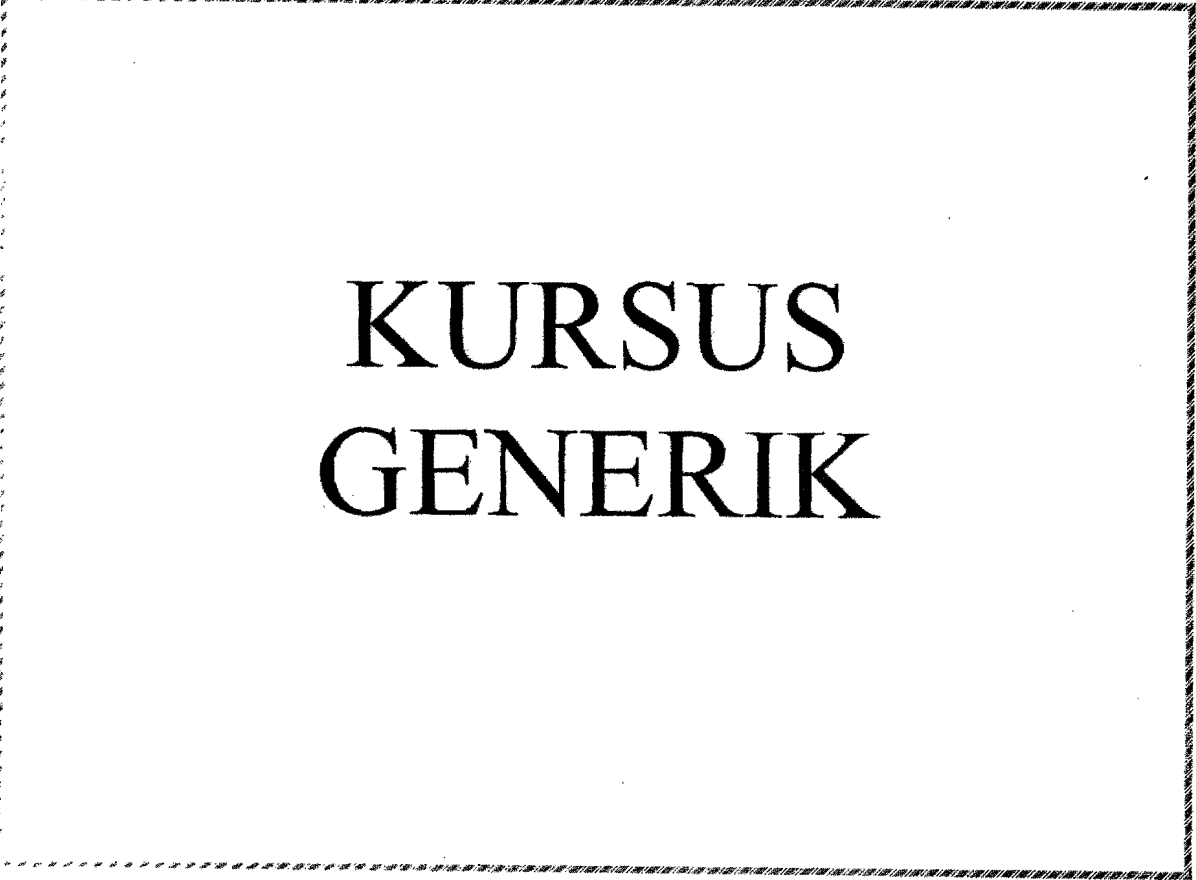




**UNIT PEPERIKSAAN  
FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**

**KERTAS SOALAN  
PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR  
SEMESTER 1 SESI 2006/2007**



# KURSUS GENERIK

**BAHAGIAN A : SOALAN ANEKA PILIHAN (80 markah).**  
**SECTION A : MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION (80 marks).**

1. Memandangkan komputer semakin menjadi sebahagian dari kehidupan harian, kebanyakan orang percaya \_\_\_\_\_ adalah penting untuk kejayaan.

*As computer become more a part of daily living, many people believe that \_\_\_\_\_ is/are vital to success.*

- A. computer programming
- B. computer literacy
- C. computer repair
- D. all of the above

(1 markah/mark)

2. Apakah elemen penting dalam sistem maklumat?

*What are information systems elements?*

- A. People
- B. Data
- C. Hardware
- D. All of the above

(1 markah/mark)

3. Cakera keras mempunyai \_\_\_\_\_.

*A hard disk provides much \_\_\_\_\_.*

- A. less storage capacity than a floppy disk or Zip disk.
- B. less storage capacity than a floppy disk but more than a Zip disk.
- C. greater storage capacity than a floppy disk but less than a Zip disk.
- D. greater storage capacity than a floppy disk or Zip disk.

(1 markah/mark)

*continued...*

8. Ingatan menyimpan \_\_\_\_\_.  
*Memory stores \_\_\_\_\_.*

- A. the operating system and other system software
- B. application programs that carry out a specific task
- C. the data being processed and the resulting information
- D. all the above

(1 markah/mark)

9. Program merupakan \_\_\_\_\_.  
*A program is \_\_\_\_\_.*

- A. a collection of unprocessed text, numbers, images, audio, and video
- B. a series of instructions that tells a computer what to do and how to do it
- C. an instruction issued by replying to a question that displayed
- D. an instruction that causes a single specific action to be performed

(1 markah/mark)

10. Unit Sistem juga dikenali sebagai:  
*System unit also known as:*

- A. Chassis
- B. Ports
- C. Memory
- D. Chips

(1 markah/mark)

11. Sila kenalpasti 4 operasi "Machine Cycle";  
*Please identify four operations of the machine cycle;*

- A. 1. Fetch – 2. Decode – 2. Execute – 4. Store
- B. 1. Decode – 2. Fetch – 2. Execute – 4. Store
- C. 1. Store – 2. Execute – 2. Decode – 4. Fetch
- D. 1. Fetch – 2. Execute – 2. Decode – 4. Store

(1 markah/mark)

