

MORAL THINKERS & PHILOSOPHERS FROM INDIA & WORLD

Introduction

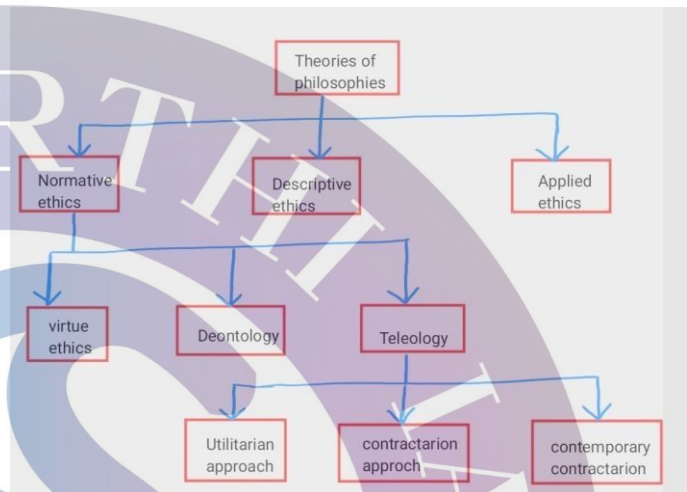
- Philosophy is derived from the Greek word “**Philosophia**” which means love of wisdom. A human is a social being who seeks to understand cause and effect relationships in nature and the society he lives. The person who is a knowledge seeker through his curiosity is termed a **philosopher**. These thinkers and philosophers and their philosophies are celebrated in ancient India and medieval Europe for their contribution.

WESTERN PHILOSOPHIES AND WESTERN THINKERS

- Classification of western philosophies and thinkers from the context of ethics:

NORMATIVE ETHICS

- Analyses human behaviour** i.e. the **aim** of the action and **rightness or wrongness** of the action)
- Sets normative standards** for judging human acts as being ethical. They are championed by Greek philosophers and the most important branches among them are as following:



VIRTUE ETHICS

These are the theories that **focus on the virtue of character, mind, and sense of honesty**. They were championed mainly by **Socrates, Aristotle, and Plato**.

Virtue ethics shifts the analytical emphasis away from rule-based decision-making (of deontological ethics) or of the consequences of an action (eg. in utilitarianism) towards the ethics of individuals and the ethics of human character.

For example: A Teleologist would argue that giving to a charity maximises well-being in society, and a deontologist would argue that we have a duty to help others, a virtue ethicist would point to the fact that helping others displays desirable virtues such as being charitable or benevolent.

Virtue ethics offers a better motive for the action than that of Duty based Ethics –

- Saving a life of someone only out of the sense of duty seems to lack a better motivation like compassion and kindness, which can be expected only from a person who has developed these virtues in him/her.
- It is also important to note that duty-based ethics somehow neglects some of the essential aspects of moral life, namely the emphasis of being a good person leading a virtuous life.

Issues:

- It lacks moral principles and ethics without specific principles cannot guide us in deciding the moral choice of an action. For example: When someone steals money, what would be a morally right act in dealing with that person?
- There is a lack of moral judgment in virtue ethics. A person may be virtuous but he/she may still not be able to distinguish right action from wrong action especially if he/she is not knowledgeable in a particular field.
- There can be situations in which virtues enter into conflict with one another. For example: If a person comes across a dilemma situation of his/her friend brought to trial and he/she is a witness.

If the person tells the truth, which means he/she is dishonest, his/her friend will end up in prison for a few years. If the person wants to save his/her friend to show loyalty to his/her friendship, he/ she will necessarily tell a lie which implies that he/she is dishonest.

SOCRATES:

- He was born in Athens in 5BC and is popular for his dialogues and debates with public figures and authorities of the time. This technique is termed **MEIUTICS**.
- **Socrates philosophy:**
 - **Scrutiny and exploration:** In words of Socrates, “An unexamined life is not worth living: one should question, accept and reject the facts.”: By this philosophy, he builds scientific temper which furthers paves for scientific revolution in Europe. For example, the recent trends of fake messages via social messaging sites often tend to create conflict between communities in India. This is because of not examining the facts.
 - **Courage:** It depicts freedom to speak of one’s mind, the ability to speak the truth, and objectivity. **For example,** A major chunk of world believes in Chinese aggression but they fail to speak up due to financial dependency on China.
 - **Ethics of happiness:** According to him the only virtue is knowledge and the only sin is ignorance. He valued knowledge that can lead to an ethical life. For example, The death of **V G Siddhartha (Owner of Cafe Coffee Day)** shows money is not the source of happiness but its true knowledge.
 - **Conflicting promise:** In the case of conflicting promises one should follow a promise that has higher moral worth. For example, India had promised double digit growth in 2018-20 budget and its constitution also promises social nature. Thus during pandemic govt prioritised welfare of people over its economic aims.
 - **Ideal life:** An ideal life should focus on self-development especially the pursuit of goodness, virtue, justice, integrity, and friendship. Valuing virtues like love, friendship, courage, truth takes an individual far more than others due to his ideal values.



APPLICATION OR EXAMPLES:

- **Individual-level:** True knowledge is the basis of ethical life thus one should stay away from superstition, feudal mindset, fake news, and misinformation. Practices like **mutilation, fake news** like the corona virus spread by religious groups hamper our journey towards an ethical life.
- **Societal level:** India today ranks 142 of 180 nations in Freedom of Press; this is against the Socratic value of courage.
- **Governance level:** When our government favours **PM-Garib Kalyan Yojana** of free food over **Fiscal responsibility** highlights valuing morally high promise.



PLATO

- He was a Greek philosopher and disciple of Socrates and a teacher to Aristotle.
- **Plato’s philosophy:**

- **Justice of self:** Every human being has three components mentioned below and they must prioritize knowledge over others.
 - **Appetite**= Act based on instinctive needs. These instinctive needs are food, sleep, attire, etc.
 - **Spirit**= Act according to one's honour.
 - **Knowledge**= Act based on the power of critical thinking
- **Justice of society:** For every society to function efficiently, each component should perform its duty. The duties being,
 - **Artisan**= Provide goods and service
 - **Soldiers**= Defending the society
 - **Guardians**= The rulers of the society
- **Plato's Republic:** It was a **utopia** ruled by philosophers and their progeny who enjoy hereditary kingship. The republic neither had private wealth nor private family. The children were raised by community and culture and athletics were taught. Strict censorship over literature, drama, and music.
- Harmonious functioning –Part should work for the whole and whole must benefit the parts.

APPLICATION OR EXAMPLES:

- **Individual-level:** The rise of public gatherings like elections and religious conglomeration amidst of pandemic signifies a prevalence of Spirit over Knowledge.
- **Societal level:** As per the utopia of Plato the three pillars are not in tandem today. This can be experienced by observing the merger of duties. For examples, Comedians and social media influencers becoming activist.

ARISTOTLE

- He was also a Greek philosopher and disciple of Plato.
- **Philosophies of Aristotle:**
 - **Eudemonia:** It signifies happiness. Eudemonia means achieving the best conditions possible for oneself, in every sense—not only happiness, but also virtue, morality, and a meaningful life.
 - **For example**, if you're a parent, you should excel at raising your children; if you're a doctor, you should excel at healing people and if you are civil servant you should work towards welfare of the society.
 - **Ethical being:** He considered humans as social, political, and also as ethical beings against the views of Sigmund Freud and even Kautilya.
 - **The doctrine of GOLDEN mean:** He emphasized avoiding extreme actions like choosing courage against cowardice and sloth. **For example**, One should not go against constitution in highlighting their views with extreme protests and on the other hand they should also not stay silent in case of exploitation. A legal constitutional battle is a favourable middle path.
 - **Emphasis on virtue:** It is the character that determines ethicality and not actions, motives, and consequences. In Bonafide errors people are generally forgiven due to their true intent and thus the act becomes ethical. RBI recently accepted the failure of Demonetization but the act was considered as ethical because of the intent of the Prime Minister.

APPLICATIONS OR EXAMPLES:

- **Individual-level:** One has to focus on building character as PM recently on civil services day quoted "**Shilam Param Bhushanam**" (Character is everything).

- **Societal level example:** Good people do not need law and bad people find the way around. Based on this motto for character development NCERT has introduced ethics for children.
- **Governance level example:** Civil servants are criticized for being **YES MINISTER.** They should use the doctrine of the mean in their approach

DEONTOLOGY

The basic premise of deontology states that **we are obligated to act in accordance with a set of rules, principles, and values regardless of outcomes.** Its emphasis is on means rather than ends. Kant is the philosopher who championed deontology.

