

No. of Pages. 24

Code No.

**Y – 3027**

Register Number :

Time : 2 Hours

Name :

Max.Marks : 100

**Entrance Examination for Admission to the P.G. Courses in the  
Teaching Departments, 2026**

**CSS**

**PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS**

1. The Question Paper is having 100 Objective Questions, each carrying one mark.
2. The answers are to be marked **only** in the “**OMR Sheet**” provided.
3. **Negative marking** : **0.25 marks** will be deducted for each wrong answer .

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING THE OMR SHEET**

- The OMR sheet should not be folded or crushed.
- Use only blue/black ball point pen to fill the circles.
- Use of pencil is strictly prohibited.
- Circles should be darkened completely and properly.
- Cutting and erasing on this sheet is not allowed.
- Do not leave any stray marks on the sheet.
- Do not use marker or white fluid to hide the mark.

• **WRONG METHODS**



**CORRECT METHOD**



**DO NOT WRITE HERE**

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Choose appropriate answer from the options in the questions.

**(100 × 1 = 100 marks)**

1. Who coined the acronym “POSDCORB” to describe the functional scope of Public Administration?
  - A. Woodrow Wilson
  - B. Max Weber
  - C. Luther Gulick
  - D. F.W. Riggs
  
2. Which approach to Public Administration focuses on the interaction between an administrative system and its external environment (society, economy culture)?
  - A. Public Choice Approach
  - B. Ecological Approach
  - C. Legal Approach
  - D. Comparative Approach

3. The Minnowbrook Conference of 1968 is credited with the birth of which major movement?
  - A. Classical Public Administration
  - B. New Public Management
  - C. New Public Administration (NPA)
  - D. Development Administration
  
4. What is the primary driving motive of Private Administration as opposed to Public Administration?
  - A. Social Welfare
  - B. Political Accountability
  - C. Profit Maximization
  - D. Public Service
  
5. Which theory applies economic principles, assuming bureaucrats and citizens act as self-interested, rational utility-maximizers?
  - A. Public Choice Theory
  - B. Ecological Theory
  - C. Classical Theory
  - D. Human Relations Theory
  
6. Who wrote the 1887 essay “The Study of Administration” and is considered the Father of Public Administration?
  - A. L.D. White
  - B. Woodrow Wilson
  - C. Herbert Simon
  - D. Frederick Taylor
  
7. Which scholar is most famously associated with the Ecological Approach and the “prismatic-sala” model?
  - A. Elton Mayo
  - B. Chester Barnard
  - C. F.W. Riggs
  - D. Dwight Waldo
  
8. What does the letter ‘P’ stand for in the POSDCORB acronym?
  - A. Personnel
  - B. Planning
  - C. Public
  - D. Performance

9. Which approach relies on studying different countries' administrative systems to find universal, cross-cultural patterns?
- A. Ecological Approach
  - B. Comparative Public Administration
  - C. Public Choice Approach
  - D. Systems Approach
10. Which sector is subject to stricter legal frameworks and direct constitutional limitations?
- A. Private Administration
  - B. Corporate Administration
  - C. Public Administration
  - D. NGO Administration
11. In the context of New Public Administration, "social equity" primarily advocates for :
- A. Equal pay for all civil servants
  - B. Privatizing public services
  - C. Protecting and uplifting marginalized and disadvantaged groups
  - D. Reducing taxes for the wealthy
12. Which approach treats citizens essentially as "consumers" or "customers" who should be given choices among public goods?
- A. Public Choice Approach
  - B. Classical Approach
  - C. Ecological Approach
  - D. Bureaucratic Approach
13. Which of the following best describes the "Comparative" approach?
- A. Comparing public and private sector profits
  - B. Comparing the administrative systems of different nations
  - C. Comparing the budgets of different state governments
  - D. Comparing the salaries of civil servants





26. According to Max Weber, which type of authority forms the basis of a modern, efficient bureaucracy?
- A. Traditional Authority                      B. Charismatic Authority  
C. Legal-Rational Authority                D. Hereditary Authority
27. What is the system called where government jobs are awarded to political supporters and friends rather than based on merit?
- A. Merit System                                B. Spoils System  
C. Career System                              D. Weberian System
28. Which article of the Indian Constitution provides for the establishment of the UPSC?
- A. Article 280                                  B. Article 315  
C. Article 324                                  D. Article 356
29. What is the primary goal of Human Resource Management (HRM) in the public sector?
- A. To maximize financial profits  
B. To eliminate middle management  
C. To recruit, develop, and retain a capable workforce  
D. To privatize government services
30. "Promotion from within" is also known as what type of recruitment?
- A. External Recruitment                      B. Direct Recruitment  
C. Internal Recruitment                      D. Spoils Recruitment
31. What does the term "Red Tape" refer to in the context of bureaucracy?
- A. The ribbon used to seal government budgets  
B. Excessive adherence to rules and formalities leading to delays  
C. The fast-track process for VIPs  
D. The physical boundaries of a government office

