

IAS MAINS 2023

MAINS SAMPOORNA



LAST MINUTE

**KEY WORDS
& EXAMPLES**

GS PAPER 4

**ETHICS,
INTEGRITY
& APTITUDE**

**200⁺
KEYWORDS**

CSE Qualifier 2024

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- 01 **100+ Mentorship Sessions** (Pre & Post Test) based on **52 Tests** to cover entire Syllabuses of GS Mains.
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ABOUT

With the UPSC CSE mains 2023 just weeks away, the significance of last minute revision cannot be overstated. In this critical juncture, the GSSCORE Mains Recall Series 2023 offers a well-rounded approach to ensure students are adequately prepared and supported. This helps aspirants to quickly cover important issues in a short time, correct you and fill gaps.

HOW TO USE KEYWORDS AND EXAMPLES?

Often the “words” make or break the game. In GS-4, the interpretation and comprehension of words make for a very important aspect, due to the dynamic and highly subjective angles involved with the nature of the subject. This glossary of “keywords and examples” makes a ready reckoned for candidates to revise key terminologies contextual to the subject. Students can use the examples to quote in the questions and the key explanations help the students decipher the end of the questions better and also enable them to write more precise and better answers.



An Institute for Civil Services

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1. **Morality:** Morality refers to a set of principles, beliefs, and values that guide a person's behaviour and decisions, distinguishing between right and wrong. It influences how individuals interact with others and make choices in various situations.

Example: Helping an elderly person cross the street is considered a moral action because it reflects a sense of compassion and empathy for others.

2. **Values:** Values are the core beliefs and principles that individuals hold dear and use as a framework to guide their actions and judgments. They shape a person's attitudes and behaviours and often align with their cultural, societal, or personal norms.

Example: Honesty is a value that promotes truthfulness and integrity. If someone values honesty, they are likely to be truthful even when faced with challenges or temptations to lie.

3. **Virtue:** Virtues are positive qualities or character traits that enable individuals to act ethically and morally. They contribute to personal and societal well-being, guiding individuals toward making morally sound choices.

Example: Kindness is a virtue that involves showing compassion and consideration for others. A person who possesses the virtue of kindness is likely to help someone in need without expecting anything in return.

4. **Duty:** Duty refers to a moral or legal obligation to perform certain actions or fulfill certain responsibilities. It often arises from roles, relationships, or social expectations.

Example: A doctor has a duty to provide medical care to patients to the best of their abilities, ensuring the patients' well-being and following ethical medical practices.

5. **Responsibility:** Responsibility refers to the obligation or duty to fulfill one's commitments, perform tasks, and make choices that align with ethical principles and societal expectations.

Example: An employee has a responsibility to complete their assigned tasks, meet deadlines, and contribute positively to the workplace environment.

6. **Justice:** Justice involves treating individuals fairly, ensuring that they receive what they

are due or entitled to. It emphasizes equity, impartiality, and the distribution of benefits and burdens in a just manner.

Example: A court system that ensures fair trials and equal treatment for all individuals, regardless of their background, upholds the principle of justice.

7. **Rights:** Rights are inherent entitlements that individuals possess, often protected by laws and ethical standards. They include freedoms, protections, and opportunities that contribute to human dignity and well-being.

Example: Freedom of speech is a fundamental right that allows individuals to express their opinions without fear of censorship or punishment.

8. **Fairness:** Fairness refers to the concept of treating individuals equitably and without bias. It involves ensuring that decisions, actions, and opportunities are distributed justly.

Example: In a sports competition, fairness is achieved when all participants follow the same rules and have an equal chance to win.

9. **Utilitarianism:** Utilitarianism is an ethical theory that focuses on maximizing overall happiness or well-being. It suggests that actions should be judged based on their ability to produce the greatest good for the greatest number of people.

Example: In a healthcare context, a utilitarian approach might prioritize allocating medical resources to patients with the greatest need to maximize overall health outcomes.

10. **Deontology:** Deontology is an ethical theory that emphasizes following moral rules and principles, regardless of the outcomes. It places importance on duty, integrity, and adherence to ethical guidelines.

Example: A deontological perspective might lead a person to tell the truth, even if lying could result in a more favorable outcome.

11. **Relativism:** Relativism posits that ethical truths and values are not absolute but depend on individual perspectives, cultural norms, and societal context. It suggests that there is no universally applicable ethical standard.

Example: Cultural relativism acknowledges that practices considered morally acceptable

in one culture may be viewed as unethical in another culture due to differences in values and beliefs.

12. **Ethical Dilemma:** An ethical dilemma occurs when a person is faced with a difficult choice between two or more morally conflicting options, where each choice has both positive and negative consequences.

Example: A doctor faces an ethical dilemma when deciding whether to prioritize the life of a critically ill patient over the needs of other patients in the hospital.

13. **Golden Rule:** The Golden Rule is a principle that encourages individuals to treat others as they would like to be treated themselves. It promotes empathy and respect in interactions with others.

Example: Following the Golden Rule, a person refrains from gossiping about others because they wouldn't want others to gossip about them.

14. **Integrity:** Integrity refers to the quality of being honest, ethical, and consistent in one's actions and values. It involves aligning behavior with moral principles.

Example: An employee demonstrates integrity by refusing a bribe, even if it means losing a lucrative contract.

15. **Honesty:** Honesty involves truthfulness and transparency in communication and actions. It entails conveying accurate information and not deceiving or misleading others.

Example: A student practices honesty by acknowledging when they have used external sources in their research and properly citing them.

16. **Respect:** Respect entails valuing the dignity, rights, and viewpoints of others. It involves treating individuals with consideration, fairness, and courtesy.

Example: Respecting diversity means acknowledging and appreciating different cultural backgrounds, beliefs, and opinions.

17. **Empathy:** Empathy is the ability to understand and share the feelings of another person. It involves putting oneself in someone else's shoes to better understand their emotions and experiences.

Example: Showing empathy, a friend listens attentively and offers support to another friend who is going through a difficult time.

18. **Altruism:** Altruism is the selfless concern for the well-being and welfare of others. It involves acting for the benefit of others without expecting personal gain.

Example: An individual practices altruism by volunteering at a local shelter to help homeless individuals.

19. **Egoism:** Egoism is a self-centered perspective that prioritizes one's own interests and well-being above those of others. It can involve pursuing actions that maximize personal benefit.

Example: Egoism might lead someone to take credit for a team project's success, even if others contributed significantly.

20. **Categorical Imperative:** The Categorical Imperative is a principle in deontological ethics, proposed by Immanuel Kant. It states that individuals should act according to principles that could be universally applied without contradiction.

Example: Following the Categorical Imperative, an individual wouldn't lie because if lying became a universal rule, trust would break down in society.

