

# ETHICS, APTITUDE AND INTEGRITY

## ETHICS AND HUMAN INTERFACE

Definition of ethics, nature and scope of ethics, distinction between ethics and morality, what ethics is not, essence of ethics, determinants of ethical behaviour (individual, social, cultural, institutional), factors affecting ethics (family, education, society, media), consequences of ethical and unethical behaviour, branches of ethics (normative, applied, meta-ethics), ethics in private vs public life, relationship between private and public ethics, belief, values, norms, features of values, fundamental human values (truth, non-violence, integrity), sources of values (family, education, society), role of leaders and reformers in value building, Kohlberg's stages of moral development, value formation process, role of education and society in inculcating values.

<p><b>ATTITUDE</b></p>	<p>Definition and structure of attitude (cognitive, affective, behavioural), features of attitude, attitude-behaviour relationship, factors affecting attitude-behaviour consistency, impact of behaviour on attitude, moral and political attitudes, functions of attitude, attitude formation (learning, conditioning, socialisation), attitude change (persuasion, communication, role models), social influence (conformity, compliance), persuasion vs manipulation, nudge theory (applications in governance), criticism of nudge theory.</p>
<p><b>APTITUDE &amp; FOUNDATIONAL VALUES FOR CIVIL SERVICES</b></p>	<p>Aptitude (definition, types), aptitude vs attitude, identification and development of aptitude, foundational values (integrity, impartiality, objectivity, non-partisanship, dedication to public service), empathy</p>

	<p>and compassion towards weaker sections, tolerance and inclusiveness, civil service neutrality, accountability and responsibility, ethical competence in administration.</p>
<p><b>EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE (EI)</b></p>	<p>Concept of emotions, types and functions of emotions, intelligence vs emotional intelligence, components/models of EI (self-awareness, self-regulation, motivation, empathy, social skills), application of EI in governance, role of EI in decision-making, conflict resolution, leadership, attributes of emotionally intelligent civil servant, techniques to improve EI (self-reflection, mindfulness, communication skills)</p>
<p><b>MORAL THINKERS &amp; PHILOSOPHERS</b></p>	<p>Ethical theories (virtue ethics, deontology, utilitarianism), classical thinkers (Socrates, Plato, Aristotle), Western thinkers (Bentham, JS</p>

	<p>Mill, Kant, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Rawls), Indian thinkers (Kautilya, Gandhi, Vivekananda, Ambedkar, Tagore), application of philosophical ideas in governance, comparative analysis of ethical frameworks.</p>
<p><b>ETHICS IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION</b></p>	<p>Concept of ethics in governance, importance of ethical administration, ethical dilemmas (nature, types), conflict of interest (real, potential, perceived), framework for ethical decision-making, role of laws, rules, regulations and conscience, issues like lack of ethical management, corruption, ethical issues in international relations and funding, transparency and accountability.</p>
<p><b>PROBITY IN GOVERNANCE</b></p>	<p>Concept of probity, principles (integrity, transparency, accountability), importance and need of probity, challenges in maintaining probity,</p>

	<p>corruption (causes, impact), anti-corruption measures (institutional and legal), code of ethics vs code of conduct, conduct rules for civil servants and ministers, good governance (principles), citizen charters, work culture, quality of service delivery, Sevottam model, utilisation of public funds.</p>
<p><b>MISCELLANEOUS ETHICS TOOLS</b></p>	<p>Ethical terminology (glossary), use of quotes in answers, ethical frameworks.</p>
<p><b>CASE STUDIES (APPLIED ETHICS)</b></p>	<p>Approach to solving case studies (stakeholder analysis, ethical issues, options, consequences, decision), application of ethical theories,</p>

	balancing values, real-life governance scenarios, answer structuring techniques.
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