32. What kind of training focuses on familiarizing a new employee with the organization's culture, rules and work environment?
- A. Vestibule Training
  - B. Skills Training
  - C. Orientation / Induction Training
  - D. Refresher Training
33. The merit system of recruitment relies on :
- A. Political connections
  - B. Open, competitive examinations
  - C. Hereditary succession
  - D. Personal interviews without standardized testing
34. In India, what central personnel agency manages civil service rules and policies?
- A. Ministry of Home Affairs
  - B. Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT)
  - C. Ministry of Finance
  - D. Election Commission
35. What is a major advantage of external (direct) recruitment?
- A. It prevents anyone new from entering the system
  - B. It is demoralizing to current employees
  - C. It brings in "new blood," fresh ideas, and diverse perspectives
  - D. It is generally faster and cheaper than internal promotion
36. What does "Position Classification" mean in personnel administration?
- A. Sorting employees alphabetically
  - B. Grouping jobs into classes based on their duties, responsibilities, and required qualifications
  - C. Ranking employees based on their political affiliation
  - D. Assigning office spaces based on seniority



43. What happens to the ruling government if a “Cut Motion” is successfully passed in the Lok Sabha?
- A. The budget is increased
  - B. The government must resign as it implies a loss of confidence
  - C. The finance minister is fired
  - D. A new CAG is appointed
44. What is a “Vote on Account”?
- A. A vote to audit the banks
  - B. An advance grant allowing the government to meet expenses until the budget is formally passed
  - C. A vote to close the parliamentary session
  - D. A final approval of the entire budget
45. What is the Consolidated Fund of India?
- A. A fund specifically for natural disasters
  - B. The main bank account where all government revenues and loans flow
  - C. A private fund for the Prime Minister
  - D. A fund reserved solely for state governments
46. Money can only be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India after the passing of which specific bill?
- A. Finance Bill
  - B. Contingency Bill
  - C. Appropriation Bill
  - D. Amendment Bill
47. Who is responsible for the “execution” (spending the money) of the budget once it is passed?
- A. The Judiciary
  - B. The CAG
  - C. The Executive departments and ministries
  - D. The Public Accounts Committee

48. What is “Zero-Based Budgeting” (ZBB)?
- A. A budget where expenses equal zero
  - B. A method where departments must justify their entire budget from scratch each year
  - C. A budget strictly for zero-emission projects
  - D. A budget passed with zero opposition
49. What does a “Token Cut” motion signify during budget discussions?
- A. The budget is reduced by 50%
  - B. A symbolic reduction (e.g., by Rs. 100) to express a specific grievance
  - C. The entire demand is reduced to Re. 1
  - D. The budget is rejected completely
50. During budget enactment in Parliament, what stage immediately follows the general discussion?
- A. Presentation of the Budget
  - B. Passing of the Appropriation Bill
  - C. Scrutiny by Departmental Committees
  - D. Passing of the Finance Bill
51. Who is often described as the “guide, friend, and philosopher” to the Public Accounts Committee (PAC)?
- A. The Finance Minister
  - B. The Prime Minister
  - C. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
  - D. The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG)
52. Development Administration focuses primarily on what type of goals?
- A. Maintaining the status quo and law & order
  - B. Maximizing corporate profits
  - C. Nation-building and socio-economic progress
  - D. Expanding military power



