

# NTA UGC NET

## PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

### SOLVED SAMPLE PAPER

*(English Medium)*



- \* DETAILED SOLUTIONS
- \* NEW SYLLABUS
- \* NEW PATTERN



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(d) Development is both process and purpose. 4. V. Ostrom

(1) a-3 b-2 c-4 d-1

(2) a-4 b-1 c-3 d-2

(3) a-3 b-1 c-4 d-2

(4) a-4 b-2 c-3 d-1

4. Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?

Thought/Concept Scholar

1. Hierarchical pyramid would Y. Dror not so much flatten as a result of computers as spread into a bell shape

2. A change in economic Vilfredo Pareto organization that makes one or more members of society better off without making anyone worse off.

3. Metapolicy Policy for making procedures John Pfiffner

Select the correct answer using the

(1) 2 only

(2) 3 only

(3) 1 and 2 only

(4) 1, 2 and 3

5. Consider the following statements- Woodrow Wilson laid the foundation for the study of Public Administration by his emphasis on-

1. A science of administration.

2. A more business like administration.

3. Efficiency, economy and effectiveness as lasting values of administration.

4. The need to study human behavior attitudes and actions.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(1) 1 and 2 only

(2) 2 and 3 only

(3) 1, 2 and 3

(4) 1, 3 and 4

6. Consider the following statements- According to Robert Dahl, the scientific study of Public Administration is not possible because-

1. It involves problems of normative values.

2. Administrative behaviors are not predictable.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(1) 1 only

(2) 2 only

(3) Both 1 and 2

(4) Neither 1 nor 2



12. "Administration is a moral act and an administrator is a moral agent". This statement is credited to whom among the following?
- (1) L.D. White (2) F.A. Nigro  
(3) O. Tead (4) C. Merriam
13. Where was the first position of ombudsman instituted to safeguard the rights of citizens?
- (1) Austria (2) Sweden  
(3) Finland (4) Denmark
14. Consider the following statements in respect of reforms in the civil service in the U.K.
1. The Fulton Committee found overriding predominance of generalists in the civil service
  2. The Fulton Committee found inadequate use of skilled managers in the civil service
  3. After the Fulton Committee Report, a Civil Service Department was established for the central management of the civil service
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- (1) 1 and 2 only (2) 2 and 3 only  
(3) 1 and 3 only (4) 1, 2 and 3
15. The Masterman Committee referred to-
- (1) Service conditions of the British civil servants
  - (2) Political activities of the British civil servants
  - (3) Training of the British civil servants
  - (4) Functioning of Whitley Councils in Britain
16. Who among the one is the author of History of the United States Civil Service?
- (1) John W. Burgess (2) Woodrow Wilson  
(3) Paul P. Van Riper (4) Leonard (D) White
17. Consider the following statements:
1. Like India, the same system of Courts administering both the Union and State laws as are applicable to the cases coming up for adjudication, is followed in the USA.



21. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists:

- List-I**  
**(Commission/Committee)**  
(A). Aitchison Commission  
(B). Islington Commission  
(C). Tottenham Commission

- List-II**  
**(Subject)India before Independence)**  
1. Reorganization of the Secretariat System.  
2. To enhance the entry of the Indians into the Superior-civil Services  
3. Division of the Civil Commission Services in India into Imperial Services, Provincial Services and subordinate Services

**Code: A B C**

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

22. Consider the following statements-

1. There is no provision in the Constitution of India to provide for immunity of the Union property from State taxation, and property and income to a state from Union taxation
2. There is provision of the Constitution of India which empowers the President of India to establish an Inter State Council for coordination between States.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (1) 1 only  
(2) 2 only  
(3) Both 1 and 2  
(4) Neither 1 nor 2

23. Which of the following is/are the issue(s) on which recommendations to be made by the Finance Commission to the President of India are specified in the Constitution of India?

1. The principle which should govern the grants-in-aid of the revenues of the States are of the Consolidated Fund of India
2. Measures needed to augment the Consolidated Fund of a State to supplement the resources of the Panchayats in the State
3. Measures needed to augment the Consolidated Fund of a State to supplement the resources of the Municipalities in the State





- (3) The Executive of States 3. Part XI  
(4) Relations between the Union and the States 4. Part VI

**Code:**

**A B C D**

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

**28.** Consider the following statements-

1. There is bar to the selection of a Governor of a State from amongst the members of the Legislature of the State
  2. The original plan in the Draft Constitution of India was to have an elected Governor but in the Constituent Assembly it was replaced by the method of appointment by the President of India
  3. The method of appointment of a Governor of a State by the President of India is repugnant to the federal systems of the United States of America and Australia
- Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (1) 1, 2 only (2) 1 and 2 only  
(3) 2 and 3 only (4) 1 and 3 only

**29. Assertion (A) :** District Collectors were appointed as the Principal Census Officers of the respective districts to conduct the Census of 2001.

**Reason (R) :** Census is a subject in the Union List in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India.

**Codes:**

- (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
(2) Both A and R are true but R is NOT a correct explanation of A  
(3) A is true but R is false  
(4) A is false but R is true

**30.** Unlike the British Civil Service, the Indian Civil Service is based on

- (1) Principles of parliamentary democracy.
- (2) Principles of welfare state.
- (3) Generalist-specialist dichotomy,
- (4) Responsibility and accountability in hierarchy.

- 31.** The correct constitutional position regarding the Governor is that the
- (1) Governor acts on the advice of the Prime Minister. .
  - (2) Governor acts on the advice of the President of India.
  - (3) Governor acts on the advice of the chief minister of the state.
  - (4) Governor acts on the advice of the Council of Ministers of the state.
- 32.** Consider the following statements:
- Assertion (A): In the matters of appointment and dismissal of ministers, the chief minister's word is final.
- Reason (R): Governor appoints the leader of the majority party as the chief minister and on his advice appoints other ministers.
- In the context of the above two statements which one of the following is correct ?
- (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. `
  - (2) Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A.
  - (3) A is true but R is false.
  - (4) A is false but R is true.
- 33.** The ministers in the Council of Ministers at the state level are appointed by
- (1) President of the Party
  - (2) Governor
  - (3) Chief Minister
  - (4) Prime Minister
- 34.** Which of the following are the objectives of the Community Development Programme?
1. Agriculture development
  2. Economic development
  3. Development of free and compulsory education
  4. Provision of proper health care facilities
- Choose the correct answer from the codes given below :
- (1) 1, 2 and 4
  - (2) 1, 2, 3 and 4
  - (3) 1, 2 and 3
  - (4) 2, 3 and 4
- 35.** In a developing society like that of India, the dominant role of public administration is one of
- (1) Law and order
  - (2) Revenue mobilization

