

eExam Question Bank

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer	Remark
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the field of administrative law that deals with legal qualification for officers and tenure and conditions of service	the law of internal administration					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is defined as the branch of the law that controls the administrative separations of government	administrative law					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Complete the following saying on the principle of natural justice: No man is a <input type="text"/> in his own case	judge					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is regarded as the most important factor of a successful public administration	finance					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The primary purpose of civil service is said to be <input type="text"/>	production					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A deliberate and intentional exploitation of one's position, status, or resources directly or indirectly for personal gains is called <input type="text"/>	corruption					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The professional body of officials administrators as distinguished from politicians who are elected on party lines is called <input type="text"/>	civil service					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	While a boss orders his subordinates, a leader <input type="text"/> them	guides						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When the estimated revenues are in excess of the estimated expenditure it is said that we have <input type="text"/> __budget	surplus						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When separate departmental budgets which are passed separately by the legislature is called <input type="text"/>	plural budgeting	plural budget					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	That document which contains estimates of revenue and expenditure of a country, usually for the fixed period of one year is called <input type="text"/>	budget						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is regarded as all those operations the object of which is to make funds available for government activities, and to ensure the lawful and efficient utilization of these funds.	public financial management						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	To underline the importance of finance, Lloyd George holds that <input type="text"/> is finance	government						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The process by which administrative agencies settle issues arising in the course of their work when legal rights are in question is called <input type="text"/>	administrative adjudication						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Critics of delegated legislation argue that vesting of discretionary powers with the officials turns democracy into <input type="text"/>	despotism						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Mechanical concept of organisation likens organisation to <input type="text"/>	machines						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Public corporation is regarded as an artificial <input type="text"/>	person						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A corporation with government investment that has private control is regarded as <input type="text"/> enterprise	mixed						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Officers in an aristocratic arrangement are known as <input type="text"/>	Administrative chiefs						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Weber regards <input type="text"/> authority as the most effective for a bureaucracy	legal						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The only disadvantage of position classification is that it engenders <input type="text"/> consciousness among the service	class						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Executive legislation is deemed <input type="text"/> if it violates the parent Act or transgresses its power.	void						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The law-making power vested with the Executive by the Legislature itself is known as <input type="text"/>	Delegated legislation	Executive legislation					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Urbanisation is as a result of <input type="text"/>	Industrial Revolution						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> theory of separation of power influenced the emergence of administrative courts in France	Montesquieu						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> emphasises the absolute supremacy of the ordinary law of the land, permitting no arbitrary power of discretion to administrative authorities.	rule of law						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	That part of the public law which fixes the organisation and determines the competence of the administrative authorities and indicates to the individual remedies for the violation of his right is called <input type="text"/>	administrative law					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	magic devices to make administration efficient and economical is known as <input type="text"/>	organisation and method	O & M				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Only the procedure adopted to achieve the desired end can ever be regarded as <input type="text"/> procedure	good					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	According to Waldo, <input type="text"/> governs the routine internal and external relationships between one individual and another, one organisational unit and another	procedure					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Which is of more practical importance: general knowledge or technical knowledge, <input type="text"/>	general knowledge	general				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Between the generalist and the specialist who has more capacity for leadership, <input type="text"/>	The generalist	generalist				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The specialists' training is in specialisation whereas that of the generalist is in <input type="text"/>	over-seeing	overseeing				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	One well equipped with in-depth knowledge of science and technology in one particular branch or sector is called a <input type="text"/>	specialist					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	One who has a bird's eye-view knowledge of science or technology is known as a <input type="text"/>	generalist					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Nigerian Union of Teachers, Nigerian Postal Unions are examples of <input type="text"/>	trade union	labour union congress					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Organisations which bring members of the same profession together for the exchange of information and experience and for the advancement of their profession is known as <input type="text"/>	professional associations						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Apart from the Ministry of Information, the publicity function of the Federal Republic of Nigeria is undertaken by <input type="text"/>	National Orientation Agency	NOA					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The source of propaganda is often <input type="text"/>	veiled	unknown					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is defined as the deliberate, planned and sustained efforts to establish and maintain mutual understanding between an organisation and its public	