FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2018
FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Roll Number

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS	**PART-I (MCQS) MAXIMUM MARKS = 20**
PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	**PART-II MAXIMUM MARKS = 80**

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) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.
(iv) Candidate must write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper.
(v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.
(vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.

PART – II

Q. No. 2. Traditional managerial approach to public administration stresses the need for rationality in decision making. List and discuss the necessary steps to be taken to develop a rational comprehensive model in decision making. Also give a specific, comprehensive and logical critique of the same model. **(20)**

Q. No. 3. There is a point of view given by some scholars that traditional bureaucratically organized public administration is broke, broken and inefficient and consequently the public has lost faith in government institutions. The image of both the federal and provincial governments is feared badly. Give your suggestions how to improve the systems, procedures, processes of government institutions in Pakistan. **(20)**

Q. No. 4. Leadership is a process and not a position. It is the ability to influence a group towards the achievements of legitimate goals. Identify the three phases of the development of leadership theories. Also mention some of the common traits, qualities and skills of effective and exceptional public administrators. **(20)**

Q. No. 5. Public administration is an activist part of government. Systematic policy formulation and implementation becomes a standard public administration function. Discuss some of the common conditions/factors which are fatal to effective implementation of public policy in a country like Pakistan. **(20)**

Q. No. 6. Corruption is an evil which has played havoc in the socio economic development of societies. Also sources of corruptions are similar in all public administrative settings. Having this in mind what are various types, causes and how to control corruption in public sectors organizations. **(20)**

Q. No. 7. Discuss why it may be in the best interest of both the public and government for administrators to have public administration background rather than having degree in the area of economics, political science or business studies? **(20)**

Q. No. 8. Write a comprehensive note on any **TWO** of the following: (10 each) **(20)**
(a) Scientific Management
(b) Human Relation Approach
(c) Theory X and Y of Motivation

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