

INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (CC-VI)

Unit -1 (Public administration as a discipline)

1. Who said 'administration has to do with getting things done'
2. Who stated that 'Public Administration is detailed and systematic execution of law'
3. According to view, Administration constitutes the activities of all persons from top to bottom.
4. Who are the supporters of Integral view of administration.....
5. Who are the supporter of Managerial view of administration.....
6. Who coined the term POSDCORB.....
7. The Study of Administration in the political science quarterly written in which year.....
8. Introduction to the Study of public Administration was written by
9. Politics and Administration written by.....inyear.
10. What is the fourth stage of Evolution of public administration.....
11. Principles of Public Administration book written by
12. Who are the supporter of differences between public administration and private administration.....
13. Administration would differ from one field to another according to the subject matter. This statement explains the.....
14. "Public administration is the heart of the problem of modern government", is said by.....
15. 'The New State' written by.....
16. Onward Industry written in which year.....
17. What is the oldest approaches to the study of public administration.....
18. In the POSDCORB 'S' Stands for.....
19. The POSDCORB view is.....oriented rather than Subject-oriented.
20. Who was the main advocate of the Legal Approach to the study of Public Administration.....

UNIT-2 (Classical theories)

21. Scientific management propounded by FW Taylor in the first decade ofcentury.
22. The term “Scientific management” was first coined by
23. Shop management written in which year.....
24. Scientific management focuses on.....
25. identified four bases of departmental organizations.
26. Tylor propounded the concept of..... man
27. Taylor assumed the organizational man to beand.....
28. subscribed to ‘rabble hypothesis’ (a passive view of man).
29.rejected rabble hypothesis.
30. Mental revolution is associate with.....
31. The term “bureaucracy” was first coined by.....
32. Max weber called his formulation of bureaucracy as.....
33. Max weber’s book ‘The Theory of Social and Economic Organization’ was translated by.....
34. Charismatic Authority means.....
35. The behavioral characteristics of bureaucracy are.....
36. Rationality is the basis of.....
37. Who has criticized bureaucracy as “an organization that cannot correct its behaviour by learning from its errors”
38. Weber’s analysis of bureaucracy was from.....
39. Art of cutting metals was written by.....
40. The name of weber is associated with bureaucracy because.....
41. Classical theory is also known as
42. The central theme of classical theory of organization was summarized by Gulick and Urwick in their.....
43. General and Industrial Management was translated in English.....year.
44. Who Specified 14 Principles of administration.....
45. Fayol’s theory is known as.....
46. Papers on the science of administration was published inyear.
47. The elements of administration is written by.....inyear.
48. Who were the first in USA to formulate the classical theory in 1931.....
49. Who described classical approach is a engineering approach.....
50. The classical theorists attached more importance to the.....

51. The acronym POSDCORB symbolize.....
52. 'The focus on classical theory is on organizations without people', is said by.....
53. The classical theory chiefly concerned with.....
54. Who gave the concept of 'scalar chain'.....
55. Who referred 'scalar chain' as 'scalar process'.....
56. The term 'Hierarchy' derived from
57. The word 'scalar' is derived from 'scale' which means.....
58. Who said, "the chain of command is an unbroken line of authority that extends from the top of the organization to the lowest echelon and clarifies who report to whom"
59. To speed up the flow of business and avoid delay in disposal of cases, Henry Fayol suggested an alternative route called.....
60. In French, the word 'bureau' means.....
61. Who stated that, "All administration means domination"
62. Who wrote the book "Max weber: An intellectual portrait"
63. "The theory of social and economic organization" is written by.....
64. Ideal type bureaucracy can't function in an.....
65. The administrative staff under the traditional authority system is eitheror.....
66. Ideal type bureaucracy is was characterized as.....due to its over concern with the formal structure of the organization.
67. Ideal type bureaucracy was described as amodel as it did not take in to account in detail the interaction between organization and its environment.
68. Who believed that, "a man cannot serve two masters."
69. Who stated that "for any action whatsoever, an employee should receive orders from one superior only"
70. 'Principles of organization' is written by.....inyear.

UNIT-3 (NEO-CLASSICAL AND CONTEMPORARY THEORIES)

71. Who propounded Human relation theoryand when.....
72. Elton mayo's first experiment was held in.....
73. Elton mayo's first experiment is known as.....
74. The human problems of an industrial civilization written in.....year.
75. The social problems of an industrial civilization written in.....year.

