SSR DEGREE AND PG COLLEGE(Autonomous)

Department of BBA

BBA II YEAR – Business Law and Ethics Sem-III (INTERNAL–II)

Question Bank – Units IV & V Only

Note: Unit III is completely excluded. This question bank covers only Unit IV and Unit V as per the supplied syllabus.

PART A – MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (25)

1. Which of the following is a key responsibility of a director of a company?

A) To act in the interests of the company
B) To avoid all meetings
C) To issue court judgments
D) To audit every company document personally

Answer: A

2. A person appointed to manage the affairs of a company is generally known as a:

A) Director
B) Consumer
C) Debtor
D) Creditor

Answer: A

3. Which of the following is related to the appointment of directors?

A) Qualification and eligibility
B) Consumer complaint
C) Trademark registration
D) Moral development

Answer: A

4. Disqualification of a director means:

A) Circumstances that make a person ineligible to act as a director
B) Automatic promotion of a director
C) Registration of a trademark
D) Winding up of a consumer council

Answer: A

5. Removal of a director refers to:

A) Ending the director's office according to applicable legal procedure
B) Issuing shares to consumers
C) Registering a patent
D) Preparing an ESG report only

Answer: A

6. Which of the following is a liability-related concern of directors?

A) Responsibility arising from their acts or omissions under law
B) Right to purchase consumer goods
C) Copyright registration

D) Moral development

Answer: A

7. A company meeting is primarily held to:

A) Discuss and decide matters concerning the company
B) Conduct a court trial
C) Issue driving licences
D) Register every employee as a director

Answer: A

8. Which is a type of company meeting?

A) General meeting
B) Patent meeting
C) Consumer meeting
D) Trademark meeting

Answer: A

9. A valid company meeting generally requires:

A) Compliance with legal requirements and proper notice
B) No notice under any circumstances
C) Only verbal permission from customers
D) No agenda or purpose

Answer: A

10. Winding up of a company means:

A) The process of bringing the company's affairs to an end
B) Starting a new business
C) Appointing a consumer
D) Registering a trademark

Answer: A

11. Which of the following is associated with winding up?

A) Realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities
B) Moral development
C) Patent examination only
D) Employee attendance

Answer: A

12. Business ethics primarily deals with:

A) Moral principles and standards applied to business conduct
B) Only company profits
C) Only taxation
D) Only advertising design

Answer: A

13. Which is one level of business ethics?

A) Individual level
B) Weather level
C) Geographical level only
D) Mechanical level

Answer: A

14. A myth about business ethics is the belief that:

A) Ethics and business are always completely unrelated
B) Ethical conduct matters in business
C) Businesses have responsibilities
D) Ethical decisions can affect stakeholders

Answer: A

15. Kohlberg's theory is concerned with:

A) Stages of moral development
B) Company winding up
C) Trademark registration
D) Director appointment

Answer: A

16. Carol Gilligan's theory of moral development emphasizes:

A) Ethics of care and relationships
B) Company meetings
C) Patent registration
D) Financial auditing only

Answer: A

17. A basic principle of business ethics is:

A) Honesty
B) Deception
C) Corruption
D) Misrepresentation

Answer: A

18. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) refers to:

A) A company's responsibility toward society and stakeholders
B) Only increasing sales
C) Only reducing wages
D) Only registering patents

Answer: A

19. One significance of CSR is:

A) Supporting social and environmental responsibility
B) Eliminating all business competition
C) Avoiding all stakeholder concerns
D) Replacing company law

Answer: A

20. CSR under the Companies Act, 2013 is connected with:

A) Specified corporate social responsibility obligations
B) Trademark ownership
C) Consumer definition only
D) Patent classification only

Answer: A

21. ESG stands for:

A) Environmental, Social and Governance

B) Economic, Sales and Growth
C) Ethics, Society and Goods
D) Enterprise, Service and Government

Answer: A

22. The 'E' in ESG relates mainly to:

A) Environmental matters
B) Employee salary only
C) Ethical theories only
D) Election matters

Answer: A

23. The 'S' in ESG relates mainly to:

A) Social factors
B) Sales tax only
C) Share certificates only
D) Statutory meetings only

Answer: A

24. The 'G' in ESG relates mainly to:

A) Governance
B) Goods
C) Growth only
D) Guarantee

Answer: A

25. Accountability in business ethics means:

A) Being answerable for decisions and actions
B) Avoiding responsibility
C) Hiding information in all cases
D) Ignoring stakeholders

Answer: A

PART B – FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH ANSWERS (25)

1. A person who is appointed to manage the affairs of a company is called a _____.
Answer: director

2. The legal requirements concerning the appointment of directors include their _____ and eligibility.
Answer: qualification

3. A director may be subject to _____ if specified legal circumstances apply.
Answer: disqualification

4. The ending of a director's office according to law is called _____ of a director.
Answer: removal

5. Directors may have legal _____ arising from their acts or omissions.
Answer: liabilities

6. A formal gathering of members or directors to transact company business is called a company _____.
Answer: meeting

7. A company meeting must generally be conducted according to applicable legal _____.
Answer: requirements

8. The process of bringing a company's affairs to an end is called _____ up.
Answer: winding

9. During winding up, the company's _____ may be realised to meet its liabilities.
Answer: assets

10. Business ethics refers to moral principles and _____ governing business conduct.
Answer: standards

11. Business ethics can be studied at the individual, organisational and _____ levels.
Answer: societal

12. The five myths about business ethics are used to challenge common _____ about ethics in business.
Answer: misconceptions

13. Kohlberg's theory explains stages of _____ development.
Answer: moral

14. Carol Gilligan is associated with the ethics of _____ perspective.
Answer: care

15. Honesty is an important _____ of business ethics.
Answer: principle

16. Corporate Social Responsibility is commonly abbreviated as _____.
Answer: CSR

17. CSR reflects a company's responsibility towards society and its _____.
Answer: stakeholders

18. CSR may include social and _____ initiatives undertaken by a company.
Answer: environmental

19. ESG stands for Environmental, Social and _____.
Answer: Governance

20. The 'E' in ESG represents _____ factors.
Answer: environmental

21. The 'S' in ESG represents _____ factors.
Answer: social

22. The 'G' in ESG represents _____ factors.
Answer: governance

23. Accountability means being _____ for one's decisions and actions.
Answer: answerable

24. CSR under the Companies Act, 2013 is connected with specified corporate social _____ provisions**.**
Answer: responsibility

25. Ethical business conduct can strengthen trust among a company's _____.
Answer: stakeholders

PART C – 10 IMPORTANT QUESTIONS

1. Explain the qualifications, position, appointment, duties, disqualification, removal and liabilities of directors under the Companies Act, 2013.

2. Explain the role and responsibilities of a Managing Director under the Companies Act, 2013.

3. Explain the meaning, types and requisites of company meetings.

4. Explain the meaning of winding up of a company and discuss the modes of winding up.

5. Define business ethics and explain the different levels of business ethics.

6. Explain the five myths about business ethics and discuss why they are considered misconceptions.

7. Explain the stages of moral development according to Kohlberg's theory.

8. Explain Carol Gilligan's theory of moral development and the ethics of care.

9. Explain the principles of business ethics and discuss the concept and significance of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

10. Explain CSR under the Companies Act, 2013 and discuss the ESG framework and accountability in business**.**

Prepared strictly from the supplied BBA Semester III syllabus – Unit IV and Unit V only.