

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

23-0009-AX

TEST BOOKLET
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
PAPER – II

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 300

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Read the instructions carefully before answering the questions: -

1. This Test Booklet consists of 16(sixteen) pages and has 75 (seventy-five) items (questions).
2. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS BOOKLET *DOES NOT* HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
3. Please note that it is the candidate's responsibility to fill in the Roll Number and other required details carefully and without any omission or discrepancy at the appropriate places in the OMR Answer Sheet and the Separate Answer Booklet. Any omission/discrepancy will render the OMR Answer Sheet and the Separate Answer Booklet liable for rejection.
4. Do not write anything else on the OMR Answer Sheet except the required information. Before you proceed to mark in the OMR Answer Sheet, please ensure that you have filled in the required particulars as per given instructions.
5. Use only Black Ball Point Pen to fill the OMR Answer Sheet.
6. This Test Booklet is divided into 4 (four) parts - Part - I, Part - II, Part - III and Part - IV.
7. All three parts are Compulsory.
8. Part-I consists of Multiple Choice-based Questions. The answers to these questions have to be marked in the OMR Answer Sheet provided to you.
9. Part-II, Part-III and Part-IV consist of Conventional Essay-type Questions. The answers to these questions have to be written in the separate Answer Booklet provided to you.
10. In Part-I, each item (question) comprises of 04 (four) responses (answers). You are required to select the response which you want to mark on the OMR Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose *ONLY ONE* response for each item.
11. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the OMR Answer Sheet and the Answer Booklet(s) and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator *only the OMR Answer Sheet and the Answer Booklet(s)*. You are permitted to take the Test Booklet with you.
12. Penalty for wrong answers in Multiple Choice-based Questions:
THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE.
 - (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, one-third of the marks assigned to the question will be deducted as penalty.
 - (ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a wrong answer even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to the question.
 - (iii) If a question is left blank. i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be no penalty for that question.

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PART - I
(Multiple Choice-based Questions)

Instructions for Questions 1 to 50:

- *Choose the correct answers for the following questions.*
- *Each question carries 3 marks.*

[3X50=150]

1. Which one of the following Prime Ministers of India was charged with bribery and forgery?
(a) Indira Gandhi
(b) Rajiv Gandhi
(c) Narasimha Rao
(d) Morarji Desai
2. Which one of the following Finance Ministers of India tendered resignation after a Commission of Inquiry found him responsible for certain objectionable transactions?
(a) Morarji Desai
(b) Rajiv Gandhi
(c) T.T. Krishnamachari
(d) K.D. Malviya
3. The Government of India appointed a Committee in 1962 to check corruption and highly unethical behaviour. This Committee was headed by -
(a) A.D. Gorwala
(b) K. Santhanam
(c) Ashok Chanda
(d) Justice S.R. Das
4. Which of the following statements about corruption is correct?
(a) Political instability due to multi-party system has contributed to the growth of corruption.
(b) As the multi-party government lacks ideological basis the various partners try to feather their own nests.
(c) It has been suggested that state funding of elections can greatly help in curbing political corruption.
(d) All of the above.
5. Under the Government Servant Conduct Rules which one of the following constitutes corruption?
(a) Acceptance of Gifts.
(b) Acceptance of private employment after retirement without the permission of appropriate authority.
(c) Lending and borrowing of money.
(d) All of the above.

6. Consider the following statements about the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI): -

- (i) CBI is an attached office of the Ministry of Personnel
- (ii) CBI is the main investigating agency of the Central Government.
- (iii) CBI plays an important role in preventing corruption and maintaining integrity in administration.
- (iv) CBI is an Autonomous Body which works independent of all departments of the Government of India.