12. Manakah antara kenyataan yang berikut mendefinisikan ingatan?  
*Which of this statement defines memory?*

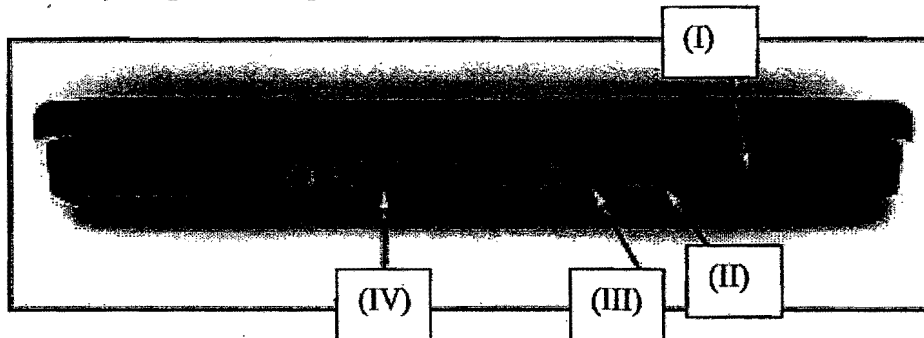
- A. A temporary high speed storage area that holds data and instructions
- B. Electronic components that store instructions, data, and results
- C. Controls the timing in all computer operations
- D. Connects devices to system unit

(1 markah/mark)

*continued...*

17. Antara yang manakah "Port" dalam gambar dibawah sambung kepada peranti USB luaran?

*Which of the port in the picture below connects to external USB devices?*



- A. I  
B. II  
C. III  
D. IV

(1 markah/mark)

18. Satu "Byte" mengandungi \_\_\_\_\_ "bits" yang terkumpul sebagai satu unit  
*A byte consists of \_\_\_\_\_ bits that grouped together as a unit.*

- A. 1  
B. 5  
C. 8  
D. 2

(1 markah/mark)

19. Manakah yang berikut BUKAN sebahagian peranti penunjuk?  
*Which of the following is NOT considered a pointing device?*

- A. Plotter  
B. Mouse  
C. Stylus  
D. Pointing Stick

(1 markah/mark)

*continued...*

24. Yang manakah menghuraikan tetikus optikal?

*What is an optical mouse?*

- i. Connects using a cable, or wireless
- ii. With moving mechanical parts inside
- iii. More precise than mechanical mouse
- iv. Senses light to detect mouse's movement

- A. i, ii, and iii.
- B. ii, iii, and iv
- C. i, ii, and iv
- D. i, iii, and iv

(1 markah/mark)

25. Di bawah merupakan contoh *biometric*, KECUALI...

*Below are biometrics examples, EXCEPT...*

- A. Signature verification system recognizes shape of signature
- B. Fingerprint scanner captures curves of fingerprint
- C. Iris recognition system reads patterns in blood type in front of eye
- D. Voice verification system compares live speech with stored voice pattern

(1 markah/mark)

26. Pernyataan di bawah menunjukkan cara LCD berfungsi KECUALI

*Statements below describe how LCD works EXCEPT* \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Panel of fluorescent tubes emits light waves through polarizing glass filter, which guides light toward layer of liquid crystal cells.
- B. As light passes through liquid crystal, electrical charge causes some of the cells to twist, making light waves bend as they pass through color filter
- C. When light reaches second polarizing glass filter, light is allowed to pass through any cells that line up at the first polarizing glass filter. Absence and presence of colored light cause image to display on the screen
- D. An image is displayed on the screen when the electrons hit phosphor dots on the back of the screen

(1 markah/mark)

*continued...*

30. Contoh-contoh media penyimpanan yang tak meruap termasuk yang berikut **KECUALI** \_\_\_\_\_.

*Examples of nonvolatile storage media include all of the following EXCEPT*

\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. memory
- B. floppy disk
- C. microfilm
- D. PC card

(1 markah/mark)

31. Cakera yang lebih padat mempunyai \_\_\_\_\_ kapasiti penyimpanan.

*A disk with a higher density has \_\_\_\_\_ storage capacity.*

- A. more bits in an area and thus a smaller
- B. more bits in an area and thus a larger
- C. fewer bits in an area and thus a smaller
- D. fewer bits in an area and thus a larger

(1 markah/mark)

32. Bahagian cakera keras yang manakah dibuat daripada aluminium, gelas atau ceramik dan disalut dengan bahan aloi yang membolehkan sesuatu perkara direkodkan secara magnet?

*Which part of a hard disk is made of aluminum, glass or ceramic and is coated with an alloy material that allows items to be recorded magnetically?*

- A. Cluster
- B. Platter
- C. Cache
- D. Read/write head

(1 markah/mark)

33. Seksyen trek yang menegak dan melalui semua plater pada cakera keras ialah \_\_\_\_\_.

*The vertical section of track that passes through all platters on a hard disk is a*

\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. sector
- B. cluster
- C. shutter
- D. cylinder

(1 markah/mark)

*continued...*

38. **“Defragmenting”** menyusun semula fail-fail di dalam disk supaya fail-fail tersusun secara \_\_\_\_\_ **“access time”**.  
*Defragmenting reorganizes the files on a disk so they are located in \_\_\_\_\_ access time.*
- A. non-contiguous sectors, which slows
  - B. non-contiguous sectors, which speeds
  - C. contiguous sectors, which slows
  - D. contiguous sectors, which speeds
- (1 markah/mark)
39. Yang manakah di antara aktiviti berikut yang **BUKAN** dikendalikan oleh **“operating system”**?  
*Which of the following activity is NOT typically handled by the operating system?*
- A. managing applications
  - B. managing input and output devices
  - C. publishing web pages
  - D. interacting with the users
- (1 markah/mark)
40. \_\_\_\_\_ merupakan **“multitasking UNIX-type operating system”** yang mempunyai kategori **“stand-alone operating system”** dan **“network operating system”**.  
*\_\_\_\_\_ is a multitasking UNIX-type operating system, which are both a stand-alone and a network operating system.*
- A. Solaris
  - B. Mac OS X
  - C. Linux
  - D. DOS
- (1 markah/mark)
41. Versi **“Windows”** yang manakah direka khusus untuk PDAs?  
*Which version of Windows is designed for PDAs?*
- A. Windows CE
  - B. Windows PDA
  - C. Windows NT
  - D. Windows XP
- (1 markah/mark)

