DEPARTENT OF BCA

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Unit-I - Fundamentals of Organizational Behaviour

Introduction to organizational behavior

Behavior is the way of action. An activity is a basic unit of behaviour. In fact all behavior is a series of activities. As human beings, some actions are always done like walking, talking, sleeping etc. and sometimes more than one activities done at a time. Some time we change from one activity to another activity. It is necessary to understand the reasons behind it. A manager should understand, predict and control the activities of person at given moment. A manager must know which motives or needs of people evoke a certain action at a particular time so he can predict behavior. Organizational behavior is related with behavior of human in organization and its impact on performance of organization

Introduction to organizational behavior

वागणे म्हणजे कृती करण्याचा मार्ग.कृती हा वागण्याचा मुलभूत घटक आहे.खरं तर सर्व वर्तन ही क्रियांची मालिका असते.माणूस म्हणून काही क्रिया नेहमी केल्या जातात जसे कि चालणे, बोलणे, झोपणे इत्यादी.आणि कधीकधी एका वेळी एकापेक्षा जास्त क्रिया केल्या जातात.काही वेळा आम्ही एका क्रियेतून दुसर्यार क्रियेमध्ये बदलतो.त्यामागील कारणे समजून घेणे आवश्यक आहे.एखाद्या व्यवस्थापकाने एखादया व्यक्तीच्या क्रिया समजून घेतल्या पाहिजेत ,त्याचा क्रियांचा अंदाज घेतला पाहिजे आणि त्याच्या क्रिया नियंत्रित केल्या पाहिजेत.एखाद्या व्यवस्थापकाला हे माहित असणे आवश्यक आहे की कोणत्या हेतू किंवा लोकांच्या गरजा एका विशिष्ट वेळी विशिष्ट कृती करण्यास लोकांनाप्रवृत

करतात जेणेकरून तो वर्तनाचा अंदाज घेऊ शकेल. Organizational behaviorहे संघटनेतील मानवी वर्तनाशी आणि संस्थेच्या कार्यक्षमतेवर होणार्या परिणामाशी संबंधित आहे.

Definition of organizational behavior

There are many definitions of organisational behaviour by different authors.

Three features should be highlighted in any definition

- 1. organisational behaviour is the study of human behaviour.
- 2. the study is of behaviour in organisations
- 3. Knowledge about human behaviour would be useful in improving and organisations effectiveness.

Following are some definitions by different authors,

❖ Fred Luthans

Organizational behavior is directly concerned with the understanding, prediction, and control of human behavior in organizations.

Organizational behavior हे मानवी वर्तन समजून घेणे,त्याचा अंदाज घेणे आणि त्यावर नियंत्रण ठेवणे याच्याशी थेट संबंधित आहे.

Stephen Robbins

A field of study that investigates the impact that individuals, groups, and structure have on behavior within organizations for the purpose of applying such knowledge toward improving an organization's effectiveness.

एखाद्या संस्थेची कार्यक्षमता सुधारण्याच्या दिशेने असे ज्ञान लागू करण्याच्या उद्देशाने संस्थांमध्ये व्यक्ती , गट आणि रचना यांच्यावरील वर्तनावर होणार्याा परिणामाची तपासणी करणारे अभ्यासाचे क्षेत्र

***** Keith Davis

"Organizational behaviour is the study and application of knowledge about how people act within organizations. It is a human tool for human benefit. It applies broadly to the behaviour of people in all types of organizations such as business, government, schools and service organizations".

संस्थांमध्ये लोक कसे कार्य करतात याबद्दल चेज्ञानआणि त्याचा वापरयांचा अभ्यास म्हणजे Organizational behavior होय.हेमानवाच्या फायद्याचे मानवाकडे असणारे साधन आहे. व्यवसाय, सरकार, शाळा आणि सेवा संघटना अशा सर्व प्रकारच्या संघटनांमधील लोकांच्या वागण्कीस हे व्यापकपणे लागू होते.

❖ H. Randolph Bobbit Jr.

"Organizational behaviour means the study of the behaviour of individuals and groups in organizations and organizations themselves, as they act and interact to attain desired outcomes".

"संघटनात्मक वर्तनाचा अर्थ म्हणजे संस्था आणि संस्थांमधील व्यक्ती आणि गटांच्या वर्तनाचा अभ्यास, कारण ते इच्छित परिणाम (desired outcomes) प्राप्त करण्यासाठी कार्य करतात आणि संवाद साधतात".

* Kae H. Chung and Leon C. Megginson

"Organizational behaviour is the study of organizational components and their impact on human behaviour and organizational performances. Such asstudy can benefit from various behaviours and social science".

संघटनात्मक वर्तन म्हणजे संस्थात्मक घटकांचा अभ्यास आणि त्यांचा मानवी वर्तनावर आणि संघटनात्मक कामगिरीवर होणारा परिणाम. जसे की याअभ्यासामुळे विविध वर्तन आणि सामाजिक विज्ञानाचा फायदा होऊ शकतो.

S.K. Kapur

"Organizational behaviour (OB) is concerned with a systematic study of actions and activities of people, individuals and groups, employed to run and manage an organization together with the influences on them and their impact on behaviour within the organization with a view to improve its performance oreffectiveness".

Organizational behaviour हेलोक, व्यक्ती आणि गटाच्या कृती आणि क्रियांचा पद्धतशीर अभ्यासाशी संबंधित असूनजोसंस्था चालविण्यासाठी आणि व्यवस्थापित करण्यासाठीत्यांच्यावरील (लोक, व्यक्ती आणि गटावरील)प्रभावांसह आणि त्यांच्या संघटनेतील वर्तनावरील परिणामासह त्याची कार्यक्षमता किंवा परिणामकारकता सुधारित करण्याच्या उद्देशानेएकत्रितपणेकेलेलाअभ्यास असतो.

<u>Nature(स्वरूप) of organizational behavior</u>

1. A field of study:अभ्यासाचे क्षेत्रः

These definitions suggests that:

Organizational behaviour (OB) is a field of study thatinvestigates activities and actions of individuals, groups and structures and various influences (i.e. environmental influences) on them.संस्थात्मक वर्तणूक (ओबी) अभ्यासाचे एक क्षेत्र आहे जे व्यक्ती , गट आणि संरचना आणि त्यांच्यावरील विविध प्रभाव (म्हणजे पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव) च्या क्रियाकलाप आणि क्रियांची तपासणी करतो.

