**Section I – Concepts of Ethics and Morality**

1. Ethics in public administration primarily refers to:  
   A. The legal obligations of public servants  
   B. The moral standards guiding official conduct  
   C. The administrative efficiency of decision-making  
   D. The political neutrality of civil services  
   **→ Answer:** B
2. The distinction between ethics and morality lies mainly in:  
   A. Ethics are personal, morality is professional  
   B. Ethics are societal codes, morality is individual conscience  
   C. Morality is collective, ethics are legal  
   D. Ethics and morality mean the same  
   **→ Answer:** B
3. Which of the following best defines “integrity”?  
   A. Adherence to organizational hierarchy  
   B. Acting according to one’s values consistently, even when unsupervised  
   C. Obedience to superiors  
   D. Avoidance of corruption only  
   **→ Answer:** B
4. Which philosopher associated virtue with the “Golden Mean”?  
   A. Plato  
   B. Aristotle  
   C. Immanuel Kant  
   D. Confucius  
   **→ Answer:** B
5. The term *public virtue* implies:  
   A. Loyalty to political superiors  
   B. Courage to act for the public good despite personal loss  
   C. Following orders without questioning  
   D. Avoiding personal criticism  
   **→ Answer:** B

**Section II – Values and Public Service**

1. The foundational value for a civil servant as per the Civil Services Conduct Rules is:  
   A. Innovation  
   B. Integrity  
   C. Assertiveness  
   D. Ambition  
   **→ Answer:** B
2. The essence of ethical governance is:  
   A. Maximizing public utility through just means  
   B. Achieving targets irrespective of methods  
   C. Maintaining secrecy of decision-making  
   D. Rigidly following rules even if unjust  
   **→ Answer:** A
3. “Accountability without transparency leads to…”  
   A. Efficiency  
   B. Arbitrary power  
   C. Discipline  
   D. Team cohesion  
   **→ Answer:** B
4. Emotional intelligence helps a public servant by:  
   A. Making decisions based solely on emotions  
   B. Enhancing empathy and fairness in official conduct  
   C. Weakening rationality in administration  
   D. Reducing accountability  
   **→ Answer:** B
5. Which of the following reflects *conflict of interest*?  
   A. Officer working overtime  
   B. Officer’s relative owning a company seeking government contracts  
   C. Officer refusing a bribe  
   D. Officer taking disciplinary action against subordinates  
   **→ Answer:** B

**Section III – Integrity and Honesty**

1. Integrity in administration means:  
   A. Following orders from superiors  
   B. Consistency between thought, speech, and action  
   C. Avoidance of mistakes  
   D. Non-participation in politics  
   **→ Answer:** B
2. Which of the following best defines *probity*?  
   A. Strict obedience to authority  
   B. Public duty performed with moral uprightness  
   C. Maintaining confidentiality  
   D. Avoiding publicity  
   **→ Answer:** B
3. “A man is honest who does not cheat even when he could do so safely.” This statement refers to:  
   A. Fear of law  
   B. Legalistic morality  
   C. Integrity of character  
   D. Procedural compliance  
   **→ Answer:** C
4. Ethical leadership in government is characterized by:  
   A. Charismatic speech  
   B. Moral courage and example-based governance  
   C. Political patronage  
   D. Strict subordination  
   **→ Answer:** B
5. Which among the following is *not* a component of integrity?  
   A. Impartiality  
   B. Transparency  
   C. Opportunism  
   D. Objectivity  
   **→ Answer:** C

