

R3537

Sub. Code

549301

M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER – 2025

Third Semester

Public Administration

PUBLIC FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION

(CBCS – 2022 onwards)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the objective questions by choosing the correct option.

1. Which of the following is crucial for ensuring a sound Financial Administration in Public Sector? (CO1, K1)
 - (a) Fixed financial allocations without review
 - (b) Accurate revenue and expenditure forecasting
 - (c) Limited transparency to government officials
 - (d) Funding political agenda

2. A “Zero-based budgeting” system in public Financial Administration requires. (CO1, K1)
 - (a) Starting with previous budget
 - (b) Allocating resources based on previous year’s expenditure
 - (c) Justifying each item of expenditure from scratch for every budget period
 - (d) Following political priorities

3. A type of legislation designed to eliminate programs or policies after a certain period unless they are reauthorized is (CO2, K2)
- (a) Sunset legislation
 - (b) Planning programming budgeting
 - (c) Performance based budgeting
 - (d) Line item budgeting
4. A budgeting system that involves allocating funds based on the previous year's budget is called (CO2, K2)
- (a) Planning programming budgeting
 - (b) Zero based budgeting
 - (c) Line item budgeting
 - (d) Performance budgeting
5. The 'Zero-based budgeting' system is primarily used in (CO3, K2)
- (a) India
 - (b) USA
 - (c) UK
 - (d) Korea
6. Which of the following is true about the budget enactment stage in India? (CO3, K2)
- (a) The president approves the budget
 - (b) The cabinet prepares the budget
 - (c) The budget is debated and passed by parliament
 - (d) The Finance Minister proposes the budget

7. Which of the following is an example of an indirect tax? (CO4, K4)
- (a) Income tax
 - (b) Wealth tax
 - (c) Goods and Services tax
 - (d) Corporate tax
8. Which body is responsible for managing public debt in India? (CO4, K4)
- (a) Reserve Bank of India
 - (b) Finance Commission
 - (c) Securities and Exchange Board of India
 - (d) Ministry of Defence
9. Who is responsible for the audit of public accounts in India? (CO5, K5)
- (a) Controller General of Accounts
 - (b) Comptroller and Auditor General
 - (c) Finance Minister
 - (d) Prime Minister
10. The comptroller and Auditor General of India is appointed by (CO5, K5)
- (a) President of India
 - (b) Prime Minister
 - (c) Parliament
 - (d) Finance Minister

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** the questions not more than 500 words each.

11. (a) List and define the main components of public Finance Administration. (CO1, K1)

Or

- (b) Explain the significance of Public Financial Administration in ensuring effective governance. (CO1, K1)

12. (a) Summarize the main objectives of zero based Budgeting. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Express the concept of planning-programming budgeting system. (CO2, K2)

13. (a) Classify the different phases of budget-making in India. (CO3, K2)

Or

- (b) Relate the role of the Finance Minister in formulation and Execution of Union Budget in India. (CO3, K2)

14. (a) Simplify the role of Ministry of Finance in the Administration of both direct and indirect taxes in India. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Distinguish between deficit finance and public debt. (CO4, K4)

15. (a) Determine the role of Controller General of accounts in Government of India. (CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Explain the concept of “Seperation of Accounts from Audit” and its significance in Indian Public Financial system. (CO5, K5)

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** questions not more than 1000 words each.

16. (a) Explain the Nature and Scope of Public Financial Administration. (CO1, K1)

Or

- (b) Describe the principles of sound budgeting. (CO1, K1)

17. (a) Outline the major characteristics of sunset legislation. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Classify the different types of budgeting system and explain its advantages and disadvantages. (CO2, K2)

18. (a) Compare and contrast the budgetary system of the USA and the UK. (CO3, K2)

Or

- (b) Explain the process of budget formulation in India. (CO3, K2)

19. (a) Interpret the roles of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and finance commission in India. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Classify the key functions and powers of the GST council in India. (CO4, K4)

20. (a) Explain the significance of legislative control over public finance and the role of public accounts committee in this process. (CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Measure the importance of auditing in ensuring the proper use of public funds in India. (CO5, K5)

R3538

Sub. Code

549302

M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER – 2025

Third Semester

Public Administration

DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

(CBCS – 2022 onwards)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the following objective type questions by choosing the correct option.

1. Development Administration aims to bring (CO1, K2)
(a) Democratic values (b) Public Welfare
(c) Human values (d) All the above
2. _____ contributed to the growth of development administration. (CO1, K2)
(a) Abraham Maslow (b) Herzberg
(c) Elton Mayo (d) Edward W. Weidner
3. Important decisions are taken by the State Officials rather than by elected representatives. (CO2, K2)
(a) Democracy (b) Bureaucracy
(c) Autocracy (d) None of the above
4. _____ is the highest officer of revenue administration. (CO2, K2)
(a) Tahsildar (b) Councillor
(c) Tax Collector (d) District Collector

