

- (4) It is to step up investments in sports.
3. Which country to host the World Sustainable Development Summit – 2018 ?
(1) South Africa (2) Nepal
(3) Brazil (4) India
4. Which HRD Ministry-appointed committee is drafting new National Education Policy (NEP)?
(1) Ram Shanker Kureel committee
(2) K Kasturirangan committee
(3) V G S Rathore committee
(4) KJ Alphonse committee
5. With reference to Paris agreement on climate change, consider the following statements :
- I. It was signed by 195 nations in Dec 2015 at Paris
II. The main aim is to keep a global temperature rise this century well below 3 degrees Celsius
III. It further aims to drive efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels
- Which of the above statements are correct ?
(1) I and II (2) II and III
(3) I, II and III (4) I and III
6. Which of the following statements are correct?
a. Parliament cannot alter the name and territory of J&K without the consent of the State legislature
b. The Union shall have the power to suspend the State Constitution on the ground of failure to comply with the directions given by the Union.
c. No proclamation of Emergency can be made by the President under Article 352 on the ground of “internal disturbance” in J&K without the concurrence of J&K Government
- Which of the above statements are correct ?
(1) (a) and (b) (2) (b) and (c)
(3) (a) and (c) (4) (a), (b), (c)

7. **Assertion (A):** Global warming is the increase in Earth's near-surface air and ocean temperatures.

Reason (R): The greenhouse effect is when water and carbon dioxide absorb outgoing infrared radiation, increasing the planet's temperature

Choose the correct code:

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are correct (2) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect,
(3) (A) is true and (R) is true (4) (A) is false and (R) is true

8. Which of these pairs are correctly matched ?

- a. The Vienna Convention : Protection of Ozone Layer
b. Montreal Protocol : Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer
c. The Minamata Convention : Lead

- (1) a only
(2) a and b only
(3) c only

9. Representation of the People (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2013, brought two key changes. These changes were :

- Even if a person is prohibited from voting due to being in police custody or in jail, he can file nomination for an election.
- Definition of "disqualified" in the Act has been amended. disqualification has to be due to conviction for certain specified offences and can be on no other ground.
- Anyone in prison or on the lawful custody of the police (other than preventive detention) is not entitled to vote.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- (1) I and ii only (2) I and iii only
(3) ii and iii only (4) I, ii, iii

10. Match List – I and List – II and identify the correct code:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| a. World Health Day | i. 16th September |
| b. World Population Day | ii. 1st December |
| c. World Ozone Day | iii. 11th July |
| d. World AIDS Day | iv. 7th April |

Codes:

- 2. iii iv ii i
- 3. ii iii i iv
- 4. ii iv iii i

14. Consider the following statements :

- a. Teaching is the stimulation, guidance, direction and encouragement of learning
- b. Good teaching is as much about passion as it is about reason
- c. Good teaching is also about bridging the gap between theory and practice

Which of the above statements are correct ?

- (1) a and b
- (2) b and c
- (3) a and c
- (4) a, b and c

15. Consider the following statements about NITI Aayog :

- a. The National Institution for Transforming India, also called NITI Aayog, was formed via a resolution of the Union Cabinet on January 1, 2015
- b. NITI Aayog fosters Cooperative Federalism
- c. The President is its Chairman

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (1) a and b only
- (2) b and c only
- (3) a and c
- (4) a, b and c

16. Imagine you are working in an educational institution where people are of equal status. Which method of communication is best suited and normally employed in such a context?

- (1) Horizontal communication
- (2) Vertical communication
- (3) Corporate communication
- (4) Cross communication

17. An unsolicited e-mail message sent to many recipients at once is a

- (1) Worm
- (2) Virus
- (3) Threat
- (4) Spam

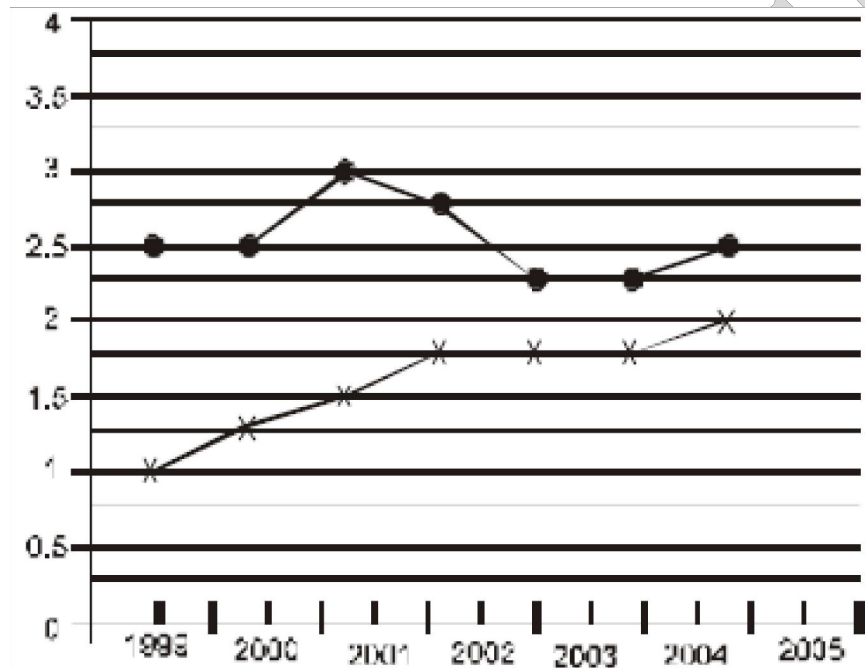
18. If the proposition 'All thieves are poor' is false, which of the following propositions can be claimed certainly to be true?

Propositions :

- (1) Some thieves are poor.
- (2) Some thieves are not poor.
- (3) No thief is poor.
- (4) No poor person is a thief.

19. It is communication of feelings, emotions, attitudes, and thoughts through body movements / gestures / eye contact, etc.” which type of communication is this?
 (1) Oral communication (2) Written communication
 (3) Non verbal communication (4) None

Questions 20-24 Study the following graph carefully to answer the given questions.
 PRODUCTION OF TWO COMPANIES A AND B (IN CRORE UNITS) OVER THE GIVEN YEARS



20. For Company A, how much is the percent increase in production in 2000 from 1999?
 (1) 0.25 (2) 2.5
 (3) 25 (4) 12.5
21. How many units is the total production of Company A for the given years?
 (1) 9 crores (2) 17.75 crores
 (3) 12.25 crores (4) 11 crores
22. What is the difference in units produced by the two companies in 1999?
 (1) 1,50,000,000 (2) 15,00,00,000
 (3) 15,00,000 (4) 15,000
23. How many units is the approximate average production of Company B for the given years?

create such States

30. Which, according to the passage, can be cited as an exercise in democratic practice in India before Independence?

- (1) The handing over of power by the British to India
- (2) The Indianisation of the Indian Civil Service
- (3) A neutral role played by the Army
- (4) None of the above

31. The information to be collected in survey method are related to

- (1) Present Position
- (2) Aims of the research
- (3) The attainment of aim of research
- (4) All of the above

32. One of the essential characteristics of research is

- (1) Sensitivity
- (2) Generalizability
- (3) Usability
- (4) Replicability

33. Identify the main Principle on which the Parliamentary System operates.

- (1) Responsibility of Executive to Legislature
- (2) Supremacy of Parliament
- (3) Supremacy of Judiciary
- (4) Theory of Separation of power

34. Match list I with list II and select the correct from the code given below :

List I (Institutions)

- 1. Indian Veterinary Research Institute
- 2. Institute of Armament Technology
- 3. Indian Institute of Science
- 4. National Institute for Educational Pannesi and Administrators

List II (Locations)

- i. Pune
- ii. Izat Nagar
- iii. Delhi
- vi. Bangalore

- (1) 1-ii, 2-i, 3-iv, 4-iii
- (2) 1-ii, 2-iv, 3-ii, 4-iii
- (3) 1-ii, 2-iii, 3- I, 4- iv
- (4) 1-iv, 2-iii, 3-ii, 4-i

35. The prime minister of India is appointed from _____

- (1) The leading Party in Lok Sabha
- (2) The Leading Party in Rajya Sabha

- (3) The leading party in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha combined
(4) None of the above
36. The study of interrelations between Organism and their environment is called ____
(1) Biosphere (2) Ecology
(3) Synecology (4) Autecology
37. The term ICT is now also used to refer to the convergence of
(1) Audio visual (2) Telephone network
(3) Both (1) and (2) (4) None
38. Fossil Fuels include
(1) Oil (2) Natural Gas
(3) Coal (4) All of the above
39. Noise in excess of _____ is called noise pollution
(1) 40-65 db (2) 60-70 db
(3) 80-100 db (4) None of the above
40. Effectiveness of teaching depends on ____
(1) Handwriting of Teacher (2) Speaking ability of Teacher
(3) Qualification of the Teacher (4) Subject Understanding of the Teacher
41. The participation of students will be maximum if ____ method is used for teaching.
(1) Text Books (2) Discussion Method
(3) Conference Method (4) Lectures
42. In following questions, number series is given. One of the numbers in each series is wrong. After searching wrong number find the correct number in its place.
510, 254, 126, 64, 30, 14, 6
(1) 252 (2) 62
(3) 130 (4) 9
43. Which reasoning determines whether the truth of a conclusion can be determined for that rule, based solely on the truth of the premises?
(1) Deductive (2) Inductive
(3) Abductive (4) All
44. Insert the missing number or letter from among the given alternatives.



- (1) 140 (2) 280
 (3) 875 (4) 925

45. In the following question assuming the given statements to be true, find out which of the two assumptions I and II given below them is/are definitely true give answer as.

