

Ethics

Honesty ⇒ Honesty is defined as being truthful
to in one's public & personal life. An honest
person has the following qualities :-
→ straightforwardness
→ truthfulness.

Honesty is a personal virtue and may or may
not be ethical at different times.

e.g. A person stealing some money when
in need and also accepting it, is an
honest person but not ethical.

~~Integrity~~ A person not taking the bribe when others
are taking it, but he is not doing
anything about it, is an honest person
but not ethical.

Integrity ⇒ Honesty + Ethical behaviour

Integrity is defined as having strong moral
character, honesty and uprightness. Integrity
means not using one's post & designation for
any personal gains, and maintaining the
dignity of the post as well as profession.

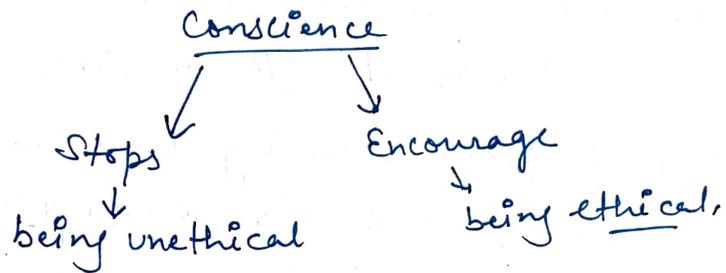
Therefore Unlike honesty, a person with

Integrity is also ethical.

e.g. The person not taking the bribe himself and
also raising his voice against those who takes
- is Integrity. (ethical behaviours).

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Conscience → Conscience is the inner voice coming from within to decide between right and wrong.



for example → A policeman charging an innocent person with fake crime & ~~fake~~ evidences under the political pressure. His conscience would stop him from doing so.

→ The conscience of an MP may encourage him to vote against the dictatorial law contrary to the whip.

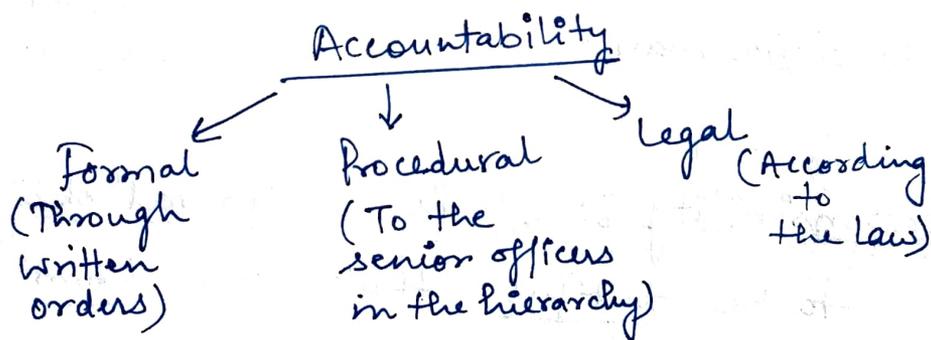
→ The conscience of the President may stop him signing the imposition of president rule with malafide intention.

Consciousness → It is the state of being aware and informed about any state of affairs.
But consciousness do not promote ethical behaviour as conscience.

For ex: ✓ A person having the knowledge of rampant corruption in his office, do not raise the voice against it.

✓ An MP knowing the nature of dictatorial law and even voting for it for political gains.

Accountability → It literally means "to hold a person to account".



In other words:

Accountability → is the legal answerability for one's actions to the designated authority in written ~~communication~~ communication.

For ex: → The District Magistrate asking for a report on law & order situation from the SP is ensuring accountability.

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e.g. CAG presenting the Audit report, which is scrutinised by the PAC and parliament is to ensure the fi accountability of Govt.

- CAG → doing audit & giving report → to ensure the accountability of Govt.

