ETHICS AND GROWTH: ENSURING BETTER SUCCESS

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Abstract

Ethics is one of the basic bricks for the formation of any harmonious society or system. Unless there is an ethical way of running a system there is always certainity of anarchism, jungle rule and chaotic situation which is going to hamper the growth and development of the system and society in a negative way only. 'Ethics', as a term is used in a larger sense of the word while 'morality' can be used in the basic sense of its in context of individual but as individual forms the basic unit of any society, it is important that values such as morality as developed from the very starting of his life. As we see in the contemporary world, for the sake of fulfillment of selfish interests there is a large scale degradation of values in the society specially in Indian governmental structure which is ruining the basic structure of the society. When we talk on a bigger platform apart from individual level we see that corruption and adultration have mixed themselves in management as salt in water and started showing the degrading aspects of management which is adversely affecting us, the society. Efforts are being made in way of keeping a check in form of passing anti- corruption bills like Lokpal, establishing committees, grievances readdressals, RTIAct, inclusion of ethics paper for recruiting civil servants, etc. but are they really contributing in making the system more ethical ? Ethics is something which is very natural for humans and can be cultivated very easily as humans are peace loving and justice loving by nature and unless ethical way of processing things is not present it is not going to lead society or system towards growth. Ethics is non-avoidable concept or value. If a part of system or society is not working on ethical lines today, there are cent percent chances of it to face of unethical way of response and consequences for itself in future which won't be acceptable to anybody. It is essential that we work on placing again Ethical values in system on war level and from the very grass root level of the society or management or government to the apex level as that is the only way to achieve harmonious ethical management and society. Ethics and growth go hand in hand, therefore, for a prosperous and developed system, management and society, we need to include ethics at every stage of management which ensures better growth and success for us, India and certain our strong standing in the International scenario.

Key words- Individual, Management, Non Avoidable Inclusion, Growth

Introduction

India has functioned as a laboratory of human experience in various fields standing as a role model for the rest of the world. India an upcoming super power and a store house of human resource, natural resource, economic resource, etc. is walking firmly on the path of success in various fields. India and ethics have strong connections as our scriptures and societal pattern have strong foundations of ethics. 'Ethics' may mean a set or system of moral principles. It deals with value relating to human conduct with respect to the rightness and wrongness of actions and the goodness and badness of motives and ends. The terms 'moral' and 'ethics' are equivalent, while morality is concerned on individual level, the term ethics is used on a larger platform. Not only Indian but many western scholars emphasized a lot on ethics like Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, etc. Among Indian scholars we count on Raja Rammohan Roy, Dayanand Saraswati, Kautilya, Vivekanand, etc. Socrates like Gandhi stressed on not only purity of ends but also the purity of means too. Ethical values are so much important for a country that its growth and success depends a lot on the moral behaviour of its citizenary. If a society becomes unethical then it ensures its way of degradation and not only hampers one part of the system but as the whole system whether political, social or economical are inter related therefore, it degrades the whole system. The main foundational component of the political and administrative system is bureaucracy therefore it important that ethical values are checked in the bureaucratic pattern of the system. It is for the same reason why ethics paper has been introduced at the recruitment level of civil services. Even time to time training sessions are conducted for the bureaucrates in, emphasizing on ethical values. Along with training to bureaucracy of ethical values, efforts are being made for keeping a check on the political executives like provision of lokpal, the right to Information Act, Citizen's Charter, other mechanisms of fighting corruption. For bringing India on a strong platform of International scenario, it is very much important that we make our bases strong which can only be made on ethical lines. Any country which is free from red tapism, corruption, bribery, adultery and various similar other vices will surely develop in a positive manner and will reach peak of success and holding the position of a strong world power as its resources whether economical, mental or human will be used in a proper direction bringing in fruit full results.

Review of Literature

- Indian Ethics, Classical Traditions and Contemporary Challenges, edited by Purushottama Bilimoria, Joseph Prabhu and Renuka Sharma, Oxford University Press-The book deals with an account Indian ethical traditions and contemporary philosophical idioms. The topics such as rationality, Buddhist and Jain ethical theories, Democracy, Gandhi, etc. are being covered in the book which emphasis on ethical values with different perspectives.
- 2. Ethical and Political Dilemmas of Modern India ;edited by Ninian Smart and Shivesh Thakur ; St. Martin's

Press- The book holds essays which rediscovers Indian values, violence and non-violence, human rights, feminism, multi-cultural tensions, etc. The book basically displays the overlappings and contradictions in ethics and politics.