- (1) Only assumption I is implicit
 (2) Only assumption II is implicit
 (3) Either I or II is implicit
 (4) Neither I nor II is implicit
 (E) Both I and II are implicit

Statement: The State government has decided to appoint four thousand primary school teachers during the next financial year.

Assumptions:

I. There are enough schools in the state to accommodate four thousand additional primary school teachers.

II. The eligible candidates may not be interested to apply as the government may not finally appoint such a large number of primary school teachers.

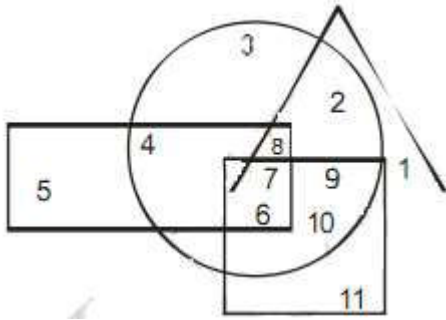
46. What is the latest write-once optical storage media?

- (1) Digital paper (2) Magneto-optical disk
 (3) WORM disk (4) CD- ROM disk

47. Which of the following identifies a specific web page and its computer on the Web?

- (1) Web site (2) Web site address
 (3) URL (4) Domain Name

Direction (48-49) In the following figure, rectangle, square, circle and triangle represents the regions of wheat gram, maize and rice cultivation respectively. On the basis of the figure, answer the following questions.



48. Which of the area is cultivated for wheat and maize only?
 (1) 8 (2) 6
 (3) 5 (4) 4
49. Which of the area is cultivated for maize only?
 (1) 10 (2) 2
 (3) 3 (4) 4
50. Pointing to a photograph. Bajpai said, " He is the son of the only daughter of the father of my brother." How Bajpai is related to the man in the photograph?
 (1) Nephew (2) Brother
 (3) Father (4) Maternal Uncle

PAPER-II

1. The New Public Management places maximum emphasis on which one of the following?

- (1) Customer drive government (2) Entrepreneurial government
(3) Rationality in decision making (4) Down-sizing of bureaucracy

2. Which of these are the characteristics of New Public Management?

1. Emphasis on marketization and entrepreneurship.
2. Separation between strategic policy making and implementation.
3. Accountability through a simple chain of command.
4. Separation of units with a public section enterprise.

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

- (1) 1, 2 and 4 only (2) 2, 3 and 4 only
(3) 1 and 3 only (4) 1, 2, 3 and 4

3. Match list-I with list-II and select the correct answer using the list given below :

List-I

- (1) Public Administration studies have to be comparative to claim the status of a science.
- (2) Development administration is goal and action oriented.
- (3) Bureaucratic structures are necessary but not sufficient.
- (4) Development is both process and purpose.

List -II

1. Weidner
2. R. Dahl
3. Hahn-Been Lee
4. V. Ostrom

Codes: A B C D

- (1) 3 2 4 1
(2) 4 1 3 2
(3) 3 1 4 2
(4) 4 2 3 1

4. Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?

- | | |
|--|---------|
| Thought/Concept | Scholar |
| 1. Hierarchical pyramid would not so much flatten as a result of computers | Y. Dror |

as spread into a bell shape

2. A change in economic organization that makes one or more members of society better off without making anyone worse off.

Vilfredo Pareto

3. Metapolicy Policy for making procedures

John Pfiffner

Select the correct answer using the

- (1) 2 only (2) 3 only
(3) 1 and 2 only (4) 1, 2 and 3

5. Consider the following statements-Woodrow Wilson laid the foundation for the study of Public Administration by his emphasis on-

1. A science of administration.
2. A more business like administration.
3. Efficiency, economy and effectiveness as lasting values of administration.
4. The need to study human behavior attitudes and actions.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (1) 1 and 2 only (2) 2 and 3 only
(3) 1, 2 and 3 (4) 1, 3 and 4

6. Consider the following statements- According to Robert Dahl, the scientific study of Public Administration is not possible because-

1. It involves problems of normative values.
2. Administrative behaviors are not predictable.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (1) 1 only (2) 2 only
(3) Both 1 and 2 (4) Neither 1 nor 2

7. Consider the following statements-Public-private distinction in public administration is currently losing much of its original rigidity due to-

1. Contemporary acceptance of neo liberal ideology
2. Trend towards outsourcing in recent times.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (1) 1 only (2) 2 only
(3) Both 1 and 2 (4) Neither 1 nor 2

(1) Austria

(2) Sweden

(3) Finland

(4) Denmark

14. Consider the following statements in respect of reforms in the civil service in the U.K.

1. The Fulton Committee found overriding predominance of generalists in the civil service

2. The Fulton Committee found inadequate use of skilled managers in the civil service

3. After the Fulton Committee Report, a Civil Service Department was established for the central management of the civil service

Which of the statement given above are correct?

(1) 1 and 2 only

(2) 2 and 3 only

(3) 1 and 3 only

(4) 1, 2 and 3

15. The Master man Committee referred to-

(1) Service conditions of the British civil servants

(2) Political activities of the British civil servants

(3) Training of the British civil servants

(4) Functioning of Whitley Councils in Britain

16. Who among the one is the author of History of the United States Civil Service?

(1) John W. Burgess

(2) Woodrow Wilson

(3) Paul P. Van Riper

(4) Leonard

17. Consider the following statements:

1. Like India, the same system of Courts administering both the Union and State laws as are applicable to the cases coming up for adjudication, is followed in the USA.

2. In the administrative set-up of the USA the Secretaries (Cabinet Officers) hold office during the pleasure of the President.

3. The Governor of a State in the USA is elected by direct vote over the whole State.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

Code: A B C

(1) 2 3 1

(2) 2 1 3

(3) 2 1 3

(4) 3 1 2

22. Consider the following statements-

1. There is no provision in the Constitution of India to provide for immunity of the Union property from State taxation, and property and income to a state from Union taxation

2. There is provision of the Constitution of India which empowers the President of India to establish an Inter State Council for coordination between States.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(1) 1 only

(2) 2 only

(3) Both 1 and 2

(4) Neither 1 nor 2

23. Which of the following is /are the issue (s) on which recommendations to be made by the Finance Commission to the President of India are specified in the Constitution of India?

1. The principle which should govern the grants-in-aid of the revenues of the States are of the Consolidated Fund of India

2. Measures needed to augment the Consolidated Fund of a State to supplement the resources of the Panchayats in the State

3. Measures needed to augment the Consolidated Fund of a State to supplement the resources of the Municipalities in the State

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

(1) 1, 2 and 3

(2) 2 and 3 only

(3) 1 only

(4) 2 only

24. An exceptional grant under Article 116 of the Constitution of India is regarded as-

(1) An advance on account of estimated expenditure for a part of any financial year pending completion of procedure for voting of grant

(2) A grant for meeting an unexpected demand on account of indefinite character

of the service which cannot be stated with details

(3) A grant forming no part of current service of any financial year

(4) All the above

25. Which of the following fall within the duties of the Controller and Auditor-General of India?

1. To audit and report of the receipts and expenditure of all bodies and authorities substantially financed from the Union or State revenues

2. To audit the receipts and expenditure of each State to satisfy himself that the rules and procedures in that behalf are designed to secure an effective check on the assessment, collection and proper allocation of revenue.

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

(1) 1 only

(2) 2 only

(3) Both 1 and 2

(4) Neither 1 nor 2

26. Which one of the following statements is correct?

(1) Zero- base budgeting is preferred for smaller public sector organizations

(2) Zero-base budgeting is preferred for larger public sector organizations

(3) Zero-base budgeting is not preferred for declining organizations

(4) Zero-base budgeting evaluates only a few organizational activities to allot funds

27. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists:

(Subject)

(1) Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits

1. Part V

(2) The Union Judiciary

2. Part XII

(3) The Executive of States

3. Part XI

(4) Relations between the Union and the States

4. Part VI

Code:

A B C D

(1) 4 3 2 1

(2) 2 1 4 3

(3) 4 1 2 3

(4) 2 3 4 1

28. Consider the following statements-

1. There is bar to the selection of a Governor of a State from amongst the members of the Legislature of the State
2. The original plan in the Draft Constitution of India was to have an elected Governor but in the Constituent Assembly it was replaced by the method of appointment by the President of India
3. The method of appointment of a Governor of a State by the President of India is repugnant to the federal systems of the United States of America and Australia

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| (1) 1, 2 only | (2) 1 and 2 only |
| (3) 2 and 3 only | (4) 1 and 3 only |

29. **Assertion (A)** : District Collectors were appointed as the Principal Census Officers of the respective districts to conduct the Census of 2001.

Reason (R) : Census is a subject in the Union List in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India.

Codes:

- (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (2) Both A and R are true but R is NOT a correct explanation of A
- (3) A is true but R is false
- (4) A is false but R is true

30. Unlike the British Civil Service, the Indian Civil Service is based on

- (1) Principles of parliamentary democracy.
- (2) Principles of welfare state.
- (3) Generalist-specialist dichotomy,
- (4) Responsibility and accountability in hierarchy.

31. The correct constitutional position regarding the Governor is that the

- (1) Governor acts on the advice of the Prime Minister. .
- (2) Governor acts on the advice of the President of India.
- (3) Governor acts on the advice of the chief minister of the state.
- (4) Governor acts on the advice of the Council of Ministers of the state.

32. Consider the following statements:

Assertion (A): In the matters of appointment and dismissal of ministers, the chief minister's word is final.

Reason (R): Governor appoints the leader of the majority party as the chief minister and on his advice appoints other ministers.

