D 100019	(Pa	ges:	3)	Name
				Reg. No
SIXT	TH SEMESTER U.G. DEGR	EE	EXAMINATI	ON, MARCH 2024
	(CUCB	CSS-	—UG)	
	В	.B.A.		
	BBA VIB 13—ORGAN	IZAT	TIONAL BEHA	VIOUR
	(2018 Adr	nissio	ons only)	
Time: Three	Hours			Maximum : 80 Marks
	P	art I		
	Answer :	all qu	vestions.	
	$Each\ questio$	n car	ries 1 mark.	
Choose the cor	rect answer:			
1. Which	leadership style encourages creativ	ity an	nd innovation, gi	ving team members flexibility?
(a)	Democratic.	(b)	Laissez-faire.	
(c)	Transactional.	(d)	Autocratic.	
2. Which	among the following are the basic se	ource	s of stress?	
(a)	Social Stressors.	(b)	Environment.	
(c)	Physiological.	(d)	All of them.	
3. Organi	sational behaviour focus on which o	of the	following?	
(a)	Society, organisation and nation.			
(b)	Individual, organisation and socie	ty.		
(c)	Employer, employee and manager	nent.		
(d)	Individual, group and organisation	n.		
4. Who pr	roposed the first comprehensive the	ory of	personality?	
(a)	Hippocrates.	(b)	Gall.	
(c)	Freud.	(d)	Wundt.	

Turn over

2 **D 100019** 

5	Cohesiveness	ic the	degree to	which	mamhare	are.
ο.	Conesiveness	is me	aegree u	) WIIICII	members	are:

(a) Associated.

(b) Attracted.

(c) Attributed.

(d) Affiliated.

#### Fill in the blanks:

- 10. The disagreement or difference of opinion between two or more individuals or groups is called as

 $(10 \times 1 = 10 \text{ marks})$ 

### Part II (Short Answer Questions)

Answer any **eight** questions. Each question carries 2 marks.

- 11. Define Perception.
- 12. What is group behaviour?
- 13. What are the features of organizational development?
- 14. State two objectives of organisational behaviour.
- 15. Write short notes on intrinsic motivation.
- 16. Explain the features of autocratic leadership.
- 17. Write short notes on complementary transactions.
- 18. Explain Learning.
- 19. What are formal groups?
- 20. Write short notes on social learning.

 $(8 \times 2 = 16 \text{ marks})$ 

D 100019

## Part III (Short Essays)

Answer any **six** questions. Each question carries 4 marks

- 21. List out the qualities of a good leader.
- 22. Mention the characteristics of organizational behaviour.
- 23. Discuss the importance of organisational change.
- 24. Write short notes on group dynamics.
- 25. Write short notes on conflict resolution techniques.
- 26. What is group decision making?
- 27. Define Personality. State its characteristics.
- 28. Briefly explain the need hierarchy theory of motivation.

 $(6 \times 4 = 24 \text{ marks})$ 

### Part IV (Long Essays)

Answer any **two** questions. Each question carries 15 marks.

- 29. Define leadership. Critically examine the important theories of leadership.
- 30. What is stress management? Comment on the techniques which can be employed to reduce stress of individuals.
- 31. What is Organisational behaviour? Explain the models of organisational behaviour.

C 40019	)	(Pages : 3)		Name	
				Reg. No	
SI	XTH SEMESTER U.G.	DEGREE EX	AMINATI	ON, MARC	H 2023
		(CUCBCSS—U	(G)		
		B.B.A.			
	BBA VIB 13—	ORGANIZATIO	NAL BEHA	VIOUR	
	(20	017—2018 Admi	ssions)		
Time: Three	e Hours			Max	ximum : 80 Mark
		Part I			
		Answer <b>all</b> questi h question carries			
1. Whi	ch of the following is a project	ive technique of p	ersonality n	neasurement?	
(3)	a) Rating Scale.	(b) Int	terview.		
(	c) Observation.	(d) Th	ematic Appe	rception test.	
2. Whi	ch of the following describes A	autocratic style of	leadership?		
(8	a) Delegating style of leader	ship.			
(1	o) Participative style of lead	ership.			
(	c) Consultative style of leader	ership.			
((	d) Directing style of leadersh	nip.			
3. Whi	ch of the following are the bas	sic sources of stres	ss?		
(8	a) The Environment.	(b) So	cial Stressor	5.	
(	c) Physiological.	(d) All	l of the above	e.	
4. Orga	anizational behaviour covers	three main levels	of analysis :		
(8					
(1	o) Society Organisation Na	tion.			

Employee, Employer, Management.

(d) Individual, Groups, Organisation.