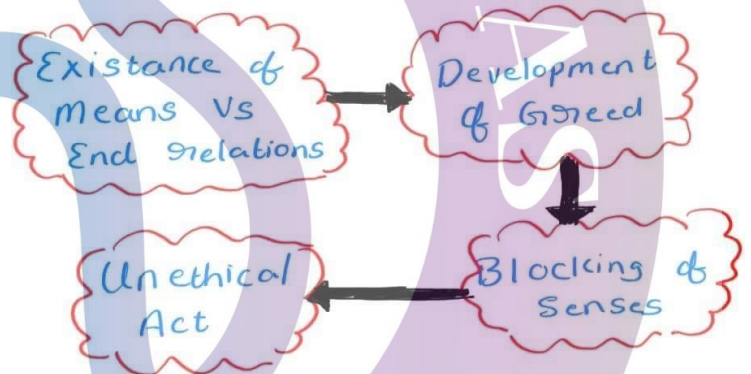
EMANUEL KANT:

➤ Kant's philosophy:

- **Moral rationalism:** It dismissed the view of considering ends as a barometer to measure the ethicality of conduct. According to him, it is the actions driven by motives that make any conduct ethical. I.e. - Goodwill is the only qualification for ethical conducted- Supreme Court in case of **Sec 144 of IPC** upheld its importance despite detaining being against universal values but it helps in maintaining public order in contingency situations.
- **Selfless action (NishkamaKarma), later you can see it is similar to nishkam karma in bhagwatgeeta):** According to this action should be end in itself because of the following,

For example: Charity is a Nobel task, but when people do it to gain recognition the act cannot be called as ethical as a means and end relation is created.

- **Categorical imperative:** Some actions are of personal desires like working hard to buy a house or a car. But categorical imperative asks one to work for a cause or do something irrespective of personal desire like taking care of parents. **There are four categorical imperatives,**
 - Don't do to others what you don't want others to do to you.
 - Act according to maxima that can be established as a universal law.
 - Don't use man as means to an end.
 - Human actions should benefit society.



APPLICATIONS OR EXAMPLES:

- **Individual-level:** Celebrities, politicians, and sports personnel involving in charity and NGO activities to enhance their public engagement is unethical as means and ends relation is established.
- **Societal level:** Development without values is a threat to the survival of society. Excessive focus on GDP and GNP numbers despite reduced happiness reverts the absence of moral rationalism.
- **Governance level:** In slavery one human uses other as a means thus violating the principles of categorical imperative and thus making the process unethical entirely.

TELEOLOGIC APPROACH

- “Telos” is the ancient Greek term for an end, fulfilment, completion, goal or aim. Teleology is a philosophy that states that **consequences of one’s action are the ultimate judge to rightness or wrongfulness of the conduct.** It is further divided into three sub-theories based on its proponents or thinkers.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DEONTOLOGICAL AND TELEOLOGICAL THEORIES

<p><u>Deontological (Duty Based Ethics)</u> <u>(Focus on Means)</u></p>	<p><u>Teleological Theories (Result Oriented Ethics)</u> <u>(Focus on End, Means could be Compromised)</u></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The focus is on moral duties (what is right) rather than on an action's consequences. • Moral duties are more important than considerations about moral value. • Since the focus is on moral duties, the individual's intentions have a substantial role in a situation's moral evaluation and consequences that arise through the individual's actions have no relevance. • The right is prior to the good. • An action's goodness (or value) depends upon the action's rightness. • It is the individual's moral status that is important. • Deontological ethics stresses that reasons, intuition or moral sense reveals what is right. • There are some acts that are moral or immoral in themselves. • Moral duties have a negative formulation. • Other's personal interests or happiness have no relevance in one's moral considerations or evaluations, one's own moral duties have precedence over all other considerations. • To do what is moral (i.e., right) requires that one observe one's moral duties, possess the right intentions and avoid those actions that are immoral in themselves. • Ex. Do not kill, Do not steal • Ex. Gandhi Ji along with other leaders were focused upon getting independence. But, with Means to achieve the same was 'non-violence' and 'satyagraha' which was never compromised in favor of getting independence with violent measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The focus is on an action's consequences rather than on moral duties (what is right). ▪ Moral values are more important than considerations about moral duties. ▪ Since the focus is on moral value, the consequences that an individual's actions produce have a substantial role in a situation's moral evaluation and the individual's intentions have no relevance. ▪ The good is prior to the right. ▪ An action's rightness depends upon the action's goodness (or value). ▪ It is the action's moral status that is important. ▪ Teleological theories argue that experience, rather than reason, reveals what is good. ▪ There are no actions that are moral or immoral in themselves. ▪ Moral duties have a positive formulation. ▪ One must give equal and impartial consideration to others interests and happiness, as well as one's own, in all moral considerations and evaluations. ▪ To do what is moral (i.e., good) requires that one acts so as to maximize the happiness that one's action produces. ▪ Ex. It may justify robbing a bank, IF the looted money is to be used for charity. It may justify pirating coaching class material, because it'll lead to greatest good for greatest number of people.

Example Based on Deontological and Teleological Theories

Let's suppose a man kick's a dog sleeping roadside. The dog cries and runs away. Moments later, a car comes speeding along the road so fast that it would certainly have killed the dog if it had still been lying there. Deontological perspective says, the man's action was bad, since it is cruel to kick dogs but according to the teleological perspective, his action was good, since it saved the dog's life.

Conclusion:

Deontological approach is applied in the criminal justice system, which ensures that the punishment was proportionate and appropriate to the crime committed. Whereas, the teleological approach is used by the courts for the interpretation of any legislation, its purpose, direction or design.

UTILITARIANISM

Utilitarianism promotes the **action that brings maximum happiness to a maximum number of people**. Two major philosophers have contributed in this line.

JEREMY BENTHAM:

- Born in London and is also called the founding father of utilitarianism.
- **Bentham's philosophies:**
 - **Pleasure and Pain principle:** The main aim of human life is to maximize pleasure and minimize pain.
 - **Ethical egoism:** It is always moral to promote one's own good. What is good for an individual is good the society.

Applications:

- **Individual-level:** Utilitarianism promotes values like liberty, freedom of choice, and democracy. Thus we observe **migration and brain drain** in India where maximum individuals are attracted towards Bentham's pleasure and pain principle.
- **Societal level:** There are certain sects like **Protestants** in the West, **Sindhis**, and **Agarwals** in India who believe in ethical egoism thus the communities opt for entrepreneurship.
- **Governance level:** Government policies like **Cess, Wealth Tax, Hydro projects** may impact a few lives but are beneficial to societies at large.

J S MILL

- Born in London and also worked as a civil servant in East India Company.
- **Mill's philosophies:**
 - **Social Utilitarianism:** It supported utilitarianism but in such a way that an individual's action should not bring harm to society at large. i.e.- The pleasure of an individual should not bring displeasure to society.
 - **Ethical altruism:** Here one's ego is satisfied but it is subjected to the conditionality of not affecting others.
 - **Higher pleasure and lower:** Mill distinguished between higher and lower pleasure. The pleasures that are intellectual based were termed as higher pleasure and the ones associated with sensual pleasures are lower pleasures. For example, choosing hard work over sleep or entertainment can be considered as higher pleasure.
 - **An upgrade from Bentham's utilitarianism:** As per Bentham, an actions is ethical if it produces the greatest good to greatest number of people. He termed this as **quantitative utilitarianism**. However Mill moved from this idea and provided **Qualitative utilitarianism** which focuses on intellectual pleasure and considers such action to be ethical. This distinction is also referred as **Rule Utilitarianism**.

- **Ideas of liberty:** He was vocal about free speech and believed that people should be free to act however they wish unless their actions cause harm to somebody else.
- **Application and example:**
 - **Individual level: Active smokers** tend to harm their bodies by will but this act is considered to be unethical on the ground of impacting **passive smokers** nearby depicting the act is not ethical as per social utilitarianism.
 - **Societal level:** There is a prevalence of “**I-culture**” in the west but in the East, there is “**We-culture**”. Based on this difference China in the UN asked for a different definition for “Human rights” for the east and the west endorsing the ethical altruism.
 - **Governance level:** The 2021 World Press Freedom Index produced by Reporters Without Borders (RSF), has placed India at **142nd rank out of 180 countries.** Such actions are adherence to Mill’s idea of liberty.

