Public Administration(Ph.D. & M.Phil.) (1077)

1.	Which of these are considered to be having "Integral view of Public Administration"?							
	1. Dimock	2. White	3. Simon	4. Gulick				
	A) 1 & 2	B) 1 & 3	C) 2 & 3	D) 3 & 4				
2.	Whose name is associated with Mixed Scanning System?							
	A) Waldo	B) Mayo	C) Etzioni	D) Likert				
3.	3. The inaugural conference of the Commonwealth Association for Public Administration was held in the year							
	A) 1988	B) 1983	C) 1994	D) 1998				
4.	Which of the following A) Tead	ng is one of the authors B) Waldo	of "Reinventing Gov C) Buchanen	ernment"? D) Gaebler				
5.	"Administration includes the functions of executing the law as well as the semi scientific, quasi judicial and quasi business or commercial functions". Who said it?							
	A) Gladden	B) Goodnow	C) Dernard	D) Wilson				
6.	"Incredulity to meta n A) New Public Mana C) Marxism		ed as a feature of B) Neo Taylorism D) Postmodernism					
7.	Which one is not an e A) Right to notice C) Rule against dicta	lement of Rule of Fair tion	hearing? B) Subject Matter bias D) Financial incapacity to attend enquiry					
8.	± •	Executing agencies	erally referred to B) Generalists and Specialists D) Audit and Accounts					
9.	Which of the following A) Client orientation C) Social equity	ngs is not a basic featur	re of New Public Administration? B) Development orientation D) Phenomenology					
10.	A) Merton B) Simon C) Blau D) Graicunus							
11.	Which of the followin A) MBO	ng is used mainly for d B) PERT	esigning , planning and C) MIS	d controlling a project ? D) ZBB				
12.	In which year the IIPAA) 1954	A was established? B) 1956	C) 1958	D)1959				
13.	Which one has not be A) Riggs	en associated with eco B) Dahl	logical approach to Pu C) Goodnow	blic Administration? D) Gaus				

14.	Under the Policy Cut A) Rs. 100	motion the money der B) Rs. 1000	nanded may be reduce C) Rs. 0	ed to : D) Rs. 1			
15.	National Commission A) Constitutional boo C) Body created by e	•	B) Statutory body D) A Society				
16.	Which one is not a ve A) Suspensive veto C) Pocket veto	eto power with the Pres	sident of India ? B) Secret veto D) Absolute veto				
17.	A "money bill "has A) 109	been defined in the Co B) 110	onstitution of India un C) 117	der Article D) 118			
18.	Which one falls in the A) Agriculture Dept. C) Labour Union	e category of a Staff A	gency? B) NITI Aayog D) LIC				
19.	Which Commission Superior Service in In A) Aichison		British and 40% India C) Macaulay	nns as direct recruits to D) Lee			
20.	Which is generally nA) Block	not a unit of Revenue ac B) Village	dministration ? C) District	D) Tehsil			
21.	Which of these is not A) Fisheries C) Family Welfare	included in the eleven	th Schedule of the Cor B) Liberaries D) Rural Sports	nstitution?			
22.	An NGO may be esta A) Indian Companies C) Indian Trust Act		B) Cooperative Societies Act D) All of these				
23.	 Which of these includes mainly the proposals for taxation? A) Appropriation Bill B) Finance Bill C) Supplementary Bill D) Economy Bill 						
24.	The setting up of Inte A) Punchhi Commiss C) ARC II	er State Council was re sion	commended by B) Sarkaria Commis D) Rajamannar Con				
25.	A) Graduates C) Industrialists A Vidhan Parishad, which of these do not take part? B) Teachers D) Municipal Councillors						
26.	Mayor-in- Council sy A) Mumbai	ystem was adopted for B) Kolkatta	the first time in C) Chennai	 D) Delhi			

