

Total Marks : 75

Duration: 2.5 hrs

NB 1. All questions are compulsory subject to internal choice

2. Figures to the right indicate maximum marks

Q1 A) Fill in the blanks with correct alternative (answer any 8) (08 marks)

1. Black marketing, hoarding etc are examples of ethical issues in _____ (marketing, HRM, accounting, IT)
2. Government, society, customers etc are collectively known as _____ of the business (creditors, shareholders, trustees, stakeholders)
3. _____ training enables employees to practise organisation's values (vestibule, on-site, appraisal, ethics)
4. The Integrity pact has been developed by _____ (Infosys, SEBI, Transparency International, NCGF)
5. _____ is a forum for corporate governance, located within IFC and co-founded by World Bank and OECD. (SEBI, GCGF, WHO, UNICEF)
6. As per the clause 49, audit committee should consist of minimum of _____ directors (3,4,5,6)
7. The _____ committee identifies persons who are qualified to become directors and who may be appointed in senior management (nomination, remuneration, audit, appraisal)
8. _____ trading refers to disclosing unpublished price sensitive information to an outsider. (bull, share, insider, corporate)
9. The _____ is a major player in the Integrity Pact (CVC, CBI, RBI, SBI)
10. _____ is a set of rules, which are accepted as general principles in an organisation. (selection policy, code of ethics, honesty pledge, leadership)

Q1 B) Say whether True or False (answer any 7) (07 marks)

1. Government has no role in ensuring business ethics.
2. Ethical dilemma is a process of evaluating and choosing among alternatives consistent with business principles.
3. Ethics training is compulsory as per SEBI
4. Corporate governance helps to maintain a balance among all stakeholders of a company
5. The chairman of Audit committee must be an Independent Director.
6. Rights of shareholders include right to inspect statutory registers and returns.
7. Stakeholders are owners of the company.
8. Cadbury committee report was the first report to be published on Corporate Governance.
9. Ethics and law are one and the same.
10. Audit committee has full access to information contained in the records of the company.

Q2 A) Define business ethics and explain the advantages of business ethics. (08 marks)

Q2 B) Explain the scope of business ethics (07 marks)

OR

Q2 C) What is ethical dilemma? What are the ways to address ethical dilemmas?

(08 marks)

Q2 D) Explain the role of ethics committee in an organisation

(07 marks)

Q3 A) Explain the benefits of ethics training.

(08 marks)

Q3 B) What is integrity pact? Who are the major players in integrity pact?

(07 marks)

OR

Q3 C) Define Corporate governance. Explain the benefits of corporate governance.

(08 marks)

Q3 D) Explain the various issues in corporate governance

(07 marks)

Q4 A) What are the various rights of shareholders?

(08 marks)

Q4 B) Explain the various functions of SEBI ?

(07 marks)

OR

Q4 C) Explain the various committees in an organisation.

(08 marks)

Q4 D) Explain the role / objectives of NFCG in promoting corporate governance.

(07 marks)

Q5 A) What are related party transactions? Which are various related parties with reference to a company as per the Companies Act 2013?

(08 marks)

Q5 B) What are the various mechanisms of Corporate Governance in India?

(07 marks)

OR

Q5 C) Write short notes on (any three)

(15 marks)

1. Disclosures as per clause 49 of listing agreement.
 2. Organisational climate.
 3. Code of conduct
 4. Need for corporate governance
 5. Role of Independent Director.
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