



Daily Mains Answer Discussion (Punjab PCS) (Day - 11)

Visit our website www.sleepyclasses.com or

our [YouTube channel](#) for entire GS Course **FREE** of cost

Also Available: Prelims Crash Course || Prelims Test Series

Q 1. Explain the process of resolving ethical dilemmas in Public Administration.

What is Ethical Dilemma

- An ethical dilemma, ethical paradox, or moral dilemma is a decision-making problem between two possible moral imperatives, neither of which is unambiguously acceptable or preferable.

These Dilemmas could broadly fall into three categories

- Personal Cost Ethical Dilemmas, arising from situations in which compliance with ethical conduct results in a significant personal cost - (e.g. jeopardizing held position, injuring valued relationship) to the Public Servant, or the decision maker.
- Right –versus Right Ethical Dilemmas, arising from situations of two or more conflicting sets of bona fide ethical values - (public servants' responsibility of being open and accountable to Citizens versus that of adhering to oath of secrecy/confidentiality etc).
- Conjoint Ethical Dilemmas, arising from situations in which a conscientious public servant –decision-maker is exposed to a combination of the already mentioned ethical dilemmas for the "right –thing –to-do".

How to Resolve Ethical Dilemma: ALIR MODEL

- Democratic ACCOUNTABILITY of Administration
 - Administration should be held 'Accountable 'to the Government, and through it to the people via Parliament i.e. The House of Representatives of the people.
- The Rule of Law and Principle of LEGALITY
 - Respect for and application of the Principle of Legality entails a particular type of control on Administrative action and aims to see that Public Administration operates within the context of the Law, established by the Legislature (Parliament).
 - Ex: Upholding Indian Constitution
- Professional INTEGRITY
 - The imperative of Integrity, constitute therefore, a source of 'internal selfcontrol 'in administrative conduct, based on ethical standards and criteria shared and respected by the corps of professional Administrators
 - Ex : Honesty and Integrity being the key values
- RESPONSIVENESS to Civil Society
 - The 'civic virtue 'of ethical reasoning in State action entails, that PublicInstitutions are 'Responsive 'to society and pay attention to the needs and demands of the people, facilitating 'access -to –services', and creating an enabling environment for sustainable Human and Social Development. Responsiveness is not restricted to market forces, but also and primarily concerns Citizen's participation in all 'levels 'and layers of Government, as well as , Empowering people in human communities. It needs to be noted, that Civil society, not only furnishes the State, with needs and demands, but also valuable sources of information, feed-back criticism and evaluation of performance.
 - Ex : Citizens charter
- ALIR MODEL
 - Accountability
 - Legality

- Integrity
- Responsiveness

Conclusion

- Ethics has been conceived as a body of norms and values that guide official conduct in the public services. Their consistent and artful application is not so much a matter of sanction, but rather an issue of acculturation of ethics and the respective socialization of civil servants. The ALIR model presents not only an endeavor for a heuristic synthesis of values; above all it purports to emphasize the significance of putting morality and ethics first in the public administration of future.

Q 2. Discuss the relative importance of values and skills with respect to each other.

Values

- Values are basic beliefs that one deems to be correct and desirable in life. They develop from childhood, vary from person to person and influence their decision-making.
- Ex: Honesty

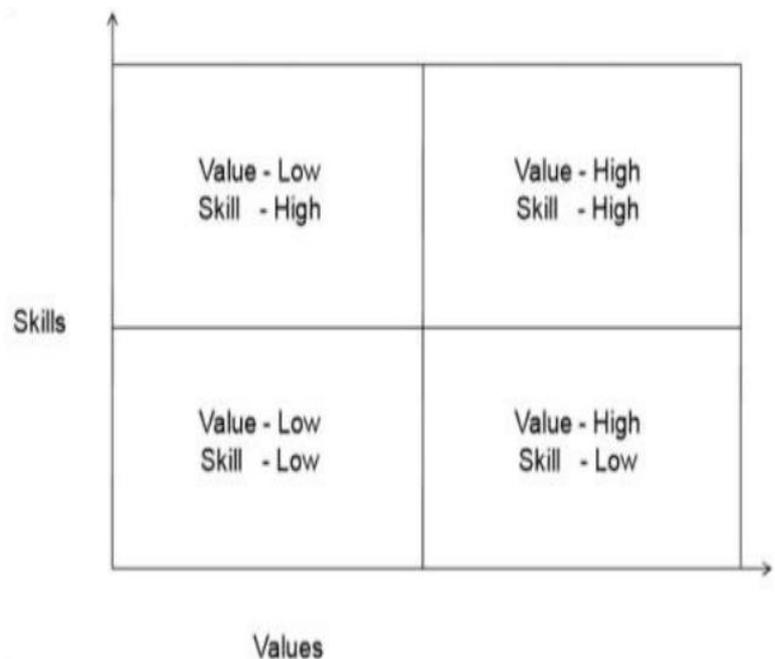
Skills

- Skills are methods or techniques which are applied to perform a task and can be acquired or upgraded with time.
- Ex: Teamwork

Relationship between value and Skill

The relationship between value and skills can be understood from the following graph

- People who belong first set of quadrants, with low skills and values, are the most vulnerable ones in the society. Ex: Deprived people with less education and hence unable to decide between the correct set of values to be followed
- In the second quadrant, people have high values but low skills and always have a room for improvement. Ex: Ritualistic - Civil Servant
- There are numerous examples of people who have/had high skills and values and have played an instrumental part in the development of the country. Ex: APJ Abdul Kalam (Missile Man of India)
- The fourth category and the most dangerous one is people with high skills and low values. Example: Terrorists + Extremists



IS MOBILITY POSSIBLE?

