

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
CLASS: 12TH

Section A

MCQs/Objective Type Questions

Q1. i. Fundamental Duties were added to the Constitution by

- a. 24th Constitutional Amendment Act
- b. 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act
- c. 22nd Constitutional Amendment Act
- d. 84th Constitutional Amendment Act

ii. Fundamental Rights provided in our Constitution have been inspired and borrowed from

- a. English Constitution
- b. German Constitution
- c. Russian Constitution
- d. American Constitution

iii. Which of the following signifies direct recruitment?

- a. Recruitment based on competitive examination
- b. Promotion of in-service candidates
- c. Both of these
- d. None of the above

iv. Which of the following statements about UPSC is **false** ?

- a. It is an independent agency



- b. It is the premier recruitment body for Gazetted and Non- gazetted posts
- c. The members are appointed by the President
- d. None of the above

v. Who is the Chairman of Niti Aayog ?

- a. Chief Justice of India
- b. Prime Minister
- c. President
- d. National Security Advisor

vi. Finance Commission of India is a

- a. Statutory body
- b. Constitutional body
- c. Extra- constitutional body
- d. Legislative body

vii. State Secretariat performs the role of

- a. Assisting the Ministers in policy formulation
- b. Exercising supervision of policy implementation
- c. Ensuring interdepartmental coordination
- d. All of the above

viii. The main role of Directorates in State administration is



- a. Policy implementation
- b. Policy formulation
- c. Policy adjudication
- d. All of the above

ix. 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act 1992 provides for establishing the 3 tiers of Panchayats as

- a. Gram Panchayat , Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad
- b. Gram Panchayat , Gram Sabha and Zila Parishad
- c. Gram Panchayat , Nagar Panchayat and Block Panchayat
- d. Gram Sabha , Gram Panchayat and Gram Nyayalaya

x. Which Article of the Constitution exhorts the State to organize Panchayats as self governing institutions?

- a. Article 10
- b. Article 20
- c. Article 40
- d. Article 45

Section B

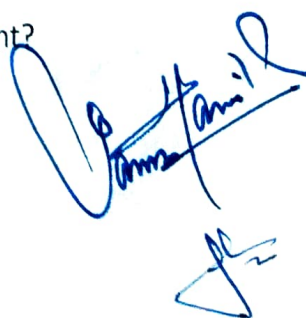
Very Short Answer Type Questions

Q2. Write a brief introduction to Mughal Administration.

Q3. What was the purpose of Constituent Assembly ?

Q4. What are the qualifications for election of the President?

Q5. Define the terms 'Parliament' and 'Judiciary'?



Q6. Define Training .

Q7. Reflect upon the composition of the Niti Aayog .

Q8. Centre-State relations are based on the idea of Federalism . Do you agree ?

Q9. Briefly describe any one E-Governance project in Jammu and Kashmir.

Q10. What is Himayat in context of Jammu and Kashmir ?

Section C

Short Answer Type Questions

Q11. Discuss the salient features of the Indian Constitution.

Q12. Explain the roles and responsibilities of the Cabinet Secretariat .

Q13. Civil Services in India are a British legacy . Comment.

Q14. Write a note on National Development Council .

Q15. Elucidate the functions performed by District Collector.

Q16. Explain the changing nature of District Administration .

Q17. Discuss the concept, meaning and applications of E- Governance.

Section D

Read the passage and the questions that follow

The functions of the Chief Minister may be seen from the following angles.

1. In relation to the Council of Ministers
2. In relation to the Governor
3. In relation to the State Legislature

Other than that, he also performs the following functions:

1. He chairs the State Planning Board



2. He is a vice-chairperson of the concerned zonal council by rotation, holding that office for a period of one year at a time
3. He is a member of Inter-State Council and National Development Council which are headed by the Prime Minister.

In Relation to the Council of Ministers

The Chief Minister is the head of state council of ministers. He performs the following functions:

1. He recommends to the governor on who to appoint as ministers
2. He designates or reshuffles the portfolios of the ministers
3. He can ask a minister to resign
4. Meeting of the council of ministers is headed by him
5. All activities of the ministers are guided and controlled by the Chief Minister
6. If he resigns, the entire council of ministers collapses.

In Relation to the Governor

In relation to the governor, the Chief Minister performs the following functions:

1. All the activities, decisions that are taken up by the council of ministers are communicated to the governor by the chief minister
2. To report to the governor, information about the administrative affairs if and when asked by the governor
3. If any minister has decided on any issue, the same has to be reported to the Governor by the Chief Minister when the same has not been considered by the council.
4. He gives his advice to the governor for the appointment of the following persons:
 1. Advocate-General
 2. Chairman of State PSC.
 3. The State Election Commission




In Relation to the State Legislature

He is the leader of the house and holding this position, he performs the following functions:

1. Before a governor prorogues and summons the sessions of the state legislature, the Chief Minister's advice is a must
2. Legislative Assembly can be dissolved at any time on his recommendation to the governor
3. All government policies are announced by him on the floor of the house.

Q18.i. Explain the responsibilities of the Chief Minister in relation to the Governor.

ii. Briefly explain the relationship of the CM with respect to the Council of Ministers .

iii. What are the powers of CM in relation to Legislative Assembly?

Section E

Long Answer Type Questions

Q19.(i) Examine the impact of British rule on Indian Administration.

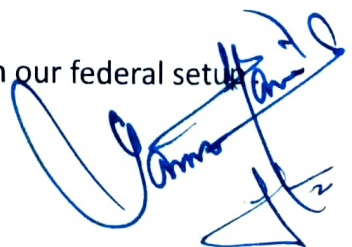
OR

(ii) Throw light upon the changes witnessed in Indian Administration after independence.

Q20.(i) Explain the Centre-State Financial relations.

OR

(ii) Highlight the issue areas between Centre and States in our federal setup



Q21. (i) Discuss the provisions of 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act.

OR

(ii) Discuss the features of 74th Constitutional Amendment Act.



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