(3) Socio-economic reconstruction

(4) Participative management

**36.** The Planning Commission is

(1) a line agency

(2) an auxiliary agency

(3) a constitutional agency

(4) a staff agency

**37.** Which of the following cannot be regarded as the means of public control over the administration?

1. System of election

2. System of recall

3. Consultative committees

4. Parliamentary committees

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

(1) 1 and 2

(2) 2 and 3

(3) 3 and 4

(4) 1 and 4

**38.** How many types of Research

(1) Basic or fundamental research

(2) Applied research

(3) Both a and b

(4) none of above

**39.** Which of the following pairs is correctly matched with regard to the theories of motivation?

(1) Goal Setting Theory - William Ouchi and Alfred Jaeger

(2) Theory Z - David McClelland

(3) Achievement Motive - Edwin Locke

(4) Attribution Theory - Harold Kelley

**40.** Which of the following are true about Herzberg hygiene factors?

1. They are also known as maintenance factors

2. Their presence leads to satisfaction

3. They reflect the Adam nature of man

4. Company policy and administration is the most important hygiene factor

(1) 1 and 3

(2) 1,3 and 4

(3) 3 and 4

(4) 2,3 and 4

**41.** The second Minnowbrook Conference (1988) discussed majorly about which one of the following?

- (1) Nomological deductivist
- (2) Professionalization of public administration
- (3) Debureaucratisation of administration
- (4) All inclusiveness of the term 'Public'

42. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List I

- A. Public Administrative studies have to be comparative to claim the status of a science
- B. Development administration is goal and action oriented
- C. Bureaucratic structures are necessary but not sufficient
- D. Development is both process and purpose

List II

- 1. Weidner
- 2. Hahn-Been Lee
- 3. R. Dahl
- 4. V. Ostrom

**A B C D**

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

43. According to classical theorists, how is co-ordination as a continuous process of harmonious ordering of various parts of an administrative organization characterized?

- 1. It is the ultimate task of the head of the organization only.
- 2. It can be effectively achieved through hierarchisation of authority.
- 3. It can be facilitated through staff agencies.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

- (1) 1 and 2
- (2) 2 and 3
- (3) 1 and 3
- (4) 1, 2 and 3

44. Effective public participation in development projects majorly needs which of the following?

- 1. Occasional consultation.
- 2. Active association with the whole project cycle.

3. Administrative initiative more than people's initiative .
4. Gender sensitivity.
5. Poverty sensitivity.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| (1) 1, 2 and 3 | (2) 2, 4 and 5 |
| (3) 2, 4 and 5 | (4) 1, 4 and 5 |

**45. Assertion (A) :** The systems approach is criticized on the ground that lacks the property of direct application to practical situations.

**Reason (R) :** It is descriptive, probabilistic and multivariate.

**Codes :**

- (1) 'A' and 'R' are individually true and 'R' is the correct explanation of 'A'
- (2) 'A' and 'R' are individually true, but 'R' is not the correct explanation of 'A'
- (3) 'A' is true, but 'R' is false
- (4) 'A' is false, but 'R' is true

**46.** Participative style of leadership became popular during and after thereof which one of the following?

- |                            |                                  |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (1) Systems Theory         | (2) Behavioural Theory           |
| (3) Human Relations Theory | (4) Scientific Management Theory |

**47.** Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

**List I (subject)**

- A. Non-programmed decisions
- B. Programmed decisions
- C. Emphasis on data storage
- D. Emphasis on data manipulation

**List II (Related to)**

1. Lower-level managers
2. Upper-level managers
3. Decision support system
4. Management information system

**Codes :**

**A B C D**

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



51. Which of the following functions have been laid down in the 12th Schedule of the Constitution of India for the municipalities?

1. Urban poverty alleviation.
2. Planning for economic and social development
3. Regulation for tanneries.
4. Urban forestry.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

- (1) 1, 2 and 3      (2) 2, 3 and 4      (3) 1 and 4      (4) 1, 2, 3 and 4

52. Dwight Waldo and Herbert Simon challenged politics-administration dichotomy for different reasons. Which one of the following reasons may be attributed to Waldo?

- (1) It is difficult to unbundle politics from administration and vice versa
- (2) Administrative decisions involved questions of facts as well as off values
- (3) Politics-administration formula was an attempt on the part of the Public Administration to fulfill the demarcation of administrative jurisdiction
- (4) Administration is what the administrators do, just as politics is what the politician do

53. Which one of the following is not true for the attributes of New Public Administration?

- (1) Based on normative political theory
- (2) Administration with social concerns, humanism, participation and democracy/ decentralization
- (3) Scientism and fact-value separation
- (4) Emphasis on the ethical dimension of Public Administration

54. The most widely used model of the communication process that evolved from the work of Shannon, Weaver and Schramm includes the following:

- |                    |             |
|--------------------|-------------|
| 1. Source          | 2. Receiver |
| 3. Encoder         | 4. Decoder  |
| 5. Message Channel | 6. Feedback |
| 7. Noise           |             |

Which one of the following is the proper sequence of the above?

- (1) 1-3-5-6-7-2-4      (2) 1-3-5-4-2-6-7  
(3) 2-4-5-6-7-1-3      (4) 3-4-2-6-7-5-1

- 55.** In comparative Public Administration, there is
1. Search for a theory of Public Administration.
  2. Practical application of know ledge.
  3. Comparative analysis of ongoing problems of Public Administration.
  4. Neglect of cultural factors from comparative analysis of administrative systems.
- Select the correct answ er using the code given below :
- Code :**
- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| (1) 1, 2 and 3 | (2) 2 and 3    |
| (3) 1 and 3    | (4) 1, 2 and 4 |
- 56.** Commenting on the relationship betw een political development and administrative development, Fred Riggs advocated that a strong bureaucracy is
- (1) Mostly helpful to political development
  - (2) Inimical to political development
  - (3) Somew hat helpful to political development
  - (4) Neither helpful nor inimical to political development
- 57.** Haileybury School is associated w ith
- |                              |                          |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) British Indian Army      | (2) Indian Civil Service |
| (3) British Indian Judiciary | (4) British Indian Press |
- 58.** The Master man Committee of Britain deals w ith
- (1) Service conditions of civil servants
  - (2) Political activities of civil servants
  - (3) Functioning of Whitley Councils
  - (4) None of the above
- 59.** In w hich one of the follow ing approaches to decision-making the bureaucrat is portrayed in a self-aggrandizing and budget- maximizing role?
- |                         |                            |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) Rational approach   | (2) Participative approach |
| (3) Bargaining approach | (4) Public choice approach |
- 60.** A Money Bill deals w ith
1. Abolition and regulation of any tax.
  2. Giving any guarantee by the Government of India for borrow ing of money.
  3. Custody of Public Account.