*continued...*



45. \_\_\_\_\_ mengandungi versi pendek "operating system" yang boleh digunakan untuk tujuan "troubleshooting".  
*\_\_\_\_\_ contains a reduced version of the operating system that can be used for troubleshooting purposes.*
- A. Disk scanning program
  - B. Emergency disk
  - C. Backup software
  - D. Disk fragmentation program
- (1 markah/mark)
46. Manakah antara peranti yang berikut biasa digunakan untuk menghasilkan suatu dokumen teks?  
*Which of the following input device is usually used for creating a text document?*
- A. keyboard
  - B. microphone
  - C. webcam
  - D. printer
- (1 markah/mark)
47. "Kerning" merujuk kepada ruangan di antara  
*The term "kerning" refers to the spacing between*
- A. the lines of type on a page
  - B. the characters of type in a word
  - C. the paragraphs
  - D. the header and the first paragraph.
- (1 markah/mark)
48. "Halftones" merupakan atas kertas putih yang dibentuk daripada  
*Halftones are representation on a white paper, made up of*
- A. coloured dots
  - B. black dots
  - C. black lines
  - D. coloured lines
- (1 markah/mark)

*continued...*

53. **Manakah antara yang berikut TIDAK merujuk kepada "font type"?**  
*Which of the following does NOT describe the font type?*
- A. type size
  - B. type font
  - C. type weight
  - D. type tone
- (1 markah/mark)
54. **Apakah fungsi yang membenarkan pengguna untuk merujuk mana-mana bahagian dalam suatu dokumen?**  
*What is the function that allows the user to refer to any part of the document?*
- A. scrolling
  - B. finding
  - C. indexing
  - D. moving
- (1 markah/mark)
55. **Di antara yang berikut, yang manakah bukan kelebihan sesuatu "spreadsheet"?**  
*Which of the followings is not the advantage of a spreadsheet?*
- A. Errors-free.
  - B. Save time.
  - C. Automatically recalculate values.
  - D. Allow 'what if' analysis
- (1 markah/mark)
56. **Sesuatu 'cell address' dikenali dengan**  
*A cell address is identified by*
- A. the column letter and the row number.
  - B. the row number and the column letter.
  - C. the column number and the row letter.
  - D. the row letter and the column number.
- (1 markah/mark)
57. **Julat ialah sekumpulan**  
*A range is a group of*
- A. one or more adjacent columns.
  - B. one or more adjacent cells.
  - C. one or more adjacent rows.
  - D. all of the above.
- (1 markah/mark)

*continued...*

62. **Carta jenis manakah yang paling sesuai untuk menunjukkan aliran atau kitaran terhadap suatu jangkamasa?**  
*Which type of charts is the best way to visualize trends or cycles over a period of time?*
- A. Pie charts.
  - B. Line charts.
  - C. Bar charts.
  - D. All of the above.
- (1 markah/mark)
63. \_\_\_\_\_ boleh memperbaiki rupa dan meyumbang kepada penterjemahan data.  
\_\_\_\_\_ can improve the look and contribute to interpreting the data.
- A. Printing
  - B. Formatting
  - C. Charting
  - D. Adjusting
- (1 markah/mark)
64. **Apa yang boleh dilakukan oleh pengguna terhadap perisian pangkalan data**  
*What user can do with database software?*
- A. Create a computerized database
  - B. Add, change and delete data in the database
  - C. Retrieved data form database
  - D. All of the above
- (1 markah/mark)
65. **Frasa komputer yang menunjukkan ketepatan hasil data bergantung kepada ketepatan kemasukan data ialah \_\_\_\_\_.**  
*A computing phrase that shows that the accuracy of a computer's output depends on the accuracy of the input is \_\_\_\_\_.*
- A. First in first out (FIFO)
  - B. Garbage in, garbage out (GIGO)
  - C. Cost-effective information (CEI)
  - D. Structured Query language (SQL)
- (1 markah/mark)

*continued...*

71. Contoh aplikasi yang sesuai untuk pangkalan data "object-oriented" termasuk

*Example(s) of applications appropriate for an object-oriented database include*

- A. Multimedia database
- B. Groupware database
- C. Computer-aided design (CAD)
- D. All of the above

(1 markah/mark)

72. \_\_\_\_\_ menghantar data yang telah diisi melalui rangkaian / "Internet".

*A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ sends entered data across a network or the Internet.*

- A. Groupware database
- B. E-form
- C. Report generator
- D. Hyperlink

(1 markah/mark)

73. Orang ramai menggunakan "Internet" dengan tujuan untuk \_\_\_\_\_.

*People around the world use the Internet to \_\_\_\_\_.*

- A. communicate with and meet other people
- B. shop for goods and services
- C. access sources of information and leisure
- D. all of the above

(1 markah/mark)

74. \_\_\_\_\_ merupakan proses menerima maklumat seperti halaman Web kepada komputer daripada server pada "Internet".

*\_\_\_\_\_ is the process of receiving information, such as a Web page, onto a computer from a server on the Internet.*

- A. Subscribing
- B. Downloading
- C. Unsubscribing
- D. Uploading

(1 markah/mark)

*continued...*

78. Antara berikut, perkhidmatan manakah yang menyediakan akses "Internet" paling perlahan?

*Which of the following provides the slowest Internet access?*

- A. Dial-up
- B. Cable
- C. Network
- D. Digital Subscriber Line (DSL)

(1 markah/mark)

79. Manakah antara maksud singkatan berikut adalah SALAH?

*Which of the following meaning of the abbreviation is WRONG?*

- A. URL                      unique resource locator
- B. WWW                    world web wide
- C. MPEG                    moving picture expert group
- D. FTP                        file transfer protocol

(1 markah/mark)

80. Apakah "hyperlink"?

*What is a hyperlink?*

- A. A website that offers a variety of services.
- B. An application integrating text with other media elements.
- C. A program that extends the capability of a browser.
- D. A built-in connection to another related web page location.