60. Good Governance emphasizes the participation of which non-governmental groups in the administrative process?
- A. Only the military
  - B. Citizens, NGOs, and the Private Sector
  - C. Only foreign diplomats
  - D. Only registered political parties
61. Who is considered the father of modern political science?
- A. Aristotle
  - B. Plato
  - C. Machiavelli
  - D. Socrates
62. Which approach to the study of political theory emphasizes the objective, scientific study of political behavior, relying heavily on quantitative data and empirical observation?
- A. Traditional approach
  - B. Behaviouralism
  - C. Marxist approach
  - D. Post-behaviouralism
63. In Marxist theory, the State is often viewed as :
- A. A neutral arbiter of disputes
  - B. An instrument of class rule, serving the interests of the bourgeoisie
  - C. A necessary evil for maintaining order
  - D. The embodiment of the general will
64. According to Isaiah Berlin, which concept of freedom emphasizes the absence of external constraints or interference by others?
- A. Positive Freedom
  - B. Negative Freedom
  - C. Republican Freedom
  - D. Democratic Freedom
65. Which conception of justice, often associated with John Rawls, emphasizes the fair distribution of primary social goods and includes the “difference principle”?
- A. Procedural justice
  - B. Distributive justice
  - C. Retributive justice
  - D. Restorative justice

66. Which of the following countries is best known for having an “uncodified” (unwritten) constitution and operating strictly on the principle of Parliamentary Sovereignty?
- A. United States of America                      B. France  
C. Switzerland                                        D. United Kingdom
67. When comparing federal systems, Switzerland is highly unique due to its strong tradition of direct democracy and the high degree of autonomy granted to its constituent federal units, which are known as :
- A. Provinces    B. Cantons  
C. States    D. Prefectures
68. When comparing the party systems of the countries listed in your syllabus, how is the political system of the People’s Republic of China officially structured?
- A. A competitive two-party system  
B. A multi-party system operating under proportional representation  
C. A single-party state led by the Communist Party of China (CPC)  
D. A non-partisan democracy
69. The concept of Droit Administratif (Administrative Law)—which establishes a completely separate system of administrative courts to handle disputes between regular citizens and the state/public officials—is a hallmark of which country’s legal system?
- A. United Kingdom                                      B. United States  
C. France    D. India
70. Which concept in international relations refers to a state’s ability to influence the behavior of other states to achieve its own objectives?
- A. Balance of Power                                      B. National Power  
C. Collective Security                                    D. Non-Alignment

71. The concept of “Balance of Power” suggests that peace is best maintained when :
- A. One single nation is overwhelmingly powerful (hegemony)
  - B. All nations disarm completely
  - C. Power is distributed roughly equally among competing states or alliances
  - D. All nations join a single global government
72. Which theory of international relations argues that the international system is inherently anarchic and states must rely on self-help to survive?
- A. Idealism
  - B. Realism
  - C. Constructivism
  - D. Critical Theory
73. World System Theory, developed by Immanuel Wallerstein, divides the world into which three categories?
- A. First World, Second World, Third World
  - B. Democracies, Autocracies, Theocracies
  - C. Core, Semi-periphery, Periphery
  - D. Global North, Global South, Non-Aligned
74. Which approach argues that the structures of international relations (like anarchy or power) are not fixed but are shaped by shared ideas, norms, and identities?
- A. Constructivism
  - B. Neo-Liberalism
  - C. Realism
  - D. Systems Theory

75. Neo-Liberalism in international relations theory primarily focuses on how :
- A. States are solely motivated by relative power gains
  - B. International institutions and economic interdependence can foster cooperation and mitigate anarchy
  - C. The global capitalist system inherently creates inequality
  - D. Human nature is fundamentally flawed and aggressive
76. Which principle has historically been a cornerstone of India's Foreign Policy since independence?
- A. Aggressive expansionism
  - B. Non-Alignment
  - C. Isolationism
  - D. Formal military alliance with the NATO bloc
77. Modern diplomacy differs from traditional diplomacy primarily because it is :
- A. Conducted entirely in secret
  - B. Solely focused on bilateral military treaties
  - C. More open, relies heavily on multilateral forums, and involves public opinion
  - D. Handled exclusively by hereditary aristocrats

78. The concept of ‘Collective Security’ under the UN Charter means that :
- A. An attack on one member is considered an attack on all members
  - B. All nations must pool their wealth
  - C. Only the five permanent members of the Security Council are secure
  - D. Disputes must only be settled in the International Court of Justice
79. Which of the following is a primary mechanism used by the UN for the “Pacific Settlement of Disputes”?
- A. Preemptive military strikes
  - B. Economic embargoes leading to regime change
  - C. Negotiation, mediation, and arbitration
  - D. Unilateral territorial annexation
80. The acronym ASEAN stands for :
- A. Alliance of South Eastern Asian Nations
  - B. Association of Southeast Asian Nations
  - C. Agreement of Southern Eastern Asian Nations
  - D. Assembly of South East Asian Nations

