**2020**

**(2nd Semester)**

**Public Administration**

**Second Paper**

**(Administrative Theory)**

**(Objective)**

**(Marks: 300)**

**Answer all the questions**

**Unit I**

1. Karl Marx believes that the state is an instrument of
2. development
3. cooperation and participation
4. exploitation
5. Karl Marx was born in

a) 1818

1. 1843
2. 1852
3. Karl Marx died in

a) 1812

b) 1883

c) 1854

1. According to Karl Marx, there have always been \_\_\_\_\_ classes in a state. (two)
2. Marx believes that the state in an instrument of the haves to exploit the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

(have nots)

1. Who wrote ‘Das Capital’?
   * + 1. Lenin
       2. Karl Marx
       3. Douglas McGregor
2. To Marx, the wealthy or capitalists were labeled as
   * + 1. Bourgeoisie
       2. Proletariat
       3. Middle class
3. The book ‘The Poverty of Philosophy’ was published in
   1. 1847
   2. 1853
   3. 1868
4. According to Marx, the working class were the
   * + 1. Capitalists
       2. Proletariat
       3. Middle class
5. Marx considered the history of all society up to his time is the history of
   * + 1. Racism
       2. Political problems
       3. Class struggle
6. Marx’s ideology was largely influenced by
   * + 1. Hegelian philosophy
       2. Aristotle’s philosophy
       3. Plato’s philosophy
7. Karl Marx was born in
   * + 1. France
       2. Germany
       3. Italy
8. The Communist Manifesto was written in
   * + 1. 1854
       2. 1848
       3. 1872
9. According to Karl Marx, the present state will
   * + 1. wither away
       2. continue for a long period
       3. uplift the workers
10. According to Marx the state shall ultimately wither away and a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ society shall emerge. (classless)
11. The increasing exploitation of the workers compels them to start a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (revolution)
12. In Marx’s view, state is a class institution which reflects the interests and ideas of the ­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ class. (dominant)
13. To Marx, once the capitalists are overthrown, the dictatorship of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ will be established. (proletariat)
14. Who amongst the following believed in class struggle?
    * + 1. J. S. Mill
        2. Karl Marx
        3. Plato
15. Marx’s views has been criticized because
    * + 1. the idea of the state will wither away has not come true
        2. his idea that workers will unite proved a failure
        3. his views on capitalism
16. Marx considered the forces of production as the
    * + 1. Super-structure of society
        2. Sub-structure of society
        3. Infrastructure of society
17. Customs, morals, religion and politics belonged to the
    * + 1. Super-structure of society
        2. Sub-structure of society
        3. Infrastructure of society
18. The most important work on Public Administration in ancient India was
19. the Mahabharata
20. the Ramayana
21. the Arthashastra

1. The inner cabinet during the time of Kautilya consisted of the king, the Prime Minister and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (High Priest)
2. Kautilya is the author of the
   1. Slave economy
   2. Volunteer economy
   3. Arthashastra
3. The word ‘artha’ in Arthashastra means
   * 1. politics
     2. economics
     3. diplomacy
4. The word ‘shastra’ in Arthashastra means
   * 1. economics
     2. politics
     3. diplomacy
5. To carry out the orders of administration, Kautilya laid emphasis on
   * 1. People’s cooperation
     2. People’s coordination
     3. People’s contribution
6. How many methods of motivation are mentioned in Arthashastra?
   * 1. three
     2. two
     3. four
7. Sama means
   * 1. Persuasion
     2. Punishment
     3. Incentive
8. Dama implies
   * 1. Force
     2. Incentive
     3. Progress
9. Danda means
   * 1. Punishment
     2. Agreement
     3. Development
10. Bheda refers to
    * 1. Chivalry
      2. Training
      3. Internal competition
11. Sama, dama,danda and bheda are
    * 1. Motivation means
      2. Personality Traits
      3. Means of communication
12. During the time of Kautilya, the king secured people’s cooperation through
    * 1. Punishment
      2. Financial Assistance
      3. Retribution
13. Arthashastra was written in
    * 1. 320 BC
      2. 326 BC
      3. 340 BC
14. Kautilya is also known as
    * 1. Aditya
      2. Himanshu
      3. Chanakya
15. Arthashastra mainly focuses on
    * 1. finance
      2. polity
      3. customs
16. Arthashastra is the combination of Science of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (wealth) and Science of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (government).
17. The principles of authority, responsibility, duty and discipline reflect the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the state. (sovereignty)
18. Dharmashastras are
    * 1. Sacred laws
      2. Sacred beliefs
      3. Sacred customs
19. According to Kautilya’s Arthashastra, the Defence Department was headed by the
    * 1. Chief of Elephants
      2. Senapati
      3. Superintendent of Infantry
20. According to Kautilya, Amatya was
    * 1. the Finance Minister of the State
      2. the Prime Minister of the State
      3. the Defence Minister of the State
21. Kautilya was the Prime Minister and Adviser to the king during the time of
    1. Bindusara
    2. Ashoka
    3. Chandragupta Maurya
22. Who is known as ‘The Indian Machiavelli’ in the western world?
    1. Chanakya
    2. Manu
    3. Ashoka
23. Arthashastra is divided into
    1. 13 books
    2. 14 books
    3. 15 books
24. Concepts of experiences and observation of situations in administration is known as
    * + 1. Administrative Theory
        2. Political Theory
        3. Public Administration
25. Theories help us to understand the working of
    * + 1. People
        2. Organization
        3. None of the above
26. The Father of Public Administration is
27. Woodrow Wilson
28. Henry Fayol
29. Aristotle
30. The letter ‘O’ in POSDCORB stands for
    1. Organic
    2. Office
    3. Organising
31. The letter ‘P’ in POSDCORB stands for
    1. Programme
    2. Planning
    3. Participation
32. The essay by Woodrow Wilson published in 1887 was titled as
    * 1. Public Administration
      2. Political Administration
      3. The Study of Administration
33. ‘State and Revolution’ was written by
    1. Kautilya
    2. Lenin
    3. Woodrow Wilson

