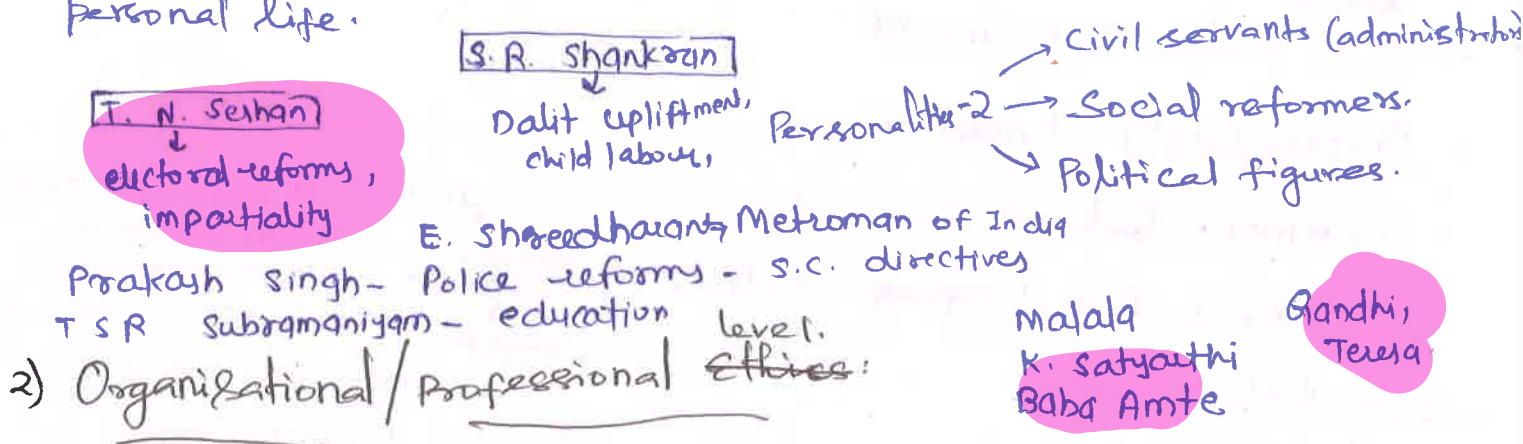
- Truth
- Objectivity & impartiality
- Decent representation
- Respecting privacy, national security.

Cinemas

- reached every nook & corner of the country
- Even illiterate can understand
- people across religion watch it.

Idols & Inspiring figures in Life:

Qn: Identify personalities who have influenced your life. Identify different values of these personalities that have influenced you and also write how these values have helped you in your personal life.



Code of ethics

→ Aspirations - needed to be upheld.

→ General ethical principles which

help in maintaining the ethical desirable behaviour in a particular organisation.

Eg: Objectivity, honesty, integrity,

Compassion, empathy, GE.

↑
Gender equality

→ Nolan Committee Rec.

→ ARC II - recommendations.

→ Set of values need to be imbibed on by a person employed. (thru' training).

Code of conduct

→ Expectations - ~~should be~~ should be upheld/followed

→ Specific rules of conduct

in the form of do's & don'ts which help in maintaining the desirable behaviour in an organisation.

Eg: AISCR, CCSR

AISCR. code of conduct / Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules.

→ Set of rules should be followed by a person, who is employed in an organisation. (thru' ~~person~~ approach)

[little enforcement on ground level
Need re-orientation programmes & training.
more accountability]

3) National Level:

Nation →

cultural entity

political entity

State →

→ Psychological / Cultural construct.

Political term

→ ~~base~~ Nation involves the feeling of

1. Territory - *defined*

2. population

3. Sovereignty

4. **Recognized government**

Oneness / unity; based on

Common features (Commonality).

1. Religion, Race, Language, Culture

Common History, etc.

→ Common things → Constitution, national flag, Anthem, Song, etc.

→ Patriotism — Love for nation. (+ve).
— Hatred against others (-ve).

→ ARC - 4th report - ethics in governance

India - a nation in making
- nation building process is going on
- many issues - Naga, Kashmir

common institutions
cricket nationalism

* Nation but not state

- kurdistan
- Palestine
- Tibet

most of times
Ethics is the source of laws
sometime laws acts as source for modifying regressive ethical values

can be right or wrong
will be based on intentions i.e. before completion of action

Qn: Discuss the relationship b/w Ethics and Law.

Ethics - Principles of Right / wrong → Good / moral society.
↳ Vague

CDM
Not legal
Not ethical

Law → Codified PPLs of R/w, which are backed by enforcement mechanism

- Both have same aim (end)

- Law making ethics more objectively. (continuity).

- Both ensuring good behaviour. But ethics thro' guidelines and laws thro' punishment. (end same; means diff).

Bad laws &
Eg: AFSPA,
civil disobedience
etc.

Eg: manual scavenging Act, child labour Act, etc.

unethical
↳ illegal

unethical + illegal

Some times law will help to modernise regressive ethical values → Eg: C.A. etc.

Dimensions of Ethics: / Normative theories of Ethics:

There is not a single basis for determining ~~what~~ right & wrong. That different basis of determination is ^{also} called as 'Dimensions of Ethics'.

These are the "Normative theories of Ethics". - try to answer

what it is? "What ought to be / what should be"? → Concern.

means End result / or Outcome / consequence.

Teleo means destiny or purpose

① Consequential Ethics: / Teleological ethics:

Right & wrong of an action is determined on the basis of end result / outcome / consequence. If the end result is good, then the action will be considered as ethically right action and vice versa.


means not addressed. (no matter, the way adopted to achieve it).

Eg. Utilitarian philosophy of Jeremy Bentham.

1. Utilitarianism: concept by Bentham.

It is Acc to Bentham, Criteria for ethical evaluation of an action or policy is "Greatest Happiness of Greatest

Number". This means that happiness of greater number should be the criteria for determining the worth of

any action. eg SEZ building — 

→ This criteria is justified even when the minorities were put in disadvantage.

→ Happiness for Bentham, is determined on the basis of utility of a thing. Utility in turn is based on two criterias i.e., Pain and Pleasure. Anything that reduces pain and increasing pleasure has an utility. (Narrow & materialistic value)

→ For Bentham happiness differ only in quantity & not in quality.

He said "pushpin is same as poetry".

Public good
↓
community ownership

Criticism: - fails to respect individual rights
- Not possible to aggregate all values & preferences.

→ He justified happiness of larger numbers, even at the cost of disadvantage to few.

→ The notion of happiness has a materialistic orientation; as the happiness is a function of utility which in turn is a function of pain and pleasure. Quality of happiness has

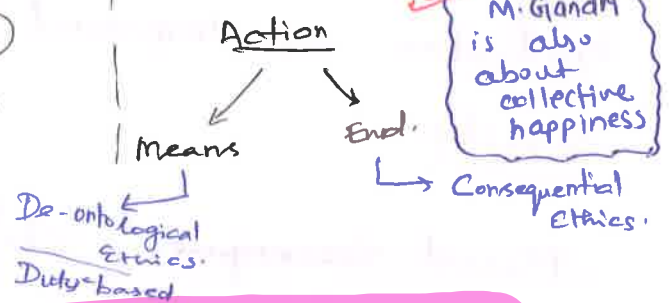
not given primacy in the notion of happiness.
Caroline called it as 'Pigs philosophy'

2. J.S. Mill's: - Modification to Utilitarianism / Qualitative Utilitarianism
↳ 1st philosopher to talk about liberty of individuals

→ According to J.S. Mill, the criteria 'greatest happiness of greatest number' is justified so long as, it does not take away anyone's freedom. Freedom and liberty are the priceless value of human beings and we need to uphold them in all the situations. (freedom is inalienable right of men).

→ For ~~Bentham~~ J.S. Mill, Quality of happiness is equally important as that of quantity. He said "It is better to be Socrates dissatisfied than fool satisfied".
↳ Here means men of wisdom.

- Other terms to utilitarianism:
- welfare of all
 - Larger public interest
 - Greater good.



② De-ontological Ethics / Duty-based / Kantian Ethics:

→ Ethical evaluation of an action ^{is judged} depends on the means ^{basis of} (duty) and not on the basis of end (result).

Eg. → Nishkam Karma - Gita
Immanuel Kant's Concept of Categorical Imperative.

1) Categorical Imperative ^{absolute} ^{necessity} Concept: (Absolute & unconditional necessity).

→ Acc. to Kant, we shd always uphold dignity of every individual.

Any action can be evaluated on the basis of dignity of individual, in order to determine, ~~whether~~ if the action is ethically right/wrong.

→ Kant calls dignity of individual has categorical imperative. Categorical imperative is unconditional, absolute necessity.

This is to say dignity of individual is absolute requirement and it cannot be compromised in any situation.

→ For Kant, "Every individual shd be considered as end in himself and no individual shd be considered as means to end".

slavery - exploitation of slaves
- slave as means

Master's pleasure is not imp.

Application of Immanuel Kant principles in Contemporary Indian Society:

Manual scavenging, child labour, women's exploitation, ~~public~~

~~Public~~ Human trafficking; Clinical trials on poor, exploitation of workers, tribal displacement, untouchability ^{used as (Guinea pig)}

modern life - man ^{become} → cog in the wheel
(a tooth on a gear)

2. Mahatma Gandhi:

→ He also emphasised on means. Acc. to him, means shd be equally good as that of end. He believed in "essential continuity b/w means and ends". (As you sow, so you reap).

3. philosophy of Nishkam Karma + Gita

It is the philosophy of selfless duty. Without expecting the fruits, you shd do your duty.

⑧ Virtue Ethics:

Virtue - good/ desirable quality

Vice - bad / undesirable "

→ who is performing action is imp.

→ virtue ethics focuses on building the moral character of a person by inculcating virtues, i.e., desirable qualities (love, care, compassion, tolerance, humanism) and by eliminating vices, i.e., undesirable qualities (anger, fear, jealousy, etc).

→ aim of virtue ethics - to cultivate moral beings (making people more moral)

1) Socrates:

Knowledge is virtue.

Plato ne world cup jeeTa

2) Plato:

- Talking ^{abt} ↑ 4 Cardinal virtues ^{basic} - every person shd possess to become moral.

1. Wisdom (Prudence) - *वैश्वानर*
2. Courage (fortitude) - *वैराग्य*
3. Temperance (self restraint) - *वैश्या*
4. Justice (fairness).

3) Aristotle:

Golden mean is a virtue.

Golden mean principle.

- Here the mean is middle path. One shd avoid the extremes in life.

↳ Similar ideas resonates in the philosophy of Buddhism by Gautama Buddha (Astanga Marga) - Eight ^{fold path} ~~paths~~ to found middle path.

✓ ↳ Moral education is actually, ^{an} application of virtue ethics.

↳ Constitutional values, ^{enshrined} also belongs to virtue ethics.

④ Rights based Ethics: (bringing more objectivity to Ethics).

→ The Ethical evaluation is judged on the basis of rights. Any action that violates rights of an individual or a group would be considered as unethical action and vice versa.

→ What are rights?

✓ Rights are the reasonable claims and entitlements as enjoyed by individual or group of individuals, accepted to the society, recognized and enforced by state.

Different classification of Rights:

- 1) Based on Nature and Source of Right
- Human Right - written
 - Natural Right - not written, not recognized
 - Fundamental Right
 - Constitutional Right
 - Legal Right

2) Depending upon aspect/sphere.

- Political Rights
- Socio-economic rights
- Religious & Cultural rights.

3) Rights for vulnerable sections of society:

- Women Rights
- child rights
- SC/ST/OBC's rights.
- Minorities - linguistic/Religious
- Rights of Senior Citizens.
- PWD/Differently abled.
- LGBT community Rights.

Universal declaration of Human Rights (1948)

↓
UNSC, Governmental Organisations } Protector.

✓ Post Truth - Objectivity ~~is~~ facts are less

influential in shaping Public opinion than appeals to emotion and personal belief.
eg - Donald Trump on climate change, Brexit

Emotional appeal - has become foremost important than the facts and Truth. → because of favour

Truth - secondary
appeal - primary

Justice : (fairness).

Culpable - intention of killing
Non-culpable - No intention of killing

Justice

Crime & Criminality

① Retributive Justice

② Reformative "

③ Deterrence theory of justice

④ Compensatory Justice.

Distributive Justice:

or
Redistributive justice / Socio-economic Justice
eg- taxation, subsidy

(focus of attention on distribution of resources (common good))

- Criteria for distribution.

I) Crime & Criminality:

① Retributive Justice: eye for an eye



→ Justice is done by punishing the criminal for the commission of crime and nothing else.

a) Proportionate Principle → degree of Punishment shd correspond to degree of crime. (min to max).

b) No ex post facto legislation → Law prevailing during the commission of crime only apply.

c) No double jeopardy → No punishment for the same offence twice.

[Draconian laws]

Cons:

→ Misuse of power, political vendetta, whims & fancy objectives, improper investigation process, etc → need to be reformed.
Also undertrials; atrocities in Jail, etc. ✓

2) Reformative Justice:

→ Justice is done by reforming the criminal thro' psychological counselling, vocational activities, meditation, moral ~~and~~ and ethical training and other constructive activities, social services, surrender policy, Juvenile homes (open jails) ✓

→ "Eye for an Eye, makes ^{whole} the world blind" — Vicious Cycle of Crimes.

"Hate the crime (sin), not the criminal (sinner)"

Gandhi's words on Reformatory App of Justice

IMP: → Sometimes incentivise the crime; hence reformatory justice must compliment the retributive justice.

3) Deterrence theory of Justice:

Deterrence means creation of fear or terror which help in preventing the crime from happening.

→ strong deterrence is created, when country has stringent laws and also there is an effective implementation of those laws.

Late Justice
Late verdict
→ failure of Investigative agencies
→ failure of judiciary.

Name calling / Name shaming - tool

by media.

→ Publicity to something unheard thro' media.

Me too Movement

Public order maintenance

→ Implementation of law → Police reforms

Investigation

(Separation of law & order from investigation, since burden and also required ^{ing} professional skills).

Key forward / W.F.

→ Deterrence simply creates a fear of law; but not inculcating any virtues on human; reqd to prevention of crime.

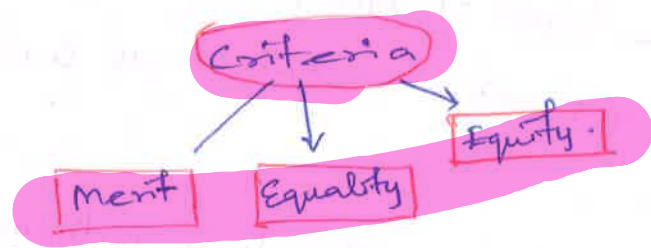
(Good values to be imbibed - virtue ethics).

A) Compensatory Justice:

→ Justice is done by compensating the victim thro' financial or material benefits. (money, job, means of livelihood)

II) Distributive Justice:

→ The distributive justice: Here the question is what Criteria shd be used for the distribution of resources amongst the people.



→ Merit - one who is meritorious and capable shd get the more rewards as compared to those who are less meritorious.

- This principle ignores the socio-economic situation ~~position~~ of a Person in the avenue of distribution. (caste discrimination, gender // Patriarchy etc).

✓ In order to compensate for the historic injustices and socio-economic situation → there has to be an concern.

→ Although merit is a good criteria, as it promote efficiency and productivity ⁱⁿ the system; it ignores "original position of different individuals in society".

Equality: → Equality involves distribution of resources equally to all, without any ^{giving} due consideration for merit or socio-economic status. - eg - punishment in legal matters

✓ [Equality is suitable in political ^{and legal} status] for all → one person, one vote → Res. in P.R.C.

Equity:

→ Distribution of resources is done on the basis of need.

The need itself is the function of socio-economic condition of different people in society.

→ Distribution on the basis of Equity would mean the poor and vulnerable would get more resources as compared to elite class / rich.

→ This system of distribution will help in reducing glaring inequalities prevailing in society. Curbing ^{the} inequalities is one of the most important objective of any govt.

→ This equity criteria get reflected into different Govt's measures and policies (Policy of Positive / protective discrimination or affirmative action).

- Principle of Equality
- Egalitarianism
- Affirmative action
- Socio economic Justice
- Positive discrimination
- Protective "

⇒ Characteristics of Welfare state.

Qn: "It is unjust to treat equals unequally, unequals equally" - Discuss.

1) John Rawls: - Theory of Justice: (Benchmark theory of Justice).



"I DONNO, MY STATUS IN THE SOCIETY"

→ VEIL

- Don't know - may be rich/poor/low caste

→ ignorance of one's status in the society.

"This theory is given by "normal mind, when one donot ^{know} abt what will be his position in justice" (society).

3 principles: of Justice (Lexical order).

- 1) Liberty of all.
- 2) Equality of opportunity to all.
- 3) Difference principle.

Difference principle:

Difference ppl means people can be differentiated in ~~the~~ society, so that, such differentiation will lead to benefit for the least privileged section of the society.

critic - criticism
critique - detailed analysis

2) Amartya Sen:

Amartya Sen has taken forward the ideas of justice by taking cues from John Rawls's theory of Justice.

He has ^{acclaimed} the "justice with the empowerment" ^{health, edu, skill} i.e; the real justice is about empowering the people. He

recommended the state policies in this direction of following his ideas, Indian state has invested in social (Investment, infrastructure) (Education, Employment, skill development, Health facilities) in order to empower people.

Final conclusion: Balancing act → Constitution & SC Judgement

50% of ceiling ^{in reservation -} ~~in case of~~ Mandal Commission ^{recom.} for quality and efficiency of admin (equity) to compensate recommendation - balancing both (merit) and glaring inequality taken into consideration.

⇒ Balancing both the quality & efficiency of administration (Merit) and to compensate for glaring inequalities (equity); taken into consideration.

Varna system

based on occupation,
No hierarchy

vedic

ⓑ ⓓ ⓔ ⓕ

Post vedic



caste system

- hierarchy
- rigid
- ascribed status

Environmental Ethics:

Growth → Development → Sustainable development.

Growth:

→ Economic parameters taken into account.

GDP - 01st growth rank

→ Quantitative

Development:

Economic + Social growth [welfare] ^{cond. or equity}

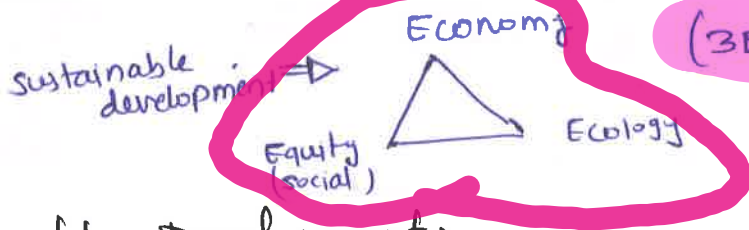
HDI - Health Education PCI (125+) ^{Paradox.}

MPI PARI.