76. The Political problems of an industrial civilization written in.....year.
77. Human relation theory is also known as.....
78. From which angles Mayo studied the problems of workers.....
79. First how many times did Mayo put rest periods for workers.....
80. At the time of Mayo's experiment who was the president of the company.....
81. Human relation theory emphasis on.....
82. Which theory emphasizes on 'Democratic style of supervision'.....
83. Human relation theory focuses on.....hypothesis.
84. Where the Hawthorne studies were conducted.....
85. When Relay assembly experiment was conducted.....
86. When Mass interviewing experiment was conducted.....
87. When social organization or Bank wiring experiment was conducted.....
88. When illumination experiment was conducted.....
89. Name the two groups which were created in illumination experiment.....
90. What was the result found in relay assembly rest room.....
91. One should not turn out too much work. One does, he is a.....
92. One should not turn out too little work. If one does he is a.....
93. One should not tell a supervisor anything detrimental to an associate. If one does, he is a.....
94. Human Relation theory holds
95. Human relation theory rejected.....
96. Who criticized Mayoism as 'cow sociologist'.....
97. Name the critics of Elton Mayo's human relation theory.....
98. Who said, decision – making “involves a conscious choice or selection of one behavior alternative from among a group of two or more behavior alternatives”
99. Who defined decision making as “the selection of one behavior alternative from two or more possible alternatives”
100. The first comprehensive analysis of the decision -making process is given by
101. Who observed “The process of decision are largely techniques for narrowing choice”
102. What are the 3 factors given by Millet which should be examined in order to understand the decision-making process.....
103. Who defined decision – making as “the optimum choice between alternative courses of action.”

104. Who described classical approaches as “proverbs”
105. Simon support which approach.....
106. Seckler-Hudson gave a list of how many factors which are considered in decision-making.....
107. According Simon, every decision is based upon how many premises.....
108. How many stages of decision making given by terry.....
109. According to Simon, decision making comprises how many phases.....
110. The intelligence activity is borrowing from.....
111. According to Simon, the stages of decision making is closely related to the stages in problem-solving first described by.....
112. Decisions are programmed to the extent that they are.....
113. Decisions are non-programmed to the extent that they are.....
114. Who classified decisions in to generic and unique in his popular book The Practice of Management
115. Who classified decisions in to organizational and personal.....
116. There are how many model of decision making.....
117. Simon’s model of rational decision-making is also known as.....
118. Simon distinguish how many types of rationality in decision making.....
119. The science of Muddling Through (1959) is written by.....
120. Mixed Scanning: A Third Approach to Decision making published in 1967 was written by.....
121. Public Policy-making Re-examined is written by.....
122. The term ecology is derived from which word.....
123. Who was the profounder of the ecological model.....
124. Riggs analysis of Public administration primarily relies upon aapproach.
125. Major works of FW Riggs.....
126. Riggs raised the basic questions about the relevance of western organization theories to the.....
127. Adoption of Structural-Functional approach in the field of public administration was first suggested by.....
128. Riggs developed the agrarian-industria typology in.....
129. The transitional society used by Riggs inyear.

130. In fused model the economic system based on.....
131. The fused society is dominated byprinciples.
132. Diffracted societies are based on.....with no differentiation in treatment.
133. All organization structures in the society are created and based on.....
134. In diffracted society the economic system is based on.....
135. Ecological approach to the study of public administration was initiated by long before Fred Riggs.
136. Which country to be suggested by Transitia by Riggs.....
137. Riggs identified features of prismatic sale model.
138. A prismatic society has a high degree of.....
139. Riggs says the.....is characterized by Nepotism in requirement.
140. According to Riggs the economic system of a Prismatic as the.....
141. Riggs revised his Prismatic Theory in his book.....
142. Who observed that ‘Innovation is a specific tool of entrepreneurship.....
143. Who is known as Management Guru.....
144. Management by objectives invented by.....
145. The practice of management published by.....
146. Innovation and Entrepreneurship published in.....
147. Who defined the ABCDE of Entrepreneurship.....
148. Full form of the ABCDE of Entrepreneurship.....
149. The word Entrepreneurship has been derived from the..... word..... ‘Entreprenerd’ which means.....
150. Entrepreneurship is a.....activity.