1. Lenin died in
   1. 1924
   2. 1925
   3. 1926
2. Lenin believed in the
   * + 1. Bourgeoisie Revolution
       2. Proletariat Revolution
       3. Bureaucratic Revolution
3. Like Marx, Lenin was a bitter opponent of
   * + 1. Communism
       2. Socialism
       3. Capitalism
4. Before the Revolution, Russia was ruled by
   * + 1. The Emperor
       2. The Tsar
       3. The King
5. The Russian Revolution took place in
   * + 1. 1918
       2. 1917
       3. 1915
6. Lenin led the
   * + 1. Bolsheviks
       2. Mensheviks
       3. Christian Democrats
7. Which of the groups did Lenin consider as important in carrying out the Russian Revolution?
   * + 1. Priests and artisans
       2. Workers and peasants
       3. Entrepreneurs and capitalists

**Unit II**

1. The term Scientific Management was first coined by
   * 1. Louis Brandies
     2. F.W.Taylor
     3. Vincent De Gourney
2. Classical writers give importance on
   1. formal organisation
   2. informal organisation
   3. social-psychological factors
3. The first coherent theory of organisation is known as
   * 1. Scientific Management
     2. Bureaucratic Theory
     3. Classical Theory
4. The Scientific Management Approach developed
   * 1. during 10th Century
     2. during 19th Century
     3. during early 20th Century
5. The Classical Theory is referred to as
   * 1. Human Relations Theory
     2. Mechanistic Theory
     3. Model Theory
6. Who is associated with the Scientific Management doctrine?
   * 1. Henri Fayol
     2. Adam Smith
     3. Frederick Winslow Taylor
7. Scientism in administration is linked to
   1. one-best way
   2. two-best ways
   3. three-best ways
8. What is the meaning of Charisma?
   1. Beauty
   2. Money
   3. Gift of Grace
9. Scientific Management Theory was advocated by
   1. Elton Mayo
   2. F. W. Taylor
   3. Luther Gulick
10. Max Weber wrote extensively on
    1. State
    2. Government
    3. Bureaucracy
11. The Theory of Organisational Principle was propounded by
    1. Karl Marx
    2. Kautilya
    3. Fayol