CONTRACTARIANISM

According to the theory of Contractarianism, **conduct is considered to be ethical if one adheres to the contract or agreement made by two or more at some point in time.** When such a contract exists between people and state it is termed a **social contract.** Where the state governs the people with some duties and people also share some obligations towards the state. This theory is championed by three philosophers.

THOMAS HOBBS:

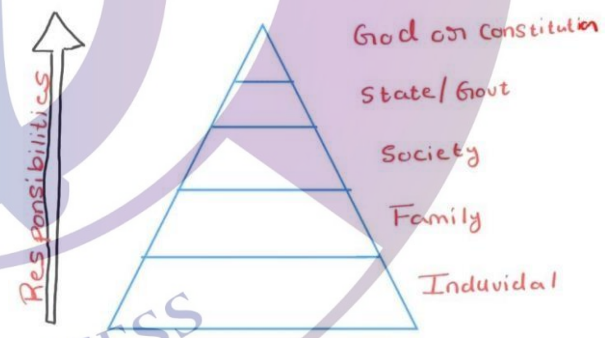
- **Philosophies:**
 - **Human nature:** Human by nature is selfish, brutish, murderous, and self-preserving. Thus he cannot maintain peace and stability; therefore people come together via contract to form a state or a government.
 - **State of nature is state of war:** He also believed that human beings will engage in a fierce struggle for scarce resource to fulfil their self interest.
 - **Leviathan State:** He calls for a leviathan state with the following provisions,
 - Absolute power to govern
 - People have no right to revolt against the state
 - People do not have absolute rights
 - State should lay emphasis on civic education and induce obedience among the citizens. add
- **Application or examples:**
 - **Individual-level:** India currently has **NPA (Non-Performing Assets)** worth 11 crores. As per **Contractarianism**, this act can be considered as unethical as a contract is broken by the people.
 - **Societal level:** The rule by **Kim Jong-Un in North Korea** can be considered as a nearest **example** of the modern **leviathan state.**
 - **Governance level:** The government of India uses an online surveillance mechanism called **NETRA.** These monitors all over activities for internal security. **This shows the absence of absolute rights.**

JOHN LOCKE

- **Philosophy:**

- **Liberty:** Locke was a huge advocate of freedom and governance by consent. He distinguished between **self regarding** and **other-regarding actions**, which should be a criterion for deciding whether to intervene or not. He considered **LIFE-LIBERTY-PROPERTY** as the “**Three Natural Rights**” of every man.
 - **On patriarchy and women:** He also champions women’s rights and demands equal opportunities for them.
 - **On property:** Locke says that **man has a natural right over property**, and also says that nature is entirely at the disposal of man for his comfort. This can be examined by the fact that he was writing at the time of abundance when America was recently discovered and Europeans were colonizing it.
 - **Tolerance:** Locke was an advocate of minority rights, and a heterogeneous society where people of different cultures co-exist.
- **Application or example:**
 - **Individual-level:** Our founding fathers of the constitution initially believed in philosophy of John Locke as they had imbibed **Right to property** in constitution under **Art 19 and Art 21** uphold **Right to Life and Liberty**.
 - **Societal level:** As per Locke if the Right to Property was a natural right why the percentage of **average landholding of farmers is below 2 hectares**.
 - **Governance level:** As per Locke governance by consent should be the core of the functioning of government but the recent **over throw of Kabul by Taliban** depicts violation of peoples will and is a **modern extreme form of Leviathan State**. farm bills and the citizenship amendment act show regarding actions without a demand.

ROUSSEAU:

- **Philosophy:**
 - **Man is born free, and everywhere he is in chains:** One man thinks he is master of others but remains more of a slave than they are. This shows the man is born free but society has constricted his freedom.
 - **General will:** People are the ultimate in any democracy and sovereignty lies within the people.
 - **Property:** He rejected the idea of private wealth and supported that wealth should only fulfil a basic need. This shows his inclination towards **socialism**.
 - **Education:** He said education must be gained through nature rather than formal education i.e. through books.
- 
- **Application or example:**
 - **Individual-level:** His theory on **people being in chains is true**. For example, A child is born free but it is responsible to its family (contribute to its sustenance and continuity), school (adhere to prescribed curriculum), government (abide by law of land), international law (immigration, visas and citizenship) and order depicting chains.
 - **Societal level:** The recent update to the **National Education Policy** emphasis understanding our surroundings rather than rote learning. Same can be observed in **Rabindranath Tagore’s Shantinikethan** which is on the idea, to create a free and fearless atmosphere for children to grow up in, in close contact with nature
 - **Governance level:** The recent **defeat of Mr. Trump** due to his authoritarian governance show people being ultimate in any democracy.

CONTEMPORARY CONTRACTARIANISM

John Rawls is called the **father of contemporary contractarianism** and he is the most influential American philosopher post Second World War. His philosophy is also called **RAWLSIANISM**.

JOHN RAWLS PHILOSOPHY:

- **Equality:** Every rich and poor should have equal rights that are basic like liberty, right to vote, and right to hold public offices. These are called political rights in most nations.
- **Differential equality:** Since some are rich (in advantage) and some are poor (disadvantage) position people enjoy different rights, some societies term them as **reservation** while others term them as **positive discrimination**.
- **Justice:** It is the standard used in decision-making by considering facts and without any prejudices also called "**Veil of Ignorance**".
 - **Veil of Ignorance:**
 - Also called as **Original Position**.
 - It is a **hypothetical situation** prior to the starting of society when people decide the principles on which the society builds up.
 - The **principles are mainly set by the people who are unaware of the social position they occupy or will occupy**. I.e.- people are unaware of being rich, poor, strong, weak, majority, minority, etc.
 - This ensures **Just and Fair principles** to be developed as each individual contributes to the value by considering even the worst case scenario.
- **Applications or examples:**
 - **Individual-level:** One should respect others' political rights as per the **equality principle**. But we observe in media, Journalists questioning one's right to protest during several protests.
 - **Societal level: Amartya Sen Philosophy of "Capability Approach"** also highlights **differential equality or equity**. According to him a developed nation having three people can share a pie equally but in an underdeveloped nation, this ratio is ineffective.
 - **Governance level:** The concepts like **Zero Budgeting**; we use **rudimentary form of Veil of Ignorance**. We consider the results of programs and policies to approve them for the next year without any prejudice.

DESCRIPTIVE ETHICS

- Descriptive ethics deals with what **people actually believe (or made to believe) to be right or wrong**, and accordingly consider the human actions being acceptable or not acceptable or punishable under a custom and law.
- However, **customs and laws keep changing from time to time and from society to society**. The moral principles of the society keep changing with the time and expect people to behave accordingly. Due to this, descriptive ethics is also called **comparative ethics** because it compares the ethics or past and present; ethics of one society and other.
- **Lawrence Kohlberg** was one of the thinkers of this branch. He conducted social experiment **Heinz Dilemma** (should an individual steal a drug to save his wife, or refrain from theft even though that would lead to his wife's death?) Kohlberg's concern was not which choice the boys made, but the **moral reasoning** that lay behind their decisions thus found greater role of social norms in their reasoning.
 - **For example**, In India Hanuman worship is considered a spiritual experience but the west they call it monkey worship. This is because they are unable to reason the importance of the animal on texts like **Ramayana**.

APPLIED ETHICS

Applied ethics is a branch of ethics which deals with **application of ethical theories in real life situation** and guide people to achieve an ethical conduct. This is generally used **when an individual is in ethical dilemma or with respect to specific issues of public and private life.**

Some of the well-known branches of the applied ethics are:

- **Environment ethics:** Quality of life vs. Economic development by exploiting the nature
- **Media ethics:** Character assassination vs. making citizens informed on the crime.
- **Medical ethics:** Patency on medicines vs. Right to live for human kind.
- **Technological ethics:** Use of Darknet, Deep fakes, Mass trolling, etc.

INDIAN PHILOSOPHIES

IMPORTANT SCHOOLS OF HINDU PHILOSOPHY

SAMKHYA:

- It is also called Sankhya enumerating number.
- It preaches the philosophy of “**Dvaitavada**” or dualism. It believes in the existence of matter (**Prakriti**) and soul (**Purusha**) as two separate entities. The soul passes on to temporal bodies and at the end merges with subtle matter or cosmic energy.
- **Application:** The theory highlights the inner conscience or soul that guides one's ethical conduct.

