

Examrace

Competitive Exams: Public Administration MCQs (Practice_Test 77 of 104)

Glide to success with Doorsteptutor material for competitive exams : [get questions, notes, tests, video lectures and more](#)- for all subjects of your exam.

1. ◦ **Assertion (A)** : Estimates of income and expenditure should relate to what is expected to be actually spent or received during the years only.
- **Reason (R)** : If estimates are closed to reality then the final preparation of accounts is possible soon after the close of the financial year.

In the context of the above two statements which one of the following is correct?

- a. Both A and R are true but R is the correct explanation of A
 - b. Both A and R are true but R is not correct explanation of A
 - c. A is true but R is false
 - d. A is false but R is true
2. Which one of the following shows the sequence followed in the classification of accounts?
 - a. Detailed head of account, Sub-head, Sector, Main head, Major head.
 - b. Major head, Sub-head, Minor head, Detailed head, Sector
 - c. Sector, major head, Minor head, Subhead, Detailed head
 - d. Minor head, Major head, Sub-head

Detailed head, Sector

3. Which of the following are facilitated by the separation of accounts from audit?
 - a. Watching the flow of expenditure regularly and taking effective action whenever necessary by the ministries
 - b. Setting all claims directly by the departments by cheques
 - c. Speeding up of the computation of accounts
 - d. Meeting the requirements of performance budgeting system
 - i. 1 and 2
 - ii. 1 and 3

- iii. 2,3 and 4
- iv. 1,2, 3 and 4
4. Under the departmentalization of accounts the chief accounting authority of a ministry of the government India is?
- The pay and accounts officers
 - The secretary of the ministry
 - The director-general central revenues
 - The financial adviser of the ministry
5. Which of the following are included in the scope of audit?
- Discretionary audit
 - Examination of all the assessments
 - Direction to assessing authorities
 - Examination of the value for money
- 1 and 2
 - 2 and 3
 - 3 and 4
 - 1 and 4
6. Which of the following committees are helped by the CAG in his work of exercising legislative control over the executive?
- Public accounts committee
 - Committee privileges
 - Estimates committee
 - Committee of public undertakings
- 1 and 4
 - 1,2 and 4
 - 1,2 and 3
 - 1,3 and 4
7. ◦ **Assertion (A)** : ‘Legislative control over administration makes the administration sensitive to the needs of the people’
- **Reason (R)** : ‘Legislatures have representatives from weaker sections of the people.’

In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct?

- a. Both A and R are true but R is the correct explanation of A
- b. Both A and R are true but R is not correct explanation of A
- c. A is true but R is false
- d. A is false but R is true

8. Which one of the factors does NOT justify the apparent need for control of the civil service by the executive?

- a. There is an apparent need for control of the civil service so that its behavior may conform to the executives expectations
- b. Under the prevalent system public policies originate from the chief executions
- c. Policies are implemented by the civil service who, unlike the chief executive enjoy permanent tenure at are not affected by the ups and downs of political parties
- d. The executive control over the civil service will ultimately lead to the politicalization of the public administration.

9. Of all the controls over public administration the one which is more continuous and self-corrective is

- a. Control by the legislature
- b. Control by the executive
- c. Control by the judiciary
- d. Control by the media

10. Which of the following is the weakness of judicial control over administration?

- a. It follows a post mortem approach
- b. It intervenes in cease of error of law
- c. Its scope does not cover cases involving 'lack of jurisdiction'
- d. It tends to act when administration is guilty of misfeasance
 - i. 1 and 3
 - ii. 1,2 and 3
 - iii. 1,2 and 4
 - iv. 2,3 and 4

11. ◦ **Assertion (A)** : The primary objective of judicial control is the protection of right of citizens against arbitrary exercise of authority by officials.

- **Reason (R)** : In a bureaucratic system official function according to the provisions of the authority vested in them.

In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct?

- a. Both A and R are true but R is the correct explanation of A
 - b. Both A and R are true but R is not correct explanation of A
 - c. A is true but R is false
 - d. A is false but R is true
12. Which of the following institutions have been set up by Government of India to check misconduct, malpractices corruption and misdemeanor on the part of public servants?
- a. Central vigilance commission
 - b. Lokpal
 - c. Special police establishment
 - d. Central bureau of investigation
- i. 2 and 3
 - ii. 1 and 4
 - iii. 3 and 4
 - iv. 1,3 and 4
13. Which of the following are major features of the institutions of Lokpal and lokayukta as recommended by the administrative reforms commissions?
- a. They should be demonstrably independent and impartial
 - b. They should compare with highest judicial functionary in the country
 - c. They should be directly accountable to parliament
 - d. Their appointments should as far as possible be non-political
- i. 1 and 4
 - ii. 2 and 4
 - iii. 1,2, 3 and 4
 - iv. None
14. Which of the following do NOT contain equivalents/similarities and are totally different?
- a. The Indian prime minister's office and the white house office
 - b. Reservations in civil services in India and the affirmative action in USA

- c. The UPSC in India and the merit system protection board in USA
 - d. The 'roaster' system in India and the 'Rule of three' in USA
 - i. 1 and 2
 - ii. 2 and 3
 - iii. 3 and 4
 - iv. 1 and 4
15. Which of the following are dominant trends in British public administration during the last twenty years?
- a. There is tighter central political control and away from participation by or consultation with sections of the public
 - b. There is greater and greater deconcentration and Decentralization to reduce concentration of Authority at the top
 - c. There is a tendency towards 'hiving off' governmental function to administrative boards local bodies and voluntary organizations
 - d. Government at the local level is being increasingly subjected to centralized bureaucratic and ministerial control
 - i. 1 and 2
 - ii. 2 and 3
 - iii. 3 and 4
 - iv. 1 and 4