4. Withdrawal of money from Contingency Fund of India.

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

**Code :**

(1) 1 and 2

(2) 1, 2, 3 and 4

(3) 1, 2 and 4

(4) 3 and 4

**61. Statement I :** Usually a vote on account is discussed in detail and voted upon by the Parliament.

**Statement II :** A vote on account empowers the Lok Sabha to make a grant in advance for a part of the financial year pending completion of the budgetary process.

Select the correct answer using codes given below :

**Code :**

(1) Both the statements are individually true and statement II is the correct explanation of statement I.

(2) Both the statements are individually true but statement II is not the correct explanation of statement I.

(3) Statement I is true but statement II is false.

(4) Statement I is false but statement II is true.

**62.** In which of the following circumstances, courts are debarred to interfere in electoral matters?

1. Delimitation of constituencies.

2. Allotment of seats to the constituencies.

3. Election petition presented to appropriate authority provided under the law .

4. Election results.

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

**Code :**

(1) 1, 2, 3 and 4

(2) 2 and 3

(3) 1 and 4

(4) 1, 2 and 3

**63.** Which one of the following is not correct regarding the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India?

- (1) His salary and other service conditions are determined by the Parliament
- (2) He shall take an oath before the President
- (3) He may also take an oath before any other person appointed on behalf of the President
- (4) He can be removed on the grounds as in case of a Judge of High Court

**64. Statement I :** Almost all the states in USA are required by law to balance their budgets each year.

**Statement II :** Frustrated by the growing deficit budgets. The US Congress committed an act of extraordinary rarity: it increased the budget-making power of the President by enacting the Line Item Veto Act of 1996

- (1) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
- (2) Both the statements are individually true but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.
- (3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
- (4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

**65.** In the council- Manager form of city government of USA, the Mayor used to be a ceremonial head. The current trend, however, is towards directly elected full-time Mayor having greater control over city bureaucracy. Due to these structural changes, the Council-Manager cities are now called

- |                          |                            |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) Strong-Mayor cities  | (2) Adapted cities         |
| (3) Mayor-Council cities | (4) Manager-Council cities |

**66.** Which of the following are the recommendations of the 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission?

1. Creation of autonomous personnel boards on a statutory basis for assisting the high-level potential authorities.
2. At the higher level-say the Joint Secretary level-all posts should be open for recruitment from a wide variety of sources including the open market.
3. Constitutional safeguards provided to civil servants under Article 311 should be considered sacrosanct.

4. The specialist should not be required to play second fiddle to the generalist at the top.

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

**Code :**

(1) 1 and 2

(2) 2 and 4

(3) 1, 2 and 4

(4) 1, 3 and 4

**67.** Which one of the following statements is not correct regarding the changing role of the District Collector after independence?

(1) The Collector is vested with powers under various Central and State laws either by express provisions or by delegation

(2) The emergence of several technical departments at the district level under the State has reduced the Collector's authority

(3) Even in times of natural calamities, the Collector's supremacy no longer prevails

(4) The Collector's role in rural development is affected by his relationship with the Zila Parishad

**68.** Who of the following is not appointed by the Governor?

(1) State Council of Ministers

(2) State Advocate General

(3) State Director General of Police

(4) Members of State Public Service Commissions

**69.** Which one of the following is not a function of a State Finance Commission?

(1) Determination of taxes, duties and tolls which may be assigned to Panchayats

(2) Grant-in-aid to Panchayats from Consolidated Fund of the Union Government

(3) Measures to improve financial position of Panchayats

(4) Distribution of the net proceeds of fees leviable by the State between the State and Panchayats

70. Match List-I with List-II select the correct answer using the code given below the

**Lists**

**List I (Scholar)**

- A. P.A. Nigro
- B. H. Feyol
- C. P. Appleby
- D. D. Waldo

**List II**

**(Significance of Public Administration )**

- 1. Its real core consists of the basic services
- 2. A great creative force with men's welfare as its ideal
- 3. No government can exist without it
- 4. Its processes are universal
- 5. Its chief function is to facilitate social change

**Code :**

**A B C D**

- (1) A-1 B-3 C-4 D-2
- (2) A-5 B-1 C-3 D-4
- (3) A-4 B-5 C-2 D-1
- (4) A-1 B-4 C-3 D-2

71. Which of the following concepts find prominence in public choice theory?

- 1. Competition
- 2. Efficiency
- 3. Public Utility Maximization
- 4. Marketization

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

- (1) 1, 2 and 4
- (2) 1 and 3
- (3) 2 and 3
- (4) 2, 3 and 4

72. Consider the following statements:

The discourse theory of post-modern Public Administration as propounded by Fox and Miller believes in

- 1. Pluralistic perspective on public policy.
- 2. Deterministic approach to public policy.
- 3. De jure nature of public policy.
- 4. Public Administration as a public energy field

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (1) 2 and 3
- (2) 1 and 2
- (3) 4 only
- (4) 1 and 4



77. Consider the following statements:

Indicative planning indicates the

1. Broad direction of development.
2. Long-term goals in strategic areas.
3. Exclusive areas of government planning.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

- |             |                |
|-------------|----------------|
| (1) 1 and 2 | (2) 1, 2 and 3 |
| (3) 3 only  | (4) 1 and 3    |

78. Which one of the following recommended the separation of the regulatory and development functions at the district level?

- (1) Dantw alla Committee
- (2) Hanumantha Rao Committee
- (3) Administrative Reforms Commission
- (4) G. V. K. Rao Committee

79. Consider the following statements:

1. The closed model of organization is based on the premise that what is good for the individual is also good for the society.
2. The closed model of organizations distinguishes between citizens and bureaucrats.
3. According to closed model theorists, virtually everyone in society is encased in some sort of organization.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- |                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| (1) 1, 2 and 3 | (2) 1 and 3 |
| (3) 3 only     | (4) 2 only  |

80. Which one of the following is not correct?

- (1) Part IX of the constitution of India pertaining to the Panchayats provided for setting up of a Finance Commission
- (2) Part IX of the Constitution of India pertaining to the Panchayats provided for vesting all elections to the panchayats in a State Election Commission

(3) Part IX of the Constitution of India pertaining to the Panchayats provided for reservation of posts of chairpersons at the village level or any other level for the scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women

(4) Organizations of village Panchayats is not included in the Directive Principles of State Policy

**81.** Which one of the following is not a characteristic of an organic model of organizational design?

(1) Cross-functional teams. (2) Participative decision making.