2. Investigates actions and activities: क्रिया आणि कार्याची तपासणी:OB investigates how actions and activities of people, individuals and groups, working in an organization and the factors that influence human behaviour together affect the performance oreffectiveness of the organization.

एखाद्या संस्थेमध्ये कार्य करणारेलोक, व्यक्ती आणि गट यांच्या कृती आणि घटक कि जे मानवी वर्तनावर आणि संस्थेच्या कार्यक्षमतेवर किंवा परिणामकारकतेवर कसाएकत्रितपणे परिणाम करतातहे ओबी तपासते.

3. A normative body of knowledge: ज्ञानाची एक आदर्श संस्था/ शरीर:

ओबीला असे संबोधले जाते की प्राप्त झालेले ज्ञान निश्चित उद्दीष्टे साध्य करण्यासाठी आणि एखाद्या संस्थेची प्रभावीता स्धारण्यासाठी कसे लागू केले जाऊ शकते. या अर्थाने, हे ज्ञानाचे एक आदर्श शरीर आहे.

4.A decision-making process:निर्णय घेण्याची प्रक्रिया:

OB is essentially and typically a decision-making process ओबी अनिवार्यपणे आणि सामान्यतः निर्णय घेण्याची प्रक्रिया असते.

5.Performance-related and goal-oriented:कामगिरीशी संबंधित आणि ध्येय-केंद्रितOB is performance related and goal-oriented.Motivation and good leadership have a positive influence on human behaviour and motivate people to act towards completion of organizational goals. ओबी कामगिरीशी संबंधित आणि ध्येय-केंद्रित आहे. मोटिव्हेशन आणि चांगले नेतृत्व मानवी वर्तनावर सकारात्मक प्रभाव पाडतात आणि लोकांना संघटनात्मक उद्दीष्टांच्या पूर्तीसाठी कार्य करण्यास प्रवृत्त करतात.

6.A way of thinking:विचार करण्याचा एक मार्ग:

OB is way of thinking, a behavioral approach to management practices and lays emphasis on social aspects, group activities and acquisition of people skills.ओबी हा विचार करण्याचा एक मार्ग आहे , व्यवस्थापनाच्या पद्धतींसाठी एक वर्तनात्मक दृष्टीकोन आहे आणि सामाजिक बाबींवर, गट प्रयत्नांवर आणि लोकांच्या कौशल्याची प्राप्ती करण्यावर जोर दिला जातो.

In short, organizational behaviour helps in analyzing and understanding human behaviour, directing and controlling it, and adapting it to changing conditions so as to improve the effectiveness of the organization towards accomplishing its objectives.

थोडक्यात,संस्थेची उद्दीष्टे पूर्ण करण्याच्या कार्यक्षमतेत सुधारणा करण्यासाठीorganizational behaviour मानवी वर्तनाचे विश्लेषण आणि समजून घेण्यात, त्यास निर्देशित आणि नियंत्रित करण्यात आणिबदलणाऱ्या परिस्थितीशी ज्ळवन घेण्यास मदत करते.

Scope of Organizational Behaviour

Some major components of organizational behaviour are human behaviour, group and group dynamics, motivation, leadership, communication, organizational structure, organizational culture, change and organizational development, human resource policies and practices, conflict and stress management, power and politics.

organizational behaviour चे काही प्रम्ख घटक म्हणजे मानवी वर्तन , गट आणि गट गतिशीलता, प्रेरणा, नेतृत्व, संप्रेषण, संघटनात्मक रचना, संघटनात्मक संस्कृती, बदल आणि संघटनात्मक विकास , मानव संसाधन धोरणे आणि पद्धती , संघर्ष आणि तणाव व्यवस्थापन, शक्ती आणि राजकारण.

Almost in every type of organization interaction of people in the organization exists. In an organization, people join together in some sort of formal structure to achieve an objective. Organizational behaviour targets at how people behave in a formal organization in given circumstances.

जवळजवळ सर्वप्रकारच्या संस्थेमध्येलोकांचे संवाद होतात.एखाद्या संस्थेमध्ये, उद्दीष्ट साध्य करण्यासाठी लोक कोणत्याही प्रकारच्या औपचारिक रचनेत एकत्र येतात.organizational behaviour चेऔपचारिक संघटनेत दिलेल्या परिस्थितीत लोक कसे वागतात यावर लक्ष्य केंद्रित करते.

In order to achieve the objective they use some sort of technology. Hence, there is an interaction of people, technology and structure. All three elements i.e. people, technology and structure influence the external social systems and in turn, they are also influenced. The scope of organizational behaviour is a mix of these four elements.

हेतू साध्य करण्यासाठी ते एक प्रकार चे तंत्रज्ञान वापरतात. म्हणूनच , लोकांच्यामध्येसंवाद,तंत्रज्ञान आणि रचना असतात. तिन्ही घटक म्हणजेच लोक , तंत्रज्ञान आणि रचना बाह्य सामाजिक प्रणालीवर प्रभाव पाडतात आणि त्या बदल्यात त्यांचा वरस्द्धा प्रभाव पडतो. organizational behaviour ची व्याप्ती या चार घटकांचे मिश्रण आहे.

Some people stress on the internal organizational elements, i.e. people, technology and structure, and they ignore the external social systems. But these cannot be left altogether because they influence people's values and contain other influential organizations like trade unions and minority groups.

काही लोक अंतर्गत संघटनात्मक घटकांवर म्हणजेच लोक , तंत्रज्ञान आणि संरचनेला महत्व देतात आणि ते बाह्य सामाजिक प्रणालींकडे दुर्लक्ष करतात. परंत् हे पूर्णपणे सोडले जाऊ शकत नाही कारण ते लोकांच्या मूल्यांवर प्रभाव करतात आणि कामगार संघटना आणि अल्पसंख्याक गट यासारख्या इतर प्रभावी संस्था समाविष्ट असतात.

There are four elements of organizational behaviour.

