FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR
RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BPS-17 UNDER
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2010

Roll Number

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

TIME ALLOWED:	**(PART-I) 30 MINUTES**	**MAXIMUM MARKS:20**
	(PART-II) 2 HOURS & 30 MINUTES	**MAXIMUM MARKS:80**

NOTE: (i) **First** attempt **PART-I (MCQ)** on separate **Answer Sheet** which shall be taken back after **30 minutes.**
(ii) Overwriting/cutting of the options/answers will not be given credit.

PART – I (MCQ)
(COMPULSORY)

Q.1. Select the best option/answer and fill in the appropriate box on the Answer Sheet. (20)

(i) The difference between public administration and business administration is:
(a) amount of political and legal constraints on decision making
(b) the emphasis on efficiency
(c) management structure and processes
(d) no difference between public administration and business administration
(e) None of these

(ii) The emphasis of the politics-administration dichotomy is on:
(a) the focus or "what" of public administration (b) the actors or "who" of public administration
(c) the span or "when" of public administration (d) the locus or "where" of public administration
(e) None of these

(iii) Gulick 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 problem associate with bureaucracy
(e) None of these

(iv) 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, interest
(e) None of these

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

(vi) The new Public Management can be best described as:
(a) public administration in 21st century
(b) bureaucratic model of public administration
(c) application of business practices in public management
(d) a mechanism for improving service delivery
(e) None of these

(vii) The open model of organization is referred to as:
(a) hierarchical and militaristic (b) technological and anti-humanistic
(c) restrictive and rigid (d) collegial and competitive
(e) None of these

(viii) The aim of Taylor's scientific management was to:
(a) stress individual accomplishment over organizational yield
(b) reduce production and increase morale
(c) improve organizational efficiency and production
(d) alter machinery to lessen burden on the labour force
(e) None of these

(ix) In comparison to managers of private organizations, public bureaucrats must:
(a) spend less time on external environment and more time on internal management
(b) spend more time on external environment and less time on internal management
(c) spend less time on both external environment and internal management
(d) spend more time on both external environment and internal management
(e) None of these

(x) Supervision as a mechanism of control over subordinates has been founded to be:
(a) the most effective mechanism of control (b) as effective as input control
(c) the less effective mechanism of control (d) more effective than behaviour control
(e) None of these

(xi) According to Weber, the three types of leadership are:
(a) charismatic, traditional, legal/rational (b) titular, controllers, organizers
(c) institutionalists, specialists, hybrids (d) charismatic, institutionalists, specialists
(e) None of these

(xii) In terms of public administration, one defines a system:
(a) according to the organizational structure
(b) according to the administrative effectiveness
(c) according to problem one wishes to resolve
(d) according to the amount of resources available
(e) None of these

(xiii) The advantage of systems approach is that:
(a) it allows us to disregard the differences in world views
(b) it allows means and ends to remain ambiguous
(c) it forces us to delineate the differences and similarities in world views and improve efficiency and effectiveness
(d) it allows for new and fresh solutions to old and distressing problems
(e) None of these

(xiv) According to the humanist approach, the management scientist's system is incomplete because:
(a) it fails to factor in the variable of environmental instability
(b) it fails to account for the variable of uniquely human qualities such as genius and despair
(c) it gives too much emphasis to the variable of uniquely human qualities
(d) it does not consider quantifiable and measurable variables
(e) None of these

(xv) The purpose of decision tree is:
(a) decision alternatives (b) cost analysis (c) project coordination
(d) time analysis (e) None of these

(xvi) The line-item budget covers:
(a) inputs only (b) outputs only (c) inputs and outputs
(d) neither inputs nor outputs (e) None of these

(xvii) Performance budgeting covers:
(a) inputs only (b) outputs only (c) neither inputs nor outputs
(d) inputs and outputs (e) None of these

(xviii) The essential difference between management-by-objectives and planning-programming-budgeting is that:
(a) MBO does not necessarily focus on inputs
(b) MBO does not necessarily focus on outputs
(c) MBO does not necessarily focus on alternatives
(d) MBO focuses specifically on alternatives
(e) None of these

(xix) One of the salient features of civil service system of Pakistan is:
(a) preference for contract appointments (b) preference for professionals
(c) preference for generalists (d) preference for doctors
(e) None of these

(xx) Public goods differ from private goods on the basis of:
(a) price (b) delivery (c) exclusion
(d) public interest (e) None of these

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

PART – II

NOTE:	**(i)** **PART-II** is to be attempted on the separate **Answer Book.** **(ii)** Attempt **ONLY FOUR** questions from **PART-II**. All questions carry **EQUAL** marks. **(iii)** Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.

Q.2. Define public administration. Explain and justify your definition in comparison with various other competing definitions of Public Administration. Do you think Public Administration is different from Business Administration both in theory and practice? **(20)**

Q.3. Comparatively evaluate Taylor's Scientific Management and Weber's Ideal Bureaucracy and discuss their relevance to contemporary public organizations in Pakistan. **(20)**

Q.4. Compare and contrast the Bureaucratic Model with New Public Management (NPM). Do you think NPM has replaced the bureaucratic approach to public administration? Support your views with examples from Pakistan **(20)**

Q.5. Compare and contrast rational, incremental and NPM approaches to decision making in public administration. Explain your views with examples from Pakistan. **(20)**

Q.6. What is good governance? Explain the role of public administration in good governance particularly with reference to Pakistan. **(20)**

Q.7. Human Resource Management (HRM) is a contemporary approach to managing people in business organizations. What are the salient features of HRM model? Do you think this model is being applied to reform public personnel system in Pakistan? **(20)**

Q.8. Discuss the functions and organizational structure of Federal Government of Pakistan including administrative relations between federal ministries and federal bodies such as commissions, authorities, boards and state-owned enterprises. **(20)**

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