(1 markah/mark)

*continued...*

7. **Pengguna boleh membaca dan menulis pada cakera liut banyak kali.**  
*Users can read from and write on a floppy disk many times.*  
A. True                      B. False  
(1 markah/mark)
8. **Cakera biasanya menyimpan fail sistem dalam beberapa trek dan ini bermakna kapasiti sedia ada pada cakera itu mungkin melebihi jumlah kapasiti yang berkemungkinan.**  
*Disks often store system files in some tracks, which means the available capacity on a disk may be more than the total possible capacity.*  
A. True                      B. False  
(1 markah/mark)
9. **"Recovery disk" mengandungi fail yang akan menghidupkan komputer apabila komputer tersebut gagal untuk "boot".**  
*Recovery disk contains system files that will start the computer when the computer cannot boot.*  
A. True                      B. False  
(1 markah/mark)
10. **Kebanyakan program "antivirus" tidak melindungi komputer daripada "worms" atau "Trojan horses".**  
*Most antivirus programs do not protect against worms or Trojan horses.*  
A. True                      B. False  
(1 markah/mark)
11. **"Word Processing" membenarkan kamu mencetak.**  
*Word processing lets you print.*  
A. True                      B. False  
(1 markah/mark)
12. **Tetikus tidak boleh melakukan "scrolling".**  
*Scrolling cannot be done by using the mouse*  
A. True                      B. False  
(1 markah/mark)
13. **Rupa sesebuah "worksheet" boleh diselaraskan untuk memperbaiki hasil cetakan dokumen tersebut dengan menukarkan kedudukannya.**  
*The appearance of the worksheet can be adjusted to improve the look of the printed document by changing the orientation.*  
A. True                      B. False  
(1 markah/mark)

*continued...*

20. Muat turun bunyi, video dan animasi secara "live" dikenali sebagai "streaming".

*Downloading live audio, video and animation is called streaming*

A. True

B. False

(1 markah/mark)

~END OF PAGE ~

**Bahagian A:**

1. Nilai-nilai murni yang dituntut dalam konteks kemuliaan insan menurut Islam adalah seperti berikut **kecuali**
  - A. bertolak-ansur
  - B. individualistik
  - C. hormat-menghormati
  - D. kasih-sayang
  
2. Perkembangan tamadun Barat yang semakin pesat telah menyebabkan berlakunya pengurangan kepada
  - A. pembangunan ekonomi
  - B. pembangunan material
  - C. pembangunan rohani
  - D. pembangunan politik
  
3. Pernyataan berikut adalah benar berkenaan dengan globalisasi yang sering dilaung-laungkan oleh Barat. Pilih pernyataan yang **benar**.
  - i. Ia lebih banyak mendatangkan kebaikan kepada negara-negara membangun di dunia
  - ii. Dunia lebih didominasi oleh Barat dengan pembentukan dunia tanpa sempadan
  - iii. Merupakan agenda penjajahan bentuk baru yang digunakan oleh Barat
  - iv. Cara yang diplomatik untuk menguasai semua aspek kehidupan masyarakat membangun
  - A. i, ii dan iii sahaja
  - B. ii, iii dan iv sahaja
  - C. i, iii dan iv sahaja
  - D. semua di atas
  
4. Situasi di mana masyarakat tidak lagi dianggap sebagai agen sosialisasi akibat terdapatnya hubungan yang renggang di kalangan anggotanya merujuk kepada perkembangan fahaman
  - A. sekularisme
  - B. humanisme
  - C. materialisme
  - D. individualisme



5. Sumber Tamadun Islam yang terpenting sekali ialah
- A. akal dan pemikiran
  - B. al-Quran
  - C. penciptaan
  - D. al-Sunnah
6. Istilah Jihad daripada sudut etimologi bermaksud
- A. menggunakan segala usaha dengan bersungguh-sungguh untuk mencapai matlamat
  - B. menggunakan akal budi dan kerohanian untuk kepentingan diri
  - C. menggunakan kepimpinan khalifah untuk berperang
  - D. menggunakan segala kepintaran untuk kebahagiaan manusia
7. Apakah faktor penting yang mempengaruhi interaksi antara tamadun?
- A. Agama
  - B. Harta benda
  - C. Sikap
  - D. Kepimpinan
8. Berikut adalah aspek sejagat dalam Tamadun Islam **kecuali**
- A. amalan beragama
  - B. perbandaran
  - C. pengkhususan pekerjaan dan perkembangan ekonomi
  - D. kewujudan sistem penulisan

9. Pilih kenyataan-kenyataan yang benar tentang fahaman individualisme.
- i. Fahaman ini telah menjejaskan perpaduan ummah yang menjadi slogan utama dalam Islam
  - ii. Prinsip kasih sayang sesama anggota masyarakat yang diperjuang dalam ajaran Konfusius semakin hilang pengaruh
  - iii. Prinsip kejiranan yang terdapat dalam ajaran Islam semakin terjejas
  - iv. masyarakat semakin hilang pengaruh sebagai agen sosialisasi
- A. i, ii, iii dan iv  
B. i, ii dan iii  
C. i dan ii  
D. ii, iii dan iv
10. "Tamadun sebagai unit budaya yang besar mengandungi norma-norma sosial, tradisi dan institusi yang dikongsi bersama dan diwarisi dari generasi ke generasi."
- Pendapat tersebut dikemukakan oleh
- A. Robin G. Collingwood
  - B. Cordon Childe
  - C. Edward L. Farmer
  - D. Albert Schweitzer
11. Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan hegemoni?
- A. Penguasaan menyeluruh sesebuah negara ke atas negara lain
  - B. Perkembangan negara-negara pada era globalisasi
  - C. Penguasaan dunia moden hari ini sebagai satu entiti kesamaan
  - D. Agen perubahan sosial dengan berlakunya peningkatan hubungan antarabangsa dari sudut politik, ekonomi dan sosial
12. Pernyataan-pernyataan berikut benar mengenai globalisasi kecuali
- A. berlaku kolonialisme dan neo-kolonialisme
  - B. globalisasi membawa maklumat baru yang cenderung mengubah nilai-nilai tempatan
  - C. globalisasi adalah dunia tanpa sempadan di antara manusia, barangan dan maklumat
  - D. globalisasi tidak boleh terjadi tanpa penerimaan sesebuah masyarakat secara sukarela

