

SHRI GURU NANAK DEGREE COLLEGE,

Preet Vihar, RUDRAPUR

BBA105 – Business Ethics and Governance

Section A: Long Answer Questions

Unit I: Introduction to Ethics and Values

1. Define ethics. Explain its nature and importance in business.
2. Discuss the difference between ethics and values with examples.
3. Explain the role of ethics in business decision-making.
4. What are the arguments in favor of and against business ethics?
5. How does ethical behavior influence business success?
6. Discuss the development of ethics and values in the business world.
7. Explain the relationship between ethics, values, and behavior.
8. Describe the relevance of ethics and values in the corporate sector.
9. What is the role of arguments in shaping business ethics?
10. Why is ethical awareness important for managers?
11. Discuss the various perspectives on business ethics.
12. What are ethical dilemmas? Provide examples in the business context.
13. Explain how ethical training can be beneficial in organizations.

Unit II: Indian Philosophy and Ethics in Work Life

1. Explain Indian ethos for work life with examples.
2. Discuss the relevance of Vedanta in business management.
3. What is work-life balance? How does Indian philosophy support it?
4. Explain how hierarchy is viewed in Indian organizational values.
5. Describe the ethos of Vedanta and its significance in the workplace.
6. How does Indian philosophy influence ethical thinking in business?
7. Discuss the role of Indian values in shaping business behavior.
8. What are the practical implications of Indian ethos in management?
9. Evaluate the application of Indian ethos in modern organizations.
10. How can Indian spiritual values enhance productivity at work?
11. Explain any two principles of Indian philosophy relevant to managers.
12. Discuss ethical decision-making based on Indian wisdom traditions.

Unit III: Corporate Excellence and Ethical Philosophy

1. Discuss the relationship between ethics and corporate excellence.
2. What is the importance of a corporate mission statement?
3. Explain the role of organizational culture in ethical behavior.
4. How does TQM relate to ethical management?
5. Describe Gandhiji's Seven Greatest Social Sins.
6. Explain the concept of the philosophy of trusteeship.
7. Discuss the relevance of wisdom management in today's business.

8. What is a code of ethics and how is it implemented in companies?
9. Describe ethical decision-making using real-world corporate examples.
10. How can companies build an ethical organizational structure?
11. Discuss the role of leadership in enforcing ethical values.
12. Explain the concept of wealth management from an ethical standpoint.
13. Evaluate how ethics can improve long-term business sustainability.

Unit IV: Corporate Social Responsibility and Social Audit

1. Define Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and its significance.
2. What is a Social Audit? Discuss its relevance in businesses.
3. How do businesses address the responsibility to stakeholders?
4. Discuss arguments in favor of CSR with examples.
5. How do businesses implement CSR strategies?
6. Describe the components of a successful CSR plan.
7. How does CSR contribute to brand reputation?
8. Discuss the impact of CSR on customer loyalty and trust.
9. Explain the legal and ethical dimensions of CSR.
10. What are the reporting standards used in social audits?
11. Provide examples of companies practicing CSR effectively.
12. Discuss the role of CSR in sustainable development.

Section B: Short Answer Questions

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Unit IV: Corporate Social Responsibility and Social Audit

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3. How do businesses address the responsibility to stakeholders?
4. Discuss arguments in favor of CSR with examples.
5. Explain the opposition to CSR practices in certain sectors.
6. How do businesses implement CSR strategies?
7. Describe the components of a successful CSR plan.
8. How does CSR contribute to brand reputation?
9. Discuss the impact of CSR on customer loyalty and trust.
10. Explain the legal and ethical dimensions of CSR.
11. What are the reporting standards used in social audits?
12. Provide examples of companies practicing CSR effectively.
13. Discuss the role of CSR in sustainable development.

