

Examrace

Competitive Exams: Public Administration MCQs (Practice_Test 68 of 104)

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1. Which of the following are reasons for the bureaucratic model being most useful for comparative study?
 - a. The model is set in a wide frame work that spans history and culture
 - b. Weber developed the model by following the historical method
 - c. Bureaucracy is the most powerful instrument of the executive in all couturiers
 - d. It focuses attention upon the chief structural functional characteristics of bureaucracy.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- a. 1 and 2
 - b. 2 and 3
 - c. 3 and 4
 - d. 1 and 4
2. Which one of the following statements is correct?
 - a. What the Treasury done in UK is done by the Bureau of the Budget in USA
 - b. What the Treasury done in UK is shared by two agencies in US the treasury and the office of management and Budget
 - c. What the treasury does in UK is done by the U. S treasury
 - d. There are civil services commissions in both countries
 3. Which of the following are distinct features of the British civil service as compared with the French Civil service?
 - a. Dominance of generalists administrators
 - b. Anonymity of central government officer.
 - c. restrictions on political rights of civil servants
 - d. Appointment of the British administrative class as chief executive officers of Local authorities

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

- a. 1, 2 & 3
- b. 1, 2 & 4
- c. 1, 3 & 4
- d. 2, 3 & 4

4. ◦ **Assertion (A):** The Civil service in France comprises a large number of corps.

- **Reason (R):** The stratification and fragmentation of the French Civil service results from ideology.

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

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- b. Both A and R are true but R is NOT a correct explanation of A
- c. A is true but R is false
- d. A is false but R is true

5. Which of the following are British legacies?

- a. Planning commission
- b. District administration
- c. Civil service
- d. Ministerial responsibility

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- a. 1 and 2
- b. 2 and 3
- c. 3 and 4
- d. 1 and 4

6. Which of the following have caused the growth of cooperative federalism in India?

- a. Union-state collaboration in economic matters.
- b. Union-state legislative relations
- c. Compulsion of developmental finance
- d. Dynamics of electoral politics

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

- a. 1 and 3
- b. 1 and 4
- c. 2 and 3
- d. 2 and 4

7. Which of the following are NOT mentioned in the construction of India?

- a. Council of ministers
- b. Collective responsibility
- c. Resignation of ministers
- d. Office of the deputy Prime Minister

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- a. 1 and 2
- b. 2 and 3
- c. 3 and 4
- d. 1 and 3

8. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer.

List-I	List-II
<p>A. Central secretariat</p> <p>B. Cabinet secretariat</p> <p>C. Planning commission</p> <p>D. Finance commission</p>	<p>1. Principles governing grants in-aid to states</p> <p>2. Formulation of policies</p> <p>3. Coordination of activities of various ministers</p> <p>4. Allocation of resources</p> <p>5. Depoliticisation of policy decisions</p>

A B C D

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- a. 5 4 2 3
- b. 4 3 1 2
- c. 2 3 4 1
- d. 3 4 1 5
9. Which one of the following statements about the executive powers of the Indian president is incorrect?
- a. All important appointments are made by the president on the advice of the council of ministers
- b. The prime Minister and all Union Ministers are appointed by the president
- c. The president has the absolute power to appoint and remove the chairmen and the members of statutory bodies at his discretion
- d. The President is the supreme commander of the Armed Forces
10. The President of India
- a. Is similar to the president of finance in the mode of his election to office
- b. Is part of parliament
- c. Cannot stand for election for more than two terms
- d. Presides over joint sittings of both the Houses of Parliament
11. Which one of the following is constitutionally correct?
- a. The prime minister decides allocation of portfolios among the ministers
- b. When the prime minister resigns, the council of ministers gets dissolved
- c. All the principle policy announcements of the government are made by the Prime minister
- d. It shall be the duty of the Prime Minister, to communicate to the president all decisions of the cabinet relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union.
12. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer.

List-I	List-II
A. Secretary/Special Secretary B. Joint secretary C. Deputy secretary D. Under secretary	1. Department 2. Division 3. Branch 4. Wing 5. Section

 A B C D

a. 1 4 2 3

b. 1 3 4 2

c. 5 4 3 1

d. 4 1 2 3

13. ◦ **Assertion (A):** The 'tenure system' is essentially an institutionalization of the need for change at higher levels in the civil service.
- **Reason (R):** The 'tenure system' does not fit in quite well in a federal policy with autonomous states.

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

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- b. Both A and R are true but R is NOT a correct explanation of A
- c. A is true but R is false
- d. A is false but R is true

14. ◦ **Assertion (A):** Many ministries in the government of India have their own research units.
- **Reason (R):** The Indian institute of Public administration offers facilities for research.

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

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- b. Both A and R are true but R is NOT a correct explanation of A

c. A is true but R is false

d. A is false but R is true

15. Which one of the following is NOT a function of the cabinet secretariat?

- a. To watch the progress of important administrative measures of the government which affect more than one ministry
- b. To assist in coordinating the major administrative activities and policies of the government
- c. To watch the implementation of decisions in which the cabinet is interested
- d. To act as a watchdog or invigilator on behalf of the prime minister

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