FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN PBS-17, UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2003

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS **MAXIMUM MARKS: 100**

NOTE: Attempt **FIVE** questions in all, including **QUESTION NO.8** which is **COMPULSORY**. All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.

1. Discuss three major issues in public administration theory and practice. State clearly your position on these issues and support your viewpoint with examples.
2. What is public policy? Explain the policy process and discuss various types of policy with examples from Pakistan.
3. What is administrative law? Discuss the principles and practice of administrative law in Pakistan.
4. What is "New Public Management"? To what extent NPM explains the administrative reforms in Pakistan which have been undertaken in the last few years? Discuss with examples.
5. Discuss and review the management of fiscal and administrative relations between the federal government and provincial governments in Pakistan.
6. Compare and contrast Taylor's scientific management and Weber's bureaucracy. Do you think these two theories are still relevant to changing public administration?
7. Write notes on any **TWO** of the following:
   (a) Role of civil society in Public Administration.
   (b) Administrative Culture of Pakistan
   (c) Administrative ethics.
   (d) Politics-Administration Dichotomy

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct answer in the Answer Book. Do not reproduce the question.

   (1) The difference between public administration and political science is:
   (a) amount of constraints from public interest in decision making
   (b) the emphasis on bureaucratic structure, behavior and methodologies
   (c) evaluative techniques
   (d) no difference between political science and public administration
   (e) none of the above

   (2) According to Goodnow, "administration" refers to
   (a) government expression of the state will
   (b) government execution of policies
   (c) government suppression of public interest
   (d) government collection of public opinion
   (e) none of the above

   (3) Gullick and Urwick's POSDCORB anagram was:
   (a) a reference to the locus of public administration
   (b) a listing of when to utilize public administration
   (c) an expression of administrative principles to follow
   (d) a means of identifying the problems associated with bureaucracy
   (e) none of the above

(4) Herbert Simon refuted the administrative principles theory by:
- (a) revealing that administrative principles were too specific
- (b) showing that for every principle there is a counter principle
- (c) explaining that administrative principles could only be used in complex organizations
- (d) relating that administrative principles always allowed for rational decisions
- (e) none of the above

(5) The three components that comprise publicness and privateness in society are:
- (a) bureaucracy, consistency, and budget
- (b) administration, management, and organization
- (c) execution, regulation, and structure
- (d) agency, access, and interest
- (e) none of the above

(6) The "New Public Administration" movement was focused on:
- (a) methods, results, and organization as a whole
- (b) leadership and control of organizations
- (c) values, ethics and individual members
- (d) hierarchy and distribution of power in organizations
- (e) none of the above

(7) The one component consistently present in decision making process of public decision maker is:
- (a) advice seeking
- (b) information
- (c) rapidity
- (d) professionalism
- (e) none of the above

(8) The pressures to rationalize bureaucracy often lead to:
- (a) nonconformity
- (b) rebellion
- (c) conditional acceptance
- (d) over conformity
- (e) none of the above

(9) According to Max Weber, the three types of leadership are:
- (a) titular, controllers, organizers
- (b) charismatic, traditional, rational
- (c) institutionalists, specialists, hybrids
- (d) charismatic, institutionalists, specialists
- (e) none of the above

(10) The aim of Taylor's scientific management was to:
- (a) stress individual accomplishment over organizational yield
- (b) reduce production and increased morale
- (c) improve organizational efficiency and production
- (d) alter machinery to lesson burden on the labor force
- (e) none of the above

(11) The closed model of organization theory presents the organization as:
- (a) flexible entities with varying routines
- (b) unorganized entities with unstable conditions
- (c) structured entities with equal power distribution
- (d) hierarchical entities with formal and rational methods of operation
- (e) none of the above

(12) The primary force in changing public administration is:
- (a) organizational environment
- (b) organizational technology
- (c) how employees react to organizational technology
- (d) type of interdependence of the organization
- (e) none of the above

(13) The purposes of decision tree is:
- (a) cost analysis
- (b) decision alternatives
- (c) project coordination
- (d) time analysis
- (e) none of the above

(14) Most analysts agree that information technology will pressure the hierarchical pyramid to
- (a) disappear
- (b) stretch
- (c) flatten
- (d) remain as it is
- (e) none of the above

(15) The purpose of public program evaluation is:
- (a) resource allocation only
- (b) to abolish inefficient programs
- (c) to endorse successful programs
- (d) dependent on the motivation of those who initiate the evaluation
- (e) none of the above

(16) Management-by-objectives (MBO)
- (a) encourages centralization of management
- (b) discourages communication and feedback
- (c) avoids objective setting
- (d) encourages self management and decentralization
- (e) none of the above

(17) Lindblom has referred to the incerementalists paradigm of policy making as:
- (a) "dragging feet"
- (b) "muddling through"
- (c) "smooth operating"
- (d) "proficient policy making"
- (e) none of the above

(18) Collective good differ from common-pool goods on the basis of:
- (a) availability
- (b) degree of exclusion
- (c) consumption
- (d) delivery
- (e) none of the above

(19) Supervision as a mechanism of control over subordinate has been found to be:
- (a) the most efficient mechanism of control
- (b) as effective as input control
- (c) the least effective mechanism of control
- (d) more effective than behavior control
- (e) none of the above

(20) According to Herbert Simon the core challenge to executives in the post-industrial age will be:
- (a) how to increase worker productivity
- (b) how to process information
- (c) how to control burgeoning bureaucracy
- (d) how to improve public relations
- (e) none of these.

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