Section C: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Unit I: Introduction to Ethics and Values

1. Ethics is best defined as:

- Profit maximization
- Rules enforced by law
- Principles governing right and wrong behaviour
- Company policies

2. Values differ from ethics as they are:

- Based on legal systems
- Socially enforced rules
- Personal beliefs and priorities

- Mandatory company rules

3. Ethics in business decisions helps:

- Reduce profits
- Build trust and reputation
- Increase taxes
- Avoid competition

4. An argument against business ethics is:

- Improves reputation
- Reduces employee turnover
- Increases costs
- Builds customer loyalty

5. Ethical behaviour in business results in:

- Increased corruption
- Legal problems
- Employee dissatisfaction
- Long-term success

6. Business ethics developed through:

- Sudden legal changes
- Evolution of social values
- Short-term profits
- Elimination of competitors

7. Ethics, values, and behaviour are:

- Completely independent
- Unrelated concepts
- Strongly interconnected
- Opposing factors

8. Corporate ethics influence:

- Only financial reports
- Internal and external stakeholders
- Weather conditions
- Government budgets

9. Arguments shape ethics by:

- Eliminating all values



- Questioning and refining beliefs
- Promoting unethical behaviour
- Ignoring moral questions

10. Ethical awareness is important for managers because:

- It reduces their salaries
- It improves ethical decision-making
- It complicates business operations
- It decreases productivity

11. Different perspectives on business ethics include:

- Legal and illegal views
- Cultural and religious viewpoints
- Scientific laws
- Weather analysis

12. An ethical dilemma is:

- A clear legal violation
- A choice between two wrong options
- A situation where values conflict
- A simple decision

13. Ethical training in organizations:

- Wastes company time
- Reduces ethical awareness
- Improves ethical behaviour
- Increases unethical practices

Unit II: Indian Philosophy and Ethics in Work Life

1. Indian ethos in work life emphasizes:

- Competition
- Materialism
- Duty and selflessness
- Profit seeking

2. Vedanta philosophy promotes:

- Profit maximization
- Spiritual wisdom in work
- Material success
- Corporate dominance

3. Work-life balance in Indian philosophy refers to:

- Ignoring family life
- Equal focus on work and personal life
- Only work priorities
- Spiritual ignorance

4. Hierarchy in Indian organizations is viewed as:

- A rigid system
- A means of exploitation
- A natural order
- Unnecessary

5. The ethos of Vedanta encourages:

- Self-centered behavior
- Spiritual ignorance
- Inner peace and responsibility
- Corporate warfare

6. Indian philosophy influences ethical thinking through:

- Materialistic success
- Cultural spirituality
- Corporate fraud
- Ignorance

7. Indian values shape business behavior by:

- Encouraging corruption
- Promoting ethical conduct
- Rejecting traditions
- Focusing only on profits

8. Practical implications of Indian ethos in management include:

- Employee exploitation
- Focus on well-being
- Maximizing conflicts
- Promoting unethical conduct

9. Modern organizations apply Indian ethos by:

- Ignoring employee welfare
- Encouraging harmony and duty



- Focusing on greed
- Avoiding responsibility

10. Indian spiritual values at work enhance:

- Stress levels
- Productivity and harmony
- Conflicts
- Employee dissatisfaction

11. Indian and Western philosophies differ in:

- Focus on ethics and spirituality vs materialism
- Language used
- Tax policies
- Lawsuits

12. A principle of Indian philosophy relevant to managers is:

- Greed
- Dharma
- Exploitation
- Dishonesty

13. Ethical decision-making in Indian wisdom is based on:

- Selfish gain
- Dharma and Karma
- Profit maximization
- Random choice

Unit III: Corporate Excellence and Ethical Philosophy

1. Corporate excellence is achieved through:

- Unethical shortcuts
- Consistent ethical practices
- Corruption
- Exploitation

2. A corporate mission statement reflects:

- The company's unethical practices
- Its guiding ethical values
- Random goals
- Short-term profits only

3. Organizational culture influences:

- Employee cheating
- Ethical behavior
- Share market crashes
- Natural disasters

4. TQM (Total Quality Management) is related to:

- Ethical management
- Corruption
- Profit-only goals
- Exploitation

5. Gandhiji's Seven Social Sins include:

- Politics without principle
- Honest commerce
- Science with ethics
- Work with integrity

6. Philosophy of trusteeship means:

- Personal greed
- Business ownership for social welfare
- Ignoring society
- Profit for self