In the context of the above two statements which one of the following is correct ?

- (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (2) Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A.
- (3) A is true but R is false.
- (4) A is false but R is true.

33. The ministers in the Council of Ministers at the state level are appointed by

- (1) President of the Party
- (2) Governor
- (3) Chief Minister
- (4) Prime Minister

34. Which of the following are the objectives of the Community Development Programme?

- 1. Agriculture development
- 2. Economic development
- 3. Development of free and compulsory education
- 4. Provision of proper health care facilities

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

- (1) 1, 2 and 4
- (2) 1, 2, 3 and 4
- (3) 1, 2 and 3
- (4) 2, 3 and 4

35. In a developing society like that of India, the dominant role of public administration is one of

- (1) Law and order
- (2) Revenue mobilization
- (3) Socio-economic reconstruction
- (4) Participative management

36. The Planning Commission is

- (1) a line agency
- (2) an auxiliary agency
- (3) a constitutional agency
- (4) a staff agency

42. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List I

- A. Public Administrative studies have to be comparative to claim the status of a science
- B. Development administration is goal and action oriented
- C. Bureaucratic structures are necessary but not sufficient
- D. Development is both process and purpose

List II

- 1. Weidner
- 2. Hahn-Been Lee
- 3. R. Dahl
- 4. V. Ostrom

A B C D

- (1) 3 2 4 1
- (2) 4 1 3 2
- (3) 3 1 4 2
- (4) 4 2 3 1

43. According to classical theorists, how is co-ordination as a continuous process of harmonious ordering of various parts of an administrative organization characterized?

- 1. It is the ultimate task of the head of the organization only.
- 2. It can be effectively achieved through hierarchisation of authority.
- 3. It can be facilitated through staff agencies.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

- (1) 1 and 2
- (2) 2 and 3
- (3) 1 and 3
- (4) 1, 2 and 3

44. Effective public participation in development projects majorly needs which of the following?

- 1. Occasional consultation.
- 2. Active association with the whole project cycle.
- 3. Administrative initiative more than people's initiative .
- 4. Gender sensitivity.
- 5. Poverty sensitivity.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

2. Information available to a person in his fiduciary relationship.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

(1) 1 only

(2) 2 only

(3) Both 1 and 2

(4) Neither 1 nor 2

49. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists:

List I

- A. Davis Committee
- B. Masterman Committee
- C. Second Hoover Committee
- D. Franks Committee

List II

- 1. Political activities of civil servants
- 2. Senior Executive Service
- 3. Official Secrets Act
- 4. Method II

A B C D

(1) 4 1 2 3

(2) 2 3 4 1

(3) 4 3 2 1

(4) 2 1 4 3

50. Consider the following statements:

Ethics Reforms Act, 1989 passed by the U.S. Congress was an improvement over the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 in that

- 1. It extended the provisions of the 1978 Act to the federal judiciary and legislature as well.
- 2. It created the Office of Personnel Management and Office of Government Ethics.
- 3. It led to the appointment of Special Prosecutor in the Department of justice and a legal counsel in the Senate.
- 4. It did none of the above except changing the title of the Act.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(1) 1 and 2 only

(2) 1, 2 and 3

(3) 4 only

(4) 1 and 3

51. Which of the following functions have been laid down in the 12th Schedule of the Constitution of India for the municipalities?

- 1. Urban poverty alleviation.
- 2. Planning for economic and social development

3. Regulation for tanneries.

4. Urban forestry.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

(1) 1, 2 and 3 (2) 2, 3 and 4 (3) 1 and 4 (4) 1, 2, 3 and 4

52. Dwight Waldo and Herbert Simon challenged politics-administration dichotomy for different reasons. Which one of the following reasons may be attributed to Waldo?

(1) It is difficult to unbundle politics from administration and vice versa

(2) Administrative decisions involved questions of facts as well as off values

(3) Politics-administration formula was an attempt on the part of the Public Administration to fulfill the demarcation of administrative jurisdiction

(4) Administration is what the administrators do, just as politics is what the politician do

53. Which one of the following is not true for the attributes of New Public Administration?

(1) Based on normative political theory

(2) Administration with social concerns, humanism, participation and democracy/ decentralization

(3) Scientism and fact-value separation

(4) Emphasis on the ethical dimension of Public Administration

54. The most widely used model of the communication process that evolved from the work of Schannon, Weaver and Schramm includes the following:

1. Source

2. Receiver

3. Encoder

4. Decoder

5. Message Channel

6. Feedback

7. Noise

Which one of the following is the proper sequence of the above?

(1) 1-3-5-6-7-2-4

(2) 1-3-5-4-2-6-7

(3) 2-4-5-6-7-1-3

(4) 3-4-2-6-7-5-1

55. In comparative Public Administration, there is

1. Search for a theory of Public Administration.

2. Practical application of knowledge.

3. Comparative analysis of ongoing problems of Public Administration.

4. Neglect of cultural factors from comparative analysis of administrative systems.

61. Statement I : Usually a vote on account is discussed in detail and voted upon by the Parliament.

Statement II : A vote on account empowers the Lok Sabha to make a grant in advance for a part of the financial year pending completion of the budgetary process.

Select the correct answer using codes given below :

Code :

(1) Both the statements are individually true and statement II is the correct explanation of statement I.

(2) Both the statements are individually true but statement II is not the correct explanation of statement I.

(3) Statement I is true but statement II is false.

(4) Statement I is false but statement II is true.

62. In which of the following circumstances, courts are debarred to interfere in electoral matters?

1. Delimitation of constituencies.

2. Allotment of seats to the constituencies.

3. Election petition presented to appropriate authority provided under the law .

4. Election results.

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

Code :

(1) 1, 2, 3 and 4

(2) 2 and 3

(3) 1 and 4

(4) 1, 2 and 3

63. Which one of the following is not correct regarding the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India?

(1) His salary and other service conditions are determined by the Parliament

(2) He shall take an oath before the President

(3) He may also take an oath before any other person appointed on behalf of the President

(4) He can be removed on the grounds as in case of a Judge of High Court

64. Statement I : Almost all the states in USA are required by law to balance their budgets each year.

Statement II : Frustrated by the growing deficit budgets. The US Congress committed an act of extraordinary rarity: it increased the budget-making power of the President by enacting the Line Item Veto Act of 1996

(1) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.

(2) Both the statements are individually true but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.

(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.

(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

65. In the council- Manager form of city government of USA, the Mayor used to be a ceremonial head. The current trend, however, is towards directly elected full-time Mayor having greater control over city bureaucracy. Due to these structural changes, the Council-Manager cities are now called

(1) Strong-Mayor cities

(2) Adapted cities

(3) Mayor-Council cities

(4) Manager-Council cities

66. Which of the following are the recommendations of the 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission?

1. Creation of autonomous personnel boards on a statutory basis for assisting the high-level potential authorities.

2. At the higher level-say the Joint Secretary level-all posts should be open for recruitment from a wide variety of sources including the open market.

3. Constitutional safeguards provided to civil servants under Article 311 should be considered sacrosanct.

4. The specialist should not be required to play second fiddle to the generalist at the top.

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

Code :

(1) 1 and 2

(2) 2 and 4

(3) 1, 2 and 4

(4) 1, 3 and 4

67. Which one of the following statements is not correct regarding the changing role of the District Collector after independence?
- (1) The Collector is vested with powers under various Central and State laws either by express provisions or by delegation
 - (2) The emergence of several technical departments at the district level under the State has reduced the Collector's authority
 - (3) Even in times of natural calamities, the Collector's supremacy no longer prevails
 - (4) The Collector's role in rural development is affected by his relationship with the Zila Parishad
68. Who of the following is not appointed by the Governor?
- (1) State Council of Ministers
 - (2) State Advocate General
 - (3) State Director General of Police
 - (4) Members of State Public Service Commissions
69. Which one of the following is not a function of a State Finance Commission?
- (1) Determination of taxes, duties and tolls which may be assigned to Panchayats
 - (2) Grant-in-aid to Panchayats from Consolidated Fund of the Union Government
 - (3) Measures to improve financial position of Panchayats
 - (4) Distribution of the net proceeds of fees leviable by the State between the State and Panchayats
70. Match List-I with List-II select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists:
- | | |
|------------------|---|
| List I (Scholar) | List II (Significance of Public Administration) |
| A. P.A. Nigro | 1. Its real core consists of the basic services |
| B. H. Feyol | 2. A great creative force with men's welfare as its ideal |
| C. P. Appleby | 3. No government can exist without it |
| D. D. Waldo | 4. Its processes are universal |
| | 5. Its chief function is to facilitate social change |

Code :

A B C D

(1) 1 3 4 2

(2) 5 1 3 4

(3) 4 5 2 1

(4) 1 4 3 2

71. Which of the following concepts find prominence in public choice theory?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Competition | 2. Efficiency |
| 3. Public Utility Maximization | 4. Marketization |

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

(1) 1, 2 and 4

(2) 1 and 3

(3) 2 and 3

(4) 2, 3 and 4

72. Consider the following statements:

The discourse theory of post-modern Public Administration as propounded by Fox and Miller believes in

1. Pluralistic perspective on public policy.
2. Deterministic approach to public policy.
3. De jure nature of public policy.
4. Public Administration as a public energy field

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(1) 2 and 3

(2) 1 and 2

(3) 4 only

(4) 1 and 4

73. On which of the following does span of control depend?

1. Personality of the superior.
2. Nature of work to be supervised.
3. Age of the organization.
4. Calibre of the subordinates.
5. Delegation of authority.