21. **Norms:** Norms are accepted standards of behavior and conduct within a society or a group. They guide how individuals should behave in various situations.

Example: Social norms might dictate that individuals stand in line while waiting for their turn, promoting order and fairness.

22. **Cultural Relativism:** Cultural relativism is the belief that moral values and ethical principles are relative to culture, society, or individual beliefs. It suggests that what is considered morally right or wrong can vary across different cultures.

Example: In some cultures, eating certain types of meat is considered immoral, while in others, it's a normal dietary practice.

23. **Moral Relativism:** Moral relativism is the view that moral judgments are not universally true or false but are instead dependent on the individual, culture, or society making the judgment.

Example: Moral relativism might lead to the belief that stealing is wrong in one culture but may be acceptable in another under certain circumstances.

24. **Utilitarian Calculus:** Utilitarian calculus is a concept in utilitarianism that involves weighing the overall pleasure or happiness produced by an action against the pain or suffering it causes. The goal is to maximize overall well-being.

Example: In utilitarian calculus, a government might decide to invest in healthcare to provide medical services that benefit a larger number of citizens, leading to greater overall happiness.

25. **Rights-Based Ethics:** Rights-based ethics is an ethical theory that emphasizes the importance of protecting individual rights as a fundamental moral principle. It focuses on respecting the rights of others and ensuring they are not violated.

Example: Human rights such as freedom of speech, privacy, and equal treatment under the law are upheld in societies that follow a rights-based ethical framework.

26. **Social Contract:** The social contract theory suggests that individuals enter into a hypothetical agreement to live together in a society, where they agree to follow certain rules and norms in exchange for protection and benefits provided by that society.

Example: Citizens agreeing to pay taxes in exchange for public services like infrastructure, education, and healthcare is an illustration of the social contract in action.

27. **Autonomy:** Autonomy refers to an individual's ability to make independent decisions based on their own beliefs, values, and desires, free from external influence or coercion.

Example: In healthcare, respecting a patient's autonomy means involving them in decisions about their treatment plan and respecting their preferences.

28. **Moral Absolutism:** Moral absolutism is the belief that certain actions are inherently right or wrong, regardless of context or circumstances. It suggests that moral principles are universal and unchanging.

Example: Murder is considered morally wrong

under moral absolutism, regardless of the situation or motivation.

29. **Moral Objectivism:** Moral objectivism asserts that there are objective moral truths that exist independently of individual beliefs or cultural norms. It holds that certain actions are objectively right or wrong.

Example: The moral objectivist stance is that human rights violations are objectively wrong, irrespective of cultural justifications.

30. **Ethical Egoism:** Ethical egoism is the belief that individuals should act in ways that maximize their own self-interest and well-being, often without considering the interests of others.

Example: An ethical egoist might argue that pursuing personal wealth and success is the primary ethical obligation, even if it comes at the expense of others' well-being.

31. **Ethical Intuitionism:** Ethical intuitionism is the belief that humans possess an innate ability to recognize basic moral truths without relying on reasoning or argumentation. It suggests that moral knowledge is intuitive and self-evident.

Example: Feeling an immediate sense of wrongness when witnessing an act of cruelty is an illustration of ethical intuitionism.

32. **Ethical Pluralism:** Ethical pluralism asserts that there are multiple valid ethical principles or values that can guide moral decision-making. It recognizes that different ethical theories may offer valuable insights.

Example: Ethical pluralism allows for the consideration of both deontological and consequentialist perspectives when evaluating the morality of an action.

33. **Moral Character:** Moral character refers to an individual's habitual patterns of behavior, attitudes, and virtues. It reflects one's moral values and ethical qualities.

Example: A person known for their honesty, empathy, and integrity demonstrates a strong moral character.

34. **Moral Reasoning:** Moral reasoning involves the cognitive process of evaluating and making ethical judgments based on principles, values, and beliefs. It's the thinking process that guides ethical decision-making.

Example: When faced with a moral dilemma, an individual engages in moral reasoning to weigh the potential consequences and ethical considerations before making a decision.

35. **Ethical Principles:** Ethical principles are fundamental guidelines that inform ethical behavior and decision-making. They provide a foundation for assessing the rightness or wrongness of actions.

Example: The ethical principle of “do no harm” guides medical professionals to prioritize patient well-being and avoid causing unnecessary harm.

36. **Principlism:** Principlism is an ethical approach that involves deriving ethical principles from established moral theories, such as utilitarianism, deontology, and virtue ethics, and applying them to practical situations.

Example: Applying the principles of autonomy, beneficence, non-maleficence, and justice in medical ethics to determine the best course of action for a patient’s treatment.

37. **Hedonism:** Hedonism is the belief that the pursuit of pleasure and avoidance of pain are the central goals of human life. It emphasizes the maximization of pleasure and happiness.

Example: Hedonism might lead individuals to prioritize experiences that bring immediate pleasure and gratification.

38. **Virtue Ethics:** Virtue ethics focuses on the development of moral character and virtues as the foundation for ethical behavior. It emphasizes cultivating virtues like courage, honesty, and compassion.

Example: Virtue ethics encourages individuals to make decisions based on their character traits rather than strict rules or consequences.

39. **Bioethics:** Bioethics is a branch of ethics that examines ethical issues arising from advancements in biology, medicine, and healthcare. It addresses topics like medical research, genetic engineering, and end-of-life care.

Example: Bioethics plays a role in discussions about the ethical implications of cloning, organ transplantation, and gene editing.

40. **Environmental Ethics:** Environmental ethics focuses on the moral relationship between

humans and the natural world. It considers ethical responsibilities toward the environment and non-human entities.

Example: Environmental ethics guides debates about conservation, deforestation, pollution, and sustainable development.

41. **Business Ethics:** Business ethics refers to the application of ethical principles and moral values in the context of business activities. It involves making ethical decisions in areas such as corporate social responsibility, fair trade practices, and employee treatment.

Example: A company adopting sustainable practices and ensuring fair wages for its workers demonstrates a commitment to business ethics.

42. **Medical Ethics:** Medical ethics deals with moral issues and dilemmas arising in the field of medicine and healthcare. It guides healthcare professionals in making ethical decisions about patient care, confidentiality, and end-of-life issues.

Example: Medical ethics come into play when a doctor must decide whether to respect a patient’s wish to withhold life-sustaining treatment.

43. **Professional Ethics:** Professional ethics pertains to the ethical standards and conduct expected of individuals in specific professions or occupations. It defines the moral responsibilities and behavior of professionals.

Example: Professional ethics for lawyers include duties of confidentiality, advocating for clients within legal boundaries, and upholding the principles of justice.

44. **Applied Ethics:** Applied ethics involves the application of ethical theories and principles to real-world situations and practical dilemmas. It addresses specific issues in various domains, such as healthcare, business, and technology.

