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| 1. | To the ordered structure of the Prussian bureaucracy there began to be added the logical development of administrative law. This bureaucratization was greatly fostered by Napoleon I, who built up a new civil service marked not only by some of the features of military organization but also by the principles of rationality, logic, and universality. The prestige of the new French administrative organization and the logical arrangement of its internal structure prompted many other European countries to copy its principal features.What were the features and principles of a new civil service built up by Napoleon I? | А. universality Б. rationality В. military organization Г. the principles of irrationality Д. the principles of logic |
| 2. | The foundation of the modern civil service in the United Kingdom was influenced by the experience of the Indian Civil Service. A report was published in 1854 on the organization of the Permanent Civil Service in Britain. Its principal author, Sir Charles Trevelyan, had acquired a reputation for searching out corruption in the Indian Civil Service during 14 years of service there. The report of 1854 recommended the abolition of patronage and recruitment by open competitive examination. During the next 30 years patronage was gradually eliminated. Some specialized branches were amalgamated to become the Scientific Civil Service. The new civil service managed to attract to its senior levels highly capable, discreet, and selfeffacing university graduates. Graduates of Oxford and Cambridge became especially prominent in the ranks of senior civil servants in Britain.What were the results of the reform of the civil service in 1854? | А.the civil servants were choosed from the best graduates of universitiesБ. Scientific Civil Service was createdВ. the patronage was foundedГ. the open competitive examination was foundedД. senior civil servants were very skillful |
| 3. | It was the German sociologist Max Weber (1864–1920) who developed the bureaucratic theory of public administration. Bureaucracy is an administrative system designed to accomplish large-scale administrative tasks by coordinating the work of many individuals. Weber has observed such types of power in organizations: traditional, charismatic and rational-legal or bureaucratic. He has emphasized that bureaucratic type of power is the ideal one.What statement is wrong? | А. Weber said that bureaucracy was the best type of powerБ. bureaucracy coordinates the work of many people.В. 4 ways of power in organizations were created by WeberГ. bureaucratic theory of public administration was founded by Max Weber.Д. Weber was German  |
| 4. | Weber has given a number of features of bureaucracy.1. Bureaucratic organizations generally have administrative class responsible for maintaining coordinative activities of the members.2. The basic feature of bureaucratic organization is that there is hierarchyof positions in the organization. Offices also follow the principle of hierarchy that is each lower office is subject to control and supervision by higher office. Thus, no office is left uncontrolled in the organization. This hierarchyserves as lines of communication and delegation of authority. It implies that communication coming down or going up must pass through each position.3. Work of the organization is divided on the basis of specialization totake the advantages of division of labor. Each office in the bureaucraticorganization has specific sphere of competence.What does hierarchy in a bureaucratic organization imply? | А. labor is divided between workersБ. each lower office issupervised by higher В. each higher office is conducted by lower Г. all offices are under controlД. hierarchy makes delegation of authority. |
| 5. | A basic and most emphasized feature of bureaucratic organization is that administrative process is governed by official rules. These rules are more or less stable and more or less exhaustive. Rules provide the benefits of stability, continuity, and predictability and each official knows precisely the outcome of his behavior in a particular matter.Another feature of bureaucracy is that relationships among individuals are governed through the system of official authority and rules. Official positions are free from personal involvement, emotions and sentiments. Thus, decisions are governed by rational factors rather than personal factors.The decisions and activities of the organization are formallyrecorded and preserved, thereby enabling it to follow preceden and standard operating procedures.What benefits do rules and regulations provide? | А. They give predictabilityБ. Rules provide continuity В. Rules make stabilityГ. Official positions are full with emotionsД. Decisions are not governed by than personal factors. |
| 6. | The following are the advantages of bureaucracy:1. Since employees are bound to follow the rules, the management process becomes easy.2. The duties and responsibilities of each job are clearly defined; there is no question of overlapping or conflicting job duties.3. The selection process and promotion procedures are based on merit and expertise. It assists in putting right persons on right jobs.4. The division of labor assists workers in becoming experts in their jobs. The performance of employees improves considerably.5. The enterprise does not suffer when some person leaves it. If one person leaves then some other occupies that place.What are the advantages of bureaucracy (match the odd one)? | А. right people are put on their proper jobsБ. people become experts because of the division of workВ. job duties are conflicting Г. the collegues can work instead of person who leaves workД.following the rules makes the management process easier |
| 7. | The following are the disadvantages of bureaucracy:1. This system suffers from too much red tape and paper work.2. Rules are normally provided for guidelines but often they become source of inefficiency because of too much emphasis on rules, their misuse, and people’s apathy from rules.3. The excessive reliance on rules and regulations and adherence to these policies inhibit initiative and growth of the employees. There is neglect of human factor.4. The employees become so used to the system, they resist to any change and introduction of new techniques of operations.What are the disadvantages of bureaucracy (match the odd one)? | А. the workers don’t want to learn something newБ. a lot of red tape В. too much attention to the rulesГ. little paper workД. too little attention to workers’ ideas |
