



PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Name & Signature of the Invigilator

PAPER – II
CODE-32

OMR Answer Sheet No. :

Roll No. :

(in figures as in Hall Ticket)

Roll Number in words :

320035

Question Booklet Sl. No.

Time : 2 Hours]

No. of Printed Pages : 24

[Maximum Marks : 200

Instructions for the Candidates

- Write your Roll Number in the space provided on the top of this page.
- This paper consists of **one hundred (100)** multiple choice type of questions. **All** questions are compulsory.
- At the commencement of examination, the question booklet will be given to you. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested to open the booklet and compulsorily examine it as below :
 - To have access to the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of this cover page. Do not accept a booklet without sticker seal and do not accept an open booklet.
 - Tally the number of pages and number of questions in the booklet with the information printed on the cover page. Faulty booklets due to pages/questions missing or duplicate or not in serial order or any other discrepancy should be got replaced immediately by a correct booklet from the invigilator within the period of 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given.
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- Each item has four alternative responses marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You have to darken the oval as indicated below on the correct response against each item.
Example: (A) (B) (C) (D) where (B) is the correct response.
- Your responses to the items are to be indicated on the OMR Answer Sheet under Paper – II only. If you mark your response at any place other than in the oval in the OMR Answer Sheet, it will not be evaluated.
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- You have to return the original OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator at the end of the examination compulsorily and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall. You are however, allowed to carry original question booklet and duplicate copy of OMR Answer Sheet on conclusion of examination.
- Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.
- Use of any calculator or any electronic devices or log table etc., are prohibited.
- There shall be no negative marking.

પરીક્ષાર્થીઓ માટે સૂચનાઓ

- આ પાનાની ટોચ પર દર્શાવેલી જગ્યામાં તમારો રોલ નંબર લખો.
- આ પ્રશ્નપત્રમાં બહુવિકલ્પિક ઉત્તરો ધરાવતા સો (૧૦૦) પ્રશ્નો આપેલા છે. બધા જ પ્રશ્નો ફરજિયાત છે.
- પરીક્ષાની શરૂઆતમાં આપને પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકા આપવામાં આવશે. પ્રથમ પાંચ (૫) મિનિટ દરમિયાન તમારે પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકા ખોલી અને ફરજિયાતપણે નીચે મુજબ પરીક્ષણ કરવું :
 - પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકાનો વપરાશ કરવા માટે આ કવર પૂજની ધાર પર આપેલ સીલ સ્ટીકર ફાડી નાખો. કોઈપણ સંજોગોમાં સીલ સ્ટીકર વગરની કે ખુલ્લી પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકા સ્વીકારશો નહીં.
 - કવર પૂજ પર છાપાયેલ નિર્દેશાનુસાર પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકાના પ્રશ્નો, પૂજો અને સંખ્યાને બરાબર ચકાસી લો. ખામીયુક્ત પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકા કે જેમાં પ્રશ્નો/ પૂજો ઓછાં હોય, બે વાર છાપાયા હોય, અનુક્રમમાં અથવા અન્ય કોઈ ફરક હોય અર્થાત કોઈપણ સંજોગોમાં ખામીયુક્ત પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકા સ્વીકારશો નહીં. અને જો ખામીયુક્ત પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકા મળી હોય તો નિરીક્ષક પાસેથી તુરંત જ બીજી સારી પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકા મેળવી લેવી. આ માટે ઉમેદવારને પાંચ (૫) મિનિટનો સમયગાળો આપવામાં આવશે. પછીથી, પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકા બદલવામાં આવશે નહીં કે કોઈ વધારાનો સમયગાળો આપવામાં આવશે નહીં.
 - આ ચકાસણી સમાપ્ત થાય પછી, પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકાનો નંબર OMR જવાબ પત્રક પર લખવો અને OMR જવાબ પત્રકનો નંબર પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકા પર લખવો.
- પ્રત્યેક પ્રશ્ન માટે ચાર જવાબ વિકલ્પ (A), (B), (C) અને (D) આપવામાં આવેલ છે. તમારે સાચા જવાબના ઓવલ (oval) ને નીચે આપેલ ઉદાહરણ મુજબ પેનથી ભરીને સંપૂર્ણ કાર્ય કરવાનું રહેશે.
ઉદાહરણ : (A) (B) (C) (D) કે જ્યાં (B) સાચો જવાબ છે.
- આ પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકાના પ્રશ્નોના જવાબ અલગથી આપવામાં આવેલ OMR જવાબ પત્રકમાં પેપર-||લખેલ વિભાગમાં જ અંકિત કરવા. જો આપ OMR જવાબ પત્રકમાં આપેલ ઓવલ (oval) સિવાય અન્ય સ્થાને જવાબ અંકિત કરશો તો તે જવાબનું મૂલ્યાંકન કરવામાં આવશે નહીં.
- કાચું કામ (Rough work) પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકાના અંતિમ પૂજ પર કરવું.
- જો આપ OMR જવાબ પત્રક નિયત જગ્યા સિવાય અન્ય કોઈપણ સ્થાને, આપનું નામ, રોલ નંબર, ફોન નંબર અથવા એવું કોઈ ચિહ્ન જેનાથી તમારી ઓળખ થઈ શકે, અંકિત કરશો અથવા અલબ ભાષાનો પ્રયોગ કરો, અથવા અન્ય કોઈ અનુચિત સાધનોનો ઉપયોગ કરો, જેમકે અંકિત કરી દીધેલ જવાબ ટૂંસી નાખવો કે સફેદ શાહીનો ઉપયોગ કરી બદલશો તો આપને પરીક્ષા માટે અયોગ્ય જાહેર કરવામાં આવશે.
- પરીક્ષા સમય પૂરો થઈ ગયા બાદ ઓરીજનલ OMR જવાબ પત્રક જે તે નિરીક્ષકને ફરજિયાત સોંપી દેવું અને કોઈ પણ સંજોગોમાં તે પરીક્ષા બંદની બહાર લઈ જવું નહીં. પરીક્ષા પૂર્ણ થયા બાદ ઉમેદવાર ઓરીજનલ પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકા અને OMR જવાબ પત્રકની ડુપ્લિકેટ કોપી પોતાની સાથે લઈ જઈ શકે છે.
- માત્ર કાળી / ભૂરી બોલ પોઇન્ટ પેન વાપરવી.
- કેલ્ક્યુલેટર, લોગ ટેબલ અને અન્ય ઇલેક્ટ્રોનિક યંત્રોનો ઉપયોગ કરવાની મનાઈ છે.
- ખોટા જવાબ માટે નકારાત્મક ગુણ્યાંકન પ્રથા નથી.



