1. Public Administration may be defined as:
   A. Administrative Capacity  
   B. Management of industry  
   C. Management of Property  
   D. Administration of Public

   Answer: D

2. The concept of “bounded rationality” was given by:
   A. Abraham Maslow  
   B. Herbert Simon  
   C. Wax Weber  
   D. F. W. Riggs

   Answer: B

3. Bureaucracy is based on:
   A. Personal Authority  
   B. Corporate Authority  
   C. Traditional Authority  
   D. Charismatic Authority

   Answer: D

4. Behaviorism is associated with:
   A. Socialism  
   B. Humanism  
   C. Rationalism  
   D. Communication

   Answer: A

5. The author of “The Function of the Executive” is:
   A. Henry Fayol  
   B. F. W. Taylor  
   C. Chester Bernard  
   D. Mary Parker Follet

   Answer: C

6. Which of the following is not of the core values of public administration?
   A. Equity  
   B. Efficiency  
   C. Effectiveness  
   D. Bureaucracy

   Answer: D
7. Which of the following is one of the features of bureaucracy conceived by Max Weber?  
A. Authority  
B. Publicness  
C. Hierarchy  
D. Civil society  
Answer: C

8. Bureaucracy is a form of:  
A. Private organization  
B. Social Organization  
C. Political Organization  
D. Community Organization  
Answer: B

9. McGregor's name is most commonly associated with one of the following:  
A. Theory X and theory Y  
B. Scientific Management  
C. Bureaucratic Theory  
D. Human Relations  
Answer: A

10. Legal-rational authority" is a core concept of:  
A. Public Choice Theory  
B. Theory of Emergency  
C. Theory of Bureaucracy  
D. Maslow's Theory of Motivation  
Answer: C

11. "Entropy" is a law of nature in which all forms of organizations move towards:  
A. Disorganization and Death  
B. Continuous Improvement  
C. Rebirth and Emergency  
D. Growth and Continuity  
Answer: A
12. One choice theory is economic explanation of:
A. Islam  B. Religion
C. Psychology  D. Political decision making
Answer: C

13. Which one of the following is the foundation of modern Human Resource
A. Job Analysis  B. Job Evaluation
C. Compensation  D. Specialization
Answer: D

14. The process of transmitting the idea or thought into meaningful symbols is called:
A. Decoding  B. Feedback
C. Reception  D. Encoding
Answer: B

15. Which of the following will not be considered as a formal organization?
A. A Hospital  B. A University
C. A Service Industry  D. A Group of Friends
Answer: D

16. Which of the following violates the principle of Utility of Command?
A. Product Organization  B. Functional Organization
C. Bureaucratic Organization  D. Manufacturing Organization
Answer: B

17. Which of the following is not a feature of good governance?
A. Nepotism  B. Rule of law
C. Transparency  D. Accountability
18. Which of the following administrative thinkers has defined administration as “the organization and direction of human and material resources to achieve desired ends”?
A. J. A. Veig  
B. L. D. White  
C. H. A. Simon  
D. J. M. Pfiffner  
Answer: D

19. Which one of the following statements is not correct in respect of New Public Management?
A. It upholds public interest  
B. It has market orientation  
C. It advocates managerial autonomy  
D. It focuses on performance appraisal  
Answer: A

20. ‘Good Governance’ and ‘Participating Civil Society for Development’ were stressed in World Bank Report of—
A. 1991  
B. 1992  
C. 1993  
D. 1994  
Answer: B

21. If the administrative authority within a department is vested in a single individual, then that system is known as—
A. Board  
B. Bureau  
C. Council  
D. Commission  
Answer: B

22. Globalisation means—
A. Foreign capitalist transactions  
B. The growth of a single unified world market  
C. Financial market system is centered in a single state  
D. Geographical location of a firm is of utmost importance  
Answer: B
23. By whom was the ‘Managerial Grid’ developed?
A. Blake and White  
B. Blake and Mouton  
C. Blake and Schmidt  
D. Mouton and Shophan  

