

SECTION A : 100 MARKS

BAHAGIAN A : 100 MARKAH

INSTRUCTION :

This section consists of **FOUR (4)** essay question. Answer **ALL** question.

ARAHAN :

Bahagian ini mengandungi EMPAT (4) soalan esei. Jawab SEMUA soalan.

QUESTION 1

SOALAN 1

(a) Define the following terms :

Takrifkan terma-terma berikut :

- i. Morality / *Moral*
- ii. Virtues / *Kebaikan* iii. Social Ethics /
Etika Sosial

[9 marks]

[9 markah]

(b) Define the terms below :

Takrifkan terma di bawah ini :

- i. Consequentialist / *Consequentialist* ii.
Non-consequentialist / *Non consequentialist*

[6 marks]

[6 markah]

(c) Explain the following consequentialist perspectives :

Terangkan perspektif “consequentialist” berikut :

- i. Egoism / *Egoisme* ii.
Utilitarianism / *Utilitarianisme*

[10 marks]

[10 markah]

QUESTION 2

SOALAN 2

(a) Discuss Stakeholder Model with a suitable example.

Bincangkan Model Pihak Berkepentingan dengan memberikan satu contoh yang bersesuaian.

[5 marks]

[5 markah]

(b) Identify **FOUR (4)** impacts to company if they do not adopt Corporate Social Responsibility.

*Kenalpasti **EMPAT (4)** kesan terhadap syarikat jika sekiranya mereka tidak melaksanakan tanggungjawab sosial koperat.*

[8 marks]

[8 markah]

- (c) The goal of corporate culture is to cultivate values, expectations, belief and patterns of behavior that best and most effectively support ethical decision making, which have become the primary responsibility of corporate leadership to steward this effort. Explain **FOUR (4)** roles of leadership in establishing ethical corporate culture.

*Matlamat budaya koperat adalah untuk menyemai nilai, jangkaan, kepercayaan, serta pola tingkahlaku yang terbaik and mampu menyokong proses pembuatan keputusan secara beretika, ianya menjadi satu tanggungjawab utama pemimpin koperat. Jelaskan **EMPAT (4)** peranan pemimpin koperat dalam mewujudkan buya koperat yang beretika.*

[12 marks]

[12 markah]

QUESTION 3

SOALAN 3

- (a) Explain the concept of employee as an agent to their employer.

Jelaskan konsep pekerja adalah agen kepada majikannya.

[10 marks]

[10 markah]

- (b) Identify the issue related to the value of work and employees responsibilities in the perspective of 'self-interest' and 'moral obligation'.

Kenalpasti isu-isu berkaitan nilai-nilai pekerjaan dan tanggungjawab pekerja dari perspektif 'kepentingan diri' dan 'tanggungjawab moral'.

[15 marks]

[15 markah]

QUESTION 4

SOALAN 4

- (a) Define globalization.

Takrifkan globalisasi.

[3 marks]

[3 markah]

- (b) Discuss **FOUR (4)** ethical issues of globalization.

Bincangkan EMPAT (4) isu etika globalisasi.

[10 marks]

[10 markah]

- (c) Explain **SIX (6)** universal rights of the ethical responsibilities in international business.

Terangkan ENAM (6) hak-hak universal dalam perniagaan antarabangsa.

[12 marks]

[12 markah]

SOALAN TAMAT

SECTION A : 100 MARKS

BAHAGIAN A : 100 MARKAH

QUESTION 1 :

(a) Define the following terms:

- i. Morality / *Moral* ii. Virtues / *Kebaikan*
- iii. Social Ethics / *Etika Sosial*

[9 marks]

Answer scheme :

- (i) Morality
Principles or rules of moral conduct that people use to decide what is right what is wrong.
- (ii) Virtues
A virtue is a trait of a person's character that one should have.
- (iii) Social Ethics
It raise questions of public policy, law, civic virtue and political philosophy.

(b) Define the terms below :

- (i) Consequentialist / Consequentialist ii. Non-consequentialist / Non-consequentialist

[6 marks]

Answer Scheme :

- i. A consequentialist perspective judge the rightness or wrongness of an action based on the consequences that action has. We choose the actions that bring about the best outcomes.

- ii. A non-consequentialist theory of value judges the rightness or wrongness of an action based on the properties intrinsic to the action, not the consequences.

(c) Explain the following consequentialist perspective.

- (i) Egoism / Egoisme
- (ii) Utilitarianism / Utilitarianisme

[10 marks]

Answer Scheme :

- i. Egoism theory is the view that morality coincides with the self-interest of an individual or an organization.

Ethical egoism is based on everyone promoting their own individual value that is, the right act that maximizes the agent's value.

- ii. Utilitarianism means 'the best action is the action where it can produce the greatest good for the greatest number of people'.

It is the moral theory that we should act in ways that produce the most pleasure or happiness for the greatest number of people affected by our actions.

QUESTION 2

SOALAN 2

- (a) Identify Stakeholder Model with a suitable example.