DO NOT WRITE HERE





PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Paper – II

1. Who among the following edited the 'Papers on the Science of Administration' ?
(A) L.D. White (B) Luther Gulick and L. Urwick
(C) Henri Fayol (D) James Mooney
2. Which one of the following is not a principle of administration as mentioned by Fayol ?
(A) Division of Work (B) Unity of direction
(C) Innovation (D) Stability
3. Which one of the following institution is created under Art. 280 of the Indian Constitution ?
(A) Election Commission of India (B) Monetary Policy Committee
(C) State Finance Commission (D) Finance Commission
4. The Indian Councils Act, 1909 is also known as
(A) Minto-Morely reforms (B) Montague-Chelmsford reforms
(C) Simon Commission (D) Hunter Commission
5. The power of the judiciary to supervise the legislative and executive branches and ensure constitutional supremacy is referred to as
(A) Judicial Activism (B) Judicial Overreach
(C) Judicial Review (D) Jurisdiction
6. Art. 243 B of the Indian Constitution deals with
(A) Constitution of Panchayats (B) Election of Sarpanch
(C) Reservation of seats in Panchayats (D) Panchayat Samiti
7. 'Motivation and Personality' is written by
(A) D. McGregor (B) M.P. Follett
(C) F.Herzberg (D) A. Maslow
8. How many banks were nationalized during the second phase in 1979/80 ?
(A) 14 (B) 07 (C) 09 (D) 06
9. The National Social Assistance Programme was launched in
(A) 1995 (B) 1997
(C) 1998 (D) 2000



