**Chapter 3: Historical Development of Corporate Social Responsibility and Reporting**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. CSR practices during the 19th century was characterised by?
2. Environmental disaster and product safety.
3. Employee welfare and philanthropy.
4. Profit maximization and employee welfare.
5. State regulation and social activism.
6. In the 1970s, due to the activities of social activists and NGOs, the debate on CSR practices was increasingly referred to as,
7. Corporate social responsiveness.
8. Social responsibilities of business.
9. Social and environmental practices of business.
10. None of the above.
11. When was the World Commission on Environment and Development established?
12. 1925.
13. 1876.
14. 1970.
15. 1983.
16. CSR reporting during the 1900s and 2000s was motivated by what?
17. State regulations only.
18. State regulations, social pressure from civic societies and NGOs and environmental catastrophes.
19. United Nations agreements.
20. Employee labour actions.
21. By what date were companies conceptualised as corporate citizens having the same obligations as human beings to demonstrate respect for the environment, society and other human beings?
22. 1980s.
23. 2000s.
24. 1990s.
25. 1800s.
26. What was the main mechanism employed by social activist groups and NGOs during the 1960s and 1970s to encourage companies to be socially and environmentally responsible?
27. Media.
28. Government.
29. Employees.
30. Shareholders.
31. CSR developed in developing countries primarily in response to which of the following?
32. State regulation.
33. Social activism.
34. Governance gaps.
35. United Nations agreement.
36. What are the main historical drivers of CSR development in developing countries?
37. Globalisation, culture, religion, political infrastructure and the socioeconomic needs of the larger part of the population.
38. Culture and religion.
39. Government and international NGOs.
40. None of the above.
41. What is the most important way in which CSR has historically developed and manifested in developing countries?
42. Employee welfare.
43. Environmental catastrophes and regulations.
44. Philanthropy.
45. Corruption.
46. The manifestation and development of CSR in developed and developing countries differ remarkably because of which of the following?
47. Differences in religious convictions.
48. Differences in culture, political and socioeconomic needs.
49. Differences in climate conditions, religion and culture.
50. Differences in governance structures.