YOGA:

- Yoga means union of yoking.
- It deals with values that help one with mental and physical abilities. It suggests **Ashtanga-Yoga** considering following steps,
 - **Yama**= Restraint from ahimsa and falsehood.
 - **Niyama**= Discipline
 - **Asana**= Set of exercises for physical wellbeing
 - **Pranayama**= Breath control
 - **Pratyahara**= Control of senses
 - **Dharana**= Awareness
 - **Dhyana**= Concentrated meditation
 - **Samadhi**= Soul releasing from Sansar
- **Application:** Yoga helps in the development of self and virtues. As it provides insight into self-awareness and promotes discipline. The theme of the **International Yoga Day 2021** is **Yoga for Wellbeing** indicating both physical and mental wellbeing during Covid-19 and lockdown times.

NYAYA

- Nyaya signifies Rule.

- This philosophy emphasizes “**logic and epistemology**”. It promotes the gain of knowledge through inference, and true knowledge leading to the liberation of the soul.
- **Application:** It upholds true knowledge or wisdom that was also propounded by philosophers of virtue ethics. **For example, Buddha** is considered to be the “**Enlightened one**” this is because he is said to understand the reason for sufferings i.e.- Desire. Thus he conquered his desire establishing logic and upholding Nyaya principles.

MIMAMSA:

- Mimamsa means critical reflection.
- It is the earliest Hindu school of philosophy that interprets Vedas and also provides philosophical justification. According to the theory, one can attain salvation through **Karma-Kanda** (Ritualism).
- **Application:** Modern-day ritualism derives its justification from this school. We can also attribute this to consumerism and materialism.

VEDANTA:

- The term Vedanta means conclusion, specifically end of Vedas.
- As per the school of thought, one Vedas are the true source of knowledge and one can attain salvation by seeking true knowledge.
- It emphasised the path of **Jnana** (knowledge) for **Moksha** rather than ritualism and sacrifice to achieve moksha.
- **Vivekananda’s interpretation of Vedanta philosophy:**
 - **Ethics:** It is a code of conduct for a man to be good as his soul is pure. **So emphasis was laid on intrinsic purity of atman (soul).**
 - **Religion:** Religion offered a pathway to the eternal supreme i.e.- **Atman merging with Paramatman.**
 - **Education:** He advocated **education for character building** of an individual and was in complete agreement with methods and result of modern science.
- **Application:** The modern education system is inclined towards monetary benefits but the Vedas in a true sense had holistic knowledge of life, health, recreation, and also economic principles.

ESSENCE OF RAMAYANA AND MAHABHARATA

<u>Character</u>	<u>What can we learn</u>
Ram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Governance: Public is of prime importance over family and social welfare should be the main role of government. ➤ Friendship: Hanuman was treated as a friend rather than a subordinate. ➤ Marriage is an institution: Loyalty towards his wife. ➤ He is a major proponent of social contractarianism approach due to his relation with public/ subjects.
Sita	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Self-respect: She showed self-respect when her purity was questioned by the public and Lord Ram himself. ➤ Sita upholds the values and courage thus can be included in proponent of virtue ethics.
Dasharatha and Kaikeyi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Madhyammarga: Never take decisions when one is happy or sad. This can be termed in today’s term as Emotional Intelligence. ➤ Social influence: The influence of the maid on Kaikeyi led to Lord Ram moving to the forest signifies the importance of bad and good social influence.
Ravana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Greed: Despite Ravana being an intellect the greed for power and other women overshadowed his wisdom and could not differentiate between ethical and unethical acts. ➤ True Knowledge and Wisdom as per are the important for ethical and happiness, his ignorance symbolizes absence of ethical intellectualism.

Bhishma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Dharma: One has to abide by his dharma. It applies to contemporary civil servants who often complain of unhealthy working conditions. ➤ He can also be considered as Deontologist for whom means are important than ends.
Arjun and Krishna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Positive thinking: Krishna was the epitome of positive thinking who found solutions and positivity in every situation. ➤ Contractarianism: Arjun broke the words given to Yudhishthira and yet forgiven by him took the punishment of one year pilgrimage. ➤ Krishna can be considered as propagator of Teleological approach where ends or consequences of action decide the act being ethical or not.
Shabari	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Dedication and Patience – She had been waiting for Lord Rama to come at her hut ➤ Love, Satisfaction and Happiness – She perceived eternal happiness and satisfaction after serving already tasted fruits to Lord Rama ➤ Equality and Respect shown by the Lord Rama towards Shabari
Jatayu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Responsibility: Despite knowing that, he could not stop Ravana, he fought because of his responsibility

LESSONS FROM THE RAMAYANA:

- **Truth triumphs:** The basic teaching of Ramayana is that no matter how powerful evil is, it will always be defeated by Good. Truth always wins. A person should always have a noble heart and good values. That is how Lord Rama defeated one of the most knowledgeable persons in the history Ravana.
- **Unity can overcome any difficulty in life:** The fruits of togetherness give the power to sail the ship when the tide seems higher than the sky.
- **Be deeply committed to your duty:** Besides being Sita's husband, Ram was also the King of Ayodhya. And the duty of the king is to keep his subjects happy. And hence, he had to abandon his wife for the sake of the masses after they questioned her chastity. As a husband, he was duty bound towards his wife. But as a King, he had to think of his subjects' wishes ahead of his personal ones.
- **Choose the path of righteousness:** Vibhishana, younger brother of Ravana chose to not support his sibling in the war against Ram. He knew his brother had committed a sin by abducting a woman.
- **Remain humble no matter how powerful you become:** Lord Hanumana had the power to single handedly fight against Ravana's army. But he chose to surrender to Lord Rama's divinity and let him do the needful.
- **Treat everyone equally:** Lord Rama treated everyone equally and that's how he earned the love and respect among everyone. When Shabari (the sage's daughter) offered him the already tasted berry fruits he ate them without giving a second thought. He was always kind and humble to people. We should inherit this quality. We should always treat everyone with equality and should not discriminate on the basis of status, sex, age, or cast.
- **Always keep good company:** It is said that your company shapes you into a person you are. Ramayana too emphasizes the relevance of good company. Queen Kaikeyi, the third wife of Dashratha loved Rama more than her own son but her handmaiden, Manthara poisoned her thoughts with negative feed, in result Kaikeyi asked for Rama's fourteen years of exile. A negative person can brainwash all the good inside you that is why we should always keep a healthy circle so that we become better with time.
- **Forgiveness is greater than revenge:** When Ravana learned that Laxman has insulted his sister Sumanas, he went to seek vengeance and abducted Sita. Now he was lured into his own trap of anger. He was well-versed and knowledgeable but the feeling of revenge cost him his life, therefore, we should always keep a forgiving nature because vengeance and revenge do not bring any good. They bring a downfall in our life. Keeping an attitude of forgiveness brings peace and harmony.

ESSENCE OF BHAGAVAD-GITA

- **Pleasure and Work:** Do not let the fruit be the purpose of your actions, and therefore, you won't be attached to not doing your duty. It lays more weight on duty with commitment than with destination. **For example**, few civil servants after getting into service get involved in a rat race of rewards, promotion, and salary than focusing on public commitment.
- **Emotional intelligence:** The awakened sages call a person wise when all his undertakings are free from anxiety about results. **For example**, the recent death of **Sushant Singh Rajput** showed the importance of managing emotions for society.
- **Focus:** We are kept away from our goals, not by obstacles but by a clear path to a lesser goal. The modern-day distractions in form of social media, love, and materialism provide temporary pleasure but derail us from our permanent goal completely.
- **Selflessness:** A gift is pure when it is given from the heart to the right person at right time without expecting anything from return. **For example**, the modern culture of huge donations and NGO establishment in presence of media by influential is not a selfless act.
- **Truth alone triumphs:** There always will be bigger power watches and truth can never be hidden. For example, **Skin colour is a biological phenomenon while Race is a social phenomenon**. But western rulers tried to mask this truth but Gandhi's movement in South Africa against Apartheid at the end proved race just being a social construct.

INDIAN PHILOSOPHERS

BUDDHA:

Quotes:

- "Hatred does not cease by hatred, but only by love; this is the eternal rule." Buddha
- It's not what you say but what you do that defines you.
- "A man is not called wise because he talks and talks again; but if he is peaceful, loving and fearless then he is in truth called wise." ~ Buddha
- "The secret of health for both mind and body is not to mourn for the past, nor to worry about the future, but to live the present moment wisely and earnestly."
- "Thousands of candles can be lit from a single candle, and the life of the candle will not be shortened. Happiness never decreases by being shared."
- "There is no path to happiness: happiness is the path."

Gautama Buddha was an ascetic, a religious leader, and a teacher who lived in ancient India during the 6-5th century BCE. His teachings laid the basis of Buddhist philosophy and traditions as well as Buddhism as a religion.

