

Code No.

V – 2325

**Entrance Examination for Admission to the P.G. Courses in the
Teaching Departments, 2025**

CSS

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

For office use only

General Instructions

1. The Question Paper is having 100 Objective Questions, each carrying one mark.
2. The answers are to be (✓) 'tick marked' **only** in the "**Response Sheet**" provided.
3. **Negative marking : 0.25 marks** will be deducted for each wrong answer .

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

To be filled in by the Candidate

Register Number	in Figures								
	in words								

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Choose appropriate answer from the options in the questions.

(100 × 1 = 100 marks)

1. The 'Line and Staff' organization is a common structure in which:
 - A. Only staff members hold decision-making authority
 - B. Line and staff work independently with no interaction
 - C. Staff provides expert advice to line managers, but line managers make decision
 - D. Line managers are solely responsible for legal functions

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2. 'Decentralization' refers to:
- A. The transfer of decision-making powers to higher levels
 - B. The concentration of authority at the top levels of management
 - C. The transfer of decision-making authority to lower levels
 - D. The elimination of a hierarchical structure
3. The Chief Executive (CE) in an organization:
- A. Manages day-to-day operations and decision-making
 - B. Oversees recruitment only
 - C. Focuses on legal matters
 - D. Has no decision-making power

4. A Public Corporation is primarily created to:
 - A. Generate profits for the government
 - B. Manage private business activities
 - C. Operate as an independent entity free from government control
 - D. Provide public services efficiently and autonomously

5. The '4 P's' of Departmental Organization refer to:
 - A. Planning, Programming, Publicity and Policy
 - B. Planning, Organizing, Personnel and Performance
 - C. Planning, Organizing, Personnel and Policy
 - D. Planning, Publicity, Performance and Personnel

6. Which of the following is considered the main characteristic of Public Administration?
 - A. Efficiency and accountability
 - B. Bureaucratic hierarchy
 - C. Profit maximization
 - D. Political neutrality

7. The Comparative Approach' to the study of Public Administration:
 - A. Studies administrative systems in different political settings to find universal principles
 - B. Focuses solely on economic models of administration
 - C. Compares legal frameworks of public administration
 - D. Only studies domestic administrative systems

8. Which of the following is an example of a Public Choice theory application in Public Administration?
 - A. Efficient allocation of public resources based on individual preferences
 - B. Bureaucratic efficiency models
 - C. Social equity in policy implementation
 - D. The impact of political power on policy
9. In New Public Administration, the focus is on:
 - A. The centralization of decision-making
 - B. Economic models and market-driven governance
 - C. Citizen participation, accountability, and social equity
 - D. Maintaining traditional administrative practices
10. The ecological approach to Public Administration views:
 - A. Bureaucracy as a neutral entity
 - B. Administrative systems in isolation from their environment
 - C. The relationship between administrative systems and their environment as dynamic
 - D. Public administration as purely a legal framework
11. Zero-based budgeting starts from:
 - A. Incremental increases
 - B. Past expenditures
 - C. A base of zero
 - D. Deficit budgets
12. Which is not a component of Good Governance?
 - A. Transparency
 - B. Rule of law
 - C. Accountability
 - D. Discretionary favoritism

13. The audit done after the financial year ends is:
- A. Concurrent audit
 - B. Pre-audit
 - C. Final audit
 - D. Real-time audit
14. Which planning approach was replaced by NITI Anyog?
- A. Targeted planning
 - B. Bottom-up planning
 - C. Five-Year Plans
 - D. Annual budget planning
15. The term "red-tapism" refers to
- A. High efficiency
 - B. Delay due to rigid rules and procedures
 - C. Training overload
 - D. Policy freedom
16. Human Resource Development (HRD) includes:
- A. Tax reforms
 - B. Education, training, and skill-building
 - C. Budget preparation
 - D. Audit of companies
17. Development Administration primarily focuses on:
- A. Law enforcement
 - B. Industrial expansion only
 - C. Socio-economic development and capacity building
 - D. Tax regulation
18. CAG is responsible to:
- A. The President
 - B. The Prime Minister
 - C. The Parliament
 - D. NITI Aayog