10. In which year the National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA), responsible for implementation of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), was renamed as National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (NRIDA) ?
(A) 2014 (B) 2015 (C) 2017 (D) 2020
11. Which country first adopted the Freedom of Information legislation ?
(A) Norway (B) Sweden
(C) Denmark (D) France
12. Which one of the following is not concerned with Postmodern Public Administration ?
(A) Globalisation (B) Public Choice
(C) Limited role for the market (D) Governance
13. The sampling technique in which the existing subjects provide further referrals to samples is called
(A) Cluster sampling (B) Random sampling
(C) Snowball sampling (D) Convenient sampling
14. Which one of the following books is not written by Fred W. Riggs ?
(A) Administration in Developing Countries
(B) Development Administration in Asia
(C) Prismatic Society Revisited
(D) The Ecology of Public Administration
15. The State Finance Commission under Art. 243 – I of the Indian Constitution is constituted by
(A) The Chief Minister (B) State Legislative Assembly
(C) The President (D) Governor of the State
16. Which one of the following introduced the concept of Good Governance in 1992 ?
(A) International Monetary Fund (B) United Nations
(C) World Bank (D) Asian Development Bank
17. Who advocated 'Incrementalism' in policy making ?
(A) Charles Lindholm (B) Harold Lasswell
(C) Y. Dror (D) Christopher Hood
18. Delegated legislation is also referred to as
(A) Rule of Law (B) Legitimacy of Supreme Authority
(C) Subordinate Legislation (D) Administrative Law



19. Which one of the following is not an objective of Gender Budgeting ?
(A) Gender equality
(B) Women Empowerment
(C) Integration of Gender Budget into general budget
(D) Non consideration of socio-economic security
20. Who explained the concept of 'Programmed and non-programmed' decisions ?
(A) Chester Barnard
(B) Herbert Simon
(C) Rensis Likert
(D) Peter Drucker
21. In which year was the Prime Minister's Secretariat renamed as Prime Minister's Office ?
(A) 1975
(B) 1976
(C) 1977
(D) 1980
22. Which one of the following is not correct about New Public Administration ?
(A) Anti-positivist
(B) Anti-Hierarchical
(C) Relevance, values and equity
(D) Anti-change
23. Who said that principles of administration are 'myths' and 'proverbs' ?
(A) Herbert Simon
(B) Woodrow Wilson
(C) Dwight Waldo
(D) L.D. White
24. What is the composition of the Estimates Committee of the Parliament ?
(A) 15 members from Lok Sabha and 7 members from Rajya Sabha
(B) Equal representation from both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
(C) 30 members all elected from Rajya Sabha
(D) 30 members all elected from Lok Sabha
25. In the United States of America, The Pendleton Act, 1883 resulted in
(A) Establishment of merit-based civil service
(B) Strengthening the spoils system of recruitment
(C) Encouraged employees to give political contributions
(D) Promotion of specialization in civil service
26. Who among the following gave the concepts of 'Mega and Meta policies' ?
(A) Yehezkel Dror
(B) William Dunn
(C) Thomas R. Dye
(D) Thomas Birkland



27. The recommendations of the Northcote-Trevelyan report in 1854 pave way for
(A) Establishment of three universities at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras
(B) Evolution of the Civil Service in India
(C) Evolution of the Civil Service in UK
(D) Establishment of Civil Service College at Fort William in Calcutta
28. Which one of the following is not correct about the Taylor's Principles of Scientific Management ?
(A) Science (B) Harmony
(C) Mental revolution (D) Individualism
29. After the establishment of first Municipal Corporation in Madras in 1688, in which year were the Municipal corporations of Bombay and Calcutta established ?
(A) 1726 (B) 1728 (C) 1730 (D) 1731
30. In Kautilya's Arthashastra 'fortification' of the boundaries of the territory is referred to as
(A) Janpada (B) Amartya (C) Kosha (D) Durga
31. Which one of the following is probability sampling ?
(A) Simple Random Sample (B) Purposive Sampling
(C) Snowball Sampling (D) Convenient Sampling
32. Under which provision of the Indian Constitution can Inter-State Council be established ?
(A) Art. 261 (B) Art. 263 (C) Art. 265 (D) Art. 268
33. Who wrote the book "Public Policy Making Reexamined" ?
(A) Harold Lasswell (B) Abraham Kaplan
(C) Christopher Hood (D) Yehezkel Dror
34. Who advocated that "the administrative acts, decisions and rules are formulated and recorded in writing even in cases where oral discussion is a rule or even mandatory" ?
(A) Max Weber (B) Henri Fayol
(C) Karl Marx (D) Robert Presthus
35. Which one of the following explains Citizen's Charter ?
(A) Organizations that provide services
(B) Standards for providing quality services
(C) Accountability of the client
(D) Non-participative mechanism



