

**DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO**

T.B.C. : BAC-54

Test Booklet Series

Serial No. **603861**

**A**

**TEST BOOKLET**  
**PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

Time Allowed : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 300

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET **DOES NOT** HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
2. ENCODE YOUR OPTIONAL SUBJECT CODE AS MENTIONED ON THE BODY OF YOUR ADMISSION CERTIFICATE AND ADVERTISEMENT AT APPROPRIATE PLACES ON THE ANSWER SHEETS.
3. ENCODE CLEARLY THE TEST BOOKLET **SERIES A, B, C OR D** AS THE CASE MAY BE IN THE APPROPRIATE PLACES IN THE ANSWER SHEET USING **HB PENCIL**.
4. You have to enter your **Roll No.** on the Test Booklet in the Box provided along side. **DO NOT** write anything else on the Test Booklet.
5. This Test Booklet contains **120** items (questions). Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.
6. You have to mark all your responses **ONLY** on the ~~separate~~ **Answer Sheet** provided by using **HB pencil**. See instruction in the Answer Sheet.
7. All items carry equal marks. All items are compulsory. Your total marks will depend only on the number of correct responses marked by you in the Answer Sheet. For each question for which a wrong answer is given by you, **one fifth (0.20)** of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
8. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet the responses to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your **Admission Certificate**.
9. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator the *Answer Sheet*, the Test Booklet issued to you.

**DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO**

1. Who among the followings argues that Public Administration and the Private Administration exhibit the same characteristics ?
  - (a) Paul H. Appleby
  - (b) L. Urwick
  - (c) Felix A. Nigro
  - (d) Richard A. Warner
2. Which one of the following is not true about the emergence of New Public Administration ?
  - (a) It grew out of the meetings of Minnowbrook in September, 1968
  - (b) It was a movement pioneered by the younger generation of American Public Administrationists
  - (c) Waldo's book Public Administration in a Time of Turbulence gave impetus to it
  - (d) It was triggered by problems of Comparative and Development Administration
3. Who among the following remained the chairman of the Comparative Administration Group for ten years in U.S.A. ?
  - (a) Woodrow Wilson
  - (b) Herbert Simon
  - (c) Dwight Waldo
  - (d) Fred Riggs
4. Who among the following is regarded as father of Development Administration ?
  - (a) George Gant
  - (b) U.L. Goswami
  - (c) Edward W. Weidner
  - (d) Ferrel Heady
5. "Broadly Development Administration is concerned with achieving national development. The goals, values and strategies of change may vary but there always are generic process through which agreements on goals is reached and plans, policies, programmes and projects (4 Ps.) are formulated and implemented" This definition is given by
  - (a) Edward W. Weidner
  - (b) Donald C. Stones
  - (c) John D. Montgomery
  - (d) William J. Saffin
6. Who was the first person to make a distinction between politics and administration ?
  - (a) Woodrow Wilson
  - (b) L.D. White
  - (c) Gladden
  - (d) F.W. Taylor
7. In which of the following periods, the discipline of Public Administration faced a crisis of identity ?
  - (a) 1970—1980
  - (b) 1927—1939
  - (c) 1938—1947
  - (d) 1948—1970