Example: Bioethics, a subset of applied ethics, explores ethical considerations in medical research, organ transplantation, and genetic engineering.

45. **Meta ethics:** Metaethics examines the nature of ethical concepts, language, and theories. It goes beyond individual ethical judgments to explore questions about the meaning and origin of moral values.

Example: Metaethics asks whether moral judgments are objective or subjective and explores the source of moral truths.

46. **Normative Ethics:** Normative ethics aims to provide guidelines or norms for determining what is morally right or wrong. It focuses on developing ethical frameworks and principles to guide moral decisions.

Example: Utilitarianism and deontology are examples of normative ethical theories that offer different perspectives on how to determine the right course of action.

47. **Deontological Ethics:** Deontological ethics emphasizes the importance of adhering to moral rules, duties, or principles when making ethical decisions, regardless of the outcomes.

Example: Following the categorical imperative (a principle of deontology) means acting in a way that you would want everyone to act in similar situations.

48. **Teleological Ethics:** Teleological ethics, also known as consequentialist ethics, focuses on the ends or goals of actions. It evaluates actions based on their intended purpose or outcome.

Example: Utilitarianism is a teleological ethical theory that judges actions by their ability to produce the greatest overall happiness or utility.

49. **Absolutism:** Absolutism is the belief that certain actions are inherently right or wrong, regardless of the circumstances or consequences. It asserts the existence of moral absolutes that apply universally.

Example: In ethical absolutism, lying is considered morally wrong in all situations, even if lying could save a person's life.

50. **Objectivism:** Objectivism is the philosophical view that objective moral truths exist and can be discovered through reason. It asserts that moral principles are grounded in objective reality.

Example: Ayn Rand's philosophy of objectivism argues that individual rights and self-interest are objective moral principles.

51. **Situation Ethics:** Situation ethics is an ethical theory that evaluates actions based on the principle of love or agape. It asserts that the morally right action depends on the context and the most loving course of action.

Example: A situation ethicist might argue that lying is justified if it prevents harm or promotes greater love and compassion.

52. **Institutional Integrity:** Institutional integrity refers to the ethical strength and coherence of an organization's values, norms, and practices.

53. **Ethical Realism:** Ethical realism is the view that objective moral facts exist independently of human beliefs and perceptions. It asserts that moral truths are discoverable through reason and observation.

Example: Ethical realists believe that concepts like justice, fairness, and human rights have objective existence beyond individual opinions.

54. **Divine Command Theory:** Divine command theory asserts that actions are morally right or wrong based on God's commands. It suggests that moral obligations are determined by religious beliefs and teachings.

Example: In divine command theory, following the Ten Commandments as given in religious texts is considered morally obligatory.

55. **Moral Agency:** Moral agency refers to the capacity of individuals to make moral judgments and decisions. It involves having the ability to discern right from wrong and taking responsibility for one's actions.

Example: Adults are considered moral agents because they possess the cognitive ability to make moral choices and understand ethical principles.

56. **Moral Development:** Moral development refers to the process through which individuals acquire their understanding of moral values, principles, and ethics. It involves the growth and maturation of moral reasoning and decision-making.

Example: According to Lawrence Kohlberg's theory of moral development, individuals progress through stages of moral reasoning, from pre-conventional to post-conventional.

57. **Moral Education:** Moral education refers to the intentional teaching and cultivation of moral values and ethical principles. It aims to promote ethical behavior and character development in individuals.

Example: Schools that incorporate character education programs teach students about virtues like honesty, respect, and compassion.

58. **Ethical Leadership:** Ethical leadership involves leading by example and demonstrating integrity, honesty, and ethical behavior. Ethical leaders prioritize the well-being of their followers and adhere to moral principles.

Example: Mahatma Gandhi's leadership exemplified ethical leadership through his commitment to nonviolence, justice, and equality.

59. **Just War Theory:** Just war theory provides a framework for evaluating the ethics of warfare. It outlines criteria for determining when a war can be morally justified and the ethical principles that should govern conduct during war.

Example: According to just war theory, a war may be justified if it meets criteria such as having a just cause, being a last resort, and avoiding harm to civilians.

Understanding these additional ethical concepts further enriches one's ability to engage in ethical discussions, analyze moral dilemmas, and make informed ethical decisions.

60. **Nepotism:** Nepotism refers to favoring family members or close relatives in matters such as appointments, promotions, or contracts.

Example: An official appointing their unqualified family member to a key government position.

61. **Contractualism:** Contractualism is an ethical theory that asserts moral principles are derived from hypothetical agreements or social contracts that rational individuals would enter into.

Example: In contractualism, moral rules might be based on what rational individuals would agree upon to ensure fairness and cooperation within a society.

62. **Cultural Ethics:** Cultural ethics refers to ethical principles and practices that are specific to a particular culture or society. It acknowledges that ethical norms can vary across different cultural contexts.

Example: In some cultures, hospitality and generosity towards guests are considered moral virtues, while in others, truthfulness and honesty might be more highly valued.

63. **Moral Imperative:** A moral imperative is a

principle that compels individuals to act in a certain way based on ethical considerations. It represents a sense of duty to follow moral principles.

Example: The moral imperative to protect the environment might motivate individuals to reduce their carbon footprint and conserve natural resources.

64. **Eudaimonia:** Eudaimonia, often translated as "flourishing" or "well-being," is a central concept in virtue ethics. It refers to the highest human good achieved through living a virtuous and meaningful life.

Example: In eudaimonia-focused ethics, an individual's pursuit of virtues like courage, wisdom, and compassion leads to a state of deep fulfillment and well-being.

65. **Universalizability:** Universalizability is the principle that ethical actions should be applicable and acceptable for all individuals in similar situations. It tests whether an action can be consistently universalized without contradiction.

Example: Applying the principle of universalizability, lying would be considered unethical, as a world where everyone lied would lead to a breakdown of trust and communication.

66. **Aretaic Ethics:** Aretaic ethics, also known as virtue ethics, emphasizes the importance of cultivating virtuous character traits to guide ethical behavior. It focuses on becoming a virtuous person rather than adhering to rules.

67. **Natural Law Theory:** Natural law theory asserts that certain ethical principles are inherent in nature and can be discovered through reason. It suggests that human actions should align with these natural moral laws.

Example: Natural law theory might argue that the basic human right to life and liberty is derived from the inherent value of human nature.

68. **Moral Code:** A moral code is a set of principles or rules that guide an individual's moral conduct and decision-making. It reflects the values and beliefs that shape one's ethical behavior.

Example: Religious moral codes, such as the Ten Commandments, provide a set of guidelines for followers to live by in accordance with their faith.