1. F.W. Taylor puts emphasis on
   1. Decision-Making
   2. Performance
   3. Division of Labour
2. The first social scientist who made a systematic study of bureaucracy was
   * 1. Max Weber
     2. Plato
     3. Aristotle
3. The father of Scientific Management is
   * + 1. Henry Fayol
       2. F.W. Taylor
       3. Frederick Herzberg
4. Scientific Management is also known as
   * + 1. Taylorism
       2. Fayolism
       3. Leninism
5. The aim of Scientific Management is the replacement of traditional techniques by
   * 1. new techniques
     2. modern techniques
     3. scientific techniques
6. Scientific Management focused on the
   * 1. lowest level
     2. middle level
     3. highest level
7. The tendency on the part of the workers to restrict output is called
   * 1. regression
     2. soldiering
     3. refraining
8. According to F.W.Taylor, the habit to take it easy is called
   * 1. natural soldiering
     2. systematic soldiering
     3. unique soldiering
9. The realisation on part of both the parties (workers and managers) that their mutual interest is not contradictory is
   * 1. clinical method
     2. hygiene factor
     3. mental revolution
10. Classical Theorists consider every worker as
    * 1. economic man
      2. social man
      3. communal man
11. According to the Classical Theory, man is motivated by
    * 1. social factors
      2. monetary factors
      3. environmental factors
12. When a workeris supervised and guided by eight functional foreman, it is called
    * 1. Differential piece rate plan
      2. Functional foremanship
      3. Unity of Command
13. Determining the best set of motions amongst different set of motion in completing a job is called
    * 1. Motion study
      2. Time study
      3. Mental Revolution
14. The study of time taken for completion of work is called
    * 1. Time study
      2. Motion study
      3. Momentary study
15. Pay by piece rates on the basis of standards set by motion and time studies is
    * 1. Recurring Plan
      2. Systematic Plan
      3. Differential Piece-Rate Plan
16. Which of the following is not an aim of Scientific Management?
    * 1. Increased Production
      2. Conditions of work
      3. Quality Control
17. Scientific Management is based on the principle of
    * 1. Development of hygiene factors of work
      2. Development of motivational factors of work
      3. Development of true science of work
18. According to Taylor, the workers in an organization should be selected on the basis of
    * 1. outlook
      2. aptitude
      3. status
19. The father of Classical Theory is
    * 1. F. W. Taylor
      2. Henry Fayol
      3. Chester Barnard
20. The central tenet of Classical Theory is
    * 1. division of labour
      2. responsibility
      3. increased production
21. Classical theorists believe that the Principles of organization can be applied
    * 1. individually
      2. universally
      3. simultaneously
22. The book “General and Industrial Management” was written by
    * 1. Douglas Mc Gregor
      2. Lenin
      3. Henry Fayol
23. According to Fayol, buying, selling and exchange of goods fall under
    * 1. Technical activities
      2. Commercial activities
      3. Financial activities
24. The number of principles of administration specified by Henry Fayol was
    * 1. 12
      2. 13
      3. 14
25. The object of division of work (specialization) is to produce
    * 1. more and better work
      2. better cooperation
      3. better conditions of work
26. Which is not an element of administration as mentioned by Fayol?
    1. Planning
    2. Organizing
    3. Conducting
27. The right to give orders and the power to exact obedience is
    * 1. responsibility
      2. control
      3. authority
28. When an employee should receive orders from one superior only, it is called
    * 1. Unity of command
      2. Supervision
      3. Span of control
29. Fayol refers to “one head and one plan for a group of activities having the same objective” as
    * 1. Unity of direction
      2. Unity of command
      3. Scalar chain
30. The prices for services rendered is known as
    * 1. Fees
      2. Charges
      3. Remuneration
31. The chain of superiors ranging from the ultimate authority to thelowest ranks is
    * 1. Gang Plank
      2. Scalar Chain
      3. Clinical Method
32. Henry Fayol advocates ‘A place for everyone and everyone in his place’ as
    * 1. Material Order
      2. Human Order
      3. Economic Order
33. The power of thinking out a plan and executing it to ensure its success is
    * 1. Initiative
      2. Progress
      3. Idea
34. Esprit de Corps means
    * 1. Harmony
      2. Grace
      3. Faith
35. ‘The Theory of Economic and Social Organisations’ is written by
    * + 1. Woodrow Wilson
        2. Max Weber
        3. Peter Drucker
36. Max Weber was born in
    * + 1. 1865
        2. 1869
        3. 1864
37. The word “bureaucracy” was coined by
    * + 1. Vincent de Gourney
        2. John Miller
        3. Aristotle
38. The word ‘bureaucracy’ was coined in
    * + 1. 1754
        2. 1745
        3. 1756
39. The word ‘bureau’ means
    * + 1. chair
        2. shelf
        3. table
40. The word ‘cracy’ is derived from
    * + 1. French
        2. Latin
        3. Greek
41. Max Weber classified authority into
    * + 1. Three types
        2. Four types
        3. Two types
42. Authority which is obeyed because of customs, traditions, conventions and beliefs is
    * + 1. Legal Rational Authority
        2. Traditional Authority
        3. Charismatic Authority
43. Obedience owed to the legally established impersonal order is
    * + 1. Charismatic Authority
        2. Legal Rational Authority
        3. Traditional Authority
44. The legitimacy of Charismatic authority is
    * + 1. Outstanding character
        2. Indifference
        3. Morals and Values
45. Which of the following does Max Weber consider as the most efficient form of authority?
    * + 1. Legal Rational Authority
        2. Traditional Authority
        3. Charismatic Authority
46. According to Max Weber, bureaucracy frequently has a
    * + 1. administrative head
        2. bureaucratic head
        3. non-bureaucratic head
47. In the Legal-Rational Bureaucracy, officials hold office on the basis of
    * + 1. Appointment
        2. Election
        3. Choice
48. In the Legal Rational Bureaucracy, official duties are conducted in a spirit of
    * + 1. Nepotism
        2. Impersonality
        3. Partiality
49. Weber died in
    * + 1. 1940
        2. 1930
        3. 1920