1. People:

- Individuals व्यक्ती
- o Groupsव्यक्ती गट

2. Environment:

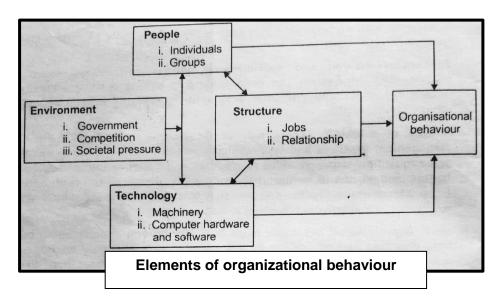
- o Government शासन
- o Competition स्पर्धा
- o Societal pressure सामाजिक दबाव

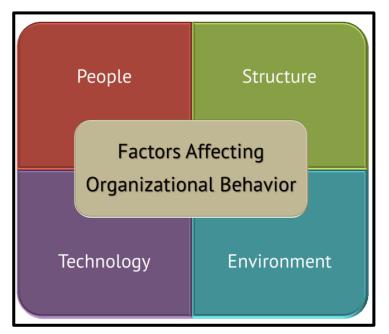
3. Structure:

- o Jobs नोकऱ्या(accountants,managers,clerks)
- o Relationship कामगारामधील संबंध (उदा.मैत्रीचे संबंध)

4. Technology:

- o Machinery (buildings, machines, tools यांची मदत)
- Computer hardwareand software





Elements of organizational behaviour

People

The internal social system of the organization is created by the people. People consist of individuals and groups. Groups may be large or small, formal or informal, official or unofficial. They are dynamic. They form, change and disband. Human organization changes frequently. It may change further in the coming days. People are living, thinking and feeling things that create the organization and try to achieve its objectives and goals. Thus, organizations exist to serve the people.

संस्थेची अंतर्गत सामाजिक व्यवस्था लोक तयार करतात. लोकांमध्ये व्यक्ती आणि गट असतात. गट मोठे किंवा लहान, औपचारिक किंवा अनौपचारिक, अधिकृत किंवा अनिधकृत असू शकतात. ते बदलणारे आहेत. ते तयार करतात , बदलतात आणि मोडतात. मानवी संघटना वारंवार बदलत राहते. येणा ऱ्या काळात हे आणखी बदलू शकेल. लोक जगतआहेत, विचार करीत आहेत आणि भावना निर्माण करतआहेतज्यामुळे संस्था तयार होते आणि तिची उद्दीष्टे आणि उद्दीष्टे साध्य करण्याचा प्रयत्न लोककरतात. अशा प्रकारे संघटना लोकांच्या सेवेसाठी अस्तित्वात आहेत.

Structure

Structure defines the formal relationships among people in an organization. Different people in an organization are given different roles and they have certain relationship with others. It leads to division of labour so that people can perform their duties or work to accomplish the organizational goals. Thus, everybody cannot be an accountant or a clerk. Work is complex and number of duties are to be performed by different people. Some may be accountants, others may be managers, clerks, peons or workers. All are inter-related on inter-connected to accomplish the goal in a co-ordinated manner. Thus, structure relates to power and duties. One has the authority and the others have a duty to perform.

रचना एखाद्या संस्थेमधील लोकांमधील औपचारिक संबंधांची व्याख्या करते. संस्थेतील वेगवेगळ्या लोकांना वेगवेगळ्या भूमिका दिल्या जातात आणि त्यांचे इतरांशी विशिष्ट संबंध असतात. यामुळे कामगार विभागणी होते ज्यायोगे लोक आपले कर्तव्य बजावू शकतात किंवा संघटनात्मक उद्दीष्टे पूर्ण करण्यासाठी कार्य करू शकतात. अशा प्रकारे , प्रत्येकजण लेखापाल किंवा लिपिक असू शकत नाही. कार्य गृंतागृंत आहे आणि वेगवेगळ्या लोकांनी कर्तव्ये पार पाडाव्यात. काही लेखापाल असू शकतात, तर काही व्यवस्थापक, कारकृनी, शिपाई किंवा कामगार असू शकतात. समन्वयित पद्धतीने ध्येय साध्य करण्यासाठी सर्व परस्पर-संबंद्ध आहेत. अशा प्रकारे , रचना सामर्थ्य आणि कर्तव्यांशी संबंधित असते. एकाचे अधिकार आहेत आणि इतरांचे कर्तव्य बजावण्याचे कर्तव्य आहे.

Technology

Technology provides the physical and economic conditions within which people work. The assistance of buildings, machines, tools, processes and resources is given to the people because with bare hands they cannot do much. The nature of technology depends very much on the nature of the organization and influences the work or working conditions. Thus, technology brings effectiveness and simultaneously, restricts people in a number of ways.

तंत्रज्ञान शारीरिक आणि आर्थिक परिस्थिती प्रदान करते ज्यामध्ये लोक कार्य करतात. इमारती, मशीन्स, साधने, प्रक्रिया आणि संसाधनांची मदत लोकांना दिली जाते कारण केवळ हातांनी ते बरेच काही करू शकत नाहीत.तंत्रज्ञानाचे स्वरूप संस्थेच्या स्वरूपावर बरेच अवलंबून असते आणि कामावर किंवा कामकाजाच्या परिस्थितीवर प्रभाव पाडते. अशा प्रकारे, तंत्रज्ञान प्रभावीपणा आणते आणि एकाच वेळी, लोकांना अनेक मार्गांनी प्रतिबंधित करते.

Social System Environment

The external environment within the organization operates is provided by the social system. An existence of a single organization is difficult. It is a part of the whole. One organization cannot provide everything and hence, there are many other organizations. All these organizations influence each other. This influences the attitudes of people, their working conditions and above all provides competition for resources and power.

संस्थेबाहेरीलपरिस्थिती हि सामाजिक व्यव स्थेकडून संस्थेकडे प्रदान होते.एकाच संस्थेचे अस्तित्व कठीण आहे. तो संपूर्ण एक भाग आहे. एक संस्था सर्वकाही प्रदान करू शकत नाही आणि म्हणूनच इतरही अनेक संस्था आहेत. या सर्व संस्था एकमेकांवर प्रभाव पाडतात. हे लोकांच्या मनोवृतीवर , त्यांच्या कामाच्या परिस्थितीवर आणि मुख्य म्हणजे संसाधने आणि सामर्थ्यासाठी स्पर्धा प्रदान करते.