public relations						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Is this statement true or false: 'administration is to man as swimming is to dog' <input type="text"/>							eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A training which is carefully conceived, prearranged and conducted under expert guidance is called <input type="text"/>	formal training						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is defined as training by doing the work	informal training						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Education is more narrow than training. True or false <input type="text"/>							eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The process of developing skills, habits, knowledge and attitudes in employees for the purpose of increasing the effectiveness of employees in their present government positions as well as preparing employee's for future government position is known as <input type="text"/>	training					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is more cost effective between recruitment from within and recruitment from without	recruitment from within					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Recruitment targeted at recruiting only the best and the most competent hand available is known as <input type="text"/>	Positive recruitment					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> came into existence as a result of the entry of the state into the field of business and commercial enterprise	public corporation					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The main advantage of departmental enterprise is its <input type="text"/> to the parliament	accountability					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is regarded as the traditional unit of public administration	department					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is defined as those who work in the field away from the headquarters.	field establishment					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The weakness of mechanistic theory of organisation is blamed on the fact that it ignored the <input type="text"/> behaviours	human					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In formal organisations behaviour of workers are controlled by reward and <input type="text"/>	punishment					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An organisation organised on the basis of the people it serves is said to be organised on <input type="text"/> principle	clientele	community					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Advisory boards are not involved in formulation of policies. True or false <input type="text"/>	1						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When board is the head of the department it is called <input type="text"/> board	administrative						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Another name for the board is the <input type="text"/>	commission						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The chief political officer in charge of every department in Nigeria's central administration is known as <input type="text"/>	minister						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> __perspective of organisation contend that organisation is essentially a human phenomenon.	humanistic						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When the leadership of organisation is assigned to one individual that organisation is said to be <input type="text"/>	formal						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Fayol recommended <input type="text"/> number of supervisor for each work man	eight						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A department organised on the nature of its purpose is said to be organised on <input type="text"/> principle	functional						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Departmental system of organisation is also called <input type="text"/> system	integrated						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Uncorrelated system of organisation is also called <input type="text"/> system	independent						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Fayol replaced the principle of unity of command with <input type="text"/>	functional direction and supervision						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An organisation where leaders emerge by themselves is said to be <input type="text"/>	informal						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Traditional theory of organisation believes that people should adapt themselves to <input type="text"/>	organisational needs						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The humanistic conception of organisation conceives organisation as <input type="text"/> phenomenon	human						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An organization built on the basis of the nature of functions it is to perform is said to be <input type="text"/>	modern						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> hypothesis states that workers would respond like machines to changes in working conditions	Taylorian						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> experiments is said to have brought about ideological revolution in the organisational theory	Hawthorne						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Herbert Simon reagrded the so-called principles of organisations as <input type="text"/> which had never been scientifically tested.	proverbs						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Another name for social psychological theory is <input type="text"/> theory	human relations						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The emergence of traditional theory of organisation is traced to <input type="text"/> century	19th	nineteenth					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A concept of organisation that emphasises the splitting up of a large task into parts, and integrating these parts in a systematic form for ease of authority is known as <input type="text"/> conception of organisation	mechanic					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	To safeguard administrative adjudication, it is recommended that the adjudicator should be a ____	Chief executive	Board	single officer	judiciary	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Disadvantages of administrative adjudication do not include which of the following	Costly	lack of publicity	Limited right to appeal	violation of rule of law	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The functions of the civil service do not include which of the following?	Advice	planning	budgeting	organisation and methods	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Historically, corruption in Nigeria is traced to ____	military rule	first republic	colonial past	politicians	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The civil service in Nigeria has always been accused of all of the following but one, namely	red tapism	inefficiency	officiousness	professionalism	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The basic features of civil service do not include which of these?	promotion	hierarchy	bureaucracy	impartiality	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is not among the processes budgets pass through before they are passed in Nigeria?	