8. Consider the following statements :  
The New Public Management Perspective
1. theorises proactive participation of public minded communities
  2. emphasised on inter-agency adhocracies
  3. does not dismiss non-public administrative structure as extra legal
  4. concentrates on existing institutions, organisations and bureaucracies
- Which of these is/are correct :
- (a) only 1
  - (b) 2 and 3
  - (c) 3 and 4
  - (d) 1, 2 and 3
9. The integral view of administration include these activities in its purview
- (a) Manual and Clerical
  - (b) Managerial
  - (c) Technical
  - (d) Manual, Clerical, Managerial and Technical
10. The term Public Administration was first of all coined in
- (a) 1810, U.S.A.
  - (b) 1812, France
  - (c) 1815, U.K.
  - (d) 1819, U.S.S.R.
11. According to F.W. Riggs, which one of the following shifts does not denote the trends in Comparative Public Administration
- (a) From Normative to Empirical Orientation
  - (b) From Ideographic to nomothetic orientation
  - (c) From Normal to Inform orientation
  - (d) From non-ecological to ecological orientation
12. The emergence of "New Public Administration" is associated with
- (a) Comparative Administration Group
  - (b) Minnobrook Conference
  - (c) American Society of Public Administration
  - (d) National Association of Schools of Public Administration
13. Who among the following is not in favour of co-ordination as a separate function of Management ?
- (a) Mooney
  - (b) Tead
  - (c) Simon
  - (d) Fayol
14. Who among the following said that "in a hierarchy, every employee tends to rise to his level of incompetence" ?
- (a) Frederick W. Taylor
  - (b) Marry P. Follett
  - (c) Peter F. Drucker
  - (d) Laurence J. Peter
15. The principle of unity of command ensures
- (a) Accountability
  - (b) Acceptability
  - (c) Specialisation
  - (d) Co-ordination
16. "Supervision is a process by which workers are helped by a designated staff member to learn according to their needs, to make the best use of their knowledge and skills and to improve their abilities so that they do their jobs more effectively and with increasing satisfaction to themselves and the agency" who said it ?
- (a) G.D. Halsey
  - (b) Margaret Williamson
  - (c) Millett
  - (d) Seckler-Hudson

17. Who stated that the concept of "Span of Control" is related to the principle of "Span of Attention" ?
- Max Weber
  - P.H. Appleby
  - V.A. Graicunas
  - Sir Hamilton
18. What is not essential to delegation ?
- Delegation must comprise of functions, authority and responsibility
  - Delegation must accept the risk of error
  - Delegation must be accompanied with accountability
  - Delegation must be limited subject "if" and "buts"
19. Which of the following statements regarding the nature of legitimate authority is false ?
- Obedience is owed to the legally established impersonal order
  - Legal norms may be established on any of a variety of bases
  - A person who obeys commands obeys only the law not the person
  - Individual in power is considered as super human
20. What has undermined the importance of the principle of unity of command in recent years ?
- Growing size and complexity of Government
  - Increasing number and influence of civil servants
  - Manning of Government agencies by experts
  - Increasing number and influence of boards, commissions and auxiliary agencies
21. "Co-ordination is the orderly arrangement of group efforts to provide unity of action in the pursuit of a common purpose." This definition is given by
- G.R. Terry
  - L.D. White
  - J.C. Charlesworth
  - J.D. Mooney
22. "Authority and Responsibility must go together." This is known as
- the principle of hierarchy
  - the principle of correspondence
  - the principle of span of control
  - the principle of centralisation
23. Which one of the following does not relate to supervision process ?
- The top authority simply laying down the objectives and policy in broad terms
  - Obtaining reports from subordinate units
  - Requiring the prior approval of Departmental Head
  - Requiring the prior approval of the supervisor if expenditure is proposed
24. The basic function of Delegation is to bring about
- decongestion of work in an agency
  - decentralisation of administration
  - creation of new department
  - conditional working with a subordinate
25. The crucial aspect of the classical theory is to
- Formulate Decisions basing on values
  - Erect Formal and Informal Organisations
  - Formulation of certain universal principles of organisation
  - Formulate guidelines to overcome malpractices