27.	Ward Committees are A) 3 lakh	required to be set up i B) 5 lakh	in the cities having a po C) 7 lakh	opulation above D) 10 lakh	
28.	The Industrial Policy A) 2	Resolution , 1948 divi B) 3	ded the industries into C) 4	categories D) 5	
29.	What is the percentag A) 28.9	e of urban population B) 31.2	in India as per last cens C) 33.5	sus? D) 35.3	
30.	A notice of days A) 30	is required to be serve B) 40	ed to file a suit against C) 50	Government. D) 60	
31.	PESA Act was passed A) 1995	in the year B) 1996	C) 1997	D) 1998	
32.	Which one is odd? A) Statutes	B) Guidelines	C) Rules	D) Ordinances	
33.	Content Analysis is cl A) Research methodo C) Budgeting	osely associated with. logy	B) Policy Making D) Training		
34.	Point Factor Rating is A) Job Evaluation C) Project Manageme	a technique commonl	y used in B) Project Management D) Policy Analysis		
35.	Which one is an esser A) Focus on policy C) Legal remedies	itial feature of NPM?	B) Cost cutting D) Social equity		
36.	Who is considered as A) R Merton	the pioneer of the cond B) M. Crozier	cept of "Street level bu C) P. Selznik	reaucracy"? D) M. Lipsky	
37.	"In Basket Method" is A) Decision Making	s Associated with B) Monitoring	C) Training	D) Supervision	
38.	The seat of Internation A) New York	nal Institute of Admini B) Brussels	strative sciences is at . C) Paris	D) Berlin	
39.	Inductive logic proceed A) Particular to gener C) Particular to particul	al	B) General to general D) General to particular		
40.	Controlled group is co A) Exploratory Resea C) Experimental Rese		B) Historical Researc D) Descriptive Resear		