Answer: B

24. Who among the following says that public administration includes the operations of only the executive branch of government?
A. L. D. White  
B. Luther Gulick  
C. W. F. Willoughby  
D. L. D. White and Luther Gulick  

Answer: B

25. The concept of the ‘zone of indifference’ is associated with—
A. Authority  
B. Motivation  
C. Leadership  
D. Decision-Making  

Answer: A

26. Who has analysed the leadership in terms of ‘circular response’?
A. Millet  
B. Taylor  
C. M. P. Follett  
D. C. I. Barnard  

Answer: C

27. Simon proposed a new concept of administration based on the methodology of—
A. Satisfying  
B. Decision-making  
C. Logical positivism  
D. Bounded rationality  

Answer: C

29. Who rejected the principles of administration as ‘myths’ and ‘proverbs’?
A. L. D. White  
B. Herbert Simon  
C. Chester Barnard  
D. W. F. Willoughby

Answer: B

30. The classical theory of administration is also known as the—
A. Historical theory  
B. Locational theory  
C. Mechanistic theory  
D. Human Relations theory

Answer: C

31. How many principles of organization were propounded by Henry Fayol?
A. 12  
B. 13  
C. 14  
D. 15

Answer: C

32. Simon was positively influenced by ideas of—
A. Terry  
B. Barnard  
C. L. D. White  
D. Henry Fayol

Answer: B

33. Negative motivation is based on—
A. Fear  
B. Status  
C. Money  
D. Reward

Answer: A
34. ‘Job loading’ means—
   A. Making the job more interesting
   B. Shifting of an employee from one job to another
   C. Deliberate upgrading of responsibility, scope and challenge
   D. None of the above

   Answer: C

35. The theory of ‘Prismatic Society’ in Public Administration is based on—
   A. Historical studies of public administration in different societies
   B. Study of public services in developed and developing countries
   C. Institutional comparison of public administration in developed countries
   D. Structural-functional analysis of public administration in developing countries

   Answer: D

36. Who among the following is an odd thinker?
   A. Taylor
   B. Likert
   C. Maslow
   D. Herzberg

   Answer: A

37. Which of the following is not included in ‘hygiene’ factors in the Herzberg’s two-factor theory of motivation?
   A. Salary
   B. Responsibility
   C. Company’s policy
   D. Working conditions

   Answer: B

38. The ‘Gang-Plank’ refers to—
   A. Level jumping
   B. Discipline
   C. Initiative
   D. Equity

   Answer: A

39. The history of evolution of the Public Administration is generally divided into—
   A. one phase
   B. five phases
40. Henry Fayol’s General theory of Administration is applicable at—
A. Top management level
B. Middle management level
C. Policy management level
D. Workshop management level
Answer: A

41. F. W. Taylor, the founding father of Scientific Management movement propounded the theory which was conceived to be a scientific methodology of—
A. Measurement
B. Generalisation
C. Careful observation
D. All of these
Answer: D

42. In which of the following are public and private administrations not common?
A. Filing
B. Accounting
C. Scope and complexity
D. Managerial techniques
Answer: C

43. Bureaucracy that is committed to the programmes of the political party in power is called—
A. Committed bureaucracy
B. Depoliticised bureaucracy
C. Semi-politicised bureaucracy
D. Fully politicised bureaucracy
Answer: A

44. The principle of ‘span of control’ means—
A. The number of people being controlled
B. An employee should receive orders from one superior only
C. The control or supervision of the superior over the subordinate
D. The number of subordinate employees that an administrator can effectively direct
45. Which of the following is not a function of staff agency?
A. Advising  
B. Planning  
C. Consultation  
D. Achieving goals  
Answer: A

46. Which of the following is not a staff agency in India?
A. Economic Affairs Department  
B. Planning Commission  
C. Cabinet Committees  
D. Cabinet Secretariat  
Answer: A