26. Classical Theory is also known as theory of
- (a) General
  - (b) Structural
  - (c) Ecological
  - (d) Environmental
27. The Scientific Management Theory stresses on
- (a) Multiple supervision
  - (b) Multiple areas
  - (c) Multiple organisation
  - (d) None of the above
28. Scientific Management Theory relates to
- (a) Formal Organisation
  - (b) Piece-rate system
  - (c) Effective planning
  - (d) Critical Evaluation
29. The major contributor for Bureaucratic theory
- (a) Luther Gullick
  - (b) Max Weber
  - (c) Karl Jones
  - (d) M.P. Follett
30. Bureaucratic Theory concerns with
- (a) Abilities of Middle Manager
  - (b) Capacities of Organisator
  - (c) Responsibilities of employees
  - (d) Tasks and procedures of Admn.
31. The Human relations theory revolves around the
- (a) Relief from Fatigue and Monotonous life of Employees
  - (b) Effective plan formulation
  - (c) Suitable managers with will-power
  - (d) None of the above
32. The human relations concept concerns with the relations between
- (a) structures and strategies
  - (b) work environmental and productivity
  - (c) employees and govt.
  - (d) legal bodies and employees
33. Behavioural approach proposes that the effective administrator is the result of
- (a) effective planning
  - (b) effective recruitment
  - (c) effective role behaviour
  - (d) effective supervision
34. The Behaviouralist Approach is concerned with
- (a) Dimock
  - (b) Peter Samson
  - (c) Mary Parker Follett
  - (d) F.W. Riggs
35. Systems approach deals with the human organisation which will
- (a) move towards the ideal-rational system of management
  - (b) move towards the making of more profits
  - (c) move towards the maximisation of permanent assets
  - (d) None of the above
36. The proponents of Systems Approach
- (a) Luther Gullick
  - (b) Von Bertalanffy
  - (c) Woodrow Wilson
  - (d) F.W. Taylor
37. "A Leader is not the head of Administration, but one who can see all around the situation." — Who said it ?
- (a) Dimock
  - (b) Abraham Moslov
  - (c) F.W. Riggs
  - (d) Mary Parker Follett

38. "Leadership style varies according to the Maturity of the subordinates." — Said by
- Herbert Simon
  - Chester Barnard
  - Hersey and Blanchard
  - Newton
39. For improving Policy-making process, the following aspects are crucial
- Public opinion
  - Knowledge
  - Personnel and structures
  - All the above
40. Who identified the way to integrate knowledge and power in the process of policy making ?
- Peter Drucker
  - Abraham Moslov
  - Yehezkel Dror
  - F.W. Taylor
41. "Rationality is the important factor in Decision Making." — Who said it ?
- Dimock & Dimock
  - Herbert Simon
  - M.P. Follett
  - None of the above
42. In the process of decision-making the individual is conditioned by the factual premises and
- Laws
  - Values
  - Political pressure
  - Finances
43. Communication is the "shared understanding of a shared purpose." — Who said ?
- Millet
  - Herbert Simon
  - F.W. Riggs
  - Dror
44. When the sender translates the message or information into a series of symbols is called
- Enriching
  - Channelising
  - Encoding
  - Decoding
45. "Motives are expressions of a person's needs hence they are personal and internal"—who said it ?
- Koontz
  - F.W. Riggs
  - Herbert Simon
  - Davis
46. William James' studies reveals that motivated employees
- put higher performance as compared to other employees
  - draw attention of others in the organisation
  - involves low turnover and absenteeism
  - None of the above
47. High level of morale results in
- higher productivity
  - higher reliability
  - higher affordability
  - higher conformity

48. Morale is defined as
- (a) attitudes of individuals and groups
  - (b) affectionate transactions of employees and individuals
  - (c) assignments of individuals in organisations
  - (d) agreements of employees in the administration
49. In a parliamentary democracy, the Political Executive is responsible to
- (a) President
  - (b) Lok Sabha Speaker
  - (c) Parliament
  - (d) The Chairman of Rajya Sabha
50. The Public Accounts Committee of Indian Parliament came into existence in the year
- (a) 1947
  - (b) 1950
  - (c) 1935
  - (d) 1921
51. On which committee recommendation, the committee on Public undertakings of Indian Parliament was constituted ?
- (a) Asok Chanda
  - (b) Krishna Menon
  - (c) A.D. Gorwala
  - (d) Paul H. Appleby
52. Which Ministry of Government of India exercises financial control over administration in India ?
- (a) Ministry of Finance
  - (b) Ministry of Legislative Affairs
  - (c) Ministry of Home Affairs
  - (d) Ministry of Defence
53. In which country, the phrase "the king can do no wrong" is legally accepted ?
- (a) India
  - (b) Britain
  - (c) USA
  - (d) Italy
54. What is the meaning of 'Habeas Corpus' ?
- (a) By what authority
  - (b) Command
  - (c) Forbid
  - (d) Have the body of
55. In which state, Lokayukta Act was enacted for the first time in India in 1970 ? (though it came into force in 1983)
- (a) Orissa
  - (b) Maharashtra
  - (c) Bihar
  - (d) Andhra Pradesh
56. Santhanam Committee which submitted its report in 1964 dealt with
- (a) Terrorism
  - (b) Law and order
  - (c) Corruption
  - (d) Tax reforms
57. On whose recommendation, Panchayati Raj Institutions came into existence in India for the first time to enlist the participation of the public ?
- (a) Dantawala
  - (b) Balwant Ray Mehta
  - (c) Asok Mehta
  - (d) Rangarajan