7. Wisdom management focuses on:

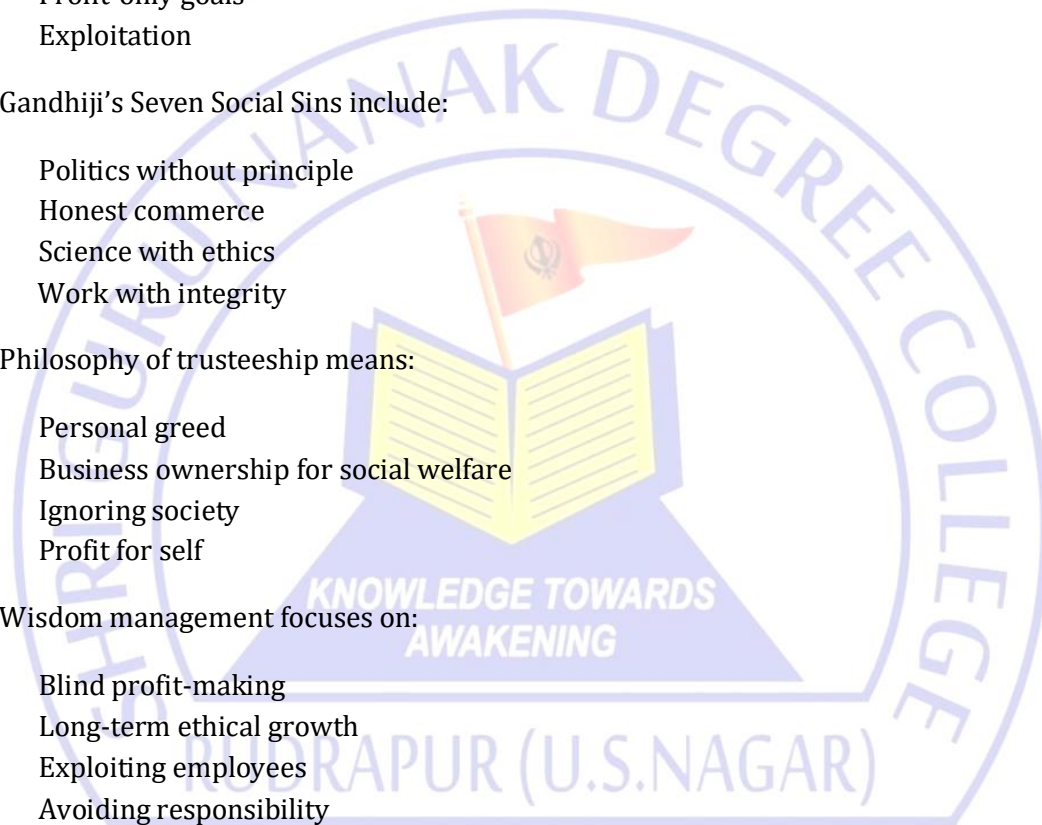
- Blind profit-making
- Long-term ethical growth
- Exploiting employees
- Avoiding responsibility

8. Code of ethics in companies ensures:

- Unfair trade
- Ethical conduct
- Financial fraud
- Workplace harassment

9. Ethical decision-making can be seen in:

- Scams
- CSR activities



- Illegal trade
- Corporate fraud

10. Ethical organizational structures promote:

- Corruption
- Transparency and accountability
- Greed
- Unfairness

11. Leadership in ethics means:

- Ignoring misconduct
- Promoting ethical values
- Accepting bribery
- Overlooking fraud

12. Wealth management from ethics means:

- Maximizing unfair profits
- Responsible financial growth
- Ignoring employees
- Falsifying accounts

13. Ethics improves business sustainability by:

- Creating short-term profit
- Building long-term trust
- Destroying markets
- Increasing unethical practices

Unit IV: Corporate Social Responsibility and Social Audit

1. CSR stands for:

- Corporate Social Responsibility
- Company's Sales Revenue
- Corporate Shareholder Rights
- Consumer Sales Report

2. Social Audit refers to:

- Financial analysis
- Evaluating social impact
- Legal compliance
- Tax evasion

3. Stakeholder responsibility includes:

- Ignoring concerns
- Engaging ethically with all stakeholders
- Profiting unethically
- Exploitation