47. In hierarchy, the term 'scalar' means—
A. Step  
B. Process  
C. Ladder  
D. Position  
Answer: C

48. The 4Ps theory of departmentalization as advocated by Luther Gulick are—
A. Purpose, process, plan, place  
B. Purpose, process, person, place  
C. Place, person, programme, process  
D. Purpose, process, place, programme  
Answer: B

49. One who tells one’s supervisor anything detrimental to an associate is called—
A. A chiseller  
B. A squealer  
C. A rate buster  
D. None of these  
Answer: B
50. According to Urwick, where the work is of a more simple and routine nature, the span of control varies from—
A. 7 to 9  B. 8 to 12  C. 9 to 12  D. 10 to 12
Answer: B

51. Delegation of authority by a Sales Manager to his salesman is an example of—
A. Downward delegation  B. Sideward delegation  C. Upward delegation  D. None of these
Answer: A

52. A virtual organisation is—
A. One which has profit as the major goal  B. One which has concern of the employees as its top priority  C. A small, core organization that outsources major business functions  D. One in which leadership always tends to fulfil psychological needs of the subordinates
Answer: C

53. The most effective means of citizen’s control over administration is—
A. Election  B. Public Opinion  C. Pressure Groups  D. Advisory Committees
Answer: A

54. The Santhanam Committee on prevention of corruption was appointed in—
Answer: B

55. The first country in the world to introduce the right to information was—
56. What is meant by the Doctrine of State Immunity ?
A. The State cannot be sued in its own court without its consent
B. The State can be sued but not in the national courts
C. The State is immune to being sued
D. None of the above
Answer: C

57. ‘Habeas Corpus’ literally means—
A. To prohibit
B. To command
C. To have the body of
D. None of the above
Answer: C

58. The system of ‘Rule of Law’ was propounded by—
A. Lowell
B. H. Finer
C. A. V. Dicey
D. W. F. Willoughby
Answer: C

59. Who says that “Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely“ ?
A. Lord Acton
B. L. D. White
C. Josiah Stamp
D. Lord Beveridge
Answer: A

60. The Public Accounts Committee of Parliament in India consists of—
A. 7 members
B. 15 members
C. 22 members
D. 34 members
61. If a public servant imposes upon the citizens duties and obligations which are not required by law, it
A. Error of fact finding  B. Error of authority
C. Abuse of power       D. Error of law

Answer: C

62. The present constitution of the USA was adopted in—
A. 1786  B. 1787  C. 1788  D. 1789

Answer: B

63. ‘Grand Corps’ in French Civil Service stands for—
A. Senior level of specialist administrators  B. Senior level of defence administrators
C. Senior level of generalist administrators  D. Senior level of generalistcum-specialist administrators

Answer: D

64. In France, the term of the President is—
A. 2 years  B. 4 years
C. 6 years  D. 8 years

Answer: C

65. In England, the Cabinet must resign from office as soon as it loses the confidence of—
A. The House of Lords  B. The King or the Queen
C. The House of Commons  D. All of these

Answer: C
66. Under their service rules, the British Civil servants—
A. Can be partisan  
B. Can pursue active party politics  
C. Are required to be neutral in politics  
D. Can be partly neutral and partly partisan

Answer: C

67. The term ‘Performance Budget’ was coined by—
A. Estimates Committee of India  
B. First Hoover Commission of USA  
C. Second Hoover Commission of USA  
D. Administrative Reforms Commission of India

Answer: B

68. During passing of budget in the Parliament ‘Guilotine’ is applied to those demands which are—
A. Discussed and reduced  
B. Discussed and approved  
C. Discussed but not approved  
D. Not discussed for want of time

Answer: D

69. Audit of State Government is—
A. A state subject  
B. A union subject  
C. In the concurrent list  
D. None of these

Answer: B

70. In which year was the Committee on Public Undertakings constituted by the Lok Sabha ?
A. 1961  
B. 1962  
C. 1963  
D. 1964