Mechanisms of Ensuring Accountability

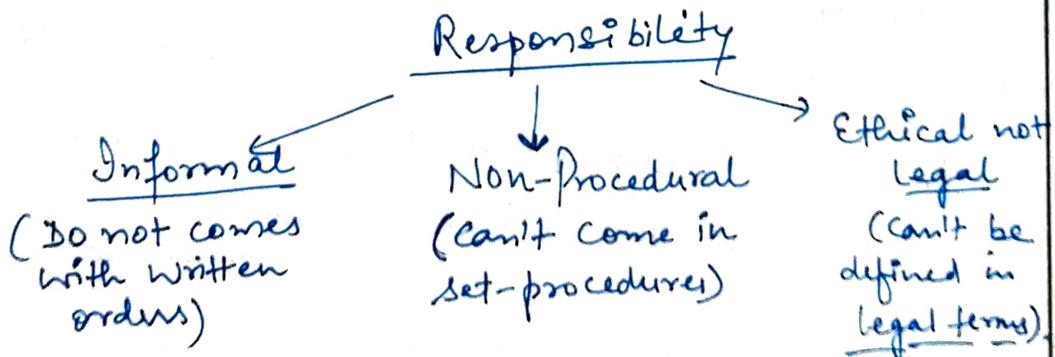
Personal

- ↳ clear Rules & objectives
- ↳ Demarcation of Authority
- ↳ Reduce discretion
- ↳ E-Governance

Collective

- ↳ RTI
- ↳ Citizens charter
- ↳ Social Audit
- ↳ Media
- ↳ Elections

Responsibility ⇒ It is a "moral obligation" to be dutiful that comes from within.



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For ex: ① A Home minister taking the responsibility of a terrorist attack and resign from his post.

② A captain taking the responsibility of defeat even though he has played exceptionally well (Kane Williamson in ICC-World Cup, 2019 taking responsibility though he was man-of-the-series).

Responsibility

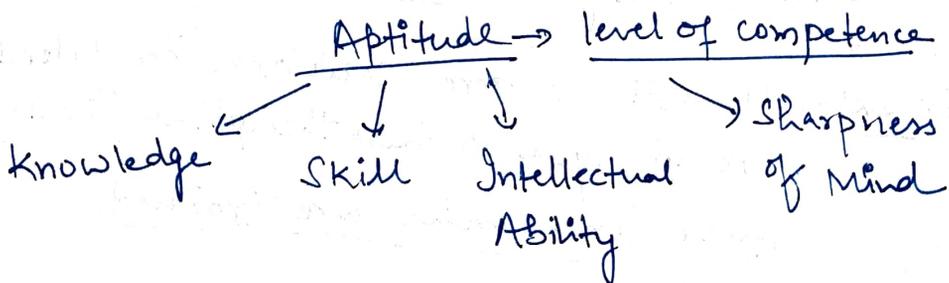
- Comes with
- Morality, Ethics
 - value system in people
 - Civic sense of the society

Why responsibility more imp. than accountability

→ A Judge while writing a judgement is not accountable to anyone in legal terms, but responsible for ensuring justice.

Reach of responsibility is wider than accountability.

Aptitude ⇒ It is related with the competence of a person through his knowledge, skills, intellectual ability and sharpness of Mind



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E.g.
A person with good orator skill
can be a good leader.
A person with high observation
skill can be a good spy.

Aptitude

↓
Inherent qualities of a person

↓
which can be improved, but can't
be drastically changed.

It's inborn

For ex: → Person with high memory power

A political leader born with good orator skills ✓
is more successful in academic rather than sports.

A spy born with good observational skills.

Person with weak in mathematics, can be improved, but the natural tendency to solve the mathematical equation can't be created.

Eg. Ramanujan → High Aptitude
Usain Bolt → High Aptitude

Aptitude ✓

↓
can be improved by

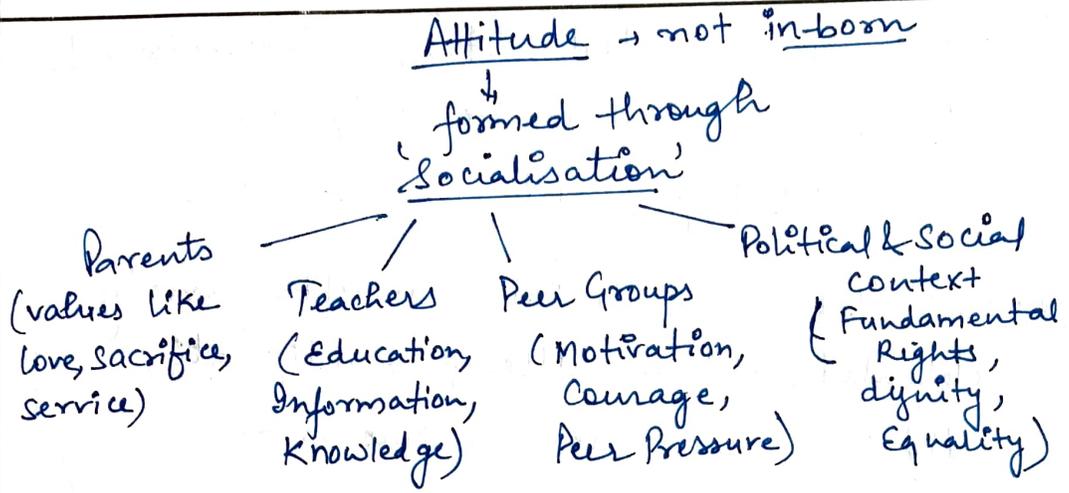
↙ ↘
Skill Training Education Practice

For ex:- IPS officers are trained in Hyderabad Academy. - to have the aptitude for solving criminal cases.
Army Commandos are trained.

