SHRI GURUNANAK DEGREE COLLEGE
PREET VIHAR RUDRAPUR

BBA- I SEMESTER
BBA105 – Business Ethics and Governance.

Section A – "Long Answer Type Question"

Unit I – Introduction to Ethics

1. Explain the concept and nature of ethics in business with relevant examples.

2. Discuss the relationship between ethics, values, and behavior in an organizational setting.

3. Describe the development of ethics over time and its relevance in today's business world.

4. Examine how ethical values influence business decision-making.

5. Analyze the importance of ethics in corporate culture.

6. Critically evaluate arguments in favor of business ethics.

7. Discuss the arguments against business ethics with real-world examples.

8. Explain the need for ethical behavior in modern organizations.

9. How can organizations integrate ethics into their daily operations?

10. Differentiate between personal values and organizational ethics with suitable cases.

Unit II – Work Life in Indian Philosophy

1. Discuss Indian ethos for work life and their significance in modern management.

2. Explain the values for the workplace as derived from Indian philosophy.

3. Evaluate how work-life balance can be improved through Indian ethical principles.

4. What is the ethos of Vedanta in management? Discuss its application in business.

5. Compare Western and Indian views on work-life ethics.

6. How does Indian philosophy promote a balanced approach to professional and personal life?

7. Critically examine the role of Indian values in shaping ethical work environments.

8. Describe the concept of "Hierarchy as an Organizational Value" and its relevance today.

9. What are the challenges in implementing Indian philosophical values in modern corporations?

10. Suggest ways to integrate Indian work ethics into contemporary HR practices.

Unit III – Ethics & Corporate Excellence

1. Explain the relationship between ethics and corporate excellence with examples.

2. Define a Corporate Mission Statement and explain its ethical implications.

3. What is a Code of Ethics? How can it shape organizational behavior?

4. Describe the concept of Organizational Culture and its role in promoting ethics.

5. Analyze the significance of Total Quality Management (TQM) from an ethical perspective.

6. Discuss the Gandhian Philosophy of Wealth Management.

7. What is the Philosophy of Trusteeship? Explain with modern examples.

8. Describe Gandhiji's Seven Greatest Social Sins and relate them to business ethics.

9. Discuss the concept of Knowledge Management from an ethical point of view.

10. Define Wisdom Management and its role in ethical decision-making.

Unit IV – Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

1. Define CSR. Discuss its evolution and importance in modern businesses.

2. Explain the concept of social responsibility of business towards different stakeholders.

3. Describe how CSR can be integrated into core business strategies.

4. What are the arguments in favor of social responsibility of business?

5. Present arguments against the idea of mandatory social responsibility.

6. Critically evaluate how businesses can balance profit and social responsibility.

7. Analyze the role of CSR in improving public image and brand equity.

8. How does CSR contribute to sustainable development?

9. Compare CSR practices in India with those in other countries.

10. Examine the ethical dimensions of CSR using real-world company examples.

Bonus – Long Answer Questions

1. What are the ethical challenges in artificial intelligence and automation in business?

2. How do cultural differences impact ethical decision-making in international business?

3. Explain the role of transparency in building an ethical workplace.

4. Discuss the relationship between ethics and emotional intelligence in leadership.

5. How can companies handle conflicts of interest ethically?

6. Evaluate the role of ethics committees in corporate governance.

7. What are the ethical considerations in financial reporting and accounting?

8. Discuss the ethical dimensions of employee surveillance and monitoring.

9. Explain how ethical branding can influence consumer perception.

10. Describe the impact of social media on business ethics and public accountability.

11. How can whistleblower protection policies encourage ethical behavior in corporations?

12. What are the ethical responsibilities of business leaders during economic crises?

13. Explain how ethical decision-making models guide managerial behavior.

14. What are the legal and ethical issues involved in workplace discrimination?

15. How can ethical business practices influence investor confidence?

16. Examine the relationship between corporate governance and business sustainability.

17. How does ethical sourcing influence supply chain management?

18. Discuss the ethical dilemmas faced by multinational corporations.

19. Explain the role of government regulations in enforcing ethical business practices.

20. How do corporate ethics influence customer loyalty and trust?

21. Analyze the ethical implications of lobbying and political donations by corporations.

22. Discuss ethical advertising with examples of misleading ads.

23. What are the ethical responsibilities of companies towards contract labor?

24. How can business education foster ethical awareness among students?

25. Discuss the challenges of implementing a global code of ethics.

26. Explain the ethics of consumer protection in the digital age.

27. How does ethical communication affect stakeholder relationships?

28. Evaluate the ethical challenges faced by startups and new ventures.

29. What role does ethical leadership play in crisis management?

30. How can corporate culture promote or discourage ethical conduct?

Section B –" Short Answer Type Questions"