Buddhist ethics are neither arbitrary standards invented by man for his own utilitarian purpose nor are they arbitrarily imposed. Man-made laws and social customs do not form the basis of Buddhist ethics. It finds its foundation not on the changing social customs but rather on the unchanging laws of nature.

Morality in Buddhism:

Buddhist morality judges an action good or bad basing on the intention or motivation from which it originates. Actions that have their roots in greed, hatred or selfishness are considered to be bad - called Akusala Kamma. Actions which are rooted in the virtues of generosity, love and wisdom are meritorious and good - called Kusala Kamma.

Three Essentials for Life Buddhism considers –

Eight Fold Paths:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wisdom (Prajna) – It comes from right view, it leads to the right intention. • Ethical conduct (Sila) - The right view and intentions are guides to ethical conduct – right speech, right action, right livelihood and right effort. • Concentration (Samadi): It pointed focus is ‘self – activity’ to have right mindfulness and right concentration. When wisdom, ethics and concentration become way of life; one gains enlightenment. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right Knowledge (or Views) • Right Resolve • Right Speech • Right Conduct (or Action) • Right Livelihood • Right Effort • Right Mindfulness, and • Right Meditation (or Concentration) |
|---|---|

Four Noble Truths

- **The truth of Suffering** – No matter how much we struggle, we are unable to find the ultimate happiness or satisfaction. Suffering is the common bond we share. Therefore suffering is the real truth of our existence.
- **Excess Desire**: Cravings, Excess desires and ignorance about reality are the cause of suffering.
- **The truth about end of suffering** – If desire is eliminated, then only the suffering would stop. This stage when all desires are burned is called “nirvana” in Buddhism.
- **The path for ending suffering** – This path is called the eightfold path. It emphasizes on a middle path between worldly pleasure and painful asceticism.

Pancasila (Five Refrains)

Buddhism invites Buddhists to adopt five precepts voluntarily in order to live together in civilised communities with mutual trust and respect. These are – No killing, No stealing, No lying, No sexual misconduct, and No intoxicants.

KAUTILYA

- **Science of wealth**: Kautilya explained the science of wealth in his book **Arthashashtra**. Where he explained the political economy of the nation.
- **Governance**:
 - **King's happiness lies in the happiness of his subjects**. His focus lies on the welfare state.
 - “**Yatha Raja Thata Praja**” highlighting the importance of honesty, efficiency, and accountability of the King.
 - **Rajrishi Concept**: An ideal leader is a combination of Raja and Rishi. Like a Raja, he is dynamic, active, has decision-making capacity. At the same time, he should be able to connect with the spiritual and higher level of the world by being wise, should focus on philosophy. He should possess the quality of inviting nature, self-restraint and spirit, intellect and intuition, enthusiasm.
 - He advocated that science is a great source of power. He further believed that ‘power is strength and it is the strength which changes the mind.
 - In a war-like situation both Kautilya and Machiavelli share the same reasoning. Both propagate that a king should be closely involved in the science of war. Kautilya has proposed three types of war:
 - a. Open war: War fought between states
 - b. Concealed war: It is fought on the lines of guerrilla warfare
 - c. Silent war: It is fought continuously inside the kingdom itself so that the king’s power does not get diluted.
- 5. He said **corruption** is natural in government as being selfish is human nature. One has to control corruption as following,
 - **Saam-Niti**= Educating citizens and also public officials.

- **Daam-Niti**= Incentivising the hard work of the officials.
 - **Dandh-Niti**= Punishments for deterrence.
 - **Bedh-Niti**= Vigilance and spy system.
- **Application:** Today when India is suffering from issues like negative economic growth, rampant corruption, and protest by the public one must revisit Kautilya's philosophies.
- Saam-niti: **Whistle blowing act** encourages concerned citizen to act as eyes of government.
 - Daam-niti: The adoption of **360 degree review system** for bureaucrats recognises the hard work.
 - Dandh-niti: **Last year 2 IAS officers and 9 IPS officers were dismissed** for corrupt practices.
 - Bedh-niti: The institutions like **CVC, Lokpal and Lokayut, CBI** help in vigilance against corrupt practices.

THIRUVALLUVAR

- **Truthfulness:** Even a lie could be considered as truth if that lie is harmless and brings unquestionable benefits.
- **God and religion:** Even if god and fate doesn't will it, your true efforts will bear efforts.
- **Forgiveness:** Retaliation will be a momentary joy but patience and forgiveness will bring joy for life.
- **Right speech:** Even fire burns will heal easily but burns from loose words will never be.
- **Nation-state:** A nation should work on five key elements naming,
- Health
 - Economy
 - Defence
 - Harvest
 - Happiness
- **Application:** Tiruvalluvar's philosophy becomes the guiding light to the modern quest of revenge and vengeance between the people, communities, and nation-states. Examples like atheist getting more success, Gandhi's ability to forgive people of their ignorance and eight fold path of Buddha stand on Tiruvalluvar's policy.

SWAMI VIVEKANANDA

- **Rationalism:** He was a pioneer of the rationalist movement in India and a follower of **Vedanta** philosophy. He desired the amalgamation of western and Indian philosophy for a happy life.
- **Education:** To awaken the people he established **Ram-Krishna Mission and later Ram-Krishna Math**. He condemned blind spiritual beliefs and searched for rationality in religion.
- **Brotherhood:** Through his iconic speech at the **World Parliament of Religions Conference** he developed brotherhood among the people of India and people of the globe.
- **Application:** His ideas on brotherhood are more relevant today as the world has become a global village and people of different backgrounds have come closer leading to racial and communal conflicts as recently seen in the **Charlie Hebdo** case in France and **George Floyd** case in the USA.

M K GANDHI

Quotes:

- "Live as if you were to die tomorrow. Learn as if you were to live forever."
- "Freedom is not worth having if it does not include the freedom to make mistakes."
- "You must not lose faith in humanity. Humanity is an ocean; if a few drops of the ocean are dirty, the ocean does not become dirty."

- “Generations to come, it may be, will scarce believe that such one as this ever in flesh and blood walked upon this earth.” – Albert Einstein on Gandhi

IMPORTANT TEACHINGS OF MAHATMA GANDHI:

- **Power is of two kinds** - One is obtained by the fear of punishment and the other by acts of love. Power based on love is a thousand times more effective and permanent than the one derived from fear of punishment. The force of power never wins against the power of love. At this hour of greatest unrest and turmoil in our world, the greatest force to be reckoned with resides within hearts — **a force of love and Tolerance for all**. We can resolve the greatest of our differences if we dare to have a constructive conversation with our enemy. Each war always ends with Peace agreement.
For Civil Servants, there should be **high Tolerance index** while serving the society. It brings inclusiveness and objectivity, Neutrality in decision making.
 Ex. Acceptance for **LGBTQ Community** leads to bring them in the mainstream of development by extending government’s welfare scheme
- **An eye for an eye will only make the whole world blind**: History can attest to the fact that most human conflicts have been as a result of a stubborn approach. Our history would turn out for the better if we could just learn that most disputes can be resolved by showing a willingness to understand the issues of our opponents and by using diplomacy and compassion.
- **We must become the change we want to see in the world**: A great leader always leads with an exemplary life that echoes his ideals. Mahatma Gandhi sacrificed his thriving law practice and adopted a simple life to live among the millions who lived in poverty during his freedom struggle. An outstanding example of Mahatma Gandhi’s leadership was his famous Salt March, which brought about a profound change. **In a letter to Lord Irwin, He wrote**, “Dear Friend, I cannot intentionally hurt anything that lives, much less fellow human beings, even though they may do the greatest wrong to me and mine. While, therefore, I hold the British rule to be a curse, I do not intend to harm to a single Englishman or to any legitimate interest he may have in India...” With these words, he inspired millions to fight for this righteous cause and eventually forced the British to leave India without inflicting harm to any Englishman.

TRUSTEESHIP:

- ❖ Wealthy people should act Trustees of trust that looked after the welfare of the people.
- ❖ The idea of trusteeship makes it clear that wealth and resources, irrespective of who “owns” these, must help with the betterment of society and its entire people. It puts the onus of making this happen on those who have wealth. This is a direct manifestation of his philosophy of non-violence i.e the wealthy must do it of their own accord, unforced by external pressure.
- ❖ The idea puts faith in human nature, that eventually people will do the right thing if you trust them.
- ❖ There is a lot of scepticism on the effectiveness of this approach to build an egalitarian society. But over the long term, in the reality of the world we live in, this approach will be more sustainably effective.