Turn over

(c)

5.	The ab	ility to persuad	e others to seek defin	ed ok	objectives is:	
	(a)	Power.		(b)	Status.	
	(c)	Leadership.		(d)	Team.	
6.	The dea	gree of attraction	on of the group to its i	mem	mbers is———.	
7.		gr	oups created to achie	ve sp	specific organizational objectives.	
8.		in	volves motivating em	ploye	yees with money and things associated with mone	y
9.	The rea	action of an ind	vidual towards a stir	nulu	us is called ———.	
10.			e characteristics t	hat	t form the basic foundation of personality	is
	termed	as	<del></del> .		(10 1 10 1	
					$(10 \times 1 = 10 \text{ mark})$	S
			Part II (Short A	Ansv	swer Question)	
			Answer any C Each question		-	
11.	What is	s Stress Manag	ement?			
12.	What is	s Organisation	behavior?			
13.	What a	re Informal Gr	oups?			
14.	What is	s meant by Intr	insic Motivation?			
15.	What is	s Group Dynam	ics?			
16.	What is	s Laissez-Faire	Leadership?			
17.	What are the factors that influence the Behaviour of each individual?					
18.	Whatis	s Conflict Resol	ution?			
19.	What is	s Social Learnii	ng?			
20.	Write s	hort notes on P	erception.			
					$(8 \times 2 = 16 \text{ mark})$	S

### Part III (Short Essays)

Answer any **six** questions. Each question carries 4 marks.

- 21. Explain the characteristics of a Group.
- 22. Briefly explain the different organizational behavioral models.
- 23. Describe the important Stress management Techniques.
- 24. Define personality and explain the determinants of Personality.
- 25. List out the qualities of a good leader.
- 26. Briefly explain the Psycho Analytical theory of Personality.
- 27. Identify the challenges and limitations of Organisation Behaviour.
- 28. Explain Vroom's expectancy theory of motivation.

 $(6 \times 4 = 24 \text{ marks})$ 

### Part IV (Long Essays)

Answer any **two** questions. Each question carries 15 marks.

- 29. What is Leadership? State the importance and features of Leadership.
- 30. What is meant by group decision making? Describe the advantages and disadvantages of group decision making.
- 31. Describe organisational behaviour as a field of study and highlight its features and characteristics.

C 20030	(	Pages:	3)	Name
				Reg. No
SIXTI	H SEMESTER U.G. (CUC	BCSS-	–UG) DEGF	REE EXAMINATION
	MA	RCH 2	2022	
		B.B.A.		
	BBA VIB 13—ORGA (2015—2		TIONAL BEHA	AVIOUR
Time: Three	e Hours			Maximum: 80 Marks
		Part I		
		er <b>all</b> qu	estions. ries 1 mark.	
Choose the cor	-	tion can	ics i marn.	
1. Who pr	coposed social learning theory?			
(a)	B.F. Skinner.	(b)	Maslow.	
(c)	Albert Bandura.	(d)	Tolman.	
2. Which	of the following factors are respo	nsible fo	or individual be	haviour ?
(a)	Age.	(b)	Religion.	
(c)	Intelligence.	(d)	All of the abov	re.
3. Which	among the following is the final	stage of	group developn	nent?
(a)	Storming.	(b)	Adjourning.	
(c)	Forming.	(d)	Norming.	
4. Which	of the following need is the most	basic, p	owerful and obv	vious of all human needs ?
(a)	Esteem needs.	(b)	Social needs.	
(c)	Physiological needs.	(d)	Safety needs.	

5. Which of the following helps in the study of communications within the organization?

(b) Anthropology.

(d) Semantics.

Turn over

Sociology.

Psychology.

(a)

#### Fill in the blanks:

- 6. ——— refers to the behaviour of persons in an organization.
- 8. Leadership qualities can be classified into two namely ———— traits and management traits.
- 9. ——— refers to the way we try to understand the world around us.
- 10. ——— refers to a clash or disagreement between persons or groups in an organization.

 $(10 \times 1 = 10 \text{ marks})$ 

## Part II (Short Answer Questions)

Answer any **eight** questions. Each question carries 2 marks.

- 11. What do you mean by a command group?
- 12. What is conflict management?
- 13. Define group dynamics.
- 14. What do you mean by fringe benefits?
- 15. What is anthropology?
- 16. What is managerial grid?
- 17. What do you mean by eustress?
- 18. What are social needs?
- 19. What are hygiene factors?
- 20. Define organizational development.

 $(8 \times 2 = 16 \text{ marks})$ 

## Part III (Short Essays)

Answer any **six** questions. Each question carries 4 marks.

- 21. Briefly explain the various styles of leadership adopted by different leaders.
- 22. What are the various steps involved in managing change in organizations?