Goals of Organizational Behaviour

OB has four primary goals which are typical of any science, they are: ओबीकडे चार प्राथमिक उद्दीष्टे आहेत जी कोणत्याही विज्ञानाची वैशिष्ट्ये आहेत , ती आहेत:

- 1. To describe, वर्णन करणे,
- 2. To understand, समजून घेणे,
- 3. To predict,भविष्यवाणी करणे,
- 4. To control. नियंत्रित करणे.

To describe: The first goal is to describe systematically how people behave under variety of conditions.पहिले उद्दीष्ट म्हणजे विविध परिस्थितींमध्ये लोक कसे वागतात याचे पदधतशीर वर्णन करणे.

To understand:The second goal is to understand why people behave as they do.दुसरे ध्येय म्हणजे लोक त्यांच्यासारखे का वागतात हे समजणे.

To predict:Predicting future employee behaviour is third goal of Organizational Behaviour.Ifmanagers could predict which employees might be dedicated and productive or which might be absent or disruptive, they could take preventive actions.

भविष्यातील कर्मचार्यां च्या वर्तनाचा अंदाज वर्तविणे Organizational Behaviourचे तिसरे लक्ष्य आहे. व्यवस्थापक अंदाज घेऊ शकतात की कोणते कर्मचारी समर्पित आणि उत्पादक असतील किंवा ते अनुपस्थित किंवा विघटनशील असतील तर तो व्यवस्थापक प्रतिबंधात्मक कारवाई करू शकतो.

To control: The fourth goal is to control and develop human activity at work. Managers are interested in making an impact on employee behaviour, skill development, team effort and productivity. Wherever Organizations are, may be in schools, business, governments and services, there is a need to describe, understand, predict and human behaviour control

चौथे ध्येय काम चालू असताना मानवी क्रिया नियंत्रित करणे आणि विकसित करणे हे आहे. व्यवस्थापकांना कर्मचार्यांाचे वर्तन, कौशल्य विकास, गटामध्ये काम करण्यासाठीचे प्रयत्न आणि उत्पादकता यावर प्रभाव पाडण्यात रस असतो.जिथे जिथे संस्था असतील जसे कि शाळा, व्यवसाय, शासनआणि सेवां तिथे तिथे वर्णन करणे, समजून घेणे, भविष्य सांगणे आणि मानवी वर्तन नियंत्रण आवश्यक आहे

Disciplines contributing to 0.B

Organizational behaviour is an applied behavioral science that is build upon contributions from a number of behavioral disciplines. The predominant areas are psychology, sociology, social psychology, anthropology, and political science.

संस्थात्मक वर्तणूक हे एक लागू वर्तन विज्ञान आहे जे बर्याप्रच वर्तनशास्त्रीय शाखांमधील योगदानावर आधारित असते. प्रामुख्याने मानसशास्त्र , समाजशास्त्र, सामाजिक मानसशास्त्र, मानववंशशास्त्र आणि राजनीतिशास्त्र हे प्रमुख क्षेत्र आहेत Psychology's contributions have been mainly at the individual or microlevel of analysis; the other four disciplines have contributed to our understanding macro concepts such as group processes and organization. They presents an overview of the major contributions to the study of organizational behavior.

मानसशास्त्राचे योगदान प्राम्ख्याने वैयक्तिक किंवा विश्लेषणाच्या सूक्ष्म पातळीवर होते; इतर चार विषयांनी गट प्रक्रिया आणि संस्था यासारख्या आमच्या मॅक्रो(दीर्घ/लांबलचक) संकल्पना समजून घेण्यात योगदान दिले आहे. ते संस्थात्मक वर्तनाचा अभ्यास करण्याच्या महत्त्वपूर्ण योगदानाचे विहंगावलोकन सादर करतात

Psychology: Psychology is the science that seeks to measure, explain sometimes change the behaviour of humans and other animals, psychologists concern themselves with studying and attempting to understand individul behaviour. Those who have contributed and continue to add to the knowledge of OB are learning theorists, personality theorists, counseling psychologists and most important, industrial and organizational psychologists. मानसशास्त्र हे असे शास्त्र आहे जे कधीकधी मानवांचे आणि इतर प्राण्यांचे वागणे

मानसशास्त्र हे असे शास्त्र आहे जे कधीकधी मानवाचे आणि इतर प्राण्याचे वागणे बदलण्यास, समजावून सांगण्याचा प्रयत्न करते , मानसशास्त्रज्ञ स्वतः चा अभ्यास करतात आणि वैयक्तिक वर्तन समजून घेण्याचा प्रयत्न करतात. ज्यांनी योगदान दिले आहे आणि ओबीच्या ज्ञानात भर टाकत आहे ते सिद्धांतवादी , व्यक्तिमत्व सिद्धांतांचे, मानसशास्त्रज्ञ आणि सर्वात महत्वाचे , औद्योगिक आणि संघटनात्मक मानसशास्त्रज्ञ शिकत आहेत.

More recently, their contributions have been expanded to include learning, perception, personality, training leadership effectiveness, needs and motivational forces, job satisfaction, decision making processes, performance appraisals, attitude measurement, employee selection techniques, work design, and job stress.

अलीकडेच, त्यांच्या योगदानामध्ये विस्तार , शिक्षण, समज, व्यक्तिमत्व, प्रशिक्षण नेतृत्व प्रभावीता , गरजा आणि प्रेरक शक्ती , नोकरीचे समाधान , निर्णय घेण्याची प्रक्रिया , कामगिरीचे मूल्यांकन , वृतीचे मापन , कर्मचारी निवडण्याचे तंत्र , कामाचे डिझाइन आणि नोकरीचा ताण यांचा समावेश आहे.

Sociology:sociologists study the social system in which individuals fill their roles, that is, sociology studies people in relation to their fellow human beings. Specifically, sociologists have made their greatest contribution to OB through their study of group behaviour in organizations, particularly in formal and complex settings. Some of the areas within OB that have received valuable input from sociologists are group dynamics, design of work teams, organizational culture. Formal organization theory and structure,

organizational technology, communications, power,conflict and intergroup behaviour.