**Unit III**

1. The Human Relations Theory is also known as

a) Classical Theory

b) Behavioural Theory

c) Neo-Classical Theory

1. Who is regarded as Father of Human Relations Theory?
   * 1. Elton Mayo
     2. F.W. Taylor
     3. M.P. Follett
2. Human Relations Theory came into existence as a reaction to
   * + 1. Humanistic Theory
       2. Decision Making Theory
       3. Classical Theory
3. Which study formed the basis for the rise of Human Relations Theory?
   * 1. Decision Making Study
     2. Hawthorne Study
     3. Motivation Study
4. Which style of management advocated by Human Relations Theory?
   * + 1. Participative Management
       2. Non-Participative Management
       3. None of the Above
5. According to Human Relations Theory the level of workers production and organisational output is determined by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_relations at work. (Human)
6. Human Relations Theory emphasizes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Organisation. (Informal)
7. The Human Relations Theory lays emphasis on
   * 1. Principles of Organisation
     2. Formal
     3. People
8. The Human Relations Theory highlighted the significance of Human dimension of the organisation by drawing attention to
   * + 1. Economic factors of work situation
       2. The Social and Psychological factors of work situation
       3. The Political factors of work situation
9. Human Relations Theory is criticised on which of the following ground
   * 1. It is pro-union and anti-management
     2. It advocates participative style of Management
     3. It lacks a scientific base
10. Hawthorne Experiment was conducted at
    * + 1. Bethlehem Steel Company
        2. Western Electrical Company
        3. Midvale Steel Company
11. Hawthorne Experiment was conducted by
    * + 1. Mary Parker Follet
        2. Abraham Maslow
        3. Elton Mayo
12. Hawthorne Studies was conducted in Western Electrical Company in
    * 1. Chicago
      2. London
      3. Paris
13. Hawthorne Experiments were conducted in
    * 1. U.S.A.
      2. UK
      3. Russia
14. The findings of the Hawthorne experiments are discussed in
    * 1. Management and the Work
      2. Management and the Worker
      3. Management and the Morale
15. The book in which the Hawthorne Experiments are discussed in detail authored by
    * 1. F.J. Roethlisberger and William J. Dickson
      2. F.S. Roethlisberger and William White
      3. F.J. Roethlisberger and Elton Mayo
16. Which of the following is not a work of Elton Mayo?
    * 1. The Economic Problems of an Industrial
      2. The Social Problems of an Industrial Civilisation
      3. The Political Problems of an Industrial Civilisation
17. To explore the employee’s feelings Elton Mayo conducted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ experiment.
    * 1. Illumination
      2. Relay Assembly Test Room
      3. Mass Interview Programme
18. According to Elton Mayo ‘one should not turn out too much work’ and if one does it is called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
    * 1. Squealer
      2. Officious
      3. Rate Buster
19. According to Elton Mayo ‘one should not turn out too little work’ and if one does it is called as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (Rate Buster)
20. Hawthorne Experiments led to the emergence of the
    * 1. Human Relations Theory
      2. Ecological Theory
      3. Classical Theory
21. The performance of workers is affected because of personal and family problems which Elton Mayo called as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (Pessimistic Reveries)
22. Hawthorne Experiments were conducted from the period
    * 1. 1924-32
      2. 1924-34
      3. 1924-36
23. The book ‘Creative Experience’ is written by
    * 1. Mary Parker Follett
      2. Elton Mayo
      3. L.D. White
24. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is considered as a bridge between the Classical school of thought and the Behavioural school of thought. (Mary Parker Follett)
25. According to Mary Parker Follett conflicts in an organisation should be regarded as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ process. (Normal)
26. The most desirable way of solving conflict according to Mary Parker Follett is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (Integration)
27. Which of the following is not associated with Mary Parker Follett?
    * 1. Conflict
      2. Bottom-Up Approach
      3. Integration
28. ‘Dynamic Administration’ was written in
    * 1. 1932
      2. 1941
      3. 1964
29. To Follet, conflicts in an organization are inevitable due to individual
    * 1. feelings
      2. emotions
      3. differences
30. Victory of one side over the other is
    * 1. domination
      2. integration
      3. compromise
31. When both sides surrender what they want, it is called
    * 1. compromise
      2. integration
      3. domination
32. Mary Parker Follett was born in
    * 1. 1875
      2. 1868
      3. 1854
33. How many ways of resolving did Mary Parker Follett suggest?
    * 1. two
      2. one
      3. three
34. Herbert Simon’s contribution is significant in the field of
    * 1. Communication
      2. Authority
      3. Decision Making
35. Who said that ‘before a science can develop principles it must possess concepts’?
    * 1. Chester Barnard
      2. Herbert Simon
      3. Elton Mayo
36. Who has called ‘Decision Making’ as the heart of administration?
    * 1. F.W.
      2. Max Weber
      3. Herbert Simon
37. Herbert Simon divides Decision Making into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
    * 1. Three Phases
      2. Four Phases
      3. Five Phases
38. The book ‘Administrative Behaviour-A Study of Decision Making Processes in Administrative Organization’ was written by
    * 1. Herbert Simon
      2. Woodrow Wilson
      3. Luther Gulick
39. According to Herbert Simon the first phase of Decision Making process is called as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (Intelligence Activity)
40. According to Herbert Simon, every decision is based upon
    * 1. Factual and Value Premises
      2. Data and Value Premises
      3. None of the Above
41. Which phase of Decision Making according to Herbert Simon consists of Inventing, Developing and Analysing possible courses of action?
    * 1. First Phase
      2. Second Phase
      3. Third Phase
42. Herbert Simon’s Rational Decision Making model is also known as
    * 1. Behaviour Alternative Model
      2. Human Alternative Model
      3. Economic Rationality Model
43. Herbert Simon was famous for his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    * 1. Mental Revolution
      2. Decision Making Theory
      3. Chain of Command
44. ‘Satisficing’ is a term associated with
    * 1. Herbert Simon
      2. Abraham Maslow
      3. Douglas McGregor
45. According to Herbert Simon, every decision is based on \_\_\_\_\_\_ premises. (Two)

