

VISION IAS

VALUES, CONCEPTS AND INDIAN THINKERS

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Dear Students,

In the competitive landscape of the UPSC Mains examination, the significance of integrating data, facts, and examples into your answers cannot be overstated.



These elements serve as the backbone of a compelling and persuasive response, elevating your answer from a generic narrative to a well-substantiated argument.



To support you, we have **distilled essential information from the VisionIAS Mains 365 resources** which are renowned for their comprehensive coverage of current affairs. This document **provides a concentrated source of high-quality data, facts, and examples.**



The layout of this document is designed for **quick reference and easy integration** into your answer.



Leveraging this distilled information will help you **craft comprehensive**, **informative**, **and compelling answers** essential for securing higher marks.



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1. VALUES

1.1. Honesty

- **Meaning**: Speaking and acting truthfully, more than not lying, deceiving, stealing, or cheating. It involves showing respect towards others and having self-awareness.
- Importance: Foundation for trust, key in social relationships.

Classical Ethical Frameworks:

- Aristotelian virtue ethics: Honesty as a virtue, balancing between too little and too much honesty.
- **Consequentialism**: Honesty depends on situations and outcomes.
- **Deontology**: Immanuel Kant emphasizes honesty as an absolute moral obligation.

Examples:

- Anil Swarup: Implemented transparent e-auction system for coal block allocations.
- **Sachin Tendulkar**: Walked off the field voluntarily during the 2011 ICC World Cup, exemplifying sportsmanship.

1.2. Integrity

- Meaning: Practice of being honest and adhering to one's values and principles.
- Traits:
 - o Honesty / Truthfulness
 - o Fairness
 - o Decency / Respectfulness
 - Adherence to moral principles
 - o Helpful
 - Responsibility / Trustworthiness

Examples:

- Shaheed Hemu Kalani: Resisted torture by the British, not revealing associates.
- Mahatma Gandhi: Withdrew Non-cooperation Movement after Chauri-Chaura incident, adhering to non-violence.

1.3. Probity

- **Meaning**: Quality of having strong moral principles, integrity, honesty, decency.
- Importance: Essential for efficient and effective governance and socio-economic development.

Examples:

- Jacinda Ardern: Resigned as New Zealand PM, prioritizing the country's needs.
- Shanmugam Manjunath: Fought against petrol adulteration, exemplifying courage and probity.

1.4. Accountability

- **Meaning**: Being answerable for a system, its behavior, and impacts.
- Forms:
 - Vertical Accountability: Principal-agent relationship (e.g., elections).
 - Horizontal Accountability: Network of institutions ensuring mutual control.
 - Social Accountability: Civil society organizations and media checking public sector officials.



Examples:

- Morarji Desai: Regular press conferences, promoting transparency.
- Dr. Vikram Sarabhai: Took accountability for ISRO's first space flight failure.

1.5. Empathy

- Meaning: Ability to sense and imagine others' emotions.
- Types:
 - Affective Empathy: Sensations and feelings in response to others' emotions.
 - Cognitive Empathy: Identifying and understanding others' emotions.

Examples:

- **C F Andrews (Deenbandhu)**: Fought British alongside Mahatma Gandhi, showing empathy towards indentured labor.
- **Ayushman Bharat Scheme**: Empathetic policymaking, providing health coverage to over 12 crore families.

1.6. Tolerance

- 1. Meaning: Fair and permissive attitude towards differing opinions, practices, etc.
- 2. Importance: Fosters harmony and social cohesion in a pluralistic society.

Examples:

- Nelson Mandela: Leadership characterized by tolerance and reconciliation post-apartheid.
- **Supreme Court of India**: Recognition of 'Third-Gender' and decriminalization of consensual same-sex relationships.

1.7. Selflessness

- Meaning: Balanced attitude between self and others' needs.
- **Importance in Governance**: Acting solely in the public interest, placing public needs ahead of personal needs.

Examples:

- Satyendra Dubey: Exposed corruption, sacrificing his life.
- **Tukaram Omble**: Showed courage during 26/11 Mumbai attacks, sacrificing his life.

1.8. Justice

- Meaning: Fairness or equal treatment.
- Forms:
 - Social Justice: Equal opportunities irrespective of race, gender, etc.
 - **Distributive Justice**: Equitable allocation of assets.
 - Retributive Justice: Punishment of wrongdoers proportionately.

Examples:

- Sagarmal Gopa: Stood for justice against Jaisalmer's ruler's atrocities.
- **P Narhari**: Made Gwalior District barrier-free, aiding persons with disabilities.

1.9. Objectivity

- Meaning: Acting impartially, fairly, and on merit without bias.
- Importance in Civil Services: Upholds rule of law, reason, merit, and accepted standards.

Examples:

- **POSHAN Abhiyan**: Evidence-based decision-making using POSHAN Tracker.
- **Digital portals (PROBITY, SPARROW, SOLVE)**: Assessing performance of Central Government officers.

1.10. Leadership

- **Meaning**: Successfully marshaling collaborators to achieve ends, stemming from social influence rather than authority or power.
- Importance: Critical for good governance, ensuring participation, transparency, and accountability.

Examples:

- Dr. Verghese Kurien: Father of India's White Revolution, established Amul cooperative.
- E. Sreedharan: Known as "Metro Man of India," effective project management and engineering leadership.

1.11. Dedication to Public Service

- Meaning: Willingness to give time and energy, putting public interests first.
- Importance: Requires high spirit of service and sacrifice to fulfill public aspirations.