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

(1) 1 2, 4 and 5

(2) 3, 4 and 5

(3) 1, 2 and 3

(4) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

78. Which one of the following recommended the separation of the regulatory and development functions at the district level?
- (1) Dantwalla Committee
 - (2) Hanumantha Rao Committee
 - (3) Administrative Reforms Commission
 - (4) G. V. K. Rao Committee
79. Consider the following statements:
1. The closed model of organization is based on the premise that what is good for the individual is also good for the society.
 2. The closed model of organizations distinguishes between citizens and bureaucrats.
 3. According to closed model theorists, virtually everyone in society is encased in some sort of organization.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (1) 1, 2 and 3
 - (2) 1 and 3
 - (3) 3 only
 - (4) 2 only
80. Which one of the following is not correct?
- (1) Part IX of the constitution of India pertaining to the Panchayats provided for setting up of a Finance Commission
 - (2) Part IX of the Constitution of India pertaining to the Panchayats provided for vesting all elections to the panchayats in a State Election Commission
 - (3) Part IX of the Constitution of India pertaining to the Panchayats provided for reservation of posts of chairpersons at the village level or any other level for the scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women
 - (4) Organizations of village Panchayats is not included in the Directive Principles of State Policy
81. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of an organic model of organizational design?
- (1) Cross-functional teams.
 - (2) Participative decision making.
 - (3) Low formalization.
 - (4) Limited information network.

- 82.** We are no longer confronted with several Administrative Sciences, but with one which can be applied equally well to public and private affairs.
The view is assigned to whom?
(1) Frederic Taylor (2) L. Urwick
(3) Henri Fayol (4) Frank Goodnow
- 83.** In the context of All-India service, which one of the following mentioned in Article 312 of the Constitution of India?
(1) All-India Service of Engineers
(2) All-India Revenue Service
(3) All-India Judicial Service
(4) All-India Medical and Health Service
- 84.** Which one among the following is mainly involved in the setting up of the National Foundation of Corporate Governance?
(1) Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI)
(2) Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad
(3) Union Ministry of Company Affairs
(4) Union Ministry of Human Resource Development
- 85.** Consider the following statements about leadership theories :
1. Fiedler contingency model focuses on the role of stress as a form of situational unfavourableness and how a leader's intelligence and experience influence his reaction to stress.
 2. Cognitive resources theory proposes that effective group performance depends upon the proper match between the leader's style and the degree to which the situation gives control to the leader.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (1) 1 only (2) 2 only
(3) Both 1 and 2 (4) Neither 1 nor 2
- 86.** Assertion 'A' : The (First) Administrative Reforms' Commission recommended that a part of the recruitment process to the IAS and other services should be made on the lines of the Method II Examination (used in the UK for selection in the Service) was not accepted by the Kothari Committee

Reason 'R' : The Kothari committee considered the element of subjectivity on the part of examiners in the Method II Examination too great to be acceptable.

(1) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A

(2) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A

(3) A is true but R is false

(4) A is false but R is true

87. The second schedule of the Constitution of India does not contain the provisions for whom among the following persons?

(1) The president

(2) The Speaker of the House of People

(3) The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India

(4) The Chair man, Union Public Service commission

88. Who opined that one finds the features of Bureaucratic Model of Max Weber reflected in the French Higher Civil service?

(1) Brian Chapman

(2) Her man Finer

(3) Michael Crozier

(4) Jean Blondel

89. Which one of the following is correctly expressed in respect of motivation of an employee in an organization?

(1) Motivation = $\frac{\text{Expectancy} \times \text{Instrumentality}}{\text{Valence}}$

(2) Motivation = $\frac{\text{Valence} \times \text{Instrumentality}}{\text{Expectancy}}$

(3) Motivation = $\frac{\text{Valence} \times \text{Expectancy}}{\text{Instrumentality}}$

(4) Motivation = Expectancy × Instrumentality × Valence

90. In respect of the Organizational Configuration model given by Henry Mintzberg, which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

1. Standardization of output : Diversified organization

2. Mutual adjustment : Innovative organization

3. Standardization of work processes : Shop-floor organization

- (3) The cabinet secretary provide secretarial assistance to all cabinet committees
- (4) Tenure or the Cabinet Secretary is fixed for five years

96. Which of the following statements about separation of the Railway Budget from the General Budget of India are correct?

- 1. To introduce flexibility in railway finance management.
- 2. To facilitate a business approach to the railway policy.
- 3. To secure stability of the general revenues by providing an assured annual contribution from railway revenues.
- 4. To enable the railways to keep their profits for their own development.

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

- (1) 2, 3 and 4
- (2) 1 and 4
- (3) 1, 2 and 3
- (4) 1, 2, 3 and 4

97. By which one of the following Acts, the political activities of civil servants in the USA regulated?

- (1) The Hatch Act of 1939
- (2) The Civil Service Act of 1883
- (3) The Remspeck Act of 1940
- (4) The Taft-Hartley Act of 1947

98. Which one of the following is not correct with regard to the system theory of organization?

- (1) A system is characterized by parts and sub-parts
- (2) A change in one part affects changes in other parts
- (3) A system is characterized by dynamic disequilibrium
- (4) A system is open and interactive

99. Assertion 'A' : A system, constantly reacts to the outside environment and undergoes a process of change.

Reason 'R' : A system has an inherent survivability instinct, which increases its capacity to face changes.

- (1) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (2) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A

(3) A is true but R is false

(4) A is false but R is true

100. According to Graicunas law of relationships, if the number of subordinates in an organization is 8, which one of the following is the span of total relationships?

(1) 100

(2) 490

(3) 1080

(4) 2376

ANSWER KEY

PAPER-I

Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Answer	4	1	4	2	4	3	1	2	1	2	1	4	3	4	1	1	4	2	3	3
Question	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Answer	4	1	2	4	1	4	1	3	4	2	4	3	1	1	1	2	3	4	3	4
Question	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50										
Answer	2	2	1	4	1	4	4	4	3	4										

PAPER-II

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

HINTS AND SOLUTIONS

PAPER-I

1.(4) Eklavya schools will be established for scheduled caste (SC) and schedule tribe students by 2022 on the lines of Navodaya schools.

They will be model residential schools set up in each Block. It will in areas with more than 50% tribal areas and 20,000 tribal people.

These schools will be part of Navodaya Vidyalayas. It will provide training in sports and skill development.

It has special facilities for preserving local art and culture.

2.(1) Revitalising Infrastructure and Systems in Education (RISE) Scheme :

RISE scheme aims to lend low-cost funds to government higher educational institutions. It will be launched with a total investment of Rs. 1 lakh crore in the next four years. It will be financed via restructured higher education financing agency

(HEFA), a non-banking financial company.

3.(4) The World Sustainable Development Summit–2018 was held in New Delhi on February 16.

The summit will address a wide variety of issues, including combating land degradation and air pollution, effective waste management and create financial mechanisms to enable effective climate change mitigation.

The theme of the 2018 Summit is–Partnerships for a Resilient Planet, which seeks to create action frameworks to resolve some of the most urgent challenges facing developing economies in the backdrop of climate change.

It seeks to bring together on a common platform, global leaders and thinkers in the fields of sustainable development, energy and environment sectors.

4.(2) The 9-member committee, headed by former ISRO chief K Kasturirangan, was constituted by the Union HRD Ministry to draft new National Education Policy (NEP) on June 2017. The committee will submit its report by March 31, 2018. The existing NEP was framed in 1986 and revised in 1992.

5.(4) An historic agreement to combat climate change and unleash actions and investment towards a low carbon, resilient and sustainable future was agreed by 195 nations in Paris in Dec 2015.

The Paris Agreement for the first time brings all nations into a common cause based on their historic, current and future responsibilities.

The universal agreement's main aim is to keep a global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius and to drive efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.

The 1.5 degree Celsius limit is a significantly safer defense line against the worst impacts of a changing climate.

6.(3) Under Part XXI of the Constitution of India, which deals with “Temporary, Transitional and Special provisions”, the State of Jammu and Kashmir has been accorded special status under Article 370. Even though included in 1st Schedule as 15th state, all the provisions of the Constitution which are applicable to other states are not applicable to J&K.

Special Features- J&K is the only state in India which has a Constitution of its own.

The Constitution of J&K was enacted by a separate Constituent Assembly set up by the State and it came into force on 26th January 1957.

7.(1) Global warming is the increase in Earth's near-surface air and ocean temperatures. The greenhouse effect is when water and carbon dioxide absorb outgoing infrared radiation, increasing the planet's temperature. Greenhouse gases contribute to global warming. What is determined to be a greenhouse gas is any heat-trapping gas present in the Earth's atmosphere.

The two most common greenhouse gases are water vapor and carbon. These gases help absorb infrared radiation and regulate the Earth's climate. However, the increase in industrial production has increased the amount of greenhouse gases present in the atmosphere.

The increase in carbon dioxide emissions has made it difficult for heat to escape the atmosphere which in turn contributes to the warming effect.

8.(2) The Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer is a Multilateral Environmental Agreement. It was agreed upon at the Vienna Conference of 1985 and entered into force in 1988.

It acts as a framework for the international efforts to protect the ozone layer.

The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (a protocol to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer) is an international treaty designed to protect the ozone layer by phasing out the production of numerous substances that are responsible for ozone depletion.

The Minamata Convention on Mercury is an international treaty designed to protect human health and the environment from anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds.

The Convention was signed by delegates representing close to 140 countries on 19 January 2013 in Geneva and adopted later that year on 10 October 2013 on a Diplomatic Conference held in Kumamoto, Japan. The Convention is named after the Japanese city Minamata.