Unit-IV (Public Policy and Major Approaches in Public Administration)

151. Public policy emerged in the early.....
152. The policy-making process has been regarded by David Easton as.....
153. Who presented the ‘incremental model of the policy making process.....
154. Who approached the process of policy making from “option goal”

155. Who gave the concept of Mixed model.....
156. The Minnow brook conference held under the patronage of
.....
157. Who gave rise to new public administration.....
158. Public administration in a time of Revolution (1968) is a Articles
of.....
159. Publication of Towards a New Public Administration: The Minnow
brook Perspective, edited by.....
160. Publication of Public Administration in a Time of Turbulence
edited by
161. In September 1968 How many young scholars gathered at the
Minnow brook conference Centre (Syracuse University in USA)
.....
162. According to Robert T. Golembiewski how many anti goals stands
in new public administration
163. What are goal or themes of new public administration.....
164. The Second Minnow brook Conference was held in.....
165. The book Reinventing Government entitled by.....
166. The term New public management was coined by.....
167. The new Public management aims atEs.
168. Who summarized “we don’t need more government ; we need
better government.....
169. Introduction to the study of the law of the constitution written
by.....
170. Governmental administration is written by.....

ANSWER

1. LUTHER GULICK
2. WOODROW WILSON
3. INTEGRAL VIEW
4. L.D WHITE, DIMOCK
5. SIMON, SMITHBURG, THOMSON, GULICK
6. GULICK
7. 1887
8. L.D WHITE (1926)
9. FRANK J. GOODNOW
10. CRISIS IDENTITY (1948-1970)
11. W.F WILLOUGHBY

12. APPLEBY, JOSIASTAMP, SIMON, DRUCKER
13. INTEGRAL VIEW OF ADMINISTRATION
14. L.D WHITE
15. M.P FOLLETT
16. 1931(MOONEY AND REILEY)
17. PHILOSOPHICAL APPROACH
18. STAFFING
19. TECHNIQUE ORIENTED
20. FRANK J. GOODNOW
21. 20th
22. LOUIS BRANDIES (1910)
23. 1903
24. LOWEST LEVEL (SHOP FLOOR)
25. 4P FORMULA (GULLICK) PURPOSE, PROCESS, PERSON, PLACE
26. ECONOMIC MAN
27. RATIONAL AND LOGICAL
28. TAYLOR
29. MAYO
30. SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT THEORY
31. VINCENT DE GOURNEY (1745)
32. IDEAL TYPE
33. TALCOTT PARSONS AND A.M. HENDERSON IN 1947
34. GIFT TO GRACE
35. IMPERSONALITY AND RULE ORIENTED
36. LEGAL AUTHORITY
37. M.CROZIER
38. SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE
39. TAYLOR
40. HE IS THE FIRST PERSON WHO MADE A SYSTEMATIC STUDY OF BUREAUCRACY
41. TRADITIONAL THEORY, MECHANISTIC THEORY, STRUCTURAL THEORY, MANAGEMENT THEORY
42. PAPERS ON THE SCIENCE OF ADMINISTRATION
43. 1929
44. FAYOL
45. TOP-DOWN/FROM TOP TO BOTTOM
46. 1937
47. URWICK, 1943
48. MOONEY AND REILEY
49. URWICK
50. STRUCTURE OF ORGANISATION
51. THE ACTIVITIES OF AN ADMINISTRATORS
52. W. BENNIS
53. FORMAL ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE AND BASIC MANAGEMENT PROCESS
54. FAYOL
55. MOONEY AND REILEY
56. GREEK TERM
57. LADDER
58. STEPHEN ROBBINS
59. GANGPLANK

60. A DESK
61. WEBER
62. REINHARD BENDIX
63. MAX WEBER
64. UNSTABLE ENVIRONMENT
65. PATRIMONIAL OR FEUDAL
66. MACHINE THEORY
67. CLOSED SYSTEM MODEL
68. GULICK AND URWICK
69. HENRY FAYOL
70. MOONEY AND REILEY (1939)
71. MAYO,1930
72. TEXTILE MILL NEAR PHILADELPHIA (1923)
73. THE FIRST INQUIRY
74. 1933
75. 1945
76. 1947
77. HUMANISTIC THEORY/SOCIO ECONOMIC THEORY/NEO-CLASSICAL THEORY
/CLINICAL THEORY
78. PHYSICAL, SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL
79. TWO REST PERIOD OF TEN MINUTE EACH IN MORNING AND AGAIN IN
AFTERNOON
80. THE COCLONEL
81. INFORMAL ORGANISATION
82. HUMAN RELATION THEORY
83. HERD HYPOTHESIS
84. AT THE WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY NEAR CHICAGO, USA BY THE HAVARD
BUSISNESS SCHOOL
85. 1927-1928
86. 1928-31
87. 1931-32
88. 1933
89. EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL
90. PRODUCTIVITY INCREASED DUE TO THE CLOSE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE
SUPERVISION AND WORKERS
91. RATEBUSTER
92. CHISLER
93. SQUEALER
94. PEOPLE ARE HETEROGENIOUS, EVERYONE IS UNIQUE
95. DAVID RICARDO, HERD HYPOTHESIS
96. UNITED AUTO WORKERS 1949
97. PETER DRUCKER, BENDIX, FISHER, DANIEL SELL, CARNEY
98. ROBERT TANNENBAUM
99. TERRY
100. CHESTER BERNARD
101. CHESTER BERNARD
102. A) PERSONAL DIFFERENCES AMONG THE INDIVIDUALS THAT MAKE
SOME DECISIVE AND OTHERS INDECISIVE
B) ROLE PLAYED BY KNOWLEDGE IN DECISION-MAKING
C) INSTITUTIONAL AND PERSONAL LIMITATIONS WHICH CIRCUMSCRIBE
DECISION MAKING