- 3. Contemporary Ethical Issue in Organization ; Dr. W.K. Sarwade ; Pearl Books- The work emphasizes on the relevance of ethics in organizational set up, how an organization is kind of a political arena, communication skills, motivational theories, etc.
- 4. Ethical Governance in Business And Government ;edited by Ramesh K. Arora ;Aalekh Publishers, Jaipur The book is compilation of various essays written by eminent writers and scholars focusing on the topic of ethical governance. The work is done on problems like corruption, determining professional ethics, ethics in governance, right to information, integrity of public services, etc.
- 5. Ethics , Integrity and Aptitude ; G. Subba Rao, P N Roy Chowdhury ; Access Publishing India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi

The writers have presented their work on the relationship of ethics and bureaucracy, giving the examples in form of case studies which helps one to take decisions on ethical considerations and thus cultivating more efficient way of administration in India.

Objective of the Research Work

- a) The objective of the research work is to bring in view the connection between ethics, growth and success. As ethical values play a vital role in a country's system, it is essential to acknowledge the importance of ethics in the growth path of a country and its units. How ethical behaviour deeply impacts the working of the administration and its associated people.
- b) The research work aims at bringing to the stage the importance of a value system which begins at the individual level and goes to the apex level of the societal and political life and covering its global perspective and implications.
- c) The problems and solutions concerning the ethical arena which are supposed to be brought on a higher platform. Problems like corruption, money laundering, scams, illegal businesses, adultration, etc. and solutions like lokpal, right to information, ethical education, etc. are to be discussed on a serious note for better governance and societal set up.

Methodology

For conducting the research work basically the secondary data like books, journals, reports, newspapers and internet have been consulted to bring the best possible research on the topic. The focus is being made how more and more relevant and crisp details are brought so that it brings the importance of ethical administration

on the forefront and delivers the necessity of the system to consider such concepts seriously for better development and growth of the country.

Main Texts and Findings

A) Ethics-

The term 'ethics is derived from greek word 'ethos', which means custom , habit , character or disposition. Ethics is a vast concept which ranges from individual to society to the whole country and which impacts in a inductive method. It revolves round the concepts of right and wrong, virtue and vice, justice and crime. The ethical concepts can be classified in two broad categories:

a)virtue ethics b) social ethics

While virtue ethics deals with the moral code of conduct of the human being , on the other hand the social ethics deals with the human behaviour in a particular given situation. It deals with as how to live a good life, our rights and responsibilities in the society, the language of right and wrongand moral decisions of what is good or bad. The preface to the Fourth Report on Ethics in Governance of the Second Administrative Reforms Commission which came out in 2007 asserted that "The Mahatma's vision of a strong and prosperous India-Purna Swaraj – can never become a reality if we do not address the issue of the stranglehold of corruption in our polity, economy and society in general." In th first chapter of the report, it is pointed out that the setting of standards do not, by themselves, ensure ethical behaviour , that requires a robust culture of integrity. The crux of ethical behaviour does not lie in bold words or expressions enshrined as standards, but in their adoption in action, in sanctions against their violtions, in putting in place competent disciplinary bodies to investigate allegations of violations nd to impose sanctions quickly, and in promoting a culture of integrity.

The principles of truth and non-violence are the basic characteristics of the Gandhian philosophy which are also imbibed deeply in Indian ethics. For Gandhi, truth is not just verbal truth but also truth in one's actions and thoughts. The three Cardinal truths and Contemporary global challenges which ar important in ethics are

- TRUTH AND NON- VIOLENCE
- TOLERATION AND PEACEFUL- COEXISTENCE
- HARMONY

These concepts are intermingled as , if one does not have faith in human equality , how he would practice toleration and peaceful co-existence? If someone does not have sympathy and compassion towards others, how he would live in harmony with others ? or, if he does not have faith in human dignity and peaceful methods of change , how one would have faith in non-violence?

B) Ethics and Growth -

Governance is a system by which the objective of society are met through a combination of effective administration and delivery of services by the government system and an active role of empowered citizens. Our nation or any nation looks forward to improvements in health, medical care, roads, rail, waterways, airways, education, art, culture and increase in employment incomes and professional growth. It was the contractual theory propounded by the political philosophers which says that the state came in being as a result of contract between the people and the protector for a harmonious, happy, peaceful and justful life. A life which respected ethical values and norms and gave punishment for the violation. Therfore, for a nation its not only the development in materialistic life like roads, defence, professional arena which are important but it is very important that development and growth takes place in ethical and moral life as well which is the foundation of a happy and justful life of the society.

C) Ethics and Governance-

The edifice of a credible system of governance can be created only when the top leadership is absolutely honest and public oriented. It should present its example of integrity, transparency and sensitivity for the lower functionaries to emulate. When top leadership itself is facing allegations, demoralization percolates into the entire structure. There are several instances where money has played an important role in postings, transfers and even appointments. States which have such corrupt practices they have rampant poor governance and poor growth rate while states where merit is the guiding principle for public appointments, governance is appreciated and it creates people's faith in the system. Further, in states with objectivity and transparency in implementation of development policies, the governance system is rated highly.