→ Qualitative.

→ Growth is not redistributed among the factors of Production belong to all strata.

→ Cry for development lead to destruction of Environment; hence we have now adopted Sustainable Development.



(3E's → Economy Equity (social) Ecology).

Sustainable Development:

It is the development that meets the needs of present generation, without compromising the ability of future generation, to meet their respective needs.

Sustainable development calls for judicious use of natural resources (optimum) and it is against mindless exploitation of natural resources.

→ Need and Greed principle is inherent in the idea of Sustainable development. Since greed will lead to mindless exploitation, ^{whereas} need will be related to optimum use of resources.

Deep ecology - shallow ecology

→ Gandhi's quote ⇒ "The Earth has sufficient resources for the need of man, but not for the greed" ← wrote in Young India

→ Adopting minimalistic approach would be better replacement to consumeristic/materialistic way of life.

Qn: Discuss some of the policies and measures, where the development and environment principles/dimensions go hand in hand.

↳ energy - renewable energy

Qn: case study - 2018 : Ans.

Namami Gange
Water Harvesting

<BEE-5 star rating>

Organic farming
GRIHA Rating

Afforestation → CAMPA fund

[NAPCC]
ISA

National solar mission
Carbon tax

Aarth Ganga

BS norms

Development + Environmental concern:

Indian Habitat Centre - Lodhi Garden Delhi

① ~~Develop~~ Energy → Renewable energy.

② '3R' principle → Reduce/Recycle/Reuse (Industry)

[Concept of Circular Economy]

⊕ [PM speech ⇒ "ZERO DEFECT, ZERO EFFECT"]

3) Agro - Sustainable Agri - micro irrigation, ~~Z~~ ZBNF organic farming / pest free / integrated nutrient management.

Agriculture As for climatic condition → Agro-climatic zonation
→ Agro-ecological farming.

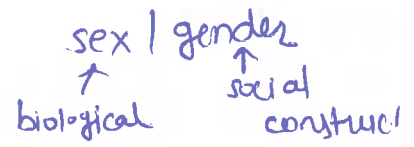
6) Corporate Social Resp. (CSR)
7) NAPCC

④ EIA A mandated; Social Impact Assessment ⑤ NGT

Lecture No - 05

Nihilism - questioning everything or Existentialism - why state is there?

FEMININE ETHICS:



Feminism:

It is an ideology which focuses on upliftment of women. The essential features of feminism are focus on ending the gender discrimination on one hand and empowering the women to bring them at par with male counterpart on the other.

Plato - also a feminist - talked about communism of marriage
J.S. Mill -> 1st modern feminist

Historically, we study 3 waves of feminism: (Dimension) (3D of Feminism Debate).

1st Wave => Political rights of women (Voting right)
J.S. Mill -> 1st feminist favour leader to support for voting rights.
(Suffragate Mvt)

2nd Wave => Socio-economic rights.
(equal wage for equal work, congenial atmosphere for at working place.)

[Reformist Approach] -> thro' virtue ethics
-> Glass ceiling effect - less significant work.
-> Dual burden - both office & domestic activities.
-> Pink collarization

3rd Wave => Radical wave of Feminism: (Patriarchy).

-> Just financial & political rights only will not substantially change the situation, unless & until "Patriarchical mindset" of the society can be changed.

[Radical Approach]
abolishing institutions like family & marriage

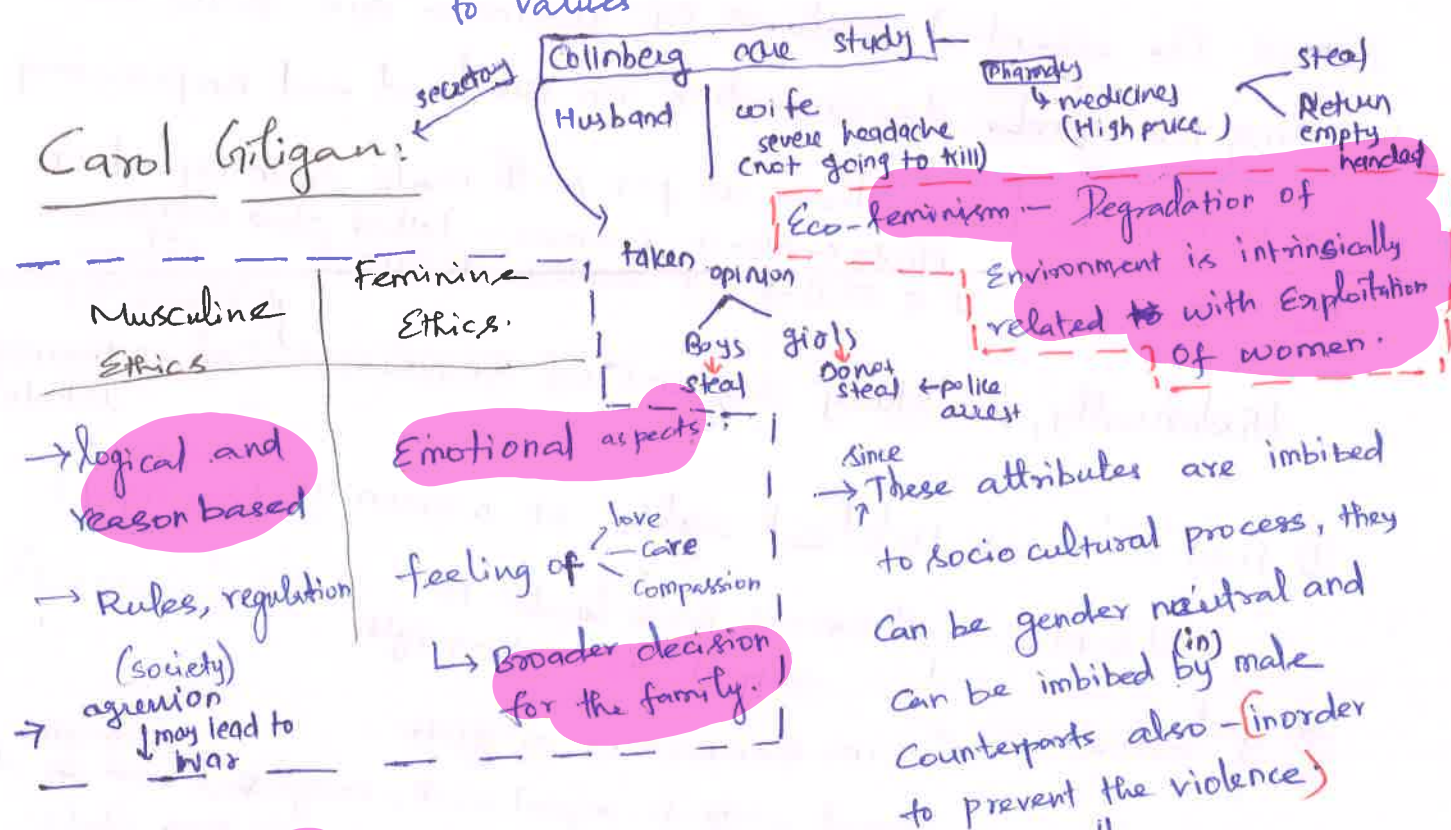
Patriarchical mindset of male domination grows thro' the institutions like family and marriages and hence radical approach of abolition of such institutions get high pitch in this phase.

Ecofeminism - Degradation of env. most affect ^{heat of} women & go to market to purchase ^{inflation} (veg)
 ↳ water pollution

Feminine Ethics:

→ There are certain attributes/qualities ^{specifically more} related to women
 - love, care, commitment; Emotions & feelings, etc.

Carol Gilligan:



Care Ethics:

~~at the~~ contemporary development

Care Ethics
 Imbibing values like care, compassion, empathy etc

→ In contemporary times, the feminine ethics got replaced by the word → Care ethics.

→ Care ethics is nothing but; all the all the ^{attributes} ~~aspects~~ that are ^{exclusively} related to feminine nature; need to be brought in general day to day life in order to take problems in considerate manner.

(i.e); war situation, conflict resolution situation, developing the compassion.

MWLR → Abortion, clinical tests
 MRLW → Doctor help/creating a Criminal

Qn: Discuss the situation where you are legally right and morally wrong and vice versa.

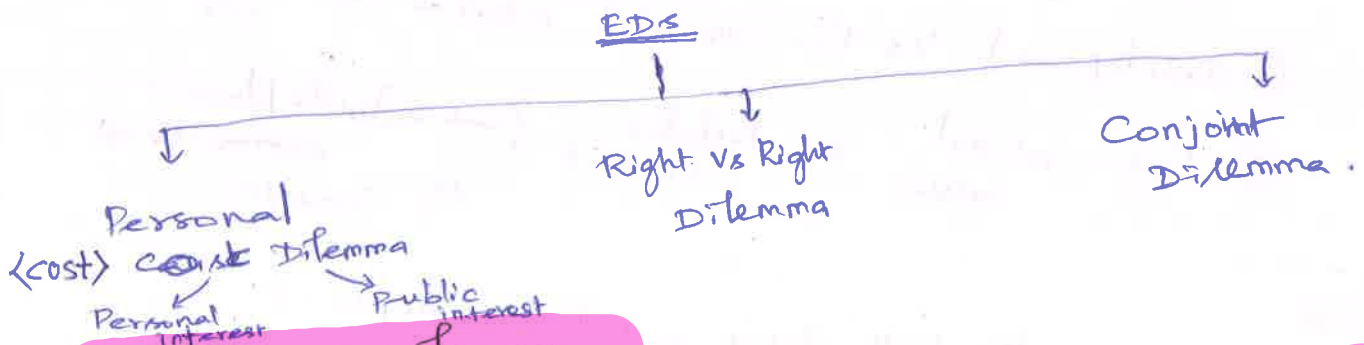
CASE STUDY

Ethical Dilemma:

Qn: what do you understand by Ethical Dilemma. Discuss different types of ED's faced by civil servants. Also discuss the ~~steps~~^{steps} to resolve ED.

→ Ethical dilemma is the situation where, the person has to choose b/w two options, right/wrong or ~~two~~^{two} wrongs or two rights.

→ Different types of EDs are as follows:



Personal Cost Dilemma:

→ Personal Cost Dilemma is one, where public interest comes in conflict with personal interest.

→ Diff types of personal interest are

- Money (monetary gain)
- Gift (kind) (material benefits)
- favour to family & friends.
- Benefits related with service conditions. (Promotion, transfer, good postings, Rewards).

whatever reason; you are
* ~~Not~~ Not supposed to work in a personal interest.

* No matter, however it may ethically sound to be good to use public ~~work~~^{office} for private interest/purpose.

Values → Honesty + Integrity, selflessness, Credibility, of the

office, impartiality, Dedication to public service, etc.

Right Vs Right Dilemma:

It is the one wherein two desirable things comes in conflict with each other. "Two things are both in the larger public interest, but in a given situation, they comes in conflict with each other and one requires to choose one among them".

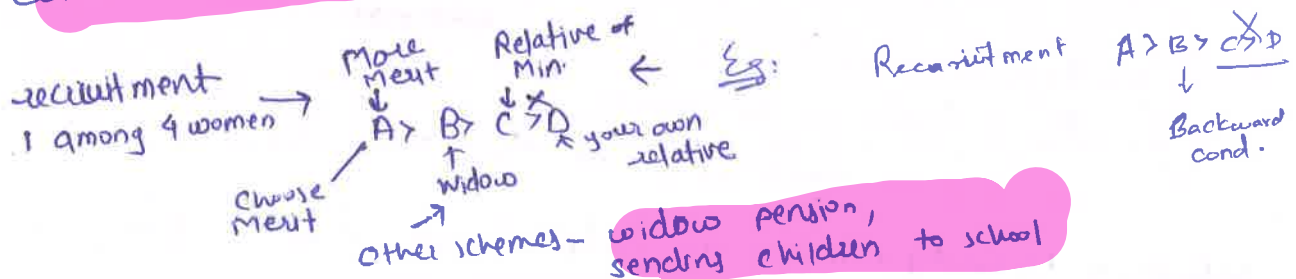
- Eg: ① Objectivity and Impartiality comes in conflict with Empathy & Compassion.
 eg → Expelling encroachers (slum dwellers) → allow / not allow
 ② Poor person - No Doc. - PDS → sustainable Dev.
 ③ Development Vs Environmental values → sop - sustainable Dev.
 ③ Organisational values vs Public interest } → Whistle blower's corporate interest.
 eg - Snowden

Ways:

- I) Balancing the both thing and try to apply it.
 eg - sustainable Dev. ^{at the same time,}
- II) Choosing anyone and justify it and also try to give the importance of other thing and give an alternative to meet the other one also.

Conjoint Dilemma:

Combination of ① & ② in single case.



- Dilemmas faced by whistleblower
- Political pressure
- Conflict of Interest.
- Public Interest Vs Personal interest.

Resolving the Ethical Dilemma:

① Steps to resolve ED's

② Points to be remembered while resolving ED's.

Steps in resolving Dilemmas:

① Identify different ethical issues or diff. ethical dimensions of the case (As max. as possible). (Adopt stakeholder approach).

② Identify all possible alternatives for resolving the EDs. (ranging from worst to best).

③ Evaluating merit & demerit of each alternative separately.

④ After evaluating the possibilities; choosing the best course of action, providing the due justification for the same.

Points to be remembered while resolving Dilemmas:

⊕ ~~one~~ what is constitutional or legal position of the case. (Rule of Law).

② Administrative Ethics angle:
 Code of Ethics (ARC's 2nd race, Nolan Committee rec)
 Code of Conduct.
 ↳ integrity, impartiality

③ Diff. dimensions of ethics shd be taken into consideration.
 - care ethics, environmental ethics, consequential, virtue ethics

④ Conscience as a source of ethics: - what I personally think abt the whole ethical issue.

⑤ what is the impact of decision on stakeholders.

Personal values vs Professional Ethics.

Ex

Solving the ethical dilemmas.

- 1) Accountability. to administration.
- 2) Rule of law → Pl of Legality.
- 3) Professional integrity. → Inherent values.
- 4) Responsiveness to society.

Case 1: Ramanujam Shastri is the Defence Secretary. He is in his ^{almost closer to retirement} ~~far~~ end of his career. He is the man of integrity. He had 2 sons; One died in recent accident and another is contemplating to move out of country for higher studies. He wants ~~get~~ to take admission thro' Management Quota; ^{requires a huge sum of money.} So, Here is the situation of financial crunch.

→ There is a defence deal is pending and the country is in need of urgent procurement. A world class company approaching him to push the deal in favour of them and promised to resolve the the financial situation of him.

- Identify the ^{different} Ethical issues of the case.
- ii) Write your course of action with due justification.

Refusal - obvious personal interested
eg- Def. company owned by your relative

i) Ethical Issues:

1) ~~Personal~~ ^{Public} interest comes in conflict with ~~personal~~ ^{Public} interest.
(give some explanation)
As the Defence Secretary, he should uphold highest integrity in order to safeguard the larger public interest and also his professional conduct of his office.

2) Deal is pending and country is in ^{urgent} need of arms.

Dilemma is speedy disposal of Procurement or maintain transparency in the merit and process of deal.

against integrity,
against conscience

- 3) Offer of Bribe - illegitimate approach by a company for pushing the deal for their commercial interest. (Lobbying with Defence secy).
- There' shd be proper message/^{action} be sent to the company; to bring deterrence. ~~in this~~

Course of Action:

1) Ethical Dilemma: As a Defence Secy, I will keep both the things seperately and i'll not use the public office for the private gains. This will dilute the integrity and credibility of the office.

would bank - corruption def'n use of public office for private gain

2) Public Interest: Exhaustive Report } — Merit
— Objectivity and
— Impastiality

Reccommed the deal to the Govt.

3) Complaining the wrongdoing: → ~~Reccommed~~ Reporting the authority about the approach of bribe and reccomending the Govt to take actions like; warning/blacklisting, etc.

Since, the matter is the ^{larger} ~~serious~~ ^{five} ~~action~~ ⁱⁿ ~~in~~ ^{Defence} ~~sector~~ ^{sector} ~~to~~ ^{such} ~~acts~~.

- Inorder to created precedence for future, some sort of action against the bribe that has been offered thro' complaint.

④ Son's education - edu. loan, motivating son to study hard

APPROACH TO CASE STUDIES

1) Repetition → theory (no theory reqd).
→ other case studies

2) Strict word limit

3) Time - 12 mins.

4) No clear demarcations reqd

- Body
- Intro
- conc.

5) 3 solns from both P.O.V.

- Ⓐ 1, 2, 3.
- Ⓑ 1, 2, 3.

Solns shall be b/w these.

↳ then arrange it in the rational manner

1, 2, 3, 4, 5

→ good arguments for both +ves → -ves.

6) Dimensions:

- Party 1
- Party 2
- Other major stakeholders.
- Small stakeholders.

[3-5] not more.

7) Points wise / Paragraph.

↳ n ≥ 3

8) Always follow "Rule of Law".

1) More incline towards public interest.

→ Stakeholder Approach

- Institution - laws
- Society.
- You/Individual.

→ Time-frame Approach

- Immediated action (short term)
- Intermediate term actions.
- Long term actions.

→ Perspectives

- Legal
- Moral
- Professional.

Recent happening based Case studies.

- Election (RPA 125)
- M. Code of conduct.
- Mob violences.

Dimensions.

- Personal Vs Professional ethics.
- Child issues.
- Women issues
- Caste & Communal
- Mob violences.

Dilemmas.

- Ethics Vs Law
- ↳ Biology
- ↳ Environment.

Polluter Pay Principle

penalty J.

Case study - II

women manager - Mother ill - leave over - still mother not recovered - late coming - efficiency ↓ - work load on other colleagues - one colleague said misogynist remarks. You are HR of company. what will you do?

- I] Ethical dilemmas -
- Mother care (empathy, compassion) vs organization values (efficiency, work load on other colleagues, meeting targets)
 - family ~~ethics~~ responsibility vs work
 - misogynist remark by colleague

II] Course of action -

- ^{check for} work from home [- insurance, common pool
 - shifting
 - transfer of work (temporary)
- Misogynist remark → stern warning ^{if repeated} → dire consequences
- explaining him the situation [Plight of women manager]
 - confidence building to lady
 - gender sensitization seminar
 - follow code of conduct and code of ethics.
- mutually agreed solution - involving colleague also

CARE ETHICS

Case:

A 6 yr boy stealing from a shop for his food, since he didn't take anything for past 2 days. You're noticing that. What will be your action? Give alternatives and examine them?