58. One of the following is NOT a characteristic of Indian society
- (a) Multi-religious society
  - (b) Multi-lingual country
  - (c) Unity in diversity
  - (d) Uni-religious and uni-lingual country
59. In which country the institution of Ombudsman was first created ?
- (a) Finland
  - (b) Sweden
  - (c) Denmark
  - (d) Norway
60. The Right to Information Act was passed in India in the year
- (a) 2003
  - (b) 2004
  - (c) 2005
  - (d) 2006
61. In which country "Hiring-Firing" is in vogue ?
- (a) Britain
  - (b) France
  - (c) USA
  - (d) India
62. Who inaugurated the "Spoils System" in America ?
- (a) Garfield
  - (b) Jackson
  - (c) Johnson
  - (d) Kennedy
63. The first civil service commission was established in USA in pursuance of \_\_\_\_\_ Act.
- (a) The Pendleton
  - (b) The Ramspeck
  - (c) The Hatch
  - (d) The Lloyd-LaFollette
64. During whose administration in America, the Classification Act of 1923 was passed to establish the concept of classification in the federal service ?
- (a) Harding
  - (b) Taft
  - (c) Roosevelt
  - (d) Coolidge
65. Which Television telecasted a parody of the civil service entitled "Yes, Prime Minister" ?
- (a) AXN
  - (b) HBO
  - (c) BBC
  - (d) CNN
66. A Civil Service Commission was set up in 1855 to oversee recruitment in Britain on the recommendation of
- (a) Plafair Commission
  - (b) Northcote-Trevelyan Commission
  - (c) Fulton Commission
  - (d) MacDonnell Commission
67. In which year Fulton Committee reported ?
- (a) 1955
  - (b) 1980
  - (c) 1968
  - (d) 1991

68. Who reduced the size of civil service as a part of reforms in Britain ?
- Tony Blair
  - John Major
  - Thatcher
  - Attlee
69. In which country leave with full pay is granted to officials during the time of elections ?
- India
  - France
  - Britain
  - America
70. The system of "Droit Administratif" prevails in
- France
  - Canada
  - America
  - Sweden
71. Who recruits the great administrative corps of the State in France ?
- Ecole Polytechnique
  - Conseil d' Etat
  - Ouvriers d' Etat
  - Ecole Nation d' Administration
72. In France, the members of great corps often take temporary leave and go work in industry. This is known as
- detachment
  - public territoriale
  - pantouflage
  - fonctionnaire
73. Merit system of selection in India was introduced on the initiative of
- Sardar Patel
  - Macaulay
  - Jawaharlal Nehru
  - Lord Ripon
74. The President and the Governors are empowered to exclude by regulation from the purview of the Public Service Commissions of their respective jurisdiction such posts as they think necessary. This is provided under the Article
- 310
  - 280
  - 320
  - 368
75. Lal Bahadur Shastri Academy of Mussorie is an example of
- Central Training
  - Skill Training
  - Background Training
  - Departmental Training
76. Within the department, the line of promotion is determined by
- Services
  - Classes
  - Grades
  - All the above

77. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists :

<i>List-I</i>	<i>List-II</i>
A. Central Training College, Mount Abu	1. Indian Administrative Service
B. National Academy of Administration, Mussorrie	2. Indian Police Service
C. Training School, Nagpur	3. Indian Railway Services class-I
D. Staff College, Baroda	4. Income Tax Service

Code :

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	1	4	3
(b)	1	2	3	4
(c)	4	3	2	1
(d)	4	1	2	3

