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 Paper 3 has been removed from NET from 2018 ([Notification \[https://www.examrace.com/NTA-UGC-NET/NTA-UGC-NET-Updates/NEWS-UGC-NET-Exam-Changes-2018.htm\]](https://www.examrace.com/NTA-UGC-NET/NTA-UGC-NET-Updates/NEWS-UGC-NET-Exam-Changes-2018.htm))- now paper 2 and 3 syllabus is included in paper 2. Practice both paper 2 and 3 from past papers.

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University Grants Commission, National Eligibility Test (UGC NET) : Public Administration Questions/Answers (5 Nov, 2020) (Shift 2)

At the outset, it is important to be clear that 'governance' and 'public governance' are not new terms and they come with prior theoretical and/or ideological baggage. The New Public Governance is rooted firmly within organizational sociology and network theory and acknowledges the increasing fragmented and uncertain nature of public management in the twenty-first century. It draws much from networks and from organizational social capital literature within organizational strategy. It has the potential to draw from the relational marketing literature. It posits both a plural state, where multiple inter-dependent actors deliver public services and a pluralist state, where multiple processes inform the policy making system. The two forms of plurality focus on inter-organizational relationships and the governance of processes, and it stresses service effectiveness outcomes. It lays emphasis on the design and evaluation of enduring inter-organizational relationships, where trust, relational capital and relational contracts act as the core governance mechanisms.

The New Public Governance has the potential to provide a framework to generate new Public Administration and Management theory and to support the analysis and evaluation of public policy evolution. The New Public Governance paradigm has inherent strength for the study and practice of Public Administration and New Public Management by recognizing the

legitimacy and inter-relatedness of both the policy making and the implementation/service delivery processes. It provides a coherent conceptual framework from which to develop theory and research that can inform the practice of Public Administration and Management in the twenty-first century.

Answer questions 91 - 95 from the above paragraph.

Q. 91. The roots of New Public Governance is in

1. New Public Management
2. Organizational Sociology and Network Theory
3. Public Administration and Management
4. Plural State

Q. 92. The concern of 'relational organisation' is

1. Social capital
2. Relational marketing
3. Focus on output and intra-organisation
4. Relational contracts

Q. 93. A 'Plural' and a 'Pluralist' state will deal with

1. Multiple actors in delivery of services and information coming from multiple processes to policy making
2. Design and evaluation of inter-organizational relationship
3. Design of Public Administration and Management (PAM)
4. Legitimacy of plural world

Q. 94. New Public Governance has potential to

1. Create a pluralist state
2. Create an environment for theory development
3. Combine the strength of Public Administration and New Public Management
4. Focus on different streams of management theory

Q. 95. The core of the governance in the two forms of plurality are

1. Public policy making and evaluation
2. To design and evaluate inter-organizational relationship based on trust, relational capital and contracts
3. Developing organizational strategy and effectiveness
4. Evaluation and critique of Public Administration and New Public Management

For an effective and responsive administration in India there was an imperative need for governments at all levels to reinvent themselves and redefines their roles and responsibilities and bring about reforms in all areas which have an interface with people. The public image of bureaucracy was one of inaccessibility, indifference, procedure-

orientation, poor quality and sluggishness, susceptibility to corruption and non-accountability. The need of the hour was therefore to assure people of India of an efficient, open, responsible, accountable, clean and dynamically adjusting administration at all levels. Governance has to extend beyond conventional bureaucracies to actively involve citizens and consumer groups at all levels, to empower and inform the public and disadvantaged groups and to ensure service and programme execution through autonomous local bodies. Thus, the three aspects for reforms were (1) crisis in administration which was not people sensitive or citizen-friendly and hence the need to bring about reform: (2) the need for a change in the mindset so that governing could be conceived afresh as 'governance' and (3) transforming the administration through accountability-fostering measures.

Thus, reform is nothing but an enlargement of opportunities for people in education, health, employment and general well-being.

Answer questions 96 - 100 from the above paragraph.

Q. 96. The need for governments at all levels to reinvent themselves and redefine their role was due to

1. Remove interface with people
2. Strengthen conventional bureaucracy
3. Create effective and responsive administration
4. Focus on procedure-orientation

Q. 97. The public image of bureaucracy was one of

1. Accessibility
2. Effective and efficient
3. Corrupt and non-accountable
4. People-sensitive

Q. 98. Involvement of citizens in administration leads to

1. Empowerment and information to the public and disadvantaged groups
2. Poor quality and sluggishness
3. Static administration
4. Poor accessibility

Q. 99. Which one of the following is an agenda for reforms?

1. To restore people's confidence
2. To make government formal
3. To publicise the image of public bureaucracy
4. To bring about accountability-fostering measures

Q. 100. Opportunities for people in education, health, employment and general well-being can be created if

1. Administration becomes people unfriendly
2. Promotion of transparency and openness is not effected in administration
3. Administration reforms make government efficient and governing can be conceived as 'governance'
4. Service and programme are centralized