

R4477

Sub. Code

25MPA2C1

M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2026

Second Semester

Public Administration

MODERN ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM

(CBCS – 2025 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. When was the comparative Administrative Group formally established? (CO1, K1)
 - (a) 1945
 - (b) 1952
 - (c) 1960
 - (d) 1971

2. Identify the approach that focuses on administrative system's within their social environment. (CO1, K2)
 - (a) Structural approach
 - (b) Ecological approach
 - (c) Legal approach
 - (d) Institutional approach

3. Who is the real executive authority in the British Administrative System? (CO2, K1)
- (a) The Crown
 - (b) Parliament
 - (c) Prime Minister
 - (d) Judiciary
4. Tell which principle governs the working of the British Cabinet? (CO2, K2)
- (a) Individual responsibility
 - (b) Collective responsibility
 - (c) Judicial control
 - (d) Centralization
5. Identify the head of the U.S. administrative system. (CO3, K2)
- (a) Chief Justice
 - (b) Speaker of the House
 - (c) President
 - (d) Mayor
6. Recall the term of office of the U.S. President. (CO3, K1)
- (a) 4 years
 - (b) 5 years
 - (c) 6 years
 - (d) 10 years

7. Name the two houses of the French Parliament. (CO4, K1)
- (a) Senate and National Assembly
 - (b) Council of State and Senate
 - (c) National Assembly and Judiciary
 - (d) Senate and Constitutional council
8. Identify the basic unit of local government in France. (CO4, K2)
- (a) State and Provinces
 - (b) Communes departments and regions
 - (c) Villages only
 - (d) Federal units
9. Identify the highest judicial organ in China. (CO5, K2)
- (a) Constitutional Court
 - (b) High people's Court
 - (c) Ministry of Justice
 - (d) Supreme People's Court
10. Name the Japanese Legislature. (CO5, K1)
- (a) National Assembly
 - (b) Diet
 - (c) Senate
 - (d) Parliament

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Examine the nature of Comparative Public Administration. (CO1, K3)

Or

- (b) Illustrate the ecological approach to Comparative Public Administration. (CO1, K3)

12. (a) Illustrate the role of the Parliamentary Commissioner of Britain. (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Illustrate the structure and functions of Local Government in Britain. (CO2, K4)

13. (a) Choose the most significant feature of U.S. administrative system and explain it. (CO3, K5)

Or

- (b) Justify the relevance of the merit based civil service system in the United States. (CO3, K5)

14. (a) Compare the role of ordinary courts and administrative courts in France. (CO4, K5)

Or

- (b) Assess the structure and functions of Local Government in France. (CO4, K5)

15. (a) Design an analytical note on the role of the constitutional Court in South Africa. (CO5, K6)

Or

- (b) Derive key features of Brazil's legislative structure. (CO5, K6)

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Analyze the impact of comparative Public Administration on the study of development administration. (CO1, K4)

Or

- (b) Compare the traditional and modern approaches to the study of Comparative Public Administration and analyze its significance. (CO1, K4)

17. (a) Measure the salient features of the British Administrative System. (CO2, K5)

Or

- (b) Assess the organization, recruitment and principles of British Civil Service. (CO2, K5)

18. (a) Assess the role of the President as the Chief Executive in the U.S. Administrative System. (CO3, K5)

Or

- (b) Assess the significance of judicial review in U.S. Public Administration. (CO3, K5)

19. (a) Design a comprehensive framework explaining the salient features of the French administrative system. (CO4, K6)

Or

- (b) Create a conceptual framework explaining the organization and role of French Civil Service. (CO4, K6)

20. (a) Assess the legislative and executive functions of China's administrative system. (CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Evaluate the working of the separation of power in Japan's administrative system. (CO5, K5)
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R4478

Sub. Code

25MPA2C2

M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2026

Second Semester

Public Administration

PUBLIC PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION

(CBCS – 2025 onwards)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(10 × 1 = 10)

