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**MBAS 456**

**II Semester M.B.A. Degree Examination, October/November 2022**

**BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**

**(Regular and Repeater)**

**Business Ethics and Social Responsibility**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

**SECTION – A**  
**(Compulsory)**

Answer to the question should **not** exceed **6** pages. **(1×15=15)**

1. An ideal normative theory of business ethics should capture the ethical obligations arising out of business agreements. In your perception, which normative theory is useful for constructing satisfactory proceedings justifying ethical obligations of business ?

**SECTION – B**

Answer **any five** questions. **Each** question carries **8** marks. Answer to the question should **not** exceed **5** pages. **(5×8=40)**

2. Many social thinkers are of the opinion that morality and ethics are built on the foundation of religion. Do you subscribe to the view ? Substantiate your answer.
3. What is ethical capacity within the ambit of marketing ethics? Why is ethical capacity among marketing practitioners low ?
4. Discuss the requisites, elements and role of Indian ethos in managerial practices.
5. Explain the various sources of Indian ethos in management. Also explain their roles and significance in managerial practice.
6. Differentiate Gurukul and modern system of learning. How advantageous is Gurukul system of learning in modern times ?
7. What are the different dimensions of work ethos and values ? Discuss the factors responsible for poor work ethos life goals.
8. What is organizational politics ? Analyze the different types of organizational politics.

P.T.O.



SECTION – C  
(Compulsory)

Answer to this question should **not** exceed **6** pages.

9. Case Study.

(1×15=15)

Satyam Computers Limited (Satyam) was a leading global business and Information Technology (IT) services company, delivering consulting, systems integration and outsourcing solutions. It began its journey with employees in 1987 and grew to become the fourth-largest software company in India with a market capitalization of Rs. 15,262 Crores. Over a period of two decades, the company built a highly skilled employee base of 53,000 and was on 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 honours received by Satyam for corporate governance. It rated the company with best corporate governance practices by Investor Relations Global Rankings (IRGR) in 2006 and 2007.

In the investigation, Ramalinga Raju (Raju) founder and chairman of Satyam confessed fudging the accounts books of the company to the tune of Rs. 7,800 crore. After the government changed the management, Satyam was taken over by Tech Mahindra (TechM) and was renamed Mahindra Satyam (MSAT). It addressed the customers and employees' issues very effectively; yet, even after a year of the takeover, MSAT continues to face a 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 bailout such companies when they reach a dead end due to financial bankruptcy or moral bankruptcy resulting in financial bankruptcy endangering the very economic and corporate image.

**Questions :**

- (a) What are the ethical violations of corporate governance in the case ?
- (b) How can you prevent these kind of ethical violations, suggest some code to stop these kind of practices ?

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