(3) Low formalization. (4) Limited information network.

**82.** We are no longer confronted with several Administrative Sciences, but with one which can be applied equally well to public and private affairs.

The view is assigned to whom?

(1) Frederic Taylor (2) L. Urwick

(3) Henri Fayol (4) Frank Goodnow

**83.** In the context of All-India service, which one of the following mentioned in Article 312 of the Constitution of India?

(1) All-India Service of Engineers

(2) All-India Revenue Service

(3) All-India Judicial Service

(4) All-India Medical and Health Service

**84.** Which one among the following is mainly involved in the setting up of the National Foundation of Corporate Governance?

(1) Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI)

(2) Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad

(3) Union Ministry of Company Affairs

(4) Union Ministry of Human Resource Development

**85.** Consider the following statements about leadership theories :

1. Fiedler contingency model focuses on the role of stress as a form of situational unfavourableness and how a leader's intelligence and experience influence his reaction to stress.

2. Cognitive resources theory proposes that effective group performance depends

upon the proper match between the leader's style and the degree to which the situation gives control to the leader.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (1) 1 only (2) 2 only  
(3) Both 1 and 2 (4) Neither 1 nor 2

**86.** Assertion 'A' : The (First) Administrative Reforms' Commission recommended that a part of the recruitment process to the IAS and other services should be made on the lines of the Method II Examination (used in the UK for selection in the Service) was not accepted by the Kothari Committee

Reason 'R' : The Kothari committee considered the element of subjectivity on the part of examiners in the Method II Examination too great to be acceptable.

- (1) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A  
(2) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A  
(3) A is true but R is false  
(4) A is false but R is true

**87.** The second schedule of the Constitution of India does not contain the provisions for whom among the following persons?

- (1) The president  
(2) The Speaker of the House of People  
(3) The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India  
(4) The Chair man, Union Public Service commission

**88.** Who opined that one finds the features of Bureaucratic Model of Max Weber reflected in the French Higher Civil service?

- (1) Brian Chapman (2) Herman Finer  
(3) Michael Crozier (4) Jean Blondel

**89.** Which one of the following is correctly expressed in respect of motivation of an employee in an organization?





**94.** The legacy of British rule in India includes which of the following?

1. Creation of the ICS ( Indian Civil Services)
2. Secretarial System
3. Local Self-government
4. Law and Order Administration

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

- |             |                   |
|-------------|-------------------|
| (1) 1 and 2 | (2) 2 and 3       |
| (3) 3 and 4 | (4) 1, 2, 3 and 4 |

**95.** Which one of the following statements is not correct with regard to the Cabinet Secretary on India?

- (1) The office of the Cabinet Secretary was created in the year 1950
- (2) The cabinet secretary is the principal secretary to the prime minister
- (3) The cabinet secretary provide secretarial assistance to all cabinet committees
- (4) Tenure of the Cabinet Secretary is fixed for five years

**96.** Which of the following statements about separation of the Railway Budget from the General Budget of India are correct?

1. To introduce flexibility in railway finance management.
2. To facilitate a business approach to the railway policy.
3. To secure stability of the general revenues by providing an assured annual contribution from railway revenues.
4. To enable the railways to keep their profits for their own development.

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

- |                |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (1) 2, 3 and 4 | (2) 1 and 4       |
| (3) 1, 2 and 3 | (4) 1, 2, 3 and 4 |

**97.** By which one of the following Acts, the political activities of civil servants in the USA regulated?

- (1) The Hatch Act of 1939
- (2) The Civil Service Act of 1883
- (3) The Remspeck Act of 1940
- (4) The Taft-Hartley Act of 1947

98. Which one of the following is not correct with regard to the system theory of organization?
- (1) A system is characterized by parts and sub-parts
  - (2) A change in one part affects changes in other parts
  - (3) A system is characterized by dynamic disequilibrium
  - (4) A system is open and interactive
99. **Assertion 'A'** : A system, constantly reacts to the outside environment and undergoes a process of change.
- Reason 'R'** : A system has an inherent survivability instinct, which increases its capacity to face changes.
- (1) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
  - (2) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
  - (3) A is true but R is false
  - (4) A is false but R is true
100. According to Graicunas law of relationships, if the number of subordinates in an organization is 8, which one of the following is the span of total relationships?
- (1) 100                      (2) 490                      (3) 1080                      (4) 2376

# ANSWER KEY

## PAPER-II

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

## HINTS AND SOLUTIONS

### PAPER-II

- 1.(2) New public management emphasis on Entrepreneurial Government office Management.  
Product management making management, financial management - are main factor of new public management.
- 2.(1) The characteristics of new public Management are
1. Hands on Professional Management in Public Sector
  2. Explicit standards and Measures of Performance
  3. Greater Emphasis on Output Control
  4. A shift to disaggregation of units in Public Sector
  5. Emphasis on marketization and entrepreneurship.
  6. Separation between strategic policy making and implementation.
  7. Separation of units with a public section enterprise.
  8. A stress on private sector style of management
  9. A shift to greater competition
  10. Stress on greater discipline and parsimony in resource use.
- 3.(3) Public administrative studies have to be comparative to claim the status of science – Hahr – Been Lee so Development adm. is goal & action oriented..  
Bureaucratic structure necessary but not sufficient - V. ostrom  
Development is both process and purpose - R. Dahl.

- 4.(1) According to Vilfredo Pareto. A change in economic organization that makes one or more members of society better off without making anyone work off.
- 5.(3) Woodrow Wilson is regarded as the founding father of the public administration as an academic discipline. His largely dry essay on public administration, published by Woodrow Wilson during the time he taught at Bryn Mawr College, makes a revolutionary argument for a professional centralized administration in the United States. Introducing a novel distinction between politics and administration, Wilson demands a bureaucracy that would govern independently from the elected branches of government. In doing so, he walls off the founding principles of consent of the governed and the separation of powers from the emerging new science of administration. Woodrow Wilson laid the foundation for the study of Public Administration by his emphasis on-
1. A science of administration.
  2. Efficiency, economy and effectiveness as lasting values of administration.
  3. The need to study human behavior attitudes and actions.
- 6.(3) Robert Dahl's essay entitled *The Science of Public Administration: Three Problems* published in 1947 identified three important problems in the evolution of a science of public administration.
- (i) The first problem arises from the frequent impossibility of excluding normative considerations from the problems of Public administration. Scientific means to achieve efficiency must be founded on some clarification of ends.
  - (ii) The second problem arises from the "inescapable fact that a science of public administration must be a study of certain aspects of human behaviour". Dahl criticized the 'machine' concept of organization and argued that the study of administration must embrace the whole psychological man.
  - (iii) The third problem relates to the conception of principles of administration. According to Dahl, "The study of public administration inevitably must become a much more broadly based discipline, resting not on a narrowly defined knowledge of techniques and processes, but rather extending to the varying historical, sociological, economic and other conditioning factors".
  - (iv) Administrative behaviors are not predictable