43. Which of the following statements are attributed to Douglas McGregor ?
1. All managers have both line and staff responsibilities.
 2. For fear of criticisms, executives avoid taking decisions.
 3. The intellectual potential of individuals is only partially utilized.
 4. Theory Y is an invitation to innovation.
- (A) 1, 2, 3 (B) 2, 3, 4 (C) 1, 3, 4 (D) 1, 2, 4
44. Which of the following are characteristics of open model of organizations ?
1. Ends rather than means are emphasized.
 2. Nonroutine tasks take place in unstable conditions.
 3. Specialized task and specialized knowledge are applied by various members of the organization.
 4. Conflict within the organization is adjudicated from the top.
- (A) 1, 2, 3, 4 (B) 1, 2, 3 (C) 1, 2, 4 (D) 2, 3, 4
45. Which of the following are features of Performance Budgeting ?
1. Focus on efficiency and effectiveness.
 2. Resource allocation and productivity are treated as separate entities.
 3. Measurement of outputs.
 4. Emphasis on timely completion of programmes.
- (A) 1, 2, 3 (B) 2, 3, 4 (C) 1, 3, 4 (D) 1, 2, 4
46. According to F.W. Riggs, which of the following are features of Agraria society ?
1. Particularistic features
 2. Specificity
 3. Universal
 4. Limited social and spatial mobility
- (A) 1 and 3 (B) 2 and 4 (C) 1 and 2 (D) 1 and 4
47. According to Herbert Simon, which of the following are characteristics of decision-making ?
1. They are made on a number of premises.
 2. They involve intelligence activity.
 3. They should not consider value judgments and concentrate only on facts.
 4. They provide choice activity.
- (A) 1, 2, 3, 4 (B) 1, 2, 3 (C) 2, 3, 4 (D) 1, 2, 4



48. Which of the following forms part of budgetary process?
1. Preparation of the Expenditure estimates.
 2. Estimation of revenue.
 3. Formation of Departmental related subject Committees.
 4. Formation of the Estimates Committee of the Parliament.
- (A) 1, 2, 3 (B) 2, 3, 4
(C) 1 and 2 (D) 3 and 4
49. Which of the following are barriers to policy sciences ?
1. Ritualistic attachments to institutions.
 2. Recognizing scientific contributions of scientists.
 3. Recognizing the role of tacit knowledge.
 4. Socio-cultural distance between scientists and policy makers.
- (A) 1 and 2 (B) 3 and 4
(C) 2, 3 and 4 (D) 1 and 4
50. Which of the authors were critical of Riggs's three-fold classification of societies?
1. Daya Krishna
 2. Richard A. Chapman
 3. Robert Dahl
 4. R. K. Arora
- (A) 1, 2, 3 (B) 1, 2, 4
(C) 2, 3, 4 (D) 1, 3, 4
51. Which of the following describe the features of development administration ?
1. Goal-oriented development.
 2. Development administration is not static.
 3. It favours centralization of development process.
 4. It also deals with issues that are outside the influence of State agencies.
- (A) 1, 2, 3 (B) 1, 2, 4
(C) 2, 3, 4 (D) 1, 3, 4



52. Which of the following is included in Great Britain ?

1. England
2. Scotland
3. Northern Ireland
4. Wales

(A) 1, 2, 3, 4 (B) 1, 2, 3 (C) 1, 2, 4 (D) 1, 3, 4

53. Which of the following are essential components of merit system of recruitment ?

1. Civil service neutrality
2. Anonymity
3. Committed Bureaucracy
4. Administrative Continuity.

(A) 1, 2, 3, 4 (B) 2, 3, 4 (C) 1, 2, 4 (D) 1, 3, 4

54. Which of the following are hindrances to delegation ?

1. Lack of methods and procedure in organizations.
2. Properly defined duties and sphere of authority.
3. Fear of disloyalty or subversive power centres among subordinates.
4. Well established coordination and communication networks.