- 69. Moral Community:** A moral community refers to a group of individuals who share common ethical values, norms, and responsibilities. It's a social context where moral standards are collectively upheld.
- Example:** A close-knit neighborhood that collaborates to address issues like crime prevention and environmental conservation forms a moral community.
- 70. Ethical Relativism:** Ethical relativism is the belief that moral judgments and values are culturally or individually determined. It asserts that there are no objective or universal moral truths.
- 71. Ethical Absolutism:** Ethical absolutism asserts that certain actions are intrinsically right or wrong, regardless of the context. It upholds the existence of moral absolutes that apply universally.
- 72. Moral Skepticism:** Moral skepticism is the view that moral knowledge is uncertain or impossible to attain. It questions the validity of moral claims and the existence of objective moral truths.
- 73. Moral Hazard:** Moral hazard refers to the increased risk-taking behavior that can occur when individuals or entities are protected from the negative consequences of their actions.
- Example:** A bank may take excessive risks in lending if it believes that the government will bail it out in case of financial troubles.
- 74. Feminist Ethics:** Feminist ethics focuses on understanding and critiquing traditional ethical theories from a gender-sensitive perspective. It seeks to address gender inequalities and advocate for ethical principles that promote gender equality and empowerment.
- Example:** Feminist ethics might criticize traditional ethical theories that overlook women's experiences and perspectives, and instead emphasize the importance of inclusivity and gender equity in ethical analysis.
- 75. Fidelity:** Fidelity refers to being faithful, loyal, and trustworthy in relationships and commitments. It involves keeping promises, honoring agreements, and maintaining honesty.
- Example:** A doctor demonstrating fidelity by prioritizing patient confidentiality and respecting their trust by not disclosing sensitive medical information without consent.
- 76. Ethical Guidelines:** Ethical guidelines are established standards that provide direction on ethical behavior in specific contexts, industries, or professions.
- Example:** Medical professionals adhere to ethical guidelines that outline patient confidentiality and proper treatment protocols.
- 77. Distributive Justice:** Distributive justice concerns the fair allocation of resources, opportunities, and benefits in society. It aims to ensure that individuals receive their due based on principles of fairness and equity.
- Example:** Distributive justice might advocate for policies that ensure equal access to education, healthcare, and social services regardless of socio-economic background.
- 78. Retributive Justice:** Retributive justice is a theory of punishment that asserts that individuals who commit wrongful acts should receive proportionate punishment as a form of retribution for their actions.
- Example:** In a legal context, retributive justice would involve sentencing a convicted criminal to a term of imprisonment that corresponds to the severity of their crime.
- 79. Restorative Justice:** Restorative justice focuses on repairing the harm caused by a wrongdoing and restoring relationships between offenders, victims, and the community. It aims to promote healing and reconciliation.
- Example:** Instead of a traditional prison sentence, restorative justice might involve a dialogue between a victim and an offender to discuss the impact of the crime and seek ways to make amends.
- 80. Ethics Committees:** Ethics committees are groups that provide guidance and oversight on ethical matters within organizations or institutions.
- Example:** Hospitals have ethics committees that review medical research involving human subjects to ensure ethical standards are met.
- 81. Ethical Framework:** An ethical framework is a structured approach or set of principles that guide ethical decision-making. It provides a systematic way to analyze and address ethical dilemmas.
- Example:** Utilitarianism and deontology are examples of ethical frameworks that offer distinct approaches to evaluating moral choices.

82. Moral Obligation: Moral obligation refers to the sense of duty or responsibility individuals feel to act in a certain way based on ethical principles and values.

Example: A person might have a moral obligation to help a neighbor in need because of their belief in the value of compassion and community support.

83. Ethical Decision-Making: Ethical decision-making involves evaluating various options and choosing a course of action that aligns with ethical principles and values.

84. Ethical Judgment: Ethical judgment is the process of assessing the moral implications and consequences of actions, behaviors, or situations.

85. Transparency: Transparency refers to openness, clarity, and the free flow of information in decision-making processes. It ensures that actions, processes, and decisions are visible and understandable to the public.

Example: A government agency publicly disclosing its budget allocation, expenditure, and project details to ensure accountability and public awareness.

86. Public Trust: Public trust refers to the confidence and reliance that citizens have in the honesty, fairness, and competence of public institutions and officials.

Example: A transparent and accountable government that consistently delivers on its promises fosters public trust.

87. Good Governance: Good governance involves the responsible management of public resources, adherence to the rule of law, and promoting the well-being of citizens.

Example: A local government implementing policies that prioritize citizens' needs, involve community input, and ensure efficient service delivery.

88. Rule of Law : The rule of law emphasizes that all individuals, including government officials, are subject to and accountable under the law.

89. Anti-Corruption: Anti-corruption efforts involve taking measures to prevent, detect, and address corrupt practices that undermine ethical standards and public trust.

Example: Implementing strict controls and oversight to prevent embezzlement of public funds by government officials.

90. Whistleblowing: Whistleblowing is the act of reporting unethical or illegal activities within an organization to appropriate authorities for corrective action.

Example: An employee revealing fraudulent financial practices within a company to ensure accountability and prevent further harm.

91. Conflict of Interest: Conflict of interest occurs when personal interests or relationships interfere with an individual's ability to act in the best interests of their professional role or duty.

Example: A government official awarding a contract to a company owned by a close relative, creating a potential conflict of interest.

92. Code of Conduct: A code of conduct outlines the ethical principles and standards that individuals within an organization are expected to adhere to in their behavior and decision-making.

Example: A university's code of conduct that emphasizes honesty, respect, and academic integrity among students and faculty.

93. Public Service Ethics : Public service ethics involves upholding high moral standards in the conduct of public servants while serving the interests of the community.

94. Civic Responsibility: Civic responsibility refers to the duty of citizens to actively participate in the democratic process, contribute to society, and uphold ethical values.

Example: Voting in elections, volunteering in community projects, and obeying laws are expressions of civic responsibility.

95. Accountability Mechanisms: Accountability mechanisms are systems and processes in place to ensure that individuals and organizations are held responsible for their actions and decisions.

Example: Independent audits and reviews to assess the financial transparency and integrity of government agencies.

96. Compliance: Compliance involves adhering to laws, regulations, and ethical standards applicable to an individual or organization's operations.