Ethical issues:

- 1) Stealing - means is wrong. → Incentivise him to steal in future also
- 2) Stimulation of the boy } - He is beggar; also he didn't have any food for past 2 days. } - Question of Survival.

right to life vs breach of law

Different options / Alternatives:

- ① **IGNORE**
 - merit - No interference into any situations.
 - demerit - Silence + ignorance - will set wrong example.
- ② **Help him → Don't inform Shopkeeper**
 - merit - helping boy - Kind act; empathy with person.
 - demerit - It will incentivise him; not taking any action on stealing, temporary solution only.
- ③ **Inform the Shopkeeper & Let him take action**
 - merit - Means wrong - shd be punished.
 - demerit - Circumstances ignored; no empathy.
- ④ **Proactive Intervention:**
 - Immediate Relief**
 - Requesting Shopkeeper
 - paying from pocket
 - Stealing** (Lecture)
 - Teach him to not to steal; that is not an good/moral act.
 - Action (warning) would be taken in future, if he continues.
 - Longterm:** (Alternative means of livelihood)
 - contacting NGOs to help him to improve his situation.
 - Small investment for him; by collecting from community.

child care homes

INDIAN THINKERS:

Religious moral
Philosophies:

- Hindu moral philosophies
- Buddhist

Thinkers

- MK Gandhi
- BR Ambedkar

Social Reformers

- RR Mohanrai

Spiritual Scholars

- > Rabindranath Tagore
- Swami Vivekananda
- ^{ambipato} Aurobindo Ghosh.

1) Hindu Moral philosophies:

i) Karma: → Deeds / Action oriented / Duty-work.

a) Nishkam Karma: → Selfless work

(means)
sacrifice

'Do your duties, in selfless manner'

b) Sakam Karma:

(End based):

'Do your duties and expect some benefit/
fruits/results'

[Similar to
Charvaka
philosophy]
↳ Utilitarian
ism

→ Bagavat Gita teaches 'Nishkam Karma' shd be the
philosophy/way of life, but not 'Sakam Karma'.

ii) 4 Purusharthas:

1) Dharma - ^{performing} Righteous duty. (Duty) = $\left. \begin{matrix} Coe \\ Coe \end{matrix} \right\} \rightarrow$ society.

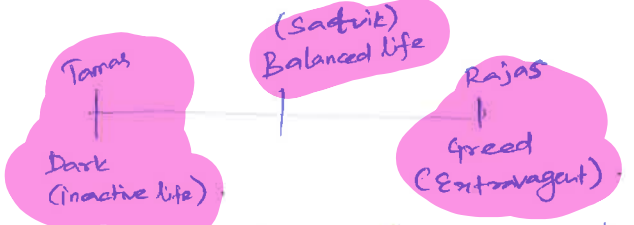
2) Artha - (Money) - Material satisfaction. } up to
western
philosophy of
materialistic
way.

3) Kama - (Desire) - Sensuous happiness

4) Moksh - (Salvation) - Spiritual Happiness.

11th to Theory of virtue/vice:

iii) Guna dynamics: (3 Guna):



- x 1) Tamas → ^(Inactive behaviour) Darkness - Inactivity/Passivity/Inertia/Depression/Alienation
in life. [stressful/Anxious]
- x 2) Rajas → ^{guided by} Passion & Greed - Hyperactive/Extravagant/materialistic/
- 3) Sattvik → ^(impulsive behaviour) Passion/greed/aggression/Anger, etc.

✓ 3) Sattvik - Balanced - temperance, care, love, compassion, etc.

→ A person's behaviour/personality is the reflection of combination of 3 gunas and which dominates among them - reflects behaviour.

- Goal shd be move towards "Sattvik guna".

2) Buddhist Moral philosophies.

i) A Noble Truth:

1) There is suffering in human life.

2) ~~The reason for~~ Desire is the cause of suffering.

3) Solution to get out of suffering, is "Controlling the desires" (greed).

4) Way to get out of suffering is "Astangamaarga/
8fold path/middle path".

8 DO's.

is ~~not~~ to (Aristotle's golden mean path).

8 fold path / middle path:

1) Right understanding → Understanding the 4 abovementioned noble truths.

2) Right aspirations → After understanding, aspire for get rid out of desire.

Integrity { 3) Right speech → Truthfulness

4) Right Action → Honest actions.

5) Right livelihood → Good means of livelihood.
(No corrupt actions - income)

6) Right Efforts → Good actions ^{to get,} what you aspire.

7) Right mindfulness → Consciousness / Being alert / Being Rationale.

8) Right Concentration → Meditation.

5 Don't's.

5 Things to be avoided:

Basic / Universal Ethical Ppls.

1) No causing injury/harm to anyone → Non-violence →
Peace - ^{Tolerance} Love, brotherhood, care, compassion

2) No lie → Truthfulness/Honesty/Integrity.

3) No steal → Right ways of livelihood/Charity/philanthropy.

4) No consumption of Intoxicants (Alcohol, drugs, etc).
↳ Right control/mindfulness
alert/conscious/Rationale.

5) No sexual misconduct
↳ fidelity/loyalty/commitment.

Dynamic evolution of Ethical/moral teachings.

3) Jain Moral Philosophies:

i) Triratnas / 3 Principles:

1) Right faith / contemplation / vision

2) Right Knowledge

3) Right Action

5 Vows of Jainism:

1) Ahimsa - Non-violence

2) Satya - Truthfulness.

3) Asteya - No-stealing.

4) Aparigriha - No accumulation of wealth.

5) Brahmacharya - Celibacy / Chastity

} → same as Buddhism.

(can take needed but not accumulate)

Indian Thinkers:

① Mahatma Gandhi:

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| → Satya - Truthfulness | } Essential
Continuity -
Ideas &
Philosophy. | → Constructive programme
of Gandhi (Gandhi as
social reformer). |
| → Ahimsa - Non-violence | | → Swarajya & Ramrajya. |
| → Satyagraha - Experiment/practice. | | → Gandhi's Talisman. |
| → Principle of 'means & end'. | | → 7 sins of Gandhi. |
| → Principle of 'Need & greed' | | |
| → Tolerance. | | |

⊗ Not simply as idea/philosophy of Satya & Ahimsa; he brought up the tool of "Satyagraha" into action; to achieve his goals. (Not only preached the principle, but followed and practised).

Satyagraha:

- It is the practical method adopted by Gandhi in order to achieve the final goals. Satyagraha methods are essentially non-violent methods.
- It involves ~~moral~~ "appeal to the moral conscience of the enemy". The word Satyagraha is the combination of 2 words 'Satya' means 'Truth' and 'Agraha' means '~~relentless~~ "adherence to Truth relentlessly". So Satyagraha means that "Relentlessly pursuing the truth till the time you get it". It requires moral strength to use the tools of Satyagraha.

→ Examples and different tools of Satyagraha (methods) are peaceful protest, fasting/hunger strike, Picketing/demonstration, Non-cooperation, Civil Disobedience.

→ World appeal of Satyagraha:

Significance:

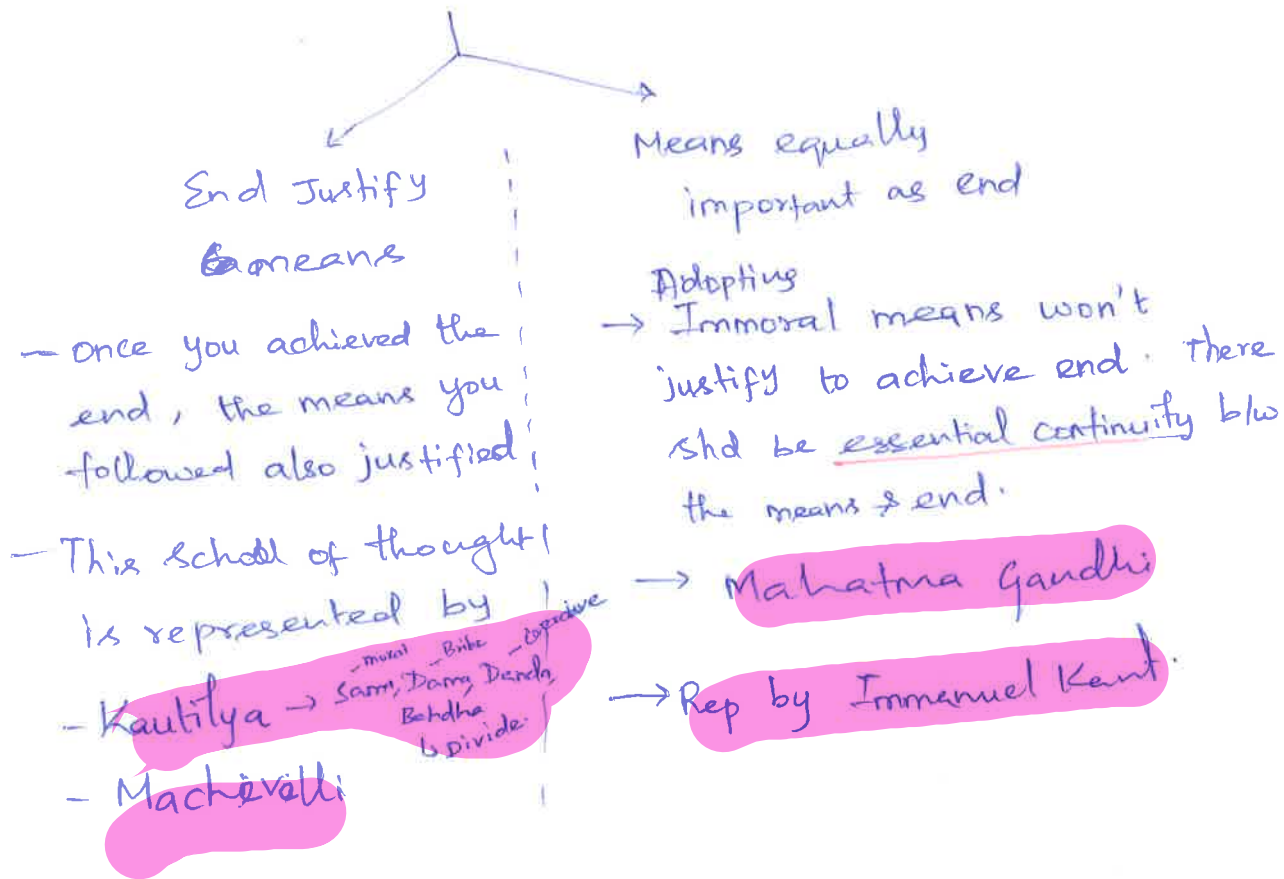
Satyagraha is the method of achieving justice through non-violent. It found world appeal also; (Global influences).

- Martin Luther King's - Civil Rights Movement (CRM)
- Nelson Mandela's - African National Movement. (ANM)
- Aung San Su Kyi - Democratic movement in Myanmar. (DM)
- Dalailama's movement.
- Lesz Walesa's Solidarity Movement in Poland. (workers movement)
- Arab Spring - Democratic movement in ^{Islamic} countries of Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, etc.

Indian Examples:

- Tribal movements - Irom Sharmila, Chipko, Appiko,
- Narmada Bacho Andolan.
- Anna Hazare's Movement
- Many Democratic processions, etc.

Principle of means & End:



Principle of Need & Greed:

Need

- Environment - Judicious use of resources.

Material Benefits:

- ~~Corruption~~ - Satisfaction with what you earn (Containment)

x Power

- Misuse of power - immoral means to grab power

Social Relationship

- Kind to all; love all

Greed

Exploitive use of resources.

[Corruption] Driven by greed - materialism, Consumerism. scope for corruption.

Use power legitimately.

- sense of Superiorness / Domination / Anger, etc.

Tolerance:

- Attitude of fairness towards other's viewpoints.
- He emphasized much on cultural and religious tolerance.

Swaraj: (self rule). [No concentration of Power.]

* Decentralisation of Power

[Moral Anarchy] "Every person is capable of ruling, and no need for an external authority to rule on him".

- * Article 40 of DPSP - Gandhian philosophy.
- * 73rd & 74th CAA - PRIs - on the vision of Swaraj.
- * Real empowerment is participation of people in decision making process - can be achieved only thro' democratic decentralisation. (favour of direct democracy).

* Ramrajya - Ideal vision of good governance. (Prosperous, equality, egalitarian society).

↳ State shd work for the welfare of people.

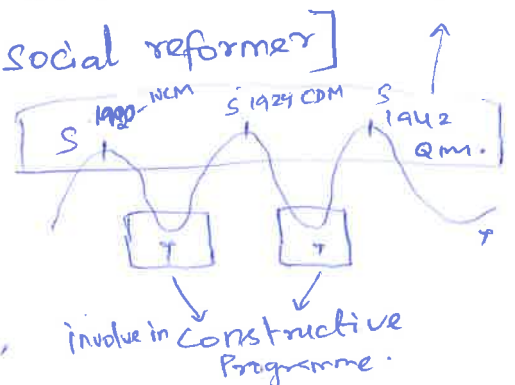
(means) - No police / No armed forces. (End)
- People will work for the welfare of people.

⊗ Constructive Programme of Gandhi :

[Gandhian socialism / Gandhi as a social reformer]

→ Struggle - Truce - Struggle method.

→ Resolve the social evils/problems, so that it will be worthy of independence, when Britishers leave.



Active phase of Indian freedom struggle. (mass movement).

Reasons for Constructive Programme:

- 1) Mass movement; therefore pause is reqd.
- 2) To resolve internal problems/conflicts.
- 3) Unification of the society against the colonial rules to make our movement strong.

Components:

- 1) Hindu-Muslim unity (Religious tolerance) - NCM - Khilafat movement.
Religious
- 2) Abolition of untouchability - (Harijan Campaign).
caste
- 3) Women empowerment → women in the fold of freedom struggle.
*gender
discrimination*
- 4) Sarvodaya / Antyodaya - Rich-poor divide.
*Social/economic
equality.*
↳ Upliftment of all
↳ Upliftment of weaker section.
- 5) Self sufficiency of villages (Swadeshi component)
↳ by Promoting Khadi, village industries
↳ alternative for foreign products
- 6) Ban on liquor - 11th in the lines of Buddhist philosophy.
- 7) Sanitation - Cleanliness / Toilets building, etc.

Gandhi's Talisman:

"Whenever you are in doubt or when the self becomes too much with you, apply the following test:

Recall the face of the poorest and the weakest man; whom you may have seen and ask yourself; if the step you contemplate is going to be any use to him; Will he gain anything by it?

7 social sins :- (X - without Ethics/morality).

- 1) Knowledge without character (Aptitude w/o Attitude).
- 2) Politics without principles.
- 3) Wealth without work.
- 4) Pleasure without conscience.
- 5) Commerce without morality.
- 6) Science without Humanity.
- 7) Worship without sacrifice.

Qn: It is being said that

Politics cannot go hand in hand with Ethics = Discuss.

→ Politics ⇒ Art of management of power/authority for larger public interest.

1st Para ⇒ Politics is not going hand in hand with Ethics.
(Intro)

Problems in the society. Politics & Ethics ⇒ Malgovt
Ethics of politics ⇒ Good govt.

⇒

Politics - Ethics:

(Mis, money, caste, communal)
Power

Elections

- misuse of power
- Corruption
- Nepotism
- favouritism.
- Crony capitalism.

- gaining power [↑] for self interest [↑] using it
- Criminalisation of Politics.
- Communal politics. - Vote bank politics.
- Eg: World History

⇒ Politics + Ethics: Politics can go & shd go along with Ethics.

- Use of power in the public interest
- Judicious use of power
- Egalitarian society

- social justice
- Equitable distribution of resources
- Larger public welfare.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar:

→ Voice of voiceless

→ Socio-economic Justice

→ Positive Discrimination/
Protective discrimination

→ Affirmative Action

- weaker secn

- Downtrodden

- Unprivileged secn

- Left out secn

- Marginalised secn

without socioeconomic justice political justice has no meaning

→ Socio-economic justice shd precede the political justice.

→ Constitutional and legal provisions for weaker sections.
* Abolition of Untouchability (Art. 17)

Art. 14 - Equality before law.

15 - No discrimination on grounds of Caste.

16 - Equality ^{of opp.} in matters of public employment.

→ Mahat Satyagraha - "water from lake."

Temple entry "

Hindu Code Bill → Reforms within Hindu religion.

→ Promotor of Constitutional morality.

→ Education is the biggest leveller; where weaker section of society can compete with stronger ones.

③ Social Reformers:

Different themes and issues picked up by social reformers of 19th century:

① Issues related to women: (Women development).

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| - Sati practice | - Female foeticide. |
| - Girl child marriage | - " Infanticide. |
| - Widow remarriage | |
| - Girl education. | |

② Issues regarding caste discrimination:

- Ending caste discrimination
- Abolition of untouchability
- Ending ^{the} Brahminical domination.

③ Education:

- Focus on modern / secular / rational education.
- Education which inculcate the scientific temper.

④ Child marriage:

- Age of concern / Age of marriage.

④ Spiritual Scholars:

R. Tagore

Swami Vivekananda

Aurobindo Ghosh.

②

... Patriotism cannot be our final
spiritual shelter, my refuge is humanity.

I'll not buy glass for the price of
diamond and I'll not allow nationalism
to triumph over Humanism...

- Rabindranath Tagore.

Common thread:

- promoted value of humanism.

- value of universal brotherhood (Vasudeya Kudumbakam)
(whole world is family)

- They have promoted the confluence of culture or
conflict of culture. ~~Compare~~ Acc. to them; western
societies (occidental) have developed more on the lines
of scientific temper and rationality. Whereas the
Eastern (oriental) society is developed more on the
lines of spiritual values.
so for them each society, have something to
offer to each other. To this end, both societies can
learn each other than getting involved in the conflict.

→ Rabindranath Tagore has favoured the values
of humanism and universalism over the value of
Nationalism.

① Quote: "... where the world has not broken into fragments
by the narrow domestic walls...."

Gandhi & Ambedkar ON Caste/Varna System:

Promoted Varna Sgm.

Abolition of both Caste & Varna Sgm.

Same goal, But different approach

- Varna System evolved during Vedic period. Just based on Professional classification. → mobility possible.
- It turns into a rigid & ascriptive & hierarchical caste system; that cause exploitation of lower classes. (by birth criteria)
→ no mobility
- In post-vedic period.

Gandhi

- We need not abolish the varna system, since it is just a professional classification.

[Reformist approach]

- But the problem of hierarchy shd be removed and there shd be dignity to each class or occupation.

- Every occupation has its own significance and therefore we shd attach equal dignity to every occupation/Profession.

- Shudra \Rightarrow Harijan
God \rightarrow people/child.

→ Harijan campaign - to reform the hindu practices of Caste syst.

Ambedkar.

- Caste system became so rigid and no room for reforms in the system. and hence abolish the varna/caste structure altogether.

[Revolutionary approach]

Eg: Hindu Code Bill.