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

1. Recruitment of All India Services is conducted by
(CO1, K1)
 - (a) Parliament
 - (b) Cabinet
 - (c) UPSC
 - (d) Court

2. Specialists are preferred in technical departments because they provide ————. (CO1, K1)
 - (a) Political advice
 - (b) Administrative transfer
 - (c) Expert knowledge
 - (d) General supervision

3. SSC stands for _____ . (CO2, K1)
- (a) Staff Service Commission
 - (b) State Service Commission
 - (c) Staff Selection Commission
 - (d) Service Selection Council
4. The first step in recruitment process is _____ . (CO2, K2)
- (a) Interview
 - (b) Medical test
 - (c) Manpower planning
 - (d) Appointment
5. On-the-job training is conducted at the _____ . (CO3, K1)
- (a) Training institute
 - (b) Workplace
 - (c) University
 - (d) Hostel
6. The objective of refredur training is to _____ . (CO3, K2)
- (a) Appoint employees
 - (b) Update skills and knowledge
 - (c) Promote employees
 - (d) Transfer employees

7. Pension is a type of _____ benefit. (CO4, K1)
- (a) Training
 - (b) Recruitment
 - (c) Promotion
 - (d) Retirement
8. Gratuity differs from pension because gratuity is paid as a _____ amount. (CO4, K2)
- (a) Monthly
 - (b) Daily
 - (c) Lump sum
 - (d) Weekly
9. Civil Servants are expected to maintain _____ in their duties. (CO5, K1)
- (a) Partiality
 - (b) Neutrality
 - (c) Bias
 - (d) Secrecy in public matters
10. The Permanente executive refers to _____. (CO5, K2)
- (a) Ministers
 - (b) Civil Servants
 - (c) Judges
 - (d) Governors

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Predict the administrative challenges faced by Civil Servants. (CO1, K3)

Or

- (b) Demonstrate how neutrality and anonymity help Civil Servants in effective administration. (CO1, K3)

12. (a) Analyse the advantages and disadvantages of internal and external recruitment methods. (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Illustrate the role of UPSC in maintaining merit and neutrality in Civil Services Recruitment. (CO2, K4)

13. (a) Breakdown the roles and functions of major Civil Service training institutes in India. (CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) Illustrate how on-the-job training can be used to prepare Civil Servants. (CO3, K4)

14. (a) Judge the effectiveness of current wage policies provided to Civil Servants. (CO4, K5)

Or

- (b) Argue the case for merit versus seniority in promotion decisions. (CO4, K5)

15. (a) Grade the effectiveness of suspension, censure, and dismissal as disciplinary measures. (CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Recommend strategies to strengthen accountability in civil services. (CO5, K5)

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Classify the different types of Civil Services in India and explain their significance in Public Administration. (CO1, K4)

Or

- (b) Break down the major functions of public personnel administration. (CO1, K4)

17. (a) Assess the role of staff selection commission. (CO2, K5)

Or

- (b) Illustrate the functions of the State Public Service Commission with suitable examples. (CO2, K5)

18. (a) Assess the objectives of training in Public Services and their Contribution to administrative efficiency. (CO3, K5)

Or

- (b) Rank the different types of training in order of importance for career development in Civil Services. (CO3, K5)

19. (a) Compare different compensation systems and suggests which is most suitable for Civil Servants. (CO4, K5)

Or

- (b) Judge the effectiveness of civil servants rights in improving performance and motivation. (CO4, K5)

20. (a) Design a model framework for a code of conduct that ensures accountability, neutrality and ethical behavior among Civil Servants. (CO5, K6)

Or

- (b) Argue the importance of joint consultative machinery in promoting employee management cooperation. (CO5, K5)
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R4479

Sub. Code

25MPA2C3

M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2026

Second Semester

Public Administration

LOCAL SELF GOVERNANCE IN INDIA

(CBCS – 2025 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 principle of local government in India is (CO1, K1)
 - (a) Centralization
 - (b) Decentralization
 - (c) Privatization
 - (d) Globalization

2. The National Extension Service was introduced to ensure (CO1, K2)
 - (a) Administrative Centralization
 - (b) Judicial Supervision
 - (c) Industrial Expansion
 - (d) Continuity of development work