| 8. | Monarchy was the most common form of government until the 19th century. Monarchy is a form of government in which a single family rules from generation to generation. There are two main types of monarchy that differ based on the level of power held by the individual or family. Absolute monarchy exists when the monarch has no or few legal limitations in political matters. Constitutional monarchies, which are more common, exist when the monarch retains a distinctive legal and ceremonial role but exercises limited or no political power. Today in countries such as Great Britain, the Netherlands, or Denmark, the monarch is the ceremonial head of state, an indispensable figure in all great official occasions and a symbol of national unity, but is almost entirely lacking in power.What are the main features of monarchy? | А. in constitutional monarchy the monarch has no official powerБ. is a form of government in which few families lead the countryВ. in constitutional monarchy the monarch plays only official roleГ. two main types of monarchy are mentioned in this articleД. in constitutional monarchy the monarch should participate in national holidays |
| 9. | Democracy is defined as a form of government in which power belongs to the people. There are two forms of democracy. One is direct democracy, in which all eligible citizens have direct participation in the decision making of the government. The second and more common form of democracy is representative democracy, in which citizens exercise their power through elected representatives. The most familiar example of democracy is the representative democracy that exists in the United States of America. Americans elect a president and representatives of Congress. | А. the USA is a democratic countryБ. people choose their representatives in direct democracyВ. in democracy people elect their leadersГ. there two main types of democracyД. the president is the head of Congress |
| 10. | Oligarchy is a form of government in which all power resides with a few people or in a dominant class or group within the society. These groups of people may be distinguished by royalty, wealth, or military control. Unlike monarchs, oligarchs do not have to be connected by bloodlines. For example, one family may have power for several years, and then the power may be shifted to another group of people based on their military ties or wealth. Examples of oligarchy governments are found in the countries of China, North Korea, and Venezuela. Governments can also imposetheir power in forceful methods.What are the main features of oligarchy? | А. the power is inherited from one generation to anotherБ. oligarchs are not relativesВ. oligarchs are wealthy peopleГ. force can be used to to establish power Д. the power belongs to a group of people |
| 11. | Authoritarianism is a form of government in which the people have no participation. The characteristics of the authoritarianism include absolute obedience to authority by the people and ill-defined and often changing executive power.Totalitarianism refers to a political system in which all authority is in the hands of the state. In a totalitarian society, all control of public and private life is government run. Italian dictator Benito Mussolini coined the term totalitario in the early 1920s to describe the new fascist state of Italy. By thebeginning of World War II, ‘totalitarian’ had become synonymous with absolute and oppressive single-party government. The strategies of implementing totalitarianism include: having a dictatorship, employing only one ruling party, ruling through fear, censorship of media, propaganda in media, prohibition of criticism of the state, secret police forces, etc.What are the main features of authoritarianism totaritarianism? | А. all power belongs to stateБ. people take part in country managementВ. private life is under controlГ. the media write news about the government’s ordersД. one political party is the main  |
| 12. | Democracy literally means rule by the people. The term is derived from the Greek dēmokratiā, which was coined from dēmos (‘people’) and kratos (‘rule’) in the middle of the 5th century bc. But what constitutes an actual, functioning democracy? On what criteria can we decide that one nation is democratic, while another is not? The most widely known list of distinguishing marks of democratic government is the one proposed by Robert Dahl. It includes: elected officials; free, fair, and frequent elections; freedom of expression; access to alternative sources of information.The term “democracy” has such meanings… | А. free expressionsБ. free impressonsВ. fair elections Г. choosing of officialsД. free access to all kinds of information. |
| 13. | A third model of democratic government combines the parliamentary form with the presidential to create what is labeled as a ‘dual power’. The key institutional features include the following: 1) an independently elected head of state (the president), 2) a legislatively selected head of government (the prime minister), 3) an executive cabinet presided over by the prime minister, and 4) a legislature elected independently from the head of state. The benefits of a dual-power government are the flexibility of a parliamentary majority and the ability to avoid potential stalemates between the president and the legislature. France is the preeminent example of a ‘dual-power’ democracy, and other examples can be found in Portugal, Finland, the Czech Republic, Poland, Estonia, Lithuania, and Slovenia.What are the key features of the ‘dual power’ model? | А. selected prime ministerБ. prime minister is the head of executive cabinet В. legislature is independen from the president Г. selected presidentД. elected president |
| 14. | Public administrators act independently of legislators and most elected officials. This ensures that those on election boards can operate independently of political influence. This is also true of law enforcement. Unfortunately, enforcing ethical violations can lead to consequences for the public administrator. While an officer can enforce a law against an elected official, the elected official can place pressure on others to force the officer to work a night shift or decrease the department. Rohr would argue that politics and administration are not separate, but are present at the same time when a public administrator makes decisions. He states that the problem with public administrators “is not that bureaucrats are excessively involved in policy formulation but that they are involved at all.What main ideas are mentioned in this extract? | А. policy is related to administrationБ. bureaucrats are involved in politics В. law enforcement is free of politicsГ. public administrators work together withlegislatorsД.authorities can put pressure on public administrators |