78. In the Indian Constitution, protection to public servants against arbitrary dismissal or removal from service has been provided under Article
- (a) 370  
(b) 368  
(c) 311  
(d) None of the above
79. Following committee was appointed to give recommendations regarding recruitment procedures for civil services in India
- (a) K. Santhanam Committee  
(b) Singhvi Committee  
(c) Masterman Committee  
(d) Satish Chandra Committee
80. The promotion-making authority in India is
- (a) Head of the Department Concerned  
(b) State Public Service Commission  
(c) Staff Selection Board  
(d) Union Public Service Commission
81. Which one of the following is not an objective of Training in India ?
- (a) To broaden the mind of the trainee  
(b) To prepare him to assume leadership role of trade unions  
(c) To produce reliable work-skill in the employee  
(d) To fit him for higher duty and responsibility
82. The Union Public Service Commission was set up under
- (a) Article 312 of the Constitution  
(b) Article 311 of the Constitution  
(c) Article 315 of the Constitution  
(d) Article 280 of the Constitution
83. The entire expenses of the Union Public Service Commission including the salaries of members are charged to the
- (a) Contingency Fund  
(b) Reserve Bank of India  
(c) Separate Fund  
(d) Consolidated Fund of India
84. Which one of the following is not a Central Service ?
- (a) Income Tax Service  
(b) Indian Postal Service  
(c) Indian Audit and Account Service  
(d) Indian Forest Service

85. The administrative head of the State administration is
- Chief Secretary
  - Cabinet Secretary
  - Governor
  - Chief Minister
86. The Planning Commission in India was established in 1950 by
- a Presidential order
  - a decision of the National Development Council
  - a resolution of the Union Government
  - an Act passed by Parliament
87. The Council of Ministers in India consists of
- Cabinet Ministers
  - Ministers of State
  - Deputy Ministers
  - All the above
88. Constitutionally, Governor of a state is responsible to
- the Prime Minister
  - The President
  - The Chief Minister of the concerned state
  - the State Legislative Assembly
89. If on reconsideration, a bill is repassed by the Parliament, the President
- has to put his signature on it
  - may return the bill to the House
  - may convene joint Session of Parliament
  - All the above
90. As per the Constitution India is a
- religious state
  - non-religious state
  - anti-religious state
  - none of the above
91. The Prime Minister's Office occupies the status of a department of the Government of India under the
- Office Allocation Act, 1965
  - Office Act, 1965
  - Allocation of Business Rules, 1961
  - None of the above
92. The role of the Finance Commission in centre-state fiscal relations has been delegated to the background by
- Zonal Councils
  - Planning Commission
  - 73rd Amendment to the Constitution
  - Coalition government at the Centre
93. The author of the book entitled 'District Administration in India' is
- Paul H. Appleby
  - V.N. Gadgil
  - S.S. Khera
  - G. Austin
94. The Prime Minister of India is also the Chairman of
- Planning Commission
  - Election Commission
  - Finance Commission
  - All of the above

95. Following is a function of the Cabinet Secretariat in India
- to provide information and material necessary for Cabinet's deliberations
  - to prepare records of the discussions and decisions of the Cabinet
  - to prepare agenda of the Cabinet meetings
  - all the above
96. The organization of the government which ensures "objectivity, continuity and consistency", in the state administration is
- Chief Minister's Office
  - Cabinet Office
  - Secretariat
  - None of the above
97. "Rule of lapse" to a budgeted item applies after
- 1st April
  - 31st March
  - 28th February
  - 31st July
98. Please mention which is not correct with respect to budget preparation
- The estimates are on cash basis
  - There is a single budget for all administrative departments of the Central Government
  - Railways have separate budget
  - Budgeting is on net and not on gross income
99. "If he (the Finance Minister) is to be held responsible for filling the reservoir and maintaining certain depth of water in it, he must be in a position to regulate the outflow."
- Above words are attributed to whom of the following :
- Report of Machinery of Government Committee, M.S.O. London, 1918
  - T.N. Chaturvedi
  - P.K. Wattal
  - L.D. White
100. "The budget provides an excellent example; it is not determined in fact when enacted, but is actually being made day after day throughout the year."
- Who made the above remarks ?
- Ashok Chanda
  - A.D. Gorwala
  - M.J.K. Thavraj
  - Paul H. Appleby
101. Give the proper sequence of budgeting in India
- Estimates, Votes, Demands, Grants
  - Demands, Estimates, Grants, Votes
  - Estimates, Demands, Votes, Grants
  - Demands, Estimates, Votes, Grants
102. Which of these is not the function of the execution of the budget on revenue side ?
- Proper estimation of funds
  - Proper custody of the collected funds
  - Proper collection of the funds
  - Proper distribution of the funds