5. Who is the chairperson of NITI Aayog in India? (CO3, K1)
- (a) Prime Minister (b) Finance Minister
(c) President (d) Finance Secretary
6. National Development Council was established in the year (CO3, K1)
- (a) 1949 (b) 1950
(c) 1951 (d) 1952
7. What is the first goal of UN's 17 sustainable Development Goals? (CO4, K4)
- (a) Zero Hunger (b) No Poverty
(c) Gender Equality (d) Quality Education
8. Agricultural Policy of India is established for (CO4, K4)
- (a) Agricultural Production
(b) Enhance Productivity
(c) Enhance Farmer's Income
(d) All the above
9. World Bank was established in the year (CO5, K5)
- (a) 1944 (b) 1954
(c) 1964 (d) 1974
10. IMF is the major financial agency of (CO5, K5)
- (a) UNO
(b) European union
(c) Amnesty International
(d) None of the above

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions not more than 500 words each.

11. (a) Compare the various approaches to the study of development administration. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Relate Traditional Public Administration and Development Administration. (CO1, K2)

12. (a) Express your views on Bureaucracy. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Show the significance of field level organisations. (CO2, K2)

13. (a) Describe the role of NITI Ayog. (CO3, K1)

Or

- (b) What are the issues and challenges in rural development? (CO3, K1)

14. (a) Interpret the needs for land reforms in India. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Generate recommendations for the alleviation of Poverty. (CO4, K4)

15. (a) Assess the significance of IMF. (CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Assess the significance of Asian Development Bank. (CO5, K5)

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** questions not more than 1000 words each.

16. (a) Explain the nature and scope of development administration. (CO1, K2)
- Or
- (b) Explain the evolution of development administration. (CO1, K2)
17. (a) Explain the changing role of district collector. (CO2, K2)
- Or
- (b) Summarize the functions of District Rural Development Agency. (CO2, K2)
18. (a) Describe the functions of National Development Council. (CO3, K1)
- Or
- (b) Describe the role and functions of State Planning Commission. (CO3, K1)
19. (a) Examine the role of Public Sector Undertakings in Promotion of development administration. (CO4, K4)
- Or
- (b) Examine the recent agricultural policies. (CO4, K4)
20. (a) Evaluate the recent trends in development administration. (CO5, K5)
- Or
- (b) Explain Sustainable Development Goals of U.N. (CO5, K5)
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R3539

Sub. Code

549303

M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER – 2025

Third Semester

Public Administration

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

(CBCS – 2022 onwards)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the following objective type questions by choosing the correct option.

1. The scope of social science research extends to (CO1, K2)
 - (a) Only economic theories
 - (b) Historical analysis of events
 - (c) Broad societal issues like politics, culture and social behaviour
 - (d) Limited case studies on individual actions

2. Which of the following actions would be considered unethical in social science research? (CO1, K2)
 - (a) Reporting findings that support a hypothesis
 - (b) Using confidential information without the participant's consent
 - (c) Using standardized surveys
 - (d) Collecting data from a variety of sources

3. The method of social science research that collects data through observation and experimentation is called (CO2, K6)
- (a) Empirical (b) Descriptive
(c) Comparative (d) Normative
4. A research method that involves detailing the characteristics of a phenomenon without making causal connection is known as (CO2, K6)
- (a) Empirical (b) Descriptive
(c) Comparative (d) Interpretive
5. In experimental research design, the primary focus is to (CO3, K1)
- (a) Observe and describe behaviour
(b) Investigate relationship between variables
(c) Manipulative one variable to observe its effect on another
(d) Gather qualitative data
6. Content analysis can be used to analyse : (CO3, K1)
- (a) Only written analysis
(b) Only numerical data
(c) Text, images and media content
(d) Only video recordings
7. A sample from different demographic categories in a population is collected through : (CO4, K5)
- (a) Simple Random Sampling
(b) Stratified Sampling
(c) Convenience Sampling
(d) Cluster Sampling

8. What method uses as a systematic approach to gather data, typically through a conversation or structured interaction? (CO4, K5)
- (a) Case study (b) Interview
(c) Observation (d) Questionnaire
9. Where is the bibliography typically placed in a research report? (CO5, K4)
- (a) After the introduction
(b) After the results section
(c) At the end of the report
(d) Before the abstract
10. What is the purpose of tables and figures in a research report? (CO5, K4)
- (a) To provide visual representation of data
(b) To add personal views
(c) To add decoration
(d) To include unrelated information

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** the questions not more than 500 words each.

11. (a) Classify the different types of social science research. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Summarize recent developments in social science research into practical applications. (CO1, K2)

12. (a) Estimate the significance of hypothesis formulation in social science research. (CO2, K6)

Or

- (b) Solve a research problem using a comparative method. (CO2, K6)

13. (a) List the steps involved in content analysis. (CO3, K1)

Or

- (b) Enlist the main objectives of exploratory research design. Give examples. (CO3, K1)

14. (a) Interpret the importance of well-designed questionnaires in research. (CO4, K5)

Or

- (b) Explain the difference between observation and interview as a data collection method. (CO4, K5)

15. (a) Explain the role of tables and figures in a research report. (CO5, K4)

Or

- (b) Assess the significance of maintaining a clear and professional style in the presentation of a research report. (CO5, K4)

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** the questions not more than 1000 words each.

