

ESE-2019 PRELIMS TEST SERIES

Date: 10th November, 2018

GS PAPER-I (TEST-06) OBJECTIVE SOLUTION... 

ANSWERS

1. (d)	18. (a)	35. (c)	52. (d)	69. (c)	86. (d)
2. (a)	19. (b)	36. (a)	53. (d)	70. (d)	87. (a)
3. (b)	20. (b)	37. (b)	54. (a)	71. (b)	88. (a)
4. (d)	21. (a)	38. (b)	55. (d)	72. (b)	89. (b)
5. (d)	22. (a)	39. (b)	56. (d)	73. (d)	90. (c)
6. (d)	23. (a)	40. (c)	57. (b)	74. (a)	91. (c)
7. (a)	24. (d)	41. (a)	58. (c)	75. (a)	92. (c)
8. (b)	25. (d)	42. (d)	59. (b)	76. (a)	93. (d)
9. (d)	26. (a)	43. (c)	60. (a)	77. (b)	94. (b)
10. (a)	27. (c)	44. (d)	61. (c)	78. (d)	95. (b)
11. (c)	28. (c)	45. (d)	62. (d)	79. (d)	96. (a)
12. (a)	29. (c)	46. (c)	63. (d)	80. (c)	97. (c)
13. (d)	30. (a)	47. (c)	64. (c)	81. (d)	98. (a)
14. (c)	31. (a)	48. (c)	65. (d)	82. (d)	99. (d)
15. (a)	32. (c)	49. (d)	66. (a)	83. (d)	100. (a)
16. (a)	33. (b)	50. (d)	67. (d)	84. (d)	
17. (d)	34. (c)	51. (d)	68. (c)	85. (b)	

1. (d)
2. (a)
The categorical imperative is the central philosophical concept in the deontological moral philosophy of Immanuel Kant.
3. (b)
Although gifts are legally accepted but they are ethically wrong, as often the person who is giving a gift has a hidden motive for it.
4. (d)
Whistle blowing is never the initial step as first the whistle blower should try the other means such as communicating to the higher ups etc.
Whistle blowing is not immoral as it is done in the welfare of public.
5. (d)
6. (d)
7. (a)
In a multicultural world it seems impossible to set norms for everyone. As the definition of morality speaks of behaviour conforming to norms and standards acceptable to a society or community, such edicts will vary widely with the community. Hence morals aren't universal.
Same applies to ethics. Both morals and ethics are contextual in nature.
8. (b)
Being loyal to an organization is professional ethics.
9. (d)
Goleman's model of comprises of four main Emotional competencies. Self awareness, self management, social awareness, Relationship Management.
10. (a)
Panch Mahavrat of Jainism are:
a. Ahimsa (Non-violence)
b. Satya (Truth)
c. Asteya (Non-stealing)
d. Brahmacharya (Chastity)
e. Aparigraha (Non-possession)
11. (c)
All of the above are included in the goals of ASEE. Apart from this, access, advocacy to public policy, community, communication, are also the part of ASEE goals.
12. (a)
Conflict of interest is a situation in which a person is in a position to derive personal benefit from actions or decisions made in their official capacity.
13. (d)
Indifference in the situation of crisis is not professional.
14. (c)
15. (a)
Teleology and not Deontology considers – end justifies the means- as ethical.
16. (a)
17. (d)
Teleology (from the Greek *telos*, meaning goal or end) describes an ethical perspective that contends the rightness or wrongness of actions is based solely on the goodness or badness of their consequences
Deontology (from the Greek *deon*, meaning "duty") refers to an ethical theory or perspective based on duty or obligation. A deontological, or duty-based, theory is one in which specific moral duties or obligations are seen as self-evident, having intrinsic value in and of themselves and needing no further justification.
18. (a)
19. (b)
20. (b)
Aristotle argues that virtue is achieved by maintaining the Mean, which is the balance between two excesses. Aristotle's doctrine of the Mean is reminiscent of Buddha's Middle Path.
21. (a)
John Locke propounded that individual have the right to life, liberty and property. As per the Right based theorist, people have certain rights that form the basis for determining morality of actions.
For example, a person has a right to life and hence others have the duty to not take her/his life.
22. (a)
Moral Relativism (or **Ethical Relativism**) is the position that **moral** or **ethical** propositions do not

reflect objective and/or universal **moral** truths, but instead make claims relative to social, cultural, historical or personal circumstances.

