

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Total Marks: 75

Note: 1. All questions are compulsory.**2. Figures to the right indicate full Marks.****3. Write case law or suitable example wherever it is necessary.**

- Q.1 A Choose the correct answer (Any Eight) (08)**
- I** The model(s) of Organizational Behaviour is (are):
 (A) Autocratic
 (B) Custodial
 (C) Supportive
 (D) All of the above
- II** At the norming stage, the team is involved in defining
 (A) Goals
 (B) Roles
 (C) Relations
 (D) All of the above
- III** All the unique traits and patterns of adjustment of the individual is known as
 (A) Personality
 (B) Responsibility
 (C) Creativity
 (D) Authority
- IV** Fundamental concepts of Organizational Behaviour revolve around:
 (A) The nature of human beings
 (B) The working of human beings
 (C) Both 'A' and 'B'
 (D) None of the above
- V** Organizational_____ is the systematic process by which an organization brings a new employee into its culture.
 (A) Socialization
 (B) Development
 (C) Behavior
 (D) Structure
- VI** Mismatch between personality and organization may lead to
 (A) Confusion and chaos
 (B) Loss of interest by members in organization
 (C) Low morale and job satisfaction
 (D) All of the above
- VII** The stage which relates to development of decision making abilities, interpersonal and technical competencies is known as:
 (A) Storming
 (B) Norming
 (C) Forming
 (D) Warming
- VIII** Organizational objectives can be achieved by
 (A) Group work
 (B) Division of labour
 (C) Hierarchy of authority
 (D) All of the above

- IX “_____ are social inventions for accomplishing goals through group efforts”
(A) Management
(B) Organization
(C) Leadership
(D) Behaviour
- X _____ are individuals who get things done through other people.
(A) Leaders
(B) Manager
(C) Psychologist
(D) Organisational

Q.1 B State whether the following statement are true or false. (Any Seven) (07)

- I The Concept and principles of organisational behaviour are important to manager because in every organisation human beings ultimately create success or failures.
- II OB is an interdisciplinary field dedicated to the study of how individuals and groups functions within an organisation.
- III OB takes psychology as its main component.
- IV An organization can generally be described as a collective endeavor that is consciously created to achieve particular goals.
- V Organizations need managers because workers cannot be trusted to organize themselves effectively.
- VI The commonly used levels of study within OB are called the individual, interpersonal/group, and organizational levels of analysis, and represent the most effective way to make sense of the subject.
- VII Deliberate actions, that produce unintended consequences, are often referred to as the law of unintended consequences.
- VIII The critical tradition, in organizational studies, only requires that the perspectives offered are dialectical and contradictory.
- IX A key belief of the human relations movement is that satisfied workers are more productive.
- X The three environmental factors of family, culture and schooling are key determinants of personality development in an individual.

Q.2 a. Explain how values and attitude affects individual behaviour in an organisation. (15)

OR

Q.2 b. What are the different models of organisational behaviour? (15)

Q.3 a. Describe the different stages of conflict in detail. (15)

OR

Q.3 b. What is group behaviour? Explain types of groups with its advantages and disadvantages. (15)

Q.4 a. Define Informal Leader. How an informal leader can be rewarded discuss in detail. (15)

OR

Q.4 b. How to build a team? What are the major factors required for making a successful team (15)

- Q.5A** I What are the various approaches to stress? (08)
II Define Change. Explain the causes, nature and effects of change. (07)

OR

Q.5B Write a short note on following. (Any Three) (15)

- I Job Satisfaction
II Motivation
III Stress management
IV Transformational Leadership
V Change process