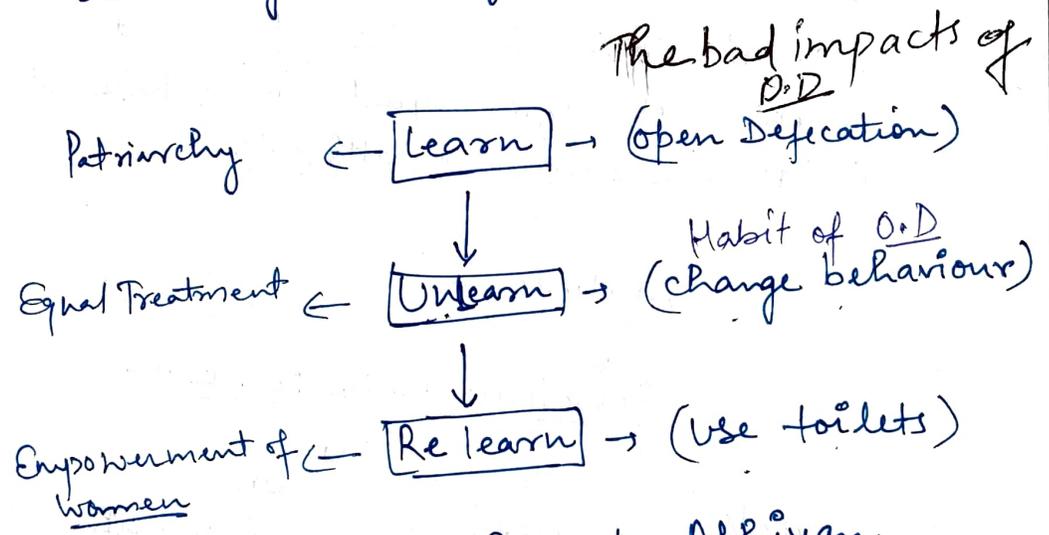
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Though, it is very difficult to change the attitude of a person, but it can be changed through the process of:-



