



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2020 - 21

Programme – Bachelor of Business Administration

Course Name – Ethics & CSR

Course Code - BBAD010602

Semester / Year - Semester I

Time allotted : 85 Minutes

Full Marks : 70

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 70=70

1. (Answer any Seventy)

(i) The word 'Ethics' is derived from Greek word

- | | |
|-----------|------------------|
| a) Ethios | b) Ethikos |
| c) Ethoes | d) None of these |

(ii) Ethics is a

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| a) Pure science | b) Normative Science |
| c) Inexact Science | d) None of these |

(iii) Ethics means

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| a) Character | b) Manner |
| c) Custom | d) All of these |

(iv) deals with the right actions of individuals

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| a) Sincerity | b) Rules |
| c) Ethics | d) All of these |

(v) Ethics is a

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| a) Social science | b) Science of conduct |
| c) Normative Science | d) All of these |

(vi) Personality is

- a) Learned
- b) Inherited
- c) Partially inherited and partially learned
- d) Neither learned nor inherited

(vii) In Culture the organisation provides a stable environment in which employees can develop and exercise their skills

- a) Fortress
- b) Club
- c) Baseball
- d) Academy

(viii) Culture exists in fast paced high risk organizations

- a) Fortress
- b) Club
- c) Baseball
- d) Academy

(ix) culture can be seen in military

- a) Fortress
- b) Club
- c) Baseball
- d) Academy

(x) Which of the wage concept is higher than fair wage?

- a) Minimum wage
- b) Living wage
- c) Team based pay
- d) None of these

(xi) Which of the following is a content theory?

- a) Expectancy theory
- b) ERG Theory
- c) Equity theory
- d) None of these

(xii) What is lateral communication?

- a) Communication flows from superiors to subordinates
- b) Communication flows between manager and members of other work - groups
- c) Communication flows between peers
- d) None of these

(xiii) When communication flows between manager and outside groups like

suppliers, creditors, banks, etc. is called _____.

- a) Grapevine communication
- b) External communication
- c) Horizontal communication
- d) Upward communication

(xiv) What is the classical view of management's social responsibility?

- a) To create specific environment in work place
- b) To maximize profits
- c) To protect and improve society's welfare
- d) All of these

(xv) What does the socio - economic view of social responsibility talk about?

- a) Social responsibility goes beyond making profits to include protecting and improving society's welfare
- b) Encourage business
- c) Financial return
- d) None of these

(xvi) Which of the following is a disadvantage of social responsibility?

- a) Possession of resources
- b) Ethical obligation
- c) Public image
- d) Violation of profit maximization

(xvii) The recognition of the close link between an organization's decisions and activities and its impact on the natural environment is called _____.

- a) Global environment
- b) Greening of management
- c) Social actions
- d) None of these

(xviii) Employee's general belief that their organisation values their contribution and cares about their well - being is called _____.

- a) Behaviour
- b) Workplace misbehaviour
- c) Organisational behaviour
- d) Perceived organisational support

(xix) Which of the following is NOT a type of ethics audit?

- a) Compliance audit.
- b) Environmental audit.

c) Systems audit.

d) Cultural audit.

(xx) The moral course is the one that offers the greatest good to the greatest number of people.' Which approach to ethics is this?

a) Deontological

b) Utilitarian

c) Aristotelian

d) Unitarian

(xxi) What is whistle blowing?

a) Spreading malicious rumours about managers not behaving ethically

b) Announcing a high standard of ethical behaviour to persuade outsiders of the benefits of dealing with an organization.

c) Calling for an end to unethical practice in an organization.

d) Revealing unethical behaviour to superiors or outsiders.

(xxii) According to Kant's approach to moral philosophy, ethics is based on

a) the consequences of one's action.

b) sympathy.

c) a social contract.

d) practical reason.

(xxiii) According to externalist theories of ethics

a) moral judgment implies the existence of a motive.

b) It is possible to have a moral judgment without being motivated to act on it.

c) moral authority derives from rules imposed by others, rather than from one's own feelings.

d) Our primary moral obligation is to improve the lives of others.

(xxiv) Which of the following is an example of a value?

a) Justice

b) Happiness

c) Security

d) All of the answers are correct.

(xxv) Preamble of Indian Constitution states:

a) Constitution of SOVEREIGN, SOCIALIST, SECULAR, DEMOCRATIC

b) JUSTICE, SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL

REPUBLIC

c) Both of these

d) None of these

(xxvi) Which of the following is the best way to describe how the term ethics is viewed in the academic world?

a) Ethics is code of conduct for a particular profession and not related to personal life.

b) Ethics is a branch of philosophy dealing with morality.

c) Ethics is a field of study that focuses on faith and religion.

d) Ethics is what we do when we know others are watching.

(xxvii) An individuals' moral judgments about what is right or wrong are called:

a) Belief systems.

b) Ethical values.

c) Cultural assumptions.

d) None of these

(xxviii) What is the origin of the word 'Ethics'?

a) Ethica

b) Ethicia

c) Dharma

d) Niti

(xxix) When the problem of ozone depletion was first identified?

a) 1970

b) 1971

c) 1972

d) 1973

(xxx) Which of the following is/are the main factor(s) responsible for the rapid rate deforestation?

a) Rapid growth of population in the developing countries.

b) Extension of agriculture and grazing lands.

c) Rising demand for lumber, timber, paper, fuel-wood and charcoal, and other forest products.

d) All of these

(xxxi) Which of the following is the best example of Greenhouse effect?

- a) Sunlight warms your car.
- b) Weather change.
- c) See breeze
- d) Cloud bursting

(xxxii) Which Fundamental Right aims at the abolition of social distinctions?