(A) 1 and 3 (B) 1, 2, 4 (C) 2 and 4 (D) 2, 3, 4

55. Which of the following are not the features of governance ?

1. Institutions and agencies are State agencies only.
2. Network of organizations are involved in public service delivery.
3. Well-defined distinction between boundaries and responsibilities of organizations.
4. Focus on outputs and not on outcomes.

(A) 1, 2, 3 (B) 2, 3, 4 (C) 1, 2, 4 (D) 1, 3, 4

56. Which of the following are mentioned under Art. 282 of the Indian Constitution ?

1. Expenditure defrayable by the Union or a State government.
2. Taxes levied by the Union but collected by the States.
3. Grants by the Union government to States for public purpose.
4. Duties levied by the Union government.

(A) 1 and 2 (B) 2 and 4 (C) 1 and 3 (D) 1 and 4



57. Which of the following Countries have Prefectures ?

1. Japan
2. USA
3. Germany
4. France

(A) 1, 2, 3 (B) 2, 4 (C) 2, 3, 4 (D) 1, 4

58. Which of the following are the features of 'Red Light Theory' in Administrative Law ?

1. Minimal encroachment of State on rights of individual.
2. Government in accordance with Rule of Law.
3. Law as an autonomous and coherent discipline.
4. Government cannot be suspected of committing unlawful actions.

(A) 1, 2, 3, 4 (B) 1, 2, 3
(C) 2, 3, 4 (D) 1, 3, 4

59. Which of the following techniques are useful in studying inter-personal relations in a group ?

1. Questionnaire
2. Participant Observation
3. Non-Participant Observation
4. Scaling technique

(A) 1, 2, 4 (B) 1, 3, 4
(C) 2, 3 (D) 3, 4

60. Which of the following are measures of dispersion ?

1. Range
2. Standard deviation
3. Mode
4. Variance

(A) 1, 2, 3 (B) 2, 3, 4
(C) 1, 2, 4 (D) 1, 3, 4



61. Which of the following statements explain Null Hypothesis ?

1. A hypothesis having no statistical significance between two variables.
2. A hypothesis that has significant statistical relationship between two variables.
3. A hypothesis that a researcher will try to disprove.
4. An alternative hypothesis.

(A) 1, 2

(B) 1, 3

(C) 2, 4

(D) 1, 2, 4

62. Which of the following are components of substantive public policy ?

1. Policies on education
2. Policies on energy
3. Policies on regulation of various sectors
4. Policies on law and order

(A) 1, 2, 3

(B) 2, 3, 4

(C) 1, 2, 4

(D) 1, 2, 3, 4

63. Which of the following are rating scales ?

1. Numeric scales
2. Likert scales
3. Descriptive scale
4. Nominal scale

(A) 1, 2, 3, 4

(B) 1, 2, 3

(C) 2, 3, 4

(D) 1, 3, 4

64. Which of the following are the functions of DRDA ?

1. Planning and implementation of anti-poverty programmes.
2. Co-ordination with other government and non-government agencies.
3. Preparation of District Planning.
4. To enable community participation.

(A) 1, 2, 3

(B) 2, 3, 4

(C) 1, 2, 4

(D) 1, 3, 4



65. Which of the following explains the relevance of public policy ?
1. It helps to reconcile public demands and resources on a priority basis.
 2. It provides opportunities for various interest groups and public to respond and react to government's proposals.
 3. It generates public consciousness about government policies and programmes and help in critical evaluation.
- (A) 1, 2 (B) 2, 3 (C) 1, 3 (D) 1, 2, 3

66. Match List – I with List – II. Select the correct answer from the code given below.

- | List – I
(Books) | List – II
(Authors) |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| a. Classics of Public Administration | i. James March and Herbert Simon |
| b. Organisations | ii. Elton Mayo |
| c. The Human Problems of Industrial Civilisation | iii. Chester Barnard |
| d. The functions of the executive | iv. Jay Shafritz and Albert Hyde |
- a b c d**
- (A) ii iv i iii
(B) iv i ii iii
(C) iv ii i iii
(D) i ii iii iv