समाजशास्त्रज्ञ अशा सामाजिक व्यवस्थेचा अभ्यास करतात ज्यात व्यक्ती त्यांच्या भूमिका भरतात, म्हणजेच समाजशास्त्र त्यांच्या सह मानवांच्या संबंधात लोकांचा अभ्यास करतो.समाजशास्त्रज्ञांनी त्यांच्या संस्थांमध्ये गटातील वागण्कीचा अभ्यास करून ओबीला मोठे योगदान दिले आहे .समाजशास्त्रज्ञांकडून खूपमहत्त्वाची माहती ओबीमध्ये मिळाली आहे तेकाही क्षेत्र गट असे आहेत- गतिशीलता, कार्यसंघांची रचना, संघटनात्मक संस्कृती आहेत. औपचारिक संघटना सिद्धांत आणि रचना, संस्थात्मक तंत्रज्ञान, संप्रेषण, शक्ती,संघर्ष आणि आंतरसमूह वर्तन.

Social psychology:It focuses on the influence of people on one another. One of the major areas receiving considerable investigation from social psychologists has been change how to implement it and how to reduce barriers to its acceptance. In addition, social psychologists are making significant contributions in the areas of measuring, understanding and changing attitudes: communication patterns; the way in which group activities can satisfy individual needs; and group decision-making processes.

हे एकमेकांवर लोकांच्या प्रभावावर लक्ष केंद्रित करते. सामाजिक मानसशास्त्रज्ञांकडून सिंहाचा अभ्यास घेणार्याप प्रमुख क्षेत्रांपैकी एक म्हणजे ते कसे अंमलात आणावे आणि त्यातील स्वीकृतीतील अडथळे कसे कमी करावे. याव्यतिरिक्त , सामाजिक मानसशास्त्रज्ञ मोज णे, समजून घेण्याच्या आणि दृष्टिकोन बदलण्याच्या क्षेत्रात, संप्रेषण नम्ने;ज्या प्रकारे गट क्रिया वैयक्तिक गरजा पूर्ण करू शकतात; आणि गट निर्णय प्रक्रिया या क्षेत्रात महत्त्वपूर्ण योगदान देत आहेत.

Anthropology: Anthropology is the study of societies to learn about human beings and their activities. Anthropologists' work on culture and environments, for instance, has helped us understand differences infundamental values, attitudes, and behaviour between people in different countries and within different organizations.

मानवआणित्यांच्याक्रियांबद्दलजाणूनघेण्यासाठीसमाजांचाअभ्यासम्हणजेमानववंशशा स्त्र. उदाहरणार्थमानववंशशास्त्रज्ञांच्यासंस्कृतीआणिवातावरणावरीलकार्यामुळेआपल्याला भिन्न देशातील आणि वेगवेगळ्या संस्थांमधील भेदभाव मूलभूत मूल्ये , दृष्टीकोन आणि वर्तन समजण्यास मदत झाली आहे.

Our current understanding of organizational culture, organizational environments, and differences between national cultures is the output of the work of anthropologists or researchers using their methodologies.

मानववंशशास्त्रज्ञ किंवा संशोधकांनी त्यांच्या कार्यपद्धती वापरुन केलेल्या कार्याचे output हे.संघटनात्मक संस्कृती , संघटनात्मक वातावरण आणि राष्ट्रीय संस्कृतींमधील फरक याबद्दलची आपली सध्याची बह्तेक माहिती आहे.

Political Science: The contributions of political science are significant to the understanding of behaviour in organizations. Political science studies the behaviour of individuals and groups within a environment. Specific topics of concern include structuring of conflict, allocation of power, and how people manipulate power for individual selfinterest.

संस्थांमध्येवर्तनसमजूनघेण्यासाठीpolitical science चेयोगदानमहत्त्वपूर्णआहे.राज्यशास्त्रएखाद्यावातावरणातव्यक्तीआणिगटांच्यावर्त नाचाअभ्यासकरते.चिंतेच्या(काळजी

करण्यासारख्या)विशिष्टविषयांमध्येसंघर्षाचीरचना,

शक्तीचेवाटपआणिलोकवैयक्तिकस्वार्थासाठीशक्तीकशाप्रकारेहाताळतातयाचास मावेशहोतो. Thirty years ago, little of what political scientists were studying was of interest to students of organizational behaviour. But times have changed. We have becomes increasingly aware that organizations are political entities; if we are to be able to accurately explain and predict the behaviour of people in organizations, we need to bring a political perspective to our analysis. तीसवर्षांपूर्वी, राजकीयशास्त्रज्ञजेकाहीशिकतहोतेत्यासंस्थात्मकवर्तनातीलविदयार्थ्यांनारसहोता.

पणकाळबदललाआहे.संघटनाहीराजकीयसंस्थाआहेतयाचीजाणीवआपल्यामध्येवा ढतआहे;जरआपणसंस्थांमधीललोकांच्यावागणूकीचेअचूकपणेवर्णनकरण्यासआणि अंदाजलावण्याससक्षमअसालतरआम्हालाआमच्याविश्लेषणाकडेएकराजकीयदृष्टी कोनआणण्याचीआवश्यव Disciplines contributingto O.B

Learning Motivation Personality Perception Raining Leadership effectiveness Job Satisfaction Psychology Individual decision making Performance appraisal Attitude measurement Employee selection Work design Individual Work stress Group dynamics Work teams Communication Power Conflict Intergroup behaviour Sociology Formal organization theory Study of Organisational technology Group organisational Organisational change behaviour Organisational culture Behavioural change Attitude change Communication Social psychology Group processes Group decision making Organisation system Comparative values Comparative attitudes Cross-cultural analysis Anthropology Organisational culture Organisational environment Intraorganisational politics Political science

FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS OFORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOUR

In every field of social science or physical science, there are certain fundamental philosophical concepts on which the development of the science depends. Basic philosophy is that of physics is that elements in nature are uniform. Organizational behavior is also based on some fundamental concepts around which the nature of people and nature of organizations revolves.

