

[This question paper contains 4 printed pages.]

Your Roll No.....

Sr. No. of Question Paper : 2394

G

Unique Paper Code : 2924001002

Name of the Paper : Fundamentals of Organisation
Behavior

Name of the Course : **BMS : G.E.**

Semester : 1

Duration : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 90

Instructions for Candidates

1. Write your Roll No. on the top immediately on receipt of this question paper.
2. Attempt **all** the questions.

1. State the meaning of learning. Explain classical and operant conditioning theories in detail and their practical implication. (18)

2. Define the different types of groups, and their stages of development and discuss various factors which contribute to group cohesion. (18)

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3. (a) What are the strengths and limitations of Traits theory of leadership? (9)
- (b) Compare Ohio and Michigan state theories of leadership. (9)
4. Aramark, a leader in professional services headquartered in Philadelphia, has approximately 250,000 employees serving clients in twenty-two countries. Aramark wanted to better motivate its employees who clean airplanes for Delta and Southwest Airlines. Employee turnover of the low-paid staff of largely immigrant employees once exceeded 100 percent a year. Morale was low, and wallets and other valuable items that passengers left on planes had a tendency to disappear. To turn things around, Aramark manager Roy Pelaez believed that he had to break some rules to get employees to feel motivated. "Managers are not supposed to get involved with the personal problems of their employees, but I take the opposite view," he says. "Any problem that affects the employee will eventually affect your account. If you take care of the employees, they will take care of you and your customer." Besides the typical "Employee of the Month" recognition programs, he

brought in an English-language teacher to tutor employees twice a week on their own time, added Friday citizenship classes to help employees become U.S. citizens, and arranged for certified babysitters subsidized by government programs to keep single mothers showing up for work. He even created a small computer lab with three used computers so that employees could train each other in word processing and spreadsheets. "All of these things are important, because we want employees who really feel connected to the company," says Pelaez. Employees who had perfect attendance over a six-month period or who turned in a wallet or pocketbook filled with cash and credit cards were rewarded with a day off with pay. Workers in the "Top Crew of the Month" were rewarded with movie passes, telephone calling cards, or "burger bucks." Turnover fell to 12 percent per year- amazing for jobs that pay only minimum wage to start. And crews started to recover large amounts of money from the aeroplanes, returning to passengers some 250 lost wallets with more than \$50,000 in cash. In five years, Pelaez's efforts helped to increase Aramark's revenue in this area from \$5 million to \$14 million. Since 1998, programs such as these have helped Aramark consistently rank as one of the top

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three most admired companies in its industry in Fortune magazine's list of "America's Most Admired Companies."

Questions :

- (i) According to you which motivational theories are most suited to the workers at Aramark? (6)
- (ii) If you have been given the role of manager of these employees, how would you motivate them? (6)
- (iii) What are some possible barriers to the effectiveness of your motivation ideas? What could you do to overcome them? (6)

5. Write Short notes on any three of the following :

(6×3)

- (a) Types of Conflicts.
- (b) Determinants of Personality.
- (c) Perceptual Process
- (d) Johari Window
- (e) Managerial Grid

(500)