Lecture No-06

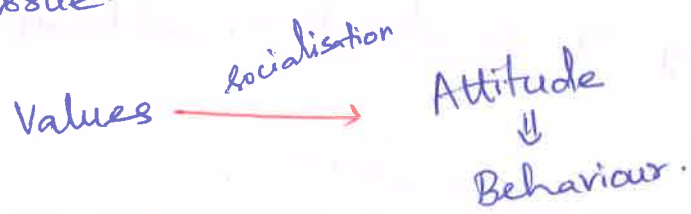
ATTITUDE

Definition:

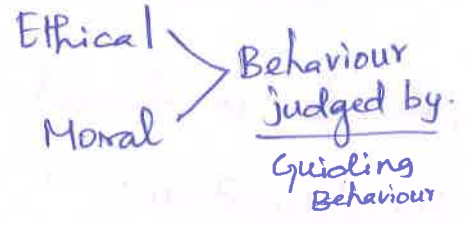
Process of socialization } -> Shaping Attitude.

Attitude is a predisposition to think, to feel and to act in a specific way (favourable or unfavourable) towards socially significant object.

This socially significant object can be individual, Organisational, state, religion or any socially significant issue.



conservative & traditional values leads to stereotypic attitude



Structure of Attitude:

CAB structure of Attitude:

Attitude has 3 parts

C - Cognitive part - (Thinking)

A - Affective part - (feelings/emotions)

B - Behavioural - (Action).

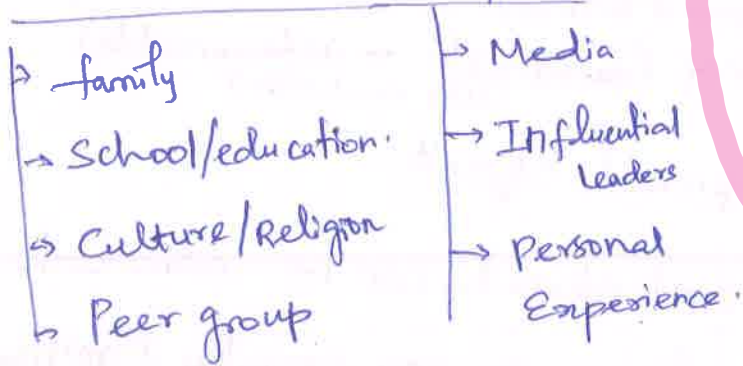
- * why to study attitude
1 To change bureaucratic attitude
2 To reshape individual attitude - parochial
3 Public attitude or society - SBM or diff. social grp.

keep ur view broader happiness by planting trees

Formation of Attitude:

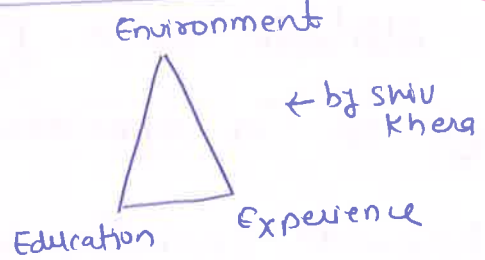
Determinants &

factors / forces of attitude formation.



Mechanism/Process of Attitude formation.

Attitude formation - 3E's



Theories of Attitude Formation:

Attitude is formed by way of socialization / conditioning / Enculturation.

- 1) Classical Conditioning (Pavlov condition) ← name of scholar
- 2) Operant Conditioning / Reward and Punishment method.
- 3) Social learning



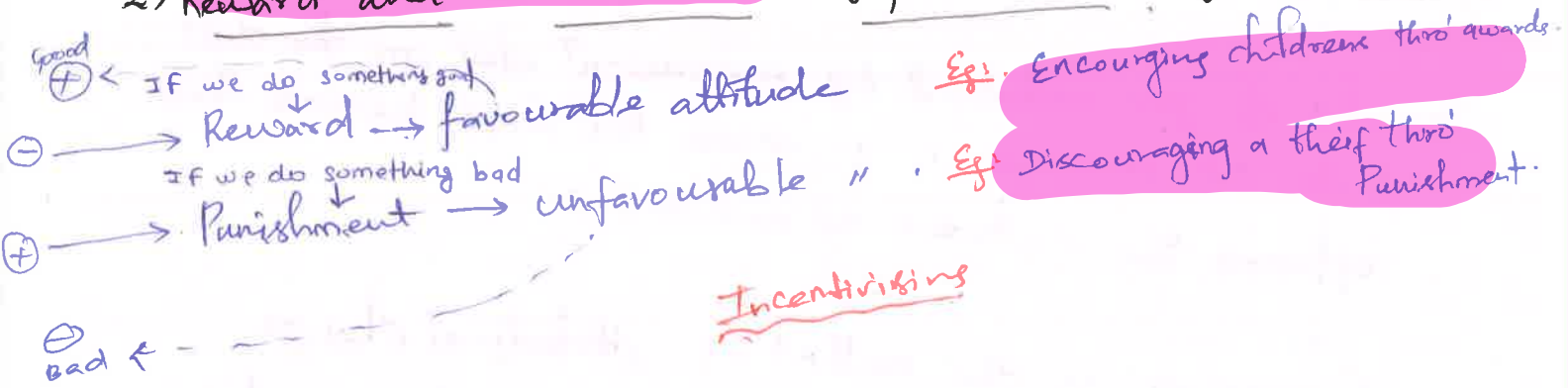
1) Classical conditioning / Pavlovian conditioning:

This is a conditioning wherein two things are conditioned together for a long period of time, that the person starts believing that one thing is always accompanied by other; in spite of the fact that, there may not be direct and absolute correlation b/w the two things.

Eg: Dog - Bell experiment by Pavlov.

singing bell -
offering food to dog -
saliva secretion by dog -

2) Reward and Punishment Theory / Operant theory:



J S Mill -
Introduce democracy only when the people are rational

3) Social Learning:

✓ Individuals' experience with the society.

Theories of Attitudinal Change:

1) Classical ^{conditioning} Theory / Pavlovian theory.

"breaking the correlation"

changing the preconcieved notion by spreading good things about a community / element, etc.

- eg - changing attitude towards muslims, Police etc

R = T (good news of R)
Police = worst (good things)

2) Reward and Punishment: / Operant Theory:

Through the method of incentivising, & trying to change the attitude (mindset of people).

Eg: Girl child = liability

female peticide.
Adverses sex ratio

Rewarding/Punishment.
Girl child = Asset
change.

Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao

→ cash incentive for good samartians

→ Mere bringing of stringent legislations won't change / impact largely; But larger change in the Attitude of the people against such an illicit practises can only bring change.

3) Theory of Persuasion:

Qn: what do you understand by persuasion? what are the diff parts of persuasion. Discuss the diff. factors that influence the outcome of persuasion.

Persuasion is the method of attitudinal change towards the desirable direction through democratic means. (By method of convincing people).

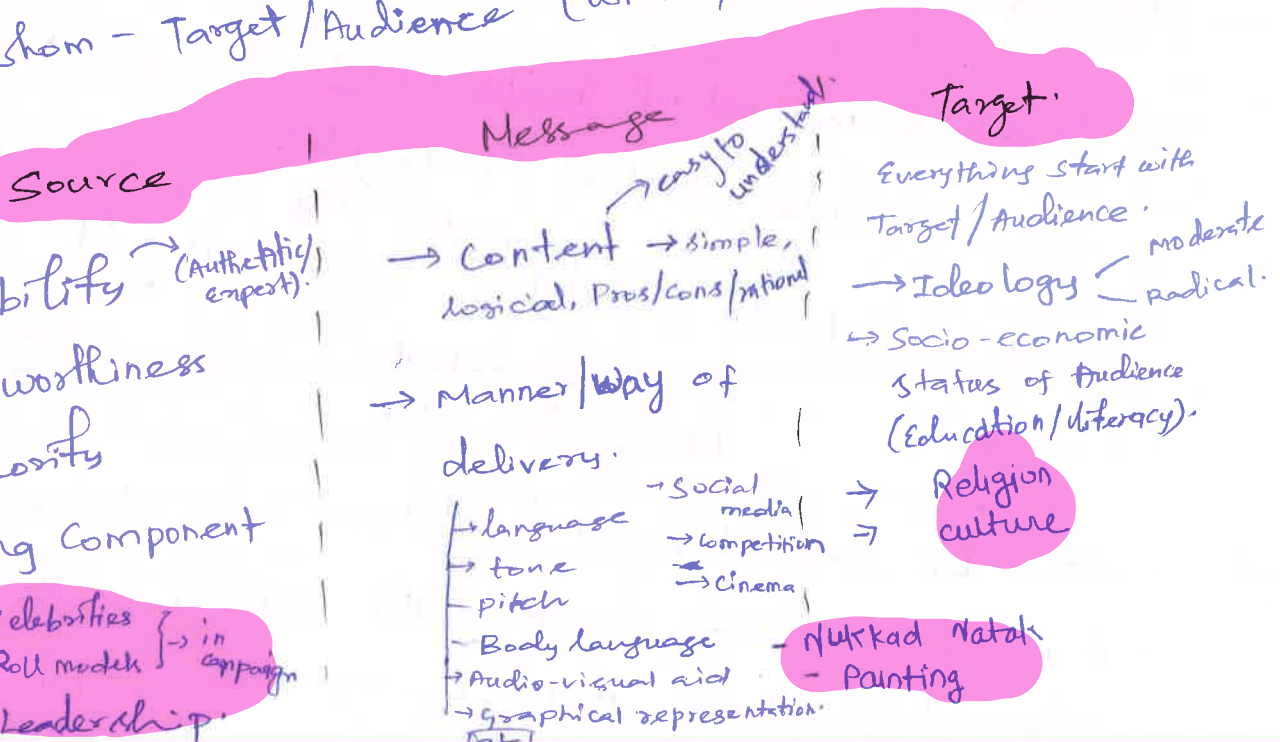
Different parts and factors that influence persuasion can be studied by analysing / studying the following statement;

"Who says what to Whom"
 ↓ source ↓ message ↓ Target/Audience.

The diff. parts of persuasion is three;

- ① who - source (one who is persuader)
- ② what - message (content)
- ③ whom - Target/Audience (whom you are persuading).

Diff. factors:



Objective

Outcomes: of Persuasion:

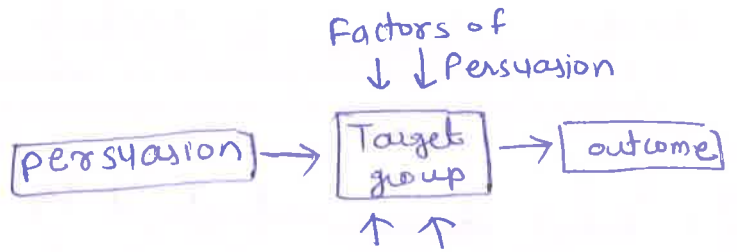
→ Acceptance

→ Compliance
(Don't involve change of heart)

→ Neutral

→ Reject

→ Counter productive /
(Counter strategy).



Theory of Planned ^{need} behaviour:

(Professional attitude).
Gentle.

Planned behaviour is predetermined behaviour that the person is expected to carry in an organisation, irrespective of whatever ideology or thinking - one believes/follows.

(Code of conduct) → maintain behaviour.

eg → Air hostess - one passenger → pressing button frequently → air hostess still smiles
Cognitive dissonance → conflict of thoughts leading to stress and anxious situation.

→ Planned behaviour ~~can~~ may lead to ↑ "Cognitive Dissonance". It is the condition of stressful and anxiety situation emerging out of conflict of diff. thoughts.
Eg. Air service. condition known as.

→ Cognitive dissonance may act as a precursor for changing the Attitude (not necessary in all situation). Sometimes it may not happen.

Bureau
Bureaucratic Attitude and Democratic Attitude:

Qn: What do you understand by ~~bureau~~ Bureaucratic attitude and Democratic attitude? What are the merits and demerits of each one of them. Is it desirable and possible to have both the attitude in governance? (2015).

→ Bureaucratic attitude is attitude wherein the decisions are taken based upon rules, laws, Constitutional provisions. sometimes, this ^{attitude} would be criticized as "Baboo culture".

→ Democratic attitude, wherein the decisions are taken based upon consensus, democratic dialogue, deliberations, etc.

Me: Bureaucratic Attitude

Meaning ⇒ D.M ⇒ Rules/Laws

Merit ⇒ Impartiality, Objectivity, Predictability, unbiasedness, Rule of law.

scope for corruption
→ Implementational issues.
→ Public Discontent.

Demerit: ⇒ Rigidity of laws and, strict implementation of rules → insensitivity/rigidity/Status ^{quo} / Bureaucratic apathy.

[Negative impact on Public].

Democratic Attitude

D.M ⇒ Consensus, Democratic dialogue.

→ Giving every section of society a chance to participate in decision making process. (inclusive approach). [Representation].

→ Hassle-free / smooth implementation of decision. → empathy, compassion for weaker sections

→ Delay the process, since bringing consensus is difficult.

Way forward:

→ sensitive issues shd be discussed with public for decision making.

Rules of Law
↓
Due process of Law

→ Rules and regulations are important, since they are basis for governance; by reducing the complexity and rigidity of law/rule; ^{Possibly} there can be better Bureaucracy for public service. or Governance. (flexible / responsive ~~rules~~ ^{implementation of laws}).

→ Bringing empathy and compassion, while implementing the decisions/rules.

→ Rules and laws may be made thro' democratic means, so that the implementation will be easier & better.

→ rigidity → flexibility / responsive
status quoist → change oriented
apathy → sympathy

→ Rules and laws are the means but not the ends.

Foundational values of CIVIL Services:

→ A civil servant has larger responsibility in a democracy ^{class} like India, is responsible for advising the political class (govt) with regards to formulation of different Public Policies.

→ He is also instrumental in implementing the decisions and policies. He is vested with lot of power and he is the holder of Public Purse (finance). The decision taken by Civil servant has wider consequence/impacts on the Society.

→ In this context, civil servant must follow certain basic moral and ethical principles, which help him in discharging his duties in a more professional manner.

→ Some of the basic values need to be possessed by Civil servants can be studied by analysing two lists;

- ① Nolan Committee Report.
- ② ARC Recommendations.

→ source for Code of Ethics (CoE).
(General value guidelines).

→ Code of Ethics.

APTITUDE & FOUNDATIONAL VALUES OF CIVIL SERVICES

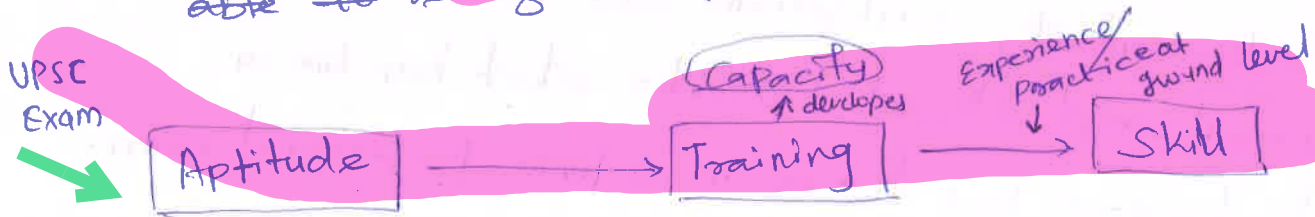
Natural ability or acquired capacity and skills to do something

APTITUDE:

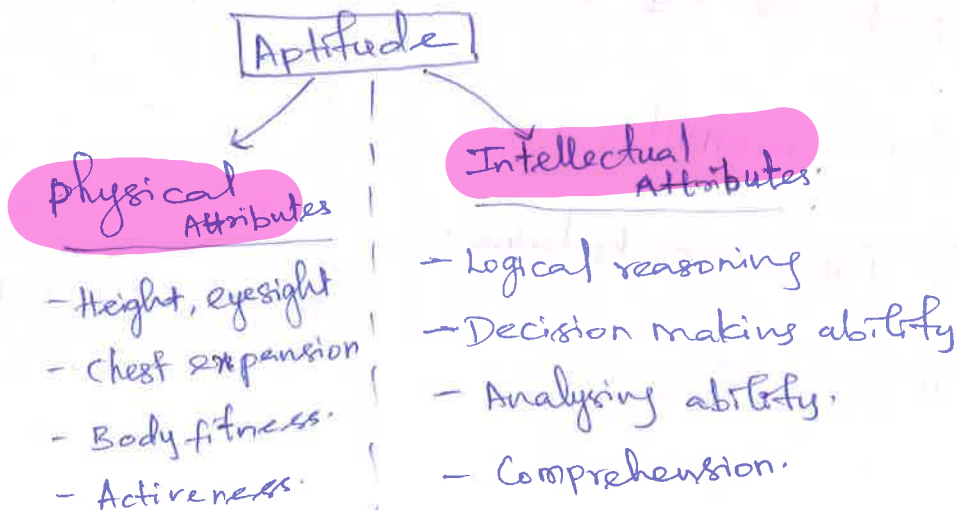
→ Aptitude is innate or natural tendency of a person to acquire these capacity and skills in future thro' the method of training. &

→ Different people have different aptitude for different things. i.e.w; Person may have very good aptitude for Cricket, may not have good aptitude for music and vice versa.

→ It is also important to note that, unless the sufficient training and practice is provided, the person cannot able to realize his potential (aptitude) fully.



Aptitude for Public Servant:



ADMINISTRATIVE ETHICS / CODE OF ETHICS.

ARC Recommendations:

2nd ARC (2005) - 2009 → Revamping Public Admin. system
↳ chairmanship - Venkappa Moily.

Different values recommended by ARC are listed below;

- 1) Honesty and integrity.
- 2) Objectivity / impartiality / Non-partisanship.
→ (Political Neutrality).
- 3) Transparency
- 4) Accountability
- 5) Dedication to public service.
- 6) Empathy
- 7) Compassion
- 8) Tolerance
- 9) Courage
- 10) Leadership.

1) Honesty and Integrity:

situation specific → Honesty - not picking ₹ 2000 note on road, CCTV is there
→ Integrity - not picking up ₹ 2000 note even there is consistency no CCTV

→ Honesty is being truthful in a given situation. In other words, there is no deception, fraud, etc.

→ Integrity is consistency w.r.t following moral values in all the circumstances.

↳ [Integrity is also abt being consistent w.r.t thinking, speech, and action component of individual]

← individual sphere
In other words; it means, there is no gap or inconsistency b/w what one think, what one speak & what one do.

→ A phrase which summarizes integrity; "Integrity is what one do, when nobody is observing".

→ From the civil servant point of view, Integrity is w.r.t following the moral and ethical values of the Profession consistently in all the situation, as long as he is the part of Civil services.

→ ^{Diff} 3 types of Integrity:

1) Moral Integrity - consistently following the moral values in all situations.

- This also involves applying the same criteria for the moral judgement to oneself, as we apply for others.

2) Intellectual Integrity:

- This involves being truthful w.r.t one's opinions, viewpoints, or any intellectual activity.

- Eg: Plagiarism - violation of copyright / lack of intellectual integrity.

3) Organisational Integrity: / Professional integrity:

- This is w.r.t following the organisational / professional values consistently, so long as person continues to be part of organisation / profession.