- 7.(3)** Public - private distinction in public administration is currently losing much of its original rigidity due to contemporary acceptance of neoliberal ideology and trend towards outsourcing in recent times.
- 8.(4)** The new public management emphasis on Entrepreneurial group it involves market management finance management and production Management.
- 9.(4)** F. Goodrow development the politics - Administration dichotomy a fairly constant line of thought at the initial states of evolution of public administration.
- 10.(4)** Frederickson is responsible for coordinating the second Minnow brook Conference, Minnow brook II, held in 1988. The conference was held at Syracuse University's conference center in the Adirondack Mountains. Lasting a total of four days, Minnow brook II gave Frederickson and his colleagues the chance to reexamine the impacts of Minnow brook I on the field of Public Administration. "Issues discussed included privatization, social equity, the impact of market economics on public administration and very early evidence of the effect of information technology on public management processes.
- 11.(3)** Henri Fayol (born 1841 in Istanbul; died 1925 in Paris) was a French management theorist. His theories were published in a monograph titled General and Industrial Management (1916). This is an extraordinary little book that offers the first theory of general management and statement of management principles. Fayol's work became more generally known with the 1949 publication of General and industrial administration, the English translation of the 1916 article "Administration industrielle et générale". In this works Fayol presented his theory of management, known as
- 12.(3)** O. Tead - Administration is a moral act and an administration is a moral agent.
- 13.(2)** An ombudsman is an official, usually appointed by the government or by parliament but with a significant degree of independence, who is charged with representing the interests of the public by investigating and addressing complaints of maladministration or violation of rights. In some countries an Inspector General, Citizen Advocate or other official may have duties similar to those of a national ombudsman, and may also be appointed by the legislature.

Sweden has, since 1882, a Parliamentary ombudsman office (Riksdagens ombudsmän), the oldest surviving element of which is the Justice Ombudsman or Justitieombudsmannen (JO), created 1809, after the model of Justitiekansler, and according to the principle of division of government power.

**14.(4)** In 1965 the Select Committee on Estimates had published a report on Recruitment to the Civil Service, in which a recommendation was made that 'A Committee...should be appointed to initiate research upon, to examine and to report upon the structure, recruitment and management of the Civil Service'. On 8th February 1966, the Prime Minister Harold

Wilson announced in the House of Commons the appointment of a Committee on the Civil Service (which became known as the Fulton Committee) 'to examine the structure, recruitment and management, including training, of the Home Civil Service, and to make recommendations'.

**15.(2)** As far back as 1949, the (British) Masterman Committee on the Political Activities of Civil Servants appreciated this problem and rightly stated in its report, "The public interest demands the maintenance of political impartiality in the Civil Service and of confidence in that impartiality as an essential part of the structure of Government."

**16.(3)** Paul P. Van Riper (born 1916) is an American political scientist and professor emeritus of political science at Texas A&M University's Department of Political Science[1] and the George Bush School of Government and Public Service. The American Society for Public Administration honored Van Riper with the presentation of an annual award in his name for scholars who have made a significant contribution through his or her body of work to bridging the world of public administration scholarship and practice.

**17.(2)** The President of the United States of America ( POTUS) is the head of state and head of government of the United States. The president leads the executive branch of the federal government and is the commander-in-chief of the United States Armed Forces.

**18.(4)** All India services, grant-in-aid, Inter-State Councils - It is constitutional provisions facilitate.

**19.(3)** The Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) headed by Morarji Desai submitted a special interim report on "Problems of Redressal of Citizen's Grievances' in 1966.

In this report, the ARC recommended the setting up of two special authorities designated as 'Lokpal' and 'Lokayukta' for the redressal of citizens' grievances.

The LokAyukta, along with the Income Tax Department and the Anti Corruption Bureau, mainly helps people bring corruption amongst the politicians and officers in the government service to public attention. Many acts of the LokAyukta have not resulted in criminal or other consequences for those charged

**20.(3)** In vestibule training is lot of interference from the supervisor of the actual ongoing operations.

**21.(2)** Aitchison Commission - To enhance the entry of the Indian into the Superior civil service  
Islington Commission - Reorganization of the civil service  
Tottenham Commission - Division of civil commission services in india.

**22.(2)** Ans-25 b-Article 263 provides a mechanism for resolving problems by collective thinking, persuasion and discussion through a high level coordinating forum, namely the inter-State Council. In view of frequent friction between the Union and the States and between the States, the article has become more relevant. Article 263 empowers the President to establish an Inter-State Council at any time if it appears to him that the establishment of such a Council would serve the public interest. The Council could be charged with the duty of - (1) inquiring into and advising upon disputes which may have arisen between States;(2) investigating and discussing subjects in which some or all of the States, or the Union and one or more of the States, have a common interest; or (3) making recommendations upon any such subject and, in particular, recommendations for the better coordination of policy and action with respect to that subject.

**23.(1)** Consolidated fund of a state to supplement the resources of the panchayats in the state

**24.(3)** An exceptional grant under articles 116 of the constitution of Indian is regarded as a grant forming no part of current services of any financial year.

**25.(1)** The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India is an authority, established by the Constitution of India under Chapter V, who audits all receipts and expenditure of the Government of India and the state governments, including those of bodies and authorities substantially financed by the government. The CAG is also the



external auditor of government-owned companies. The reports of the CAG are taken into consideration by the Public Accounts Committees, which are special committees in the Parliament of India and the state legislatures. The CAG is also the head of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department, which has over 58,000 employees across the country.

**26.(4)** The budgeting process is an essential component of management control systems and has been an effective system by which management can successfully plan, coordinate, and control. The process involves the creation and implementation of the broad objectives of an organization, the detailed objectives, and a short-term and long-term financial plan.

**27.(2)** Finance, property, suits - Part XII

The union judiciary - Part V

The Executive of States - Part VI

Relations between the Union and states - Part XI

**28.(4)** The Governors and Lieutenant-Governors of the states and territories of India have similar powers and functions at the state level as that of the President of India at Union level.