13. Berikut ialah penerapan pemikiran Barat yang penting untuk pembentukan bangsa yang bertamadun **kecuali**
- i. pemikiran terhadap kebebasan
  - ii. pemikiran terhadap falsafah sains
  - iii. pemikiran terhadap alam sekeliling yang menimbulkan semangat ingin tahu (inkuiri)
  - iv. pemikiran terhadap kebudayaan lampau bersifat romantisme
- A. i dan ii  
B. i dan iv  
C. iii dan iv  
D. iv sahaja
14. Antara berikut merupakan kesan sekularisme **kecuali**
- A. melahirkan idea-idea baru
  - B. menggerakkan pemikiran saintifik di Eropah
  - C. mengembangkan pengetahuan sains di kalangan ahli agama
  - D. memisahkan kehidupan sosial manusia dengan nilai keagamaan
15. Antara berikut yang manakah **bukan** penyalahgunaan sains dan teknologi yang terjadi sekarang?
- i. Penyebaran virus di internet
  - ii. Penciptaan dan penggunaan senjata kimia dan biologi
  - iii. Penyelidikan dan pembangunan dalam bidang ketenteraan bagi tujuan pertahanan
  - iv. Pembinaan loji nuklear untuk penjanaan tenaga
- A. i dan ii  
B. ii dan iii  
C. iii dan iv  
D. iv sahaja

16. Kriteria di bawah menggambarkan tentang

- Pertumbuhan ekonomi
- Perubahan nilai dan budaya
- Pembangunan telekomunikasi
- Keadilan antarabangsa

- A. kemajuan yang dialami oleh sesebuah negara
- B. globalisasi dunia
- C. nilai-nilai positif sebuah tamadun moden
- D. hasil daripada tekanan pengaruh Barat

17. Pendapat dibawah menggambarkan

- Origin of species
- Natural selection
- Survival of the fittest

- A. falsafah sains yang merangsang kepada pemikiran saintifik
- B. teori yang diperkenalkan oleh Charles Darwin
- C. teori yang diterima dalam ilmu sosiologi
- D. teori-teori empirikal dan saintisme

18. Manakah antara berikut merupakan kesan akibat hegemoni Barat?

- i. Percanggahan nilai-nilai dalam masyarakat
- ii. Pemikiran tentang kebebasan dan hak asasi manusia
- iii. Pengaruh media massa dalam masyarakat
- iv. Perkembangan kapitalisme berasaskan pasaran bebas

- A. i dan iv
- B. i dan iii
- C. iii dan iv
- D. i, ii, iii dan iv

19. Apakah kesan-kesan yang diterima oleh masyarakat berikutan kemunculan budaya hedonisme?
- Kecelaruhan nilai yang hendak diikuti dalam masyarakat
  - Individu dalam masyarakat mempunyai sikap suka berpoya-poya dalam hidup.
  - Membelakangi nilai-nilai kerohanian
  - Melahirkan masyarakat yang mempunyai rasa ingin tahu
- A. i dan ii  
B. ii dan iii  
C. i dan iv  
D. ii, iii dan iv
20. "Alam semulajadi adalah hidup. Bumi dan langit adalah ibu bapa kehidupan. Manusia perlu bertindak dengan berhati-hati terhadap alam sekitar sebagai penghargaan dan tanda kasih dalam menghormati ibu mereka."
- A. Ajaran Kristian  
B. Ajaran Buddha  
C. Ajaran Islam  
D. Ajaran Hindu
21. Kenapakah Islam Hadhari diperkenalkan? Sila pilih pernyataan yang paling tepat.
- Memodenisasikan negara Islam
  - Mengikut ajaran liberal
  - Mengubah tanggapan barat terhadap Islam
  - Memulihkan imej orang Islam
- A. i, iii, dan iv  
B. iv, iii dan ii  
C. i, ii dan iii  
D. ii, iii dan iv

22. Berikut merupakan kerajaan-kerajaan Melayu sebelum Islam **kecuali**
- A. Funan
  - B. Pattani
  - C. Majapahit
  - D. Lembah Bujang
23. Yang berikut adalah antara 10 prinsip Islam Hadhari **kecuali**
- A. Kehidupan berkualiti
  - B. Kekuatan Pertahanan
  - C. Berperang menentang pengganas
  - D. Pemuliharaan alam semulajadi
24. “Jihad ialah usaha yang bersungguh-sungguh untuk menegakkan kalimah Allah, masyarakat Islam dan mewujudkan sebuah negara Islam.”
- Siapakah tokoh yang berpandangan sedemikian?
- A. Ibn. Manzur
  - B. Said Hawa
  - C. Muhammad Said Ramadan Al-Buti
  - D. Mujaddid
25. Faktor terpenting dalam menentukan jangka hayat sesebuah tamadun seperti tamadun Islam ialah
- A. pencapaian material
  - B. politik yang kukuh
  - C. kehalusan budi
  - D. peperangan
26. Ekonomi masyarakat alam Melayu sebelum kedatangan penjajahan barat dikenali sebagai
- A. ekonomi maritim
  - B. ekonomi perdagangan
  - C. ekonomi agrarian
  - D. ekonomi sara diri
27. Pengaruh tamadun India tersebar di Asia Tenggara melalui bahasa
- A. Punjabi dan Kannada
  - B. Sanskrit dan Tamil
  - C. bahasa persuratan
  - D. Telugu dan Malayalam

28. Antara berikut, manakah merupakan aspek dalaman Islam Hadhari?

- i. Kefahaman Islam secara serpihan
- ii. Cabaran fahaman kebendaan dan hedonisme
- iii. Kepelbagaian kumpulan
- iv. Kesan konspirasi politik dunia barat

- A. i, ii dan iv
- B. ii, iii dan iv
- C. i, iii dan iv
- D. i, ii dan iii

29. Apakah ciri-ciri persamaan bagi empat jenis kesenian di bawah?

- |   |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hadrah</li><li>• Dabus</li><li>• Syair Nazam</li><li>• Ghazal</li></ul> |
|---|

- A. Berpunca daripada pemikiran asli orang Melayu
- B. Menerima pengaruh asing daripada India
- C. Menerima pengaruh Islam
- D. Datang ke alam Melayu akibat daripada kedatangan Islam