67. Match List – I with List – II. Select the correct answer from the code given below.

- | List – I
(Legislations) | List – II
(Year) |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| a. Pitt's India Act | i. 1833 |
| b. Criminal Procedure Code | ii. 1885 |
| c. The Indian Telegraph Act | iii. 1784 |
| d. The Charter Act | iv. 1861 |
- a b c d**
- (A) iii iv ii i
(B) iv i ii iii
(C) iv ii i iii
(D) i ii iii iv



68. Match List – I with List – II. Select the correct answer from the code given below.

List – I

- a. Diffracted Society
- b. Heterogenity
- c. Formalism
- d. Sala model

a b c d

- (A) iv i ii iii
- (B) iv ii iii i
- (C) iv ii i iii
- (D) i ii iii iv

List – II

- i. Presence of different kinds of systems
- ii. Difference between formal and actual practice
- iii. Administrative sub-system
- iv. High level of specialization

69. Match List – I with List – II. Select the correct answer from the code given below.

List – I

- a. Elton Mayo
- b. Abraham Maslow
- c. Chris Argyris
- d. Herbert Simon

a b c d

- (A) iv i ii iii
- (B) iv ii iii i
- (C) iv ii i iii
- (D) iv iii ii i

List – II

- i. Logical Positivism
- ii. The Matrix Organisation
- iii. Self-actualisation
- iv. The Bank Wiring Experiment

70. Match List – I with List – II. Select the correct answer from the code given below.

List – I

- a. The Administrative State
- b. Politics and Administration
- c. Public Administration as a Developing Discipline
- d. The Dynamics of Public Administration

a b c d

- (A) iv i ii iii
- (B) iii iv i ii
- (C) iv ii i iii
- (D) iv iii ii i

List – II

- i. R.T. Golembiewski
- ii. Gerald Caiden
- iii. F.M. Marx
- iv. Frank J. Goodnow



71. Match List – I with List – II. Select the correct answer from the code given below.

List – I

- a. Comptroller and Auditor General of India
- b. Reserve Bank of India
- c. TRAI
- d. National Development Council

List – II

- i. Regulatory Authority
- ii. Executive Authority
- iii. Constitutional Authority
- iv. Act of the Parliament

a b c d

- (A) iii iv i ii
- (B) iii iv ii i
- (C) iv ii i iii
- (D) iv iii ii i

72. Match List – I with List – II. Select the correct answer from the code given below :

List – I

- a. Kelkar Committee
- b. Rangarajan Committee
- c. Basel Committee
- d. J. J. Irani Committee

List – II

- i. Banking Supervision
- ii. Company Law Reforms
- iii. Tax Reforms
- iv. Disinvestment

a b c d

- (A) i iii ii iv
- (B) i ii iv iii
- (C) iii iv i ii
- (D) iii i ii iv

73. Match List – I with List – II. Choose the correct answer from the code given below :

List – I

- a. Fiscal policy
- b. Public debt
- c. Revenue deficit
- d. Monetary policy

List – II

- i. Increase or decrease of money supply
- ii. Indirect tax
- iii. Excess expenditure over income on Revenue Account
- iv. Government borrowings

a b c d

- (A) i iii ii iv
- (B) i ii iv iii
- (C) iii iv i ii
- (D) ii iv iii i



74. Match List – I with List – II. Choose the correct answer from the code given below :

**List – I
(Author)**

- a. Larry N. Gerston
- b. Deborah Stone
- c. Sir Geoffrey Vickers
- d. Yehezkel Dror

**List – II
(Books)**

- i. The Art of Judgment : A Study of Policy Making
- ii. Public Policy Making in Democratic Society
- iii. Ventures in Policy Sciences
- iv. Policy Paradox : The Art of Political Decision Making

- | | a | b | c | d |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| (A) | i | iii | ii | iv |
| (B) | ii | iv | i | iii |
| (C) | iii | iv | i | ii |
| (D) | ii | iv | iii | i |

75. Match List – I with List – II. Choose the correct answer from the code given below :

**List – I
(Programmes/Schemes)**

- a. Mahila Samman Savings Certificate
- b. P.M. POSHAN
- c. P.M. Kisan Sanman Nidhi
- d. P.M. Ujjwala Yojana