Answer: C

71. The number of demands in the general budget for civil expenditure is—
A. 101  
B. 102  
C. 103  
D. 104
72. The rule of lapse means—
A. All pending bills in Parliament lapse with its prorogation
B. All appropriations voted by the legislature expire at the end of the financial year
C. The appropriation bill lapses if it is not returned by the Rajya Sabha within 14 days
D. The demand for grants of a ministry lapse with criticism of its policy by the opposition

Answer: B

73. The C & AG of India does not audit the receipts and expenditure of—
A. State Governments
B. Central Government
C. Government companies
D. Municipal undertakings

Answer: D

74. The role of the Finance Commission in Central-State fiscal relations has been undermined by—
A. The Zonal Councils
B. The State Governments
C. The Election Commission
D. The Planning Commission

Answer: B

75. The Railway Budget was separated from the Central Budget in the year—
A. 1921
B. 1922
C. 1923
D. 1924

Answer: A

76. The Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee of the Parliament is appointed by—
A. President of India
B. Prime Minister of India
C. Chairman of Rajya Sabha
D. Speaker of Lok Sabha

Answer: D
77. The question asked orally after the question hour in the House is called—
A. Starred question  B. Unstarred question
C. Short notice question  D. Supplementary question

Answer: A

78. The economy cut motion seeks to reduce the proposed expenditure of a demand for grant by—
A. Rupee one  B. A specified amount
C. Rupees one hundred  D. An unspecified amount

Answer: B

79. Who was the Chairman of the Economic Reforms Commission (1981-84) ?
A. L. K. Jha  B. Dharam Vira
C. B. G. Deshmukh  D. K. Hanumanthiya

Answer: A

80. In which year was the decision of separating accounting function from audit function taken by the Central Government for its financial administration ?
A. 1975  B. 1976
C. 1977  D. 1978

Answer: B

81. In which recruitment, in a system for higher position is open to all the qualified candidates who may wish to apply is known as
A. Direct recruitment  B. Passive recruitment
C. Ordinary recruitment  D. Recruitment by promotion

Answer: A

82. ‘Position classification’ is the classification of—
A. Duties  B. Salaries
C. Departments
D. Personal status of incumbents

Answer: A

83. The civil service was defined as “professional body of officials, permanent, paid and skilled” by—
A. Felix Nigro
B. O. G. Stahl
C. Herman Finer
D. E. N. Gladden

Answer: C

84. A new All India Service can be created by—
A. A statute
B. An executive order
C. An amendment of the constitution
D. A resolution under Article 312 of the Constitution

Answer: D

85. The British concept of Civil Service neutrality is laid down by—
A. Northcote-Trevelyn Committee
B. Masterman Committee
C. Assheton Committee
D. Fulton Committee

Answer: B

86. The ‘spoils system’ in the USA began during the period of—
A. Adams
B. Jackson
C. Jefferson
D. Washington

Answer: B

87. Promotion in Civil Services indicates—
A. Always an increase in pay
B. Change in the place of work
C. Transfer of work from field to Headquarters
D. Such changes in the situation which indicate difficult work and more important responsibility

Answer: D
88. Which of the following is not an All India Service?
A. Indian Police Service  
B. Indian Forest Service  
C. Indian Foreign Service  
D. Indian Administrative Service  

Answer: C

89. The Union Public Service Commission of India has been established under the—
A. Article 305  
B. Article 315  
C. Article 325  
D. Article 335  

Answer: B

90. Which of the following reports deals with the relations between the specialists and generalists?
A. Fulton Committee Report  
B. Kothari Committee Report  
C. Haldane Committee Report  
D. Sarkaria Commission Report  

Answer: A

91. Reservation for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the services has been provided in the Indian Constitution under—
A. Article 315  
B. Article 325  
C. Article 335  
D. Article 345  

Answer: C

92. ‘Efficiency record’ method for determining the merit for promotion is practised in—
A. Japan  
B. France  
C. The UK  
D. The USA  

Answer: D