Roll No. ……. **(Total no. of Pages: 02)**

(Total no. of Question: 10)

MBA (Aviation Management) (Semester: 1st)

CSR AND BUSINESS ETHICS

Subject Code: MBADS1121

Paper ID: 23261101

Time: 3 hrs **Maximum Marks: 60**

Instructions to candidates:

1) Section A is **COMPULSORY** consisting of TEN questions carrying **TWO** marks each.
2) Section B consists of **FOUR** Units-I, II, III & IV. Attempt any **ONE** question from each Unit
3) Section C consists of a short case study carrying **EIGHT** marks

SECTION-A (2 marks each)

Q1. Write the followings:

a) What is ethical dilemma?
b) What do you understand by whistle blowing?
c) Differentiate between ethics and ethos
d) Give arguments against CSR
e) Name any two important scams in India that you have noticed in recent past.
f) What is ethical leadership?
g) Mention principles of corporate governance
h) Differentiate between absolutism and relativism
i) Differentiate between corporate philanthropy and CSR
j) Differentiate between teleological and deontological approach

SECTION-B (8 marks each)

UNIT-I

Q2. Explain moral, rational and economic arguments in favour of CSR

Q3. Write short notes on

a. Carroll's model
b. CSR initiative in India

UNIT-II

Q4. Compare and contrast different committees on corporate governance in India

Q5. Differentiate between corporate social responsibility and corporate governance. What are the responsibilities of organizations towards its employees?

UNIT-III

Q6. Explain in detail Kohlberg's six stages of moral development

Q7. Identify and critically examine any two unethical practices happened in Indian companies in the recent past

UNIT IV

Q8. What are some distinguish characteristics of ethical problem? What distinguishes an ethical problem from legal problem?

Q9. In situation like recession, explain the role of an HR manager in terms of ethical practices

SECTION-C (8 marks)

Q10. CASE STUDY

Satyam Computers

Satyam computers Limited was a leading Global Business and information technology services company, delivering consulting, systems integration and Outsourcing solutions. It began its Journey with 20 employees in 1987 and grew to become the fourth largest software company in India with a market capitalisation of Rs 15,262 crores. Over a period of two decades, the company built a highly skilled employee base of 53000 and was an attractive IT Outsourcing destination for a number of multinational companies across the world. It was given the Golden Peacock Global award twice for its excellence in corporate governance in 2002 and 2008 by the world Council for corporate governance. The Golden Peacock Global award was one among the several honors received by Satyam for corporate governance. It rated the company with best corporate governance practices by Investor Relations Global Ranking (IRGR) in 2006. In the investigation in 2007, Ramalinga Raju, founder and chairman of Satyam confessed fudging the accounts books of the company to the tune of Rs 7,800 crores. After the government changed the management, Satyam was taken over by Tech Mahindra and was renamed Mahindra Satyam(Msat). It addressed the customers and employees issues very effectively; yet, even after a year of takeover, Mahindra Satyam continues to face hoard of legal and financial hurdles in stabilizing the business. Lack of re-instated financial statements has been posing tough situations for Msat to bag contracts. The Satyam saga poses a question whether the government should bail out such companies when they reach dead end due to financial bankruptcy or moral bankruptcy resulting in financial bankruptcy and endangering the very economic and corporate image.

Questions

a) What are the ethical violations of corporate governance in the case? How can you prevent these kind of ethical violations?