Unit I – Introduction to Ethics

1. Define ethics and its role in business.

2. What is the relationship between ethics and behavior?

3. Differentiate between ethics and morals.

4. What do you understand by the term "business ethics"?

5. Why are ethical values important in business?

6. Write a short note on arguments in favor of business ethics.

7. What are some common ethical issues in business today?

8. Explain the development of ethics over time.

9. List two arguments against business ethics.

10. What are the core components of ethical behavior in business?

Unit II – Work Life in Indian Philosophy

1. What is Indian ethos for work life?

2. How does Indian philosophy view the concept of work?

3. Mention two Indian values useful for the workplace.

4. Define work-life balance in the Indian context.

5. What is the significance of spiritual values at work?

6. What is the Vedantic view of management?

7. Define hierarchy as an organizational value.

8. How do Indian ethics influence employee behavior?

9. What are the key components of Indian management thought?

10. How does Indian philosophy contribute to organizational harmony?

Unit III – Ethics & Corporate Excellence

1. What is the connection between ethics and corporate excellence?

2. Define Corporate Mission Statement with an example.

3. What is the purpose of a Code of Ethics?

4. Describe two elements of Organizational Culture.

5. What is TQM and how is it related to ethics?

6. Define Gandhian Wealth Management philosophy.

7. What is the philosophy of Trusteeship?

8. Mention any two of Gandhiji's Seven Greatest Social Sins.

9. What is the meaning of Wisdom Management?

10. How does Knowledge Management help in ethical decision-making?

Unit IV – Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

1. What is Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)?

2. List two benefits of CSR for companies.

3. Who are the stakeholders in CSR?

4. Why is CSR important for society?

5. Mention two arguments in favor of CSR.

6. Write any two arguments against CSR.

7. What is the role of CSR in sustainable development?

8. Explain how CSR improves brand image.

9. What are the social obligations of a business?

10. How do Indian companies practice CSR?

Section C – "Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)"

Unit I – Introduction to Ethics

1. Which of the following best defines ethics?
a) Rules imposed by law
b) Study of moral values and rules of conduct
c) Corporate goals and profits
d) Business regulations
→ b

2. Business ethics is primarily concerned with:

a) Profit maximization
b) Legal compliance
c) Moral principles in business
d) Competition strategy
→ c

3. The term "values" in ethics refers to:
a) Currency rates
b) Beliefs and principles that guide behavior
c) Market shares
d) Production levels
→ b

4. Arguments against business ethics include:
a) It reduces corruption
b) It restricts free enterprise
c) It enhances reputation
d) It promotes transparency
→ b

5. Ethical behavior in business improves:
a) Sales tax
b) Employee turnover
c) Trust and loyalty
d) Operating cost
→ c

6. Ethics and morals are:
a) Completely different
b) Interchangeable terms
c) Always contradictory
d) Only followed in law
→ b

7. One reason why ethics is important in business is:
a) To increase employee age
b) To avoid all laws
c) To build a strong public image
d) To reduce salaries
→ c

8. Which one is not a principle of business ethics?
a) Honesty
b) Fairness

c) Discrimination
d) Accountability
→ c

9. Which of the following is a component of ethical behavior?
a) Deception
b) Integrity
c) Cheating
d) Bias
→ b

10. Ethics is most closely related to:
a) Engineering
b) Legal profession
c) Moral philosophy
d) Sports science
→ c

Unit II – Work Life in Indian Philosophy

1. Indian philosophy promotes which of the following values in the workplace?
a) Competition
b) Ego
c) Harmony
d) Profit only
→ c

2. Which Indian scripture promotes values like duty and detachment?
a) Ramayana
b) Mahabharata
c) Bhagavad Gita
d) Arthashastra
→ c

3. Work-life balance in Indian philosophy encourages:
a) Overworking for success
b) Complete detachment from work
c) Balance between personal and professional life
d) Isolation
→ c