9.(1) In July 2013, Supreme Court had ruled that a person, who is in jail or in police custody, cannot contest elections to legislative bodies.

Representation of the People (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2013 however, brought two key changes:

Firstly, even if a person is prohibited from voting due to being in police custody or in jail, as long as his name is entered on the electoral roll he shall not cease to be an elector. This implies that he can file nomination for an election. Secondly, definition of “disqualified” in the Act has been amended.

Prior to this act, the definition of disqualified means disqualified for either being chosen as or being a MP or MLA.

Secondly, definition of “disqualified” in the Act has been amended.

The amendment adds a ground to the definition that the disqualification has to be due to conviction for certain specified offences and can be on no other ground.

Conviction for only these certain offences would result in the person’s name being removed from the electoral roll and he would cease to be an elector.

10.(2)

11.(1) Water Borne diseases are largely caused by micro-organisms present in human or animal waste, which find their way into human body.

These diseases are infectious, which means that they can spread from one person to another.

So high standards of hygiene and sanitation are needed to stop the disease from spreading.

Waterborne diseases include:

- (i) Typhoid fever
- (ii) Giardia
- (iii) Dysentery
- (iv) Cholera
- (v) Diarrhoea (caused by a variety of pathogens)
- (vi) Hepatitis
- (vii) Polio
- (viii) Worms

12.(4) Research has been defined in a number of different ways.

A broad definition of research is given by Godwin Colibao: “In the broadest sense of

the word, the definition of research includes any gathering of data, information, and facts for the advancement of knowledge.”

Another definition of research is given by John W. Creswell, who states that “research is a process of steps used to collect and analyze information to increase our understanding of a topic or issue”.

It consists of three steps: pose a question, collect data to answer the question, and present an answer to the question.

The Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary defines research in more detail as “a studious inquiry or examination; especially investigation or experimentation aimed at the discovery and interpretation of facts, revision of accepted theories or laws in the light of new facts, or practical application of such new or revised theories or laws.

13.(3) In descriptive survey method- we’ve to use questionnaires (Because it’s ‘survey).

Descriptive research is all about describing people who take part in the study.

There are three ways a researcher can go about doing a descriptive research project, and they are: Observational, Case study and Survey, defined as a brief interview or discussion with an individual about a specific topic

Historical method- we have to use primary and secondary sources.

Historical method comprises the techniques and guidelines by which historians use primary sources and other evidence, including the evidence of archaeology, to research and then to write histories in the form of accounts of the past.

In **experimental method-** we can collect data in a way that permit standardized tests. The experimental method is a systematic and scientific approach to research in which the researcher manipulates one or more variables, and controls and measures any change in other variables.

An ex post facto research design is a method in which groups with qualities that already exist are compared on some dependent variable.

Also known as “after the fact” research, an ex post facto design is considered quasi-experimental because the subjects are not randomly assigned - they are grouped based on a particular characteristic or trait.

14.(4) According to Burton, Teaching is the stimulation, guidance, direction and encouragement of learning.

Good teaching requires some basics that a teacher should follow to achieve the main goal of teaching.

Good teaching is as much about passion as it is about reason. It's about not only motivating students to learn, but teaching them how to learn, and doing so in a manner that is relevant, meaningful, and memorable.

It's about caring for your craft, having a passion for it, and conveying that passion to everyone, most importantly to your students. Good teaching is also about bridging the gap between theory and practice. It is about listening, questioning, being responsive, and remembering that each student and class is different. It is about caring, nurturing, and developing minds and talents.

Diagnosis, Remedy, Direction and Feedback are required for good teaching.

15.(1) The National Institution for Transforming India, also called NITI Aayog, was formed via a resolution of the Union Cabinet on January 1, 2015.

NITI Aayog is the premier policy 'Think Tank' of the Government of India, providing both directional and policy inputs. While designing strategic and long term policies and programmes for the Government of India, NITI Aayog also provides relevant technical advice to the Centre and States.

The Government of India, in keeping with its reform agenda, constituted the NITI Aayog to replace the Planning Commission instituted in 1950.

An important evolutionary change from the past, NITI Aayog acts as the quintessential platform of the Government of India to bring States to act together in national interest, and thereby fosters Cooperative Federalism.

The Prime minister is its Chairperson.

16.(1) Horizontal communication is the communication where information or messages flows among the similar or same level statuses of people in the organizational structure.

Horizontal communication is the communication that flows laterally within the organization, involves persons at the same level of the organization. Horizontal communication normally involves coordinating information and allows people with the same or similar rank in an organization to cooperate or collaborate. Thus in terms of statuses horizontal method is used.

17.(4) Spam is an irrelevant or unsolicited messages sent over the Internet, typically to large numbers of users, for the purposes of advertising, phishing, spreading malware, etc.

Spam is flooding the Internet with many copies of the same message, in an attempt to force the message on people who would not otherwise choose to receive it. Most spam is commercial advertising, often for dubious products, get-rich-quick schemes, or quasi-legal services.

18.(2) Propositions are contradictory when the truth of one implies the falsity of the other, and conversely.

if 'All thieves are poor' is false, then the proposition 'Some thieves are not poor' must be true.

19.(3) Non verbal communication is communication of feelings, emotions, attitudes, and thoughts through body movements / gestures / eye contact, etc.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{20.(3) \% increase} &= \frac{0.25 \text{ crore}}{1 \text{ crore}} \times 100 \\ &= 25\% \end{aligned}$$

21.(4) For company A

$$\begin{aligned} &1 + 1.25 + 1.5 + 1.75 + 1.75 + 1.75 + 2 \\ &= 11 \text{ crore} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{22.(1)} (2.5 - 1) \text{ crores} &= 1.5 \times 100 \text{ 00 000} \\ &= 150 \text{ 00 000} \end{aligned}$$

23.(2) Total production of B

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2.5 + 2.5 + 3 + 2.75 + 2.25 + 2.25 + 2.5 \\ &= 17.75 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Average production} = \frac{17.75}{7} = 2.55$$

24.(4) In year 2004.

25.(1) Qualitative data collection techniques were used as the primary research methods for this study. Participant and direct observation plus note taking were the most important techniques used.

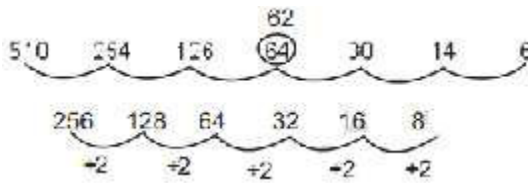
26.(4) Production was at very low level.

- 27.(1)** Ethnic diversity of the people was not appropriately realized by the Central Government.
- 28.(3)** Central economic planning found to be difficult because autonomy was given to the States in certain matters
- 29.(4)** Because that time no common language emerged.
- 30.(2)** “The Indianisation of the Indian Civil Service” , can be cited as an exercise in democratic practice in India before Independence
- 31.(4)** The information to be collected in survey method are related to present position, aims of the research & the attainment of aim of research. Exposure units must be defined, must be considered in developing DQOs for project, or results may not be accepted.
Sufficient samples are required 8-10 samples when contaminant concentrations vary within a narrow range 10-15 sample when concentrations are less predictable
Calculate 90th Upper Confidence Limit (UCL)
- 32.(3)** One of the essential characteristics of research is usability.
- 33.(1)** A parliamentary system is a system of democratic government in which the ministers of the Executive Branch derive their legitimacy from and are accountable to a Legislature or parliament; the Executive and Legislative branches are interconnected. It is a political system in which the supreme power lies in a body of citizens who can elect people to represent them.
- 34.(1)** IVRI is situated in Izat Nagar.
IAT is situated in Pune
IISc is situated in Bangalore
NIEPA is situated in Delhi.
- 35.(1)** The prime minister of India is appointed from the leading Party in Lok Sabha.
- 36.(2)** The study of interrelations between Organism and their environment is called ecology.
- 37.(3)** The term ICT is now also used to refer to the convergence of audio-visual and telephone networks with computer networks through a single cabling or link system.
- 38.(4)** Fossil fuels are fuels made by natural processes such as anaerobic decomposition of buried dead organisms. Ex. Oil, Natural gas, coal etc.
- 39.(3)** Noise in excess of 80-100DB is called noise pollution.

40.(4) Effectiveness of teaching depends on Subject Understanding of the Teacher

41. (2) The participation of students will be maximum if Discussion Method is used for teaching.

42.(2)



“30, 64 is wrong & must be replaced by 62.

43.(1) Deductive reasoning determines whether the truth of a conclusion can be determined for that rule, based solely on the truth of the premises.

44.(4) $(2)^2 = 4$, $(5)^2 = 25 \Rightarrow 425$

$(2)^2 = 4$, $(4)^2 = 16 \Rightarrow 416$

$(3)^2 = 9$, $(5)^2 = 25 \Rightarrow 925$.

45.(1) Such decisions as given in the statement are taken only after taking the existing vacancies into consideration. So, I implicit while II does not implicit.

46.(4) CD-ROM disk is the latest write-once optical storage media

47.(4) Domain Name identifies a specific web page and its computer on the Web.

48.(4) The required region is the one which is common only to the rectangle and circle and is not a part of either the triangle or square

49.(3) The required region is the one which lies inside the circle but outside the rectangle, square and triangle,

50.(4) The man in the photo is the son of the sister of Bajpai. Hence, Bajpai is the maternal uncle of the man in the photograph.