30. Antara berikut yang manakah menjadi pencetus utama kepada kebangkitan kesedaran terhadap alam sekitar?

- A. kajian yang ditaja oleh *The Club of Rome* bertajuk '*The Limits to Growth*' pada 1972
- B. kemunculan golongan pencinta alam sekitar
- C. akibat peperangan yang berlaku iaitu selepas Perang Dunia Ke 2
- D. sidang Kemuncak Bumi di Río de Janeiro pada 1992

**Bahagian B:**

1. Bincangkan LIMA (5) elemen penting yang memberi sumbangan kepada kelahiran globalisasi.

(15 markah)

2. Huraikan perbezaan bentuk hegemoni barat dulu dan sekarang.

(15 markah)



**KURSUS-KURSUS**  
**SSF**  
**TAHUN 1**



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK  
94300 Kota Samarahan  
Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL  
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

PENGANTAR ANTROPOLOGI DAN SOSIOLOGI  
(Introduction to Anthropology and Sociology)

SSF 1014

Peperiksaan (Examination) : Akhir Semester : I, Sesi 2006/2007

Jumlah Markah (Total Mark) : 60 Tarikh (Date) : 23 November 2006

Wajaran (Weightage) : 40% Masa (Time) : 9:00 pagi – 11:00 pagi

Tempat (Place) : DK 2 / BS 17 Jangkamasa (Duration) : 2 jam

Pensyarah (Lecturer) : Juna Liau

No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No)

- Arahan (Instructions)
1. Section A and B : Answer ALL questions in the space given.
  2. Section C : Choose and answer TWO (2) questions only in the answer booklet provided.
  3. Dictionary is provided.
  4. You may answer either in Malay or English.

**Section A**

**Briefly define the following terms.**

1. Nuclear family (1 mark)

2. Extended family (1 mark)

3. Incest taboo (1 mark)

4. Sex (1 mark)

5. Gender (1 mark)

6. Social control (1 mark)

7. Sanctions (1 mark)

8. Anomie (1 mark)

9. Pluralism (1 mark)

10. Diffusion (1 mark)

**Section B**

**Fill in the blank spaces.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is a negative attitude toward an entire category of people, such as a racial or ethnic minority. (1 mark)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the denial of opportunities and equal rights to individuals or group which results from the normal operations of a society. (1 mark)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is a form of polygamy in which a woman can have several husbands at the same time. (1 mark)
4. Emile Durkheim said crime is functional for society. One (1) of its function is \_\_\_\_\_. (1 mark)
5. The term \_\_\_\_\_ refers to unequal access to power, prestige, and property on the basis of sex. (1 mark)
6. Andre Gunder Frank (1969) characterized the poverty of less developed nations and their \_\_\_\_\_ on wealthier nations as inescapable. (1 mark)
7. Marshall B. Clinard and Robert F. Meier (1992) highlighted four ways of defining deviance such as statistical, \_\_\_\_\_, reactivist and \_\_\_\_\_. (2 marks)
8. Shamsul Amri Baharuddin (1998) uses two approaches to identify the characteristics of ethnicity such as \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. (2 marks)

**Section C**

**Answer TWO (2) questions only.**

1. Apply any ONE (1) of sociological perspectives to explain marriage and family. (20 marks)
2. Discuss the causes and effects of development to an indigenous group in Malaysia OR the Burakumin in Japan. How can applied anthropology and sociology help solve their problem? (20 marks)
3. Strain theory underscores the sociological principle that deviants are the product of society. Discuss. (20 marks)



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Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL  
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

PSIKOLOGI KONTEMPORARI  
(Contemporary Psychology)

SSF 1023

Peperiksaan (Examination)	Akhir	Semester	1, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	70	Tarikh (Date)	10 November 2006
Wajaran (Weightage)	40%	Masa (Time)	9:00 pagi - 11:15 pagi
Tempat (Place)	DK 2/ BS 13	Jangkamasa (Duration)	2 jam 15 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	Elena Gregoria Chai Chin Fern		
No. Matric Belajar (Student Matric No)			

- Arahan  
(Instructions)
1. Answer ALL questions.
  2. Answer in the space provided.
  3. Dictionary is provided.

1. Define the following terms:
  - a. Conformity
  - b. Compliance
  - c. Obedience

(6 marks)

2. Discuss TWO (2) reasons why the bystander effect occurs.

(8 marks)



3. Three learning processes are important to the development of attitude. Describe these learning processes.

(12 marks)

4. According to Zajonc's social facilitation theory (1969, 1980), would you play computer games better alone or when others are observing you? Explain this by using the theory.

(12 marks)

5. Different people may have had different reasons for giving money to the tsunami relief effort. Discuss the egoistic and altruistic motivations for helping.  
(16 marks)

6. With reference to social learning theory, discuss FOUR (4) reasons why television violence contributes to aggressive behaviour in children and their later adult life.  
(16 marks)



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK  
94300 Kota Samarahan  
Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL  
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

PENGENALAN SEJARAH SOSIAL MALAYSIA  
(Introduction to Malaysian Social History)

SSF 1033

Peperiksaan (Examination) : Akhir Semester 1, Sesi 2006/2007

Jumlah Markah (Total Mark) : 70 Tarikh (Date) : 15 November 2006

Wajaran (Weightage) : 40% Masa (Time) : 12.00 tengah - 2.00 petang

Tempat (Place) : BS-13 Jangkamasa (Duration) : 2 jam

Pensyarah (Lecturer) : Dr Andrew Aeria

No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No)

Arahan (Instructions) : 1. Answer ALL questions in the spaces provided

1. What is "history"?

(3 marks)

2. Why is history important in the study of the social sciences?

(5 marks)

3. Why is 'official' history biased? Explain your answer.

(7 marks)

4. Explain the role of contracts and alliances in the early trading kingdoms of Southeast Asia.

(5 marks)

5. Why is the Anglo-Dutch Treaty of 1824 so significant to our historical understanding of present-day Malaysia?

(5 marks)

6. Is Sarawak a historical legacy of the Brooke family? Explain your answer.

(5 marks)

7. What impact did the Japanese invasion of Malaya during World War II have on Malayan society?

(5 marks)

8. How has the colonial education system affected ethnic relations in Malaysia today?

(5 marks)

9. What factors gave rise to the proclamation of the '*Rukunegara*'?

(5 marks)



10. Is the country's Vision 2020 policy important? Explain your answer.

(7 marks)

11. Why is 1969 seen as a watershed year for Malaysia?

(5 marks)

12. Was Malaya's struggle for independence in 1957 solely a Malay struggle led by UMNO? Explain your answer.

(5 marks)

13. Do immigration controls in Sabah and Sarawak help develop national unity and build a Malaysian identity? Explain your answer.