2) Objectivity / Impartiality / Non-Partisanship:

(Impartiality) - Civil servant while advising the govt and discharging other public duties, must make the decisions based on merit and he must not do so based on narrow criteria - Caste, religion, race, political ideology or any other personal biasness.

Impartiality/objectivity

Merit → rules & regulations
↳ Qualifications

② → Qn: In today's time, it has become clear that attempting to define administrative role as separated from politics

Partisanship/bias

- favouritism.
- family - Nepotism.
- business - crony capitalism.
- Negative discrimination
↳ Caste/religion/region/gender, etc.

= Misconduct & Corrupt Act

Political Neutrality:

(Non-Partisanship)

↳ simply isolate administrator from highly differentiated Populus in a country like India and discourage them from

- Civil servant is expected to remain politically neutral, throughout his career. He shd not favour / disfavour any based on political ideology / political affiliation of anyone towards any political party.

Political Neutrality - like marriage - easy to understand but difficult to practice

3) Transparency: [Accessibility to information in a timely & reliable manner]

- Literally, it means openness.

- Civil servants while making the decision, shd remain open. i.e., He shd make note of the manner, in which he has reached to the decision. He should not withhold any public information, unless required.

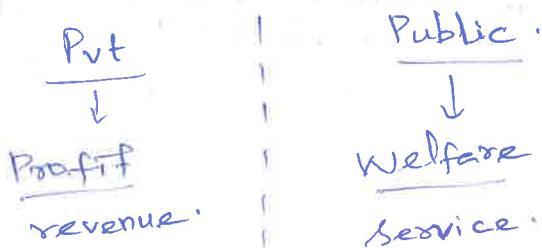
② → - facing the implied substantive political role they play. Critically evaluate the statement.

4) Accountability:

- Literally it means, Answerability.
- Civil servant is answerable for his act of Omission and Commission.
- This will ensure the rule of law and the governance as per the merit and rules and regulations.
- Answerability will be complemented by enforcement mechanism, which makes accountability of CS much important.
civil servant

5) Dedication to Public Service:

Public service as a value: Dedication for public service
~~civil servant~~



- civil servant is expected to have public service orientation. He shd keep aside his self interest while discharging public duties.
- Dedication to public service means, there shd be inner-motivation (passion) to work in a larger public interest.
- This will help the civil servant to work in larger public interest, ^{especially} during adverse situations.

6) Empathy: & 7) Compassion: [Positive sense of emotion]

		+ve		
-ve	Apathy	Sympathy	Empathy	Compassion
	- Attitude of Indifference or Insensitivity towards others' Problems. esp - Poor, weaker section	[नरस आना] - Sensitivity towards others' Problem. - sense of mercy or pityness to someone. (from a distance).	Sensitivity " " - understanding the Problems of other by putting oneself to the other's situation	Sensitivity " " ⇒ Empathy + action. ⇒ Taking actions after understanding the others' problems.
- overnight demolition drive	feeling pity for someone	[Affective part]	[Affective + cognitive part]	[CAB]

→ Bureaucratic apathy shd be replaced by empathy and compassion.

Eg: Winter shelters, platform shops, etc

Lecture - 08

8) Tolerance:

→ Tolerance is an attitude of fairness towards one whose opinion, culture, religion, caste, gender, sexual orientation, race, etc - are different than that of yours.

→ This means that tolerance acknowledges the differences that exist in the society. Tolerance involves not only acknowledgement of differences, but extending respect towards other culture and the opinion, etc.

→ Mahatma Gandhi, Rabindranath Tagore - view on Tolerance.

→ Different manifestations of lack of Tolerance are - Moral policing, Communal conflict, Mob lynchings, lack of trust / Trust deficit b/w Bureaucrats & Public; Trolls in social media.

a) Courage / Fortitude

→ Courage is an important virtue, which help the person to ~~be~~ meet the final objective with firmness ~~and~~ or without fear of anyone/anything.

→ For civil servants, courage becomes all the more important, as he works in the complex and hostile situation. He needs to show courage in order to follow ^{withhold} ethical values to meet the final objectives of the ^{governance.} (i.e; Welfare of People).

→ One can see the utility of courage in following situation.

i) Whistle blowing:

→ It is the mechanism of raising the voice against the wrongdoings / injustice happening within an organisation.

→ Whistleblowing is an important tool of exposing ^{the} corruption within organisation.

got killed { Manjunath case - oil adulteration
Satendranath case - scam in golden quadrilateral project

ii) To withstand political pressure:

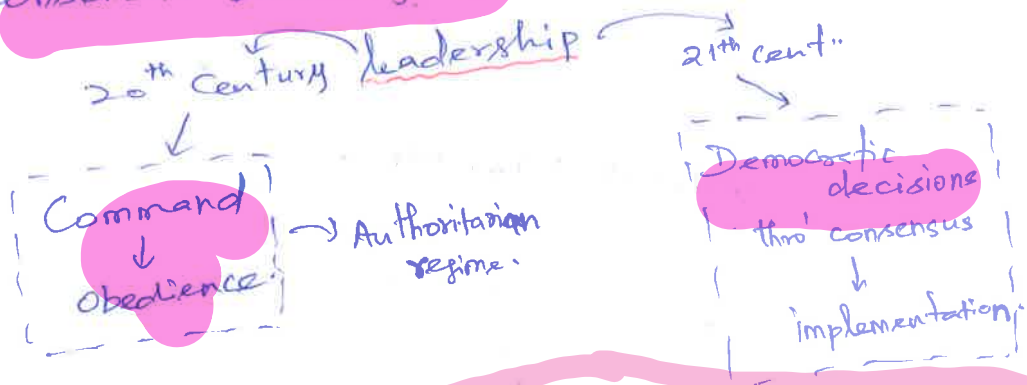
→ ^{whole} Courage is reqd to withstand political pressure and upholding highest constitutional values and rule of law.

iii) Courage is reqd to go ahead with "unpopular decisions" in democracy. [Political class may not go against popular demands, because of vote bank politics, etc].
eg - demolition of a religious construction on encroached govt. land.

⑩ Leadership:

→ Different attributes of a leader.

- 1) **Visionary**. [Part of wisdom] → long term/short term.
- 2) **Good Communication**. — [Engage the people thro' his ideas].
- 3) **Motivator** — (Appreciation, rewards, etc).
- 4) **Lead by Example** (Exemplary leadership)
 means walk the talk
 eg - M. Gandhi
- 5) **Consensus building ability**.



6) **Emotional Intelligent** (Not driven by Emotions and Not absolutely Emotionally insensitive).

Daniel Goleman. book
- why EI is more imp than IQ

- 7) Courage
- 8) Integrity.
- 9) Attitude ⇒ - Democratic / Bureaucratic
↳ Empathy & compassion.

10) **Team leader** → Took responsibility for failures and credit for team players when success.

Definitions of Nolan Committee: (7 Values). (1994)

→ ~~The value~~ First Committee of its kind set up in U.K., for bringing recommendations on ^{ethical standards} values for the Public services.

1) Impartiality ~~(OBJECTIVITY)~~ OBJECTIVITY - civil servant / holder of the public office shd take the decision on the basis of merit (Objective criteria) and he shd not give any preferential treatment to his family members, friends, etc.

2) Selflessness: Holder of Public office H.O.P.O shd take decision on larger public interest and he shd keep aside any financial or material interest.
- selflessness calls for keeping aside self interest (self, family & near-dear members).

3) Honesty: - H.O.P.O shd declare any personal interest, financial or material, that comes ^{or in conflict} in a way of discharging public duties / interest. (Nolan committee defined the Honesty ^{w/ out} the concept of "conflict of interest")

Qn: what do you understand by conflict of interest. Illustrate with examples. Discuss the steps to resolve the conflict of interest.

Conflict [Turn 2 pages].

Public interest Vs Personal interest.

Conflict of Interest:

It is the situation, wherein primary ^{interest} (1^o) (i.e., Public interest) ^{welfare of Public at large.} comes in conflict with Secondary ^{interest} (2^o) (i.e., personal interest - financial/material benefits for oneself or his near ones); while discharging the public duties.

Eg: ~~Recuse~~ → Recruitment process, wherein family member came.

✓ (declare or Recuse / ~~Recuse~~)

→ BOD - having shareholders in different windows.

→ BCCI - CSK team owner. - Credibility issue. → (Flipkart - WS Retail)

→ Market - place Model of E-commerce [Amazon - Cloudtail]

Steps to resolve the Conflict of Interest:

- Declaration of conflict of Interest.
- Recusing from the decision making process.
- If you are continuing ^{with the decision making process} after declaration, the decision should be taken on the basis of merit and objective criteria.
- After declaration, if ^{one} become the part of decision making process, he should take the decision based upon objectivity and merit and he should maintain the objective record of whole procedure of decision making. (How decision arrived).

Objective record

↳ of manner in which decision has arrived.

✓ [Code of Conduct will help in solving this problem of Conflict of interest].

✓ Transparency

RTI → Public right to have access to information. Regarding how decisions arrived.

4) Integrity:

- H.O.P.O. shd not put ~~any~~ obligation, financial or otherwise towards any external agent or organisation, that seeks to influence decision making process.



- Integrity is not only the quality of uncorrupt; but remaining uncorruptable.
↳ (no corruption even in future)

5) Openness:

- H.O.P.O. must take all the decisions in open and transparent manner, while discharging the public duties.

- He shd do so by maintaining the objective record of decision making process and putting them in public domain.

b) Accountability: - H.O.P.O. shd make him^{self} answerable for all his act of omission and commission; while discharging public duties.

Responsibility precede action
answerability → post action

→ Leadership: By upholding and practising the above mentioned values, the H.O.P.O. shd display the exemplary lead by example leadership.

Western model of Bureaucracy - Status Quis

Indian " " " " - Humanistic, angke along with Objectivity of office.
Agent of change/development.

PROBITY IN GOVERNANCE

Probity → Uprightness

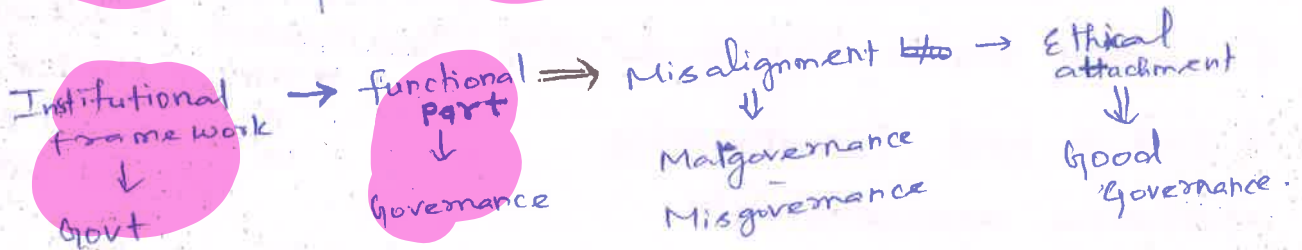
Probity - literally it means - Uprightness.
 - practical meaning - ethical governance (upholding highest ethical values in governance)

Ethical Governance - practical purpose.

↓
 Good Governance - philosophical base for Ethical gov.

Govt	Governance
- Structure/ institutional framework	- functional part
- Static part	- Process of governing
	- dynamic part.

structure



General characters of Misgovernance / Mal-governance:

(Problems of Governance / Administration in India):

- 1) Misuse of Power (self-interest > public interest)
- 2) Corruption, Nepotism, ^{favouring} favouritism, Crony Capitalism ^{→ family members}, ^{→ near/friends} ^{→ Business class}
- 3) Delay in Public Service delivery - Red Tapism
- 4) Lack of transparency.
- 5) Weak accountability
- 6) Attitudinal problems - Apathetic attitude towards Public; especially vulnerable section of society.
- 7) Unholy Politico - Administrative-business Nexus
- 8) Politicization of Bureaucracy - this is because of

Criminalisation of Politics.

COP → PoB → Corruption

- 1) weak public participation.
- 2) ~~is~~ growing trust-deficit b/w govt and public.
- 3) Inefficient and Ineffective Administration.
(productivity) (outcome oriented) → Goals. ↳ Resources.

General points of Good Governance:

- 1) Legitimate use of power - (larger public interest).
↳ use of power for welfare of Public.
- 2) Corruption free governance / clean governance.
- 3) Speedy Public service delivery / Time bound PS delivery.
↳ citizen charter
- 4) End to end Transparency.
- 5) Strong accountability.
- 6) Empathetic & Compassionate attitude; Democratic attitude.
- 7) Upholding Political neutrality, impartiality.
- 8) Civic participation in governance.
- 9) Efficient and Effective govt.
- 10) Minimum government, Maximum Governance.

Philosophical Underpinnings of Good Governance:

1) Chanakya / Kautilya's - Arthashastra:

i) Quote: "In the happiness of the subject lies the happiness of the king; In the welfare of the subject lies the welfare of the king..."

- King's happiness is intrinsically related with happiness of subject. → Citizen Centric Governance.

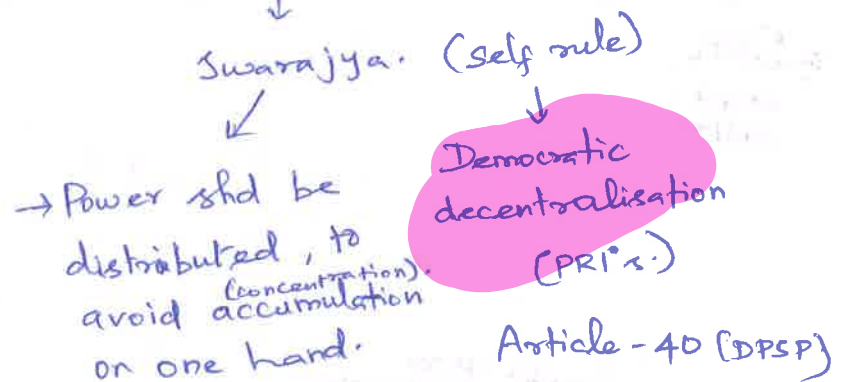
ii) other quotes-
- It is difficult to know how much money govt. official steal away while in charge of it like it is impossible to know when and how much of water a fish drinks.

iii) Quote: "... Ways of Embezzlement are forty..."

↓
fraud/deception/corruption.

- enlisted 40 different ways of corruption

2) Mahatma Gandhi: - Vision of Ramrajya.



Chanakya →

→ "It is impossible to know when and how much water a fish drank, similar is the act of stealing government money by officials".

→ He compared corruption and wealth accumulation by govt. official, with honey or poison on the tip of tongue, which becomes impossible not to taste.

73rd & 74th CAA - P.R.I's.

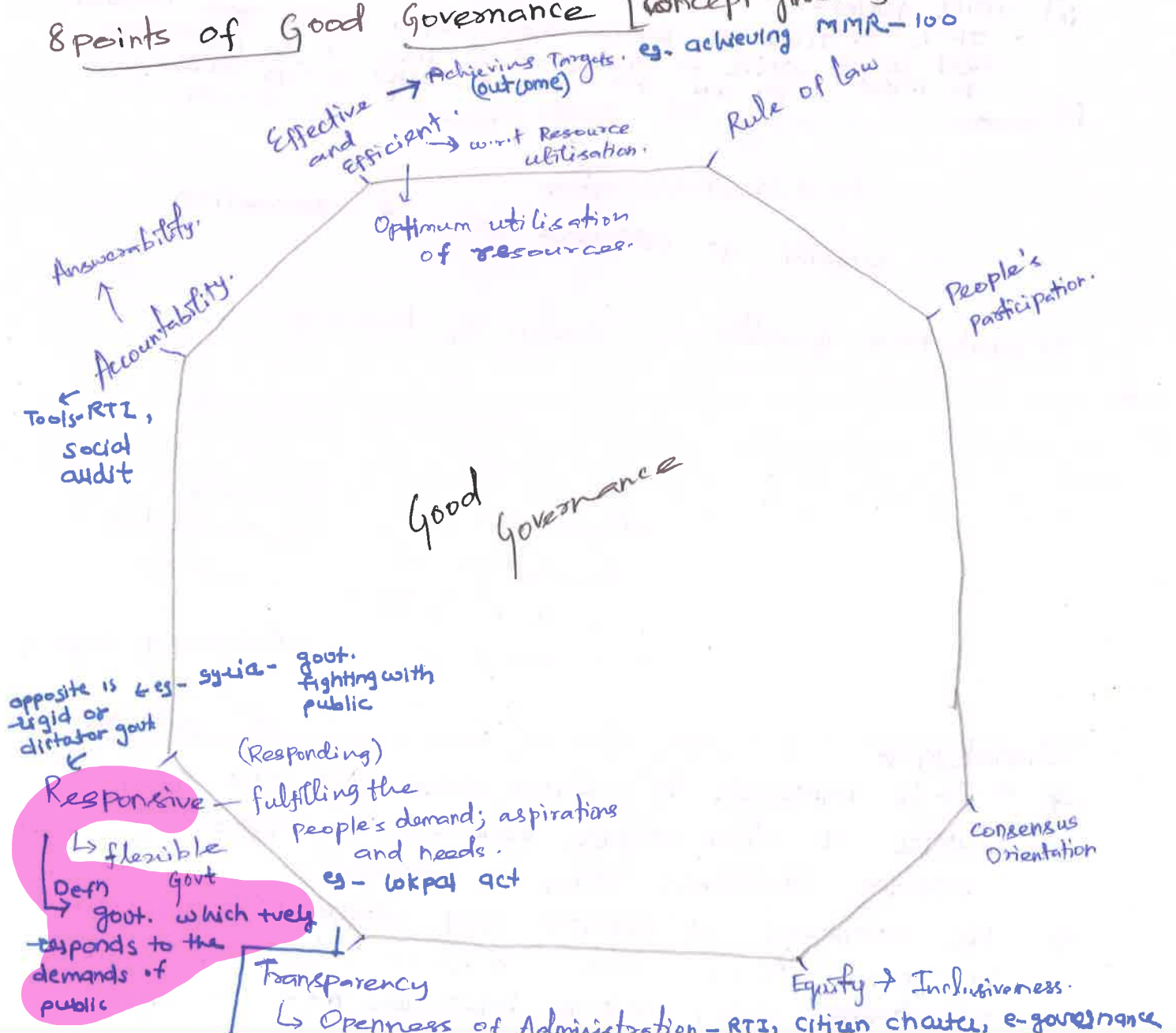
3) ARISTOTLE :

Aristotle has divided all the gov'ts into 2 broader types based upon in whose interest, the government is functioning.

i) **Perverted govt** - Power is being used in the interest of ruling class. (Misgovernance).

ii) **Legitimate govt** - Power is being used in the interest of Governed ones (public).

8 points of Good Governance [Concept given by World Bank].