Governors exist in the states while Lieutenant-Governors exist in union territories and in the National Capital Territory of Delhi. The Governor acts as the nominal head whereas the real power lies in the hand of the Chief Ministers of the states and the Chief Minister's Council of Ministers.

**29.(2)** A and R true but R is not a correct explanation of A census is a subject of state list.

**30.(2)** The present modern civil services of India is mostly followed on the pattern of the Imperial Civil Service of the British India. It was formed after Independence of India in 1947 from the British India. It was Sardar Patel's vision that the Civil Service should strengthen cohesion and national unity. He wanted a strong and vibrant federal administrative system in which the All India Services would play an important role. True to his conviction, the Civil Services have provided the framework for the administration of the country. The values of integrity, impartiality and merit remain the guiding principles of Indian civil services.

**31.(4)** The Governors and Lieutenant- Governors of the states and territories of India have similar powers and functions at the state level as that of the President of India at Union level.

Governors exist in the states while Lieutenant-Governors exist in union territories and in the National Capital Territory of Delhi. The Governor acts as the nominal head whereas the real power lies in the hand of the Chief Ministers of the states and the Chief Minister's Council of Ministers.

**32.(1)** The Governor appoints the Chief Minister of a state. He/she also appoints the Advocate General and the chairman and members of the State Public Service Commission. The President consults the Governor in the appointment of judges of the High Courts and the Governor appoints the judges of the District Courts.

**33.(2)** The Governor also appoints the other members of the Council of Ministers and distributes portfolios to them on the advice of the Chief Minister.

The Council of Ministers remain in power during the 'pleasure' of the Governor, but in the real sense it means the pleasure of the Vidhan Sabha. As long as the majority in the Vidhan Sabha supports the government, the Council of Ministers cannot be dismissed.

**34.(2)** The community development programme has for its objectives economic development, social change and democratic growth. These three objectives are to be promoted jointly and in such a manner that they support one another. In India, the objective behind the community development programme is to develop the resources of the people and to assist each village in planning and carrying out the integrated agricultural production.

To change the outlook of all village people.

To improve existing village crafts and industries and organizing new ones, providing minimum essential health services and improving health practices.

Providing required educational facilities for children and adults as well as recreational facilities. Improving housing and family living conditions of villagers.

**35.(3)** The act of developing society is social - economics reconstruction

**36.(4)** Functions of Planning Commission mostly centre on the process of planning for the growth and development of the country over a five-year period. The Commission

with the Indian Prime Minister at its head has emerged as a powerful and effective staff agency.

**37.(3)** The public control over adm. are system of election and system of recall.

**38.(3)** Pure and applied research Pure research (also known as “basic” or “fundamental” research) is exploratory in nature and is conducted without any practical end-use in mind. It is driven by gut instinct, interest, curiosity or intuition, and simply aims to advance knowledge and to identify/explain relationships between variables. However, as the term “fundamental” suggests, pure research may provide a foundation for further, sometimes applied research. In general, applied research is not carried out for its own sake but in order to solve specific, practical questions or problems. It tends to be descriptive, rather than exploratory and is often based upon pure research. However, the distinction between applied and pure research may sometimes be unclear; for example, is research into the genetic codes of plants being “carried out simply to advance knowledge or for possible future commercial exploitation? It could be argued that the only real difference between these two categories of research is the length of time between research and reasonably foreseeable practical applications, either in the public or private sectors.

**39.(3)** The theories of motivation - achievement motive is given by Edwin Locke path goal theory - George, Populov, Maslow and Herzberg Pluralistic Theory of Motivation - A.H. Maslow Employee - central submission theory of pattern theory - Rensis Likert.

**40.(3)** The Two-factor theory (also known as Herzberg's motivation-hygiene theory and Dual Factor Theory) states that there are certain factors in the workplace that cause job satisfaction, while a separate set of factors cause dissatisfaction. The analysis of the responses confirmed the proposed hypothesis, where some factors were contributors to job satisfaction, while others were not. In addition, some factors were noted to be a source of dissatisfaction when absent. These were categorized as "Motivators" and "Hygiene" factors, the latter also being referred to as Maintenance Factors.

Motivators: They actually motivate an individual. They find their root within the job itself.

Hygiene Factors: They don't have any motivational value when present, but do have a de-motivational value if not present. These factors are extrinsic to the work

itself

- 41.(1)** Debureaucratisation is to induce competition among several service providers to offer valid choice to the customers w as the major recommendation of Minnowbrook II.
- 42.(3)** A. Public administrative studies have to be comparative to claim the status of a science  
B. Development administration is goal and action oriented  
C. Bureaucratic structures are necessary but not sufficient  
D. Development is both process and purpose purpose
3. Robert Dahl  
1. Weidner  
4. V. Ostrom  
2. Halm-Been Lee
- 43.(4)** Co-ordination as a continuous process of harmonious ordering of various parts of an organization demands that :
- the head of the organization owns the ultimate responsibility.
  - hierarchy-inherent principle in coordination.
  - staff agencies can facilitate this.
- 44.(2)** Effective popular participation demands the involvement of the people at each and every stage of decision-making. Initiative must come from the grass-root level rather than the top management and life-cycle involvement rather than occasional-consultation is mandatory.
- 45.(2)** The systems approach takes into account many interdependent variables/structures and their interrelationship. Such study can't be definitive and bound to be descriptive and probabilistic.
- 46.(3)** The origin of participative style of leadership can be traced to the Human Relations theory which is not only sought to modify the misconception regarding the 'economic man' but also forcefully advocated interpersonal relation as more important variant in efficiency.
- 47.(4)** A. Non-programmed decisions  
B. Programmed decisions  
C. Emphasis on data storage  
D. Emphasis on data manipulation
2. Upper-level managers  
1. Low er-level managers  
4. Management information system  
3. Decision support system