19. Budget execution involves:
- A. The implementation of budget provisions
 - B. Making laws
 - C. Preparing audit reports
 - D. Preparing the next year's budget
20. Induction training is meant for:
- A. Retired officers
 - B. New recruits
 - C. Politicians
 - D. Unemployed youth
21. The central recruitment agency in India is:
- A. Election Commission
 - B. CBI
 - C. UPSC
 - D. NITI Aayog
22. Which of the following is a problem in recruitment?
- A. Political neutrality
 - B. Transparency
 - C. Political interference and favoritism
 - D. Skill matching
23. Bureaucracy can sometimes be criticized for:
- A. Being too flexible
 - B. Promoting innovation
 - C. Red-tapism and inefficiency
 - D. Employee empowerment
24. Max Weber's model of bureaucracy is based on:
- A. Emotional decision-making
 - B. Arbitrary power
 - C. Rational-legal authority
 - D. Charismatic leadership only

25. A key advantage of HRM is:
- A. It avoids employee training
 - B. It ensures effective use of human talent
 - C. It encourages political interference
 - D. It reduces communication in the organization
26. A key feature of an Independent Regulatory Commission' is:
- A. It is directly controlled by the government
 - B. It operates independently to ensure regulatory policies are enforced
 - C. It focuses solely on economic regulations
 - D. It only provides financial support to other organizations
27. In a hierarchical organization, the 'chief executive' is typically responsible for:
- A. Formulating strategies and executing them
 - B. Overseeing the legal framework of the department
 - C. Managing lower-level employees only
 - D. Focusing on accounting and financial matters
28. Public choice Theory in public administration is based on
- A. Bureaucratic management principles
 - B. Legal principles of governance
 - C. Political theories of leadership
 - D. Economic theories about decision making and behaviour
29. Which of the following is most accurate regarding 'Line Agencies'?
- A. They provide support to line officers
 - B. They are involved in policy formulation
 - C. They are responsible for direct implementation of policies
 - D. They manage legal and financial aspects of the government

30. Which of the following is NOT true about 'Decentralization'?
- A. It encourages greater decision-making at lower levels
 - B. It is associated with higher levels of participation in decision-making
 - C. It is often used to improve responsiveness to local needs
 - D. It leads to the concentration of power at the top levels of government
31. In the context of Public Administration, 'Coordination' is:
- A. A process where departments work in isolation from each other
 - B. The management of inter-departmental relationships and efforts
 - C. About reducing responsibilities of employees
 - D. The distribution of power across different levels of government
32. The principle of 'Delegation' involves:
- A. Assigning authority without responsibility
 - B. Shifting decision-making to lower levels of authority
 - C. Centralizing power within the top management
 - D. Giving more responsibility without transferring authority
33. The concept of 'Span of Control' is most relevant in the context of:
- A. How many people a manager can effectively supervise
 - B. How to delegate authority within a department
 - C. The formal structure of an organization
 - D. The level of centralization in decision-making
34. In the study of Public Administration, which of the following is most closely associated with human-centered approaches?
- A. Bureaucratic theory
 - B. Scientific management
 - C. Human relations approach
 - D. Systems theory

35. A major criticism of traditional Public Administration is that is:
- A. Ignores the political nature of administrative work
 - B. Focuses too much on private enterprise
 - C. Lacks a focus on public welfare
 - D. is too flexible and decentralized
36. The story of Public Administration can be best described as:
- A. The management of economic policies
 - B. The study of government policy implementation and administrative functions
 - C. The study of private business practices
 - D. A focus on military management
37. The principle of “Unity of Command” helps in:
- A. Giving employees the freedom to decide whom to report to
 - B. Avoiding confusion regarding authority and responsibility
 - C. Delegating authority to lower levels
 - D. Centralizing decision-making
38. “Centralization” in an organization typically leads to:
- A. More local autonomy
 - B. Increased control at higher levels
 - C. Greater autonomy for lower-level managers
 - D. More decision-making freedom at lower levels
39. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of “Public Corporations”?
- A. They are autonomous entities responsible for providing public services
 - B. They can generate their own revenues and profits
 - C. They are funded entirely by private sector investments
 - D. They often operate in sectors like transportation, utilities, and communications

40. Human Resource Management in public administration mainly deals with:
- A. Manufacturing processes
 - B. Financial allocation
 - C. Recruitment, training, and development of personnel
 - D. Procurement of goods
41. Who developed the ideal-type model of bureaucracy?
- A. Karl Marx
 - B. Max Weber
 - C. Elton Mayo
 - D. Henri Fayol
42. UPSC stands for:
- A. United Public Service Commission
 - B. Union Private Service Commission
 - C. Union Public Service Commission
 - D. United Personnel Selection Committee
43. On-the-job training involves:
- A. Training in classrooms
 - B. Training during actual work
 - C. Watching videos at home
 - D. Online-only modules
44. A budget is:
- A. A contract with foreign companies
 - B. A legal document authorizing public expenditure
 - C. A type of foreign aid
 - D. A political campaign strategy