[5 marks]

Answer scheme :

- A corporation should be driven by the interest in their stakeholder rather than the interest of stakeholder/shareholders alone.

- In addition to earning a profit, this includes consideration of the impact upon major stakeholders in decision making.
- The stakeholder theory simply acknowledge this fact by requiring management to balance the ethical interest of all affected parties.
- This model/theory required the same approach as utilitarianism which focuses on the greatest happiness for the greatest number of people rather than just focuses on shareholders wealth.
- The primary responsibility is to create as much for stakeholders as possible.
- Example : *any suitable example*

(b) Determine **FOUR (4)** impacts to company if they do not adopt a Corporate Social Responsibility.

[8 marks]

Answer scheme :

- Loss of consumer loyalty in the use of products or services
- Loss profit
- Bad perception by the society
- Lack of communication between stakeholder
- Lack of government support to the company
- *Any other relevant answer*

(c) The goal of corporate culture is to cultivate values, expectations, belief and patterns of behavior that best and most effectively support ethical decision making, which have become the primary responsibility of corporate leadership to steward this effort. Explain **FOUR (4)** roles of leadership in establishing ethical corporate culture.

[12 marks]

Answer scheme :

- Embrace ethical values in their personal and professional lives
- Influence and motivate staff to pay attention to ethics in their daily activities
- Role modelling in establishing practices
- Reinforce ethical behavior by talking about ethics and emphasize on the importance of ethics to the organization

QUESTION 3 (a)

(a) Explain the concept of employee as an agent to their employer.

[10 marks]

Answer scheme:

The employer is called the principle when engaging someone to act for him. The person who does the work for the employer is called the agent. The theory behind respondent superior is that the principle controls the agent's behavior and must then assume some responsibility for the agent's actions.

An employee is an agent for her employer to the extent that the employee is authorized to act for the employer and is partially entrusted with the employer's business.

The employer controls, or has a right to control, the time, place, and method of doing work. When the facts show that employer-employee (principal-agent) relationship exists, the employer can be held responsible for the injuries caused by the employee in the course of employment.

In general, employee conduct that bears some relationship work will usually be considered within the scope of employment. The question whether an employee was acting within the scope of employment at the time of the event depends on the particular facts of the case. A court may consider the employee's job description or assigned duties, the time, place, and purpose of the employee's act the extent to which the employee's actions confirmed what she was hired to do, and whether such an occurrence could reasonably have been expected.

**Any relevant answer based on examiner discretion can be accepted*

QUESTION 3 (b)

- (b) Identify the issue related to the value of work and employees responsibilities in the perspective of 'self-interest' and 'moral obligation'.

[15 marks]

Answer scheme :

- (i) Self interest :

A self interest arises when an employee's duties and his/her selfinterest collide or are opposed to each other. Ethics encourages all employees to make personal investment and engage in social relations, they shall have any personal or financial interest, which might conflict with or influence or appear to influence their judgment or actions in carrying out their responsibilities.

Financial interests in another entity include among others :

- Stock or other ownership by the employee, his/her spouse, cohabitant or finance, or any of his/her relatives by birth or by marriage and/or any related trusts or estates.
- A brokerage fee, royalty, ownership interest or carried interest in any asset, property, or entity being purchased by or contracted.

- (ii) Moral obligation:

All employees are expected to treat their fellow employees with respect and dignity. Employer prohibits and will not tolerate any form or harassment that creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work environment including, but not limited to, verbal, visual, religion, age, marital status, veteran status or disability. Such behavior is not only unethical and in conflict with core values, but may also be illegal.

In business should be fair in that they are:

Consistent in applying standards across people and over time; unbiased by self-interest; accurate, with the decisions based on reliable information; correctable, in terms of allowing challenge or appeal against decisions; representative of the concerns of all involved; and ethical.

Employees must be alert of the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining; the elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labour; the effective abolition of child labour; and the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.

**Any relevant answer based on examiner discretion can be accepted*

QUESTION 4
SOALAN 4

(a) Define globalization

[3 marks]

Answer scheme:

Is the process of international integration arising from the interchange of world views, products, ideas, and other aspect of culture.

Refers to processes that increase world-wide exchange of national and cultural resources.

(b) Discuss **FOUR (4)** ethical issues of globalization.

[10 marks]

Answer scheme:

The most common ethical issues:

- Child labour
- Sweat shop
- ‘ Race to the bottom ’
- Employment practices
- Human rights
- Environment regulations
- Corruption / Bribes
- Moral obligation of multinational corporations

(d) Explain **SIX (6)** universal rights of the ethical responsibilities in international business.

[12 marks]

Answer scheme :

1. The right to freedom of physical movement
2. The right to ownership of property
3. The right to freedom from torture
4. The right to a fair trial
5. The right to non-discrimination
6. The right to physical security
7. The right to freedom of speech and association
8. The right to minimal education
9. The right to political participant
10. The right to subsistence