- 23. Differentiate between Theory X and Theory Y of McGregor.
- 24. Explain the various non-financial rewards that can be used for motivating employees?
- 25. List out the features of a cohesive group.
- 26. Briefly explain the trait theory of leadership.
- 27. "OD is a process rather than a solution for a given problem". Explain the steps involved in the organizational development process?
- 28. What are the steps involved in learning process?

 $(6 \times 4 = 24 \text{ marks})$ 

## Part IV (Long Essays)

Answer any **two** questions. Each question carries 15 marks.

- 29. Define Personality. Explain the determinants of personality.
- 30. Explain the various causes of organization or job stress? What are the consequences of work stress?
- 31. Define Group. List out the features of a group. Also explain the different classifications or types of groups.

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SIXTH	SEMESTER	R Com /D D A	DECDER	EXAMINATION	
DIALLI	SCHESICK	B.Com./B.B.A.	DEGREE	EXAMINATION	MARCH 2020

(CUCBCSS—UG)

B.B.A.

# BBA VIB 13—ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOUR

(2015 Admissions)

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 80 Marks

#### Part 1

				맛있다. 어린 사람들은 다음 안내다 살았다.
		Answer	r all $q$	uestions.
		Each quest	ion ca	rries 1 mark.
1.	Organ	ization Behaviour is not a/an:		
	(a)	A separate field of study.	(b)	Applied science.
	(c)	Normative science.	(d)	Pessimistic approach.
2.	A tech	nique to bring changes in the enduals to bring changes easily:	ntire (	organization, rather than focusing attention on
	(a)	Organizational development.	(b)	Organizational change.
	(c)	Organisational culture.	(d)	Organizational conflicts.
3.	In which	ch stage of the conflict process does	confl	ict become visible?
	(a)	Illumination.	(b)	Intentions.
	(c)	Behaviour.	(d)	Cognition.
4.	Which	behavioural science discipline is m	ost fo	cused on understanding individual behaviour?
	(a)	Sociology.	(b)	Social psychology.
	(c)	Psychology.	(d)	Anthropology.
5.	Which o	of the following is not an attribute	of psy	chological individual difference?
		Motivation.	(b)	Learning.
	(c)	Personality.	(d)	Complexion.

6.	In Maslow's Need hierarchy ——— needs are shown between Esteem needs and Safety needs.
7.	propounded X and Y theory of motivation.
8.	In ———— leadership, there is a complete centralization of authority in the leader.
9.	Organisational behaviour is the study of ——— in the organisation.
10.	Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) is designed to understand ——— of individual.
	$(10 \times 1 = 10 \text{ marks})$

## Part II (Short Answer Questions)

Answer any eight questions.

Each question carries 2 marks.

- 11. What is perception?
- 12. What do you mean by formal group?
- 13. Define group cohesiveness.
- 14. What is learning?
- 15. What is leadership?
- 16. What is informal group?
- 17. What is personality?
- 18. What is motivation?
- 19. What do you mean by functional group?
- 20. What is an organisation?

 $(8 \times 2 = 16 \text{ marks})$ 

## Part III (Short Essays)

Answer any six questions.

Each question carries 4 marks.

- 21. Discuss the scope and importance of organisational behaviour.
- 22. What are the features of motivation?
- 23. What are the types of group norms?
- 24. What are the features of leadership?

- 25. What are the qualities of successful leader?
- 26. What are the benefits of organisational development programmes?
- 27. What are the advantages of group cohesiveness?
- 28. Explain the importance of a group.

 $(6 \times 4 = 24 \text{ marks})$ 

## Part IV (Long Essays)

Answer any **two** questions.

Each question carries 15 marks.

- 29. Explain the stages of development of group.
- 30. Explain the McGregor Theory X and Theory Y.
- 31. "Money holds the key to work motivation in modern business organisation." Discuss the financial and non-financial motivators.

(Pages: 3) Name..... Reg. No..... SEMESTER B.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MARCH 2019 (CUCBCSS) BBA VI B 13—ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOUR (2015 Admissions)

Time: Three Hours Maximum: 80 Marks

	Part I
	Answer all questions.
	Each question carries 1 mark.
1.	Organization Behaviour is ———.
	(a) An interdisciplinary approach.
	(b) A humanistic approach.
	(c) Total system approach
	(d) All of these.
2.	Which of the following is / are not a direct method to solve intergroup conflicts?
	(a) Problem solving.
	(b) Domination by the management.
	(c) Removing key figures in conflict.
	(d) Persuasion.
3.	Which of the following is an environmental force that shapes personality?
	(a) Gender. (b) Height.

Experience.

- (d) Brain size.
- 4. Which of the following is a reason that the study of organizational behaviour is useful?
  - Human behaviour does not vary a great deal between individuals and situations.
  - Human behaviour is not random.
  - Human behaviour is not consistent. (c)
  - Human behaviour is rarely predictable.