(8 marks)



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK  
94300 Kota Samarahan  
Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL  
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

EKONOMI MODEN  
(Modern Economics)

SSF 1044

Peperiksaan (Examination)	Akhir	Semester	I, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	70	Tarikh (Date)	20 November 2006
Wajaran (Weightage)	40%	Masa (Time)	2:00 petang - 4:30 petang
Tempat (Place)	CAIS A & B	Jangkamasa (Duration)	2 jam 30 minit

Pensyarah  
(Lecturer)

Goy Siew Ching

No Matrik Pelajar  
(Student Matric No)

- Arahan  
(Instructions)
1. Answer ALL questions.
  2. Answer in the answer script provided.
  3. Dictionary is provided.

**Section A: 5 marks****Choose the best answer.**

1. In a production possibilities frontier curve, efficient management of resources is shown by
  - A. the movement from outside of the curve to a point on the curve.
  - B. all the points on the curve.
  - C. the change in the slope of the curve.
  - D. the points inside the curve.
  
2. After completing STPM, Ali plans to go to university. The university fee is RM8000 a year. Instead of going to university, Ali could take a full-time job paying for RM15000 a year. If Ali decides to go to university, what is his opportunity cost for attending for one year?
  - A. RM7000.
  - B. RM8000.
  - C. RM1500.
  - D. RM23000.
  
3. If the marginal revenue of the last widget the firm produced is RM25 and its marginal cost is RM35, a firm should
  - A. reconsider past production decisions.
  - B. decrease production.
  - C. increase production.
  - D. hold production constant.
  
4. Suppose a single firm gains control of an industry by preventing other firms from entering the industry. As a result, the price charged by the single firm is much higher than the price that would be charged by many different firms producing this product in a competitive market. This situation can best be described as:
  - A. a market failure.
  - B. an efficient outcome.
  - C. a government failure.
  - D. a competitive outcome.

5. Suppose the value of your home increases from RM100,000 to RM125,000. If you continue to live in your home, the increase in its value
- A. adds nothing to GDP.
  - B. increases GDP by RM100,000.
  - C. increases GDP by RM25,000.
  - D. increases GDP by RM125,000.
6. If the Malaysian government imposed a 20% tariff on imported fruits, it would be expected that
- A. the quantity of fruits consumed in Malaysia would decrease.
  - B. the quantity of fruits imported would decrease.
  - C. the price of fruits would increase.
  - D. all of the above.
7. The economy is currently at full employment. At the beginning of the year an increase in government expenditure occurs. As a result, other things being equal,
- A. there will be an inflationary gap.
  - B. there will be a deflationary gap.
  - C. there will be a decrease in general price level.
  - D. equilibrium level of income will be less than full employment income.
8. In a closed economy with no government sector, an increase in autonomous investment of RM20 million increases national income from RM600 million to RM680 million. The marginal propensity to consume is
- A. 0.2.
  - B. 0.25.
  - C. 0.75.
  - D. 0.8.
9. Fiscal policy is government action to influence aggregate demand and in turn to influence the level of real GDP and the price level through
- A. expanding and contracting the money supply.
  - B. regulation of net exports.
  - C. changes in government spending and/or tax revenue.
  - D. encouraging businesses to invest.

10. The speculative demand for money is the stock of money that people hold to
- A. pay their predictable, everyday expenses.
  - B. pay for any unexpected expenses that may occur.
  - C. buy stock, bonds, and other financial assets.
  - D. buy the foreign currencies needed to purchase imports.

**Section B**

1. Classify each of the following cases as frictional, structural, or cyclical unemployment.
- a. Kristina graduated from UNIMAS and is currently looking for a job.
  - b. A farmer lost his job because the area he lives in was transformed into a highly industrialized zone.
  - c. Chandran works in the automobile industry in Sungai Petani. He lost his job because cheaper imported cars have poured over the border from Thailand.
  - d. Siti Malia is a 48 year-old full-time housewife. Her children have grown up and she decided to look for a job.
  - e. David, who is a restaurant manager, lost his job because of a recession.
- (1 mark each)

2. Based on the following table, answer the following two questions:

Year	Real GDP	Nominal GDP	GDP Deflator
2000	8144.8		101.9
2001		8759.9	103.1
2002	8848.2	9256.1	

- a. Fill in the blanks of the above table (Transfer your answer in the answer booklet).
- (1 mark each)
- b. Does the table indicate that there is inflation? Explain your answer.
- (2 marks)

3. a. Illustrate graphically the total product, average product and marginal product curves in one diagram. (4 marks)
- b. In the diagram, indicate THREE (3) stages of production. (1 mark)
- c. At which stage will a rational producer produce? Justify your answer. (2 marks)
4. Imagine that you are currently an undergraduate student working part time at Pizza Hut. You work 15 hours per week and earn RM8 per hour. Assume you are tired of the job and begin thinking about starting your own business. After doing some investigation you decide to spend 15 hours per week running a photocopy service in your dorm. You have determined the following as the likely projected expenses and revenues for your first four weeks:

Revenue: RM800 (8000 copies sold at RM0.10 per copy)

Costs: RM400 for photocopy machine rental  
RM80 for paper (8000 pages at RM0.01 per page)

Using this information, you decided to start the above business. Did you make a wise decision? Explain your reasons.

(8 marks)

### Section C

1.

Locally –cultivated oranges have the potential to substitute the imported varieties if modern farming methods and marketing strategies are used.

Agriculture Minister Datuk Effendi Norwawi said the Malaysian Agriculture Research and Development Institute (MARDI) had certified that local oranges, known as *limau madu*, were at par with the imported ones in terms of taste and national value.

He said that the country could also reduce the import bills for oranges, which now amounted to RM50 million annually by supplying the local fruit in the market.

He noted this after the launching a *limau madu* project, one of the ministry's 48 flagship projects, at Citrus Valley in Mentangau today.