| 15. | This is a problem for a democratic society because to influence public policy as a public official is to govern”. In other words, those officials who are influencing decisions are taking on the role of those elected by the public without a responsibility of having to answer to the public for decisions made. However, because there can be large political obstacles, it can be difficult for an administrator to overcome ethical concerns within an organization. Sometimes, the culture of an organization is unethical, at which time, it would be useless to bring up ethical concerns within the organization. In the public sector and nonprofits, when this is the case, individuals will often attempt to bring outside scrutiny on to the organization. This is typically done by leaking the ethical concerns to the general media. Such an act is known as whistleblowing.Find a wrong statement. | А. it’s easy for public official to overcome ethical problemsБ. officials influence decisions and involve those who elect the publicВ. the duty of public policy is to manage powerГ. people will often try to attract external control to the organizationД. the culture of the organization is not always tolerant |
| 16. | A whistleblower is a person who exposes any kind of information or activity that is deemed illegal, unethical, or not correct within an organization that is either private or public. The information of alleged wrongdoing can be classified in many ways: violation of company policy/rules, law, egulation, or threat to public interest/national security, as well as fraud, and corruption. Those who become whistleblowers can choose to bring information or allegations to surface either internally or externally. Internally, a whistleblower can bring his/her accusations to the attention of other people within the accused organization such as an immediate supervisor. Externally, a whistleblower can bring allegations to light by contacting a third party outside of an accused organization such as the media, government, law enforcement, or those who are concerned. Whistleblowers, however, take the risk of facing stiff reprisal and retaliation from those who are accused or alleged of wrongdoing.What wrongdoing can a whistleblower expose? | А. corruptionБ. establishing of lawВ. breaking of rulesГ. violation of company policyД. threat to national security |
| 17. | Because of this, a number of laws exist to protect whistleblowers. Some third party groups even offer protection to whistleblowers, but that protection can only go so far. Whistleblowers face legal action, criminal charges, social stigma, and termination from any position, office, or job. Two other classifications of whistleblowing are private and public. The classifications relate to the type of organizations someone chooses to whistle-blow on: private sector, or public sector. Depending on many factors, both can have varying results. However, whistleblowing in the public sector organization is more likely to result in criminal charges and possible custodial sentences. A whistleblower who chooses to accuse a private sector organization or agency is more likely to face termination and legal and civil charges.What problems can whistleblower face?  | А. termination from positionБ. appointment to workВ. imprisonmentГ. legal chargesД. civil charges |
| 18. | Deeper questions and theories of whistleblowing and why people choose to do so can be studied through an ethical approach. Whistleblowing is a topic of ongoing ethical debate. Leading arguments in the ideological camp that whistleblowing is ethical maintain that whistleblowing is a form of civil disobedience, and aims to protect the public from government wrongdoing. In the opposite camp, some see whistleblowing as unethical for breaching confidentiality, especially in industries that handle sensitive client or patient information. Legal protection can also be granted to protectwhistleblowers, but that protection is subject to many stipulations. Hundreds of laws grant protection to whistleblowers, but stipulations can easily cloud that protection and leave whistleblowers vulnerable to retaliation and legal trouble. However, the decision and action has become far more complicated with recent advancements in technology and communication. Whistleblowers frequently face reprisal, sometimes at the hands of the organization or group they have accused, sometimes from related organizations, and sometimes under law. Questions about the legitimacy of whistleblowing, the moral responsibility of whistleblowing, and the appraisal of the institutions of whistleblowing are part of the field of political ethics.What characteristics of whistleblowing are given in the text? | А. are not fully protected by the law Б. there are hundreds of laws to protect whistleblowersВ. violation of confidentialityГ. it is a topic of constant ethical discussions.Д. protects the public from illegal government actions.  |
| 19. | Corruption is a form of dishonest or unethical conduct by a person entrusted with a position of authority, often to acquire personal benefit. Corruption may include many activities including bribery and embezzlement, though it may also involve practices that are legal in many countries. Government, or «political», corruption occurs when an officeholder or other governmental employee acts in an official capacity for personal gain. Stephen D. Morris, a professor of politics, writes that corruption is the illegitimate use of public power to benefit a private interest. Economist Ian Senior defines corruption as an action to (a) secretly provide (b) a good or a service to a third party (c) so that he or she can influence certain actions which (d) benefit the corrupt, a third party, or both (e) in which the corrupt agenthas authority. What is corruption? | А. peculationБ. a good to a third partyВ. legal conductГ. jobbery Д. it’s a secret action  |
| 20. | Daniel Kaufmann, from the World Bank, extends the concept to include «legal corruption» in which power is abused within the confines of the law – as those with power often have the ability to make laws for their protection. The effect of corruption in infrastructure is to increase costs and construction time, lower the quality and decrease the benefit. Corruption can occur on different scales. There is corruption that occurs as small favors between a small number of people (petty corruption), corruption that affects the government on a large scale (grand corruption), and corruption that is so prevalent that it is part of the everyday structure of society, including corruption as one of the symptoms of organized crime (systemic corruption).What are the effects of corruption in infrastructure? | А. to lower costsБ. to lower the benefitВ. decrease the quality Г. to increase Д. to increase construction time |