97. **Due Process:** Due process ensures that individuals receive fair and just treatment according to established laws and procedures.
98. **Public Interest:** Public interest emphasizes making decisions that prioritize the welfare and well-being of the broader community.
99. **Political Ethics:** Political ethics involves applying ethical principles to political actions, decisions, and behavior, with a focus on promoting the common good.
100. **Participatory Democracy:** Participatory democracy emphasizes the active involvement of citizens in decision-making processes and policy formulation.
Example: Public consultations and town hall meetings where citizens provide input on proposed policies and projects.
101. **Patronage:** Patronage involves the practice of granting favors, contracts, or benefits in exchange for political support or loyalty.
Example: Allocating government contracts to businesses that supported a particular political campaign.
102. **Meritocracy:** Meritocracy is a system where advancement or rewards are based on individual merit, skills, and performance.
Example: Promotions in the civil service are based on employees' qualifications, skills, and performance evaluations.
103. **Civil Service Ethics :** Civil service ethics focuses on maintaining high moral standards and professionalism among government employees.
104. **Bureaucratic Discretion:** Bureaucratic discretion refers to the authority of government officials to use their judgment and discretion when making decisions within the scope of their roles.
105. **E-Governance Ethics:** E-governance ethics involves maintaining ethical standards in the use of digital technology for transparent, efficient, and citizen-centric governance.
106. **Accountability Framework:** An accountability framework outlines mechanisms and procedures to ensure individuals or organizations are held responsible for their actions and decisions.
107. **Public Administration Ethics :** Public administration ethics concerns ethical considerations and principles in the management of government functions and services.
108. **Ombudsman:** An ombudsman is an independent official who investigates and resolves complaints against government agencies and institutions.
Example: Citizens can file complaints with the ombudsman if they experience unfair treatment by a government agency.
109. **Regulatory Ethics:** Regulatory ethics involve ethical considerations in the formulation, implementation, and enforcement of regulations.
110. **Corporate Governance:** Corporate governance involves the systems and processes that ensure businesses are managed ethically and in the best interests of shareholders and stakeholders.
111. **Corporate Social Responsibility :** Corporate social responsibility emphasizes businesses' responsibility to positively impact society and the environment through ethical practices.
112. **Regulatory Capture:** Regulatory capture occurs when regulatory agencies are influenced or controlled by the industries they are meant to regulate.
113. **Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs):** PPPs involve collaborations between public and private sectors to deliver services, with ethical considerations to ensure public interests are protected.
114. **Stakeholder Engagement:** Stakeholder engagement involves involving various individuals and groups affected by or interested in an organization's activities in decision-making processes.
115. **Ethical Regulations:** Ethical regulations are rules and standards designed to ensure ethical behavior and prevent unethical conduct in various sectors.
116. **Public Policy Ethics :** Public policy ethics involve the ethical considerations and principles applied in the formulation, implementation, and evaluation of public policies.
117. **Whistleblower Protection :** Whistleblower protection involves legal safeguards for

individuals who expose unethical or illegal activities within organizations or institutions.

- 118. **Elected Officials Ethics** : Elected officials ethics pertain to the ethical standards and responsibilities expected from individuals holding public office.
- 119. **Public Sector Ethics** : Public sector ethics focus on ethical considerations and principles guiding the conduct of individuals working in government and public organizations.
- 120. **Accountability Measures** : Accountability measures are mechanisms to ensure that individuals or entities are held responsible for their actions and decisions.
- 121. **Ethical Values** : Ethical values are fundamental principles and beliefs that guide individuals' behavior and decision-making in accordance with what is considered right and just.
- 122. **Lobbying Ethics** : Lobbying ethics involve the ethical considerations and boundaries of influencing government decisions through lobbying efforts.
- 123. **Campaign Finance Ethics** : Campaign finance ethics concern the ethical standards and transparency in financing political campaigns.
- 124. **Conflict Resolution** : Conflict resolution involves the ethical and peaceful methods of resolving disputes and disagreements.
- 125. **Judicial Ethics** : Judicial ethics involve ethical standards and considerations applied in the conduct of judges and the administration of justice.
- 126. **Administrative Ethics** : Administrative ethics relate to the ethical conduct and principles governing administrative functions within organizations, particularly in the public sector.
- 127. **Public Perception** : Public perception refers to how an individual, organization, or government is viewed by the public, influenced by actions, communication, and ethical behavior.
- 128. **Code of Ethics** : A code of ethics is a set of written guidelines and principles that outline expected ethical behavior for individuals or organizations.
- 129. **Civil Society** : Civil society encompasses groups and organizations independent of the government that work collectively to influence public policies and promote social well-being.

- 130. **Ethical Frameworks** : Ethical frameworks provide structured approaches and principles to guide ethical decision-making in various situations.
- 131. **Media Ethics** : Media ethics concern the ethical standards and responsibilities of journalists and media organizations in reporting news and information.
- 132. **Independent Judiciary** : An independent judiciary ensures that the judicial branch operates free from external influence or bias, upholding the principles of justice.
- 133. **Regulatory Compliance** : Regulatory compliance involves adhering to laws, rules, and ethical standards set by regulatory authorities.
- 134. **Public Trust Doctrine** : The public trust doctrine asserts that certain resources, such as natural and cultural heritage, are held in trust by the government for the public's benefit.
- 135. **Freedom of Information** : Freedom of information refers to the right of individuals to access government-held information, promoting transparency and accountability.
- 136. **Ethical Oversight** : Ethical oversight involves the monitoring and supervision of activities to ensure compliance with ethical standards and prevent misconduct.
- 137. **Open Government** : Open government emphasizes transparency, public participation, and collaboration in governance processes, fostering trust and accountability.
- 138. **Ethical Checks and Balances** : Ethical checks and balances involve mechanisms that prevent concentration of power and ensure ethical decision-making within government systems.
- 139. **Public Accountability** : Public accountability is the responsibility of individuals and organizations to be answerable for their actions and decisions to the public.
- 140. **Public Sector Integrity** : Public sector integrity involves maintaining high ethical standards and principles in government operations and services.
- 141. **Civil Service Reform** : Civil service reform aims to improve the efficiency, effectiveness, and ethical conduct of civil servants within the government.