3. The basic unit of rural local-self government is (CO2, K1)
- (a) Panchayat Samiti
 - (b) Zila Parishad
 - (c) Gram Sabha
 - (d) Gram Panchayat
4. Constitutional Status of Panchayat Raj Institution is given through (CO2, K2)
- (a) 42nd Amendment
 - (b) 44th Amendment
 - (c) 73rd Amendment
 - (d) 74th Amendment
5. A notified area committee is constituted for (CO3, K1)
- (a) Developed cities
 - (b) Rural areas
 - (c) Growing urban areas
 - (d) Military areas
6. 12th Schedule of the constitution is associated with (CO3, K2)
- (a) Rural development functions
 - (b) State list subjects
 - (c) Functions of urban local bodies
 - (d) Fundamental duties
7. Who is the chief executive officer of a Municipal Corporation? (CO4, K1)
- (a) Mayor
 - (b) Municipal Commissioner
 - (c) District Collector
 - (d) Chairman

8. Grant-in-aid to local bodies are provided by (CO4, K2)
- (a) Central Government
 - (b) State Government
 - (c) Both Centre and State
 - (d) Judiciary
9. Which authority has the power to dissolve local-self government institutions? (CO5, K1)
- (a) Election Commission of India
 - (b) State Government
 - (c) Union Parliament
 - (d) Finance Commission
10. Major problem of local-self governance is (CO5, K2)
- (a) Excess finance
 - (b) Lack of constitutional status
 - (c) Inadequate funds
 - (d) None of the above

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Examine the nature of village administration during Chola dynasty. (CO1, K3)

Or

- (b) Examine the objectives of the community development programme. (CO1, K3)

12. (a) Analyze the role of State Finance Commission in the functioning of Panchayat Raj Institution. (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Analyze the role of reservation for women on rural leadership. (CO2, K4)

13. (a) Categorize the functions of Nagar Panchayats. (CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) Analyze the functions of Notified Area Committee. (CO3, K4)

14. (a) Measure the role of municipal officers in urban local governance. (CO4, K5)

Or

- (b) Select the most important sources of local-finances and explain it. (CO4, K5)

15. (a) Formulate a plan to reduce corruption in local-self governance institutions. (CO5, K6)

Or

- (b) Generate strategies to increase accountability to local bodies. (CO5, K6)

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Categorize the nature, scope and significance of local government in India. (CO1, K4)

Or

- (b) Classify the contributions of British, Post-Independence reforms on democratic decentralization. (CO1, K4)

17. (a) Breakdown the functional responsibilities of the three-tier Panchayat Raj system. (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Classify the mechanisms introduced by the 73rd Amendment for financial and functional autonomy. (CO2, K4)

18. (a) Defend the constitutional provisions of the 74th constitutional amendment act. (CO3, K5)

Or

- (b) Recommend reforms to strengthen the functions of urban local bodies. (CO3, K5)

19. (a) Assess the importance of coordination between elected officials and administrative personnel impacts service delivery in local bodies. (CO4, K5)

Or

- (b) Measure the impact of training and capacity building on the efficiency of local government officials. (CO4, K5)

20. (a) Design a model to reduce excessive state control over local self-governance. (CO5, K6)

Or

- (b) Build a framework for minimizing political interference in local governance and evaluate its effectiveness. (CO5, K6)
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R4480

Sub. Code

25MPA2E1

M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2026

Second Semester

Public Administration

Elective — DEFENCE ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA

(CBCS – 2025 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. Which model of civil-military relations is followed in the Indian context? (CO1, K2)
 - (a) Practorian model
 - (b) Authoritarian model
 - (c) Democratic civilian model
 - (d) Military Junta model
2. Which term best describes delays caused by rigid defence procedures? (CO1, K1)
 - (a) Efficiency
 - (b) Accountability
 - (c) Red tapism
 - (d) Transparency
3. The highest operational rank in the Indian Army is (CO2, K1)
 - (a) General
 - (b) Colonel
 - (c) Major
 - (d) Brigadier