- 48.(3)** Any information in respect of intellectual property, the disclosure of which may harm the competitive position of a third party, or any information available to a person in his fiduciary relationship, have been granted exemption from disclosure under the Right to Information Act 2005.
- 49.(1)**
- |                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| A. Davis Committee         | Method II                              |
| B. Masterman Committee     | Political activities of civil servants |
| C. Second Hoover Committee | Senior Executive Service               |
| D. Franks Committee        | Official Secrets Act                   |
- 50.(4)** The Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, (October 13, 1978, Pub.L. 95-454, 92 Stat. 1111) (CSRA), reformed the civil service of the United States federal government, partly in response to the Watergate scandal. The Act abolished the U.S. Civil Service Commission and distributed its functions primarily among three new agencies: the Office of Personnel Management (OPM), the Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB), and the Federal Labor Relations Authority (FLRA).
- 51.(4)** Poverty alleviation programmes, planning for economic and social development, regulation of tanneries and forestry in urban areas are entries in the 12th Schedule of the Constitution of India
- 52.(1)** Herbert Simon was the most important critic of principles of administration and described them as proverbs. He advocated the behavioral approach and rejected the idea of politics-administration dichotomy and recommended an empirical approach to study of Public Administration. He says, "if any theory is involved, it is that decision making is the heart of administration and that the vocabulary of administrative theory must be derived from the logic and psychology of human choice. "On the other hand Dwight Waldo concluded that the separation between politics and administration had become an 'Outworn Credo' .
- 53.(3)** The features of New Public Administration are value, relevance, ethics, innovation, morals, concern for clients, social change, social equity and post-positivism, on the other hand, it rejecting scientism and fact-value separation.
- 54.(2)** Claude Shannon and Warren Weaver developed the most widely used model of communication process. This model consists of eight components  
 (i) Source, (ii) Encoding, (iii) Message, (iv) Channel, (v) Decoding, (vi) receiver,

(vii) Feedback and (viii) Noise

- 55.(1)** According to Ferrel Heady there are five promoting concerns of the Comparative Public Administration like, the search for theory, the urge for practical application, the incidental contribution of the broader field of comparative politics, the interest of the researchers trained in the tradition of the administrative law and the comparative analysis of ongoing problems of Public Administration.
- 56.(2)** Commenting on the relationship between political development and administrative development, Fred Riggs advocated that a strong bureaucracy is inimical to political development
- 57.(2)** In 1800, the then Governor-General Lord Wellesly established a college at Fort William in Calcutta (Kolkata) to provide training to the Civil Servants of the Company. As this move of Wellesley was not favoured by the Court of Directors, they established the East India College at Haileybury in England in 1806 for the same purpose.
- 58.(2)** In 1949, the British Government appointed the Masterman Committee on the political activities of Civil Servants. According to Masterman Committee, "Any weakening of the existing tradition of political impartiality would be the first step in the creation of a 'political' Civil Service. Such a system would be contrary to the public interest and, in the long run the Civil Service itself."
- 59.(4)** Public choice approach considers the bureaucrats as the budget maximizer in the sense, there is tendency of seeking more budget to the department where bureaucrats function. On the other hand self-aggrandizing in sense there is tendency of getting powerful and self seeing.
- 60.(2)** According to Constitution of India Article-110, made provision that a Money Bill deals with abolition and regulation of any tax. It deals with giving any guarantee by the Government of India for borrowing of money. It deals with custody of Public Account and withdrawal of money from contingency Fund of India.
- 61.(4)** Vote on Account refers to the advance to be made by Parliament to enable the government to carry out its expenditure until passing of General Appropriation Bill. It is normally considered as a formal business and passed without discussion among members of Parliament.

- 62.(1)** The Constitution of India, under Article 329 says that the validity of the law relating to the delimitation of the constituencies or the allotment of seats to such constituencies shall not be called in question in any court. On the other hand, Representation of People Act, 1951 under Section 80 made a provision that no election shall be called in question except by an election petition presented in accordance with the provision of this part. Under Section 66 the Declaration of Result Act is with the returning officer controlled by the Election Commission.
- 63.(4)** According to the Constitution of India under article 148, Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) shall only be removed from his office in like manner and on the like ground as a Judge of the Supreme Court rather than Judge of High Court.
- 64.(2)** It is fact that almost all the states in USA are required by law to balance their budgets annually. On the other hand, by enacting the Line Item Veto Act, (1996) the US Congress committed an effort of extraordinary rarity, with increased power of the President to making budget.
- 65.(1)** In the Council- Manager form of city-government of USA, the Mayor used to be a ceremonial head. The current trend, however, is towards directly elected full-time mayors having greater control over city bureaucracy. Due to this reason the Council-Manager cities are now called Strong-Mayor cities.
- 66.(2)** In the Chairmanship of Dr. Virappa Moily the 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission recommended that at the higher level or Joint Secretary level, all posts should be open for recruitment from a wide variety of sources including the open market. It also recommended that the specialist should not be required to play second fiddle to the generalist at the top.
- 67.(3)** Because, District Collectors are still in supremacy as concerns in the times of natural calamities. According to the National Disaster Management Act, 2005, there is a provision that District Collector will be work as the Chairman of District, Disaster Management Authority. In district the Collector is responsible to make an assessment of losses of crops and recommend relief during natural calamities like flood, drought and fire.
- 68.(3)** According to the Constitution of India, a Governor has power to appoint State Council of Minister, State Advocate General and members of State Public Service Commission but not to State Director General of Police.





**73.(4)** 'The expanse theory' of control means-that institution of subordinates or units of work which can be controlled directed and inspected by any officer on personal level. The expanse of control depends upon many factors like the format of observatory work, the personality of seniors, the age of an organization, the qualification of the subordinates.

Reorganization of authority, the traditions of organization and surrounding, Technologies of observation, etc.

**74.(1)** Chester Barnard has divided the decisions in organizational and individual decisions. Any formal decision taken by of any officer of the institute is known as an organizational decision.

Therefore, it has some specialities:

1. This is impersonal.
2. These can be organized
3. They are specific.
4. These are the results of rational thought-process.

**75.(1)** The literal meaning of prohibition is - 'to stop', This is carried on by higher court to justice to lower court when it goes beyond its jurisdiction. This is carried on against judicial and semijudicial officers only, not for administrative officers. Therefore, as right-subjects-affairs of it cannot be claimed by any desperate defence.

**76.(3)** Central working Agency of Japan is National Personnel Authority (NPA). It was founded under National Personnel Service Act (1949). It is not constitutional but a legal and autonomous body. In Japan, NPA and MCA are the head controller and co-ordinator bodies of civil services. Japan Civil Service is also elitist like France.

**77.(1)** Under indicative planning, for long term, some goals are fixed by the government and it is expected from govt. sector or private one related financial units that they will fix their investment towards employment and production in accordance with their goals. This way the comprehensive directions of development are open. In this type of planning, the role of the market system is very important. Indicative planning policy has been in force since sixth decade in France & Japan and eighth five-year planning in India.