scrutiny	padding	introduction	passing of financial bill	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When budgets are targeted as instruments of reducing inequalities in the distribution of wealth, government takes which of these measures	Equal taxation of all citizens	higher taxation of the rich	tax exemption for industrialists	building of more companies to stimulate income	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The duration of government budget is usually ____	annual	monthly	quarterly	indefinite	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The French word, bougette from where the word budget was derived means ____	bridge	approval	income	wallet	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Beyond money, budgets also entail the following except ____	power	choices	philosophies	policies	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Administrative adjudication is guided by two principles, namely, ____ and ____	law and evidence	natural justice and common good	torts and inquisition	inclusion and adjudication	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The agencies of administrative adjudication do not include which of these options?	labour union	the minister	a single member tribunal	specialised courts of law	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is not among the factors responsible for the growth of administrative adjudication?	Emergence of the welfare state	The emergence of democracy	Standard of conduct to be devised	Ordinary law courts not competent	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is not listed as safeguards in delegated legislation?	the enabling Acts should specifically define the powers delegated	the jurisdiction of the courts should not be ousted or curtailed	careless officers should be punished	rules and regulations should be published and given publicity.	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	___ conception of organisation emphasizes the formal design of the administrative structure,	humanistic	structuralistic	mechanical	functionalistic	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Traditional theory of organisation has ___ origin	socialist era	feudal era	democratic era	pre-democratic era	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is true of leadership in informal organisations?	leaders are appointed by a hierarchy	leaders emerge by themselves	leaders are ordained	leadership is hereditary	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is true of behaviour control in formal organisation?	control is a system of pension	control is by a system of reward and punishment	control is by a system of trust	control is by needs fulfilment	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	___ allows field organisation the freedom to decide a large number of matters locally by itself without reference to the headquarters	decentralisation	board	legislation	centralisation	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is an advantage of centralised system?	it is flexible	it guarantees quick decision	administrative abuse is made difficult	it ensure participation in decision making	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	an agency of the government through which the government manages its commercial and economic activities is known as ___	field operation	public enterprise	government utility	decentralised operations	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The mechanistic theory of organisation emphasizes which of the following?	division of work	respect to constituted authority	clean and kept environment	standard infrastructure	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Three types of public enterprise include all of these but one, namely___	global enterprise	central government enterprise	state government enterprise	joint enterprise	A	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	an enterprise established under the ordinary company law of the country concerned in which the government has a controlling interest through its ownership of all or some of the shares is called ____	state company	department	public utility	regulatory board	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	To qualify as a government company, a government must own a minimum of ____ in a company	0.6	0.5	0.51	1	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The establishment of each ____ requires a separate status	public company	public corporation	government department	government business	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Corporation owned by government is appropriately referred to as ____	global company	government company	global corporation	government corporation	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is not a feature of public corporation?	legislative autonomy	suitable for business enterprise	financial autonomy	administrative autonomy	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is not among the advantages of a bureaucratic system	open to popular control	efficiency in operation	it is a tool for political control	it ensures unity and concentration of power	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Aristocracy as a system of personnel organisation was first developed in ____	France	America	England	Germany	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In an aristocratic system of personnel organisation, promotion of worker from lower to higher rank is based on ____	success on a competitive examination	after serving mandatory years in the rank	discretion of the Chief Executive	recommendation based on good performance	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is not among the disadvantages of aristocratic system of personnel organisation?	It is undemocratic	It encourages conservatism	recruitment of experts	It has low age limit	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The democratic system of personnel organisation has its origin in ____	United States of America	England	France	Germany	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The word bureaucracy has its origin in the ____ century	17th	18th	19th	20th	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	According to Weber, which of these is not among the advantages of bureaucracy	A device to improve administration	Structure of government office and its procedure made adaptable	flexible adherence to rules	Reservoir of experience	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is not listed among advantages of O & M?	Social sin	Individual sin	Economics sin	Religious sin	A	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The features of administrative law as enumerated by Dicey do not include which of these options?	the ordinary courts do not have jurisdiction in cases in which the state or state officials in their official capacity constitute a party	the rights of the states officials are determined by a special body of law and rules, which are not applicable to citizens	offence committed in official capacities are not punished	as an influence from these arrangements, a special protection was accorded officials in France for wrongful acts done in their official capacity.	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Administrative courts came into existence in France during the era of ____	King Louis	Napoleon	French Revolution	The papacy	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is not among the sources of administrative laws?	the constitution of the country	labour union conventions	judicial decision of the courts	customs and conventions	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Hart divided administrative laws into ____	two	three	four	five	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is not among the defects of procedure system?	