Relevance of Idea of Trusteeship

The prevailing socio-economic condition across the world makes the idea of trusteeship even more relevant today.

- ❖ **Prevailing inequality**: Recently, the Oxfam report titled “Inequality Kills” was released, the report pointed out a stark income divide worsened by the Covid pandemic, globally and in India. Inequality contributes to the death of at least one person every four seconds.
- ❖ **Degrading environment**: the emission of greenhouse gases is affecting the global climate, and causing various catastrophic disasters and diseases.

- ❖ **Overexploitation of natural resources:** Minerals, oil, gas and coal are non-renewable resources. Their use as materials and energy sources leads to depletion of the Earth's reserves.

Trusteeship provides solutions for various challenges of the 21st century.

- ❖ Sustainable consumption: consume what is enough for the need without harming others.
- ❖ Dignity of labour: ensuring decent minimum living wage and humane working conditions.
- ❖ Equitable distribution of wealth: moral responsibility of the rich to take care of social welfare of underprivileged.

The core of Gandhian idea of trusteeship is the development, upliftment, and enrichment of human life rather than a higher standard of living with scant respect for human and social values.

SARVODAYA:

“The good of the individual is contained in the welfare of all. This is the core idea behind inclusive development.”

The concept of Sarvodaya revolved around universal upliftment of all and progress for all. It is a comprehensive, social, economic, political, moral and spiritual philosophy. It lays great emphasis on moral and spiritual values. It seeks to create new social and economic values. His philosophy can be witnessed from the following,

- ❖ Development of **self-supported village network** where production's main purpose is the consumption of self.
- ❖ Promoting **family relationships beyond blood relationships**.
- ❖ Everyone should be equally represented and promote the value of **liberty**
- ❖ All people will be imbued with the **spirit of love, fraternity, truth, non-violence and self-sacrifices**. Society will function on the basis on the non-violence.
- ❖ There will be **no party system and majority rule and society will be free from the evil** of the tyranny of the majority.
- ❖ Politics will not be the instrument of power but an agency of service.
- ❖ The gain to the individual would be small. The development of each quality depends upon every other. If all the qualities are improved a little, then the individual would gain more.

Gandhi advances the concept of Sarvodaya, which were the based on three basic principles:

- ❖ The good of the individual is contained in the good of all.
- ❖ A lawyer's work has the same value as the barber's in as much as all have the same right of earning their livelihood from their work.
- ❖ A life of labour, i.e., the life of the tiller of the soil and the handicraftsman is the life worth living

SATYAGRAHA

Ends and Means: Gandhi always emphasised on pure means and ends. Improper means cannot be adopted to achieve proper ends. As a wrong path cannot take you to right destination.

Satyagraha: The origin of Satyagraha can be found in the Upanishads, and in the teachings of Buddha, Mahavira and a number of other greats including Tolstoy and Ruskin.

- Gandhi ji called his overall method of nonviolent action as Satyagraha.
- It means - exercise of the purest soul-force against all injustice, oppression and exploitation. It is a method of securing rights by personal suffering and not inflicting injury on others
- It is the continuous realisation for truth. It mainly **includes self-sacrifice, peace and non-violence**. Only a person with will and determination can follow satyagraha.
- It is more than a method of conflict resolution that lends itself easily to scientific analysis.

- It is in fact an ethical system that places heavy emphasis on the quality of the relationship between individuals.

Pillars of Satyagraha: (Ethical Aspects)

Three Pillars of Satyagraha --

The Gandhian quest for peace rests on the foundation of non-violence. For conflict resolution Mahatma Gandhi used method of Satyagraha [insistence on truth or Zeal for Truth] that has three pillars:

- **Sat-which implies openness, honesty, and fairness:**
 - ❖ Each person's opinions and beliefs represent part of the truth;
 - ❖ In order to see more of the truth we must share our truths cooperatively; This implies a desire to communicate and a determination to do so.
- **Ahimsa-refusal to inflict injury on others:**
 - ❖ Ahimsa is dictated by our commitment to communication and to sharing of our pieces of the truth.
 - ❖ Violence shuts off channels of communication; The concept of Ahimsa appears in most major religions, which suggests that while most people may not practice it, it is respected as an ideal;
 - ❖ Ahimsa is an expression of our concern that our own and other's humanity be manifested and respected; and We must learn to genuinely love our opponents in order to practice Ahimsa.
- **Tapasya-willingness for self-sacrifice:**
 - ❖ A Satyagrahi must be willing to shoulder any sacrifice which is occasioned by the struggle which they have initiated, rather than pushing such sacrifice or suffering onto their opponent
 - ❖ The Satyagrahi must always provide a face-saving way out for the opponents.
 - ❖ The goal is to discover a wider vista of truth and justice, not to achieve victory over the opponent.

Use of Satyagraha by Gandhiji

- ❖ Satyagraha has also been considered as a weapon of soul force to resist any kind of oppression. While Gandhi regarded Satyagraha as a way of life, during the freedom struggle of India, Satyagraha was used as a weapon to resist the authority of the state and to achieve various things for the general welfare of the people.
- ❖ The Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930, which was started with the breaking of the Salt Law at Dandi, and the Quit India Movements were classic examples when Gandhi and his colleagues used Satyagraha as a weapon of the soul force.

Relevance of satyagraha at Present:

- ❖ **For Dispute in the Industrial establishment:** Satyagraha would be a viable alternative to other methods for the peaceful resolution of disputes and conflicts.
- ❖ **To resolve war like situation such as Russia – Ukrain war:** The practice of the principles of truth and non-violence in the smallest way possible, would definitely make a great contribution in bringing about peace and harmony.
- ❖ **To mitigate corruption and race of materialism:** In the present socio-economic political system, there is a dire necessity to wean the individual away from the influence of wealth, luxuries and power

The usefulness of truth and non-violence will always be relevant wherever the goal is prosperity, welfare and development, because **without truth and non-violence, there cannot be peace and without peace there cannot be development.**

Gandhi on politics:

- ❖ He was against “**Dharmic Politics**” which brews on corruption, sectarianism, and communalism. He also said, “**Politics should not be instrumental of power but an agency of service.**”

- ❖ Gandhi's principal aim was to civilise modern politics from within, by eliminating resentment, hatred and coercion.
- ❖ His politics of non-violence was a method to mobilise collective power in a manner that attends to its own moral education in an exemplary and innovative way.
- ❖ Gandhiji always derived politics from ethics or religion and considered politics as a work of the heart and not merely of reason.
- ❖ He argued for a dedicated and committed political ethos, which did not accept the necessity of "dirty hands" in politics.

➤ **Gandhi's eleven vows:**

- Swadeshi
- Truth
- Non-possession
- Remove untouchability
- No stealing
- Control on the palate
- Bread labour
- Self-discipline
- Fearlessness
- Non-violence
- Equality of all religion

➤ **Gandhi's seven sins:** Gandhi mentioned these seven sins in his weekly "Young India",

Type of Sins	Recent example
Politics without principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The recent cases of defection in Karnataka. ➤ 233 of 539 MP's of Lok Sabha have criminal cases against them.
Wealth without work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The inflating prices of cryptocurrency have changed many fortunes. ➤ Current Rs 11 Lakh crore NPA in banks also shows the corrupt and manipulative mindset of the people.
Pleasure without conscience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burning issue of marital rape on adolescents. ➤ Environmental plundering under the ambit of development
Knowledge without character	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Use of cyberspace to disrupt national infrastructure as observed in 2021 Mumbai blackout. ➤ Recent cases of "Missing women" due to female feticide using ultrasound test.
Science without humanity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Recent bombarding of missiles between Israel and Gaza Strip. ➤ Governments not banning toxic drinks and cigars despite evidence of cancer. ➤ The use of nuclear weapon over Japan in 1945 is assault of science on humanity.
Commerce without morality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Google and Facebook recently tussle with the US Senate on privacy issues. ➤ Sexism in Bollywood songs and movies over the female body just to market their content.
Religion without sacrifice (Manavaseva= Madhava Seva)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Religious fundamentalism in all religions leading to communal tensions as seen recently in France. ➤ Development of ritualism over bhakti.

- **Application:** Gandhi's seven sins are very relevant in today's context in the sphere of life from family, society, and even at the government level.

AMARTYA SEN

- **The capability approach:** The government and oneself should focus on achieving the development of skills, values, and morals for wellbeing rather than measuring on narrow grounds of monetary terms.
- **Social welfare:** Government should address the problem of individual **rights, minority aspirations** for collective growth and development.
- **Human development:** He argued **against Mahalanobis model** that, instead of focusing on economic factors governments should focus on education, public health, food distribution system, and other social reforms.