45. Audit is the process of:
- A. Preparing budgets
 - B. Monitoring construction projects
 - C. Evaluating financial records and expenditures
 - D. Delivering speeches
46. Who popularized the term "Development Administration"?
- A. Max Weber
 - B. Fred Riggs
 - C. Woodrow Wilson
 - D. Luther Gulick
47. Good Governance includes:
- A. Arbitrary decision-making
 - B. Corruption and secrecy
 - C. Transparency, accountability, participation
 - D. Authoritarianism
48. E-governance is a tool to promote:
- A. Paper-based processes
 - B. Political campaigns
 - C. Digital transparency and service delivery
 - D. Military functions
49. NITI Aayog was established in the year:
- A. 2000
 - B. 2015
 - C. 1991
 - D. 2005
50. A major challenge in public personnel recruitment is:
- A. Over-dependence on e-governance
 - B. Matching skills with job requirements
 - C. Too few applicants
 - D. Technological advancement

51. Good Governance aims to:
- A. Protect elite interests
 - B. Delay policy-making
 - C. Strengthen democratic institutions
 - D. Encourage privatization of law enforcement
52. NITI Aayog stands for:
- A. National Institute for Training and Implementation
 - B. National Institution for Transforming India
 - C. New India Task Implementation Authority
 - D. National Implementation and Tax Institution
53. Who appoints the CAG of India?
- A. Prime Minister
 - B. Finance Minister
 - C. President of India
 - D. Chief Justice
54. The New Public Administration emphasizes:
- A. Efficiency and centralized decision-making
 - B. Bureaucratic hierarchy and control
 - C. Equity, responsiveness, and citizen engagement
 - D. Profit maximization
55. The Ecological approach to the study of Public Administration focuses on:
- A. The study of the relationship between administration and the environment
 - B. The study of legal frameworks
 - C. Economic models of administration
 - D. Political ideologies influencing administration

56. The primary difference between Public Administration and Private Administration is:
- A. Public Administration aims for profit maximization
 - B. Private Administration deals with profit-making activities, while Public Administration focuses on public welfare
 - C. Public Administration operates without any rules
 - D. Private Administration is free from political control
57. The 'Staff Agencies' in an organization:
- A. Are responsible for day-to-day operations
 - B. Provide support and advisory services to line agencies
 - C. Implement public policies directly
 - D. Operate as autonomous bodies
58. In the organizational structure, the principle of 'Hierarchy' refers to:
- A. A horizontal distribution of authority
 - B. A clear, graded authority structure from top to bottom
 - C. The decentralization of decision-making
 - D. The absence of a formal authority structure
59. The function of the 'Chief Executive' (CE) in an organization is to:
- A. Develop new policies and programs
 - B. Supervise all employees without exception
 - C. Manage the day-to-day operations of the organization
 - D. Delegate all authority to subordinates
60. Budget enactment refers to:
- A. The process of drafting the budget
 - B. Approval of budget by Parliament
 - C. Auditing of accounts
 - D. Tax collection

61. The Governor is appointed by:
- A. Prime Minister
 - B. Chief Minister
 - C. President
 - D. Supreme Court
62. Money Bills can be introduced only in:
- A. Rajya Sabha
 - B. Joint Session
 - C. Lok Sabha
 - D. President's Office
63. The Speaker can cast a vote:
- A. Only in case of a tie
 - B. Always
 - C. Never
 - D. Twice during a debate
64. Rajya Sabha members are elected for a term of:
- A. 4 years
 - B. 5 years
 - C. 6 years
 - D. 2 years
65. Which Article mentions promotion of international peace and security?
- A. Article 51
 - B. Article 39
 - C. Article 45
 - D. Article 40
66. Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution are borrowed from:
- A. U.S. Constitution
 - B. French Constitution
 - C. Irish Constitution
 - D. Canadian Constitution
67. The Right to Constitutional Remedies is covered under:
- A. Article 21
 - B. Article 19
 - C. Article 32
 - D. Article 24

68. Directive Principles are:
- A. Justiciable
 - B. Non-justiciable
 - C. Fundamental Rights
 - D. Supreme Court orders
69. Fundamental Duties were added by which Amendment?
- A. 42nd Amendment
 - B. 44th Amendment
 - C. 73rd Amendment
 - D. 86th Amendment
70. The real executive power in India rests with:
- A. President
 - B. Prime Minister
 - C. Speaker
 - D. Governor
71. The Council of Ministers is responsible to:
- A. President
 - B. Parliament
 - C. Lok Sabha
 - D. Rajya Sabha
72. Lok Sabha is also known as:
- A. Upper House
 - B. House of Elders
 - C. House of the People
 - D. Council of States
73. The Committee System in Parliament is used to:
- A. Disrupt debates
 - B. Speed up elections
 - C. Examine bills and policies in detail
 - D. Elect the Prime Minister