- 142. Procurement Ethics :** Procurement ethics concern the ethical standards and principles guiding the acquisition of goods and services by government entities.
- 143. Conflict Management :** Conflict management involves addressing conflicts and disagreements ethically and constructively to achieve resolutions.
- 144. Digital Governance Ethics :** Digital governance ethics focus on ethical considerations and principles related to the use of technology and digital platforms in government operations.
- 145. Public Office Ethics :** Public office ethics involve the ethical standards and responsibilities associated with holding a position in government or public service.
- 146. Whistleblower Incentives :** Whistleblower incentives are rewards or protections provided to individuals who report unethical or illegal activities within organizations.
- 147. Ethical Standards :** Ethical standards are established principles and guidelines that govern acceptable behavior and decision-making.
- 148. Ethical Behavior :** Ethical behavior refers to actions and conduct that align with ethical standards and principles.
- 149. Open Data Ethics :** Open data ethics involve ethical considerations when making government-held data accessible to the public for transparency and innovation.
- 150. Procurement Transparency :** Procurement transparency involves making the procurement process transparent, accountable, and free from corruption.
- 151. Government Ethics Codes :** Government ethics codes are official documents that outline ethical principles, standards, and expectations for individuals working in government.
- 152. Ethical Audits :** Ethical audits assess an organization's practices to ensure compliance with ethical standards and identify areas for improvement.
- 153. Ethical Awareness :** Ethical awareness involves recognizing ethical dilemmas and considerations in decision-making and actions.
- 154. Civil Liberties :** Civil liberties are fundamental rights and freedoms protected by law, ensuring individual rights and limiting government intervention.
- 155. Electoral Ethics:** Electoral ethics refer to the ethical standards and principles governing the conduct of elections, ensuring fairness, transparency, and equal participation.
- 156. Campaign Ethics:** Campaign ethics involve ethical considerations and guidelines for political campaigns, including truthful communication, fair practices, and avoiding misinformation.
- 157. Ethical Communication :** Ethical communication entails honest, transparent, and respectful communication that upholds ethical standards and promotes understanding.
- 158. Regulatory Ethics Boards :** Regulatory ethics boards are bodies responsible for overseeing and enforcing ethical standards within specific industries or sectors.
- 159. Public Resource Management :** Public resource management involves the ethical and responsible utilization of public funds, assets, and resources for the benefit of the community.
- 160. Accountability Reporting :** Accountability reporting involves transparently documenting and communicating an organization's actions, decisions, and outcomes to stakeholders.
- 161. Stakeholder Accountability :** Stakeholder accountability involves being answerable to individuals or groups who are affected by an organization's actions, decisions, or policies.
- 162. Public Discourse Ethics :** Public discourse ethics concern the ethical conduct and principles guiding public discussions, debates, and interactions.
- 163. Lobbying Regulations :** Lobbying regulations establish ethical guidelines for individuals and groups engaged in lobbying activities to influence government decisions.
- 164. Ethical Citizenship :** Ethical citizenship refers to the responsible and ethical engagement of individuals in civic activities, including voting, community service, and upholding values.
- 165. Civil Rights :** Civil rights are individual rights and freedoms protected by law, ensuring equal treatment, non-discrimination, and participation in civic life.

- 166. E-Governance Transparency :** E-governance transparency involves ensuring transparency in government processes and services delivered electronically.
- 167. Ethical Performance Indicators :** Ethical performance indicators are measures used to assess an organization's adherence to ethical standards and its impact on society.
- 168. Political Funding Ethics :** Political funding ethics involve ethical considerations related to the sources, transparency, and accountability of funds used in political activities.
- 169. Ethical Guidelines Enforcement :** Ethical guidelines enforcement involves ensuring that ethical principles and standards are upheld through monitoring, oversight, and sanctions.
- 170. Ethical Decision Frameworks :** Ethical decision frameworks are structured approaches used to analyze ethical dilemmas and make morally sound decisions.
- 171. Compassion:** Compassion is the ability to empathize and show care for the suffering or struggles of others. Offering help to a homeless person is an act of compassion.
- 172. Righteousness:** Righteousness is acting in accordance with moral principles and ethical standards. A person who stands up against corruption in society is displaying righteousness.
- 173. Dignity:** Dignity is the inherent worth and value of every human being. Treating individuals with respect and consideration upholds their dignity.
- 174. Equality:** Equality is ensuring that all individuals have the same rights, opportunities, and treatment. Promoting gender equality in workplaces is an example.
- 175. Freedom:** Freedom is the state of being free from coercion or restrictions. Upholding the freedom of speech allows individuals to express their opinions openly.
- 176. Tolerance:** Tolerance is the ability to accept and respect differences in opinions, cultures, and beliefs. Engaging in respectful discussions with people who hold opposing viewpoints shows tolerance.
- 177. Benevolence:** Benevolence refers to the desire to do good and promote the well-being of others. Volunteering at a local shelter to help the less fortunate is an act of benevolence.
- 178. Goodness:** Goodness involves having positive and virtuous qualities that benefit others. Helping a friend in need without expecting anything in return is an example of goodness.
- 179. Kindness:** Kindness is the act of being friendly, considerate, and compassionate towards others. Holding the door for a stranger or offering a compliment shows kindness.
- 180. Love:** Love entails deep affection, care, and concern for the well-being of others. Providing emotional support to a loved one during challenging times is an expression of love.
- 181. Humility:** Humility is recognizing one's limitations, not being overly self-centered, and showing modesty. Acknowledging mistakes openly and willingness to learn from them is an act of humility.
- 182. Patience:** Patience involves the ability to remain calm and composed in the face of challenges or delays. Waiting in a long line without getting frustrated demonstrates patience.
- 183. Courage:** Courage is the willingness to face difficulties and challenges with bravery. Speaking up against injustice or standing up for what is right requires courage.
- 184. Wisdom:** Wisdom is the ability to make sound judgments and decisions based on experience and knowledge. Seeking advice from elders before making a major life decision reflects wisdom.
- 185. Authenticity:** Authenticity means being true to oneself and not pretending to be someone else. Sharing one's genuine thoughts and feelings in a conversation demonstrates authenticity.
- 186. Trustworthiness:** Trustworthiness involves being reliable, honest, and deserving of trust from others. Keeping promises and maintaining confidentiality earns trustworthiness.
- 187. Empowerment:** Empowerment is enabling others to gain confidence, skills, and control over their lives. Providing training and resources for marginalized communities to become self-sufficient is empowerment.
- 188. Harmony:** Harmony is the state of agreement, cooperation, and peaceful coexistence. Working collaboratively with colleagues to resolve conflicts and achieve common goals fosters harmony.