1. Herbert Simon’s factual premises means
   * 1. Statement of Reality
     2. Expression of Preference
     3. None of the Above
2. According to Herbert Simon the decisions are classified into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ types. (two)
3. Herbert Simon proposed the model of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ man. (Administrative)
4. To Simon, value premises are based on choice of \_\_\_\_\_\_ of actions. (ends)
5. The activity of finding alternative courses of action is
   * 1. Intelligence Activity
     2. Design Activity
     3. Choice Activity
6. The last phase in decision-making is
   * 1. Choice Activity
     2. Intelligence Activity
     3. Design Activity
7. Repetitive and routine decisions are
   * 1. Non-programmed decisions
     2. Programmed decisions
     3. Organisational decisions
8. The scientific study of human behaviour in organisation is also called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   * 1. Classical Theory
     2. Behavioural Theory
     3. Scientific Theory
9. Behavioural Theory believes in
   * 1. What should be
     2. What ought to be
     3. What is
10. Behavioural Theory focussed on
    * 1. Decision Making in organisations
      2. Inter personal relations in organisations
      3. Actual behaviour of persons and groups in organisations
11. The foremost exponent of Behavioural Theory is
    * 1. Herbert Simon
      2. Chester Barnard
      3. Chris Argyris
12. Which statement is not correct about the Behavioural Theory?
    * 1. It is concerned with the scientific study of human behaviour
      2. It was started by Chester Barnard
      3. Its literature is mostly descriptive, not prescriptive
13. The origin of Behavioural Theory can be traced to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
    * 1. Hawthorne Experiments
      2. Classical Experiments
      3. None of the Above
14. Behavioural Theory is not concerned with
    * 1. Prescription
      2. Quantification
      3. Mathematization

**Unit IV**

1. The term ‘Self-Actualisation’ was first coined by
   * 1. Kurt Goldstein
     2. Abraham Maslow
     3. Douglas Mcgregor
2. Which of the following is true about Abraham Maslow Theory?
   * 1. It is the first theory of motivation
     2. It is based on Psychoanalysis
     3. It is not based on the idea of prepotency of needs
3. According to Maslow
   * 1. Human needs are always conscious
     2. Social and Esteem needs are of higher order
     3. A Satisfied need does not motivate
4. The author of ‘Motivation and Personality’ is
   * 1. Abraham Maslow
     2. F.W. Riggs
     3. Douglas Mcgregor
5. How many needs are there in Abraham Maslow’s ‘Hierarchy of Needs Theory’?
   * 1. Three
     2. Four
     3. Five
6. Hierarchy of Needs Theory was advocated by
   * 1. Frederick Herzberg
     2. Elton Mayo
     3. Abraham Maslow
7. The highest need in Abraham Maslow’s hierarchy of needs is
   * 1. Self-Actualisation Needs
     2. Security Needs
     3. Esteem Needs
8. Hierarchy of Needs Theory is associated with
   * 1. Herbert Simon
     2. Douglas McGregor
     3. Abraham Maslow
9. Abraham Maslow’s Physiological Needs are also called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   * 1. Biological Needs
     2. Safety Needs
     3. Social Needs
10. Abraham Maslow’s Belongingness Needs are also called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
    * 1. Social Needs
      2. Self- Esteem Needs
      3. Physiological Needs
11. Abraham Maslow’s Love, Affection and Belongingness are
    * 1. Safety Needs
      2. Social Needs
      3. Physiological Needs
12. In Hierarchy Needs Theory after ‘Security Needs’ comes
    * 1. Self-Esteem Needs
      2. Physiological Needs
      3. Social Needs
13. Self Actualised persons maintain interpersonal relation with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ persons. (Few)
14. Abraham Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs Theory is based on the idea of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of needs. (Prepotency)
15. The book ‘Motivation and Personality’ was written in
    * 1. 1948
      2. 1954
      3. 1963
16. The paper ‘A Theory of Human Motivation’ was written by
    * 1. Abraham Maslow
      2. Henry Fayol
      3. Douglas McGregor
17. The classic paper ‘A Theory of Human Motivation’ was propounded in
    * 1. 1945
      2. 1952
      3. 1943
18. According to Maslow, human needs influence human \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
    * 1. Potential
      2. Responsibility
      3. behavior
19. Protection against natural calamities, danger and threat are
    * 1. Physiological Needs
      2. Security Needs
      3. Biological Needs
20. According to the Hierarchy of Needs Theory, Ego Needs are
    * 1. Esteem Needs
      2. Biological Needs
      3. Security Needs
21. Esteem Needs are further divided into
    * 1. two groups of needs
      2. three groups of needs
      3. four groups of needs
22. To Maslow, status, importance and appreciation are
    * 1. achievement needs
      2. recognition needs
      3. security needs
23. According to Maslow, self-confidence, independence and competence are
    * 1. recognition needs
      2. achievement needs
      3. biological needs
24. Which needs according to Maslow do human beings usually strive to satisfy first?
    * 1. Social Needs
      2. Security Needs
      3. Physiological Needs
25. The urgency of a satisfied need
    * 1. increases
      2. decreases
      3. remains the same
26. The emergence of needs is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ phenomenon.
    * 1. sudden
      2. repetitive
      3. gradual
27. To Maslow, physiological, social and security needs are
    * 1. lower order needs
      2. middle order needs
      3. higher order needs
28. The book ‘The Human Side of Enterprise’ was written in
    * 1. 1970
      2. 1960
      3. 1950
29. To McGregor, the assumption that the average human being does not inherently dislike work is
    * 1. Theory X
      2. Theory Y
      3. Theory Z
30. According to McGregor, in managerial strategy, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ will be more beneficial for the individual and the organization.
    * 1. Theory V
      2. Theory X
      3. Theory Y
31. In ‘Theory X’, communication in managerial functions is
    * 1. Downward
      2. Upward
      3. Downward and Upward
32. The author of ‘The Human Side of Enterprise’ is
    * 1. Douglas McGregor
      2. Frederick Herzberg
      3. Abraham Maslow
33. Douglas McGregor Theory X considers man as
    * 1. A negative being
      2. A positive being
      3. None of the Above
34. Who propounded ‘Theory X and Theory Y’?
    * 1. Frederick Herzberg
      2. Douglas McGregor
      3. Henry Fayol
35. Which of the following theory is associated with the traditional view of ‘Direction and Control’?
    * 1. Theory W
      2. Theory X
      3. Theory Y
36. Douglas McGregor Theory Y deals with
    * 1. Bureaucracy
      2. Administration
      3. Motivation
37. Douglas McGregor Theory X represents
    * 1. Classical approach to Management
      2. Behavioural approach to Management
      3. Participative approach to Management
38. Which of the following theory is associated with the integration of individual and organisational goals?
    * 1. Theory W
      2. Theory X
      3. Theory Y
39. According to Douglas McGregor, management holds \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ different sets of assumptions about human nature and behaviour in organisations. (Two)
40. In Theory X, Douglas McGregor believes that average human being
    * 1. Accepts responsibilities
      2. Does not resist organisational needs
      3. Dislikes Work
41. Frederick Herzberg divides the people working in organisation into
    * 1. Two Groups
      2. Three Groups
      3. Four Groups
42. The author of ‘The Motivation to Work’ is
    * 1. Douglas Mcgregor
      2. Frederick Herzberg
      3. F.W. Riggs
43. Frederick Herzberg propounded
    * 1. Theory X and Theory Y
      2. Scientific Management Theory
      3. Motivation-Hygiene Theory
44. Frederick Herzberg calls Hygiene Factors as
    * 1. Dissatisfiers
      2. Satisfiers
      3. Growth
45. Who propounded Motivation-Hygiene Theory?
    * 1. Henry Fayol
      2. Abraham Maslow
      3. Frederick Herzberg
46. Frederick Herzberg Motivation Factors are also called as
    * 1. Growth Factors
      2. Extrinsic Factors
      3. Maintenance Factors
47. Which among the following is a ‘Hygiene Factor’?
    * 1. Achievement
      2. Salary
      3. Recognition
48. Which among the following is a ‘Motivation Factor’?
    * 1. Working Conditions
      2. Supervision
      3. Responsibility
49. According to Frederick Herzberg the Motivation Factors describe man’s relationship to
    * 1. Job Content
      2. Environment c)
      3. None of the Above
50. According to Frederick Herzberg, Hygiene Factors lead to job dissatisfaction because of a need to avoid \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (Unpleasantness)
51. According to Frederick Herzberg, Motivation Factors do not cause \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with their absence. (Dissatisfaction)
52. Which of the following is correct about Hygiene Factors?
    * 1. Their presence brings satisfaction
      2. Motivate the individuals
      3. Their presence do not bring satisfaction
53. According to Frederick Herzberg, the opposite of Job Satisfaction is not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (Job Dissatisfaction)