- **Application:** His ideas have been compiled and **Human Development Index** has been devised by United Nations to supplement economic growth parameters like GDP and GNP.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE:

- **Rabindranath Tagore** was born in Calcutta on May 7, 1861. **Bengali poet, novelist, and painter**, who was highly influential in introducing Indian culture to the west.
- **Tagore on Education:**
 - Tagore envisioned a **novel blending of the ideas of the East and West**. The spiritualism of Indian philosophy and progressive outlook of the western people were blended together.
 - **Tagore was a naturalist**; nature is the best teacher to students. Nature will provide the student with necessary situation to gain knowledge. **No external pressure should be exerted upon the student to learn anything**. It is the nature that will shape his behaviour and character.
 - For the first time in the arena of Indian education, Tagore established a new mile-stone by **rejecting the book-centred education for students**.
 - According to Tagore, **teaching should be practical and real but not artificial** and theoretical. Education should definitely increase the creative skill within a learner.
 - Tagore laid **great importance to the fine arts in his educational curriculum**. Activities like, games, dance, music, drama, painting etc and considered them as a part of educational process.
 - Tagore was aware about the rural poverty of our country. So, **he wanted to eradicate it through education**. The practical training imparted in different crafts to the students will make them skilled artisans in their field.
- **Tagore on Nation:** Tagore was a **national poet and a patriot**. His writings **were filled with patriotic values**. He had joined the freedom struggle to make the country free from foreign yoke. Sense of national service, patriotic feeling, dedication etc. was fostered through his writings. **“Jana Gana Mana Adlii Nayak Jai Hai”** expresses a strong sense of integration.

KABIR

- **Sant Kabir Das** was born in the city of **Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh**. He was a **15th CEC mystic poet, saint and social reformer** and a great proponent of the **Bhakti Movement**.
- **Kabir on tolerance:** Sant Kabir tried to unite communities of India mainly the Hindus and Muslim who constituted the major chunk. He gave metaphors like **“Both Hindus and Muslims are made of same clay”**. His teachings become important in contemporary period when religious tensions are brewing across the globe.
- **Kabir on wisdom:** Kabir laid emphasis on development of wisdom. He elaborates them with his dohas as following, **“If I tell the truth people rush to beat me, but if lie they trust me”**. This symbolizes need for oneself to attain true knowledge. This is true even in modern times as people get offended bitter truth but are ready to accept lies and mediocracy to suit their views.
- **Awareness alone will overcome illusion:** So long as man clamours for the I and the Mine, his works are as nothing; When all love of the I and the Mine is dead, then the work of the Lord is done. For work has no other aim than the getting of knowledge; When that comes, then work is put away.
- **Antagonist of caste system and evil practices:** Kabir was a great opponent of the caste system. He stressed that in God’s creation all were equal. He advised his followers to give up such inhuman practices as untouchability, feelings of high and low etc. He further opposed the worship of stone images, or even the worship of different gods and goddesses and was against rituals and ceremonies in religion.

Kabir’s relevance to contemporary times.

- Kabir was strictly against the practice of hypocrisy and didn't like people maintaining double standards. He always preached people to be compassionate towards other living beings and practice true love. Which is somewhat missing in present days.
- He urged the need to have company of good people that adhere to values and principles and emphasized that love was the only medium which could bind the entire human kind in an unbreakable bond of fraternity. He advised all to give up hatred and perpetuate love for one and all. Today's world is bogged down by the excessive materialism of the world.
- The deep seated economic inequalities of the world are leading to a simmering discontent across the world. Kabir's principles of compassionate ethics are relevant.
- Corruption is the deep seated problem in India which is eating away the vitals of the nation. The emphasis on honest livelihood by Kabir if understood in the right spirit will provide a way of changing the individual perspective.
- Communalism is a lurking evil in the Indian societal context the essential syncretism and universalism which are part of Kabir can help in solving this issue to a certain extent.

ADMINISTRATORS:

E SREEDHARAN

- Also called **Metro Man of India** who worked towards redefining public transport in India.
- **Perseverance:** He was successful in **developing Konkan Railways** at the highest quality despite his disagreement with the Railway Minister over the choice of gauges. He persuaded the minister with his diligence and perseverance.
- **Equity: Delhi Metro** is one of his successful ventures where he ensured affordable tickets for all and free travel for women.
- **Ethics of work culture:** He says "**Ethics in work is a compulsion, not an option**". He upheld punctuality, professionalism, and competence as the cardinal principle of the work environment.

TN SHEEHAN

- He was an IAS officer from Tamil Nadu Cadre who stamped his authority on the electoral system in India.
- **Leadership:** He identified several electoral malpractices ranging from inaccurate election rolls, booth capturing, electioneering, etc. He then acted on all aspects strictly and set milestones for officers to come.
- **Discipline:** He was known for his strict adherence to the law. He ensured his support staff and politicians abide by the rules. For instance, in 1994 he advised PM to remove two sitting cabinet ministers for electoral malpractices. His approach was often termed as **Zero delay and Zero deficiency approach**.
- **Innovative:** He successfully started the implementation of the **Model Code of Conduct** during elections which today has evolved as an important part of elections in India.

RAJENDRA BHATT: (LEADERSHIP, INNOVATION, DEDICATION TO SERVICE, PRUDENCE)

- **Innovative-** He used innovative ideas swiftly to curb Covid 19. Widely known for the **Bhilwara Model**, a multi-level Plan. With the detection of the first COVID-19 case, no time was lost in figuring out a plan to curb the spread.
- **Dedication to Service:** Rajendra Bhatt took action swiftly such as creating medical emergency centres in various hotels and resorts in the district, imposing very strict curfew rules,

- **Leadership:** He set up teams to monitor patients under home isolation, door to door supply of milk, groceries and screening, and tying up with Akshaya Patra to provide nutritious food to those in isolation were just a few steps that this district administration put in place.

DR. T ARUN, IAS:(INNOVATIVE, LEADERSHIP, JUDICIOUS, TECHNOCRAT)

- **Innovative, Technocrat:** He created an app which has been used to **revive 198 water bodies in Puducherry including ponds, lakes and a 206 km stretch of canals**. The app '**Neer Padhivu**', helps digitalise water bodies with geotagging, unique ID numbers, GIS on ponds, with latitudes and longitudes coordinates.
- **Environmentalist:** the app updates the status of groundwater levels, moisture content of soil and size via remote sensing satellites. The application has not only helped streamline the rejuvenation process but is also ensuring that people don't dirty or encroach the water bodies.

T BHOOBALAN, IAS:(COMPASSION, LEADERSHIP, ALERTNESS)

- **Compassion:** His multi-pronged approach to tackle the sharp rise in child marriages amid the pandemic and rescued 176 kids from being married off underage in one year from Bagalkot district
- **Leadership:** Working on understanding the severity of the issue, Bhoobalan created a task force comprising government officials and school teachers.

S SEERAM SAMBASIVA: (COMPASSION, LEADERSHIP, INNOVATION, HARD WORKING)

- **Compassion:** He set up the Udayam Charitable Society to establish and run shelter homes. One of his goals was to provide shelter homes to the street dwellers under the state's '**Nammude Kozhikode**' project for development. Through this initiative, close to 1,500 homeless were taken off the streets and transferred to various shelter homes in the last 18 months.
- **Dutifulness, Dedication to Service, Compassion-** Additionally, the district administration also took the responsibility of reuniting the homeless with their families, giving them skill training and employment opportunities.
- **Humanity:** Close to 1,000 inmates were provided meals and were groomed for their well-being through haircuts, surgeries, counselling, medical check-ups, etc.
- **Innovative, Compassion:** The ones who did not have ID cards were given new ones and a literacy programme, '**Jnanodayam**' and certification exams were also conducted to help them earn a steady income.

SHALINI AGARWAL: (INNOVATION, TEAM WORK, LEADERSHIP, PRUDENCE)

- **Innovative ideas:** To tackle the issue of acute water shortage in Vadodara, she came up with an ingenious solution of setting up rainwater harvesting in schools, which in turn helped lakh of students by saving 10 crore litres of water every year.
- **Varsha Kal Nidhi** was launched in 2020 and through this initiative, rainwater is collected from the terrace and channelised through pipes towards a chamber in the ground. The chamber then filters and percolates the water in the bore wells, ensuring direct groundwater recharge She said,
- **Leadership:** - "Various workshops, competitions and events were held across Vadodara where children became the brand ambassadors and people were sensitised about the importance of conservation.