4. Which body functions as the apoc civil authority for defence matters? (CO2, K1)
(a) Parliament (b) Ministry
(c) Cabinet (d) Judiciary
5. The process of choosing suitable candidates from applicants is called (CO3, K1)
(a) Recruitment (b) Training
(c) Appraisal (d) Selection
6. Welfare measures for defence personnel primarily aim at improving (CO3, K2)
(a) Efficiency (b) Authority
(c) Control (d) Morale
7. The allocation of defence funds is part of the (CO4, K1)
(a) Judiciary (b) Doctrine
(c) Budget (d) Strategy
8. Auditing of defence expenditure primarily checks (CO4, K2)
(a) Loyalty (b) Legality
(c) Readiness (d) Capability
9. Public-private partnership in defence refers to cooperation between (CO5, K1)
(a) Services-services (b) Army-Navy
(c) State-Market (d) Public-Military
10. Artificial Intelligence in defence administration is mainly used for (CO5, K2)
(a) Prediction (b) Automation
(c) Recruitment (d) Welfare

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Examine the role of integrated defence staff.
(CO1, K3)

Or

- (b) Demonstrate the difference between military and civilian roles in defence administration. (CO1, K3)

12. (a) Classify the organizational structure of the Indian army.
(CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Outline the hierarchy of the Indian Navy and highlight its functions. (CO2, K4)

13. (a) Select an appropriate training method for skill development in defence services. (CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) Categorize welfare measures provided to military personnel. (CO3, K4)

14. (a) Evaluate Defence Procurement Procedures and Policies. (CO4, K5)

Or

- (b) Judge the transparency and accountability in Defence Procurement. (CO4, K5)

15. (a) Assess the impact of technological advancements on Defence Management. (CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Assess the contribution of AI to defence. (CO5, K5)

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Outline the structure of Indian Ministry of defence and explain the functions of each component. (CO1, K4)

Or

- (b) Categorize the models of civil-military relations and analyze their relevance in the Indian context. (CO1, K4)

17. (a) Analyze how coordination among Army Navy and Air Force enhances operational readiness. (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Analyze the role of administrative bodies in defence policy formulation. (CO2, K4)

18. (a) Assess the effectiveness of recruitment procedures in the Indian Armed Forces. (CO3, K5)

Or

- (b) Rank the importance of training programmes in enhancing operational readiness. (CO3, K5)

19. (a) Define Defence Budget and evaluate its process and allocation. (CO4, K5)

Or

- (b) Judge the effectiveness of financial regulations and auditing in defence. (CO4, K5)

20. (a) Examine the effectiveness in integrating Public-Private Partnership in the Defence Sector. (CO5, K6)

Or

- (b) Analyze how defence reforms and restructuring develops Indian Army and Navy. (CO5, K4)

R4481

Sub. Code

25MPA2S1

M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2026

Second Semester

Public Administration

PUBLIC SPEAKING

(CBCS – 2025 onwards)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(10 × 1 = 10)

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

1. Public Speaking is the act of speaking to a _____.
(CO1, K1)
(a) Crowd (b) Mirror
(c) Book (d) Paper
2. Public speaking is _____ communication. (CO1, K2)
(a) Silent (b) Verbal
(c) Written (d) Hidden
3. Recall the short speech given to honour a person.
(CO2, K1)
(a) Toast (b) Debate
(c) Lecture (d) Forum

4. Explain the main objective of an informative speech. (CO2, K2)
- (a) Celebrate
 - (b) Convince
 - (c) Entertain
 - (d) Educate
5. Identify the find part of a speech. (CO3, K1)
- (a) Conclusion (b) Draft
 - (c) Analysis (d) Topic
6. Summarise the importance of drafting. It helps is organising _____. (CO3, K2)
- (a) Ideas (b) Applause
 - (c) Audience (d) Gesture
7. Recall the communication expressed through and pasture. (CO4, K1)
- (a) Digital
 - (b) Written
 - (c) Nonverbal
 - (d) Formal