PAPER-II

- 1.(2)** New public management emphasis on Entrepreneurial Government office Management. Product management making management, financial management - are main factor of new public management.
- 2.(1)** The characteristics of new public Management are
 1. Hands on Professional Management in Public Sector
 2. Explicit standards and Measures of Performance
 3. Greater Emphasis on Output Control
 4. A shift to disaggregation of units in Public Sector
 5. Emphasis on marketization and entrepreneurship.
 6. Separation between strategic policy making and implementation.
 7. Separation of units with a public section enterprise.
 8. A stress on private sector style of management
 9. A shift to greater competition
 10. Stress on greater discipline and parsimony in resource use.
- 3.(3)** Public administrative studies have to be comparative to claim the status of science – Hahr – Been Lee so Development adm. is goal & action oriented..
Bureaucratic structure necessary but not sufficient - V. ostrom
Development is both process and purpose - R. Dahl.
- 4.(1)** According to vilfredo pareto. A change in economic organization that makes one or more members of society better off without making anyone work off.
- 5.(3)** Woodrow Wilson is regarded as the founding father of the public administration as an academic discipline. This largely dry essay on public administration, published by Woodrow Wilson during the time he taught at Bryn Mawr College, makes a revolutionary argument for a professional centralized administration in the United States. Introducing a novel distinction between politics and administration, Wilson demands a bureaucracy that would govern independently from the elected branches of government. In doing so, he walls off the founding principles of consent of the governed and the separation of powers from the emerging new science of administration. Woodrow Wilson laid the foundation for the study of Public Administration by his emphasis on-

1. A science of administration.
 2. Efficiency, economy and effectiveness as lasting values of administration.
 3. The need to study human behavior attitudes and actions.
- 6.(3)** Robert Dahl's essay entitled The Science of public Administration: There problems published in 1947 identified three important problems in the evolution of a science of public administration.
- (i) The first problem arises from the frequent impossibility of excluding normative considerations from the problems of Public administration. Scientific means to achieve efficiency must be founded on some clarification of ends.
 - (ii) The second problem arises from the "inescapable fact that a science of public administration must be a study of certain aspects of human behaviour". Dahl criticized the 'machine' concept of organization and argued that the study of administration must embrace the whole psychological man.
 - (iii) The third problem relates to the conception of principles of administration. According to Dahl, "The study of public administration inevitably must become a much more broadly based discipline, resting not on a narrowly defined knowledge of techniques and processes, but rather extending to the varying historical , sociological, economic and other conditioning factors ".
 - (iv) Administrative behaviors are not predictable
- 7.(3)** Public - private distinction in public administration is currently losing much of its original rigidity due to contemporary acceptance of neo liberal ideology and trend towards outsourcing in recent times.
- 8.(4)** The new public management emphasis on Entrepreneurial group it involves market management finance management and production Management.
- 9.(4)** F. Goodrow development the politics - Administration dichotomy a fairly constant line of thought at the initial states of evolution of public administration.
- 10.(4)** Frederickson is responsible for coordinating the second Minnow brook Conference,
Minnow brook II, held in 1988. The conference was held at Syracuse University's conference center in the Adirondack Mountains. Lasting a total of four days, Minnow brook II gave Frederickson and his colleagues the chance to reexamine the impacts

of Minnow brook I on the field of Public Administration. "Issues discussed included privatization, social equity, the impact of market economics on public administration and very early evidence of the effect of information technology on public management processes.

11.(3) Henri Fayol (born 1841 in Istanbul; died 1925 in Paris) was a French management theorist. His theories were published in a monograph titled General and Industrial Management (1916). This is an extraordinary little book that offers the first theory of general management and statement of management principles.

Fayol's work became more generally known with the 1949 publication of General and industrial administration, the English translation of the 1916 article "Administration industrielle et générale". In this works Fayol presented his theory of management, known as

12.(3) O. Tead - Administration is a moral act and an administration is a moral agent.

13.(2) An ombudsman is an official, usually appointed by the government or by parliament but with a significant degree of independence, who is charged with representing the interests of the public by investigating and addressing complaints of maladministration or violation of rights.

In some countries an Inspector General, Citizen Advocate or other official may have duties similar to those of a national ombudsman, and may also be appointed by the legislature.

Sweden has, since 1882, a Parliamentary ombudsman office (Riksdagens ombudsmän), the oldest surviving element of which is the Justice Ombudsman or Justitie ombudsmannen (JO), created 1809, after the model of Justitiekansler, and according to the principle of division of government power.

14.(4) In 1965 the Select Committee on Estimates had published a report on Recruitment to the Civil Service, in which a recommendation was made that 'A Committee...should be appointed to initiate research upon, to examine and to report upon the structure, recruitment and management of the Civil Service'. On 8th February 1966, the Prime Minister Harold Wilson announced in the House of Commons the appointment of a Committee on the Civil Service (which became known as the Fulton Committee) 'to examine the structure, recruitment and management, including training, of the Home Civil Service, and to make recommendations'.

- 15.(2)** As far back as 1949, the (British) Master man Committee on the Political Activities of Civil Servants appreciated this problem and rightly stated in its report, “The public interest demands the maintenance of political impartiality in the Civil Service and of confidence in that impartiality as an essential part of the structure of Government.”
- 16.(3)** Paul P. Van Riper (born 1916) is an American political scientist and professor emeritus of political science at Texas A&M University's Department of Political Science[1] and the George Bush School of Government and Public Service. The American Society for Public Administration honored Van Riper with the presentation of an annual award in his name for scholars who have made a significant contribution through his or her body of work to bridging the world of public administration scholarship and practice.
- 17.(2)** The President of the United States of America (POTUS) is the head of state and head of government of the United States. The president leads the executive branch of the federal government and is the commander-in-chief of the United States Armed Forces.
- 18.(4)** All india services, grant-in-aid, Inter-State Councils - It is constitutional provisions facilitate.
- 19.(3)** The Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) headed by Morarji Desai submitted a special interim report on "Problems of Redressal of Citizen's Grievances' in 1966. In this report, the ARC recommended the setting up of two special authorities designated as 'Lokpal' and 'Lokayukta' for the redressal of citizens' grievances.
- The LokAyukta, along with the Income Tax Department and the Anti Corruption Bureau, mainly helps people bring corruption amongst the politicians and officers in the government service to public attention. Many acts of the LokAyukta have not resulted in criminal or other consequences for those charged
- 20.(3)** In vestibule training is lot of interference from the supervisor of the actual ongoing operations.
- 21.(2)** Aitchison Commission - To enhance the entry of the Indian into the Superior civil service
Islington Commission - Reorganization of the civil service
Tottenham Commission - Division of civil commission services in india.

- 22.(2)** Article 263 provides a mechanism for resolving problems by collective thinking, persuasion and discussion through a high level coordinating forum, namely the inter-State Council. In view of frequent friction between the Union and the States and between the States, the article has become more relevant. Article 263 empowers the President to establish an Inter-State Council at any time if it appears to him that the establishment of such a Council would serve the public interest. The Council could be charged with the duty of -
- (1) inquiring into and advising upon disputes which may have arisen between States;
 - (2) investigating and discussing subjects in which some or all of the States, or the Union and one or more of the States, have a common interest; or
 - (3) making recommendations upon any such subject and, in particular, recommendations for the better coordination of policy and action with respect to that subject.
- 23.(1)** Consolidated fund of a state to supplement the resources of the panchayats in the state
- 24.(3)** An exceptional grant under articles 116 of the constitution of India is regarded as a grant forming no part of current services of any financial year.
- 25.(1)** The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India is an authority, established by the Constitution of India under Chapter V, who audits all receipts and expenditure of the Government of India and the state governments, including those of bodies and authorities substantially financed by the government. The CAG is also the external auditor of government-owned companies. The reports of the CAG are taken into consideration by the Public Accounts Committees, which are special committees in the Parliament of India and the state legislatures. The CAG is also the head of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department, which has over 58,000 employees across the country.
- 26.(4)** The budgeting process is an essential component of management control systems and has been an effective system by which management can successfully plan, coordinate, and control. The process involves the creation and implementation of the broad objectives of an organization, the detailed objectives, and a short-term and long-term financial plan.

27.(2) Finance, property, suits - Part XII

The union judiciary - Part V

The Executive of States - Part VI

Relations between the Union and states - Part XI

28.(4) The Governors and Lieutenant- Governors of the states and territories of India have similar powers and functions at the state level as that of the President of India at Union level.

Governors exist in the states while Lieutenant-Governors exist in union territories and in the National Capital Territory of Delhi. The Governor acts as the nominal head whereas the real power lies in the hand of the Chief Ministers of the states and the Chief Minister's Council of Ministers.

29.(2) A and R true but R is not a correct explanation of A census is a subject of state list.

30.(2) The present modern civil services of India is mostly followed on the pattern of the Imperial Civil Service of the British India. It was formed after Independence of India in 1947 from the British India. It was Sardar Patel's vision that the Civil Service should strengthen cohesion and national unity. He wanted a strong and vibrant federal administrative system in which the All India Services would play an important role. True to his conviction, the Civil Services have provided the framework for the administration of the country. The values of integrity, impartiality and merit remain the guiding principles of Indian civil services.

31.(4) The Governors and Lieutenant- Governors of the states and territories of India have similar powers and functions at the state level as that of the President of India at Union level.

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32.(1) The Governor appoints the Chief Minister of a state. He/she also appoints the Advocate General and the chairman and members of the State Public Service Commission. The President consults the Governor in the appointment of judges of

the High Courts and the Governor appoints the judges of the District Courts.

33.(2) The Governor also appoints the other members of the Council of Ministers and distributes portfolios to them on the advice of the Chief Minister.

The Council of Ministers remain in power during the 'pleasure' of the Governor, but in the real sense it means the pleasure of the Vidhan Sabha. As long as the majority in the Vidhan Sabha supports the government, the Council of Ministers cannot be dismissed.