सामाजिकविज्ञानिकंवाभौतिकविज्ञानाच्याप्रत्येकक्षेत्रातकाहीमूलभूततात्विकसंकल्पनाहेत ज्यावरविज्ञानाचाविकासअवलंबूनअसतो.भौतिकशास्त्राचेमूलभूततत्वज्ञानम्हणजेनिसर्गा तीलघटकएकसमानआहेत.संघटनात्मकवागणूकदेखीलकाहीमूलभूतसंकल्पनांवरआधारित असतेज्याभोवतीलोकांचेस्वरूपआणिसंघटनांचेस्वरूपिफरते.

A summary of these ideas follows:

- 1. Nature of People
 - There are four basic assumptions as regards to people: लोकांच्या संदर्भात चार मूलभूत गृहितक/सिद्धांत आहेत:
 - i. Individual differences, वैयक्तिक मतभेद
 - ii. A whole person,
 - iii. Caused behaviour (motivation), and
 - iv. Value of the person (human dignity)
- 1. Individual differences: It should be noted that the people have many things such as grief, excitement, sentiments in common but individually everyone is different from the other in habits, behaviour, brain capabilities, abilities, etc. This fact has also been supported by science. The idea of individual differences comes from psychology. Each person is unique by birth and individual experiences after that make him more different. It is the reason why management treats individualsdifferently. Otherwise there would not have been the need of planning or judgment.

Some standards could be adopted and minimum judgment there after becomes necessary. Organizational behaviour philosophy begins with the individual differences. A person holds responsibility,enjoy's authority and makes important decisions related to all but a group of persons cannot do so. They follow the decision taken by a person. On this philosophy theories of motivation, leadership, and supervision are based.

१. वैयक्तिक मतभेद: हे लक्षात घ्यावे की सर्वसाधारणपणे लोकांमध्ये अनेक गोष्टी

- आहेत जसे की दुः ख , खळबळ, भावना परंतु वैयक्तिकरित्या प्रत्येकजण सवयी , वागण्क, मेंद्चीक्षमता, क्षमता इत्यादींमध्ये भिन्न असतो. या वस्तुस्थितीचे देखील समर्थन विज्ञानाने केले आहे.वैयक्तिक मतभेदांची कल्पना मानसशास्त्रात्न येते. प्रत्येक व्यक्ती जन्माद्वारे अनन्य (unique) असते आणि त्यानंतरच्या वैयक्तिक अनुभवामुळे त्याला अधिक वेगळे केले जाते .व्यवस्थापन व्यक्तींनाभिन्न वागण्क देते त्याचेहेच कारण आहे. काही निकष अवलंबले जाऊ शकतात आणि त्यानंतर तेथे कमीतकमी निर्णय गरजेचे आहेत. Organizational behaviorचे तत्वज्ञान वैयक्तिक मतभेदांद्वारे सुरू होते. एखादी व्यक्ती जबाबदारी ठेवते , अधिकार प्राप्त करते आणि सर्व गोष्टींबद्दल महत्त्वपूर्ण निर्णय घेते परंतु एखाद्या व्यक्तीचा समूह असे करू शकत नाही उलट त्या मुख्य व्यक्तीने घेतलेल्या निर्णया न्सारकामकरतात. या
- **R.A whole person:** Generally, some organizations believe that they employ only the brain or skill of person but they are wrong in their approach. They employ the whole person. A study of each characteristic can be made separately but in final analysis, they are part of one system making up a whole person. It is different from each other. Skill cannot be separated from knowledge or background. Home life cannot be separated from

तत्त्वज्ञानावर प्रेरणा, नेतृत्व आणि पर्यवेक्षण सिद्धांत आधारित आहेत.

work-life. While practicing organizational behaviour, the management should try to develop better work, as well as a better person. Jobs influence the persons at the time of execution and management should look for its effects on the whole person.

- २. एक संपूर्ण व्यक्ती:सामान्यतः काही संस्थांचा असा विश्वास असतो की ते केवळ एखाद्या व्यक्तीचे मेंदू किंवा कौशल्य वापरतात. परंतु ते त्यांच्या दृष्टीकोनात चुकीचे आहेत. ते संपूर्ण व्यक्ती लाकामासाठीवापरकरतात. प्रत्येक वैशिष्ट्याचा(मेंदू किंवा कौशल्याचा) अभ्यास स्वतंत्रपणे केला जाऊ शकतो परंतु अंतिम विश्लेषणात ते संपूर्ण व्यक्ती बनविणा व्या एका systemचा भाग आहेत. ते एकमेकांपेक्षा वेगळे आहे. कौशल्य हेज्ञान किंवा पार्श्वभूमीपासून वेगळे केले जाऊ शकत नाही. गृह जीवन कार्य-जीवनापासूनवेगळे केले जाऊ शकत नाही. Organizational behavior चासराव करताना, management ने एक चांगले कार्य तसेच एक चांगली व्यक्ती विकसित करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला पाहिजे. नोकरी करताना (म्हणजेअंमलबजावणीच्या वेळी) नोकर्याीमुळे व्यक्तींवर परिणाम होत असतो.आणि management ने संपूर्ण व्यक्तीवर होणारापरिणाम पहायला हवा.
- **3.Caused behaviour (motivation):** Psychologically, normal behaviour of a person is caused by certain reasons. These reasons are the outcome of a person's needs or his acts. Desiremay be illusory or unrealistic but they control behaviour. Here, management is left with two basic options to motivate the people. It can either show how certain actions can increase their need fulfillment or threaten decreased need fulfillment unless they follow a certain course of action. Machinery and equipments cannot be used without people,

hence management should motivate people to push up the work. Thus, motivation converts in power to keep the organization functioning.