DR. ADARSH SINGH: (COMPASSION, LEADERSHIP)

- **Organiser, Innovative ideas** - He used the lockdown to revive a dying river in the district by giving employment who had lost their livelihoods due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- **Prudence:** At a time when people were losing their jobs and getting impacted by severe pay cuts, Dr Adarsh used the time to generate employment and also tackle an environmental crisis.
- **Leadership:** They adopted measures such as sensitising villagers, eliminating encroachments, reducing garbage dumping, and open defecation on the river bank. The district authorities also sensitised people about open defecation and dumping garbage in the river.

ANUPAM SHARMA: (INNOVATIVE APPROACH, ENVIRONMENT FRIENDLY, EFFICIENT, PRUDENCE)

- The forest department had planted about five lakh saplings, and each of them came wrapped with a plastic bag.
- On one hand, we were working towards the cause of the environment, while on the other, about 5,000 kilos of plastic waste had accumulated because of us, with no legitimate way of managing it.” This was led to utilising the 5000 kg of plastic waste to generate sustainable employment opportunities for three villages in Maihar.
- The aim was to help create employment opportunities for the villagers while also managing the plastic waste generated efficiently.
- The biogas plant helps serve some needs of the Maa Sharda Devi Temple Management Committee’s Old-Age Home where the biogas plant helps generate enough gas supply to prepare morning and evening tea for the residents and also helps mitigate wet waste generated on the premises.

DHARAM SINGH MEENA: (TEAMWORK, ENVIRONMENT FRIENDLY, EFFICIENT)

- The disappearance of natural springs in the Uttarakhand and Himalayan subcontinent is a cause for concern.
- Divisional forest officer Dharam Singh Meena noticed this and decided to rectify the issue.
- He and his team managed to revive 66 Himalayan springs in Tehri Garhwal to provide a sustainable water supply that now helps over one lakh people across 23 villages.

DAMODAR GAUTAM SAWANG: (TECHNOCRAT, INNOVATIVE, OPENNESS, TRANSPARENCY, ACCOUNTABILITY, INCLUSIVE)

- **Technocrat, Innovative:** Chosen as the India’s best DGP, he has introduced several technological reforms in Andhra Police that makes **filing FIRs, complaints and SOS requests easier and faster**.
- **Transparency, Accountability:** The technological changes that were introduced helped in bringing about transparency and also accountability amongst the departments. A new file management system that was introduced by the officer helped in speedy investigations and also to the completion of 85 percent of cases.
- **People Centric, User Friendly:** A mobile application called AP Police Seva was launched and within five months, 2,64,000 FIR downloads were seen.
- **Inclusive:** Additionally, the Disha Mobile app for women was also launched which saw 12.57 lakh downloads within five months.

DR. SANGRAM SINGH PATIL: (COMPASSION, APTITUDE, DEMOCRATIC ATTITUDE, EFFECTIVE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT)

- **Compassion:** The initiative launched by Superintendent of Police Dr Sangram Sigh Patil that has helped over 5000 members of the Gotti Koya tribal community gain better access to healthcare.
- **Effective Resource Management :** Since 2019, Dr Sangram has helped over 5,000 tribals from 100-odd hamlets in the district, address various complaints including those of nutrition deficiency, haemoglobin, skin, and other related ailments. With the help of this officer, medical help worth Rs 7 lakh has reached the tribal community members.

SANTHA SHEELA NAIR

Santha Sheela Nair: An IAS officer of the 1973 batch, Nair is known as an administrator par excellence. She is credited with saving Chennai city from a water crisis in the early 2000s when she made rainwater harvesting compulsory with special tanks and pipes for the same in each household.

ARUNA SUNDARARAJAN

- **Aruna Sundararajan:** This Kerala cadre IAS officer was described by Forbes magazine as **‘an IAS officer who thinks like a businesswoman’**. As IT secretary she played a significant role in the development of e-governance in Kerala. She also headed the **Kudumbashree project**, today which is a shining example of women’s empowerment, creating sustainable employment prospects for working-class women.

HARI CHANDANA DASARI IAS: (ENVIRONMENTALIST, INNOVATIVE, LEADERSHIP)

- An IAS officer of the Telangana cadre, Hari Chandana Dasari is known for her 'green revolution' in Hyderabad, where she initiated several plastic recycling initiatives bringing the city many accolades.
- She has implemented numerous celebrated schemes, such as Pet Parks, She Toilets, She Marts, Feed The Need (where refrigerators are installed across the city so that donors can place food inside from where the needy can pick them up), Durgam Cheruvu Rejuvenation, Give and Share, etc.
- Dasari was also instrumental in getting drones to fight dengue by having them spray disinfectants to eliminate mosquitoes.

SMITA SABHARWAL: (INTEGRITY, HARD WORKING, DEDICATION TO SERVICE, DISCIPLINE, PRUDENCE)

- She is also known as the 'People's Officer'. She is India's first lady IAS officer to be appointed to a Chief Minister's Office.
- While serving as the Municipal Commissioner at Warangal, she introduced the "Fund your City" scheme where a large number of public utilities like Foot over bridges, Traffic Junctions, Parks, Bus-stops, were constructed with Public-Private Partnership.

KRISHNA GOPAL TIWARI

- **Krishna Gopal Tiwari:** This IAS officer sets a model and provides motivation to thousands of the country's differently-abled. Krishna Gopal Tiwari is India's first visually challenged collector.

RAJNI SEKHRI SIBAL: (INTEGRITY, COURAGE, PERSEVERANCE)

- Courage: As Director, Primary Education in the state, she withstood pressure from the government and exposed the JBT recruitment scam.
- (Integrity): In this scam, the teachers' selection lists were changed to give jobs to those candidates who had paid bribes. When asked to be a party to this fraud, Sibal locked and sealed the almirah containing the original list with thick cotton bandages in the presence of her junior officers. She also asked them to sign the bandages in different places and take photographs for proof.

D SUBBA RAO: (APTITUDE, REFORMIST, OBJECTIVITY, INTEGRITY)

- A 1972 IAS officer, Subbarao was the 22nd Governor of the RBI. As RBI Governor, he brought about reforms for financial inclusion, financial literacy and organised village outreach programmes.
- He even expounded a theory on the New Trilemma of Central Bankers, called the 'Holy Trinity' as against the 'Impossible Trinity' of Robert Mundell and Marcus Fleming.
- He was the first person to review Stephen Hawking's celebrated book, 'A Brief History of Time'.

Conclusion

The actual transformation of ethical theories to one's value system takes place when one internalizes the theories and ideas of philosophers. One should strive to make ethics their way of life and aim for **Summum Bonum** or **Chief Good**.

ADMINISTRATION AND LEADERSHIP

- **Administration** is defined as a process of working with and through others to accomplish the agreed goals efficiently. It is largely concerned with the implementation of objective procedures, guidelines, policies etc. using existing tools and structures.

- **Leadership** is concerned with direction and control of human and material resources to create value and to evolve structures as per contemporary time and technology and thus outperform the defined goals and objectives.
 - **Example:** While an administrator would have waited for government to clear fund for road construction, Armstrong Pame (leader) constructed 100 km road through crowdfunding.

ADMINISTRATOR, MANAGER AND LEADER:

- **Administrator** is a person who is responsible for forming the strategic vision of the organisation. An administrator formulates organisational structure and focus on long-term plan.
- **Manager** is a person who is responsible for translating the administrator’s vision into operating plans and directs, supervises, personnel working in the formulated organisational structure.
- **Leader** is a person who guides and motivate others which might include managers at times. They are vision oriented and provides a positive outlook to the team.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MANAGER AND LEADERSHIP

Parameter	Manager	Leadership
Outlook	Passive outlook which is <u>limited to stated objective</u>	Ambitious outlook; they initiate <u>new structure or procedures</u>
Appointment	They are generally appointed	They can be appointed or can emerge from within a group
Approach towards Goals	Impersonal, unidirectional approach towards goals	Personal involvement, holistic vision towards goals
People Management	<u>Low emotional involvement</u> with people, interaction is limited to specific roles assigned to people	Higher emotional involvement with people; at times, many invoke <u>competitive and inspirational spirits</u> to yield best results

Conclusion: Thinkers and philosophers through their theories and philosophies, provided a strong ethical and intellectual base to extract rational values from it and their contribution is leading towards bringing more ethical perspective to the arena of governance specifically and to the society in general

SAATH TO SUCCESS