Socrates, - a philosopher king should rule
 Plato - the country ↑
 man with most wisdom

1) Rule of Law:

Aristotle - There should be rule of law
 - legitimate govt is one which works in interest of public

→ The govt shd function as per the rules and regulations which are being articulated in the basic law of land. (Constitution - in modern times).

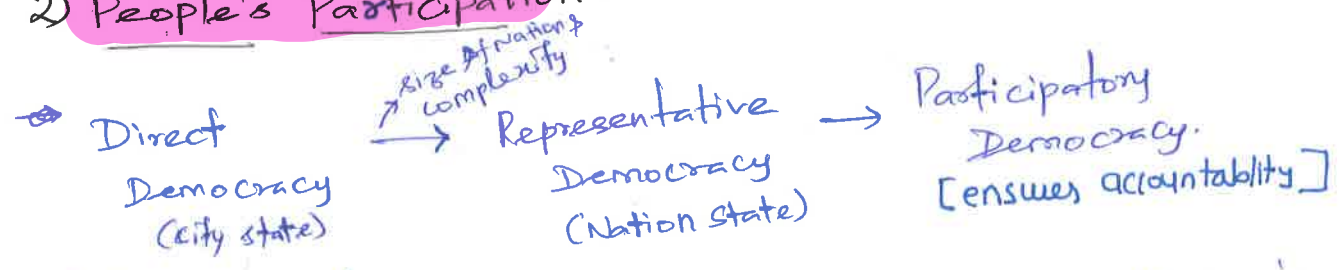
→ Rule of law tries to curb the arbitrary/misuse of power on one hand and on other hand it tries to uphold "basic Human Rights" (i.e., fundamental Rights) of Public.

→ Independent Judiciary is an integral part of rule of law. (Judicial review). and to check the arbitrary use of power.

→ Rule of Law is also known as "Constitutionalism" and also "Limited Government".

A. Lincoln - If you want to test a person, give him power

2) People's Participation:



→ People's participation in democracy and governance is ensured with the help of following tools.

Traditional/Conventional tools

Not continuous, once in 5 yr

- Election
- Pressure groups/Interest groups/civil society Participation
- Traditional media - newspapers

Problem
 - extended arm of political parties - not independent

Modern/contemporary tools

- 1) PRIs - 73rd/74th - Gram Sabha (DD) - Anna Hazare, ADR
- 2) PESA Act - Continuous accountability
- 3) RTI Act, 2005
- 3) Social Audit - MGNREGSA
- 4) Citizen Charter
- 5) E-governance ← PRAGATI, UTTAM

- 6) Renewed NGO Activism
- 7) Social media

3) Consensus Orientation:

→ Consensus orientation calls for taking into account/consideration of interest of different sections of society before arriving to a particular decision.

→ This is all the more important for the heterogeneous country like India, as "Majoritarian approach" may not always uphold ~~the~~ represent the interests of all sections of society, leading into "Tyranny of Majority".

4) Equity and Inclusiveness:

→ Equity principle is used whole distribution of resources (Common good). It calls for treating people differently on the basis of their need. (i.e; Rich ↓ need; Poor ↑ need).

→ When we apply the principle of equity in distribution of resources, it will lead to allocating the maximum resources to the most vulnerable as compared to less resources to the dominant or the progressive one.

→ Therefore the principle of equity ensures redistribution of income/^{resources} in society. [Principle of Taxation → Progressive Taxation.
" " Subsidy]

→ Inclusiveness - takes into account every section of the society in the path of growth and development. (including vulnerable ~~class~~ class).

Lecture No-09

5) TRANSPARENCY & RTI:

- Literal meaning of Transparency is 'Openness'.
- Transparency involves "Time-bound and seamless access to public information".
- RTI Act, 2005, creates a mechanism for transparency in India. (statutory right to access info).

Scenario before RTI: (2005)

- RTI was not a statutory right
- Undue delay in getting the info.
- Denial of info on frivolous grounds. (lame). / Suppression of Info rel. to Decision making.
- Complex procedure to avail info.
- No Grievance Redressal Mechanism in the form of appeal.
- Bribe & corruption to get info.

RTI Act, 2005:

- Objectives: (given in Preamble of RTI Act).
- ① → To create robust mechanism of transparency in India.
 - ② → To create institutions of transparency. CIC/SIC/PIO/APIO, etc.
 - ③ → Strengthening democracy → informed citizenry (by creating) Transparency & Accountability of the govt ⇒ substantive democracy

Rights under RTI:

1. Right to inspection (1st hr is free).
2. Right to avail information.
3. Right to take 'certified copies' of samples.
4. Different forms in which the info ^{can} be availed } → Photocopy, floppy, CDs, e-format, Audio-visual format.

How to apply:

- 1) format — physical format
 — e-format.
- 2) Fees — BPL — No fee.
 — RS. 10*
- 3) Language — Even local language.

- 4) Info — what info you want?
 — Address of applicant.
- 5) Illiterate applicants can avail the help of PIO to file RTI. It is statutory obligation on PIO.

Processing the Application:

→ **PIO** → Public Info. Officer

→ Time → 30 days.
 ↑
 working

→ Except, when matter of life & Liberty } → 48 hrs.
→ (wide ramifications on human rights, etc)

→ **APIO** ⇒ Asst. PIO is a connecting link b/w people living in rural hinterland and PIO. (village).

↳ To collect and submit applications ⇒ +5 days. (30+5).
- generally he is post man, given additional work

Organisations kept out of RTI:

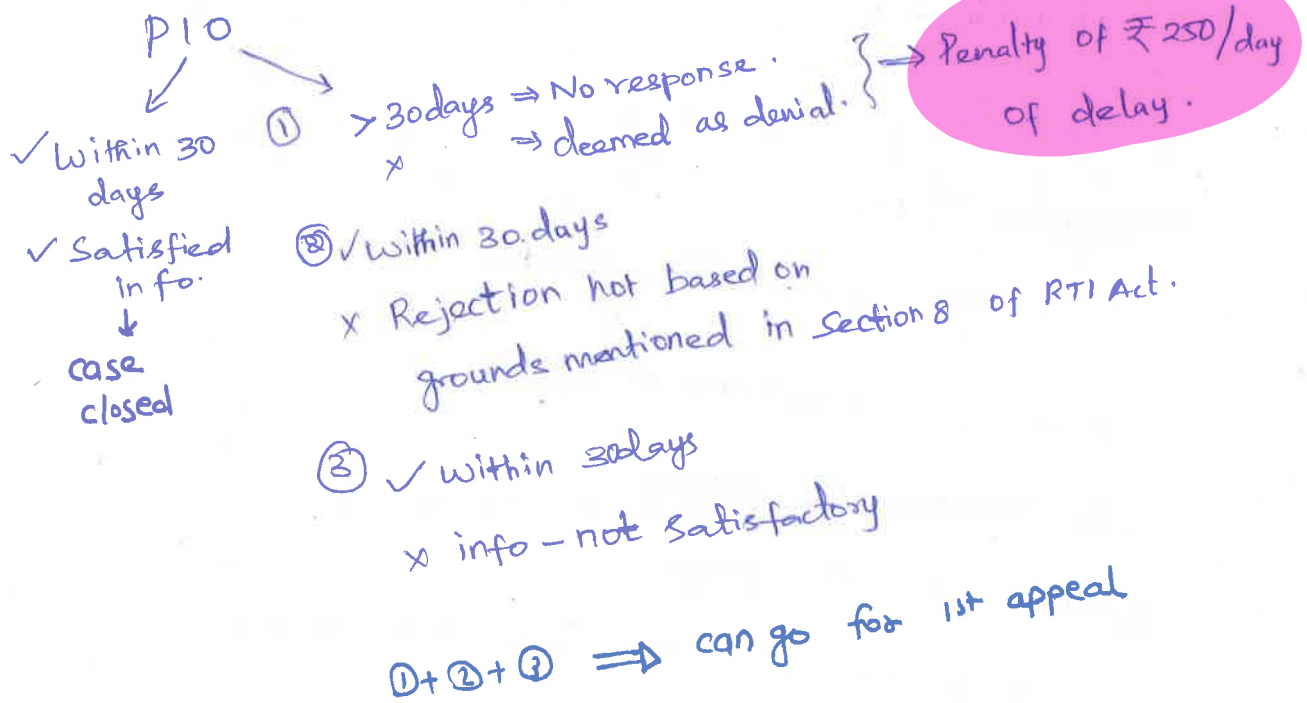
- Law ^{Enforcement} implementing agencies.
- Security related agencies.
- Investigation agencies
- Paramilitary & Military forces.

IF Matter is related to corruption & Human right violation, Information ~~shd~~ ^{can} be provided within 45 days

Appeal:

Ist appeal → Designated authority Senior to PIO.

IInd / Final appeal → CIC / SIC. ⇒ decisions binding on both parties.



~~Some~~ Responsibilities & Duties mentioned under

RTI Act of 2005:

- Mandatory appointment of PIO in all the Depts, Ministries and public organisations.
- Pro-active / suo-moto disclosure of information.
- Maintaining the information in electronic format.
- Creating the ^{Public} awareness w.r.t importance of RTI Act.

Section 8 of RTI Act, 2005: (Exception to RTI Act).

- ~~The~~ whatever they've mentioned in Section 8; ["Any matter, which is sensitive for the national interest, security and sovereignty of the country, that cannot be disclosed"]

Merits of RTI —

- Transparency
- Accountability
- ↓
- Corruption-free administration
- ↓
- Efficiency & Effectivity of system.
- Empowerment of People
- Good governance ~~& its~~
- Vibrant democracy thro' Informed citizenry.
(substantive democracy)

⑨ Lack of awareness among the people.

Controversies and Debates over RTI:

① **Victimisation of RTI Activists / Social Activists.**

↳ Hostile situation for activists to file an RTI.
(ranges from mental harassment, physical attack to

Suspension / transfers from public office, etc).
eg - Satendra Dube case, Manjunath case
↳ all adulteration

(Protection to activists thro' legislation)

② **Misuse of RTI**

- blackmiling ^{→ harassing} the ^{giving records} Officers with info's.

(Punishing those misusing RTI)

③ **There is a growing tendency among govt. officials.**

↳ to take "only" **Politically correct decisions**. (Rule based) ^{only}

- This leads to **stifling** the innovation, efficiency of work.

④ **Section 8 of RTI has remained controversial.**

- **Political parties** are still out of Purview of RTI

- **Collegium system** is also "

- Vague words used in Sect. 8,

⑤ **Delay in providing information and also in**

Appellate levels. (i.e; Appellate cases in CIC & SIC).
- Denial of information on the same grounds.

- Difficulty in maintaining the information.
↳ logistic is needed - computer, internet, operator

⑥ **Criticism** arises from political class that "lot many frivolous cases". (mere 1% of cases were found to be frivolous - RTI analysis NGO)

⑦ **Privacy issue** - info sought

⑧ **Attitudinal Problem** of govt. officials - dilution of power.

Pro-active disclosure and enthusiasm from PIO officers, etc., No/less suo-moto disclosures

Accountability:

→ Accountability involves following 3 parts.

i) Answerability

ii) Responsiveness - Responding to Public demands.

→ Law → stringent laws
→ Swift implementation.

iii) Enforcement. → Institution - CVC, Lokpal, CBI, ED, etc.

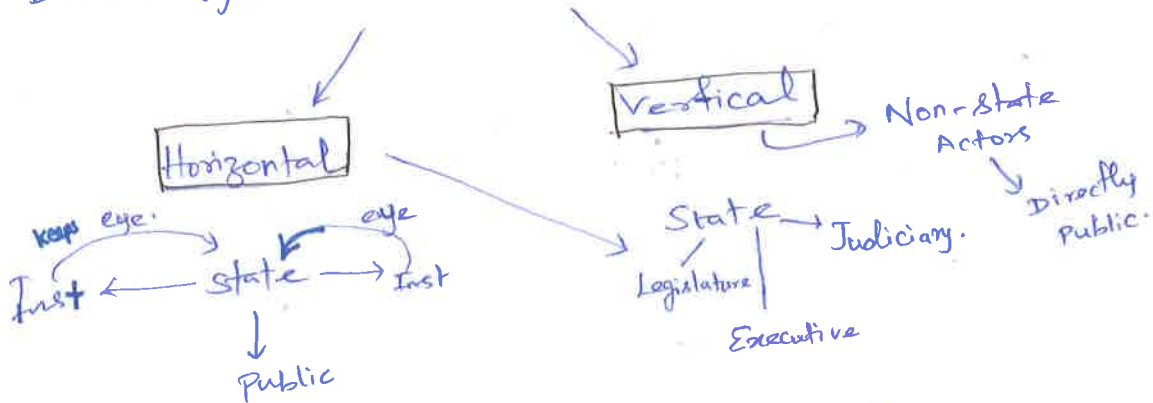
↳ Punishment for wrongdoings - ~~Legal~~ Judicial mechanism. Recode act ↓

public pay tax - so govt. is **responsible**

for public welfare - she can be held **accountable** for it post act

Mechanism of Accountability:

- Two broad types of Accountability mechanism:



→ Horizontal accountability mechanism involves

① The system of checks and balance within the 3 organs of state.

- Executive → Legislature - parliamentary proceedings.
Zero hour → ZH, QH, Resolution, Motion, etc. cut motions

- Parliamentary committees → PAC, CPU, EC

- Legislature → Judiciary - ~~Basic~~ Judicial Review
Basic str doctrine, etc.

- Judiciary → Legislature - Impeachment, Judicial accountability,

- Reforms.

↳ Judicial accountability bill

② Institutions of accountability:

- Diff. Inst created by constitution and diff. statutes, which are called as "Institutions of accountability" [Bulwarks of Democracy].
 Vinod Rai - famous CAG

Corruption

- CVC/SVC

Jurisdiction/coverage is broader than CVC

→ Lokpal/Lokayukta.
 ← investigative agency of Lokpal
 - CBI → other Investigative agencies.
 'caged parrot'

- CAG - financial accountability
- Election Commission (MCC)
 - election expenses
 - criminal records of candidates
- NHRC / SHRC
- NCW, BCs, SC, ST, etc.
- CIC

Need to see seniority merit integrity

- Problem way forward
- Appointment → Govt's discretion. - Broad based collegium.
 - Power → Recommendatory in nature - Action-based.
 - function → Non-Autonomous Budget Limitations - Autonomy to better enforcement - charged upon consolidated fund.
 - Removal → Govt's discretion - Reason-based.

→ Vertical accountability Mechanism:

- Here the accountability is ensured through the non-state institutions. or in other words, vertical accountability is one, where state and Govt organisation are directly held accountable towards people.

Lokpal - was intended/supposed to be a tool of vertical accountability.

Vertical

Traditional/conventional tools

- Election - blunt tool - Yes/No (No incremental reforms) - once in 5 yrs.
- Pressure Groups / Interest
- Media - mass media - Credibility decreasing. (take non-consideration)

Modern tools (future of accountability)

- Social Audit
- RTI Act
- Citizen charter
- e-governance (CG)
- social media - whistle blowing.

3

SOCIAL AUDIT:

Conventional Audit

- done by state officials.
- Economic dimension was the only focus of this audit.
(outlay of Project/scheme)
↳ quantitative aspect
- Ineffective in terms of Govt's influence.

Social Audit ← PPPP - Public Private People partnership

- done by stakeholders.
(Govt, Public, NGOs, Gram Panchayat, etc)
- Economic + Social impact
(outcome of project/scheme).
↳ qualitative aspect.

→ Advantages:

- more effective tool of Auditing
(~~based~~ as i) no. of stakeholder is wide and ii) Broad based Examining.
- since public giving feedback, there is less chance for misappropriation of funds by officials. (Problem of duplicate beneficiary, syphoning of fund etc, were reduced).
- Transparency and accountability in public service delivery.
- Feedback is integral component of social auditing and is ^{being} used for realibrating the policies for better implementation.
- More awareness w.r.t Govt policies and scheme.
- As people participation ↑, real empowerment of Public - important stakeholder in making decisions making process.
- Social auditing has become important tool for revitalisation of Gram Sabha.

Done

Challenges and Difficulties in Social Auditing:

- A Less Awareness: among the masses.
- Public are illiterate, ~~less~~ lack of expertise to compute or conducting auditing.
- Resource Crunch - logistics problem.
- Some social audit mechanisms are hijacked by dominant sections of society.
- No institutionalised mechanism for auditing.
- No Legislative backing, except MGNREGA.
 - ↳ Need to extend this auditing to all schemes/programmes.
- Time bound social auditing mechanism.

④ CITIZEN CHARTER: ← concept emerged in UK.

→ citizen charter is an document of commitment, drafted by govt. organisation (Ministry, Depts, etc), towards its citizens to ^{fulfill} promise delivery of different govt. services along with ^{the} quality, cost and time interval reqd to deliver the service.

→ It has 4 parts:

- 1) Vision & Mission statement.
 - ↳ long term
 - ↳ short term
 - ↳ short targets
- 2) Different services that are hosted by organisation along with cost, quality and time of delivery of service.
- 3) Grievance Redressal Mechanism - This mechanism can be used by consumer, in order to hold organisation to be accountable, if there is a discrepancy (gap) b/w what has promised and what delivered.

Name of org	Doc. required
Vision Mission	
Services offered	Doc. required
Standards of service, price Duration	
Grievance Redressal system	Doc. required
Expectations of public	

④ Expectation from clients: Min. qualifications / criteria need to avail the service / benefits. (Documents for validation).
eg - Identity proof, Address proof

~~Exp~~ Limitations / ~~when~~ ^{problems in} implementation of Citizen charter:

→ Adoption of One size-fit-all approach. - same citizen charter for different organisations. from apex ^{level} (ministries) to sub-department level.

→ The concept of CC has not been well understood. Only lofty promises were made in the citizen without giving due consideration for capacity to deliver the service.

→ In many cases, employees of organisation, were either unaware ^{of CC,} or untrained to deliver

↓ Promises mentioned in CC.
→ GRM ~~is~~ in many cases were absent and in few others, they've not been used even atleast once.

→ Citizens / public were unaware; and also no enthusiasm to take this seriously. as like RTI;

→ No legislative backing.

Way forward:

ARC-II has ~~made~~ suggested certain measures. They've

Provided 7-step model of citizen charter.

1) Define the services that are to be delivered.

2) Define the standards for each service.

- ③ Develop the capacity to meet the standards.
- ④ Perform to deliver stipulated standards and services.
- ⑤ Monitor while performing.
- ⑥ ~~Get on~~ Evaluate the performance from the independent body.
- ⑦ Take a feedback from citizens and improve upon the service delivery.