41. A number of motor vehicle accidents on Ludhiana road in a month is which type of variable?								
	S	B) Nominal			C) Ord	linal	D) Discreet numeric	
12. How many Sustainable Development Goals A) 17 B) 15					have be C) 13	, ,		
 13. According to Robert A. Dahl the attempt to create a science of public administration was handicapped by the three basic problems. Which are those three? 1. Values 2. Norms 3. Individual personality 4. Social Framework A) 1, 2, 3 B) 1, 3, 4 C) 2, 3, 4 D) 1, 2, 4 							?	
44. Which one is generally not seen as an essential feature of civil society? A) Non-State institute B) Full autonomy C) Voluntarism D) Facilitating citizen participation							ciety?	
45. Which one is not a type of hypothesis? A) Directional B) Complex C) Unrelated D) Statistical						D) Statistical		
46. Who laid the foundation of Sensitivity Training?A) Kurt Levin B) Herbert Simon C) Frank Marini D) Peter Drucker								
h List-I	with L	ist-II a	nd sele	ect correc	et answe	er by using th	ne code given below the	
b) Devolution 2. Based of c) De-concentration 3. Based of				. Based of B. Based	on administrative action			
a 4 4 1 1	b 1 2 2 3	c 2 3 4 4	d 3 1 3 2					
48. List-I (Books) a) The Dynamics of Bureaucracy b) The Politics of Bureaucracy c) Bureaucracy and Representative Governed d) Beyond Bureaucracy a b c d A) 1 2 4 5 B) 1 3 2 4 C) 3 4 5 1 D) 3 5 2 4				nent	 Warren B Michel C Peter M. I Gordon T 	ennis rozier Blau ullock		
	rding to capped to 1. Value 2, 3 h one is con-State coluntarists the one is crectional laid the furt Levin h List-I a) Decy c) Decy d) Delugary a 1 1 1 I (Books e Dyname e Politic reaucracy yond But a 1 1 1	pole? continuous many Sustainal reding to Robert capped by the 1. Values 2, 3 h one is general con-State institut coluntarism h one is not a ty crectional laid the foundar curt Levin h List-I with L List-I a) Decentralia b) Devolution c) De-concen d) Delegation a b 4 1 4 2 1 2 1 3 I (Books) e Politics of Bu reaucracy and I yond Bureaucra a 1 1	many Sustainable Dever B) 15 rding to Robert A. Dah capped by the three by 1. Values 2. No 2, 3 B) 1, th one is generally not some State institute of Development B. Compared by the forest of B. Compared by the compared b	pole? Pontinuous B) Nominal many Sustainable Developme B) 15 rding to Robert A. Dahl the at capped by the three basic properties of 1. Values 2. Norms 2, 3 B) 1, 3, 4 th one is generally not seen as con-State institute oluntarism th one is not a type of hypothemorectional B) Complex laid the foundation of Sensitivant Levin B) Herbert S th List-I with List-II and select List-I a) Decentralization 1 b) Devolution 2 c) De-concentration 3 d) Delegation 2 I (Books) be Dynamics of Bureaucracy be Politics of Bureaucracy be Politics of Bureaucracy concentrative yond Bureaucracy a b c 1 2 4 3 1 3 4 2 I (Books) be Dynamics of Bureaucracy concentrative yond Bureaucracy a b c 1 2 4 1 3 2	continuous B) Nominal many Sustainable Development Goals B) 15 rding to Robert A. Dahl the attempt to capped by the three basic problems. It Values 2. Norms 3. Indice 2, 3 B) 1, 3, 4 th one is generally not seen as an essent constate institute coluntarism the one is not a type of hypothesis? rectional B) Complex laid the foundation of Sensitivity Trainant Levin B) Herbert Simon the List-I with List-II and select correct List-I a) Decentralization 1. Based of the board of th	continuous B) Nominal C) Order many Sustainable Development Goals have been B) 15 C) 13 reding to Robert A. Dahl the attempt to create a capped by the three basic problems. Which a 1. Values 2. Norms 3. Individual p 2, 3 B) 1, 3, 4 C) 2, 3 the one is generally not seen as an essential featon-State institute B) Full oluntarism D) Factor bear and by Complex C) Unraid the foundation of Sensitivity Training? In Levin B) Herbert Simon C) Franch List-I with List-II and select correct answer. List-I a) Decentralization 1. Based on politic b) Devolution 2. Based on admin c) De-concentration 3. Based on politic a b c d 4 1 2 3 4 2 3 1 1 2 4 3 1 1 2 4 3 1 1 2 4 3 1 1 3 4 2 2 4 3 1 1 2 4 3 1 1 3 4 2 4 2 3 1 1 1 2 4 3 1 1 3 4 2 2 4 3 1 1 1 2 4 4 3 1 1 3 4 2 2 4 3 1 1 1 2 4 4 3 1 1 3 4 2 2 4 3 1 1 1 2 4 4 3 1 1 3 4 2 2 4 4 5 1 1 3 2 4 4 5 1 1 3 3 2 4 4 5 1 1 1 3 3 2 4 4 5 1 1 1 3 3 2 4 4 5 1 1 1 3 3 2 4 4 5 1 1 1 3 3 2 4 4 5 1 1 1 3 3 2 4 4 5 1 1 1 3 3 2 4 4 5 1 1 1 3 3 2 4 4 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ontinuous B) Nominal C) Ordinal many Sustainable Development Goals have been set by Nominal C) 13 rding to Robert A. Dahl the attempt to create a science of proper capped by the three basic problems. Which are those three 1. Values 2. Norms 3. Individual personality 2, 3 B) 1, 3, 4 C) 2, 3, 4 The one is generally not seen as an essential feature of civil so pon-State institute B) Full autonomy D) Facilitating citized by the difference of hypothesis? The one is not a type of hypothesis? The one is generally not seen as an essential feature of civil so the or	

49. List-I

- a) Incremental Approach
- b) Rational Approach
- c) Systems Approach
- d) Normative-Optimum Model

	a	b	c	d
A)	4	5	1	2
B)	5	3	4	1
C)	4	2	1	5
D)	5	3	2	1

List-II

- 1. Y. Dror
- 2. David Easton
- 3. H. Simon
- 4. H. Lasswell
- 5. C. Lindblom

- **50.** A policy that makes one or several persons better off without hurting anyone else "has the spirit of
 - A) Oligopoly
 - C) Perfect Competition

- B) Pareto Optimality
- D) Policy Transfer

x-x-x