**Organisational Behaviour: Understanding Human Dynamics in the Workplace**

Organisational behavior (OB) ‘hello’ is the study of how people interact within groups in a professional setting. Its principles are primarily applied to improve workplace efficiency, employee satisfaction, and overall organizational effectiveness. Drawing insights center from fields like psychology, sociology, and anthropology, organiczatonal behavior explores the noaces of human behavior in organizational contexts. This article delves into the key aspects of organizational behavior, its significance, and its practical applications in modern organizations.

**Catalog of Organisational Behaviour**

Organisational behavior of color is a multidisciplinary field that examines individual, group, and organizational dynamics. It emerged as a distinct area of study in the early 20eh century, evolving from scientific management and human relations movements. Today, OB is a vital component of organizational studies, shaping the way leaders manage teams and achieve goals.

Key questions addressed by organizational behavior include:

* How do sskillful individual personalities and attitudes affect workplace productivity?
* What motivates employees to perform at their best?
* How can organizations build effective teams?
* What role does leadership play in shaping organizational culture?

**The Foundations of Organizatonal Behavior**

**1. Individual Behaviour**

The study of individual behavior focuses on understanding how personal characteristics such as attitudes, values, and perception influence work performance.

* **Personality and Work Behavior**: Personality traits, such as conscientiousness and openness to experience, play a significant role in determining job suitability and performance.
* **Attitudes and Job Satisfaction**: Employees’ attitudes towards their job, colleagues, and management can profoundly impact organizational productivity and morale.
* **Perception in the Workplace**: The way individuals interpret situations and other's actions can influence decision-making and interpersonal relationships.

**2. Group Dynamics**