

Public Administration

1. The Words 'ad' and 'ministrare' are derived from which language ?

(A) French Language	(B) Latin Language
(C) English Language	(D) Greek Language

2. Public administration was defined as "the organization and direction of human and material resources to achieve desired ends" by :

(A) Max Weber	(B) F.M. Marx
(C) Pfiffner and Presthus	(D) Thompson and Simon

3. The book 'Politics and Administration' by Frank J. Goodnow was written in :

(A) 1900	(B) 1920
(C) 1931	(D) 1940

4. The Four-System model was developed by :

(A) Rensis Likert	(B) Daniel Katz
(C) Kurt Lewin	(D) None of these

5. Which among the following is the principal problem of Personnel Administration ?

(A) Recruitment

(B) Selection and Certification for Appointment

(C) Promotion

(D) All of the above

6. How many principles of organization were propounded by Henri Fayol ?

(A) 10

(B) 6

(C) 14

(D) 20

7. The famous 'Hawthorne Studies,' led by Elton Mayo, discovered that worker output was strongly influenced by :

(A) Only the amount of lighting in the factory, and nothing else

(B) Social relationships, attention, and group feelings among workers, not just physical conditions

(C) The size of the factory building

(D) The colour of the workers' uniforms

8. Herbert Simon's behavioural approach to administration is best known for focusing on :
- (A) The physical design of government buildings
 - (B) How administrators actually make decisions, often under limits on time and information (bounded rationality)
 - (C) Only the study of ancient administrative systems
 - (D) The abolition of all administrative rules
9. Douglas McGregor's 'Theory X and Theory Y' describes :
- (A) Two different types of office buildings
 - (B) Two contrasting assumptions managers may hold about workers — one seeing them as lazy and needing control, the other as self-motivated and responsible
 - (C) A method of calculating employee salaries
 - (D) A theory used only in agricultural administration
10. Chris Argyris, associated with Organizational Humanism, argued that rigid, traditional organizations can :
- (A) always fully match the personal growth needs of mature adults
 - (B) have no effect at all on employee behaviour
 - (C) only be found in the private sector
 - (D) clash with individuals' natural drive toward independence and personal growth, causing frustration

- 11.** Which of these is a 'Parliamentary' feature of the Indian Constitution ?
- (A) The President is directly elected by the people for a fixed, unremovable term
 - (B) There is no relationship at all between the executive and the legislature
 - (C) Ministers are chosen only from outside the legislature and can never sit in it
 - (D) The Council of Ministers, headed by the Prime Minister, is collectively responsible to the elected Lok Sabha
- 12.** 'Judicial accountability' as a check on government mainly works through :
- (A) Courts having no power to examine government actions
 - (B) The judiciary ignoring any complaint against the executive or legislature
 - (C) Judicial review, where courts can examine whether laws and executive actions comply with the Constitution
 - (D) A system where judges are directly appointed by the Prime Minister alone, with no other process
- 13.** Civil Services in India are broadly classified into :
- (A) Only one single, undivided category with no distinctions
 - (B) Categories used only in foreign countries, not in India
 - (C) Services meant only for temporary staff
 - (D) All India Services, Central Services, and State Services

- 14.** The Prime Minister's Office (PMO) mainly functions as :
- (A) A court that hears legal appeals
 - (B) The Prime Minister's personal staff and coordinating office, providing support on policy, information, and monitoring of programmes
 - (C) A body that conducts national elections
 - (D) An office limited only to organizing state banquets
- 15.** The 'Lokpal' at the Union level and 'Lokayuktas' at the State level are mainly set up to :
- (A) Collect house property taxes from the citizens or residents and deposit the same in the Treasury
 - (B) Manage school education policy and its affairs through the education department
 - (C) Draft the national budget every year and implement its provisions through directions
 - (D) Investigate complaints of corruption against public functionaries and promote accountable governance
- 16.** What does NITI Aayog promote ?
- (A) Cooperative Federalism
 - (B) Military Governance
 - (C) Judicial Governance
 - (D) Centralized Planning

17. In whose name is the executive action of a State government formally carried out ?

(A) In the name of the Prime Minister of India

(B) In the name of the Chief Minister of the State

(C) In the name of the Governor of the State

(D) In the name of the President of India

18. A person can remain a Minister without being a member of the State Legislature for how long before he must get elected ?