34.(2) The community development programme has for its objectives economic development, social change and democratic growth. These three objectives are to be promoted jointly and in such a manner that they support one another. In India, the objective behind the community development programme is to develop the resources of the people and to assist each village in planning and carrying out the integrated agricultural production.

To change the outlook of all village people.

To improve existing village crafts and industries and organizing new ones, providing minimum essential health services and improving health practices.

Providing required educational facilities for children and adults as well as recreational facilities. Improving housing and family living conditions of villagers.

35.(3) The act of developing society is social - economics reconstruction

36.(4) Functions of Planning Commission mostly centre on the process of planning for the growth and development of the country over a five-year period. The Commission with the Indian Prime Minister at its head has emerged as a powerful and effective staff agency.

37.(3) The public control over adm. are system of election and system of recall.

38.(3) Pure and applied research Pure research (also known as "basic" or "fundamental" research) is exploratory in nature and is conducted without any practical end-use in mind. It is driven by gut instinct, interest, curiosity or intuition, and simply aims to advance knowledge and to identify/explain relationships between variables. However, as the term "fundamental" suggests, pure research may provide a foundation for further, sometimes applied research. In general, applied research is not carried out for its own sake but in order to solve specific, practical questions or problems.

It tends to be descriptive, rather than exploratory and is often based upon pure research. However, the distinction between applied and pure research may sometimes be unclear; for example, is research into the genetic codes of plants being "carried out simply to advance knowledge or for possible future commercial exploitation? It could be argued that the only real difference between these two categories of research is the length of time between research and reasonably foreseeable practical applications, either in the public or private sectors.

39.(3) The theories of motivation - achievement motive is given by Edw in lockie path goal theory - geogo, populous, manocy and jones Pluralistic Theory of Motivation - A.H. Maskow Employee - central supumision theory of pattern theory - rensis liket.

40.(3) The Two-factor theory (also know n as Herzberg's motivation-hygiene theory and Dual Factor Theory) states that there are certain factors in the workplace that cause job satisfaction, while a separate set of factors cause dissatisfaction. The analysis of the responses confirmed the proposed hypothesis, where some factors where contributors to job satisfaction, while others were not. In addition, some factors were noted to be a source of dissatisfaction when absent. These were categorized as "Motivators" and "Hygiene" factors, the latter also being referred to as Maintenance Factors.

Motivators: They actually motivate an individual. They find their root within the job itself.

Hygiene Factors: They don't have any motivational value when present, but do have a de-motivational value if not present. These factors are extrinsic to the work itself

41.(1) Debureaucratisation is to induce competition among several service providers to offer valid choice to the customers was the major recommendation of Minnow brook II.

42.(3) A. Public administrative studies have to be comparative to claim the status of a science	1. Robert Dahl
B. Development administration is goal and action oriented	2. Weidner
C. Bureaucratic structures are necessary but not sufficient	3. V. Ostrom

D. Development is both process and purpose 4. Halm-Been Lee

43.(4) Co-ordination as a continuous process of harmonious ordering of various parts of an organization demands that :

- the head of the organization owns the ultimate responsibility.
- hierarchy-inherent principle in coordination.
- staff agencies can facilitate this.

44.(2) Effective popular participation demands the involvement of the people at each and every stage of decision-making. Initiative must come from the grass-root level rather than the top management and life-cycle involvement rather than occasional-consultation is mandatory.

45.(2) The systems approach takes into account many interdependent variables/ structures and their interrelationship. Such study can't be definitive and bound to be descriptive and probabilistic.

46.(3) The origin of participative style of leadership can be traced to the Human Relations theory which is not only sought to modify the misconception regarding the 'economic man' but also forcefully advocated interpersonal relation as more important variant in efficiency.

47.(4)

A. Non-programmed decisions	1. Upper-level managers
B. Programmed decisions	2. Lower-level managers
C. Emphasis on data storage	3. Management information system
D. Emphasis on data manipulation	4. Decision support system

48.(3) Any information in respect of intellectual property, the disclosure of which may harm the competitive position of a third party, or any information available to a person in his fiduciary relationship, have been granted exemption from disclosure under the Right to information Act 2005.

49.(1)

A. Davis Committee	Method II
B. Masterman Committee	Political activities of civil servants
C. Second Hoover Committee	Senior Executive Service
D. Franks Committee	Official Secrets Act

50.(4) The Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, (October 13, 1978, Pub.L. 95–454, 92 Stat. 1111) (CSRA), reformed the civil service of the United States federal government, partly in response to the Watergate scandal. The Act abolished the U.S. Civil Service

Commission and distributed its functions primarily among three new agencies: the Office of Personnel Management (OPM), the Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB), and the Federal Labor Relations Authority (FLRA).

- 51.(4)** Poverty alleviation programmes , planning for economic and social development, regulation of tanneries and forestry in urban areas are entries in the 12th Schedule of the Constitution of India
- 52.(1)** Herbert Simon was the most important critic of principles of administration and described them as proverbs. He advocated the behavioral approach and rejected the idea of politics administration dichotomy and recommended an empirical approach to study of Public Administration. He says, “if any theory is involved, it is that decision making is the heart of administration and that the vocabulary of administrative theory must be derived from the logic and psychology of human choice. “On the other hand Dwight Waldo concluded that the separation between politics and administration had become an ‘Outworn Credo’ .
- 53.(3)** The features of New Public Administration are value, relevance, ethics, innovation morals, concern for clients, social change, social equity and post-positivism, on the other hand, it rejecting scientism and fact-value separation.
- 54.(2)** Claude Shannon and Warren Weaver developed the most widely used model of communication process. This model consists of eight components
(i) Source , (ii) Encoding, (iii) Message, (iv) Channel, (v) Decoding , (vi) receiver, (vii) Feedback and (viii) Noise
- 55.(1)** According to Ferrel Heady there are five promoting concerns of the Comparative Public Administration like, the search for theory, the urge for practical application, the incidental contribution of the broader field of comparative politics, the interest of the researchers trained in the tradition of the administrative law and the comparative analysis of ongoing problems of Public Administration.
- 56.(2)** Commenting on the relationship between political development and administrative development, Fred Riggs advocated that a strong bureaucracy is inimical to political development
- 57.(2)** In 1800, the then Governor-General Lord Wellesly established a college at Fort William in Calcutta (Kolkata) to provide training to the Civil Servants of the Company.

As this move of Wellesley was not favoured by the Court of Directors, they established the East India College at Halleybury in England in 1806 for the same purpose.

- 58.(2)** In 1949, the British Government appointed the Master man Committee on the political activities of Civil Servants. According to Masterman Committee, "Any weakening of the existing tradition of political impartiality would be the first step in the creation of a 'political' Civil Service. Such a system would be contrary to the public interest and, in the long run the Civil Service itself."
- 59.(4)** Public choice approach considers the bureaucrats as the budget maximizer in the sense, there is tendency of seeking more budget to the department where bureaucrats function. On the other hand self-aggrandizing in sense there is tendency of getting powerful and self seeing.
- 60.(2)** According to Constitution of India Article-110, made provision that a Money Bill deals with abolition and regulation of any tax. It deals with giving any guarantee by the Government of India for borrowing of money. It deals with custody of Public Account and withdrawal of money from contingency Fund of India.
- 61.(4)** Vote on Account refers to the advance to be made by Parliament to enable the government to carry out its expenditure until passing of General Appropriation Bill. It is normally considered as a formal business and passed without discussion among members of Parliament.
- 62.(1)** The Constitution of India, under Article 329 says that the validity of the law relating to the delimitation of the constituencies or the allotment of seats to such constituencies shall not be called in question in any court. On the other hand, representation of People Act. 1951 under Section 80 made a provision that no election shall be called in question except by an election petition presented in accordance with the provision of this part. Under Section 66 the Declaration of Result Act is with the returning officer controlled by the Election Commission.
- 63.(4)** According to the Constitution of India under article 148, Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) shall only be removed from his office in like manner and on the like ground as a Judge of the Supreme Court rather than Judge of High Court.
- 64.(2)** It is fact that almost all the states in USA are required by law to balance their

budgets annually. On the other hand, by enacting the line Item Veto Act, (1996) the US Congress committed an effort of extraordinary rarity, which increased power of the President to making budget.

- 65.(1)** In the Council- Manager form of city-government of USA, the Mayor used to be a ceremonial head. The current trend, however, is towards directly elected full-time mayor having greater control over city bureaucracy. Due to this reason the Council-Manager cities are now called Strong-Mayor cities.
- 66.(2)** In the Chairmanship of Dr. Virappa Moily the 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission recommended that at the higher level or Joint Secretary level, all posts should be open for recruitment from a wide variety of sources including the open market. It also recommended that the specialist should not be required to play second fiddle to the generalist at the top.
- 67.(3)** Because, District Collectors are still in supremacy as concern in the times of natural calamities. According to the National Disaster Management Act, 2005, there is a provision that District Collector will be work as the Chairman of District, Disaster Management Authority. In district the Collector is responsible to make an assessment of losses of crops and recommend relief during natural calamities like flood, drought and fire.
- 68.(3)** According to the Constitution of India, a Governor has power to appoint State Council of Minister, State Advocate General and members of State Public Service Commission but not to State Director General of Police.
- 69.(2)** According to the Constitution of India under Article 243 (1) 'The Governor of a state shall, after every five years, constitute a Finance Commission to review the financial position of the Panchayat. It shall make the following recommendations to the Governor. The functions of a State Finance Commission are: determination of taxes, duties and tolls which may be assigned to Panchayat. He measures to improve financial position of Panchayat. The distribution between the state and the Panchayats of the net proceeds of the taxes, duties, tolls and fees levied by the state. The grant-in-aid to the Panchayats from the Consolidated Fund of the state rather than the Consolidated Fund of India.