3.कारणीभूतवागणूक

(प्रेरणा):मानसशास्त्रीयदृष्ट्याएखाद्याव्यक्तीचीसामान्यवागण्ककाहीविशिष्ट कारणांमुळेउद्भवते.हीकारणेएखाद्याव्यक्तीच्यागरजािकंवात्याच्याकृतींचापरि णामआहेत.इच्छाभ्रामकिंवाअवास्तवअस्शकतातपणत्यावर्तनिगंत्रितकरतात .येथेलोकांनाप्रेरितकरण्यासाठीmanagementदोनम्लभूतपर्यायविचारातघेतनाही .managementएकतरहेदाखवतेकीविशिष्टक्रियांकामकरणाऱ्याव्यक्तीची/व्य क्तींचीगरजकशीवाढविलीजाऊशकतेिकंवाएखादीविशिष्टकृतीपाळल्याशिवायआव श्यकतेचीपूर्तताकमीहोण्याचीधमकीदेखीलदिलीजाते.लोकांशिवाय यंत्रसामग्री आणि उपकरणे वापरली जाऊ शकत नाहीत, म्हणून व्यवस्थापनाने लोकांना कामात प्रगती करण्यासाठी प्रवृत केले पाहिजे.अशा प्रकारे , संस्था कार्यरत ठेवण्यासाठीप्रेरणेचे शक्तीत रुपांतर होते.

v.Value of the person (Human Dignity): The concept of human dignity is quite different from the above three concepts about the nature of man. Unlike other factors of production, people should be treated differently as they are of the higher order in the universe and they should be treated with respect and dignity. The job may be simple but the people doing it expect recognition of their abilities. Ethical philosophy deals with the effects of our acts upon us and others. It recognizes that life has an overall purpose and accepts the inner integrity of each individual. Since organizational behaviour always involves people, ethical philosophy is involved in one way or the other in each action.

४.व्यक्तीचे मूल्य (मानवी सन्मान): मानवी सन्मानाची संकल्पना मानवाच्या स्वरूपाविषयी वरील तीन संकल्पनांपेक्षा भिन्न आहे.उत्पादनातील इतर घटकांप्रमाणेच , लोक विश्वातील उच्च दर्जाचे असल्याने त्यां ना भिन्न वागण्क दिली पाहिजे आणि त्यांच्याशी आदर आणि सन्मानपूर्वक वागले पाहिजे.नोकरी कदाचित सोपी असेल परंतु ते करत असलेल्या लोकांना त्यांच्या क्षमता ओळखण्याची अपेक्षा बाळगतात.नीतिशास्त्र तत्वज्ञान आपल्या स्वतःच्या आणि इतरांवर केलेल्या कृतींच्या प्रभावांशी संबंधित आहे.हे समजते की जीवनाचा एक संपूर्ण हेतू असतो आणि प्रत्येक व्यक्तीची आतील अखंडता स्वीकारते.संघटनात्मक वर्तनात नेहमीच लोकांचा सहभाग असतो , म्हणून प्रत्येक कृतीत एक मार्ग किंवा इतर मार्गाने नैतिक तत्वज्ञान गुंतलेले असते.

2. The Nature of Organization

There are two basic assumptions regarding organization:

- i. Assumptions of social system and
- ii. Assumptions of mutual interest
- 1. Social System: The activities in an organization are governed by social laws and psychological laws. People have psychological needs, but they also have social roles and status. Their behaviour is influenced by their group as well as their individual drives. There are two kinds of social system that exist side by side. One is called formal (official) social system and the other is informal social system. The existence of a social system shows that organizational environment is dynamic and not static. All parts of the system are inter-dependent and inter-connected. The idea of social system makes the complexity of human behaviour in organizations conceptually manageable. It provides a framework for considering and analyzing a number of variables involved in any organizations situation.

1.सामाजिक व्यवस्थाः एखाद्या संस्थेतील क्रिया सामाजिक कायदे आणि मानसिक कायद्यांद्वारे संचालित केल्या जातात. लोकांना मानसिक घटकांची आवश्यकता आहेत , परंतु त्यांच्याकडे सामाजिक भूमिका आणि दर्जा असतो.त्यांच्या वागण्यावर त्यांचा गट तसेच त्यांच्या वैयक्तिक स्वताचा प्रभाव आहे.शेजारी शेजारी दोन प्रकारची सामाजिक व्यवस्था अस्तित्वात आहे. त्यास औपचारिक (अधिकृत) सामाजिक व्यवस्था आणि दुसरे म्हणजे अनौपचारिक सामाजिक व्यवस्था. सामाजिक व्यवस्था अस्तित्व दर्शवते की संस्थात्मक वातावरण गतिमान आहे आणि स्थिर नाही. सिस्टमचे सर्व भाग आंतर-निर्भर आणि आंतर-कनेक्ट केलेले आहेत. सामाजिक व्यवस्थेची कल्पना संघटनांमध्ये मानवी वर्तनाची जटिलता संकल्पनात्मकपणे व्यवस्थापित करते. हे कोणत्याही संस्थेच्या परिस्थितीत गुंतलेल्या अनेक घटकांचा विचार आणि विश्लेषण करण्यासाठी एक चौकट उपलब्ध करते.

R. Mutual Interest: Mutual interest is essential in developing the organizational behaviour. Interest of the people and that of the organization must co-exist otherwise there is no fun in assembling the people and develop co-operation among them because there is no base on which to build. Mutual interest is represented by the statement, "organizations need people, but people also need organizations". People need organizations as a means to help them reach their goals while organizations need people to help reach organizational goals. It is mutuality of interest that encourages the people to attack organizational problems rather than each others problems.

२.परस्पर स्वारस्यः संघटनात्मक वर्तन विकसित करण्यासाठी परस्पर स्वारस्य आवश्यक आहे. लोकांचे आणि संस्थेचेस्वारस्यएकमेकांच्याहिताचे असले पाहिजेत अन्यथा लोकांना एकत्र करण्यास आणि त्यांच्यात सहकार विकसित करण्यास काहीच मजा नाही कारण बांधणी साठी कोणताहीपाया नाही..Mutual Interestar

वाक्याने दर्शविले जाते, "संघटनांना लोकांची गरज असते, परंतु लोकांना संघटना देखील आवश्यक असतात." लोकांना त्यांच्या उद्दीष्टांपर्यंत पोहोचण्यासाठी मदत करण्यासाठी संघटनांची आवश्यकता असते तर संस्थांना संघटनात्मक उद्दीष्टांपर्यंत पोहोचण्यासाठी लोकांकडूनमदत घेण्याची आवश्यकता असते.हे हितसंबंधातील परस्परविवाद आहे जे लोकांना एकमेकांना त्रास देण्याऐवजी संघटनात्मक समस्यांवर आक्रमण करण्यास प्रोत्साहित करते.