103. HERBERT SIMON
104. SIMON
105. VALUE FREE/EMPIRICAL
106. 12 FACTORS
107. TWO PREMISES
108. 7
109. 3 (INTELLIGENT ACTIVITY, DECISION ACTIVITY, CHOICE ACTIVITY)
110. MILITARY MEANING OF INTELLIGENCE
111. JOHN DEWEY (1910)
112. REPETITIVE, ROUTINE
113. NOVEL, UNSTRUCTURED AND CONSEQUENTIAL, ONE-SHOT
114. PETER DRUCKER
115. CHESTER BERNARD
116. 4 MODEL
117. BEHAVIOUR ALTERNATIVE MODEL
118. 6 TYPES (OBJECTIVELY RATIONAL, SUBJECTIVELY RATIONAL, CONSCIOUSLY RATIONAL, DELIBERATIVELY RATIONAL, ORGANIZATIONALY RATIONAL, PERSONALY RATIONAL)
119. CHARLES E. LINDBLOM
120. ETIZIONI
121. YEHEZKEL DROR
122. BIOLOGY
123. FRED W RIGGS
124. STRUCTURAL-FUNCTIONAL APPROACH
125. THE ECOLOGY OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (1962)
THE THEORY OF PRISMATIC SOCIETY (1964)
THILAND: THE MODERNIZATION OF BUREAUCRATIC POLITY (1966)
126. DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
127. DWIGHT WALDO IN 1955
128. 1956
129. 1957
130. BARTER SYSTEM
131. ASCRIPTIVE PRINCIPLES
132. UNIVERSALISTIC PRINCIPLES
133. SCIENTIFIC RATIONAL
134. MARKET MECHANISM
135. ROBERT A DAHL, ROBERT A. MORTON, J.M GAUS
136. INDIA AND THILAND
137. 3 (HETEROGENEITY, FORMALISM, OVERLAPING)
138. HETEROGENEEITY
139. SALA
140. BAZAR CANTEEN
141. PRISMATIC SOCIETY REVISTED (1973)
142. PETER DRUCKER
143. PETER DRUCKER
144. PETER DRUCKER
145. 1984
146. 1985
147. N.R. NARAYAN MURTHY A FOUNDER MEMBER OF THE NAVARATNA COMPANY

- 148. A- ADVENTURE AND AMBITION FOR ACHIEVMENT, B- BELIEVE IN YOURSELF, C- CHARACTER, COURAGE AND CREATIVITY, D- DREAM BIG, E- EXECUTE EXCELLENTLY
- 149. FRENCH, TO UNDERSTAND
- 150. MULTI DIMENSIONAL
- 151. 1950s
- 152. BLACK BOX
- 153. LINDBLOM
- 154. DROR (1968)
- 155. HOGWOOD AND GUNN
- 156. DWIGHT WALD (LATE 1960s)
- 157. DWIGHT WALDO
- 158. DWIGHT WALDO
- 159. FRANK MARINI (1971)
- 160. DWIGHT WALDO (1971)
- 161. 33
- 162. 3 (ANTI-POSITIVIST, ANTI-TECHNICAL, ANTI-BUREAUCRATIC/ANTI-HIERARCHICAL)
- 163. RELEVANCE, VALUE, SOCIAL EQUITY, CHANGE, CLIENT ORIENTED
- 164. SEPTEMBER 1988
- 165. DAVID OSBORNE AND TED GAEBLER (1992)
- 166. CHRISTOPHER HOOD
- 167. ECONOMY, EFFICIENCY, EFFECTIVENESS
- 168. OSBERNE AND GAEBLER
- 169. A.V. DICEY
- 170. J.C. CHARTESWORTH