Swacchh Bharat Abhiyan



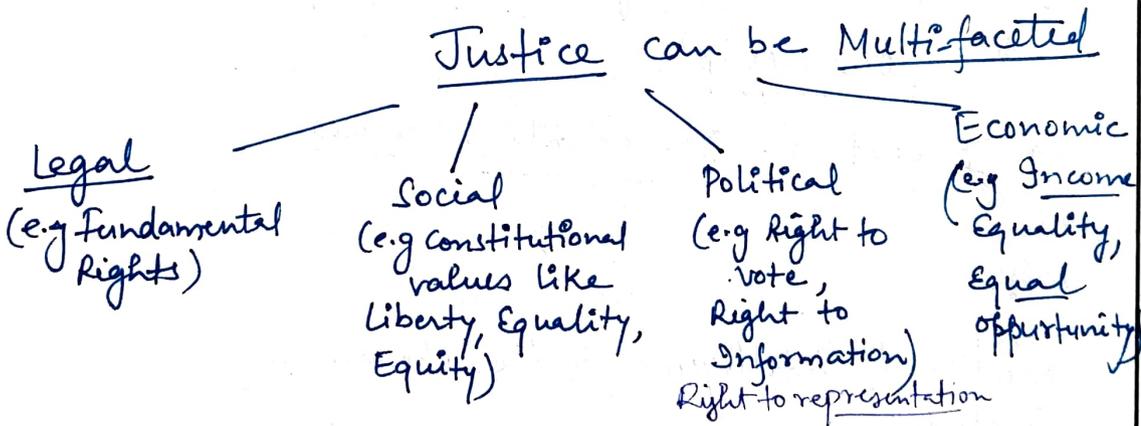
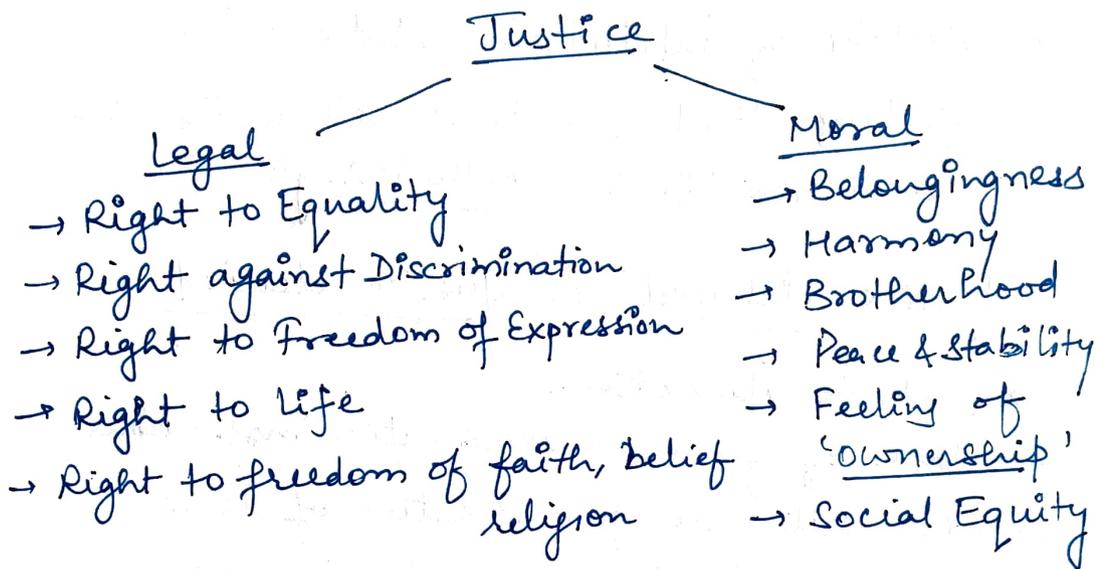
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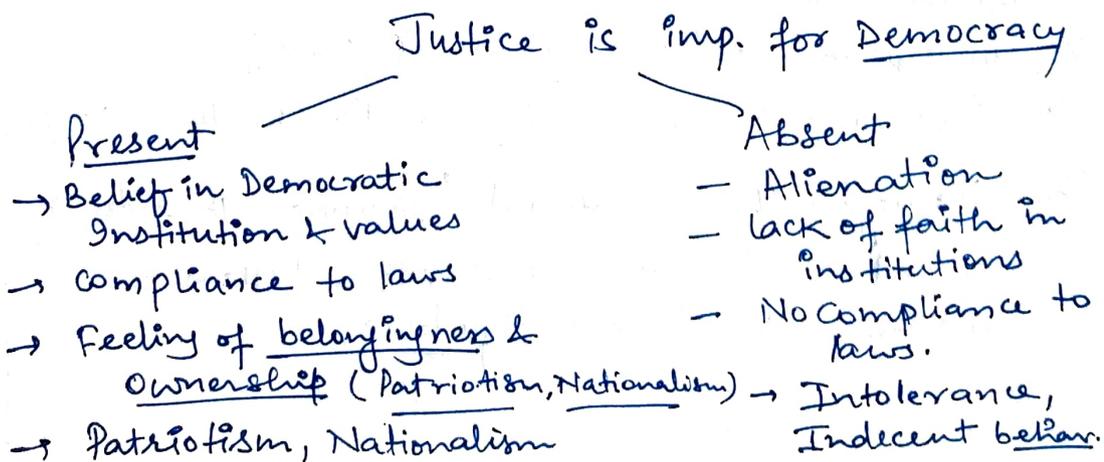
Justice ⇒ It is the sense of fulfillment of one's fundamental Rights & Constitutional values.

Justice is a larger term and has both legal and moral connotations.

e.g. In a Democratic country, where each citizen is given the right to equality. When citizens feel that they are not discriminated on the basis of caste, gender, religion it leads to a feeling of equality among citizens in the society, hence social justice. Otherwise, if discrimination occurs then, feeling of discrimination ↓ no justice.



Inclusive Growth



Justice should not only be done, it should be displayed.

- Promote faith & belief in institutions
- Promote Compliance to laws
- Deterrence for unsocial-behaviour & elements.
- Feeling of Patriotism, Nationalism
- Feeling that "the land belongs to him and the life is worth living".

Justice delayed is Justice denied.

- Leads to alienation
- lack of faith in Democratic institutions
- No deterrence for violation of laws.
- lack of "feeling of belongingness & ownership".
- Defeat of Democratic values.