- 78.(4)** Planning Commission in the year of 1985 under the chairmanship of G.V.K. Rao set up a committee on the topic 'Administrative Management' for the programmes of the eradication of poverty and rural development. This is also called as 'Card Committee'. This committee recommended the development of the Collector and rule fully posts on the district level.
- 79.(4)** The open Model Theorists believe that what is good for the individual is also good for the society. This is also because for open and not closed model theorists, everyone in society is a part of an organization
- 80.(4)** Under Article 243I in part IX the State Finance Commission to review financial positions of panchayat in Constitution. Art. 40 In part IV directs for the organizations of village panchayats for promoting local self Govt.
- 81.(4)** 'Limited information network is not a characteristic of an organic model of organizational design'. In today's world, information technology, globalization, increasing customer demands, and increasing workforce education push organizations to be more flexible, responsive, and growth oriented. There has been a shift to a more organic metaphor that focuses on growth and sustainability both for the organization and the environment in which it exists.
- 82.(3)** Henri Fayol advocated for the development of a set of administrative principles which have universal application and not bound by public or private spheres. He himself gave 14 such principles, a few among them are— hierarchy, span of control, unity of command, coordination etc.
- 83.(3)** (1) if the Council of States has declared by resolution supported by not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting that it is necessary or expedient in the national interest so to do, Parliament may by law provide for the creation of one or more all-India services (including an all-India judicial service) common to the Union and the States, and, subject to the other provisions of this Chapter, regulate the recruitment, and the conditions of service of persons appointed, to any such service.
- (2) The services known at the commencement of this Constitution as the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service shall be deemed to be services created by Parliament under this article.
- (3) The all-India judicial service referred to in clause (1) shall not include any post

inferior to that of a district judge as defined in article 236.

- 84.(3)** Union Ministry of Company Affairs is mainly involved in the setting up of the National Foundation of Corporate Governance.
- 85.(3)** Both the models given in the question are correctly defined.
- 86.(3)** The method II was introduced in British Civil Service for the recruitment of civil servants in 1945. It has proposed individual and group interviews. This was in addition of the qualifying written examination. For the purpose of an elaborate interviews, the competitors are taken to country House. That is why, this system was also called 'Country House Method'. The first Administrative Reform Commission recommended the adoption of Method II for recruitment but the Kothari committee did not.
- 87.(4)** The provision with respect to the service condition of the Chairman of Union Public Service Commission is contained in Article 322. Part XIV.
- 88.(3)** Michael Crozier was a famous critique of Weber's Bureaucratic Model. He believed that the features of Weber's bureaucracy are best evident in French Civil Service. In his book the Bureaucratic phenomenon (1964), Gozier compared bureaucratic administration with a rigid system that refuses to learn from its mistake.
- 89.(4)** According to the Victor Vroom,  $Motivation = valence \times Instrumentality \times Expectancy$ , Valency is the limit in which an employee considers that he can give the best. It is just possibility. Expectancy mean the return or remuneration in value. The employee hopes to receive when he performs upto the best, Instrumentality helps to take the first result upto the second level.
- 90.(4)** Henry Mintzberg is an important contributor in the theory; building on administrative behaviour. Mintzberg throws light on the nature of the administrative functioning. He forcefully argued that
- Standardization of work procedure — Diversified organization.
  - Mutual adjustment — Innovative organization
  - Standardization of output — Shop Floor organization.
- 91.(2)** Development Administration : Concepts, Goals and Methods, was written by George Gantt.
- Though the term for the first time was used by U.L. Goswami but it was George Gantt who gave a comprehensive theory of Development Administration.

- 92.(3)** A decision of importance does not entails delegation as in delegation, the responsibility or accountability is not delegated.
- 93.(2)** In section 317 of the constitution, the process of anti-incumbency of the members of UPSC has been described. By the order of President, the Members of the Commission for their unfair acts, can be deposited. The process of verifying unfair acts has been ascertained by the Constitution. Such a case will be referred by the President to the Supreme Court for considered. By the section 145 of the Constitution, in accordance with formed process, after verification the honorable court will give its consent before the President. The president can suspend the members indulged in unfair acts from the commission till the completion of this verification.
- 94.(4)** Since the transfer in 1947 was done to two nations – India and Pakistan by the then British Govt. Therefore, naturally the previous specialties are still worth-seeing even today. As Pharsi language of Mugal-period is used effectively in revenue and judicial administration even to this date, like that law, rule and processes and traditions developed by Bruisers are reflected in Indian Public Administrative. The main effects of the British rule which are reflected in Indian Administration even to this date are — All India and other public services, secretariat-management, the hard working system of bureaucracy, federal structure, national unity, administrative anony mas and confidentiality, committee system, district administration, revenue administration, law and management administration, secretarial system, finance administration, local administration etc.
- 95.(4)** The post of Secretary of the Council of Ministers in India was firstly set up in 1950. N.R. Pillai was the first Cabinet Secretary. The Secretary of Ministers is the head of Secretariat. He is also the head secretary of Prime Minister. Cabinet Secretary facilitates all committees of ministers a secretarial help.
- The Secretary of Ministers enjoys the highest states among public servants. Therefore, he is the senior most public servant of India. The tenure of the Secretary of Ministers is not fixed.
- 96.(3)** Indian Government has two budgets – General Budget and Rail Budget. On the favour of Ekberth Committee in 1921. Rail Budget was separated from General

Budget. Therefore, about this separation, the following statements are true.

1. Smoothing the trade towards Rail-policy.
2. Bringing flexibility in Rail-finance-management,
3. Keeping general revenue stable and safe giving expected annual share from the Railrevenue.

**97.(1)** In USA any union staff cannot take part in the campaign of political parties or their other activities. These were enacted in 1939 by Hatch Act. In 1940 this was effective on state services and local administration related staffs through Hatch Act.

**98.(3)** According to Ramesh K.Arora, in the study of the concept of management, ( I) parts of management, (II) relation among parts and (III) relation between management and its surrounding, the study of them is included. This way, a complex management are called sub-management. Its important specialties are as follows:

- (i) To be of parts and sub-parts is the speciality of management.
- (ii) Change in any one part brings change in other parts.
- (iii) Mobility is the speciality of balance-management
- (iv) A system is open and interactive
- (v) In management, there is a feedback system.

**99.(1)** Management imports from environment and after the process or transformation, it exports in environment only. Besides it, any management also keeps on changing itself according to the needs of the environment. In this feedback helps a lot. This way, there is a balance between management and its environment. In management for post-living, natural propensity exists which increase its capacity to overcome the changes. Therefore, statement and reason both are true and reason also explains the statement.

**100.(3)** According to Graicunas

High officers should keep in attention that they have not only direct relation with their subordinates but also mutual inter-relations of different groups of subordinates.

So, clear it, Graicunas has given this mathematical formula :

$$\text{Total relation} = \left[ \frac{2^n}{2} + n - 1 \right] \text{ w here } n = \text{number of subordinates.}$$