Of the above statements:

- (a) i, ii and iii are correct
- (b) ii, iii and iv are correct
- (c) i, ii and iv are correct
- (d) i, iii and iv are correct

7. Lokayuktas are to be appointed -

- (a) only in the states
- (b) only in the Centre
- (c) in both the states and the Centre
- (d) None of the above

8. Transparency in government/administration means -

- (a) Taking all the decisions in public view
- (b) The files should be accessible to all the citizens who wish to examine them
- (c) Making available information of non-confidential nature to the concerned person on valid grounds
- (d) All of the above

9. Right to Information implies

- (a) freedom of the people to have access to government information
- (b) that the citizens and non-governmental organizations should have free access to all files and documents pertaining to the government operations, decisions and performance
- (c) openness and transparency in the functioning of the government
- (d) all of the above

10. Who among the following recommended the appointment of Lokayukta?

- (a) Morarji Commission
- (b) Paul Appleby
- (c) A. D. Gorowala
- (d) None of the above

11. Who said “Everyone knows corruption thrives in secret places and avoids public places”?

- (a) Max Weber
- (b) James Madison
- (c) Woodrow Wilson
- (d) Karl Marx

12. The concept of accountability implies

- (a) the obligation of the administrators to give a satisfactory account of their performance.
- (b) obligation to prove that they have exercised powers conferred on them in a proper manner.
- (c) obligation to increase efficiency and effectiveness of administrative process.
- (d) all of the above.

13. Which one of the following methods for the removal of the Chairperson and members of the Lokpal was suggested by the Lokpal Act, 2013?

- (a) The President can remove them on the basis of a resolution passed by the two houses of Parliament by two-thirds majority.
- (b) The President can remove them on the ground of proved misbehaviour after an inquiry by the Supreme Court on a reference being made to it by the President on a petition signed by at least 100 members of Parliament
- (c) The President can remove them on the basis of recommendations of the Chief Justice of India.
- (d) The President can remove them on the basis of a resolution passed by the two houses of Parliament by simple majority.

14. Which one of the following has been wrongly listed as a tool of internal control over administration?

- (a) Budgetary system
- (b) Administrative leadership
- (c) Enquiries and investigations
- (d) None of the above.

15. India has borrowed the concept of ‘Zero Hour’ from:

- (a) USA
- (b) Britain
- (c) Switzerland
- (d) None of the above

16. Consider the following statements regarding Calling Attention:

- (i) It is an Indian innovation in the Parliamentary Procedure.
- (ii) It is a notice by a member of Parliament to call attention of a minister to a matter of urgent public importance and to seek an authoritative statement from him on that matter.
- (iii) It involves an element of censure against the government.
- (iv) Unlike Zero Hour which finds no mention in the rules of procedure, the Calling Attention is mentioned in the rules of procedure.

Of the above statements:

- (a) i, ii and iii are correct.
- (b) ii, iii and iv are correct.
- (c) i, iii and iv are correct.
- (d) i, ii and iv are correct.

17. Consider the following statements regarding Parliamentary Control over Administration:

- (i) Budget is the most important technique of Parliamentary Control administration
- (ii) The power to raise and spend government funds ultimately rests with the Parliament.
- (iii) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India audits the accounts of the government on behalf of the Parliament.
- (iv) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India is the agent of the Finance Ministry and keeps strict control on the financial transaction.

Of the above statements:

- (a) i, ii and iii are correct.
- (b) ii, iii and iv are correct.
- (c) i, ii and iv are correct.
- (d) i, iii and iv are correct.

18. Consider the following statements about the Public Accounts Committee (PAC):

- (i) The members of the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) are elected from the members of Parliament on the basis of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote.
- (ii) The Chairman of the PAC is invariably taken from the Opposition.
- (iii) The PAC examine the annual audit report of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India.
- (iv) The detailed functions of the PAC have been specified in the constitution itself.

Of the above statements:

- (a) i, ii and iii are correct.
- (b) ii, iii and iv are correct.
- (c) i, ii and iv are correct.
- (d) i, iii and iv are correct.

19. The Institution of Ombudsman was created to ensure:

- (a) greater freedom of Press.
- (b) independence of judiciary.
- (c) redressal of the grievances of the people against public servants.
- (d) constant review of administrative machinery.

20. Who recommended the creation of the institution of Lokpal?

- (a) Morarji Desai
- (b) A. D. Gorwala
- (c) Paul Appleby
- (d) J. R. Mehta

21. Which one of the following administrative function is performed by the Chief Executive in a Parliamentary System like India.

- (a) To ensure that the various departments work in co-operation with each other.
- (b) To ensure that no deviation is made from the accepted policy at the implementation stage.
- (c) To ensure that departments maintain cordial relations with the public.
- (d) All of the above.