4. An argument in favor of CSR is:

- Improves social goodwill
- Increases corruption
- Reduces accountability
- Destroys public trust

5. Opposition to CSR often argues that it:

- Increases company costs
- Builds brand image
- Attracts investors
- Engages customers

6. CSR is implemented through:

- Avoiding laws
- Ethical business practices
- Financial fraud
- Exploiting resources

7. Components of CSR include:

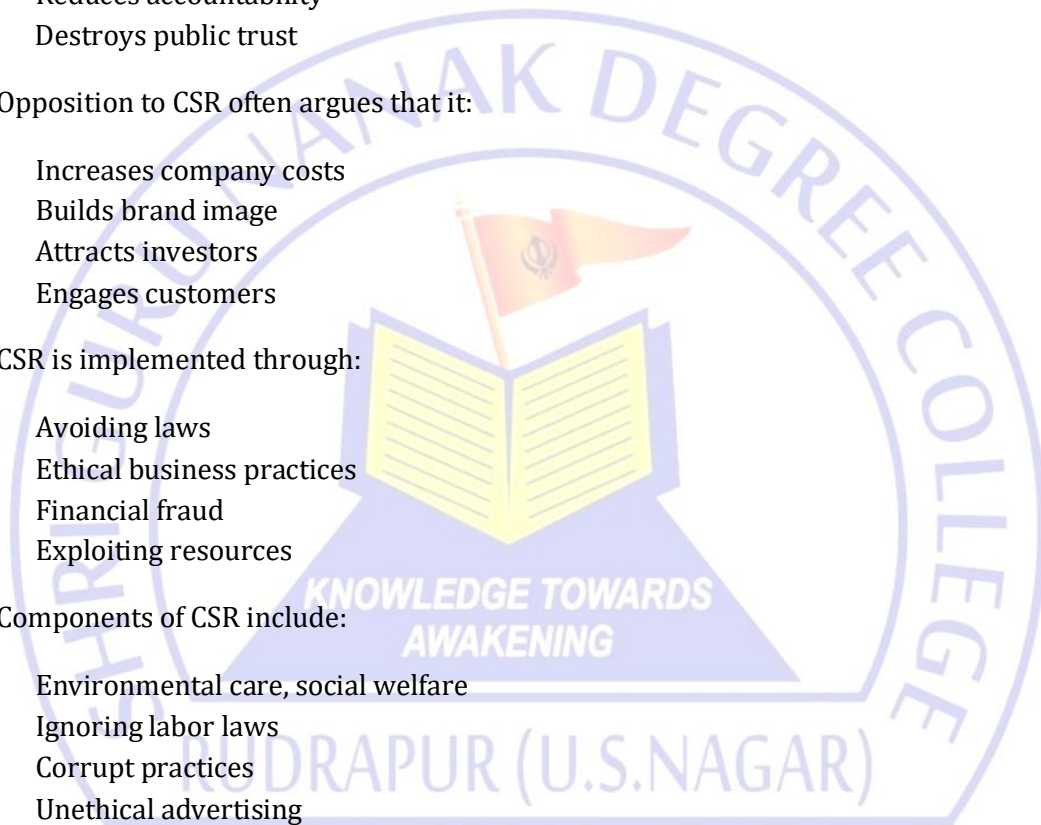
- Environmental care, social welfare
- Ignoring labor laws
- Corrupt practices
- Unethical advertising

8. CSR builds brand reputation by:

- Promoting social welfare
- Ignoring stakeholders
- Cutting corners
- Avoiding responsibility

9. CSR impacts customer trust by:

- Building positive brand image
- Deceiving consumers



- Ignoring product quality
- Harming society

10. CSR legal dimension refers to:

- Compliance with laws
- Breaking rules
- Ignoring regulations
- Avoiding tax

11. Social audit reporting standards include:

- GRI guidelines
- Unethical surveys
- Falsified reports
- Hidden documents

12. A company practicing CSR effectively is:

- Tata Group
- A fraud firm
- Illegal traders
- Black market dealers

13. CSR promotes:

- Sustainable development
- Corporate fraud
- Short-term gain
- Environmental harm