4. The term "Vedanta" is related to:
a) Western economics
b) Modern technology

c) Indian spiritual philosophy

d) Stock trading

→ c

5. Which of the following is considered an Indian value for the workplace?

a) Greed

b) Self-control

c) Deceit

d) Competition only

→ b

6. What does "hierarchy as an organizational value" imply?

a) Complete equality in structure

b) No roles in business

c) Structured roles and respect

d) Random leadership

→ c

7. Indian ethos promotes:

a) Stressful work environments

b) Ethical detachment from results

c) Dishonest practices

d) Individualism only

→ b

8. The concept of "Karma Yoga" suggests:

a) Enjoying work with ego

b) Working without attachment to results

c) Avoiding all work

d) Working only for money

→ b

9. One of the key goals of Indian management thought is:

a) Exploitation

b) Short-term profit

c) Self-realization

d) Monopoly

→ c

10. Indian philosophy promotes which work value?

a) Selfishness

b) Service to society

c) Deception

d) Personal greed

→ b

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b) Service to society
c) Deception
d) Personal greed
→ b

Unit III – Ethics & Corporate Excellence

1. Ethics in business is closely related to:
a) Market domination
b) Corporate excellence
c) Political influence
d) Legal shortcuts
→ b

2. A Code of Ethics is:
a) A marketing tool
b) A set of laws
c) A guideline for ethical behavior

d) A technical manual

→ c

3. Corporate Mission Statement defines:

a) Profit margins

b) Ethical intentions and goals

c) Government taxes

d) Employee salary

→ b

4. TQM stands for:

a) Total Quality Metrics

b) Team Quality Measurement

c) Total Quality Management

d) Targeted Quality Model

→ c

5. Which of the following is an element of Organizational Culture?

a) Profit analysis

b) Ethical behavior and shared values

c) Political campaigns

d) Legal documents

→ b

6. Philosophy of Trusteeship was proposed by:

a) A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

b) Mahatma Gandhi

c) Chanakya

d) J.R.D. Tata

→ b

7. According to Gandhiji, one of the Seven Social Sins is:

a) Wealth with work

b) Politics with principles

c) Commerce without morality

d) Religion with sacrifice

→ c

8. Gandhiji's philosophy emphasizes:

a) Capitalism

b) Greed

c) Wealth for personal use

d) Service and social responsibility

→ d

9. Knowledge Management helps in:
a) Avoiding teamwork
b) Promoting unethical behavior
c) Sharing expertise and best practices
d) Replacing ethics
→ c

10. Wisdom Management primarily focuses on:
a) Data handling
b) Strategic manipulation
c) Ethical decision-making
d) Competitive advertising
→ c

Unit IV – Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

1. CSR stands for:
a) Corporate Strategy Resource
b) Company Sales Revenue
c) Corporate Social Responsibility
d) Consumer Service Rules
→ c

2. CSR focuses on:
a) Increasing shareholder dividends only
b) Business monopoly
c) Responsibility towards society and environment
d) Reducing employee salaries
→ c

3. A key stakeholder in CSR is:
a) Only the CEO
b) Only the customer
c) Government, employees, customers, society
d) Internal shareholders only
→ c

4. One major benefit of CSR is:
a) Increased pollution
b) Better brand reputation
c) Reduced quality
d) Decreased trust
→ b

5. Which of the following is an argument against CSR?
a) Enhances goodwill
b) Diverts focus from profit
c) Builds trust
d) Creates loyal customers
→ b

6. CSR in India became mandatory under:
a) Companies Act, 2013
b) Labor Act, 1948
c) Consumer Protection Act
d) Environmental Law
→ a

7. Which Indian company is known for its strong CSR initiatives?
a) Kingfisher
b) Tata Group
c) Sahara Group
d) Reliance ADAG
→ b

8. One of the social responsibilities of business is:
a) Avoiding taxes
b) Exploiting labor
c) Environmental sustainability
d) Hoarding resources
→ c

9. CSR contributes to:
a) Unethical practices
b) Poor financial planning
c) Sustainable development
d) Loss of customers
→ c

10. Which of the following is a characteristic of CSR?
a) Short-term focus
b) Socially responsible investment
c) Political lobbying
d) Employee exploitation
→ b