22. Who said that Financial Administration is at the core of the modern government?

- (a) Hoover
- (b) Kautilya
- (c) Morstein Marx
- (d) Manu

23. Which department of the Government of India is responsible for the preparation of the budget?

- (a) Department of Revenue
- (b) Department of Economic Affairs
- (c) Department of Expenditure
- (d) All the above departments jointly

24. If the budget is prepared on the basis of what is expected to be actually spent or received during the financial year, it is known as -

- (a) Cash Budget
- (b) Revenue Budget
- (c) Cash cum Revenue Budget
- (d) None of the above.

25. Which one of the following statements regarding preparation of budget in India is correct?

- (a) In India the budget is presented in two parts- Railway Budget and General Budget.
- (b) In India the General Budget is presented before the Parliament on the last day of February.
- (c) The General Budget is presented in the Parliament by the Finance Minister of India.
- (d) All of the above.

26. In India the Member of Parliament can move cut motion of different types. Which one of the following motions has been wrongly listed?

- (a) Token Cut Motion.
- (b) Economy Cut Motion.
- (c) Disapproval of Policy Cut Motion.
- (d) None of the above.

27. The Audit which deals with the technical processes of administrative apparatus is known as -

- (a) Financial Audit
- (b) Technical Audit
- (c) Administrative Audit
- (d) Post- Audit

28. Who prepares the combined finance and revenue accounts of the Central and State Governments?

- (a) Audit and Accounts Department
- (b) Public Accounts Committee
- (c) Comptroller and Auditor General
- (d) All of the above

29. Which one of the following statements of Paul Appleby about the Indian Audit system is correct?

- (a) It lays more stress on constructive suggestions.
- (b) The Auditors in India are not competent and hence unable to render proper service.
- (c) The Indian Audit is by and large positive.
- (d) None of the above.

30. Which one of the following statements regarding CAG is correct?

- (a) The powers and functions of the CAG of India in relation to accounts have been prescribed by the Indian Parliament.
- (b) The CAG can ascertain whether the money disbursed was legally available for the service
- (c) The CAG can look into the wisdom, faithfulness and accountability of the government expenditure.
- (d) All of the above.

31. In India, the Committees of Parliament have been created with a view to -

- (a) associate outsiders with the work of legislation
- (b) facilitate speedy enactment of laws by examining them
- (c) provide offices to the supporters of the party in power
- (d) None of the above.

32. The account of all the receipts and expenditure under various heads and sub-heads of budget is known as -

- (a) Appropriation Account
- (b) Finance Account
- (c) Finance cum Appropriation Account
- (d) None of the above

33. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha is the ex-officio Chairman of -

- (a) The Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions.
- (b) The Committee on Privileges.
- (c) The Committee on Public Under-takings.
- (d) The Rules Committee.

34. Which one of the following is the Committee of the Indian Parliament?

- (a) The Committee on Petitions
- (b) The Committee on Public Under-takings
- (c) The Estimates Committee
- (d) The Public Accounts Committee

35. A Committee under K. Santhanam was set up to check corruption and unethical behaviour in -

- (a) 1962
- (b) 1963
- (c) 1964
- (d) 1972

36. A system of administrative responsibility does not entail

- (a) Statutory rules
- (b) Judicial precedents
- (c) Moral maxims
- (d) Constitutional provision

37. Ordinance is issued by the -

- (a) Prime Minister
- (b) President
- (c) Council of Minister
- (d) Speaker

38. In Indian Constitution which among the following are included under the charged expenditure?

- (a) Pensions of the Judges of High Court
- (b) Allowances of the President
- (c) Allowances of the Chairman and the Speaker
- (d) All the above

39. The Budget can be presented in which house of the Parliament?

- (a) Rajya Sabha
- (b) Lok Sabha
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

40. Cut Motion passed during Budget Session does not include -

- (a) No Confidence Motion
- (b) Policy Cut Motion
- (c) Economy Cut Motion
- (d) Token Cut Motion

41. Parliament exercises control over public expenditure through the -

- (a) Comptroller and Auditor General
- (b) Advocate General
- (c) Commerce Minister
- (d) Finance Minister