red tapism	god fatherism	Unimaginative	Too cumbersome and delaying	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The type of procedure which pertains to staff, house-keeping service or auxiliary functions is called ____	institutional procedure	working procedure	executive procedure	secretarial procedure	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is not among the ways of viewing organisational procedures?	Time management	physiology of organisation	laws of activity	institutional habits	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Specialists is a term commonly used for ____	technocrats	executives	politicians	unionists	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is not listed among factors that determine degree of span of control?	frequency of organisational change	Nature of work	Age of organisation	leadership	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is not among the reasons why governments are opposed to strike by workers?	Strikes in essential services will paralyse the life of the whole community	Government is run by selfish individuals unconcerned with interest of the masses	Public servants stand in a closer and confidential relation to the state. Hence, they cannot be permitted to belie the trust reposed in them.	Strike demoralizes the employees if they fail. They bring misery and untold suffering to the employees in question.	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not among the advantages of trade unions	they ensure good performance by employees	they create the spirit of co-operation in the service	they prevent abuses on the part of government directing heads and safeguarding the merit system	they enable employees to get fair deal at the hands of the government.	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	To achieve their objectives, trade unions may not adopt which of these measures?	election of Sympathetic Legislators	dialogue	strike	journals	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is not among the main objectives of professional associations?	to promote personal acquaintance among individuals with common interests and problems	to agitate for better work conditions and increase in wage	to give their suggestions for reform and improvement	to promote research in the profession by organizing periodic conferences	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	___ and ___ are types of employee associations	professional associations and trade unions	trade union and pensions union	pensions union and professional association	an expression of love to only blood relations	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A government that is desirous of ascertaining public opinion about it may not be able to succeed if it looks up to which of these?	opinion poll	questioning of employees	the press	platform	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is not among the four elements of public relations?	learning about people's desires and aspirations	influencing the conduct of workers	advising the public	cultivating the satisfactory contact between the public and officials	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Governments also engage in propaganda during ____	international diplomacy	political debates	campaigns	war times	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is not among the functions of public relations?	inform the public	ascertain the demands and wishes of the public	build up good will for the agency	interview potential employees	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Informal training occurs in all of these situations but one.	day to day relationship with superior	staff meetings	organisation publications	pastoral guidance and counselling	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Two identified methods of recruitment are recruitment from __ and recruitment from ____	above and below	North and South	Within and without	expertise and qualification	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Recruitment of right and competent person gives rise to the following questions but one. Identify the odd one.	determination of wages	location of the appointing power	methods of recruitment	methods of determining qualifications	A	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Tenure at the will of the appointing officer is mainly found in ____	religious organisations	government company	world council of churches	world catholic congress	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is not among the disadvantages of the bureau type	it democratic	it may introduce party politics	prone to political pressure	may lead to despotism	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is not among the disadvantages of the board	it can be source of indiscipline in the organisation	it causes delay in action	it leads to responsible directorship	decisions are often compromised	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In Nigeria, NAFDAC, NUC, etc are examples of ____	Advisory commission	Regulatory Commission	Board tied into hierarchy	administrative board	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is not among the functions of line agency	decision making	planning	enforcement	taking responsibility	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The staff agencies in Nigeria include all of these but one, namely, ____	The Presidency	The Ministry of Education	The Federal Secretariat	The Planning Commission	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	the number of subordinates which a superior officer can effectively supervise, direct and control is what is regarded as ____	span of control	administration of competence	scalar effect	prudential management	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Identify one of the basic features of a hierarchical organisation	order must be obeyed no matter who issued it	A worker should have only one immediate superior	Tasks should not always be commensurate with authority	ineffective intermediate level can be bypassed in issuing command	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is not a principle of organisation?	hierarchy	process	unity of command	span of control	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The traditional theory of organisation is derived from these philosophical standpoints but one, namely	absolutism	realism	laissez-faire economics	rationalism	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Relationships develop on their own in ____	informal organisation	formal organisation	family setting	general organisation	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The tendency of people to change their behaviour when they know that they are being observed is called ____	Eye service	pretentious behaviour	Hawthorne effect	machine conditioned	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is not among the elements of social psychological theory of organisation?	the importance of technology in organisations	recognition of place of values	emphasis on methodology	organisation as social institution	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The revolt against the traditionalist theory of organisation took place around the ____	1920s	1930s	1940s	1950s	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Traditional theory of organisation believes that workers are always motivated by ____	greed	economic incentives	traditional needs	holidays and other rewards	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The olden days organisations were said to be	just	traditional	simple	ideal	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is not among the elements of organisation as listed by L. D. White?	office spaces	persons	combined efforts,	a common purpose.	A	eExam

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