**Section IV – Vigilance and Anti-Corruption Framework**

1. The primary purpose of vigilance in government is:  
   A. Punishment of errant officers  
   B. Preventive and corrective control to ensure integrity  
   C. Surveillance of subordinates  
   D. Administrative delay reduction  
   **→ Answer:** B
2. The Central Vigilance Commission was established under the recommendation of:  
   A. K. Santhanam Committee  
   B. Hota Committee  
   C. 2nd ARC  
   D. Administrative Reforms Commission (1966)  
   **→ Answer:** A
3. The CVC derives statutory status from:  
   A. CVC Act, 2003  
   B. Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988  
   C. Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013  
   D. CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964  
   **→ Answer:** A
4. A public servant accepting gratification other than legal remuneration is punishable under:  
   A. Indian Penal Code, Section 409  
   B. Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, Section 7  
   C. CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965  
   D. Conduct Rules, 1964  
   **→ Answer:** B
5. The “vigilance angle” does **not** include:  
   A. Irregularities in financial transactions  
   B. Administrative inefficiency  
   C. Demanding illegal gratification  
   D. Possession of disproportionate assets  
   **→ Answer:** B

**Section V – Ethical Decision-Making**

1. When legality and morality conflict, a public servant should:  
   A. Always follow orders  
   B. Follow moral reasoning consistent with constitutional values  
   C. Ignore morality  
   D. Delay decision-making  
   **→ Answer:** B
2. According to Kantian ethics, an action is moral if:  
   A. It brings happiness  
   B. It follows a universal moral law  
   C. It yields public approval  
   D. It is permitted by superiors  
   **→ Answer:** B
3. “Ends do not justify the means” is a key principle of:  
   A. Utilitarianism  
   B. Deontological ethics  
   C. Virtue ethics  
   D. Hedonism  
   **→ Answer:** B
4. Utilitarian ethics judges an action by:  
   A. The motive behind it  
   B. The legality of it  
   C. The consequences it produces for the greatest number  
   D. The status of the doer  
   **→ Answer:** C
5. A bureaucrat who refuses to sign an unjust order demonstrates:  
   A. Obstructionism  
   B. Ethical courage  
   C. Inefficiency  
   D. Defiance  
   **→ Answer:** B

**Section VI – Governance and Public Trust**

1. Public office is a public trust. This means:  
   A. Officers hold office at the will of the government  
   B. Officers act as trustees of public resources and interests  
   C. Officers cannot be removed  
   D. Officers are politically accountable  
   **→ Answer:** B
2. Which among the following is *not* a dimension of good governance?  
   A. Rule of law  
   B. Responsiveness  
   C. Patronage  
   D. Accountability  
   **→ Answer:** C
3. Transparency International measures corruption perception through:  
   A. Human Development Index  
   B. CPI (Corruption Perception Index)  
   C. Gini Coefficient  
   D. WGI Index  
   **→ Answer:** B
4. Whistleblower protection is vital because:  
   A. It rewards informants financially  
   B. It promotes a culture of silence  
   C. It protects individuals exposing corruption from retaliation  
   D. It enables secrecy in administration  
   **→ Answer:** C
5. The Lokpal is empowered to inquire into corruption allegations against:  
   A. Only Group A officers  
   B. Prime Minister and other public servants (with certain exceptions)  
   C. Only state-level officers  
   D. Judicial officers exclusively  
   **→ Answer:** B

**Section VII – Ethical Dilemmas**

1. An officer facing pressure to favour a bidder should:  
   A. Act as per higher’s verbal instruction  
   B. Record the instruction in writing and proceed transparently  
   C. Ignore the file  
   D. Approve for expediency  
   **→ Answer:** B
2. If a subordinate commits an ethical violation, the superior’s moral responsibility is:  
   A. Nil, unless direct benefit taken  
   B. Limited to procedural lapses  
   C. Shared, due to command responsibility  
   D. Solely disciplinary  
   **→ Answer:** C
3. Ethical neutrality requires that an officer:  
   A. Remain apolitical but not amoral  
   B. Avoid ethical reasoning  
   C. Support ruling party policies blindly  
   D. Refrain from decision-making  
   **→ Answer:** A
4. Which of the following best exemplifies integrity under pressure?  
   A. Resisting temptation despite anonymity  
   B. Acting ethically only under supervision  
   C. Hiding mistakes to protect image  
   D. Transferring responsibility to others  
   **→ Answer:** A
5. Which among the following represents “ethical fading”?  
   A. Ignoring moral dimension due to organizational pressure  
   B. Applying ethics excessively  
   C. Overemphasizing rules  
   D. Refusing to take any decision  
   **→ Answer:** A