16. (a) Compare and contrast Pure and Applied Research. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Explain the meaning, nature and scope of Social Science Research. (CO1, K2)

17. (a) Elaborate on the role of variables in Social Science Research. (CO2, K6)

Or

- (b) Discuss the significance of interpretation in the analysis of Social Science Research. (CO2, K6)

18. (a) Define the methods used in descriptive research with its characteristics as a population. (CO3, K1)

Or

- (b) Describe the concept of experimental research design. (CO3, K1)

19. (a) Compare the various types of sampling methods in their strengths and weaknesses. (CO4, K5)

Or

- (b) Determine the role of Statistics and Computer Applications in modern Social Science Research. (CO4, K5)

20. (a) Evaluate the significance of using footnotes and end notes in a research report. (CO5, K4)

Or

- (b) Explain the purpose of a research report and how it contributes to academic fields. (CO5, K4)
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R3540

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549506

M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER – 2025

Third Semester

Public Administration

**Elective – ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC
ENTERPRISES**

(CBCS – 2022 onwards)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the following objective type questions by choosing the correct option.

1. Public Enterprises are primarily owned and operated by
(CO1, K2)
 - (a) Private individuals
 - (b) Government
 - (c) International organisations
 - (d) NGO's

2. Public Enterprises contribute to the economy of a country by
(CO1, K2)
 - (a) Operating without government regulations
 - (b) Boosting employment and providing public goods
 - (c) Focusing only on the profitability of a few sectors
 - (d) Encouraging foreign investments only

3. A government company is primarily governed by (CO2, K1)
- (a) The Ministry of Finance
 - (b) The Companies Act, 2013
 - (c) The Public Enterprises Act
 - (d) The Ministry of Home Affairs
4. Which of the following is an example of a public corporation? (CO2, K1)
- (a) Indian Railways
 - (b) LIC
 - (c) BSNL
 - (d) All of the above
5. Who is responsible for controlling public enterprises in a parliamentary system? (CO3, K5)
- (a) Local Government authorities
 - (b) Ministers and Parliament members
 - (c) Private investors
 - (d) External auditing agencies
6. Which of the following factors are typically considered for promotion in public enterprises? (CO3, K5)
- (a) Influence of family members
 - (b) Political party affiliation
 - (c) Performance, experience and seniority
 - (d) Personal preferences
7. An MOU is (CO4, K4)
- (a) A formal contract binding both parties
 - (b) A preliminary agreement outlining terms of understanding
 - (c) A government policy on business conduct
 - (d) A detailed financial plan

8. The term “Navaratna” refers to (CO4, K4)
- (a) The nine largest public sectors enterprises in India
 - (b) A traditional Indian stone
 - (c) A government policy to support small businesses
 - (d) A corporate governance code
9. Liberalization typically results in (CO5, K6)
- (a) A decreased competition
 - (b) Increased government interference
 - (c) More open market and less regulation
 - (d) Complete state control of industries
10. The main purpose of a regulatory mechanism in public enterprises. (CO5, K6)
- (a) Control the supply of raw materials
 - (b) Ensure fair competition and protect public interest
 - (c) Increase profits for private
 - (d) Promote monopolies

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** the questions not more than 500 words each.

11. (a) Outline the objectives of public enterprises and their importance. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Translate the role of public enterprises into the context of employment generation in developing nations. (CO1, K2)

12. (a) Describe the powers and functions of the bureau of public enterprises. (CO2, K1)

Or

- (b) Compare and contrast the departmental form, public corporation and government company. (CO2, K1)

13. (a) Assess the importance of ministerial audit in controlling and regulating public sector organizations. (CO3, K5)

Or

- (b) Explain the key stages involved in the recruitment process in public enterprises. (CO3, K5)

14. (a) Simplify the concept of a memorandum of understanding (MOU). (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Distinguish between privatization and disinvestment in the context of public sector enterprises. (CO4, K4)

15. (a) Formulate the key features of an effective regulatory mechanism for public enterprises. (CO5, K6)

Or

- (b) Solve the issues of inefficiency faced by public enterprises in the liberalized economy. (CO5, K6)

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** the questions not more than 1000 words each.

16. (a) Compare the characteristic features of public enterprises with those of private enterprises. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Summarise the significance of public enterprises. (CO1, K2)

17. (a) Describe the different forms of public enterprises with examples. (CO2, K1)

Or

- (b) Explain the structure and functioning of a public corporation. (CO2, K1)

18. (a) Evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of worker's participation in management. (CO3, K5)

Or

- (b) Assess the different types of training programs commonly used in public sector enterprises. (CO3, K5)

19. (a) Examine the strategic reasons behind mergers and acquisitions. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Classify the difference between Navaratna and Miniratna status within public sector enterprises. (CO4, K4)

20. (a) Discuss the impact of liberalization and privatization on public enterprises in India. (CO5, K6)

Or

- (b) Estimate the challenges faced by public enterprises in managing public relations. (CO5, K6)
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