Chapter-2 Understanding Individual Behaviour

Individual behaviour

- Refers to the response of the person in reference to various perspectives in a situation (organizational).
- Every individual is different in nature, and thus understanding individual behavior is complex.
- Thus, it is difficult to predict due to interplay of different variables.
- Lookout:
 - https://www.behavioraleconomics.com/why-do-people-behave-the-way-they-do/
 - https://www.healthline.com/health/left-brain-vs-right-brain#:~:targetText=The%20theory%20is%20that%20people,thought%20to%20be%2 Oright%2Dbrained
 - https://psychlens.com/types-of-behavior-in-psychology/

Foundation of Individual Behaviour

The person

- 1. Personal biographical factor:-
- a. Sex,
- b. Age , C. Education
- d. Abilities, e. Marital status.

The environment

- 1. Environmental factors:-
- a. Economic condition,
- b. Political situation
- c. Cultural d. Social norms.

- 2. Psychological factors :-
- a. Personality,
- b. Perception,
- c. Attitudes,
- d. Values,
- e. Learning

2. Organizational factors:-

- a. Physical facilities,
- b. Organizational structure,
- c. Organizational design,
- d. Learning style,
- e. Reward system.

Human Behaviour - defined

- Human behavior is the potential and expressed capacity (mentally, physically, and socially) of human individuals or groups to respond to internal and external stimuli throughout their life.
- It is driven by thoughts and feelings, which provide insight into individual psyche.
- Human behavior is shaped by psychological traits, as personality types vary from person to person, producing different actions and behavior.
- Also, an individual may behave differently in person and in a group or even socially.
- Social behavior, a subset of human behavior that accounts for actions directed at others, is concerned with the considerable influence of social interaction and culture.

Behaviour as Input-Output system

Inputs (Stimuli)

- Environmental Stimuli
- Feeling
- Hearing
- Seeing
- Smelling
- Tasting

Processing

- Selecting information
- Organising information
- Interpreting information

Outcomes (behavior)

- Covert responses
 (Attitudes, motivation & feelings)
- Overt responses (behavior)

Feedback

Left brain vs. Right brain



THINKING IN WORDS

sequencing

linear thinking

MATHEMATICS

facts

LOGIC

FEELINGS VISUALIZATION

IMAGINATION

intuition

RHYTHM

holistic thinking

ARTS

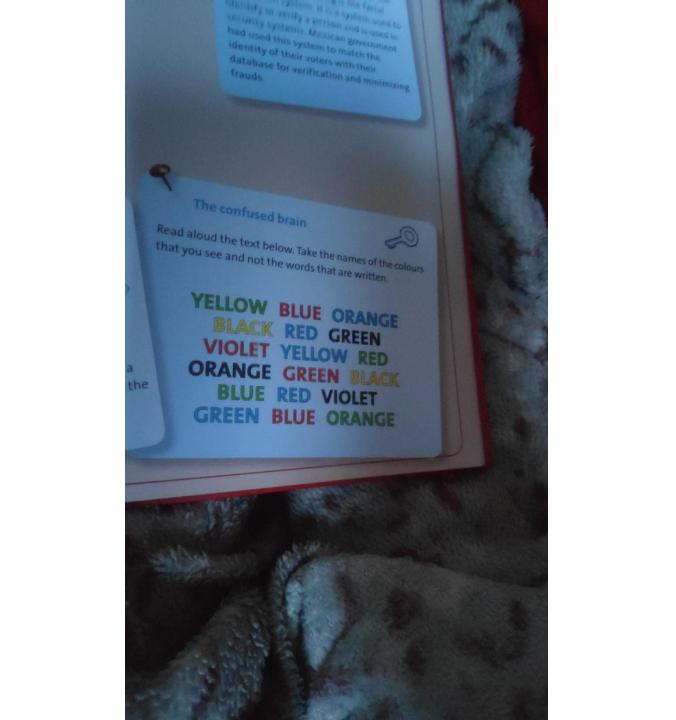
Mental process

It is a cognitive process, which is the way people process information. It consists of:

- Beliefs
- Attitudes
- Values
- Needs
- Motives and behavior
- Sensation
- Emotions
- Cognitive dissonance

Basic steps in Mental process

- MP is the performance of composite cognitive activity.
 - Analyse
 - Purpose
 - Research
 - Decide
 - Hypothesize
 - Initiate



Higher order of MP

 Critical thinking, reasoning, and decision-making are considered higher-order mental processes compared to concept formation and problem solving.

Outputs in terms of OB

- Increase in productivity
- Low absenteeism
- Reduced turnover
- Increased job satisfaction
- High job involvement
- Organisational Citizenship Behavior (OCB)

IS IT OKAY TO SHOW ANGER AT WORK?

YES	NO

Some useful links

https://www.quizony.com/what-emotion-are-you-feeling-right-now/index.html

https://knilt.arcc.albany.edu/Four Functions Of Behavior

https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-china-57328508

https://www.iedunote.com/fundamental-concepts-of-organizational-behavior

https://www.verywellmind.com/learn-psychology-2795592