1. The word ‘motivation’ is derived from
   * 1. Latin
     2. Greek
     3. French
2. According to Herzberg, ‘motivators’ are mainly
   1. unipolar
   2. bipolar
   3. tripolar
3. Persons motivated by the nature of environment in an organization are
   1. Motivation Seeker
   2. Hygiene Seeker
   3. Joy Seeker
4. Herzberg describes persons motivated by the nature of task in an organization as
   1. Adventure Seeker
   2. Motivation Seeker
   3. Hygiene Seeker
5. Frederick Herzberg propounded the Motivation-Hygiene Theory in
   1. 1959
   2. 1962
   3. 1945

**Unit V**

1. The study of public administration on a comparative basis is called
   * 1. Comparative Public Administration
     2. Behavioural Approach
     3. Development Administration
2. Comparative Public Administration was developed after
   * 1. World War I
     2. World War II
     3. None of the above
3. Comparative Public Administration aims at the development of a more scientific public administration by
   * 1. Building and strengthening theory in public administration.
     2. Motivating workers in an organization
     3. Introducing new techniques of administration
4. Comparative public administration focuses on
   * 1. environmental administration
     2. cross-cultural and cross-national public administration
     3. rural and tribal administration
5. The most important single contribution to the growth of comparative public administration came from
6. the Minnowbrook Conference
7. the Western Electrical Company
8. the Comparative Administration Group
9. The CAG was established in
10. 1960
11. 1979
12. 1985
13. The full form of ASPA is
14. American Society for Public Associations
15. American Society for Public Administration
16. American Society for People’s Assistance
17. ASPA was founded in
18. 1945
19. 1956
20. 1939
21. The father of Comparative Public Administration is
22. F. W. Riggs
23. Ferrel Heady
24. Henry Fayol
25. The type of study ‘which deals with what is’ is called
26. Nomothetic studies
27. Ideographic studies
28. Empirical studies
29. Universal studies of various administrative systems in a comparative context is
30. Normative studies
31. Nomothetic studies
32. Ecological studies
33. The examination of administrative phenomena in relation to its external environment is
34. Ideographic studies
35. Empirical studies
36. Ecological studies
37. One of the concerns of Comparative Public Administration is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ building. (theory)
38. Comparative Public Administration aims at solving administrative problems of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ countries. (developing)
39. The Comparative Administration Group received financial support from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Foundation. (Ford)
40. The chairman of the Comparative Administration Group between 1960-1970 was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