- Skill Gap
 - People from 2nd quadrant can reach to 3rd, by developing new skills, and can have better hand in the growth of society.
- Value Gap
 - Values find their origin in the family and cultural background of an individual starting right from childhood. Therefore; it becomes difficult to shake this foundation of values.
 - But there might be instances where values can be reformed by continuous training, value-based education, change in family values as per the scenario and personal experiences as well.

Conclusion - Relative importance of Value and Skills

- Therefore, an ideal civil servant should belong to the third quadrant with both high skill set and value system for Good Governance.

Q3. Write a note on Vaccine Nationalism.

Note:

- Emphasize on the ethical concerns.

What is vaccine nationalism?

- When a country manages to secure doses of vaccines for its own citizens or residents and prioritises its own domestic markets before, they are made available in other countries it is known as 'vaccine nationalism'. This is done through pre-purchase agreements between a government and a vaccine manufacturer.

Issues

- The concerns arise from the fact that these advance agreements are likely to make the vaccine inaccessible to

large parts of the world that do not have the money to bet on candidates whose success is not guaranteed.

- Also, not all the candidate vaccines are likely to succeed. The ones that do would be in great demand, especially from the countries that have entered into advance agreements that have clauses to enable increased supplies for more money. It would thus drive up the prices of the vaccine, making it potentially unaffordable for a large number of countries.
- If countries with a large number of cases lag in obtaining the vaccine and other medicines, the disease will continue to disrupt global supply chains and, as a result, economies around the world.
- Buying up vaccines, driving up prices and denying others the opportunity to enjoy good health (or life itself) is bad diplomacy. It will isolate that government — literally, if it has to live in a bubble to avoid infection by those beyond its borders who either have not been vaccinated or cannot be inoculated, and, figuratively, as it battles the resentment its selfishness will create. That will imperil cooperation on other vital issues and will certainly shape responses to future health crises — and rest assured that there will be many more.

What ‘s in it for the Nation?

- The coronavirus vaccine is being used by governments across the world as an opportunity to make an impression on their own people, as well as the international community. To their citizens, the governments want to show how concerned they are about their safety and health, for which they want to hoard as many vaccines as they potentially can.
- And for the international community, and also for their own public, they want to flaunt their scientific capability and expertise. This is also the reason why China and Russia have gone ahead in approving vaccines that have not yet completed necessary trials to prove they are safe and effective. There are political dividends for declaring oneself the first one to develop a vaccine.

Are there any International Laws?

- Interestingly, even though vaccine nationalism runs against global public health principles, there are no provisions in international laws that prevent prepurchase agreements.

Associated Ethics

- This “vaccine nationalism” morally reprehensible as it is not enough to protect only their citizens. It is important to ensure that people around the world have access in an equitable way.
- Distributive Justice - perceived fairness of how rewards and costs are shared by (distributed across) members
 - Fairly distributing a COVID-19 vaccine among countries is a problem of distributive justice. Although governments will be the initial recipients of vaccine, fair distribution across countries must reflect a moral concern for the ultimate recipients: individuals.
- The Fair Priority Models
 - It aims to reduce premature deaths around the world, using health metrics such as Standard Expected Years of Life Lost (SEYLL) to identify where vaccines should be prioritized.
- Public good vs Private Good
 - Public good during this pandemic shall be put above the economics of the vaccines. The vaccine needs **to be treated as a public good than become a prize to the developed.**
- Equality and Equity –
 - Equality has to do with giving everyone the exact same resources, whereas equity involves distributing resources based on the needs of the recipients.

- The idea is to provide everyone with the full range of opportunities and benefits.
- Prioritizing the disadvantaged
 - Prioritizing the disadvantaged is a fundamental value in ethics and global health. Realizing this value requires that vaccine distribution reflect special concern for people who are disadvantaged.
- Benefitting people and limiting harm
 - Harm to self outweighs benefit to others in moral decision making which means every country must cooperate with each other than facilitating only their own citizens.

What is the Alternative Solution?

- To avoid ineffective nationalistic responses, we need a centralized, trusted governance system to ensure the appropriate flow of capital, information, and supplies.
- The alternative to arrest vaccine nationalism is global collaboration, which is being done through the WHO-backed COVAX Facility mechanism.
- The countries who join the initiative are assured supply of vaccines whenever they become successful. Moreover, the countries will get assured supplies to protect at least 20 per cent of their populations.

Mechanism

- The scheme proposes that 'target groups' be prioritised, including: frontline health workers and social care workers; people over 65; and people under 65 with underlying health conditions which put them at higher risk of death from COVID-19.

It also suggests that allocations be made in phases

- Phase one doses would be allocated to all participating countries, beginning with three per cent of the population, followed by proportional allocation until every COVAX country has vaccinated 20 per cent of its population.
- Phase two would then expand allocation at a rate proportional to a country's calculated threat and vulnerability to COVID-19. Threat would be calculated based on a country's R_t rate, and vulnerability would be assessed based on the health system capacity and occupancy of hospital beds.
- Some doses of vaccine under COVAX's allocation proposal would be reserved as a 'humanitarian buffer'.

Conclusion

- In the midst of this global pandemic, we must leverage our global governance bodies to allocate, distribute, and verify the delivery of the COVID vaccine.
- We need the science — not politics — to inform the global strategy.