EVOLUTION OF ORGANISATIONAL BEHAVIOUR

Although human, relationships have existed since the beginning of time, the art and science trying to deal with them. In complex organizations it is relatively new. In the early days, people worked alone or in small groups that their work relationships were easily handled. Under these conditions, people worked in happiness and fulfillment. However, actual conditions were brutal(खूप वाईट) and backbreaking(खूप अवघड). Effort of doing work was devoted to their job satisfaction in the early ages. In another place, human resource in organizations received management's attention much earlier. As early as 1800 B.C. itself, minimum wage rate and incentive wage plan was included. But experts of human behavior have tried to record the growth of the subject only from the beginning of the

19th century. The development behavioral thought can be presented under various stages. These stages are discussed below:

A) Industrial Revolution:

An organized development of Economic Science and Management as distinct disciplines began around the beginning of the 18" century. There was a movement from the cottage (employee homes or hut) to the factory. This gave birth to Industrial Revolution. The Industrial Revolution changed the entire behavior of the educated world

people. In 1776, Adam Smith established the management principles in the area of division of labour and specialization. Many

management scholars started recognizing the role of, workers in management process.

With the Industrial Revolution, industries expanded the supply of goods and knowledge. It gave workers increased wages, shorter working hours and more work satisfaction in this new industrial environment.

Robert Owen, a young factory owner, in the year 1800, believed that the returns from investment in human resources would be far superior to the investment in machinery and equipments. He believed that the workers should, work because they want to work and not because they have to work. He improved their working conditions.

He asked the manager to take the workers into-confidence, instead of telling them their expectation from them. He believed that an enlightened (open-minded) worker is a better worker.

Charles Babbage believed in the importance of human factor. He suggested that the interests of employees and management are closely connected. He further agrees for the idea of profit Sharing and participation of workers in decision-making.

Contribution of Andrew Ure:

Andrew Ura published his work, The Philosophy of Manufacturers' in 1835; He incorporated human factors into his work. He recognized the mechanical and commercial parts manufacturing but he added a third factor in it. It was the human factor. He provided workers with hot tea, medical treatment, 'a fan apparatus' for ventilation (freshning) and sickness (आजारी) payments मानधन.

B) Early Developments

In early 1800s, interest in people at work was awakened by **Frederick W. Taylor** in the United States. He is often called "the father of scientific management". The changes introduced by him in management covered the way for later development of organizational behavior. His work eventually led to improved recognition and productivity for industrial workers. He emphasized

that as there was a best machine for a job, so we were there best ways for workers to do their jobs. It is not a denied fact that the main goal of Taylor was technical efficiently; but management was awakened to the importance of one of its neglected resources. Though Taylor lay down (specify) a scientific foundation in management thinking, his thought was criticized (To evaluate (something), and judge its merits and faults) on several a point for discussion or consideration.

C) Human Relations Movement. .

The human relations approach, also known as behavioural approach, is based upon the idea of increase in productivity-and managerial efficiency through an understanding of the people.

In other words, workers are distinguished from non-human factors such as capital, machine, buildings etc. It can be explained with the following contributors.

Elton Mayo (1925):

Elton Mayo and his Hawthorne experiments studies were conducted at Western Electric's Hawthorne plant near Chicago to determine the effect of better physical facilities on worker output. These studies shown that better physical environment or increased economic benefits in themselves were not sufficient motivators in increasing productivity. These experiments proved that in addition to the job itself, there are other factors that influence a worker's behaviour. Informal social groups, management employee relations and the interrelatedness of many other factors of work environment were found to be quite effective in improving productivity.

Mayo discovered that when workers were given special attention by management, the productivity increased irrespective of actual changes in the working conditions. The Hawthorne studies represented a major step forward in systematically studying worker behaviour, thus laying foundations for establishing the field of organisational

behaviour. Central to this approach was an increased understanding of the individual worker with emphasis on motivation, needs, interpersonal relationships and group dynamics. These experiments suggested that an office or a factory is not only a work place but also a social environment in which the employees interact with each other.

This gave rise up the concept of "the social man" whose interactions with others would determine the quality-and quantity of the work produced. It must be understood, however, that in spite of the fact that this social environment is an important factor in improving the quality and output, it does not replace economic benefits for low level salaried workers and indeed it may increase turnover of employees, even if the working conditions are satisfactory.

2) Abraham Maslow (1954):

In-support of Mayo's contention and findings, Abraham Maslow presented a theory of Individual needs. The basic aim of this approach is to increase .the organizational effectiveness of its human resources, which could be achieved by properly taking care of human needs. The human needs could be physiological and psychological. According to Maslow, these needs fall into a hierarchy (levels). At the bottom of the hierarchy are the lower level needs such as the need for food, water and physical comfort as well as security of job and love and affection needs.

At the upper level are the needs for respect and selffulfillment. In general, the lower level needs must be satisfied before the higher level needs arise. Being aware of these needs enables manager to use different methods to motivate workers. This is important and significant because of the complexity of man's nature. Different people will react differently to the same situation or their reactions may be similar even when the situations are different.

Hence the management must be aware of these differences and react accordingly. The level of performance of an employee is a function of his ability and his motivation. The first determines what he "can" do and the latter determines what he "will" do. The ability can always be judged and measured and depends upon background, skills and training. Motivation, on the other hand, is the force within. Wherever there is a strong motivation, the employee's output

increases. A weak motivation has opposite effect. Hence, management must understand what motivates people towards better performance and take steps to create an environment which induces positive and strong motivation.

D) Contingency (emergency) Approach.

Contingency approach, to management and organizational behavior rejects the notion that, a universal set of principles and methodologies can be applied to manage behavior in organizations. It implies that there is no "one best way" of managing but the "best way depends upon the situation and circumstances." Each situation must be characterized on its own and then managed accordingly. It is necessary to look at the factors in the situation and then, either management should accept their leadership behaviour to accommodate these different situations or only such managers should be assigned to such situations that are compatible with their leadership styles. The contingency view of management and organizational behaviour focused on s situational analysis and was first proposed by Fred E. Redfer who stated that management-must identify specific responses to specific problems under specific situations. The critics (things that expresses judgments of the merits, faults, or truth of a matter.) of the situations approach challenge that while there are no universal principles applicable to all management .and organizational situations, each such situation is not so unique and specific as to require unique and tailor (style, mood, and change.modify) made responses. Hence, there must be some common grounds and common characteristics of all situations that require well planned and measured responses.

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