42. In which of the following cases is the Court unable to help the citizens?

- (a) Non-observance of procedures
- (b) Usurpation of authority
- (c) Miscarriages of justice
- (d) Imposition of Penalties for failure to comply with statutory obligations

43. The Gorwala Report was submitted in which year?

- (a) 1951
- (b) 1952
- (c) 1953
- (d) 1954

44. Which one of the following is correct?

- (a) Accountability refers to the formal and specific location of responsibility, while responsibility is a highly personal moral quality and is not related to formal status or power.
- (b) Responsibility refers to the public servants' responsiveness to public will, while accountability denotes the specific method and procedure to enforce the public servants responsibility.
- (c) Responsibility is subjective and works within accountability is objective and works from without.
- (d) None of the above.

45. Consider the following statements.

1. The Governor of a state should consult the President before making appointments
2. To the State Public Service Commission. The ARC viewed training as an investment in human resources.

Which of the statement(s) given above is / are not correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 & 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

46. What was the main aim of First Five Year Plan formulated by Planning Commission?

- (a) Emphasis on establishing new industries;
- (b) Emphasis on agriculture, power and transport;
- (c) To remove poverty;
- (d) To achieve self-reliance in heavy goods.

47. Which of following is not a stage in the development of e-governance?

- (a) Interaction Phase
- (b) Transition Phase
- (c) Transaction Phase
- (d) Transformation Phase

48. According to Austin Ranney component of public policy are -

- (a) a selected line of action
- (b) a desired course of action
- (c) an implementation of intent
- (d) All of the above

49. Who had written on Public Policy in his book “Arthashastra”?

- (a) Asoka
- (b) Chanakya
- (c) Bana Bhatta
- (d) Chandragupta Maurya

50. What are the challenges in front of MGNREGA?

- (a) Poor asset quality
- (b) Uneven implementation across state
- (c) Low funds available with the government
- (d) All of the above

PART - II
(Short Answer-type Questions)

Instructions for Questions 51 to 63:

- *Write the answers in short for any 10 (TEN) out of the thirteen questions.*
- *Each question carries 5 marks. [10 X 5 = 50]*

51. Explain the changes in revenue administration during the British rule in India.
52. Discuss the federal features of the Indian constitution.
53. Discuss the impact of LPG on the Public Sector Undertakings in India.
54. Explain the importance of Training of the Civil Servants in Indian administration.
55. Explain the composition and functions of the NITI Aayog.
56. Discuss the role of the District administration in the decentralisation and development at the grass roots.
57. Explain and examine the Parliamentary control of Public expenditure in India.
58. Discuss the aims and objectives of re-organisation of the Planning Commission of India into the NITI Aayog by the Government of India.
59. Discuss the role of the DRDA in the rural development of the country.
60. Explain the factors responsible for the effective Municipal administration in the country.
61. Write a short note on the National Police Commission of India.
62. What are the basic problems of a Coalition government of India?
63. Write a brief note on the 'Good Governance' and 'e-Governance' in India.

PART - III
(Long Answer-type Questions)

Instructions for Questions 64 to 71:

- *Answer any 5 (FIVE) out of the eight questions.*
- *Each question carries 10 marks.*

[10 X 5=50]

64. Explain how British legacy of Administrative system in Indian politics has been followed.
65. Describe the Political Culture in India that bureaucracy plays a key role in the process of development and democracy at the grass roots.
66. Explain the powers and functions of the Chief Executive in India.
67. Explain the provisions of the 1992- Constitutional Amendments in economic development of the country.
68. Discuss the power and functions of the Governor of a state in Indian administration.
69. What are the major changes that have been introduced by the ARC-II ?
70. Explain the various provisions introduced by the 74th Constitutional Amendments.
71. Explain the role of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) in India in the rights of the citizens.

PART - IV
(Essay-type Questions)

Instructions for Questions 72 to 75:

- *Answer any 2 (TWO) out of the four questions.*
- *Each question carries 25 marks.*

[25x2= 50]

72. Explain how Kautilya's Arthashastra influenced the politics, administration and financial management of modern India.
73. Explain the judicial structure in India with reference to the organization and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India.
74. Critically discuss the Centre- State relations in India with reference to the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission and Punchi Commission.
75. Critically examine the various factors of Criminalisation of Politics and Administration in India and suggest some remedial measures.
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