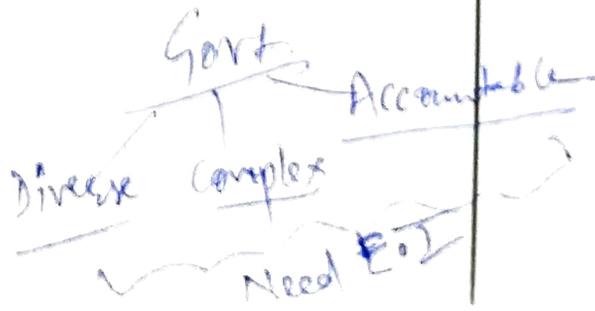
Emotional Intelligence is the phenomenon which includes :-

- ① understanding the emotions of oneself & others
- ② Processing the emotional information in desired way.
- ③ Managing the emotional information in order to mend the behaviour of oneself and others to achieve the desired objectives.

Emotional Intelligence \Rightarrow It refers to the ability of handling the emotions of oneself as well as others in conflicting & stressful situations.

Emotional Intelligence mainly consist of 3 Components:-

- ① Emotional awareness \Rightarrow Knowing the type of emotions rendered by different people in different circumstances.
e.g. Sad, Happy, Confused etc.
- ② Emotional Processing \Rightarrow Processing the information regarding emotions of other to solve the problem. e.g. relaxing an anxious person, opening up of a shy person etc.
- ③ Emotional Management \Rightarrow Managing one's own and other's emotions in a better & suitable way.
e.g. remaining calm & composed in stressful & even under pressure situations.



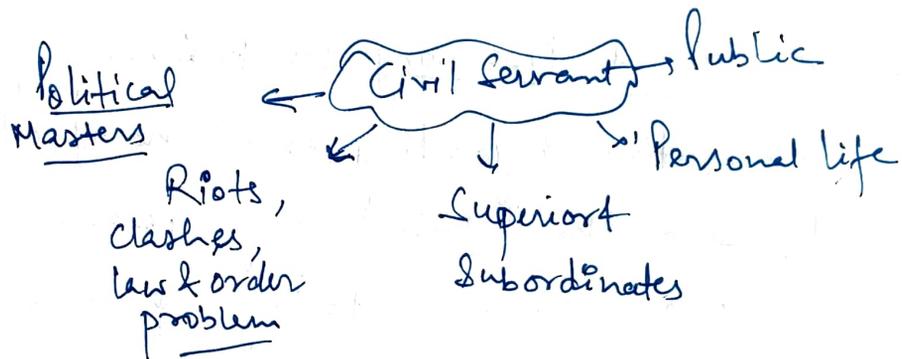
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How Emotional Intelligence imp. for Civil Servants →

- Dealing with Public
- Conflict among various sections of society.
- Riots, clashes & law & order problem.
- Dealing with superiors & subordinates in the office.
- Dealing with Political Masters.

Hence emotional intelligence is very imp. for a Civil servant.



e.g. Keeping your cool and maintaining your integrity & dignity and even taking a stand against the undue favours of the corrupt political master requires high level of emotional intelligence.

Probity in Public Life ⇒ Probity in public life means setting high moral standards to maintain honesty, integrity and values and living up to them.

Hindi Meaning of Probity is "Satya-Nishtha" which means dedication to the truthfulness.

Probity is the virtue, by which a person get to consistently follow his moral & other values even in unfavourable circumstances.

How it is becoming difficult for the Civil services to maintain probity in public life ⇒

- ① Materialistic nature of society, where the people thinks that the real happiness lies in materialistic things like money, power & luxury.
- ② loss of value system in the society, where the people, do not raise their voice against the corrupt & bad behaviour.
Even family, friends - knowing fully about the corrupt nature of a civil servant accepts his behaviour.

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③ Lack of satisfaction of Ego Needs ⇒

Due to various factors, the ego needs of civil servants remains unfulfilled like social needs, self-esteem needs, security needs.

They are not paid at par with their private sector counterparts - which leads to tendency for the corruption among them.

④ Political Masters ⇒ Civil servants are under the control of their political masters. Therefore, when the Masters, themselves becomes corrupt, they failed to put a check on the behaviour of civil servants.

⑤ Over-emphasis on Code of Conduct rather than Code of ethics which leads to following the orders of a corrupt politicians even though the civil servant is a honest officer. He may get involved in corrupt practices due to political pressure and insufficient Grievance Redressal Mechanisms.