(F. W. Riggs)

1. Who said "Comparative Public Administration" is a study of public administration on a comparative basis"?
   * 1. Waldo
     2. Riggs
     3. Raphaeli
2. Which of the following is not a trend enumerated by Riggs for the comparative Study of Public Administration?
   * + 1. From normative to empirical
       2. From ideographic to nomothetic
       3. From nomothetic to ideographic
3. Comparative Administration Group was established in
   * 1. India
     2. America
     3. Germany
4. ‘Public Administration: A Comparative Perspective’ was written by
   * + 1. F. W. Riggs
       2. Ferrel Heady
       3. Dwight Waldo
5. Comparative Public Administration tries to know about the distinctive features a group of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (systems)
6. The Bazaar- Canteen model is associated with
   1. Economy
   2. Administration
   3. Politics
7. F.W. Riggs describes functionally specific societies as
   1. Fused
   2. Prismatic
   3. Diffracted
8. The word ‘Sala’ in Sala model of F.W. Riggs is derived from a
   1. Greek Word
   2. Spanish Word
   3. Latin Word
9. How many analytical tools were employed by Riggs to explain his administrative theories?
   1. Two
   2. Three
   3. Four
10. F.W. Riggs termed the economic sub-system of a Prismatic society as
    1. Bazaar-Canteen
    2. Clects
    3. Sala
11. A society which relies on agriculture as its main source of income is a
    1. Fused Society
    2. Prismatic Society
    3. Diffracted Society
12. The book ‘Ecology of Public Administration’ was written by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

(F.W. Riggs)

1. F.W. Riggs has termed the functionally diffused societies as
   1. Diffracted
   2. Prismatic
   3. Fused
2. How many functions are performed in each society according to F.W. Riggs?
   1. Four
   2. Five
   3. Six
3. Who written the book ‘Administration in Developing Countries: Theory of Prismatic Society’?
   1. Elton Mayo
   2. J.M. Gaus
   3. F.W. Riggs
4. According to F.W. Riggs, which of the following is not an element of the overlapping feature of the Prismatic Society?
   * 1. Poly communalism
     2. Nepotism
     3. Formalism
5. Which one of the following pairs is incorrectly matched?
   1. Fused Society-Selectivism
   2. Fused Society-Ascription
   3. Diffracted Society-Functional Specificity
6. F.W. Riggs describes ‘Sala Model’ as
   1. Economic Sub-system
   2. Administrative Sub-system
   3. None of the Above
7. According to F.W. Riggs, which of the following is the feature of Diffracted society?
   1. Universalism
   2. Selectivism
   3. Particularism
8. According to F.W. Riggs, which of the following is the feature of Fused society?
   1. Attainment
   2. Achievement
   3. Ascription
9. Which of the following is the Transitional society according to F.W. Riggs?
   1. Diffracted Society
   2. Prismatic Society
   3. Fused Society
10. According to F.W. Riggs, co-existence of modern and traditional norms leading to lack of consensus on norms of behaviour is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (Polynormativism)
11. The simultaneous presence side by side of quite different kinds of systems, practices and viewpoints according to F.W. Riggs is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (Heterogeneity)
12. F.W. Riggs Agrarian model is based on which country
    1. Imperial China
    2. U.S.A
    3. Japan
13. Which of the statement of F.W. Riggs is correct?
    1. Ascriptive values is the feature of Industria societies
    2. Transitional societies having the attributes of only Agraria societies
    3. All societies move from Agraria to Industria stage
14. F.W. Riggs called the economic system based on the law of exchange and barter as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (Redistributive Model)
15. The administrative sub-system of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ society is called as Bureau. (Diffracted)
16. The discrepancy exists between the prescriptive and descriptive, between formal and effective power is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by F.W. Riggs. (formalism)
17. The word ‘Clect’ used by F.W. Riggs to mean a typical \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ group. (Prismatic)
18. In Sala model, which factor plays a dominant role in appointments to various administrative posts?
    1. Nepotism
    2. Merit
    3. Administrative Capability
19. F.W. Rigss was born in
    * 1. 1918
      2. 1917
      3. 1919
20. Comparative Public Administration emphasizes on
    * + 1. Generalization
        2. Ecological factors
        3. Both a) & b)
21. Which of the following is not a point of significance of Comparative Public Administration?
    * 1. It has widened the scope of Public Administration
      2. It promotes narrow regional outlook
      3. It has brought politics and administration closer to each other
22. The agrarian-industria model of Riggs is based on
    * + 1. Ecological Approach
        2. Behavioural Approach
        3. Structural Funcional Approach
23. “Public administration is influenced by external environment". This approach is related with
    * 1. Classical Approach
      2. Human Relation Approach
      3. Ecological Approach
24. Ferrel Heady describes the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as the heyday of Comparative Public Administration. (1960s)
25. Comparative Public Administration is
    * + 1. Cross-cultural
        2. Culture-bound
        3. Convention-oriented
26. Which of the following does Comparative Public Administration emphasize?
    * 1. The search for theory\*
      2. The study of a particular administrative system
      3. The relationship of workers in an organization
27. The growth of Comparative Public Administration is due to dissatisfaction with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ public administration. (Traditional)
28. The ecological approach in the study of public administration was initiated in
    * + 1. 1954
        2. 1972
        3. 1947
29. Which approach did F.W. Riggs adopt to explain administrative systems from ecological perspective?
    * 1. Ecological Approach
      2. Structural-Functional Approach
      3. Behavioural Approach
30. Riggs developed the agrarian-industria model in
    * + 1. 1952
        2. 1964
        3. 1956
31. One of the features of Industria Model is
32. Specific patterns
33. Particular norms
34. Diffuse patterns
35. The ‘transitia’ model is
36. An intermediate model
37. A primary model
38. A secondary model
39. The structural-functional approach in explaining administrative systems from ecologoical perspective was first suggested by
    1. F. W.Riggs
    2. Dwight Waldo
    3. David Apter
40. The adoption of the structural-functional approach in the field of public administration was first suggested in
    * 1. 1964
      2. 1948
      3. 1955