Advantages of CC:

- Transparency
- Accountability
- Efficiency & efficient delivery of Public Services.
- Public participation / awareness
- People empowerment.
- vibrant / Substantive democracy

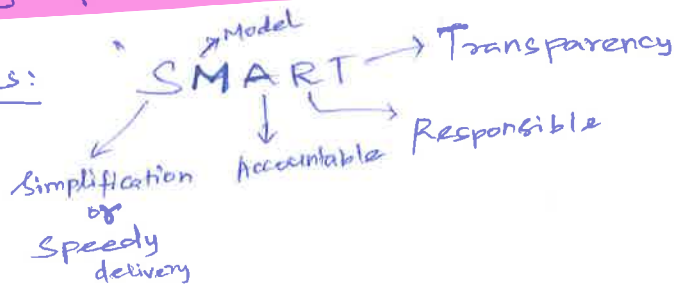
⊗ Mahatma Gandhi's Quote:

"Citizen is the most important visitor to the Organisation. He is not interruption to work, but he is a purpose^{of} it. He is not outsider to the Organisation, but he is part of it. He is not dependant on us, but we are dependant on him. We are not doing him a favour, but he is doing us a favour, by giving us an opportunity to serve him."

① E-Governance: (Tools of good governance).

→ Application of Information & Technology in governance or in delivery of Public Service.

→ Objectives:



4 Models of E-Governance:

① G2C — Identity related services → Pan, DL, Aadhar, e-Locker, e-health
→ e-education, Digital India, e-NAM
→ e-Kranti, Ease of Doing Business } → Single window clearance
→ e-ticketing, e-tax.

② G2B — digital Contracts → e-tender, e-procurement (Corruption free).

→ e-base, e-transparent tenders.
- GEM - Government e-Marketplace, e-taxation

③ G2G — Reforms within Govt } → e-Police ⇒ CCTNS (Crime Criminal Tracking Network Sys)
e-registry -
National Database on Sexual Offenders (NSDO).

(e-court)
e-Judiciary — VC, e-filing, etc.

e-administration — Records, Certificates, etc.
(e-district, e-sevai centres).

④ C2G — feedback, suggestion, complaints, etc.

mygov.in, PM app, etc. [Social networks]

facebook, twitter

ASK DISHA - Railway chatbot

Rail Mitra

Challenges:

① General / Basic Issues:

- Poverty (Smartphone, Laptop, Computer, etc needed)
- Digital Literacy (How to avail benefits thro' online)
- Language Barrier (No local language platforms)
- Awareness

② Infrastructure Challenges:

- More than 1.2 bn popln requires huge infrastr building, that requires huge capital (optical fibres, etc)
- Point of Presence (POP) → Operator, infrastr req at delivery level.
- Electricity Problem.
- Maintenance of infrastructure → Speed/uptdation, etc.

③ Security Issues:

- Cyberattacks, Cybercrimes, hacking
- Privacy Issues — misuse of info. — political purpose, vendetta, etc.

④ Attitudinal Issues:

- Bureaucracy is not comfortable with-respect to adopting this — 2 reasons.
 - ← Cumbersome Operation (more efficient if adopt).
 - Transparency will reduce the chances for Corruption, Bribe, etc.

Adjective part

Cognitive part

Lecture No-10

Emotional Intelligence: (optimal utilisation of Emotions/ +ve impact of Emotion in DM)

Self

Society/others.

1 Self Awareness

2 Social Awareness - understanding emotions of other

3 Self Management [self motivation is part of self management]

4 Managing the Interpersonal Relationship

Emotional Intelligence (EI) is the ability to understand the emotions, self of oneself and those of others, and to motivate oneself and manage the emotions within oneself and w.r.t others, to bring productive and positive outcome. [Defn. mentioned by Daniel Goleman] "why EI matters more than IQ?"

The above definition has following 5 parts.

1 Self Awareness: (self)

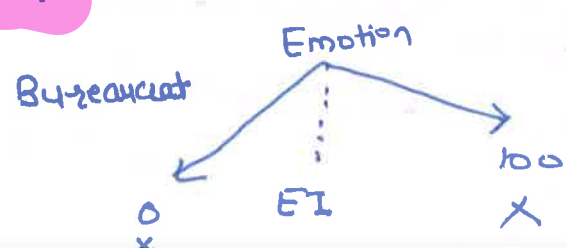
- Being aware of one's emotions. This is the first step of EI.

Positive Emotions - Elation, Happy state of mind.

Negative - Anger, frustration, Jealous, depression

2 Self Management:

- After understanding one's emotions, person shd have the capacity to manage and regulate the his Emotions. It involves optimal channelisation of Emotions. [One shd not carried out by extreme emotions]



③ Self motivation:

- Ability to keep oneself motivated, especially during the time of crises. [There has to be emotional connect to what we are doing / what we have aimed to achieve]. [It will also increase the productivity of our efforts].

④ Social Awareness:

- This involves understanding the emotions of others and the real meaning behind ~~the~~ such emotions.

⑤ Managing the Interpersonal relations:

- This involves responding to the situation, rather than reacting to the situation, after understanding the emotions of others.

Observations of Daniel Goleman:

→ He popularised the concept of EI through his book,

"Emotional Intelligence - Why EI matters more than IQ"; he concluded success of any person (leader) depends on EI more than ^{on} IQ.

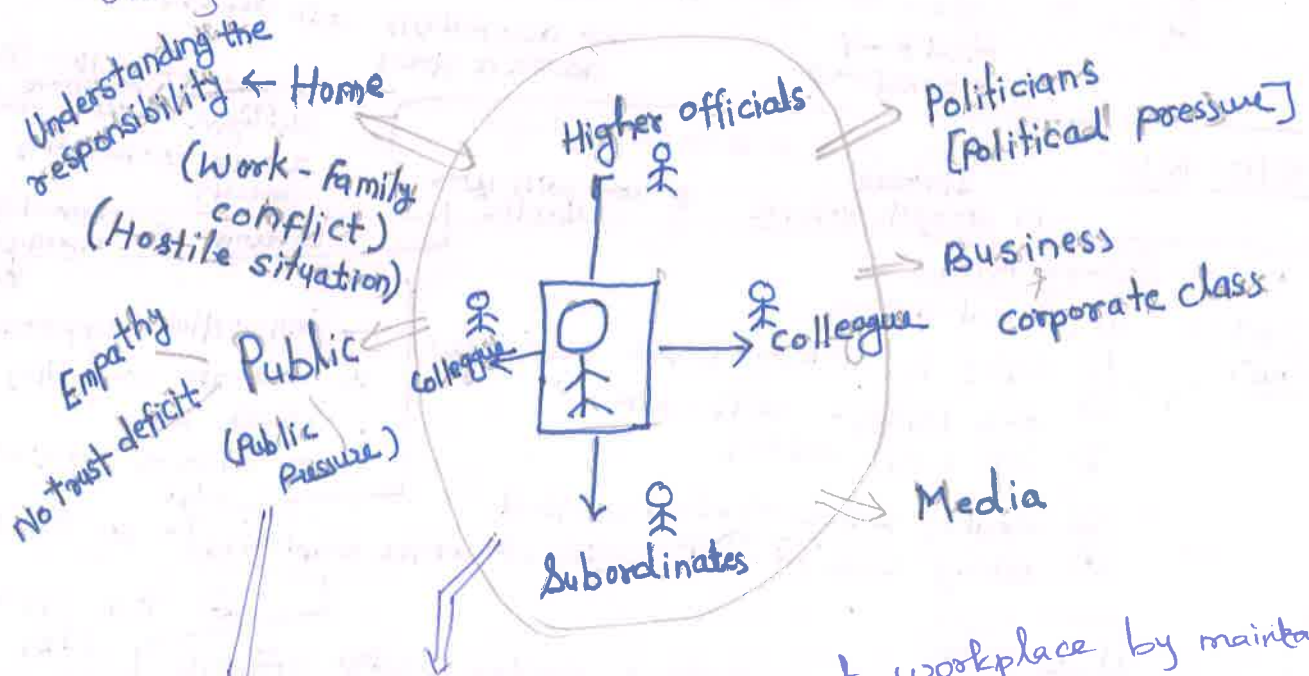
Applications of Emotional Intelligence:

→ Attributes or Qualities of Emotionally Intelligent person

a) Ability to de-personalise oneself from the anger and the criticism thrown at him.

b) Ability to manage uncertainty and change (both at individual and societal levels).

- c) Ability to convert the challenges into opportunity.
- d) Ability to manage any conflict constructively in order to create win-win situation for all the stakeholders.
- e) Ability to enroll other people into his vision. (Influential personality).
- f) Ability to understand others feeling and responding the situation accordingly. (This involves empathy, compassion towards others).
- g) Ability to manage unreasonable demands of others.
- h) Ability to motivate oneself and others, in general and during the crises in particular.



congenial atmosphere at workplace by maintaining good relations with colleagues / HO / Sub.

Emotional Intelligence helps to ~~overcome~~ withstand the pressure from Outsiders: (i.e., Political prsr, Corporate prsr, media prsr, Public prsr, family prsr, etc).

2015 Q19

CASE STUDY

Case I: A Pvt Company known for its reputation.

You are CEO of that company - what will be your suggestions to ~~deal~~ deal the situation - violent mob sitting in company premises - demanding job

* - You can also write what u r not going to - negative precedents
2014: Qn 11 - You are a Honest officer -
- false rape charges

Merit - Yes - due process is to be followed

Demerit - embolden the spirit of -ve precedent

1) Giving explanation to commission probing allegation of sexual harassment and go soft on the disciplinary action.

2) Ignore the commission and go with disciplinary action.
Merit -> ^{showing your courage} should
Demerit -> wrong image

3) Go to higher officials and ^{for advice} ~~act~~ accordingly.
Merit -> act accordingly will depend on what advice is given
Demerit ->

course of action 1+2+3
1. give ^{passionate} medical statement -
2. am cooperating with media
ignoring reporting to higher authority

2016: Q12:

Boss & sincere employees involved in domestic violence -> how will you handle

Short term

Case 2 - 2015

- 1) listening them
- 2) trying to pacify (not surrender)
- 3) mob leader - deliberation
- 4) call local leaders
- 5) alerting police & security guard
- 6) taking care of security of other employees

- innovative approach
- 1) separate counselling of each one
- involve your wife also
- go for picnic

Long term

- 1) Meet that political leader, party officials
- 2) CSR - skill dev. - merit basis selection
- 3) Involving locals as stakeholder
- 4) Taking help of law enforcement agency

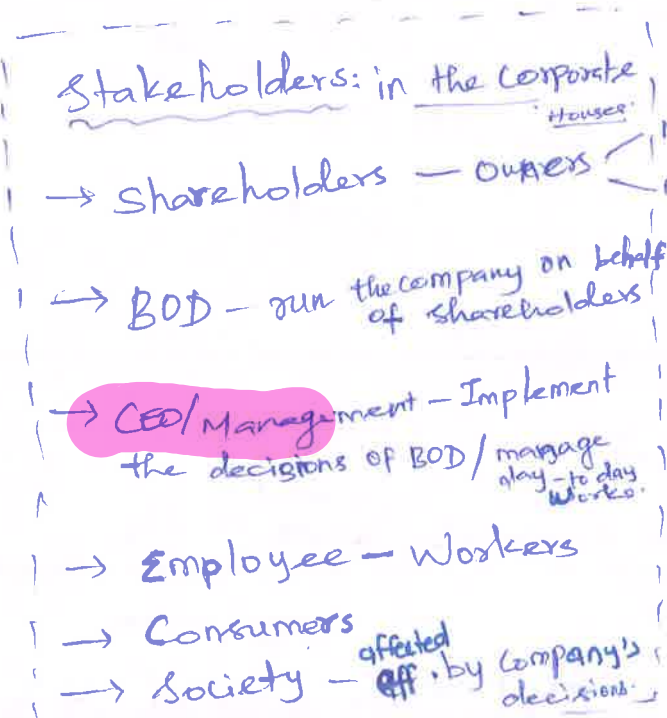
- 2) You can warn him but also give him a chance to improve
- 3) sensitisation about rights and dignity

⑥ Good Corporate Governance:

(Companies act, 2013)

The Principles of Good Corporate Governance;

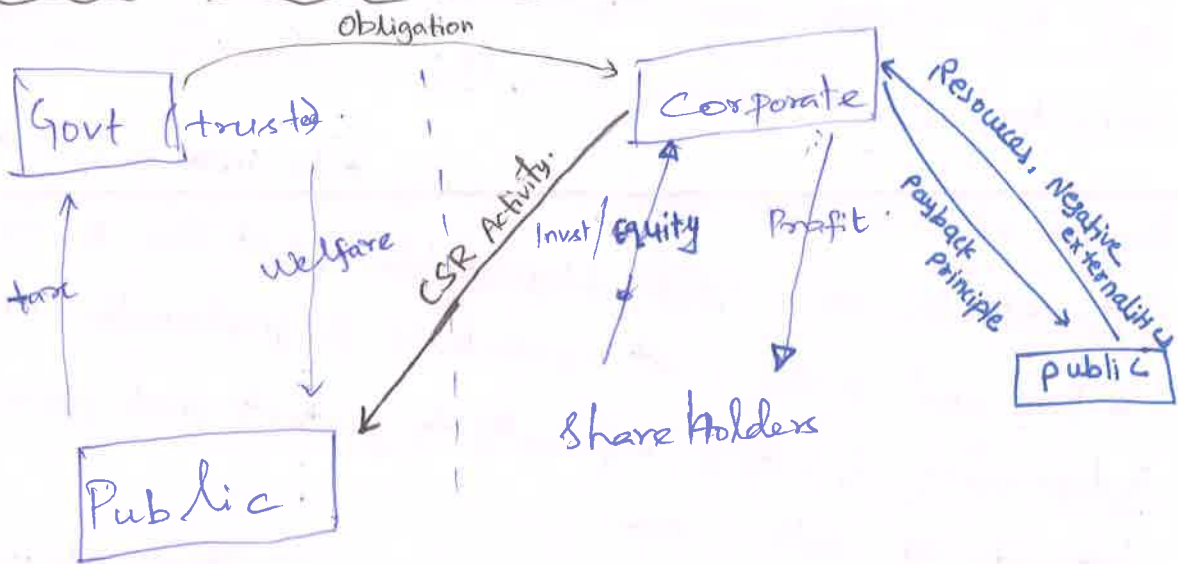
- 1) The company shd run by considering the interests of all the stakeholder. Stakeholder is the one, who is affected by ^{the company's} decisions directly or indirectly. (see ^{dotted line} box below)
- 2) Board of Directors shd not only take into account interests of only major share holders, but also the minor S.H.. To this end B.O.D must consists of Proportionate number of independent directors, especially to protect and promote the interests of minor S.H.
- 3) BOD shd be held accountable for taking strategic decisions.
- 4) There should be both Internal and External auditing.
 E.g. ^{PWC in} Satyam Computers (IT) ^{Fund diversion} scam → ^{Real Est.} Maytas comp), Sahara case.
- 5) There shd be more transparency with BOD decisions. (not ^{only} favouring Major S.H.)



- 6) Company shd have written Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct for ~~conduct~~ Employees and monitoring.
- 7) Company shd have a clear cut whistleblowing policy, which help the company to maintain ~~the~~ ^{on one hand} corruption free environment, and protecting the whistleblower on the other.

8) Company shd have CSR policy and it shd engage in corporate social Responsibility (CSR) activities.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR):



→ CSR involves the obligation on part of the corporates to work in the larger interest of society. They can do so by involving in different activities such as education, health, environment, etc.

→ Rationale behind the CSR:

- ① Corporate → Society.
 - ① Resources (Natural res, Human)
 - ② Negative externality (Pollution, etc. destructing envt).

CSR → ecology principle

"Payback principle"

② Corporate should work on "Triple bottomline Principle". In general, Corporate ^{shd mind} works on 3Ps



(degradation of ^{local} Environment, affecting the local society health).

[see before paper for details over CSR]

Debate w.r.t CSR!

Yellow - corporate influence is more
es - yellow journalism
Yellow Negotiation

- ① Basis:
- ① Pay back to society
 - ② Triple Bottom Line.

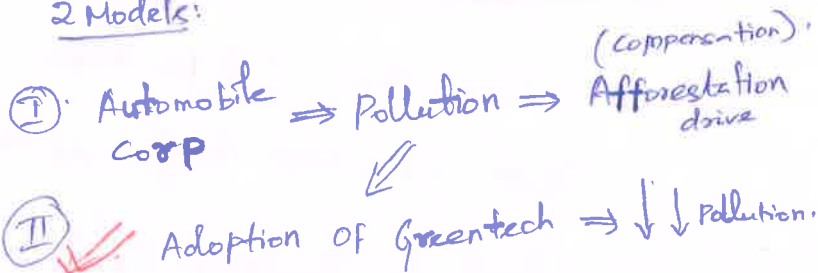
- ② Enlightened Self interest
(Reducing the threat from society for functioning)

③ Neo-Liberalism:

- Corporate incentive will affect.
- It is the duty of Govt to serve society, but not corporates.

CSR masking the adverse effects of their operation, but not actually benefitting the society.

- ↓ [like carbon credit
- no actual decrease in CO₂ emission]
- Yellow Negotiation
- 2 Models:

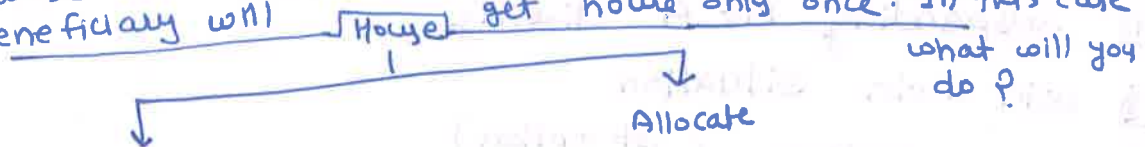


- Attitude of Public w.r.t to e-gov, since they are digitally illiterate. They feel alienate introduction of service.
- worst delivery of digital services will also affect.

Lecture No - 11

Q.1 (case study) I

Old lady → destitute, no document, no one to take care of her → come to you (DM) → to ask for house → but villagers are telling that she already got the house but resold the house to repay the loan, but law says that the beneficiary will get house only once. In this case



what will you do?

- Value conflict
- objectivity
 - not showing empathy

- empathy
- flouting rules & regulations
- wrong precedents

Middle path

- referring the case to higher officers & conveying this special case
- contact some NGOs working for elderly.
- Admit her to orphanage.
- Doing her medical chk up.

- convince the villagers for not to boycott her.

Q.2 - Manager-M, heading the staff up, one Mr A - star performer - habit of sending indecent SMS to colleagues including women employee. One Ms X - complained. Mr A tried to touch her inappropriately. Discuss different options and alternatives to proceed with case. Write merit and demerit. Choose your course of action.