74. The procedure of amendment to the Constitution is given in:
- A. Article 352
 - B. Article 368
 - C. Article 370
 - D. Article 356
75. The Supreme Court has how many judges (including Chief Justice)?
- A. 21
 - B. 34
 - C. 31
 - D. 27
76. Judicial Activism means:
- A. Judges passing laws
 - B. Courts actively interpreting laws to protect rights
 - C. Judges joining politics
 - D. Parliament overruling the courts
77. Who decides whether a bill is a Money Bill?
- A. Prime Minister
 - B. President
 - C. Speaker of Lok Sabha
 - D. Finance Minister
78. The Preamble of the Constitution was adopted:
- A. Before the Constitution was enacted
 - B. After the Constitution came into force
 - C. With the 42nd Amendment
 - D. It was never formally adopted
79. Who declared certain features as the basic structure of the Constitution?
- A. Jawaharlal Nehru
 - B. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 - C. Supreme Court
 - D. Constituent Assembly

80. Which of the following was a significant feature of the Government of India Act 1935?
- A. Abolition of diarchy
 - B. Provincial autonomy
 - C. Establishment of Supreme Court
 - D. Universal adult franchise
81. What does macroeconomics study?
- A. Individual behavior
 - B. Firms only
 - C. The entire economy
 - D. Household income
82. Which of the following is a primary factor of production?
- A. Land
 - B. Bank
 - C. Technology
 - D. Transport
83. The Law of Demand states:
- A. Price and demand are directly related
 - B. Price and demand are inversely related
 - C. Price has no effect on demand
 - D. Demand creates its own supply
84. Opportunity cost means:
- A. Wasted resources
 - B. The cost of the next best alternative foregone
 - C. Financial cost only
 - D. Total expenditure

85. Which sector contributes most to India's GDP?
- A. Primary
 - B. Secondary
 - C. Tertiary
 - D. Agricultural
86. Inflation means:
- A. Increase in employment
 - B. Decrease in prices
 - C. Increase in general price levels
 - D. Decrease in GDP
87. A budget deficit occurs when:
- A. $\text{Income} > \text{Expenditure}$
 - B. $\text{Expenditure} > \text{Income}$
 - C. $\text{Savings} > \text{Spending}$
 - D. Government pays all debts
88. Production Possibility Curve (PPC) shows:
- A. All possible prices of goods
 - B. Resources used in economy
 - C. Maximum combinations of two goods
 - D. National income growth
89. The income effect refers to:
- A. Rise in income reduces demand
 - B. Change in consumption due to change in real income
 - C. Change in output due to higher income tax
 - D. Increase in income with no change in prices

90. One reason working hours may differ between countries is:
- A. Inflation
 - B. Differences in climate
 - C. Cultural preferences and labour laws
 - D. Cost of food
91. Credit market constraints refer to:
- A. Unlimited access to loans
 - B. A person's inability to borrow due to lack of collateral or trust
 - C. Government's refusal to borrow
 - D. Rich people borrowing more
92. Budget constraint shows:
- A. What a consumer prefers
 - B. Income limits of a consumer
 - C. Prices only
 - D. All goods available in the market
93. Marginal utility means:
- A. Utility from all units consumed
 - B. Additional satisfaction from consuming one more unit
 - C. Satisfaction from substitutes
 - D. Income-based consumption
94. Profit maximization occurs when:
- A. Total cost is highest
 - B. Marginal cost equals marginal revenue
 - C. Average revenue is more than total revenue
 - D. Supply is more than demand

95. A recession is typically marked by:
- A. Rising GDP
 - B. Stable employment
 - C. Falling output and rising unemployment
 - D. Rising inflation
96. What is the currency of Japan?
- A. Dollar
 - B. Yen
 - C. Euro
 - D. Won
97. Which Indian city is known as the "Silicon Valley of India"?
- A. Mumbai
 - B. Delhi
 - C. Bengaluru
 - D. Hyderabad
98. Which planet is known as the Red Planet?
- A. Venus
 - B. Jupiter
 - C. Mars
 - D. Mercury
99. What is the capital of Australia?
- A. Sydney
 - B. Canberra
 - C. Melbourne
 - D. Brisbane
100. Which country will host the Olympics 2028?
- A. China
 - B. France
 - C. USA
 - D. Japan
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RESPONSE SHEET

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

ROUGH WORK

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