

Mother Teresa college of Arts & Science

Mettusalai, Illuppur

Subject: Organization Behaviour

Class: II-BCA

1. What do you mean by organization Behaviour?

Organization behaviour is the study of both group and individual performance and activity with in an organization. OB draw from other displines to create a unique field.

2. Define: Interdisciplinary approach.

An interdisciplinary therapy team approach to rehabilitation draws from two or more therapy disciplines integrating them together in the pursuit of recovery.

3. What is scope of OB?

Organization behaviour helps to understand the different activities and actions of people in the organization.

It also helps to motivate them.

Ex:

People, Environment, Technology and Structure.

4. What are the type of organization Behaviour?

There are five types.

- (I) Autocratic model
- (II) Custodial model
- (III) Supportive model
- (IV) Collegial model
- (V) System model

5. Definition of Cultural Diversity.

Cultural diversity is a form of appreciating the difference in individuals.

The difference can be based on gender, age, sex, ethnicity, sexual orientation and social status.

6. What is individual behaviour Frame work?

Individual behaviour can be defined as a mix of response to external and internal stimuli.

- (I) Environmental
- (II) Individual
- (III) Behaviour
- (IV) Outcomes

7. Define: Human behaviour.

Organization behaviour is the study of both group and individual performance and activity within an organization.

Human behaviour in a work environment and determines its impact on a job.

Ex:

Structure, performance, communication, motivation, leadership, etc.,

8. What is personality?

Personality is the characteristics set of behaviour, Cognitions, emotional patterns that evolve from biological and environmental factors.

9. Define: perception.

Perception is an intellectual process of transforming sensory to meaningful information.

A verdict on a situation, person, group, etc.,

10. What do you mean by employee emotions?

Emotions shape an individual's belief about the value of a job, company or team.

Emotions also affect behaviour at work.

Emotions in the workplace: anger, fear, joy, love, sadness and surprise.

11. Define: attitude.

An attitude is a positive, negative or mixed evaluation of an object that is expressed at some level of intensity.

It is an expression of a favorable or unfavorable evaluation of a person, place, thing or event.

12. Explain the goals of OB?

The four goals of organization behavior.

- (I) To describe systematically how people behave under various conditions.
- (II) To understand why people behave.
- (III) Predicting future employee behaviour.
- (IV) Control at least partially and develop some human activity at work.

13. Define: learning.

Learning can be defined as the permanent change in behaviour due to direct and indirect experience.

It means attitude due to education and training practice and experience.

14. Type of theory?

Four types of theory

- (I) Individual theory
- (II) Group theory
- (III) Structure theory
- (IV) Motivation theory

15. What is job design?

Job design is the allocation of specific work tasks to individual and groups.

Allocating job and tasks means specifying the contents method relationship of jobs.

16. Define: Group behaviour?

A group can be defined as two or more interacting and interdependent individual come together to achieve particular objective.

A group behaviour can be stated as a course of action a group takes as a family.

17. Difference between Formal and Informal group?

Formal group relationship between the number is professional they accomplish the task allotted to them.

Informal group personal between members they share their opinions, experience, problems, information.

18. Define: group formation.

A group refers to two or more individual who gave come together with a common objective.

The main purpose of forming formal group is to help to organization achieve certain objectives.

19. What is work stress in OB?

Work related stress is typically caused by demands and pressure from either within outside of the workplace.

- (I) Time stress
- (II) Anticipatory stress
- (III) Situation stress
- (IV) Encounter stress

20. What is group cohesiveness in OB?

Group cohesiveness means the of attached of the members or their group.

If group cohesion is high interaction between members of the group is high and the degree of agreement in group opinion.

21. What is leadership?

Leadership can be defined as the ability of the management to make sound decisions and inspire other to perform.

22. What is power in OB?

Power is the ability to influence other people.

It refers to the capacity to affect the behaviour of the subordinate with control of resources.

23. What is psychology in OB?

OB is the study of human behaviour in an organization setting.

This is related to the larger discipline of psychology the study of the human mind and behaviour.

24. what is classification of value?

Value are the desirable ends goals or modes of action which makes human behaviour selective.

Values may be classified as personal, social, spiritual and behaviour value.

24. What is motivation in OB?

Motivation is essential the underlying drive of individuals to accomplish tasks and goals.