Examples:

- Dr. A P J Abdul Kalam: Contributions to missile and nuclear programmes.
- Dr. M S Swaminathan: Green Revolution and National Food Guarantee Act recommendations.

1.12. Impartiality and Non-partisanship

- **Meaning**: Not supporting a group over others, remaining apolitical in civil service.
- Importance: Ensures fair service to political executives, maintains public confidence.

Examples:

- **T. N. Seshan**: Reforms as Chief Election Commissioner ensuring non-partisan elections.
- Nandan Nilekani: Focused on technological and administrative aspects of Aadhaar, maintaining non-partisanship.

2. CONCEPTS

2.1. Attitude

- **Meaning**: Predisposition to respond positively or negatively towards an idea, object, person, or situation.
- Factors:
 - **Classical conditioning**: Learning through repeated pairings.
 - Instrumental conditioning: Learning from rewards and punishments.
 - **Cognitive appraisals**: Evaluating information and experiences.

- **Observational learning**: Learning through observing others.
- Persuasions: Deliberate attempts to change attitudes.

Functions:

• Knowledge, Utilitarian, Ego-defense, Value-expression

2.2. Social Influence and Persuasion

- Meaning: Adapting opinions or behaviors through social interactions.
- **Types**: Compliance, Identification, Internalization.
- **Modes of Persuasion**: Source credibility, message content, audience characteristics, reciprocity, social proof, timing, and context.

2.3. Emotional Intelligence (EI)

- Meaning: Identifying, comprehending, and managing emotions of self and others.
- **Significance**: Leadership effectiveness, Decision-making, Communication, Conflict resolution, Public engagement

Examples:

- Jacinda Ardern: Response to Christchurch mosque shootings.
- **GST implementation**: Balancing emotional and rational aspects.
- T.N. Seshan: Improved election integrity.

2.4. Social Intelligence (SI)

- Meaning: Understanding and managing interpersonal relationships.
- Facets:
 - **Social awareness**: Primal empathy, attunement, empathic accuracy, social cognition.
 - Social facility: Synchrony, self-presentation, influence, concern.



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3. INDIAN THINKERS

Personality	Ethical Ideas/Vision/Values	Quotes
	—	
Kautilya (Chanakya)	 Duty and Righteousness: A leader should show self-control by abandoning kama (lust), krodha (anger), lobha (greed), mana (vanity), mada (haughtiness), and harsha (overjoy). Happiness: Leader's happiness lies in the welfare of his/her subjects. Individual Excellence: A man is great by deeds, not by birth. 	 There is no enemy like infatuation and fire like wrath. There is no austerity equal to a balanced mind, and there is no happiness equal to contentment; there is no disease like covetou- sness, and no virtue like mercy.
Thiruvalluvar	 Conduct: Propriety of conduct is the seed of virtue; impropriety will ever cause sorrow. That conduct is virtue which is free from these four things: malice, desire, anger and bitter speech. Pure Soul: Purity of the external body is caused by water and inner purity iscaused by veracity. 	 To reprove a harm-doer, put him to shame by doing a good deed in return. It is compassion, the most gracious of virtues, which moves the world.
Guru Nanak	 Vaand Chhako: Sharing whatever God has given you with others and helping those who are in need. He encouraged followers to donate at least one-tenth of their earnings for the welfare of other. Speak the truth without any fear: Getting victory by suppressing falsehood is temporary and standing firmly by truth is permanent. 	 The greatest comforts and lasting peaceare obtained when one eradicates selfishness from within. If the people use the wealth bestowed on them by God for themselves alone or for treasuring it, it is like a corpse. But if they decide to share it with others, it becomes sacred food.
Swami Vivekananda	 Humanism: The masses should be our Gods. Service to man is service to God. Selflessness: He propagated that selfish is immoral, and that which is unselfish is moral. 	The second se



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	Oneness: Implies that you are a part of me, and I of you; the recognition, that in hurting you I hurt myself, and in helping you, I help myself.	In a day when you don't come across any problems, you can be sure that you are travelling in a wrong path.
Mahatma Gandhi	 Means and End: He explicitly rejected the doctrine that the end justifies the means, and asserted that a moral means is almost an end in itself because virtue is its own reward. Sarvodaya: It stands for the progress of the all. All individual should do individual labour and follow the ideal of non- possession. 	 A man is but a product of his thoughts. What he thinks he becomes. The weak can never forgive Forgiveness is the attribute of the strong. The best way to find yourself is to lose yourself in the service of others.
Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru	 Welfare State: A welfare state ideally provides basic economic security for its citizens by protecting them from market risks associated, with unemployment, etc. Administration: Administration should be that it should be oriented to people, should show courtesy to the common man, should give people a sense of participation and should inspire the co-operation in the people. 	 Loyal and efficient work in a great cause, even though it may not be immediately recognised, ultimately bears fruit. Evil unchecked grows, evil tolerated poisons the whole system.
Dr. B. R. Ambedkar	 Liberty: He believed that liberty and equality had a place but he added that unlimited liberty destroyed equality, and absolute equality leaves no room for liberty. Actions: Harmonious actions can be expressed in different ways, but they must always be imbued with goodwill, a desire for others' benefit 	 I measure the progress of a community by the degree o progress which women have achieved. A great man is different from an eminent one in that he is ready to be the servant of the society. Men are mortal. So are ideas. An idea needs propagation as much as a plan needs watering. Otherwise, both wi wither and die.







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