**Answer key**

1. c)
2. a)
3. b)
4. two
5. have nots
6. b)
7. a)
8. a)
9. a)
10. c)
11. a)
12. b)
13. b)
14. a)
15. classless
16. revolution
17. dominant
18. proletariat
19. b)
20. a)
21. b)
22. a)
23. c)
24. High Priest
25. c)
26. b)
27. b)
28. a)
29. c)
30. a)
31. b)
32. a)
33. c)
34. a)
35. b)
36. a)
37. c)
38. b)
39. wealth and government
40. sovereignty
41. a)
42. b)
43. a)
44. c)
45. a)
46. c)
47. a)
48. b)
49. a)
50. c)
51. a)
52. c)
53. b)
54. a)
55. b)
56. c)
57. b)
58. b)
59. a)
60. b)
61. a)
62. a)
63. a)
64. c)
65. b)
66. c)
67. a)
68. c)
69. b)
70. c)
71. c)
72. c)
73. a)
74. b)
75. a)
76. c)
77. a)
78. b)
79. a)
80. c)
81. a)
82. b)
83. b)
84. a)
85. a)
86. c)
87. b)
88. c)
89. b)
90. b)
91. a)
92. b)
93. c)
94. b)
95. c)
96. a)
97. c)
98. c)
99. a)
100. a)
101. c)
102. b)
103. b)
104. a)
105. a)
106. b)
107. c)
108. a)
109. c)
110. c)
111. c)
112. a)
113. b)
114. b)
115. a)
116. a)
117. c)
118. a)
119. b)
120. c)
121. c)
122. a)
123. c)
124. b)
125. a)
126. Human
127. Informal
128. c)
129. b)
130. c)
131. b)
132. c)
133. a)
134. a)
135. b)
136. a)
137. a)
138. Mass Interviewing Programme
139. c)
140. Rate Buster
141. c)
142. Pessimistic Reveries
143. a)
144. a)
145. Mary Parker Follett
146. Normal
147. Integration
148. b)
149. b)
150. c)
151. a)
152. a)
153. b)
154. c)
155. c)
156. b)
157. c)
158. a)
159. a)
160. Intelligence Activity
161. a)
162. b)
163. a)
164. b)
165. a)
166. Two
167. a)
168. Two
169. Administrative
170. ends
171. b)
172. a)
173. b)
174. b)
175. c)
176. c)
177. a)
178. b)
179. a)
180. a)
181. a)
182. b)
183. c)
184. a)
185. c)
186. c)
187. a)
188. c)
189. a)
190. a)
191. b)
192. c)
193. Few
194. Prepotency
195. b)
196. a)
197. c)
198. c)
199. b)
200. a)
201. a)
202. b)
203. b)
204. c)
205. b)
206. c)
207. a)
208. b)
209. b)
210. c)
211. a)
212. a)
213. a)
214. b)
215. b)
216. c)
217. a)
218. c)
219. Two
220. c)
221. a)
222. b)
223. c)
224. a)
225. c)
226. a)
227. b)
228. c)
229. a)
230. Unpleasantness
231. Dissatisfaction
232. c)
233. Job Dissatisfaction
234. a)
235. a)
236. b)
237. b)
238. a)
239. a)
240. b)
241. a)
242. b)
243. c)
244. a)
245. b)
246. c)
247. a)
248. c)
249. b)
250. c)
251. theory
252. developing
253. Ford
254. F. W. Riggs
255. c)
256. c)
257. b)
258. b)
259. systems
260. a)
261. c)
262. b)
263. b)
264. a)
265. a)
266. F. W. Riggs
267. c)
268. a)
269. c)
270. c)
271. a)
272. b)
273. a)
274. c)
275. b)
276. Polynormativism
277. Heterogenity
278. a)
279. c)
280. Redistributive Model
281. Diffracted
282. Formalism
283. Prismatic
284. a)
285. b)
286. c)
287. b)
288. c)
289. c)
290. 1960s
291. a)
292. a)
293. traditional
294. c)
295. b)
296. c)
297. a)
298. a)
299. b)
300. c)