- 189. Open-mindedness:** Open-mindedness is being receptive to new ideas, perspectives, and possibilities. Considering different viewpoints in a debate rather than immediately dismissing them is open-mindedness.
- 190. Generosity:** Generosity involves sharing resources, time, and kindness with others. Donating to charity or volunteering to help a neighbor in need showcases generosity.
- 191. Gratitude:** Gratitude is the appreciation and thankfulness for the blessings and positive experiences in life. Expressing gratitude to others for their help or support demonstrates this virtue.
- 192. Caring:** Caring involves showing concern and empathy for the well-being of others. Checking in on a friend who is going through a tough time and offering a listening ear is caring.
- 193. Decency:** Decency involves behaving in a respectful and considerate manner towards others. Treating all individuals with politeness and refraining from offensive language showcases decency.
- 194. Empowerment:** Empowerment is giving individuals the tools, knowledge, and resources to take control of their own lives and make decisions. Providing training and support for marginalized communities to start their businesses is empowerment.
- 195. Sustainability:** Sustainability is the practice of using resources in a way that meets present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Implementing energy-efficient practices to reduce carbon footprint supports sustainability.
- 196. Environmental Consciousness:** Environmental consciousness involves being aware of and taking actions to protect the natural world. Participating in beach clean-up drives and advocating for reduced plastic use reflects environmental consciousness.
- 197. Self-discipline:** Self-discipline is the ability to control one's actions, impulses, and emotions for long-term goals. Studying consistently and adhering to a healthy lifestyle despite temptations demonstrates self-discipline.
- 198. Selflessness:** Selflessness entails putting the needs of others before one's own and acting in their best interests. Donating time and resources to help a friend or family member in need shows selflessness.
- 199. Social Justice:** Social justice is the fair distribution of resources, opportunities, and rights in society, regardless of differences. Advocating for equal access to education and healthcare for all citizens supports social justice.
- 200. Human Rights:** Human rights are fundamental rights and freedoms that all individuals are entitled to by virtue of being human. Promoting the rights to life, liberty, and security for everyone upholds human rights.
- 201. Personal Growth:** Personal growth involves continuous self-improvement and development in various aspects of life. Enrolling in courses to learn new skills and expand knowledge contributes to personal growth.
- 202. Reflectiveness:** Reflectiveness is the practice of self-examination and critical thinking about one's actions and decisions. Regularly evaluating personal behavior and making adjustments based on self-reflection demonstrates reflectiveness.
- 203. Cultural Diversity:** Cultural diversity is the presence of various cultures, traditions, and beliefs within a society. Embracing and celebrating different cultural backgrounds enhances cultural diversity.
- 204. Humane Treatment:** Humane treatment entails showing kindness, compassion, and respect to all living beings. Providing shelter, food, and medical care for stray animals exemplifies humane treatment.
- 205. Inclusivity:** Inclusivity involves creating an environment where all individuals, regardless of their background, identity, or abilities, feel valued and respected. Designing public spaces and facilities that are accessible to people with disabilities promotes inclusivity.
- 206. Community:** Community refers to a group of people with shared interests, values, and goals. Participating in neighborhood clean-up initiatives or volunteering at local events fosters a sense of community.
- 207. Solidarity:** Solidarity is the unity and mutual support among individuals facing common challenges or goals. Joining peaceful protests or advocating for equal rights showcases solidarity.

- 208. Universal Values:** Universal values are principles that are accepted as morally right across different cultures and societies. Examples include the value of honesty and respect, which are generally considered important in various parts of the world.
- 209. Social Values:** Social values are shared beliefs and norms within a society that guide behavior and interactions. The value of treating elders with respect is a common social value in many societies.
- 210. Ethical Guidance:** Ethical guidance involves seeking advice and direction based on ethical principles when facing dilemmas. Consulting with a mentor or ethical advisor when making complex decisions provides ethical guidance.
- 211. Integrity-based Ethics:** Integrity-based ethics centers on upholding moral principles and maintaining honesty and consistency in actions. Adhering to company policies and refusing to engage in deceptive practices demonstrates integrity-based ethics.
- 212. Moral Dilemmas:** Moral dilemmas are situations where individuals are confronted with conflicting moral principles and must make a difficult choice. Choosing between honesty and loyalty when faced with a friend's wrongdoing is a moral dilemma.
- 213. Humanistic Values:** Humanistic values emphasize the inherent worth and dignity of each individual. Respecting people's autonomy and right to self-expression aligns with humanistic values.
- 214. Moral Integrity:** Moral integrity involves acting in accordance with one's ethical beliefs and principles, even when faced with challenges. Speaking out against unethical behavior, even if it's unpopular, demonstrates moral integrity.
- 215. Personal Values:** Personal values are individual beliefs that influence behavior and decision-making. If an individual values environmental sustainability, they may adopt a lifestyle that reduces their carbon footprint.
- 216. Moral Consciousness:** Moral consciousness is the awareness of ethical issues and concerns. Recognizing the potential impact of a company's waste disposal methods on the environment illustrates moral consciousness.
- 217. Ethical Standards:** Ethical standards are guidelines or principles that define what is considered morally acceptable behavior. Following a code of ethics that prohibits discrimination ensures adherence to ethical standards.
- 218. Ethical Education:** Ethical education involves teaching individuals about moral values, ethical dilemmas, and the importance of ethical behavior. Including ethics courses in school curricula promotes ethical education.
- 219. Value-driven Behavior:** Value-driven behavior is behavior that aligns with one's personal or organizational values. Volunteering for a cause that reflects one's values demonstrates value-driven behavior.
- 220. Value Clarification:** Value clarification is the process of examining and clarifying one's personal values and beliefs. Engaging in self-reflection to determine what matters most to oneself demonstrates value clarification.
- 221. Intrinsic Values:** Intrinsic values are qualities or principles that are valued for their inherent worth, not for the outcomes they produce. Valuing honesty for its inherent virtue, regardless of its external benefits, exemplifies intrinsic values.
- 222. Greatest Happiness Principle:** Imagine a government considering whether to allocate funds to build a new park or to repair existing roads. According to the Greatest Happiness Principle of utilitarianism, the government would choose the option that brings the greatest overall happiness to the community. If the park would bring joy to more people and improve their well-being, it might be the preferred choice.
- 223. Kantian Ethics:** Imagine you found a lost wallet with a significant amount of money. Kantian ethics would suggest that you should return the wallet to its owner because it follows the principle of treating others as you would want to be treated. The categorical imperative guides you to act in a way that could be universally applied, ensuring honesty and respect for others.
- 224. Categorical Imperative:** The Categorical Imperative, proposed by Immanuel Kant, emphasizes acting according to principles that could be universally applied without

contradiction. For instance, before telling a lie, you would consider whether lying could be consistently willed as a universal law. If not, you would refrain from lying.

