**Model question paper**

**BBA VI**

**Subject – Business Ethics**

**Paper code - CC- 601**

**Section - B**

**Short answer question -**

**1. What do you mean by corporate sustainability and how it can achieve .**

**2. What do you mean by corporate social responsibility .**

**3. What are various advantages a company have through performing corporate social responsibility .**

**4. What is code of Ethics .**

**5. Define Business Ethics and what are various categories or levels of Business Ethics.**

**6. What is Utilitarian view of Ethics explain .**

**7. Describe Trusteeship theory of Mahatma Gandhi .**

**8. What are employees right and duties .**

**9. What do you understand by organisational misconduct .**

**10. Define code of conduct .**

**Section – C**

 **Long answer questions**

**1. Some business people think corporate social responsibility is not for a business , give some arguments in support of this believe .**

**2. What is the nature of corporate social responsibility and what are various types of it .**

**3. What are various Environmental responsibility of Business describe .**

**4. What things must be included in while forming code of ethics for a business .**

**5. What are various ethical issues at work place .**

**6. What are various benefits from managing ethics in work place .**

**7. Define Justice and what are various principles of Distributive justice describe .**

**8. Define Corporate Governance and highlight it's important .**

**Section – A**

**MCQ**

**1. Which of the following are the principles of ethics in business?**

1. **Honesty**
2. **Integrity**
3. **Loyalty**
4. **All of these**

**2. Which of the following regarding corporate governance is correct?**

1. **Corporate governance can temper growth.**
2. **Good corporate governance can result in excessive risk-taking.**
3. **Corporate governance often result in prompt and effective decision-making.**
4. **The aim of corporate governance is to protect the interests of shareholders and the local economies.**

**3. The first step in the auditing process should be to secure the commitment of:**

1. **Employees**
2. **Top executives and directors**
3. **Stockholders**
4. **Customers**

**4. Which of the following is not a driver of responsible competitiveness?**

1. **Policy drivers**
2. **Development drivers**
3. **Business action**

**4. Social enenabler**

**5. A (n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a problem, situation, or opportunity requiring an individual, group, or organization to choose among several actions that must be evaluated as right or wrong.**

1. **Crisis**
2. **ethical issue**
3. **indictment**
4. **fraud**

**6. A high-commitment approach to environmental issues may include all of the following except:**

1. **risk analysis**
2. **stakeholder analysis**
3. **green-washing**
4. **strategic sustainability auditing**

**7. Which of the following relating to CSR theories is correct?**

1. **Institutional theory is based on the shareholder concept.**
2. **Social contract is the key concept of legitimacy theory.**
3. **The key concept of enlightened self-interest is stakeholder relations.**
4. **Stakeholder theory requires organisations to manage community perceptions to survive.**

**8. A stakeholder orientation includes all of the following activities except:**

1. **generating data about stakeholder groups**
2. **assessing the firm’s effects on stakeholder groups**
3. **distributing stakeholder information throughout the firm**
4. **minimizing the influence of stakeholder information on the firm**

**9. An independent director is one who:**

1. **Did not attend a school supported by the company.**
2. **Does not have outside relationships with other directors.**
3. **Does not have any other relationships with the company other than his or her directorship.**
4. **All of the above.**

**10. An organisation’s obligation to act to protect and improve society’s welfare as well as its own interests is referred to as**

1. **organisational social responsibility**
2. **organisational social responsiveness**
3. **corporate obligation**
4. **business ethics**

**11. An organization’s appropriate tone at the top promoting ethical conduct is an example of:**

1. **Ethics sensitivity**
2. **Ethics incentives**
3. **Ethical behavior**
4. **Consequentialist**

**12. Atmospheric issues include all of the following except:**

1. **Acid rain**
2. **Global warming**
3. **Air pollution**
4. **Water quantity**

**13. The four types of social responsibility include:**

1. **Legal, philanthropic, economic, and ethical**
2. **Ethical, moral, social, and economic**
3. **Philanthropic, justice, economic, and ethical**
4. **Legal, moral, ethical, and economic**

**14. The goal of corporate governance and business ethics education is to:**

1. **Teach students their professional accountability and to uphold their personal Integrity to society**
2. **Change the way in which ethics is taught to students**
3. **Create more ethics standards by which corporate professionals must operate**
4. **Increase the workload for accounting students**

**15. The hand-of-government refers to the**

1. **Ability of the government to interfere in business negotiations**
2. **Role of corporations to be profitable within the law**
3. **Effect of national politics on business decisions**
4. **Impact of changing government regulation**

**16. The internal audit function is least effective when the department:**

1. **Is non-independent**
2. **Is competent**
3. **Is objective**
4. **Exhibits integrity**

**17. The primary stakeholders are**

1. **Customers**
2. **Suppliers**
3. **Shareholders**
4. **Creditors**

**18. The social economy partnership philosophy emphasizes:**

1. **Cooperation and assistance**
2. **Profit maximization**
3. **Competition**
4. **Restricting resources and support**

**19. The view that business exists at society’s pleasure and businesses should meet public expectations of social responsibility is the**

1. **Iron law of responsibility argument**
2. **Enlightened self-interest argument**
3. **Capacity argument**
4. **Anti-freeloader argument**

**20. To be successful, business ethics training programs need to**

1. **Focus on personal opinions of employees**
2. **Be limited to upper executives**
3. **Educate employees on formal ethical frameworks and models of ethical decision making**
4. **Promote the use of emotions in making tough ethical decisions**

**21. Which of the following are the principles of ethics in business?**

1. **Honesty**
2. **Integrity**
3. **Loyalty**
4. **All of these**