**Section VIII – Moral Values and Everyday Ethics**

**36 .** A government employee finds a wallet with ₹5,000 and official documents inside the office premises. Which is the most ethical course of action?  
A. Keep the money and discard the documents.  
B. Hand it over to the security or lost-and-found section immediately.  
C. Wait to see if someone claims it in a few days.  
D. Take it home for safekeeping.  
**→** **Answer: B**

**37.** You are offered a gift by a client during a festival as a token of appreciation. According to the CCS (Conduct) Rules and ethical conduct, what should you do?  
A. Accept it without hesitation as a cultural norm.  
B. Accept and immediately inform your superior authority as per conduct rules.  
C. Decline politely and report the incident.  
D. Keep it secret to avoid formalities.  
**→** **Answer: C**

**38.** Which of the following best defines “Integrity”?  
A. Doing the right thing even when no one is watching.  
B. Following orders regardless of consequences.  
C. Maintaining social status at any cost.  
D. Balancing personal and professional interests.  
✅ **Answer: A**

**39.** A colleague regularly leaves office early, claiming personal reasons, but marks full attendance. You are aware of this. What should you do?  
A. Ignore it to avoid confrontation.  
B. Confront the colleague personally and advise correction.  
C. Report the matter through proper official channel.  
D. Join them since everyone does it.  
**→Answer: C**

**40.** The foundation of moral conduct in public service is built upon—  
A. Fear of punishment  
B. Desire for recognition  
C. Conscience and sense of duty  
D. Compliance to hierarchy  
**→Answer: C**

**Section IX – Constitutional and Institutional Ethics**

1. The constitutional value underlying public service ethics is:  
   A. Liberty and Equality  
   B. Patronage  
   C. Expediency  
   D. Seniority  
   **→ Answer:** A
2. Article 311 of the Constitution ensures:  
   A. Political neutrality  
   B. Protection to civil servants from arbitrary dismissal  
   C. Pension benefits  
   D. Secrecy of office  
   **→ Answer:** B
3. The principle of *Nemo judex in causa sua* promotes:  
   A. Natural justice  
   B. Bureaucratic hierarchy  
   C. Political control  
   D. Economic efficiency  
   **→ Answer:** A
4. Which of these commissions emphasized “Ethics in Governance” as a core reform area?  
   A. 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission  
   B. Punchhi Commission  
   C. Sarkaria Commission  
   D. Vohra Committee  
   **→ Answer:** A
5. Code of Conduct differs from Code of Ethics in that:  
   A. It is voluntary and not legally enforceable  
   B. It prescribes punishments for violation  
   C. It is advisory and broader in spirit  
   D. It is applicable only to ministers  
   **→ Answer:** C

**Section X – Contemporary and Applied Understanding**

1. The “Ethics Infrastructure” in governance refers to:  
   A. IT and data security systems  
   B. Institutional mechanisms ensuring ethical conduct  
   C. Building construction norms  
   D. Internal audit procedures  
   **→ Answer:** B
2. Integrity Pact, introduced by Transparency International, aims to:  
   A. Prevent corruption in public procurement  
   B. Improve wage structure  
   C. Encourage privatization  
   D. Reduce litigation in contracts  
   **→ Answer:** A
3. The key objective of preventive vigilance is:  
   A. Post-facto punishment  
   B. Eliminating causes leading to corruption  
   C. Strengthening disciplinary rules  
   D. Increasing departmental secrecy  
   **→ Answer:** B
4. Ethical competence in civil service includes:  
   A. Knowledge, skills, and moral judgment  
   B. Technical proficiency only  
   C. Legal compliance only  
   D. Political adaptability  
   **→ Answer:** A
5. A culture of integrity in public service can be best promoted by:  
   A. Periodic vigilance checks alone  
   B. Leadership by moral example and value-based training  
   C. Strict surveillance  
   D. Rewarding loyalty to hierarchy  
   **→ Answer:** B

