



**FINAL EXAMINATION**  
**MARCH 2024**

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<b>COURSE TITLE</b>	<b>CORPORATE SOCIAL POLICY</b>
<b>COURSE CODE</b>	<b>RMGT4513</b>
<b>DATE/DAY</b>	<b>20 JUNE 2024 / THURSDAY</b>
<b>TIME/DURATION</b>	<b>09:00 AM - 11:00 AM / 02 Hour(s) 00 Minute(s)</b>

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :**

1. Please read the instruction under each section carefully.
2. Candidates are reminded not to bring into examination hall/room any form of written materials or electronic gadget except for stationery that is permitted by the Invigilator.
3. Students who are caught breaching the Examination Rules and Regulation will be charged with an academic dishonesty and if found guilty of the offence, the maximum penalty is expulsion from the University.

(This Question Paper consists of 6 Printed Pages including front page)

**\*\*\*DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO\*\*\***

This question paper consists of TWO (2) sections. Answer ALL questions in the answer booklet provided. [50 MARKS]

**SECTION A**

**(20 Marks)**

There are TWENTY (20) questions in this section. Answer ALL questions in the OMR Sheet.

1. The three areas of social responsibility of a business are \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. political, economic, environmental
  - B. environmental, social, technological
  - C. economic, social, environmental
  - D. economic, environmental, ethical
  
2. Which of the following board of director core values corresponds with considering the local community in the decision-making process?
  - A. Citizenship
  - B. Social Awareness
  - C. Corporate Social Policy
  - D. Corporate Social Responsibility
  
3. The shared values and beliefs of employees within any given organization are called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. corporate culture
  - B. corporate climate
  - C. corporate values
  - D. corporate beliefs
  
4. How can organizations ensure ethical behavior among employees?
  - A. By measuring solely, the positive impact of organizational decisions
  - B. By promoting a culture of dishonesty
  - C. By providing ethics training and establishing a code of conduct
  - D. By prioritizing personal interests over organizational goals
  
5. Where do most of our moral beliefs come from?
  - A. Things we learned in school.
  - B. Ideas our parents taught us.
  - C. Ideas we shared with our friends.
  - D. Habits we learned as children.

6. Which of the following is **NOT TRUE** about the needs for corporate governance?
- A. To avoid mis-management
  - B. To enable companies, operate more efficiently, to improve access to capital, mitigate risk and safeguard stakeholders
  - C. To increase the accountability of your company and to avoid massive disasters before they occur
  - D. To analyze of an organization's operations and maintenance of systems of internal controls can help detect and prevent various forms of fraud and other accounting irregularities.
7. Do CSR considerations require a business to put pressure on suppliers to ensure that their business activities are sustainable?
- A. No, because you can't really influence someone else's business
  - B. No, because it has the potential to damage an important relationship (with the supplier)
  - C. No, otherwise it will be difficult to draw the line between being a socially responsible citizen and being overly meddlesome.
  - D. Yes
8. How does the Malaysian government encourage corporate social responsibility?
- A. Tax incentives for environmentally unfriendly practices
  - B. Penalizing companies for community engagement
  - C. Offering tax incentives for CSR activities
  - D. Ignoring corporate social responsibility altogether
9. The difference between 'Ethics' and 'Morals' is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Ethics are from the community (external) while morals are individual (internal)
  - B. Morals are acceptable while ethics is not
  - C. Ethics is current while morals are obsolete or old
  - D. Ethics are legal and morals are not
10. The application of ethical and moral principles in a business environment is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Business Management
  - B. Business Law
  - C. Business Ethics
  - D. Business Deal

11. What are the benefits of a company being known as ethical?
- A. Value added.
  - B. Impact on competitiveness.
  - C. Enhances reputation.
  - D. All above
12. Which of the following are examples of unethical business practices?
- A. Misusing company time.
  - B. Emphasize honesty in the workplace.
  - C. Respect for Intellectual Property.
  - D. Follow rules and regulations.
13. The idea that businesspeople should consider the social consequences of economic actions when making business decisions and that there should be a presumption in favour of decisions that have both good economic and social consequences is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. noblesse oblige
  - B. moral relativism
  - C. ethical dilemma
  - D. social responsibility
14. \_\_\_\_\_ is an issue of mutual concern to organization, and one or more stakeholders.
- A. Society issue
  - B. Company issue
  - C. Public issue
  - D. Nation issue
15. How do ethical values contribute to building a positive organizational culture?
- A. By encouraging people to work individually
  - B. By fostering a sense of accountability and trust
  - C. By minimizing transparency in decision-making
  - D. By promoting company objectives to focus on profitability
16. Why is whistleblowing considered an ethical practice in organizations?
- A. It promotes a culture of secrecy
  - B. It helps in suppressing dissenting voices
  - C. It allows employees to report illegal or unethical behavior
  - D. It encourages a negative impact by the management

17. What does the principle of "integrity" encompass in the context of values and ethics?

- A. Acting with honesty and moral uprightness
- B. Prioritizing personal interests over organizational goals
- C. Concealing information to gain a competitive advantage
- D. Ignoring the impact of business decisions on the environment

18. What role do codes of ethics play in organizations?

- A. Encouraging business focus organization environment
- B. Providing a framework for ethical decision-making
- C. Minimizing transparency in business operations
- D. Threatening all parties in organization from doing wrong

19. Which ethical principle emphasizes treating all individuals with fairness and impartiality?

- A. Transparency
- B. Integrity
- C. Equality
- D. Loyalty

20. What is the fundamental purpose of ethical principles in business?

- A. Maximizing individual profits
- B. Balancing stakeholder interests
- C. Prioritizing short-term gains
- D. Prioritizing shareholders benefit concerns

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**SECTION B**

**(30 Marks)**

There are **THREE (3)** questions in this section. Answer **ALL** questions in the answer booklet.

**Question 1**

When it comes to the macro and micro environments in business, there are factors in motion that are outside of anyone's control, with the exception of internal environments. Discuss the **FIVE (5)** components of the business's internal environment. (10 marks)

**Question 2**

All businesses aspire to operate in a morally upright manner, and the majority have been successful in doing so up to this point. Even with the best of intentions, some businesses are confronted with ethical issues. Describe **FIVE (5)** common ethical dilemmas businesses encounter. (10 marks)

**Question 3**

Explain with an appropriate example **FOUR (4)** of the CSR components. (10 marks)

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\*\*\* END OF QUESTION PAPER \*\*\*  
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