



**NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
FACULTY OF COMMERCE, HUMAN SCIENCES AND EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT SCIENCES**

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| DURATION: 3 HOURS | MARKS: 100 |

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| SECOND OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER | |
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THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 6 PAGES (Including this front page)

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| INSTRUCTIONS | |
| 1. | Answer all questions. |
| 2. | Read all the questions carefully before answering. |
| 3. | Marks for each question are indicated at the end of each question. |
| 4. | Please ensure that your writing is legible, neat and presentable and start each Section on a new page. |

Section A. Part 1: Multiple choice questions from 1 – 10. Answer all the questions in the answer booklet provided. [2X10 = 20marks]

QUESTION 1

1. _____ is privacy with respect to a person's inner life. This includes the person's thoughts and plans, personal beliefs and values, feelings and wants:
 - (a) Physical privacy
 - (b) Psychological privacy
 - (c) Personal privacy
 - (d) Spiritual privacy

2. In this view, the employee's main moral duty is to work towards the goals of the firm. This view is referred to as:
 - (a) Law of Legitimacy
 - (b) Law of Agency
 - (c) Law of Duty
 - (d) Law of Structure

3. If Toyota rises the prices of its new models of pick-up trucks by 4% and General Motors and Ford follow by increasing prices by a similar amount, then this is evidence of:
 - (a) a monopoly
 - (b) pure competition
 - (c) monopolistic competition
 - (d) an oligopoly

4. The public policy view that advocates breaking large corporations/firms up into smaller units (each controlling not more than 3-5% of the market) is called:
 - (a) "the Chicago school view"
 - (b) "the do-nothing view"
 - (c) "the anti-trust view"
 - (d) "the regulation view"

5. Affirmative action calls for _____ steps to eliminate the effects of past discrimination?
 - (a) macro
 - (b) positive
 - (c) micro
 - (d) negative

6. Which of the following factors: is not relevant when considering the morality of a gift given to an employee of an organization?
- (a) What is the purpose of the gift?
 - (b) Is the gift forbidden by law?
 - (c) What is the value of the gift?
 - (d) Who gave the gift to the employee?
7. Major difficulties with utilitarianism:
- (a) Unable to deal with moral issues relating to rights and justice.
 - (b) It's reliance on accurate measurements.
 - (c) All of the above
 - (d) None of the above
8. Which slogan best fits with the social cost view of producers' and intermediaries responsibilities to consumers?
- (a) Caveat emptor
 - (b) Caveat vendor
 - (c) Both of the above.
 - (d) None of the above.
9. Under strict liability, which of the following is true?
- (a) Absence of negligence or having exercised "due care" excuses the producer from liability for damages caused by their products.
 - (b) Absence of knowledge of the product's potential for the harmful effects excuses the producer from liability for these harmful effects.
 - (c) Both of the above
 - (d) None of the above
10. The following are characteristics of monopoly market, except:
- (a) No barriers to entry
 - (b) One seller
 - (c) Quantity below equilibrium
 - (d) Price above equilibrium and supply curve

Section A. Part 2: TRUE / FALSE

Indicate whether the following statements are True or False. Answer all the questions in the answer booklet provided. Indicate true or false next to the corresponding number(s)

QUESTION 2

[10marks]

| No. | Questions |
|--------------|---|
| 2.1 | Sustainability refers to the capacity that something has to continue to function into the future. |
| 2.2 | Employees must be given the opportunity to give or withhold consent before their private lives are investigated and should be informed of any surveillance. |
| 2.3 | Justice based arguments against discrimination point out that degrading stereotypes undermine the self-esteem of the groups that are discriminated against. |
| 2.4 | Most collusion between oligopolies is based on the genesis of unspoken cooperation. |
| 2.5 | Social cost is the cost an individual or company must pay out of it's own pocket to engage in a particular economic activity. |
| 2.6 | A person is morally responsible for an injury if a person did not inflict the injury or the wrong out of his own free will. |
| 2.7 | Governments are legitimate countervailing means of balancing the power of the large corporation. |
| 2.8 | Whistle-blowers are always motivated by personal gain. |
| 2.9 | An ecological system is an interrelated and interdependent set of organisms and environments. |
| 2.10 | The second level of Moral Development is known as the Conventional level. |
| Total | [10marks] |

SECTION B. SHORT/ESSAY QUESTIONS

[70marks]

QUESTION 3

Oligopolies can set high prices through explicit agreement to restrain competition. They tend to have high degree of market concentration. In this regard what should the society do in terms of high concentration of oligopolistic industries? (9)

QUESTION 4

Despite the difficulties with arguments against discrimination, there are five widely recognized categories of discriminatory practices. Identify those discriminatory practices that are commonly practiced in places of employment. (10)

QUESTION 5

- 5.a) Differentiate between act utilitarianism and rule utilitarianism. (4)
- 5.b) Although rights generally override utilitarian standards, they are not immune from all utilitarian considerations: Briefly discuss any three rights. (6)

QUESTION 6

Just as people's physical, emotional, and cognitive abilities develop as they age, so also does their ability to deal with moral issues develops as they move through their lives. Briefly explain Lawrence Kohlberg's six stages of moral development. (in their sequence) (12)

QUESTION 7

Consumers' rights to privacy need to be balanced with legitimate business needs for information. Discuss the six key concerns of consumer privacy. (12)

QUESTION 8

- 8.1. A firm's main moral duty to its employees is to provide them with a fair wage and fair working conditions. Setting a fair wage is both important and difficult. List the five factors that employers need to consider when setting a fair wage? (5)
- 8.2. Employees' rights to privacy must be balanced against employers' rights to know certain information about their activities. Briefly discuss the three elements that are relevant when considering this balance. (6)

QUESTION 9

Differentiate between the principle diminishing marginal utility and the principle of increasing marginal cost. (6)