**List – II
(Ministry)**

- i. Education
- ii. Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
- iii. Petroleum and Natural Gas
- iv. Finance

- | | a | b | c | d |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| (A) | i | iii | ii | iv |
| (B) | ii | iv | i | iii |
| (C) | iv | i | ii | iii |
| (D) | ii | iv | iii | i |

76. Arrange the following in the ascending order of the hierarchy.

- 1. Deputy Secretary
- 2. Secretary
- 3. Joint Secretary
- 4. Additional Secretary

- (A) 3, 1, 4, 2
- (C) 1, 4, 3, 2

- (B) 3, 1, 2, 4
- (D) 1, 3, 4, 2



77. Identify the chronological order in which the following legislation were enacted.

1. Disaster Management Act
2. Environment (Protection) Act
3. Official Secrets Act
4. Right to Education Act

(A) 3, 1, 2, 4

(B) 3, 2, 4, 1

(C) 3, 2, 1, 4

(D) 3, 4, 1, 2

78. Identify the order in which the following steps in social research are undertaken.

1. Coding/classification
2. Data collection
3. Sampling
4. Data analysis

(A) 2, 1, 3, 4

(B) 2, 3, 1, 4

(C) 3, 2, 1, 4

(D) 3, 1, 2, 4

79. Arrange the following in the order in which they are approved in the Parliament ?

1. Appropriation Bill
2. Demand for grants
3. Finance Bill

(A) 2, 1, 3

(B) 2, 3, 1

(C) 3, 1, 2

(D) 3, 2, 1

80. Identify the sequential order in policy making process.

1. Feedback
2. Policy implementation
3. Policy goals
4. Policy alternatives and priorities

(A) 3, 4, 2, 1

(B) 3, 1, 2, 4

(C) 4, 3, 1, 2

(D) 4, 3, 2, 1



81. Arrange the following in the ascending order of the hierarchy.

1. District Collector/Magistrate
2. Block Development Officer
3. Village Panchayat
4. District Development Officer

(A) 3, 4, 2, 1

(B) 3, 2, 4, 1

(C) 3, 1, 2, 4

(D) 3, 2, 1, 4

82. Arrange the following steps in policy analysis in a sequence.

1. Policy adoption
2. Policy formulation
3. Identification of issues
4. Policy implementation

(A) 2, 1, 3, 4

(B) 2, 3, 1, 4

(C) 3, 1, 2, 4

(D) 3, 2, 1, 4

83. Arrange the following Rural Development Programmes in its chronological order of its evolution.

1. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)
2. MGNREGA
3. Community Development Programme
4. PM Gram Sadak Yojana

(A) 3, 2, 4, 1

(B) 3, 1, 2, 4

(C) 3, 1, 4, 2

(D) 3, 4, 1, 2

84. Arrange the following steps of sampling in its order.

1. Selection of sample frame
2. Deciding on sample size
3. Identifying the target population
4. Collection of data from sample size

(A) 1, 2, 4, 3

(B) 1, 4, 3, 2

(C) 3, 4, 1, 2

(D) 3, 1, 2, 4



85. Arrange the following social welfare programmes in the order of its initiation.
1. PM Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana
 2. Indira Mahila Yojana
 3. National Rural Health Mission
 4. PM Jan Dhan Yojana
- (A) 2, 3, 4, 1 (B) 2, 4, 3, 1 (C) 2, 4, 1, 3 (D) 3, 2, 4, 1
86. **A** : Riggs created models on the basis of structural and functional approach.
R : Fused and diffracted models were tools to explain the prismatic phenomenon.
- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(C) A is true but R is false
(D) A is false but R is true
87. **A** : Bureaucracy includes certain negative behavioral traits.
R : Depersonalisation of relationships leads to conflict with clientele.
- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(C) A is true but R is false
(D) A is false but R is true
88. **A** : Disinvestment is one form of privatization of public sector undertakings.
R : Privatization results in better governmental control over the enterprise.
- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(C) A is true but R is false
(D) A is false but R is true
89. **A** : Position Classification systematizes personnel administration.
R : It facilitates recruitment and training process.
- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(C) A is true but R is false
(D) A is false but R is true