23. (a)

Ethical egoism is the normative **ethical** position that moral agents ought to do what is in their own self-interest. ...**Ethical egoism** contrasts with **ethical** altruism, which holds that moral agents have an obligation to help others.

24. (d)

25. (d)

26. (a)

27. (c)

28. (c)

29. (c)

Hard Determinism is the theory that human behaviour and actions are wholly determined by external factors, and therefore humans do not have genuine free will or ethical accountability.

30. (a)

A categorical imperative is one which represents and action as objectively necessary in itself, without reference to any other purpose.

31. (a)

32. (c)

33. (b)

34. (c)

35. (c)

36. (a)

Loyalty is a virtue and a responsibility to the professional, but it can also become a double-edged sword, when organisational loyalty overrides the professional commitments

37. (b)

The golden mean or golden middle way is the desirable middle between two extremes, one of excess and the other of deficiency.

38. (b)

White-collar crime refers to financially motivated, non-violent crime committed by business and government professionals

39. (b)

Industrial espionage is the illegal and unethical theft of business trade secrets for use by a

competitor to achieve a competitive advantage.

40. (c)

41. (a)

Insider trading is the buying or selling of a security by someone who has access to material non public information about the security. Insider trading can be illegal or legal depending on when the insider makes the trade. It is illegal when the material information is still non public.

42. (d)

43. (c)

Whistle Blowers Protection Act, 2011 is an Act in the Parliament of India which provides a mechanism to investigate alleged corruption and misuse of power by public servants and also protect anyone who exposes alleged wrongdoing in government bodies, projects and office. India is also a signatory of UNCAC.

44. (d)

45. (d)

Geographical indicator helps in the protection of long tradition and rich heritage such as GI given to Darjeeling Tea.

46. (c)

DIPP is the nodal agency for regulation of IPRs in India.

Furthermore, National intellectual property right policy is in line with India's commitment to Doha Development agenda regarding IPR and TRIPS agreement.

The Policy lays down the following seven objectives:

- IPR Awareness: Outreach and Promotion
- Generation of IPRs
- Legal and Legislative Framework.
- Administration and Management
- Commercialization of IPRs
- Enforcement and Adjudication
- Human Capital Development

47. (c)

The registration of a GI is valid for **10 years** after which it needs to be renewed. GI is covered as element of intellectual property rights (IPRs) under Paris Convention for Protection of Industrial Property.

48. (c)

49. (d)

1. To hold paramount the safety, health, and welfare of the public, to strive to comply with ethical design and sustainable development practices, and to disclose promptly factors that might endanger the public or the environment;
2. To avoid real or perceived conflicts of interest whenever possible, and to disclose them to affected parties when they do exist;
3. To be honest and realistic in stating claims or estimates based on available data;
4. To reject bribery in all its forms;
5. To improve the understanding by individuals and society of the capabilities and societal implications of conventional and emerging technologies, including intelligent systems;
6. To maintain and improve our technical competence and to undertake technological tasks for others only if qualified by training or experience, or after full disclosure of pertinent limitations;
7. To seek, accept, and offer honest criticism of technical work, to acknowledge and correct errors, and to credit properly the contributions of others;
8. To treat fairly all persons and to not engage in acts of discrimination based on race, religion, gender, disability, age, national origin, sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression;
9. To avoid injuring others, their property, reputation, or employment by false or malicious action;
10. To assist colleagues and co-workers in their professional development and to support them in following this code of ethics.

50. (d)

51. (d)

Some of codes are conflicting in nature for example provision of public safety and health may contradict with loyalty to the employer.

52. (d)

53. (d)

54. (a)

55. (d)

It is when the whistle blower reveals his identity and starts talking directly to the press and media.

56. (d)

Every **attitude** has three components that are represented in what is called the ABC model of **attitudes**: A for **affective**, B for **behavioural** and C for **cognitive**.

57. (b)

Safety doesn't mean the absence of all risks. Risk is a necessary concomitant of progress, indeed, of life itself.

58. (c)

59. (b)

60. (a)

Principle of universality is an important instrument while making an ethical decision,

For e.g.: In case of calamity, six farmers are worried about flooding and want to create a wall for their farms together to save the cost and labour, however one of the farmers refuses to do so and without his help making a wall is impossible.