8. Interpret voice modulation in delivery. It prevents _____ speaking. (CO4, K2)
- (a) Monotony
 - (b) Energy
 - (c) Clarity
 - (d) Variety
9. Peer evaluation refers to (CO5, K1)
- (a) Teacher assessing students
 - (b) Self-assessment by the speaker
 - (c) Assessment by classmates
 - (d) External examines evaluation
10. The final individual presentation mainly evaluates : (CO5, K2)
- (a) Writing skill only
 - (b) Stage decoration
 - (c) Overall speaking skills and confidence
 - (d) Audience size

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Illustrate the nature and significance of Public speaking. (CO1, K3)

Or

- (b) Demonstrate how a speaker can apply ethical principles while delivering a persuasive speech. (CO1, K3)

12. (a) Classify the different types of speeches and analyse their suitability for various speaking situations. (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Analyse the differences between impromptu and extempore speaking and infer the skills required for each. (CO2, K4)

13. (a) Classify the stages involved in speech preparation and analyse their importance in delivering an effective speech. (CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) Categorize different types of audiences (friendly neutral, hostile) and analyse how language and style should vary accordingly. (CO3, K4)

14. (a) Evaluate the effectiveness of verbal and non-verbal communication in delivering a persuasive speech. (CO4, K5)

Or

- (b) Compare different methods of handling stage fright and justify which method is most effective. (CO4, K5)

15. (a) Evaluate the role of peer evaluation in enhancing the quality of a student's Public Speaking performance. (CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Recommend strategies to provide constructive feedback during practice sessions. (CO5, K5)

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Classify the different types of Public speaking and analyse their distinctive features with suitable examples. (CO1, K4)

Or

- (b) Outline the objectives of Public speaking and analyse how each objective contributes to effective communication. (CO1, K4)

17. (a) Break down the stages involved in preparing for a public forum discussions and analyse their importance. (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Categorize and analyse the leadership roles within group discussions and panel speeches. (CO2, K4)

18. (a) Compare and evaluate drafting and revising stages in speech writing, highlighting their distinct contributions. (CO3, K5)

Or

- (b) Assess the impact of through audience analysis on the overall effectiveness of a speech. (CO3, K5)

19. (a) Recommend and justify techniques a speaker can adopt to maintain composure under unoperated interruptions. (CO4, K5)

Or

- (b) Measure and evaluate the effective of audience engagement strategies in maintaining attention during long presentations. (CO4, K5)

20. (a) Create a self assessment framework that enables students to critically reflect on their own speech delivery. (CO5, K6)

Or

- (b) Integrate peer evaluate, self-assessment and instructor feedback into a unified assessment model for a final presentation. (CO5, K6)
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R4957

Sub. Code

549401

M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2026

Fourth Semester

Public Administration

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

(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. Theory of rule of law (CO1, K2)
 - (a) Dicay
 - (b) Garner
 - (c) Griffith and Street
 - (d) Davis

2. Droit Administratif (CO1, K2)
 - (a) French administrative law
 - (b) U.S. administrative law
 - (c) German administrative law
 - (d) U.K. administrative law

3. In U.S.A. judicial powers are vested in the (CO2, K2)
 - (a) Congress
 - (b) Supreme Court
 - (c) President
 - (d) None of the above

4. Highest judicial authority in India. (CO2, K2)
(a) Supreme Court (b) High Court
(c) Subordinate Court (d) Tribunal
5. Ultra virus means beyond (CO3, K1)
(a) Powers (b) Inability
(c) Weakness (d) Inefficacy
6. Power of superintendence overall courts by the High Court within its jurisdiction. (CO3, K1)
(a) Article 226 (b) Article 227
(c) Article 228 (d) Article 229
7. _____ literally means “to have a body of” (CO4, K5)
(a) Mandamus (b) Quo Warranto
(c) Certiorari (d) Habeas Corpus
8. _____ means ‘we command’. (CO4, K5)
(a) Mandamus (b) Quo Warranto
(c) Certiorari (d) Habeas Corpus
9. The Government of India may sue or be sued by the name of Union of India. (CO5, K4)
(a) Article 300 (b) Article 301
(c) Article 302 (d) Article 304
10. ‘PIL’ stands for (CO5, K4)
(a) Public Interest Litigation
(b) Public Increase Litigation
(c) Public Initiate Litigation
(d) None of the above