- 225. Universalizability:** Universalizability is closely related to the Categorical Imperative. It involves testing whether an action can be reasonably applied as a universal law without contradiction. For example, stealing cannot be universalized because a world where everyone steals would lead to chaos and the collapse of property rights.
- 226. Good Will:** Kant believed that moral actions should be driven by a sense of good will, meaning acting out of a sense of duty and moral principle rather than self-interest. For instance, helping someone in need solely because it's the right thing to do, rather than expecting something in return, demonstrates good will.
- 227. Eudaimonia:** Eudaimonia, as proposed by Aristotle, is often translated as "happiness" or "flourishing." It's not fleeting pleasure but rather a state of well-being achieved through virtuous living and self-actualization.
- 228. Golden Mean:** Aristotle introduced the concept of the golden mean, which suggests that virtues lie between extremes. For example, courage is a virtue that lies between recklessness and cowardice. Finding the balance between these extremes is the key to virtuous behaviour.
- 229. Natural Law Ethics:** Natural law ethics proposes that ethical principles are derived from human nature and a rational understanding of the natural world. For example, the principle that preserving life is good and taking innocent life is wrong can be derived from the natural inclination to protect one's life.
- 230. Ethical Absolutism:** Ethical absolutism asserts that certain actions are intrinsically right or wrong, regardless of the context or consequences. For example, under ethical absolutism, lying is considered morally wrong in all circumstances, even if it's to save someone's life.
- 231. Ethical Relativism:** Ethical relativism holds that moral judgments are dependent on cultural, societal, or individual perspectives. What's right or wrong can vary based on these factors. An example would be understanding that attitudes towards polygamy differ between cultures due to varying moral standards.
- 232. Cultural Relativism:** A form of ethical relativism, cultural relativism asserts that morality is shaped by culture. It argues that there's no universal moral truth, only different cultural norms. For instance, attitudes toward nudity can vary widely across cultures, making it clear how cultural relativism influences ethical views.
- 233. Moral Subjectivism:** Moral subjectivism states that moral claims are expressions of personal feelings or opinions. An example would be someone saying, "I believe lying is wrong," reflecting their personal stance without claiming it's universally true.
- 234. Divine Command Theory:** Divine command theory asserts that ethical principles are derived from religious teachings or divine commands. For example, if a religious text explicitly states that lying is a sin, followers of that religion would consider lying morally wrong based on this theory.
- 235. Religiously-based Ethics:** Religiously-based ethics are moral frameworks grounded in religious teachings. For instance, Christian ethics might emphasize love, compassion, and humility as virtues to be practiced.
- 236. Ethical Intuitionism:** Ethical intuitionism posits that humans have an innate moral sense that allows them to intuitively recognize right and wrong. It's like having an "ethical gut feeling." An example would be feeling an immediate sense that harming an innocent person is morally wrong.
- 237. Non-naturalism:** Non-naturalism argues that moral facts are distinct from natural facts and cannot be reduced to them. For instance, someone holding non-naturalist beliefs might argue that moral properties like "goodness" can't be explained solely by scientific or naturalistic terms.
- 238. Contractualism (Rawls):** John Rawls' contractualism centers on principles that free, rational individuals would agree upon behind a "veil of ignorance." In this original position, they wouldn't know their personal circumstances, ensuring fairness. For example, Rawls' theory could guide decisions on how to distribute resources in society.

- 239. Libertarianism:** Libertarianism advocates for minimal government intervention in individuals' lives. Ethically, it emphasizes personal freedom and limited government regulation. An example would be supporting policies that minimize government interference in economic activities.
- 240. Ethical Egoism:** Ethical egoism holds that individuals should act in their self-interest, pursuing actions that maximize personal benefit. For example, someone might justify a decision to prioritize their career advancement even if it means stepping on others, as long as it benefits them.
- 241. Altruism:** Altruism is the belief in acting for the well-being and benefit of others, often selflessly. An example would be someone regularly volunteering at a homeless shelter out of a genuine desire to help others, even though there's no direct personal gain.
- 242. Care Ethics:** Care ethics emphasizes relationships, empathy, and compassion as central to ethical decision-making. An example would be prioritizing caregiving responsibilities for family members over personal pursuits, guided by the principle of caring for others.
- 243. Ethics of Care:** Ethics of care emphasizes empathy, relationships, and interconnectedness as crucial to ethical decision-making. An example would be prioritizing the needs of a sick family member over work obligations due to the importance of caring for loved ones.
- 244. Communitarianism:** Communitarianism emphasizes the importance of community values and collective well-being over individualism. For instance, a communitarian approach might support policies that strengthen local communities and social ties.
- 245. Ethics of Justice:** Ethics of justice emphasizes fairness, equality, and principles of right and wrong in ethical decisions. An example would be advocating for equal treatment and rights for all individuals, regardless of their personal circumstances.
- 246. Moral Particularism:** Moral particularism asserts that moral judgments can't be based on fixed rules or principles but must consider the context and particulars of each situation. An example would be evaluating whether lying is morally acceptable based on the specific circumstances.
- 247. Biocentrism:** Biocentrism places value on all living organisms and their inherent worth. It contrasts with anthropocentrism, which prioritizes human interests. An example would be advocating for the protection of endangered species for their intrinsic value.
- 248. Ecocentrism:** Ecocentrism extends moral consideration to ecosystems as a whole, emphasizing the interconnectedness of all components. An example would be prioritizing conservation efforts to preserve entire ecosystems and their ecological balance.
- 249. Deep Ecology:** Deep ecology is an ecocentric philosophy that advocates for radical changes in human attitudes and behavior toward nature. It suggests that humans should see themselves as part of the interconnected web of life and prioritize the well-being of the entire ecosystem.
- 250. Anthropocentrism:** Anthropocentrism is the belief that human interests and well-being take precedence over those of other species. An example would be prioritizing economic growth without considering the environmental impact on other species.
- 251. Virtue-Based Environmental Ethics:** Virtue-based environmental ethics applies virtue ethics principles to environmental issues. It emphasizes cultivating virtues like ecological awareness and responsibility. For instance, practicing conservation and sustainable living as a way of embodying environmental virtues.
- 252. Intuitionism:** Intuitionism is a moral theory that suggests humans have an innate ability to intuitively recognize right from wrong. An example would be an immediate sense of moral wrongness when witnessing an act of cruelty.
- 253. Moral Intuition:** Moral intuition is the immediate feeling or sense of moral rightness or wrongness in a situation. An example would be feeling empathy and concern for someone in need, leading to an intuitive understanding of the moral obligation to help.
- 254. Moral Reasoning:** Moral reasoning involves the process of systematically evaluating ethical situations, considering relevant principles and values to make morally informed decisions. An example would be weighing the consequences

of an action against principles of fairness and justice.

- 255. Ethical Frameworks:** Ethical frameworks are structured approaches to evaluating moral issues. Examples include consequentialism, deontology, and virtue ethics.
- 256. Ethical Analysis:** Ethical analysis involves systematically examining the ethical dimensions of a situation, often using ethical theories to assess different perspectives and options.
- 257. Ethical Evaluation:** Ethical evaluation is the process of assessing the morality of actions, decisions, or policies. An example would be evaluating whether a company's environmental practices align with ethical standards.
- 258. Ethical Judgments:** Ethical judgments involve making assessments about the moral rightness or wrongness of actions. An example would be determining whether a decision to fire an

employee was morally justified based on the circumstances.

- 259. Ethical Conflict:** Ethical conflict arises when individuals or groups have differing ethical values or principles that lead to disagreement. An example would be a conflict between personal religious beliefs and a workplace policy.
- 260. Ethical Discourse:** Ethical discourse involves conversations, discussions, and debates about moral issues. An example would be engaging in a debate about the ethical implications of using genetically modified organisms in agriculture.
- 261. Moral Considerations:** Moral considerations are factors that one takes into account when making ethical decisions. An example would be considering the potential harm or benefit to others before taking a certain course of action.





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