- a) Right to equality
- b) Right to property
- c) Right against exploitation
- d) Right to freedom

(xxxiii) Preamble means

- a) The inauguration of a ceremony.
- b) The head of a body
- c) The top most portion of anything.
- d) Preface, introduction especially that of an act of Parliament stating its aims & objectives.

(xxxiv) Which of the following is not included under Article 19 of Indian Constitution?

- a) Freedom of Speech and Expression.
- b) Freedom of Movement
- c) Right to form association
- d) Directive Principles.

(xxxv) The Preamble of the Indian Constitution serves the purpose of?

- a) Pointing out what the people expect the Government of India to accomplish.
- b) Indicating that the authority of the Government is derived from the people
- c) Helping judges to interpret various provisions of the Constitution properly.
- d) All of these.

(xxxvi) Right to free education within certain limits is?

- a) Guaranteed as a fundamental right.
- b) Enshrined in the Directive Principles of State policy.
- c) Outlined in the Preamble of the constitution.
- d) None of these.

(xxxvii) Right to Information is a:

- a) Fundamental right
- b) Legal Right

c) Neither fundamental right nor legal right d) Both fundamental right as well as legal right

(xxxviii) What are Values?

- a) Principles
- b) Fundamental ideals
- c) Standards of life
- d) All of these

(xxxix) Right to speedy trial is:

- a) Legal right
- b) Constitutional Right
- c) Fundamental right
- d) Directive Principles of State.

(xl) The traits or qualities that are considered as valuable are known as.....

- a) Culture
- b) Values
- c) Ethics
- d) All of these

(xli) The term 'value' is derived from the French word

- a) Valoir
- b) Valas
- c) Velois
- d) None of these

(xlii) represent an individual's highest priorities and deeply held driving forces.

- a) Values
- b) Principles
- c) Culture
- d) Ethics

(xliii) A set of characteristics that sets one group of people apart from another is called as

- a) Culture
- b) Values
- c) Ethics
- d) None of these

(xliv) Indian life has fundamental goals

- a) Three
- b) Five

c) Four

d) Two

(xlv)developed the “Need Hierarchy Theory” to explain human behaviour within an organization.

a) A.H.Maslow

b) Douglas Mc. Gregor

c) Herzberg

d) Rensis Likert

(xlvi) ----- is the process of identifying and grouping of work to be performed

a) Organizing

b) Staffing

c) Division of labour

d) Planning

(xlvii) Authority is the right to give ----- and the power to exact obedience

a) Information

b) Orders

c) Money

d) None of these

(xlviii) A superior cannot delegate

a) Authority

b) Responsibility

c) Duty

d) None of these

(xlix) Authority flows from

a) Top to Bottom

b) Bottom to top

c) Horizontally

d) All of these

(l) ----- is the obligation of a subordinate to perform the duty assigned by his superior.

a) Authority

b) Responsibility

c) Division of labour

d) Accountability

(li) _____ means an individual should receive orders and instructions from only one superior.

- a) Unity of command
- b) Span of control
- c) Scalar chain
- d) None of these

(lii) is the activity of influencing people to strive willingly for group of objectives.

- a) Motivation
- b) Leadership
- c) Communication
- d) None of these

(liii) A leader should have

- a) Technical Knowledge
- b) Empathy
- c) Initiative
- d) All of these

(liv) Autocratic style of leadership is also known as

- a) Authoritarian
- b) Participative
- c) Free rein
- d) All of these.

(lv) In style of leadership a manager centralizes decision making power in himself

- a) Autocratic
- b) Participative
- c) Free rein
- d) None of these

(lvi) seeks to determine norms and values.

- a) Culture
- b) Normative science
- c) Value
- d) None of these

(lvii) leader tries to make the subordinates to feel that they are actually participating in decision making even though he had already taken he decision.

- a) Participative
- b) Free rein
- c) Manipulative autocrat
- d) None of these

(lviii) Leadership gives complete freedom to subordinates.

- a) Authoritarian
- b) Participative
- c) Free rein
- d) None of these

(lix) Participative leadership is also referred as leadership

- a) Democratic
- b) Consultative
- c) Ideographic
- d) All of these

(lx) The relationship between the leader and his group is the same as that of father and his family in

- a) Autocratic
- b) Participative
- c) Free rein
- d) Paternalistic

(lxi) Leadership is also referred as fatherly leadership.

- a) Autocratic
- b) Participative
- c) Free rein
- d) Paternalistic

(lxii) Means a process of stimulating people to action to accomplish desired goals.

- a) Motivation
- b) Leadership
- c) Communication
- d) None of these

(lxiii) Need Hierarchy theory was developed by

- a) Mc Gregor
- b) Abraham Maslow
- c) Herzberg
- d) Mc Clelland

(lxiv) According to Need Hierarchy theory, the human needs are

- a) Limited
- b) Unpredictable
- c) Unlimited
- d) All of these

(lxv) needs are need for survival.

- a) Safety
- b) Esteem

c) Social

d) Physiological

(lxvi) is the need for love and affection.

a) Safety

b) Esteem

c) Social

d) Physiological

(lxvii) The desire to reach the peak of one's potential is called as

a) Self-Actualization need

b) Safety need

c) Esteem need

d) Social need

(lxviii) The Club of Rome convention was held in the year

a) 1968

b) 1956

c) 1971

d) 1948

(lxix) The Indian Constitution became operative from the year

a) 1947

b) 1956

c) 1950

d) 1948

(lxx) The National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme guarantees how many days of work for rural people?

a) 100

b) 120

c) 180

d) 150