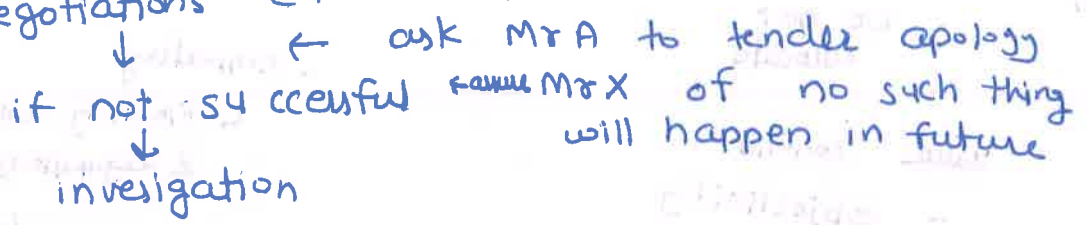


- Different options -

① suspending Mr A directly

② win-win situation

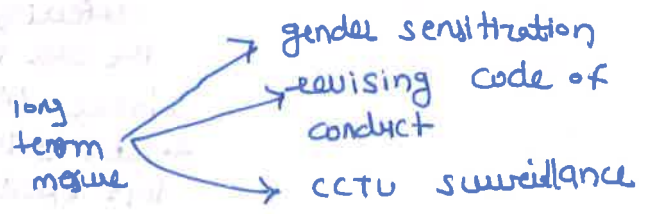
③ Negotiations (1st option)



-ve → It is a heinous crime

- such crimes should not be negotiated

- dignity cannot be negotiated



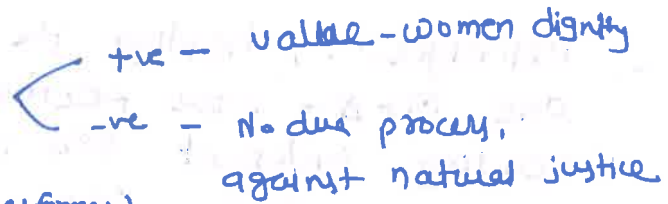
→ How to make options

① extreme

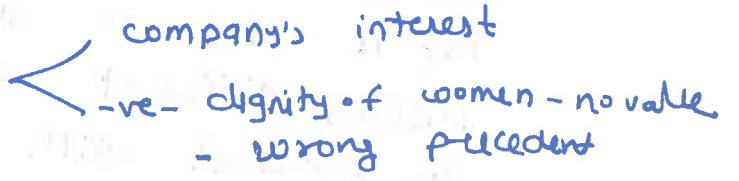
Supporting Ms X

Supporting Ms A

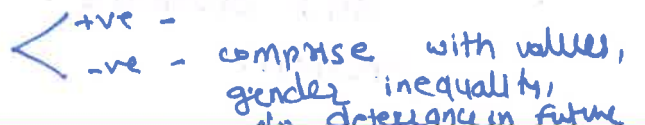
① Mr A - removal with immediate effect



② (since Mr A is star performer) ↑ Ms X - accept resignation



③ win-win situation
 Mr A - ask for apology
 Mr X - assurance



- ④ Investigation
- ① temporary suspension - if ^{Investigation (acc, FIR)} found guilty - report - action based on
 - Not guilty - - reinstall
 - ② ~~no~~ removal ^{removal} till report come - report - too harsh
 - ③ continue - report - He can influence the investigation

⑤ As a manager, counselling Mrs X and showing solidarity, helping her in filing

FIR
 also talk with Mr A assuring him that will be not be removed if found innocent

- ⑥ long term
- gender sensitization
 - code of conduct/ethics
 - CCTV

- [if complaints found frivolous - still women should not be punished ^{if punished} - deterrence for women to speak against injustice (she has not done any social wrong) - Defamation can be filed]

→ course of action 4① and ⑤

Q.3 - section 498A

You are an executive engg - in charge of construction under you in a city - last phase of construction - urgent need to complete project - traffic jams -

2 junior engg. working under you - you made surprise visit → found some serious fault - if faults are not corrected - threat to public life → if correction ~~not~~ done cost ↑ + delay → you have talked to chief engg. → he asked you to

go ahead with project neglecting facts. following are the options provide. Evaluate merit and demerit of each action and write final course of

cognitive dissonance

action.

Evaluate each option independently

	+ve	-ve
① Go ahead	- accountability	- shifting of responsibility
① Ask the chief engg to give written answer order	- objective - spared of any responsibility	- May hamper your mental state + anxiety - safety of public
② Go ahead with course correction & ask two engg. give show cause notice to	- timely completion of project - accountability of 2 engg. - course correction - public safety	→ (↑) cost & time - you have to first exhaust other option - over-reaching of your power (bypassing higher authorities)
③ Report yourselves as sick and ask for transfer from project.	- you are securing you self	- ran from responsibility

④ Take the case to higher officials and act accordingly

+ve	-ve
- due process followed	- higher official may give wrong advice

→ Course of action

- ① Make a comprehensive objective report & submit it to chief engg to consider it
- ② Ask the chief engg. to give written order
- ③ Take the case to higher off. if chief engg. doesnot respond positively
- ④ Go ahead with course action
- ⑤ Issue showcause notice to 2 junior engg.

Q. 4 A person called Rameshwar - cleared prestigious cse and Now he is excited to serve the country. He joins a department and found many issues

- ① Misappropriation of fund
- ② corruption in recruitment
- ③ Public resources are being used for private purposes

He has taken up the case with seniors. seniors saying him to keep quiet. All these things are happening with connivance (knowledge) of higher officials.

Rameshwar - came to you for advice. what are diff. options u will suggest to him. write merit & demerit. Final course of action.

Extreme < ① keep quiet

	+ve	-ve
① Remain silent	- personal security	- harm target public interest - will affect performance - lack of courage - inconsistency in thought & actions - internal conflict
② seek transfer from case/ resign	- No internal conflict at personal level	-
③ Raising voice against wrongdoing [whistleblowing]		
④ Complaining to higher ups	- objectivity will be maintained	

Whistle Blowing

Discuss various ethical dilemmas in whistle-blowing?
write characteristics of good whistleblowing?

- Meaning -

Whistle blowing is the mem of raising voice against wrongdoing or misconduct within organization in order to prevent wrongdoing from happening or to make wrongdoer accountable.

one who blows the whistle is known as whistleblower.

He passes through different dilemmas as follows -

- ① Tarnishing image of organization (Interest of org) comes in conflict with larger public interest
 - ② Personal security consideration vs larger public interest
 - ③ There is dilemma b/w whether to blow whistle internally or externally (leaking the information publically)
- ← threat to life, family, transfer, mental harassment
- open - Tej Bahadur Singh
anonymous - army men

Qualities req. for whistleblowing

honesty
integrity
courage
dedication to public service

* Features of good whistleblowing / steps of whistleblowing

① The whistleblowing should be done with right intention i.e. larger public interest and ^{not} to tarnish image of org. or to take revenge.

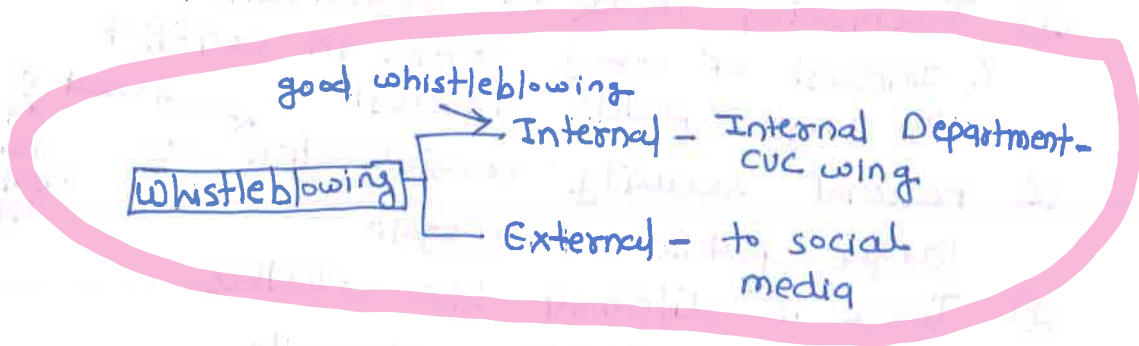
② Whistleblowing should be done as an option of last resort
[other - ① complaining to seniors
option ③ Higher ups]

③ The whistleblowing must be backed by objective evidences

④ One should weigh between organizational interest and public interest.

⑤ One should respect the "privacy" of individual while whistleblowing

⑥ Whistle blower should also be mindful of organizational secrecy clause/ nature of information.



way forward -

To have a strong whistleblower protection act.

Problems with whistleblower act

① Anonymous complaint will not be entertained

② Vague terms - national security

③ complaint must go to CUC.

Ethics in International Relations

Issues relation to Ethics: in IR:

① Human Rights violations.

- ↳ Terrorism
- ↳ Humanitarian Intervention
- ↳ Refugee Crisis.

2) Refugee Crisis

3) Issue of Disarmament/Weapons of mass destruction.

4) Democratisation of Intl Inst. - Reforms in UN UNSC WB, IMF.

5) Trade related issues - patent → Reforms in WTO.

6) Environmental issue / climate change.

7) Concerns of Global Commons (Env. concerns)

- Deep sea
- Atmosphere
- Outer space
- Climate change
- Antarctic continent.

8) International aid / funding

9) Others → Trade disputes, border disputes, clinical trials, etc.

Perspectives in IR:

1) Realistic perspective (Realism)

2) Liberal " (Liberalism).

3) Cosmopolitan " (Cosmopolitanism).

Realism:

STATE → Nature of International Intl society → Anarchical state world. (Lawlessness, no order, no central authority.)

and hence 'states' are imp. actor in Intl. politics.

Security → Security is the most imp. concern for the state.

③ → Since there is no central authority, it is the "Self Help", i.e. Individually states ^{itself need to} secure its own people.

④ → From the realistic p.o.w; Intl politics is a politics of power.
< Power is mean & power is end >

Peace
⑤ Peace thro' deterrence.

Balance of Power

Liberalism:

Anarchy → State + Other Intl actors.

Anarchy at international level

1) State is not only the actor in global politics, but other imp. international actors. Eg: UN, UNSC, WB, IMF, etc.

2) Security is not only a concern, but also Economic interests, Cooperation, coordination, etc.

Security + Economic interests } ⇒ need to safeguard.

③ The national interests can be served by way cooperation among other countries.

④ Power is not only a concern, but also economic power, ~~Bure~~ Bureaucracy power, etc. Eg: Japan.

⑤ Collective security Principle ⇒ Peace.

Eg: WWI - League of Nations; WW2 - United Nations, NATO

Cosmopolitanism:

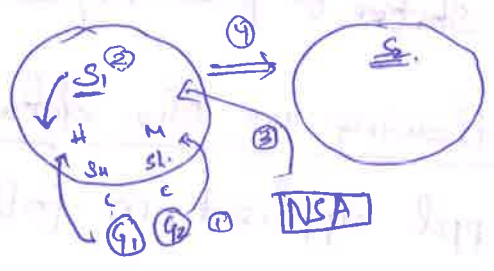
① Universalism - All citizens of ^{different} countries are "humans" first.

2) Vision of world govt. ⇒ state. [No more Anarchy].

R. Tagore → "The world shd not be broken down into the narrow domestic walls".
③ Rich countries have more responsibilities towards poor countries

① Human Rights Violations:

i) Communal / Sectarian / Ethnic conflicts.



ii) State itself committing atrocities ⇒ Authoritarian Govt.
Eg - Syrian Crisis, Rohingya Crisis.

iii) Non state-actors causing atrocities against state
Eg. Terrorism.

iv) A sovereign state attacking other sovereign state.
Illegal intervention from other states - Aggressors.
Eg: Iraq vs Kuwait, Annexation.

UN under the collective security ppl can respond to the above situation - All the above 4 situations, disturbing the International peace and tranquility.

Issues w.r.t. Interventions:

UNSC resolution	Chap-6	Chap-7
	Non binding	binding

- Objectivity in interventions.
- In order to perpetuate the national interest, under the name of ^{collective security} ~~interventions~~; these interventions happening and which is non-humanitarian in nature.
- Politics of PS also.
- Rules written under chapters of UN, not been followed in ground.

[R2P] R&P Principle: [Responsibility to Protect].

- This ppl got institutionalised in UN in 2005.
- R&P ppl says Intnd community can intervene in any particular

state, provided there exists manifest failure on part of states, to prevent/control mass atrocities.

Following are the details of R2P:

① R2P ppl applied in following conditions.

1. genocide.
2. Crimes against humanity.
3. War crimes.
4. Ethnic cleansing.

② 3 pillars of R2P:

1) It is the responsibility of sovereign state to protect its people against 4 mass atrocities.

~~2) There is no a yes~~

2) It is the responsibility of Intl community to assist state in order to meet its primary objective.

3) If state manifestly fails to ^{when} protect its citizens and other peaceful means of ^{<conflict resolution>} negotiations get exhausted, the international community can use the coercive methods such as diplomatic and economic sanctions, military interventions shd be used as a last resort.

Just War Theory: Doctrine:

→ It states that wars are reqd in order to prevent larger catastrophe. Following are the ppl of just war.

1) Just cause

2) Just conduct

3) Post war justice.
(post war justice)

Roosevelt - No war is a good war, no peace is a bad peace

① Just cause:

War is fought with good intention / ltd objective = to neutralise the aggressor.
(limited)

② Just conduct:

- Proportionate use of force (only reqd/minimal force)
- Civilian/non-combatant shd be spared.
- No/minimal collateral damage.
↳ killing of innocent people

③ Post-war Justice:

- Reconstruction of devastated infrastructure
- Signing Peace treatment < treaty >
- Just treatment to POW (Extradition) ^{prisoners of war}
- Political → Economic stability.

Qn: Discuss the ethical issues w.r.t weapons of mass destruction.

Discuss
② Ethical issues w.r.t. WMD: < Weapons of mass destruction >

1) Justification ⇒ Peace thro' deterrence.

↳ There is a hostility → which may turn into conflict and ^{may} cause aggression also. Hence Balance of Power need to be ascertain.

Hence

- 2) Creating terror/fear into the enemy's mind. $BOP = BOT$.
 3) Credit to Nuclear weapon, as there would be no ^{Balance of power} $=$ Balance of Terror 3rd WW.

Against:

- 1) Living in a perpetual threat of insecurity. Peace is not just absence of war.
- 2) Threat created is not durable \rightarrow Unsustainable peace.
- 3) Possibility of nuclear accidents.
 - \hookrightarrow falling under non-state actors.
 - \hookrightarrow falling under authoritarian regime.
- 4) Intergenerational health hazards, developmental issues, etc.; socioeconomic backwardness of the state.
- 5) Assymetry/Oligarchy of few countries \rightarrow political inequality. [smaller ^{had to} Bandwagons with Great powers] \rightarrow only few possess nuclear weapons \rightarrow have to listen to great powers.
- 6) Environmental considerations.
- 7) Diversion of resources - that could otherwise be used for developmental work

Regulations: of NW and its Spread:

- NPT \Rightarrow Non-proliferation Treaty. \rightarrow non-proliferation [from P5 to other countries]
- CTBT \Rightarrow Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. \rightarrow Peaceful use of nuclear energy is permitted
- FMCT \Rightarrow Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty. \rightarrow Disarmament as a goal in future
- NSG.

Disarmament: NPT \rightarrow

- peaceful civilian usage - for nuclear energy.
- No further proliferation from P5 countries.
- Disarmament

③ Refugee Crisis:

Issues w.r.t Ethical Concern:

"legitimate migration"

Illegal migrants	Vs	Refugee.
Reason: Voluntary		Involuntary / forced migration
↳ better life chances		↳ Survival - fear of persecution, ethnic cleaning, civil war, climate change
↳ development		↳ somalia - extreme draughts

Concerns of receiving countries:

- 1) Security concerns
- 2) Burden on resources.
- 3) Political instability → Polarisation / flourishing Right wing (RWE) Extremism.
- 4) Cultural assimilation is problm. problem of dilution / erosion of culture / fusion [Racial discriminations] → Alt-Right movement
- 5) Demographic changes.

Alternate right

- white nationalist movement
- racism
- xenophobia
- antifeminism

Arguments Supporting Refugees:

- 1) Security System can be improved to curb crimes. <growth>
- 2) Migrant popln always contributed for the economy of the receiving country → labour force, innovations, etc.
- 3) Humanitarian concern, since it is their qn of life.
- 4) Protection of cultural rights of both the popln and economic and social rights too.

Concerns of Refugees:

- Inhuman and torturous treatment.
- Temporary and uninhabitable conditions of settlements.
- No basic rights for livelihood.
- Discriminatory treatment.
- Spread of Epidemics.

Way forward:

- To end the problems in the delivering/parent country.
- Receiving country can provide arrangements for labour permits, temporary livelihood choices, resident status.
- Humane treatment of Refugees.
- Collective response of International Community.

④ Reforms in International Institutions: (institutions)

- Representation and democratization of Intl bodies in sync with the present times.

- Issues of veto power. / rational use of veto power. /

Conditional veto

- proportion of votes of 3rd world / developing countries needs to be increased in WTO, IMF → to improve more representation.

↓
↻ (Quota) strings ← means conditions (North-south divide)
- strings and conditions attached along with funds need to be taken into concern.

- WTO → Trade related reforms, global trade sanctions, patents, etc
Dispute redressal mechanism, need to be taken care of.

⑤ Issues in International funding:

Developed countries } → Fund to 3rd world countries for development, peace etc on humanitarian ground
Rich countries }
WB / IMF } Aid Countries

Issues -

- Sovereignty of recipient country as these aids tagged along with conditions. (Neo-liberal agenda).
opening market, subsidies, austerity measures
- High interest loans.
- funds are often used by donor countries as ^{diplomatic} tools of to maintain the hegemony over recipients. and manipulates its character.
- creation of sphere of influence [Neo-colonialism] (cheque book diplomacy).
- conditions are not in sink (inconsistent) with development of recipient country.

⑥ Global Commons:

Global commons are the natural shared resources, where there is no ownership of single country. Eg: deep sea, High sea, Space, Arctic & Antarctica, Cyberspace, Environment, etc.
beyond 200 NM

Ethical issues:

1) Ownership claims.

2) Issue w.r.t management of shared resources

- maintenance
- Exploration
- Distribution of benefits.

3) Threats arising out of Global common → climate change, pollution, biodiversity loss, etc.

Solutions:

- 1) International body to monitor ^{Global common} GC's ~~each~~ including all stakeholders.
- 2) Consensus based binding treaties.

Clinical trials

informed consents must be there

Developed countries
Rich countries
Poor countries

- Research of recipient (often as those who are being) about with conditions (non-liberal aspects)
- High interest of donor
- Funds are often used to maintain the reputation of to maintain the reputation of
- Creation of sphere of influence (neocolonialism) (cheap bank diplomacy)

Global resources

Global resources are the natural shared resources, where there is no ownership of single country. - space, water & atmosphere, cyberspace, environment etc.

Democracies claim - (2) have not management of shared resources - (3) have moved out of global common - climate change

Global resources - (1) international body to monitor the - (2) countries based thinking further