90. **A** : Social welfare programmes are initiated on the basis of Social policies.
R : Social policies reflect the socio-economic conditions (of the society) at a given point of time and context.
- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(C) A is true but R is false
(D) A is false but R is true

Read the following paragraph and answer questions **91** to **95** :

In India, welfare activities have traditionally been rendered by religious and philanthropic organizations of voluntary nature. Now-a-days, we see various actors are involved in planning and delivery of social welfare services – the government, the non-profit organizations, philanthropic and charitable organizations, community based organizations, the corporate sector, national and international organizations bound by bilateral and multilateral ties and so on. Voluntary organizations are taken as lesser bureaucratic, while government and similar large scale organizations are less flexible and firmly abide by the rules and regulations. Style of leadership is an important ingredient in management and social work professionals, in this regard, have to decide whether they would prefer transformational or transactional leaderships.

This multiplicity of actors or constituents of social welfare administration system rules out possibility of any uniformity and homogeneity in terms of organizational characteristics and service delivery. These organizations differ in terms of their level of bureaucracy, leadership styles, financial positions, work culture, authority, power, fund raising abilities, communication skills and the like. All these factors and many others play crucial role in the management of programmes and projects. Globalization and related factors have resulted in workforce diversity that influence motivation, teamwork, conflict resolution and burn outs. Certain crucial ingredients of management like bureaucracy, authority, power, leadership, etc., influence the efficacy of service delivery system.

91. Which one of the following is true of the statement that 'Social Welfare Organizations lack uniformity' ?
- (A) Influence of transformational leadership
(B) Adherence to rules and regulations
(C) Involvement of multiplicity of actors in service delivery
(D) Influence of globalisation



Read the following paragraph and answer questions **96 to 100**.

Public sector governance has been defined as “regimes of laws, rules, judicial decisions and administrative practices that constrain, prescribe and enable the provision of publicly supported goods and services” through formal and informal relationships with agents in the public and private sectors. Underlying this definition is recognition that the rule of law – including lawmaking, its adjudication and its institutional expression – is a useful starting point for analyzing governance and interpreting relevant empirical research. From this perspective, governance involves constitutionally legitimate means, both vertical and horizontal, for achieving direction, control and coordination of individuals or organizational units on behalf of their common interests.

Public governance regime is the outcome of a dynamic process that can be summarized in terms of a core logic. This process links several levels of collective action and may be expressed in the following set of hierarchical interactions between :

- a. Citizen preferences and interests expressed politically and public choice expressed in enacted legislation or executive policies;
- b. Public choice and formal structures and processes of public agencies;
- c. The structures of formal authority and discretionary organization, management and administration;
- d. Discretionary organization, management and administration and core technologies, primary work and service transactions overseen by public agencies;
- e. Primary work and consequences, outputs, outcomes, or results;
- f. Consequences, outputs, outcomes, or results and stakeholder assessments of agency or program performance; and, to close the circuit,
- g. Stakeholder assessments and public interests and preferences.

96. Which of the following define Public Sector Governance ?

1. Rule of law
2. Relationships with agents in public and private sectors
3. Control and coordination of individuals and agencies
4. A static constitutional process

(A) 1, 2, 3, 4

(B) 1, 3, 4

(C) 1, 2, 3

(D) 2, 3, 4



97. **A** : Rule of Law is a starting point in analyzing governance.
R : Laws, rules, judicial decisions and administrative practices constrain, prescribe and enable the provisions of governance and its services.
- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - (C) A is true but R is false
 - (D) A is false but R is true
98. Which one of the following is not correct of governance process ?
- (A) Public choice expressed by way of enacted legislation
 - (B) Implementation through formal structures of public agencies
 - (C) Assessment by stakeholders
 - (D) Discretion about work, outputs and outcomes
99. Which one of the following is true regarding "Citizen's preferences and interests" ?
- (A) Expressed through formal structures
 - (B) Reflected through policies
 - (C) Addressed through adjudication
 - (D) Outcomes of policy implementation
100. **A** : Governance involves constitutionally legitimate means, both vertical and horizontal, for achieving direction, control and coordination.
R : Public governance regime is the outcome of a dynamic process that involves hierarchical interactions.
- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - (C) A is true but R is false
 - (D) A is false but R is true
-



Space for Rough Work

