**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 – Case-based and Applied Ethics**

1. A government officer leaks a file to expose corruption but violates the Official Secrets Act. This act is:  
   A. Legal but unethical  
   B. Illegal but may be ethically justified if public interest outweighs harm  
   C. Ethical and legal both  
   D. Neither ethical nor legal  
   **→ Answer:** B
2. During procurement, an officer’s close friend owns one of the bidding firms. The most ethical action is to:  
   A. Continue but disclose conflict of interest and recuse from evaluation  
   B. Privately assure neutrality  
   C. Suppress relationship  
   D. Support friend’s bid discreetly  
   **→ Answer:** A
3. A subordinate offers an expensive gift after a successful project. The ethical response is:  
   A. Accept to maintain goodwill  
   B. Accept but donate later  
   C. Politely decline and report as per Conduct Rules  
   D. Accept in private  
   **→ Answer:** C
4. A citizen offers bribe to expedite legitimate service. The officer should:  
   A. Accept and process faster  
   B. Reject and report attempt immediately  
   C. Ignore and delay  
   D. Negotiate discreetly  
   **→ Answer:** B
5. A new recruit notices a minor but habitual misuse of government vehicle by senior officers. The correct course is:  
   A. Ignore to avoid conflict  
   B. Report through proper channel  
   C. Leak to media  
   D. Confront seniors publicly  
   **→ Answer:** B

**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