Throughout the world, strong consequences is developing in public on the ethical behaviour of the leaders in public life. Instances where conduct of leaders has been questioned are increasing in frequency and in countries like Egypt and Syria, the rulers have faced public ire and outrage for their unethical conduct.

D) Mechanisms for Paving Way for Growth in Ethical Manner

(I) Right to Information-

Article 19 of the Constitution of India, guarantees the right to freedom of speech and expression but thee was no express provision stating that the people have a right to seek information. The United Nations in its first session itself had resolved that "freedom of information is a fundamental human right and touchstone of all the freedoms to which The United Nations is consecrated". The strengthening of democratic tendencies worldwide along with liberalization and globalization strengthened the RTI movement and the result was Right To Information Act, 2005. The act was a source for ensuring transparency in the working of the administration and the right of the people of India to be informed about various proceedings of administration. This ensured a better working methods with lesser corruption and more of checks thus moving towards growth for India because if there is proper working of the system then surely it moves towards growth and development as no time is wasted in corruption.

(ii)Lokpal

Although 'Lokpal', has shot into prominence recently due to movement led by Anna Hazzare including Arvind Kejriwal, but the concept is quite old and has its link to the Scandinavian concept of Ombudsman which is a mechanism of tackling corruption and of redressing public grievances. The first Administrative reforms Commission recommended the inclusion of Lokpal at centre and Lokayukta in each state. This is a mechanism which brings under it the major functionaries of the administration under its surveillance and if found in doubtful situation when complaint is lodged against by citizens then enquiry is set up and actions to be taken against. The mechanism is strong method of checking corruption and making the functionaries more accountable and responsible making the system more democractic and progressive.

(iii) Citizen's Charter

The functions of government fall into two broad heads: legal exercise of authority and provision of services. Modern states are welfare states and provide a wide range of public service to its people. The service covers areas such as education, health, housing and transport. Services also include such requirements also include such requirements as a driving license, telephone connection, gas connection, tax refund, aadhar card, passport and extracts from public records of one's property, educational qualification and date of birth. Citizens often experience considerable difficulty in securing timely, reliable and quality services from government agencies. Citizen Charters are a means of solving the day to day problems which citizens experience while dealing with organizations providing public services. The service delivery model casts government servants in a different role as providers of services to people. They have to render service with sympathy and ensure public satisfaction. Government introduced the Right of Citizens for Time Bound Delivery of Goods and Services and Redressal of their Grievances. The charter is definitely contribute similarly in the manner lokpal and right to information is going to contribute. It will make the system more responsible and growth oriented. The ethical obligations on the functionaries of the system are going to make them address the problems of the people which in returen ensures better functioning and deliverance of the system and curbing corruption and making society more ethical.

(iv) Public Private Corporate Governance

The corporate governance structures of both public and private sectors have been areas of commonality, particularly in context of its governing bodies and officials. The World Bank views that, "....there is a strong

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causal relationship from good governance to better development outcomes such as higher per capita incomes, lower infant mortality and higher literacy." In both the private and public sector, there is a trend of convergence towards increasing demand for accountability and transparency as well as an ever increasing awareness of the necessity for having checks and balances. That is why governance structures should be in place in both the private and the public sector. The renewed interest in ethical governance needs to be placed within broader ontological and epistemological arguments. From an ontological point of view, it is argued that the premise of organization studies has changed dramatically in the last few decades. Organizations re now seen to inhabit a so called post- industrial world where new forms of production and distribution have come into being.

(v) Corporate Social Responsibility in India

The relationship of business and society is going through a phase of transition . Many believe that this change brings major shift in the very objective of doing business that will have substantial impact on our lives and the lives of generations to come. The companies whose major objective has been to maximize profits for the benefits of their shareholders , are now focusing on serving the interest of society at large. The concept of social responsibility is based on the idea that its not only the government or public sector which has to take care of the interests of the society but even the private sector has to think beyond profit making and overall growth of the society and country. Our political thinkers like M.K. Gandhi has expressed his views on corporate social responsibility. He has given the ETHICAL MODEL which focuses on voluntary commitment by companies to public welfare. Another STATIST MODEL is given by Jawaharlal Nehru which focuses on state ownership and legal requirements determine corporate responsibilities. Many Indian companies like Tata, Bajaj are actively involved in the corporate social responsibility. These initiatives are proving ethical remedies for better growth of the country.

Conclusion:

The whole political and societal system, at all levels- Central Govt., State Govt., public sector enterprises, private companies, citizens, etc. need to work in the proper ethical manner which is transparent, accountable, responsible, which ensures growth for our country. We need to bring in an emphasis on setting up systems for decision making, which are build on values. We need to revisit our laws and introduce essential and vital distinctions so as to fix responsibility and due punishments. It is essential to make values like honesty, integrity, fairness, transparency and justice an important part of the education system. The above discussed mechanisms if implemented in a sincere way, then they surely guarantees a better growth and development in the country resulting in success of India in various National and International scenario.

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