Turn over

 $(8 \times 2 = 16 \text{ marks})$ 

5. What is the most relevant application of perception concepts to organizational behaviour? The perceptions people form about each other. The perceptions people form about their employer. (b) The perceptions people form about their culture. (c) The perceptions people form about society. (d) 6. Maslow's "basic needs" are also known as -- theory believes that employees dislike work. 7. is the ability of influencing people to strive willingly for mutual objectives. Organizational behaviour is a ——— as well as an art. - is a relatively permanent change in behaviour that occurs as a result of experience. 10.  $(10 \times 1 = 10 \text{ marks})$ Part II (Short Answer Questions) Answer any eight questions. Each question carries 2 marks. Define personality. 11. What do you mean by group? 12. What do you mean by group norms? 13. Define motivation. 14. Define organizational development. 15. Define formal group. 16. What are group norms? Define organizational behaviour. 18. Define learning. 19.

Define stress.

## Part III (Short Essays)

Answer any **six** questions.

Each question carries 4 marks.

- 21. What are the disciplines related to organizational behaviour?
- 22. What are the components of learning process?
- 23. What are the different types of groups?
- 24. What are the factors that can increase group cohesiveness?
- 25. What are the types of leadership?
- 26. What are the types of conflict?
- 27. What are the features of motivation?
- 28. What is the importance of organizational behaviour?

 $(6 \times 4 = 24 \text{ marks})$ 

## Part IV (Long Essays)

Answer any **two** questions.

Each question carries 15 marks.

- 29. Explain the learning theories.
- 30. Explain Maslow's need hierarchy theory of motivation. Discuss its importance.
- 31. What are the financial and non financial motivators of an organization?

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# SIXTH SEMESTER B.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MARCH/APRIL 2018

(CUCBCSS—UG)

## BBA VI B 13—ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOUR

		(2015	Adm	issions)
me :	Three I	Hours		Maximum: 80 Marks
			Part	
				uestions. ries 1 mark.
1.	A stud	y of human behaviour in organiza	tional	settings is ———
	(a)	Individual behaviour.	(b)	Group behaviour.
	(c)	Organizational behaviour.	(d)	None of these.
2.	Which	of the following methods is/are us	ed to s	olve intergroup conflicts indirectly?
	(a)	Avoidance.	(b)	Encouragement.
	(c)	Bargaining.	(d)	All of these.
3.	Which	of the following is/are OD interve	ntion t	echniques?
	(a)	Sensitivity training.	(b)	MBO.
	(c)	Quality of work life.	(d)	All the above.
4.	An OB	study would be least likely to be	used to	focus on which of the following problems?
	(a)	An increase in absenteeism at a	certair	company.
	(b)	A fall in productivity in one shif	t of a n	nanufacturing plant.
	(c)	A decrease in sales due to growing	ng fore	ign competition.
	(d)	An increase in theft by employee	es at a	retail store.
5.		s the process by which individuals meaning to their environment?	organiz	e and interpret their sensory impressions in order
	(a)	Interpretation.	(b)	Environmental analysis.
	(c)	Outlook.	(d)	Perception.
6.	to the e	— is the dynamic organization wit environment.	hin the	individual that determine his unique adjustment
7.	Under	Herzberg's theory, factors causing	g dissat	isfaction are called ———.
8.	Accordi	ing to ——— Theory employees	love w	ork as play or rest.

- 9. Free rein leadership is also known as ———.
- 10. —— are social inventions for accomplishing goals through group efforts.

 $(10 \times 1 = 10 \text{ marks})$ 

### Part II (Short Answer Questions)

Answer any **eight** questions. Each question carries 2 marks.

- 11. What is organisational behaviour?
- 12. Define leadership.
- 13. Define informal group.
- 14. Define an organisation.
- 15. What is stress?
- 16. Define group.
- 17. What is group cohesiveness?
- 18. Define perception.
- 19. What is task group?
- 20. Define group norms.

 $(8 \times 2 = 16 \text{ marks})$ 

### Part III (Short Essays)

Answer any six questions.
Each question carries 4 marks.

- 21. Discuss the nature of organisational behaviour.
- 22. What are the determinants of personality?
- 23. Discuss the need and importance for a group.
- 24. What are the advantages of group cohesiveness?
- 25. What are the qualities of a leader?
- 26. What are the objectives of organisational development?
- 27. What are the limitations of the organisational development programmes?
- 28. What are the characteristics of personality?

 $(6 \times 4 = 24 \text{ marks})$ 

#### Part IV (Long Essays)

Answer any two questions. Each question carries 15 marks.

- 29. Explain the factors affecting perception.
- 30. Discuss the Herzberg's Hygiene Theory of motivation.
- 31. Explain the theories of leadership.