(A) Three months

(B) Six months

(C) One year

(D) Two years

19. The State Secretariat mainly performs which of the following roles ?

(A) It runs the day-to-day field-level welfare schemes directly

(B) It assists Ministers in policy making and coordination

(C) It replaces the work of the District Collector

(D) It conducts elections to local bodies

20. The office of the District Collector in India originally developed mainly for which purpose ?
- (A) Conducting general elections
 - (B) Revenue collection
 - (C) Running municipal corporations
 - (D) Managing state universities
21. The District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) mainly works to achieve which goal ?
- (A) Implementing and monitoring rural poverty alleviation programmes
 - (B) Managing urban traffic systems through cyber cells
 - (C) Regulating stock markets
 - (D) Running state police training centres
22. In Panchayati Raj, which body is described as the base of grassroots democracy, consisting of all registered voters of a village ?
- (A) Zila Parishad
 - (B) Panchayat Samiti
 - (C) Gram Sabha
 - (D) State Legislature

- 23.** Who conducts elections to Panchayats and Municipalities in a State ?
- (A) The Election Commission of India
 - (B) The District Collector
 - (C) The State Finance Commission
 - (D) The State Election Commission
- 24.** The Smart Cities Mission and AMRUT scheme are primarily aimed at which objective ?
- (A) Building new state capitals
 - (B) Improving urban infrastructure, services and quality of life in cities
 - (C) Replacing all Municipal Corporations with private companies
 - (D) Shifting rural population to forests
- 25.** Under which Article of the Constitution is the District Planning Committee established ?
- (A) 243ZD
 - (B) 243ZC
 - (C) 244ZD
 - (D) 245ZD

26. The 'ecological approach' to comparative administration primarily emphasizes which analytical premise ?
- (A) Administrative structures are autonomous and unaffected by their surrounding milieu
 - (B) Administrative behaviour is shaped reciprocally by socio-cultural, economic and political environmental factors
 - (C) Bureaucratic efficiency is solely a function of legal-rational authority
 - (D) Environmental variables are irrelevant to cross-national administrative comparison
27. Talcott Parsons' contribution to the structural-functional approach lies principally in his articulation of :
- (A) The prismatic-sala model
 - (B) The AGIL framework identifying functional imperatives of social systems
 - (C) The spoils system of administrative recruitment
 - (D) The concept of representative bureaucracy
28. 'Poly-normativism', a concept associated with Riggs's prismatic model, refers to :
- (A) The coexistence of multiple, often contradictory, normative standards within the same administrative system
 - (B) The exclusive application of a single legal code
 - (C) The absence of any normative framework
 - (D) Uniform application of universalistic criteria throughout society

- 29.** The American spoils system, prevalent prior to civil service reform, was principally characterised by :
- (A) Recruitment strictly on the basis of competitive examination
 - (B) Distribution of public offices as political patronage to reward party loyalists
 - (C) Complete insulation of administration from political influence
 - (D) Exclusive reliance on hereditary succession to public office
- 30.** The French administrative system's distinctive feature of a dual court structure, separating administrative from ordinary judicial matters, centres upon the institution of the :
- (A) Conseil d'Etat
 - (B) House of Lords
 - (C) Federal Reserve
 - (D) Diet
- 31.** The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), central to Japan's developmental trajectory, exemplifies the concept of :
- (A) The regulatory state model
 - (B) The 'developmental state', wherein bureaucracy actively directs industrial policy
 - (C) Laissez-faire minimal government
 - (D) Judicial supremacy over economic policy

32. Sustainable development, as articulated in the Brundtland Report, is defined as development that :
- (A) Maximises present consumption without regard to future consequences
 - (B) Meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs
 - (C) Exclusively prioritises industrial expansion
 - (D) Disregards environmental considerations entirely
33. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted in 2015, comprise how many overarching goals ?
- (A) 8
 - (B) 12
 - (C) 17
 - (D) 25
34. Development administration, as a distinct paradigm, is most accurately characterised by its :
- (A) Exclusive concern with regulatory and law-and-order functions
 - (B) Action-oriented, goal-directed, change-inducing orientation towards socio-economic transformation
 - (C) Complete indifference to programme implementation
 - (D) Rejection of any role for the state in economic affairs

35. Edward Weidner's formulation of development administration emphasizes which key feature ?
- (A) Administration as a passive, reactive instrument of established policy alone
 - (B) Administration as an innovative, action-oriented agent actively engineering socio-economic change
 - (C) Complete separation of administration from developmental goals
 - (D) Exclusive focus on procedural regularity
36. 'Social audit', as a governance mechanism, primarily entails :
- (A) Exclusive scrutiny of government accounts by the Comptroller and Auditor General alone
 - (B) Confidential internal review inaccessible to citizens
 - (C) Judicial review of legislative enactments
 - (D) Participatory, community-based verification and evaluation of public programme implementation and expenditure
37. Zero-Based Budgeting (ZBB) requires that each budgetary proposal be :
- (A) Justified afresh from a 'zero base', irrespective of prior-year appropriations
 - (B) Automatically approved based on the preceding year's allocation without justification
 - (C) Exempted entirely from legislative scrutiny
 - (D) Allocated identical amounts across all departments regardless of need