The sixth farmer recognises the need of the wall, but refuses to help as he wants to be a free rider. Having said that, the principle of universality is not always happens to be a moral choice but worth pondering upon. The golden rule says that always treat everyone as you want to be treated by others.

61. (c)

62. (d)

Intellectual property is a category of property that includes intangible creations of the human intellect, and primarily encompasses copyrights, patents, and trademarks

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64. (c)

A trademark, trade mark, or trade-mark is a recognizable sign, design, or expression which identifies products or services of a particular source from those of others, although trademarks used to identify services are usually called service

marks.

65. (d)

66. (a)

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

67. (d)

68. (c)

Ethics requires a systematic approach or process that provides a consistent way of considering and resolving ethical issues. The first option is incorrect because ethics are much broader than just feelings. The second option is incorrect because professional ethics demands the existence of a predetermined framework or set of rules but it does not necessarily require these rules to be legally enforceable. The fourth option is incorrect because normative theories aim to determine what ought to be done, which must be distinguished from what is happening or being practised (psychological theories).

69. (c)

Accountability is not one of the fundamental principles. The fundamental principles are integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, professional behaviour and confidentiality.

70. (d)

71. (b)

72. (b)

73. (d)

74. (a)

Organizational behaviour or organisational behaviour is "the study of human behaviour in organizational settings, the interface between human behaviour and the organization, and the organization itself".

75. (a)

76. (a)

Social engineering is the use of centralized planning in an attempt to manage social change and regulate the future development and behaviour of a society.

77. (b)

78. (d)

A person who practices philanthropy is called a **philanthropist**. Philanthropy has distinguishing characteristics separate from charity; not all charity is philanthropy, or vice versa, though there is a recognized degree of overlap in practice.

79. (d)

Journalists often lack professional development training because of media organizations' unwillingness to support such training.

80. (c)

While dealing with public relations One has to protect the rights of the clients, safeguard client's confidential information and should never give misleading impression.

81. (d)

A licensee has to be careful of certain ethical and professional values before practising his/her profession like renewing license, not supporting some wrong doing and many more.

82. (d)

83. (d)

84. (d)

85. (b)

86. (d)

Citizen's Charter is a document which represents the commitment of the Organisation towards its Citizens in respects of Standard of Services, Information, Grievance Redress etc.

It is a tool for facilitating the delivery of services to citizens with specified standards, quality and time frame etc.

87. (a)

88. (a)

89. (b)

It is ethical for a lawyer to defend a criminal but it is immoral.

90. (c)

Plagiarism is the "wrongful appropriation" and "stealing and publication" of another author's "language, thoughts, ideas, or expressions" and the representation of them as one's own original work.

91. (c)

Ethics refers to well-founded standards of right and wrong that prescribe what humans ought to

do, usually in terms of rights, obligations, benefits to society, fairness, or specific virtues.

92. (c)

93. (d)

An *infringement* is a minor offense that involves breaking a rule or a law. An *infringement* can result in legal penalties if you're breaking a law, as in the case of a copyright *infringement* or a patent *infringement*.

An *infringement* can also be a violation of a rule or an agreement that applies in a specific situation.

94. (b)

Organisations are managed by Policies, Guidelines and Systems. These are dynamic instruments, and therefore need to be reviewed from time to time to gauge their efficacy to the said organization.

95. (b)

The crux of ethical behaviour does not lie in bold words and expressions enshrined as standards, but in their adoption in action, in sanctions against their violations, in putting in place competent disciplinary bodies to investigate allegations of violations and impose sanctions quickly and in promoting a culture of integrity

96. (a)

While peace is the absence of disturbance, violence, war and wrongdoing generally, it is tangible present when experienced individually as peace of mind, the mutual respect and pleasure of friendliness and tolerance.

97. (c)

A Value system' is an enduring organization of beliefs concerning preferable modes of conduct or end-states of existence along a continuum of importance. Thus, the importance of different values co-varies with the importance of others in the value system.

98. (a)

99. (d)

While making declaration about professional qualifications, experience or performance in brochures, correspondence, listings or other public communications licensee must use statements intended or likely to create an unjustified expectation, Use statements containing a material misrepresentation of fact and omit a material fact necessary to keep the statement from being misleading.

100. (a)

Compromise is an agreement or settlement of a dispute that is reached by each side making concessions.