## PART-B: Descriptive

Time: 2 hrs. 40 min. Marks: 50

## [Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1.	"Motivation theories can guide in analysing, understanding and directing organisational behaviour". In this context, explain a motivational theory that you would like to choose to study employee behaviour.	10
2.	What is personality? Mention the prime determinants of personality? Describe the MBTI Test of Personality.	2+2+6 =10
3.	According to you what necessary skills are required to be possessed by a manager in an organisation? Also mention the requisite role of managers in context to changing organisational demands.	5+5=10
4.	"Transactional Analysis refers to the method of analysing and understanding inter-personal behaviour". In this context, explain the various ways of understanding the interactions.	10
5.	Discuss the situational approach to leadership. Describe the various styles of leadership. Support your answer with suitable examples.	2+8=10
6.	Distinguish between:  a. Group and Team  b. Blake and Mouton's Leadership Grid	5+5=10
7.	"Leaders make a real difference in an organisation's performance." Build an argument in support and against this statement.	10
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## MASTER of COMMMERCE SECOND SEMESTER ORGANISATIONAL THEORY AND BEHAVIOUR MCM-202

(Use separate answer scripts for Objective & Descriptive)

Duration: 3 hrs. Full Marks: 70 [PART-A: Objective] Time: 20 min. Marks: 20  $1 \times 20 = 20$ Choose the correct answer from the following: 1. Employee morale relates to: a. Productivity b. Attitude c. Empathy d. Skills 2. The authoritarian leadership style goes with a. Theory Y b. Theory A d. Theory Z c. Theory X 3. The intrinsic motivation theory is propounded by a. A H Maslow b. Frederick Herzberg c. Victor Vroom d. Ken Thomas **4.** OB is concerned with the study of: a. Individuals, groups and the b. Individuals, groups and their organizational system institutions c. Role and performances of organizations d. Organization and its environment 5. OB was popularized by a. F W Taylor b. Keith Davis c. Elton Mayo d. David Cock 6. While guiding rganization members in appropriate directions, a manager exhibits: a. Co-ordination b. Authoritarian behavior c. Leadership behavior d. Theory Y behaviour 7. Organizational effectiveness is: a. Input-output ratio b. Target achievement c. Doing right things d. Doing things right 8. OB can be contrasted with two other courses commonly offered in management as and strategic management a. Organizational development b. Human resource management

d. Psychology

c. Strategic management

9.	Organizational culture is mostly effected by:				
	a. Technology	b. Employees			
	c. Top management	d. None of the above			
10.	10. Factors contributing to unethical behavior are:				
	a. Poor leadership	b. Poor internal communication			
	c. Lack of management support	d. All of the above			
11. Which of the practice will not create an ethical culture in an organization?					
	a. Visible role models from an	b. Clear communication of ethical code of			
	organization	conduct			
	c. Acquaint with ethical training	d. Punishing whistle blowers			
12.	2. A resource is valuable when it is rare and:				
	a. Complex	b. Simple			
	c. Inimitable	d. Transparent			
13.	The group to which a person would like to belong is:				
	a. Primary group	b. Membership group			
	c. Reference group	d. None of the above			
14.	Group dynamics is a systematic study of:				
	a. The forces operating outside the	b. The forces operating within and outside			
	organisation	the organisation			
	c. The forces operating within the group	d. None of the above			
15.	Groups created by managerial decision in or	der to accomplish stated goals of the			
	organization are called:	der to decomplish stated godds of the			
	a. Formal groups	b. Informal groups			
	c. Task groups	d. Interest groups			
16.	Changes in population characteristics such a	s age, gender, race, marital status, income			
	and education are examples of change:				
	a. Cultural	b. Geographic			
	c. Demographic	d. Diversity			
17.	Emotional intelligence includes:				
	a. Self awareness, self management and	b. Self awareness, self knowledge and self			
	self motivation	understanding			
	c. Knowledge, belief, culture and	d. All of the above			
	perception				
18. Transactional Analysis is related to:					
	a. Learning	b. Attitudes			
	c. Perception	d. Personality			

ln	a person is perce	ived on the basis of a single trait.
a. Halo effect		b. Hawthorne effect
c. Stereotyping		d. None of the above
Match the fol	lowing:	
Contr	ibutors	Behabvioural models
A. Ivan	Pavlov	i. social learning model
B. BFS	Skinner	ii. cognitive framework
C. Albe	ert Bandura	iii. classical conditioning
D. Edw	ward Tolman	iv. operant conditioning
a. ABCD-	iii i ii iv	b. A B C D- i ii iii iv
c. ABCD-iii iv i ii		d. A B C D-ii iii i iv

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