- 38.** 'Sunset legislation', as a budgetary and regulatory control device, entails :
- (A) Permanent, irrevocable continuation of programmes without periodic review
 - (B) Automatic expiration of a law, programme or agency unless affirmatively renewed following periodic review
 - (C) Complete prohibition on legislative review of executive agencies
 - (D) Exclusive application to judicial appointments
- 39.** The Finance Commission, constituted under Article 280 of the Constitution, is primarily entrusted with recommending :
- (A) Judicial appointments to the Supreme Court
 - (B) The distribution of net tax proceeds between the Union and states, and the principles governing grants-in-aid
 - (C) Foreign policy priorities
 - (D) Defence budget allocations exclusively
- 40.** The National Commission for Minorities functions principally to :
- (A) Evaluate and safeguard the interests of notified minority communities and recommend measures for their welfare
 - (B) Exercise exclusive legislative authority over minority affairs
 - (C) Adjudicate disputes between states
 - (D) Regulate the stock exchange

- 41.** The Disaster Management Act, 2005, in India established which apex institutional body at the national level ?
- (A) The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), chaired by the Prime Minister
 - (B) The Reserve Bank of India
 - (C) The Union Public Service Commission
 - (D) The National Human Rights Commission
- 42.** The evolution of 'policy sciences' as a distinct field is most closely associated with the pioneering work of :
- (A) Harold Lasswell
 - (B) Adam Smith
 - (C) Jeremy Bentham
 - (D) John Locke
- 43.** Which of the following constitutes an accurate elaboration of the UNDP's characterisation of the essential attributes of good governance ?
- (A) Governance exercised without any obligation of accountability, transparency or citizen participation
 - (B) Governance that is participatory, transparent, accountable, effective, equitable and responsive to the needs of citizens
 - (C) Governance confined exclusively to the maintenance of law and order, excluding developmental concerns
 - (D) Governance wherein a single institution monopolises all decision-making without checks

- 44.** The triangular relationship among State, Market and Civil Society in contemporary governance discourse is best characterised as :
- (A) A relationship of complete mutual exclusivity, wherein each operates in total isolation from the others
 - (B) An interdependent configuration wherein each sphere both complements and checks the excesses of the others in the pursuit of collective welfare
 - (C) A hierarchy wherein the market subsumes and controls both state and civil society entirely
 - (D) An arrangement in which civil society possesses no legitimate role whatsoever
- 45.** The New Public Management (NPM) paradigm is principally distinguished by its advocacy of which administrative orientation ?
- (A) Reinforcement of rigid, hierarchical bureaucratic control insulated from market principles
 - (B) Complete elimination of any managerial discretion within public agencies
 - (C) Infusion of market-based mechanisms, managerial autonomy, performance measurement and customer-orientation into public sector management
 - (D) Exclusive reliance upon rule-bound, procedure-oriented Weberian bureaucracy
- 46.** Research contributes to 'theory-building' principally through which mechanism ?
- (A) Systematic empirical investigation that generates, tests, refines or refutes theoretical propositions and generalisations
 - (B) Random speculation entirely divorced from empirical evidence
 - (C) Exclusive reliance upon anecdotal impressions without systematic verification
 - (D) Complete avoidance of any generalisation beyond the immediate case studied

- 47.** The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS), as employed in the analysis of research data, principally facilitates :
- (A) The qualitative interpretation of unstructured textual data exclusively
 - (B) The systematic statistical processing, tabulation and analysis of quantitative data, including descriptive and inferential statistical procedures
 - (C) The physical collection of primary data through fieldwork
 - (D) The drafting of the final bibliography of a research report
- 48.** The qualities of good research are :
- (A) It is systematic and logical (B) It is empirical
 - (C) It is replicable (D) All of these
- 49.** Non-probability sampling is also known as :
- (A) Deliberate sampling (B) Purposive sampling
 - (C) Judgement sampling (D) All of these
- 50.** Who describes case study as “a comprehensive study of a social unit be that unit a person, a group, a social institution, a district or a community.” ?
- (A) H. Odum (B) Burgess
 - (C) Pauline V. Young (D) S.L.Dass