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Compare Constitutional Law and Administrative Law. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Summarize Droit Administratif system. (CO1, K2)

12. (a) Explain 'Checks and Balances' in U.S.A. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Explain the importance of 'Separation of Power'. (CO2, K2)

13. (a) What is the need for 'delegated legislation'? (CO3, K1)

Or

- (b) Describe Lokpal. (CO3, K1)

14. (a) Evaluate the significance of 'Public Interest Litigation'. (CO4, K5)

Or

- (b) Justify the usage of Judicial Review. (CO4, K5)

15. (a) Examine the law of forts in India. (CO5, K4)

Or

- (b) Examine the legal immunity of the state. (CO5, K4)

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Explain the nature and scope of Administrative Law. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Show the reasons for the growth of Administrative Law. (CO1, K2)

17. (a) Explain the working of theory of separation of power in U.K. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Explain the working of theory of separation of power in India. (CO2, K2)

18. (a) Describe Administrative Tribunals. (CO3, K1)

Or

- (b) How principles of Natural Justice is practiced in India? (CO3, K1)

19. (a) Justify the needs for judicial control over administrative actions. (CO4, K5)

Or

- (b) Explain the significance of Habeus Corpus with relevant case laws. (CO4, K5)

20. (a) 'Absolute immunity of the Government is not recognized in the Indian Legal System'. Examine. (CO5, K4)

Or

- (b) Examine the suits for Damages. (CO5, K4)

R4958

Sub. Code

549402

M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2026

Fourth Semester

Public Administration

PUBLIC POLICY ANALYSIS

(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. _____ are the policies relating to constituting new institutions/mechanisms for public welfare. (CO1, K2)
 - (a) Technical Public Policy
 - (b) Constituent Public Policy
 - (c) Distributive Public Policy
 - (d) Regulatory Public Polciy

2. Bounded rationality model was given by _____. (CO1, K2)
 - (a) Herbert Simon
 - (b) Lasswell
 - (c) Y.Dror
 - (d) David Easton

3. Which of the following does not constitute the council of Ministers? (CO2, K2)
- (a) Cabinet Ministers
 - (b) Ministers of State
 - (c) Deputy Ministers
 - (d) Planning Commission Members
4. Interest groups are formally organized groups which are (CO2, K2)
- (a) Only interest oriented
 - (b) May or may not influence the policies of govt.
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) Neither (a) or (b)
5. Which of the following strengthens the position of the administrators? (CO3, K1)
- (a) Permanence in administrative organization
 - (b) Advise on policy-matters
 - (c) Policy implementation
 - (d) All the above
6. _____ involves research and arguments which are intended to influence policy agenda inside or outside the government. (CO3, K1)
- (a) Policy analysis
 - (b) Policy advocacy
 - (c) Policy process
 - (d) None of these

7. Unionization of bureaucracy is a _____ problem in policy implementation. (CO4, K5)
- (a) Political
 - (b) Conceptual
 - (c) Administrative
 - (d) None of these
8. _____ refers to distribution of effects and effort of a policy programme among different groups in society. (CO4, K5)
- (a) Adequacy
 - (b) Efficiency
 - (c) Equity
 - (d) Effectiveness
9. Which of the following are the key objectives of the National Energy Policy? (CO5, K4)
- (a) Access at affordable prices
 - (b) Greater sustainability
 - (c) Political growth
 - (d) Only (a) and (b)
10. The National Urban Transport policy was introduced in _____. (CO5, K4)
- (a) 2004
 - (b) 2005
 - (c) 2006
 - (d) 2007

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Outline the significance of Public Policy. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Explain Lindblom's incremental model. (CO1, K2)

12. (a) Illustrate with an example the role played by interest groups in policy-making. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Relate the active role played by various stakeholders in policy-making. (CO2, K2)

13. (a) Describe the process of policy making. (CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) What is public policy advocacy? (CO3, K1)

14. (a) Assess the administrative problems in policy implementation. (CO4, K5)

