



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2024 FOR RECRUITMENT TO
POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
GOVERNANCE & PUBLIC POLICIES

Roll Number

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS	(PART-I MCQs)	MAXIMUM MARKS: 20
PART-I (MCQs) : MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	(PART-II)	MAXIMUM MARKS: 80
NOTE: (i) First attempt PART-I (MCQs) on separate OMR Answer Sheet which shall be taken back after 30 minutes.		
(ii) Overwriting/cutting of the options/answers will not be given credit.		
(iii) There is no negative marking. All MCQs must be attempted.		

PART-I (MCQs)(COMPULSORY)

- Q.1. (i) Select the best option/answer and fill in the appropriate Box on the OMR Answer Sheet.(20x1=20)**
(ii) Answers given anywhere else, other than OMR Answer Sheet, will not be considered.
1. **Woodrow Wilson argued that the work of government agencies would be accomplished more effectively by:** (A) Adopting the business principles of the private sector (B) Combining administration and politics
(C) Rejecting the business model (D) Decentralizing administrative authority
 2. **Three key pillars of the state are:**
(A) Judiciary, legislature, executive (B) Judiciary, media, legislature
(C) Judiciary, media, executive (D) All of these
 3. **The ambiguity of public administration refers to:**
(A) The need for more precise job descriptions. (B) The difficulty of specifying specific objectives.
(C) A lack of hierarchical structure (D) The problem of separating political decisions from administrative ones.
 4. **Public policies are:**
(A) The laws. (B) Made only in cabinet. (C) Never made by public administrators.
(D) Authoritative statements by legitimate governmental actors about public problems.
 5. **Public agencies:**
(A) Play an important role in shaping public policy
(B) Do not provide testimony in support of policy proposals
(C) Have no role in formulating public policy (D) Are not involved in the policy process
 6. **“Agenda setting” in the policy process refers to:**
(A) Identifying problems that will be acted on by decision makers (B) Developing formal policy statements
(C) Putting policies into action (D) Implementing programs
 7. **Determining whether a particular policy has had the intended effect is called:**
(A) Policy legitimation. (B) Policy formulation. (C) Policy evaluation. (D) Policy implementation.
 8. **The transfer of resources and power to lower level authorities which are largely or wholly independent of higher level of governments are termed as:**
(A) Devolution (B) Decentralization (C) Co-production (D) Integration
 9. **A central theme of the “reinvention” is the need for:**
(A) An increase in the size of the bureaucracy. (B) Standardized methods of problem solving.
(C) Higher taxes. (D) More entrepreneurial forms of government.
 10. **Which one of the following statements is NOT correct with respect to New Public Management?**
(A) It has market orientation. (B) It upholds the need to be centralized.
(C) It advocates managerial autonomy. (D) It focuses on performance appraisal.
 11. **If a public servant imposes duties and obligations upon the citizens, which are not required by the law, it can lead to:**
(A) Abuse of law (B) Abuse of power (C) Error of authority (D) Error of fact finding
 12. **The term _____ refers to a way of working where service providers and users work together to reach a collective outcome.**
(A) Co-management (B) Partnership (C) Co-production (D) Co-operation
 13. **Which among of the following is not considered as part of the Civil Society?**
(A) Non-governmental organizations (B) Religious groups (C) Legislature (D) Think tanks
 14. **The role of the judiciary in serving as a check on agencies is through:**
(A) Holding trials for administrators who break the law.
(B) Reviewing the legality of each policy proposed by an agency.
(C) Writing the rules used by agencies to implement policies.
(D) Interpreting mandates to agencies and reviewing agency actions.
 15. **One of the most dramatic developments in recent years in the relationship between agencies and the courts is:**
(A) The courts’ refusal to rule on administrative decisions.
(B) The direct involvement of the courts in agency administration.
(C) The courts’ avoidance of involvement in cases concerning prison management.
(D) The decrease in administrative equity cases heard by the courts.