81. Which regional organization was originally formed to enhance security cooperation in Eurasia and is led primarily by China and Russia?
- A. EU
  - B. SCO (Shanghai Cooperation Organisation)
  - C. BRICS
  - D. ASEAN
82. "Nuclear Proliferation" refers to :
- A. The safe disposal of nuclear waste
  - B. The peaceful use of nuclear energy for electricity
  - C. The spread of nuclear weapons and technology to nations not recognized as "Nuclear Weapon States"
  - D. The complete disarmament of all nuclear arsenals globally
83. The phenomenon of increased interconnectedness and interdependence of the world's economies, cultures, and populations is known as :
- A. Isolationism
  - B. Globalization
  - C. Protectionism
  - D. Regionalization
84. Plato defined "Justice" in the state as :
- A. The rule of the strongest.
  - B. Each of the three classes (rulers, soldiers, producers) performing its own specific duty without interfering with the others
  - C. Absolute equality of wealth and property
  - D. Strict adherence to written laws

85. Aristotle famously defined man as by nature a :
- A. Rational consumer
  - B. Solitary being
  - C. Political animal (zoon politikon)
  - D. Selfish creature
86. In Aristotle's theory of government, which form of government did he consider the "perverted" or "corrupt" form of a constitutional government (Polity)?
- A. Tyranny
  - B. Oligarchy
  - C. Democracy
  - D. Monarchy
87. What did Aristotle identify as the primary root cause of revolution within a state?
- A. Foreign invasion
  - B. A perceived sense of injustice or inequality among citizens
  - C. The absence of a written constitution
  - D. The influence of foreign philosophies
88. Cicero's most significant contribution to political thought was his articulation of the concept of :
- A. The Divine Right of Kings
  - B. Natural Law (Lex Naturalis)
  - C. The Social Contract
  - D. The Separation of Powers

89. One of Rome's greatest and most enduring contributions to modern Political Theory was the development of :
- A. Direct participatory democracy
  - B. The concept of the philosopher-king
  - C. A sophisticated, codified legal system and jurisprudence
  - D. The concept of the modern nation-state
90. In Kautilya's Saptanga Theory of the State, 'Amatya' refers to the :
- A. King
  - B. Treasury
  - C. Ministers or Officials
  - D. Army
91. Machiavelli is often considered the father of Political Realism because he :
- A. Believed rulers should always act according to strict Christian morality
  - B. Argued for the divine right of kings
  - C. Divorced politics from ethics, arguing rulers must act on practical reality to maintain power
  - D. Advocated for a utopian society based on equality
92. Which of the following was a major feature introduced by the Government of India Act of 1935?
- A. Dyarchy at the Provincial level
  - B. Provincial Autonomy
  - C. The office of the Secretary of State for India
  - D. Separate electorates for the first time

93. The ideals of “Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity” enshrined in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution were inspired by which of the following?
- A. The Russian Revolution
  - B. The French Revolution
  - C. The American Declaration of Independence
  - D. The Irish Constitution
94. Which landmark Supreme Court judgment established the ‘Basic Structure’ doctrine, ruling that Parliament cannot alter the fundamental features of the Constitution?
- A. Golaknath Case (1967)
  - B. Minerva Mills Case (1980)
  - C. Kesavananda Bharati Case (1973)
  - D. S.R. Bommai Case (1994)
95. Which part of the Indian Constitution is often described as the “Magna Carta” of India?
- A. Part II (Citizenship)
  - B. Part III (Fundamental Rights)
  - C. Part IV (Directive Principles of State Policy)
  - D. Part IVA (Fundamental Duties)
96. The Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) are fundamentally characterized as :
- A. Legally enforceable by the Supreme Court
  - B. Justiciable in nature
  - C. Non-justiciable in nature
  - D. Applicable only to the State Governments, not the Union

97. The Fundamental Duties of citizens were incorporated into the Indian Constitution upon the recommendation of which committee?
- A. Sarkaria Commission                      B. Swaran Singh Committee  
C. Kothari Commission                      D. Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
98. Who administers the oath of office and secrecy to the President of India?
- A. The Vice-President of India  
B. The Prime Minister of India  
C. The Chief Justice of India  
D. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
99. Who serves as the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha (Council of States)?
- A. The President of India  
B. The Prime Minister of India  
C. The Vice-President of India  
D. A member elected by the Rajya Sabha from among themselves
100. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution does a High Court have the power to issue writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights and for other purposes?
- A. Article 32                                      B. Article 136  
C. Article 143                                    D. Article 226
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## **ROUGH WORK**

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