Clemons, McBeth, Dunn, &Simon (2012) state that “Good policy analysis is about critical thinking tied to a theoretical understanding of democracy, human rationality and nonrationality, and the policy process, as well as how various tools are used (and misused).” The unified ethics will help address any distress associated with ethical decisions. As Geuras (2005) cites, “Human reasoning, love of happiness, benevolence, respect for moral character, and intuitive reactions are almost certainly parts of a unified, evolved human nature. If so, deontology, teleology, character theory, and intuitionism must be in a unified harmony.” As a leader and public servant, one may not make the best decision, but if the unified ethics is used to gage it one can reach a reasonable balance.

One can be confused in the contemplation of these theories. They are all different but choosing among them one can recognize that each has appreciated visions that we can use. In combining the different ethical standpoints, we may compile the questions that each theory would ask. Morality is very important for an individual throughout his personal and professional spheres of life. Administrative Responsibility should be a standard for all public servants. Per Starling (2008), its ideal relates to values. Most Americans would agree that government should be responsive, flexible, fair, accountable, honest and competent. Ethics in public administration, as Starling (2008) identified, it’s the branch of philosophy that is concerned with what is morally good and bad, right and wrong.

Dunn (2012) acknowledges that, “Policy analysis is a fundamentally intellectual activity embedded in a political process. This process, which includes economic, cultural, and organizational factors, is usually described as a policy-making process, or policy process for short.” The unified ethics can help the administrator make decisions that produce the greatest happiness as a consequence. The administrator can apply good principles and be consistent. It can also clarify good character and moral views while leaving the administrator with the inner sense of what is wrong and what is right. . Geuras (2013) exposes that “The goal is to embed the moral perspective in the political-administrative culture, to advance democratic de-liberation and decision making, and to furnish an important building block in the construction and support of civil society.”

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