**1. Concepts of Ethics and Morality**

A senior officer argues that “rules are moral by virtue of their legality.” Which philosophical critique most directly challenges this view?  
A. Virtue ethics – focusing on individual character over compliance  
B. Legal positivism – prioritizing enacted law above morality  
C. Deontological ethics – distinguishing duty from consequence  
D. Ethical relativism – denying universal moral standards  
→ **Answer:** A  
*(Because virtue ethics rejects blind legal obedience when moral character is compromised.)*

**2. Values and Public Service**

An officer decides to withhold sensitive information from a citizen citing “public interest.” Which ethical principle should guide whether this act is justified?  
A. Transparency must yield to institutional loyalty  
B. Secrecy is valid if law permits it  
C. Public interest overrides both secrecy and disclosure tests  
D. Harm principle – balancing possible harm from disclosure against right to know  
→ **Answer:** D

**3. Integrity and Honesty**

A public servant honestly reports financial discrepancies in a project he supervised, risking disciplinary action. His conduct primarily reflects:  
A. Procedural compliance  
B. Institutional loyalty  
C. Moral autonomy and integrity  
D. Bureaucratic idealism  
→ **Answer:** C

**4. Vigilance and Anti-Corruption Framework**

Preventive vigilance focuses on systemic reforms rather than punitive action. Which of the following best captures its ethical rationale?  
A. Deterrence through punishment  
B. Correcting organizational incentives that enable wrongdoing  
C. Strengthening hierarchical control mechanisms  
D. Ensuring political neutrality of vigilance units  
→ **Answer:** B

**5. Ethical Decision-Making**

An officer must approve compensation for a disaster victim whose documents were destroyed. What ethical reasoning best supports approving the claim based on verified witnesses?  
A. Rule utilitarianism – greatest good within procedural boundaries  
B. Kantian ethics – duty to uphold rule of law  
C. Virtue ethics – acting with compassion and prudence  
D. Egoism – preserving one’s own image of fairness  
→ **Answer:** C

**6. Governance and Public Trust**

Which of the following best illustrates the “trust deficit” in governance?  
A. Excessive decentralization of power  
B. Citizens complying with laws without conviction  
C. Dependence on surveillance rather than accountability  
D. Rapid bureaucratic promotions without merit assessment  
→ **Answer:** C

**7. Ethical Dilemmas**

You are directed to select a vendor favored by higher authorities, though another bidder offers better value. The ethical course is to:  
A. Record written dissent citing public interest and proceed lawfully  
B. Comply silently to avoid reprisal  
C. Escalate verbally without documentation  
D. Approve and justify later as “collective decision”  
→ **Answer:** A

**8. Moral Values and Everyday Ethics**

A subordinate accepts a free service from a contractor claiming “no personal gain.” Which ethical flaw is evident?  
A. Lack of procedural diligence  
B. Conflict of interest despite absence of monetary benefit  
C. Ethical neutrality  
D. Violation of administrative hierarchy  
→ **Answer:** B

**9. Constitutional and Institutional Ethics**

Which of the following best exemplifies *constitutional morality* in public administration?  
A. Following majority will over constitutional provisions  
B. Exercising discretion guided by justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity  
C. Implementing orders irrespective of ethical implications  
D. Prioritizing administrative convenience over fairness  
→ **Answer:** B

**10. Contemporary and Applied Understanding**

An e-governance system is implemented to track all approvals digitally, but officers start delaying updates fearing traceability. The ethical failure here lies in:  
A. Overemphasis on digital surveillance  
B. Poor training in procedural automation  
C. Resistance to transparency due to moral insecurity  
D. Lack of political direction in implementation  
→ **Answer:** C

Would you like me to format these questions into a **Google Form / CSV format** (for integration into your daily quiz system)?

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