## 7 Marks Question (Unit I)

- 1. What is Perception? Why does perception fail?
- 2. Discuss how attitudes are formed?
- 3. Perception means what we think. Comment
- 4. Explain the term beliefs. How does it plays an important role in an organization?
- 5. What are the values. How do they differ from attitude?
- 6. Describe how various principles of learning might be used in training programme.
- 7. What is your opinion about the merits of punishment?
- 8. Discuss the nature of attitude. How they form and how they change?
- 9. State and explain the foundation of individual behavior.
- 10. State and Explain the different models of individual behavior.

## 7 Marks Question (Unit II)

- 1. Why people join the group?
- 2. Define the term 'Group' What are the types of group?
- 3. Distinguish between formal and informal group.
- 4. Can group become teams? Justify your answer
- 5. What are the functions of group.
- 6. Explain the concept of group. State its techniques for improving group decision.
- 7. Explain the group problem solving techniques.
- 8. What are the factors influencing intergroup behavior?
- 9. How decision making be done?
- 10. Why informal group comes into existence?

## 7Marks Question(Unit III)

- 1. What are the steps involved in change process? Discuss
- 2. Explain characteristics of planned organizational change.
- 3. Explain in detail Kurt Lewin's Change model.
- 4. Comment on managing the change process to reduce resistance.
- 5. How to react for proactive change?
- 6. What is called as change agent?
- 7. How pressure on managers leads to change in organization?
- 8. Explain in detail the types of change in organization.
- 9. Discuss few reasons for resistance to change for organization.
- 10. Explain the target of planned organizational change.

## 7Marks Question (Unit IV)

- 1. What is power? How do you get it?
- 2. Contrast power tactics with power bases.
- 3. State the general dependency postulate. What does it mean?
- 4. What is coalition? When it is likely to develop?
- 5. What creates dependency? Give an applied example.
- 6. How power and politics are related with each other?
- 7. Define political behavior . Why this politics a fact of life in organization?
- 8. What factors contribute to political activity?
- 9. What is impression management?
- 10. What types of people are more likely to change in Impression Management
- 11. Define conflict? Differentiate between the traditional human relations and integrationist view of conflict.
- 12. Define conflict process in detailed.
- 13. Define conflict. How does it defer from completion?
- 14. Identify the structural (external) and personal (personal) factors that contribute to conflict.
- 15. Discuss the major forms of conflict in organizations.
- 16. Explain the conflict process in brief.
- 17. What are the styles of conflicts management? Discuss.
- 18. Discuss the differences between functional and dysfunctional conflicts
- 19. What are the disadvantages of conflict?
- 20. What are its advantages of conflicts?
- 21. What is the difference between functional and dysfunctional conflict?
- 22. What are the components in the conflict process model?
- 23. Under what condition might conflict be beneficial to group.
- 24. How could manager stimulate conflict in his or her department?
- 25. What is power? How does it differ from authority?
- 26. What are sources of power? How is power acquired in organizations?
- 27. What are the symbols of power? What are the symptoms of powerlessness?
- 28. Who is the most powerful person you know personally?
- 29. What is that makes the person so powerful?
- 30. What do you mean by organizational politics? Why do organizational politics emerge? Discuss the measures to avoid organizational politics.

- 1. Define effectiveness and efficiency
- 2. What do you understand by corporate governance?
- 3. Discuss various types of innovation?
- 4. How gender issues can be resolved?
- 5. Discuss the importance of management of gender issues in contemporary in Indian organization.
- 6. How creativity does plays a crucial role in organizational effectiveness.