103. Appointment, salary and service conditions of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India are governed by which of the following Article(s) of the Constitution of India ?
- Article 146
  - Article 147
  - Article 148
  - Article 147 and 148
104. Audit was separated from Accounts in India in
- 1966
  - 1976
  - 1986
  - 1996
105. While preparing annual budget which of these is not taken into consideration ?
- Sanctioned estimates of the previous year
  - Sanctioned estimates of the current year
  - Revised estimates of the current year
  - Proposed estimates of the next year
106. Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India was created in
- 1919
  - 1937
  - 1950
  - 1971
107. Which of the following expenditures is not charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India ?
- The emoluments and allowances of the President and other expenditure related to this office
  - The emoluments and allowances of the Prime Minister and other expenditure related to this office
  - Salaries and allowances of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
  - Salary, allowances and pension payable to or in respect to Comptroller and Auditor General of India
108. Which of the following is not correct with respect to the position of Comptroller and Auditor General of India ?
- The CAGI holds office for a term of six years from the date he assumes office or until he attains the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier
  - The CAGI can be removed from office by an order of the President through the procedure mentioned in the Constitution
  - His salary and service conditions can not be varied to his disadvantage after he is appointed
  - He is eligible for further office under the Government of India or any state, after he leaves office
109. Who is known as the "Father of local self-government" in India ?
- Lord Mayo
  - Lord Ripon
  - Lord Curzon
  - Lord Mountbatten
110. Which Article states that state shall take up steps to organise Village Panchayats and endow them with powers and authority to function as units of self-government ?
- Article 40
  - Article 41
  - Article 39
  - Article 42

111. What is the minimum age for candidates for contesting Panchayat Raj election ?
- (a) 18 years
  - (b) 21 years
  - (c) 25 years
  - (d) 35 years
112. The quorum for the meetings of a Gram Sabha as fixed by the Constitution is
- (a)  $1/5^{\text{th}}$  of total members
  - (b)  $1/10^{\text{th}}$  of total members
  - (c)  $1/12^{\text{th}}$  of total members
  - (d)  $1/20^{\text{th}}$  of total members
113. In which state elections have not been held till December, 1995 under new Constitutional provision ?
- (a) Orissa
  - (b) Andhra Pradesh
  - (c) Kerala
  - (d) Rajasthan
114. Which committee recommended for constitutional status of Panchayat Raj institutions ?
- (a) G.V.K. Rao Committee
  - (b) L.N. Singhvi Committee
  - (c) Ch. Hanumanth Rao Committee
  - (d) Ashok Mehta Committee
115. Which of the following is not enacted by the state legislature ?
- (a) Municipal Corporation
  - (b) Municipal Council
  - (c) Town Area Committee
  - (d) Contonment Board
116. Which of the following constitute corporation ?
- (a) Council alone
  - (b) Council, Mayor
  - (c) Mayor, Council, Commissioner
  - (d) Mayor, Commissioner
117. If an elected local body is dissolved before fixed tenure, elections have to be held within
- (a) Three months
  - (b) Six months
  - (c) One year
  - (d) Two years
118. Nagar Panchayats constituted for the administration of
- (a) Transitional area
  - (b) Developed area
  - (c) Underdeveloped area
  - (d) Metropolitan city
119. The 74th Amendment Act does not specify the manner and procedure of election of the chairperson, but it has been left to
- (a) The Chief Justice
  - (b) The Governor
  - (c) The President
  - (d) The State Legislature
120. Which of the following new part has been introduced in the Constitution under 74th Amendment Act, 1992 ?
- (a) X A
  - (b) XI A
  - (c) IX A
  - (d) XII A

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