- 70.(4)** Scholars Significant of Public Administration
- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| A. F.A. Nigro | Its real core consists of the basic services |
| B. H. Fayol | Its processes are universal |
| C. Paul M. Appleby | No government can exist without it |
| D. D. Waldo | A great creative force with men's welfare as its ideal |
- 71.(1)** In Public Alternative Principle in Public Administration almost with neo-public administration only came in existence in 1960s and 1970s. Its chief is Bhashkar Vicent Ostram. Public Alternative Principle enforces the following matters:
1. Institutionalized multipleism.
 2. Anti-bureaucracy approach,
 3. Multiple democratic decision-construction-centre.
 4. Public participation in administration.
 5. Competition,
 6. Work-efficiency,
 7. Marketisation,
 8. Decentralization,
- 72.(4)** Charles J. FOMS and Hogg T. Miller in their book entitled "Postmodern Public Administration" have told the following specialities of 'Discourse theory' of Post-modern Public Administration :
1. This policy has faith in 'multipleism-context' on public policy.
 2. It keeps faith in Public Administration in the area of public energy
- 73.(4)** 'The expanse theory' of control means-that institution of subordinates or units of work which can be controlled directed and inspected by any officer on personal level. The expanse of control depends upon many factors like the format of observatory work, the personality of seniors, the age of an organization, the qualification of the subordinates.
- Reorganization of authority, the traditions of organization and surrounding, Technologies of observation, etc.
- 74.(1)** Chester Barnard has divided the decisions in organizational and individual decisions. Any formal decision taken by of any officer of the institute is known as an organizational decision.

Therefore, it has some specialities:

1. This is impersonal.
2. These can be organized
3. They are specific.
4. These are the results of rational thought-process.

75.(1) The literal meaning of prohibition is - 'to stop' , This is carried on by higher court to justice to lower court when it goes beyond its jurisdiction. This is carried on against judicial and semijudicial officers only, not for administrative officers. Therefore, as right-subjects-affairs of it cannot be claimed by any desperate defence.

76.(3) Central working Agency of Japan is National Personnel Authority (NPA). It was founded under National Personnel Service Act (1949). It is not constitutional but a legal and autonomous body. In Japan, NPA and MCA are the head controller and co-ordinator bodies of civil services. Japan Civil Service is also elitist like France.

77.(1) Under indicative planning, for long term, some goals are fixed by the government and it is expected from govt. sector or private one related financial units that they will fix their investment towards employment and production in accordance with their goals. This way the comprehensive directions of development are open. In this type of planning, the role of the market system is very important. Indicative planning policy has been in force since sixth decade in France & Japan and eighth five-year planning in India.

78.(4) Planning Commission in the year of 1985 under the chair manship of G.V.K. Rao set up a committee on the topic 'Administrative Management' for the programmes of the eradication of poverty and rural development. This is also called as 'Card Committee'. This committee recommended the development of the Collector and rule fully posts on the district level.

79.(4) The open Model Theorists believe that what is good for the individual is also good for the society. This is also because for open and not closed model theorists, everyone in society is a part of an organization

80.(4) Under Article 243I in part IX the State Finance Commission to review financial positions of panchayat in Constitution. Art. 40 In part IV directs for the organizations of village panchayats for promoting local self Govt.

- 81.(4)** 'Limited information network is not a characteristic of an organic model of organizational design'. In today's world, information technology, globalization, increasing customer demands, and increasing workforce education push organizations to be more flexible, responsive, and growth oriented. There has been a shift to a more organic metaphor that focuses on growth and sustainability both for the organization and the environment in which it exists.
- 82.(3)** Henri Fayol advocated for the development of a set of administrative principles which have universal application and not bound by public or private spheres. He himself gave 14 such principles, a few among them are— hierarchy, span of control, unity of command, coordination etc.
- 83.(3)** (1) if the Council of States has declared by resolution supported by not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting that it is necessary or expedient in the national interest so to do, Parliament may by law provide for the creation of one or more all-India services (including an all-India judicial service) common to the Union and the States, and, subject to the other provisions of this Chapter, regulate the recruitment, and the conditions of service of persons appointed, to any such service.
- (2) The services known at the commencement of this Constitution as the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service shall be deemed to be services created by Parliament under this article.
- (3) The all-India judicial service referred to in clause (1) shall not include any post inferior to that of a district judge as defined in article 236.
- 84.(3)** Union Ministry of Company Affairs is mainly involved in the setting up of the National Foundation of Corporate Governance.
- 85.(3)** Both the models given in the question are correctly defined.
- 86.(3)** The method II was introduced in British Civil Service for the recruitment of civil servants in 1945. It has proposed individual and group interviews. This was in addition of the qualifying written examination. For the purpose of an elaborate interviews, the competitors are taken to country House. That is why, this system was also called 'Country House Method'. The first Administrative Reform Commission recommended the adoption of Method II for recruitment but the Kothari committee did not.

- 87.(4)** The provision with respect to the service condition of the Chairman of Union Public Service Commission is contained in Article 322. Part XIV.
- 88.(3)** Michael Crozier was a famous critique of Weber's Bureaucratic Model. He believed that the features of Weber's bureaucracy are best evident in French Civil Service. In his book the Bureaucratic phenomenon (1964), Gozier compared bureaucratic administration with a rigid system that refuses to learn from its mistake.
- 89.(4)** According to the Victor Vroom, Motivation = valence × Instrumentally × Expectancy, Valency is the limit in which an employee considers that he can give the best. It is just possibility. Expectancy mean the return or remuneration in value. The employee hopes to receive when he performs upto the best, Instrumentality helps to take the first result upto the second level.
- 90.(4)** Henry Mintzberg is an important contributor in the theory; building on administrative behaviour. Mintzberg throw s light on the nature of the administrative functioning. He forcefully argued that
- Standardization of work procedure — Diversified organization.
 - Mutual adjustment — Innovative organization
 - Standardization of output — Shop Floor organization.
- 91.(2)** Development Administration : Concepts, Goals and Methods, was written by George Gantt. Though the term for the first time was used by U.L. Goswami but it was George Gantt who gave a comprehensive theory of Development Administration.
- 92.(3)** A decision of importance does not entails delegation as in delegation, the responsibility or accountability is not delegated.
- 93.(2)** In section 317 of the constitution, the process of anti-incumbency of the members of UPSC has been described. By the order of President, the Members of the Commission for their unfair acts, can be deposited. The process of verifying unfair acts has been ascertained by the Constitution. Such a case will be referred by the President to the Supreme Court for considered. By the section 145 of the Constitution, in accordance with formed process, after verification the honorable court will give its consent before the President. The president can suspend the members indulged in unfair acts from the commission till the completion of this verification.

- 94.(4)** Since the transfer in 1947 was done to two nations – India and Pakistan by the then British Govt. Therefore, naturally the previous specialties are still worth-seeing even today. As Pharsi language of Mugal-period is used effectively in revenue and judicial administration even to this date, like that law, rule and processes and traditions developed by Bruisers are reflected in Indian Public Administrative. The main effects of the British rule which are reflected in Indian Administration even to this date are — All India and other public services, secretariat-management, the hard working system of bureaucracy, federal structure, national unity, administrative anony mas and confidentiality, committee system, district administration, revenue administration, law and management administration, secretarial system, finance administration, local administration etc.
- 95.(4)** The post of Secretary of the Council of Ministers in India was firstly set up in 1950. N.R. Pillai was the first Cabinet Secretary. The Secretary of Ministers is the head of Secretariat. He is also the head secretary of Prime Minister. Cabinet Secretary facilitates all committees of ministers a secretarial help. The Secretary of Ministers enjoys the highest states among public servants. Therefore, he is the senior most public servant of India. The tenure of the Secretary of Ministers is not fixed.
- 96.(3)** Indian Government has two budgets – General Budget and Rail Budget. On the favour of Ekberth Committee in 1921. Rail Budget was separated from General Budget. Therefore, about this separation, the following statements are true.
1. Smoothing the trade towards Rail-policy.
 2. Bringing flexibility in Rail-finance-management,
 3. Keeping general revenue stable and safe giving expected annual share from the Rail revenue.
- 97.(1)** In USA any union staff cannot take part in the campaign of political parties or their other activities. These were enacted in 1939 by Hatch Act. In 1940 this was effective on state services and local administration related staffs through Hatch Act.
- 98.(3)** According to Ramesh K.Arora, in the study of the concept of management, (I) parts of management, (II) relation among parts and (III) relation between management and its surrounding, the study of them is included. This way, a

complex management are called sub-management. Its important specialties are as follows:

- (i) To be of parts and sub-parts is the speciality of management.
- (ii) Change in any one part brings change in other parts.
- (iii) Mobility is the speciality of balance-management
- (iv) A system is open and interactive
- (v) In management, there is a feedback system.

99.(1) Management imports from environment and after the process or transformation, it exports in environment only. Besides it, any management also keeps on changing itself according to the needs of the environment. In this feedback helps a lot. This way, there is a balance between management and its environment. In management for post-living, natural propensity exists which increase its capacity to overcome the changes. Therefore, statement and reason both are true and reason also explains the statement.

100.(3) According to Graicunas High officers should keep in attention that they have not only direct relation with their subordinates but also mutual inter-relations of different groups of subordinates.

So, clear it, Graicunas has given this mathematical formula :

Total relation = $\left[\frac{2^n}{2} + n - 1 \right]$ w here n = number of subordinates.