

Examrace

Competitive Exams: Public Administration MCQs (Practice_Test 49 of 104)

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1. The study of public administration's as an independent discipline originated in
 - a. Great Britain
 - b. united States of America
 - c. India
 - d. west Germany
2. As a discipline, Public Administration
 - a. Is oriented towards political science
 - b. Draws heavily from management science
 - c. Has no subject matter
 - d. Is a multi-disciplinary study of public polities and administration for public service and welfare
3. Which one of the following statements is connected with the managerial view of administration?
 - a. Every particular application of law is an act of getting things done
 - b. Public administration is directed by the chief executive as the general manager
 - c. Administration is not doing things but getting things done
 - d. Public administration is concerned with the ends of the state
4. 'New Public Administration' is
 - a. Closely associated with numerous private groups and individuals
 - b. Concerned with bureaucracy and its activities
 - c. Accepts a rational and deterministic view of mankind
 - d. Stresses ethics, values, innovation and social equality
5. According to Robert Dahl, the evolution of a science of public administration is a problem because of the need to concentrate on

- a. Clarification of ends
- b. Aspects of human behaviour
- c. Integrated view of politics and administration
- d. Select the correct answer form the codes given below

i. 1 and 2

ii. 2 and 3

iii. 3 and 4

iv. 1 and 4

6. What is the correct sequence of the following land marks in the growth and emergence of new public administration?

- a. The Minnow brook Conference
- b. The honey report on higher education for public service
- c. The Philadelphia conference on the theory and practice of Public Administration
- d. Publication of 'Toward a New Public Administration' the minnow brook

Select the correct answer from the codes given below

a. 4, 3, 1, 2

b. 2, 3, 1, 4

c. 2, 4, 1, 3

d. 1, 2, 3, 4

7. In the context of pursuing the objectives of the Indian Administered system as laid down in our constitution administrative theory should address itself to the problem of

- a. Reducing the waste of time and money needed for administration at various levels
- b. Strengthening the central government in the context of fissiparous tendencies
- c. Transforming the administrative system to make it a dynamic and result-oriented instrument of social change
- d. Sage guarding the rights and privileges of the civil servants

8. Which among the following is the basic difference between Public Administration and Private Administration

- a. Different environments

- b. Account-keeping and audit
 - c. Organizational structure
 - d. Techniques of management
9. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched? Approach Emphasis on
- a. Human Relations Approach—Formal Organization Theory
 - b. Systems Approach—Input Output theory
 - c. Structural-Functional Approach—Decision-making theory
 - d. Classical Approach—Development theory
10. Who defined organizations as ‘consciously co-ordinated co-operative systems’
- a. Henri Fayol
 - b. Chris Argyris
 - c. Chester Barnard
 - d. A Etzioni
11. Herbert Simon called the classical principles of administration ‘proverbs’ because these
- a. Do not take into account the human factor
 - b. Are not to be found in real life situation
 - c. Come in pairs
 - d. Represent personal opinion
12. Which of the following are associated with the Scientific management Movement?
- a. Functional-foremanship
 - b. Centralization
 - c. Time and motion study
 - d. Unity of command

Select the correct answer from the codes given below

- a. 1 and 3
- b. 2 and 4
- c. 1, 2, and 3
- d. 2, 3 and 4

13. Which of the following are characteristics of Weber's ideal bureaucracy?

- a. Staff and line
- b. Impersonality
- c. Hierarchy
- d. Informal Organization

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below

- a. 1 and 2
- b. 2 and 3
- c. 3 and 4
- d. 1 and 4

14. Why is the classical theory of organization known as mechanistic theory?

- a. Because it does not explain the dynamics of organizational behaviour
- b. Because it has a formal declared pattern of relationship established by law
- c. Because it under estimated human factor and over-simplified human motivation
- d. Because it treats organization as a closed system unconcerned with and uninfluenced by its external environments

15. Informal organizations does the function of

- a. Undermining formal rules
- b. Evolving group norms in work situation
- c. Binding up of group cohesion
- d. Facilitation of organizational rule implementation select the correct answer from the codes given below

- i. 1 and 2
- ii. 2 and 3
- iii. 3 and 4
- iv. 1 and 4