Or

- (b) Explain top-down approach to policy implementation. (CO4, K5)

15. (a) Examine the need for transport policy. (CO5, K4)

Or

- (b) Classify the objectives of Energy Policy. (CO5, K4)

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Summarise the nature of Public Policy. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Compare public choice model and rationality models. (CO1, K2)

17. (a) Outline the powers in the legislature. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Classify the strategies of political parties to shape voter's preferences. (CO2, K2)

18. (a) List the functions of the secretariat. (CO3, K1)

Or

- (b) Describe Dror's optimal model. (CO3, K4)

19. (a) Interpret the political problems in policy implementation. (CO4, K5)

Or

- (b) Measure the significance of the application of various criteria in policy evaluation. (CO4, K5)

20. (a) Generate the policy measures of New Education Policy. (CO5, K4)

Or

- (b) Simplify the objectives of National Health Policy. (CO5, K4)
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R4959

Sub. Code

549403

M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2026

Fourth Semester

Public Administration

CITIZEN CENTRIC GOVERNANCE

(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. UNDP was established in (CO1, K2)
(a) 1965 (b) 1975
(c) 1985 (d) 1995
2. _____ Administrative Reforms Commission's 12th report dealt with citizen centric administration (CO1, K2)
(a) First (b) Second
(c) Third (d) Fourth
3. Entrusting the work to the other is (CO2, K2)
(a) decentralization (b) delegating
(c) devolution (d) deconcentration
4. How many fundamental duties are there in the Indian Constitution? (CO2, K2)
(a) 12 (b) 11
(c) 10 (d) 9

5. _____ model is proposed by 2nd ARC (CO3, K1)
- (a) Sevotham (b) System
(c) Rational (d) Beat box
6. In which year right to information act came into force? (CO3, K1)
- (a) 2005 (b) 2006
(c) 2007 (d) 2008
7. Consumer protection act was passed in _____ (CO4, K5)
- (a) 1966 (b) 1976
(c) 1986 (d) 1996
8. Through _____ system, citizen can send a formal complaint to the government. (CO4, K5)
- (a) Grievance Redressal
(b) Information Commission
(c) Consumer Protection
(d) Citizen Charter
9. Right to Information is a fundamental right under (CO5, K6)
- (a) Article 18 (b) Article 19
(c) Article 20 (d) Article 21
10. National Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission is a (CO5, K6)
- (a) Quasi-judicial (b) Quasi-legislative
(c) Quasi-executive (d) Quasi-parliamentary

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Summarize the characteristics of good governance. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Classify the key principles of new public service paradigm. (CO1, K2)

12. (a) Evaluate citizen rights and duties. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Classify the principles guiding administrative behaviour. (CO2, K2)

13. (a) Describe the Total Quality Management System. (CO3, K1)

Or

- (b) List the objectives of citizen charter. (CO3, K1)

14. (a) Explain how people's participation contributes to good governance. (CO4, K5)

Or

- (b) Explain Consumer Protection Law and its objectives. (CO4, K5)

15. (a) Explain how the Central Government communicate with the citizens. (CO5, K6)

Or

- (b) Discuss the issues and challenges faced by the consumers. (CO5, K6)

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Assess the effectiveness of world bank in addressing the complex global challenges. (CO1, K2)
Or
(b) Evaluate the collaboration among the state, market and civil society for sustainable development. (CO1, K2)
17. (a) Interpret how decentralization enhances government responsiveness to local needs. (CO2, K2)
Or
(b) Evaluate the need for transparency in building trust between the government and citizens. (CO2, K2)
18. (a) Describe the Indian Standard for quality management systems. (CO3, K1)
Or
(b) Describe the seven steps model for citizen centricity. (CO3, K1)
19. (a) Assess the role of grievance redressal and monitoring system. (CO4, K5)
Or
(b) Determine the role of social audit in proper utilization of government funds for community development. (CO4, K5)
20. (a) Explain the functions of Information Commission in citizen empowerment. (CO5, K6)
Or
(b) Discuss the challenges in promoting citizen-centric governance. (CO5, K6)