Effendi said the Citrus Valley was proof that integrated efforts of various agencies under the ministry including financing from Bank Pertanian would enable such large scale projects to be implemented.

(Adapted from The Star, 6/5/2003)

- a. Briefly explain the law of supply. Suggest and explain THREE (3) factors that may increase the supply of *limau madu*, besides modern farming methods mentioned in the first paragraph.  
(8 marks)
- b. Assuming that local consumers prefer *limau madu* to imported oranges. With the aid of a suitable diagram, briefly explain its impact on equilibrium price and quantity of imported oranges.  
(5 marks)
- c. Based on your economic knowledge, identify the type of elasticity that we use to measure the relationship between *limau madu* and imported oranges. What is the possible elasticity coefficient or value between the two goods?  
(2 marks)
- d. Based on your understanding of the concept of price elasticity of demand, is the demand curve for *limau madu* price elastic or inelastic? Justify your answer with TWO (2) reasons.  
(5 marks)
2. a. In long-run equilibrium, both perfect competition and monopolistic competition earn only normal profit and yet the two cases are not identical. Explain TWO (2) significant differences between them, besides the issues of the amount of output produced and price charged.  
(4 marks)
- b. Mary has just received a call from her friend. She was told this year Malaysia's GDP figure is higher than last year. She believed Malaysians are 'better off' this year. Give your comments.  
(6 marks)
3. Suppose Malaysia and Thailand are considering to trade rubber and palm oil. Malaysia has an absolute advantage in the production of both goods. Is mutually beneficial trade possible between these two countries? Give a numerical example to support your arguments.  
(10 marks)





UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK  
94300 Kota Samarahan  
Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL  
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

Pengenalan Sains Politik  
(Introduction to Political Science)

SSF 1053

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 60	Tarikh (Date)	: 14 November 2006
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 3.00 petang - 5.00 petang
Tempat (Place)	: DK 6/ BS 13	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	Dr Neilson Ian Mersat		
No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No)			
Arahan (Instructions)	1. Choose and answer THREE (3) questions in the booklet provided.		

1. Explain **THREE (3)** ideal types of political culture according to Almond and Verba (1963), and the **FIVE (5)** agents of political socialization that shape political culture.  
(20 marks)
  
2. A political party is defined as a group of political activists who organize to win elections, to operate the government, and to determine public policy. Discuss **FIVE (5)** main functions of a political party.  
(20 marks)
  
3. Explain the **FOUR (4)** major areas of human rights and discuss any **FIVE (5)** types of human rights in the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights.  
(20 marks)
  
4. Ideology is defined as the “science of ideas” and also as “a verbal image of the good society, and of the chief means of constructing such a society”. Explain the following political ideologies:
  - a. Socialism
  - b. Liberalism
  - c. Conservatism(20 marks)



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94300 Kota Samarahan  
Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL  
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

STATISTIK UNTUK SAINS SOSIAL  
(Statistics for Social Sciences)

SSF 1063

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: I, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 60	Tarikh (Date)	: 21 November 2006
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.30 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: DK 2	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Goy Siew Ching		
No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No)			

- Arahan  
(Instructions)
1. Answer ALL questions.
  2. Answer in the answer booklet provided.
  3. Make sure this examination pack consists of:
    - i. Formula list
    - ii. Statistical tables – standard normal distribution table, t distribution table and chi-square distribution table.
  4. A graph paper is provided.

1. A group of students sat for two achievement tests namely Statistics and Economics. The distribution of scores for each test is shown in Figures A and B, respectively. Discuss the most appropriate measure of central tendency that you would use to 'describe' the student performance for each test.

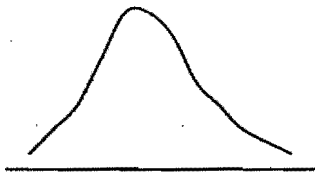


Figure A – Statistics scores



Figure B – Economics scores

(3 marks each)

2. The following data give the amount of pocket money for 20 randomly selected students.

65	98	55	62	79	59	51	90	72	56
70	62	66	80	94	79	63	73	71	85

- a. Prepare a frequency distribution table for these data using Sturge's method ( $k = 1 + 3.3 \log_{10} n$ ) (4 marks)
- b. Based on (a) draw a histogram and polygon in one diagram. (3 marks)
- c. Draw a 'less than' ogive. (2 marks)
- d. Identify the median class. (1 mark)

3. Each of the following tables shows certain values of  $x$  and their probabilities. Which table (s) represents a valid probability distribution? Why?

Table 1		Table 2		Table 3	
$x$	$P(x)$	$x$	$P(x)$	$x$	$P(x)$
2	0.35	0	0.10	7	-0.25
3	0.28	1	0.05	8	0.85
4	0.20	2	0.45	9	0.40
5	0.14				

(5 marks)

4. A sample of 4000 persons aged 18 and older produced the following two-way contingency table.

Marital status	Men	Women
Single	531	357
Married	1375	1179
Widowed	55	195
Divorced	139	169

- a. Based on the above information, what test statistic is suitable to investigate the relationship between the two attributes. (2 marks)
- b. State the null and alternative hypotheses for the above table. (2 marks)
- c. Determine the critical value for the above test given the significance level ( $\alpha$ ) is at 5%. (2 marks)
- d. Explain your conclusion for the above data. (5 marks)

5. The mark distribution obtained by students who sat for SSF1063 is normally distributed with a mean  $\mu$  and standard deviation  $\sigma = 10$  marks.
- Based on a sample size of 35 students, the mean mark  $\bar{x} = 62$  is reported for SSF1063. Construct a 95% confidence interval for the corresponding population mean mark.  
(4 marks)
  - If the mean mark  $\mu = 60$ . What is the probability for 16 students to obtain a mean mark between 55 and 67?  
(6 marks)
6. A study conducted in 2000 by researchers at Faculty of Social Sciences claims that Kuching parents spend an average 114 minutes with their families in a day. A recently taken sample of 25 married respondents showed that they spend an average of 109 minutes per day with their families. The sample standard deviation is 11 minutes.
- Name an important assumption to conduct a t-test for the above situation.  
(2 marks)
  - Using the 5% significance level ( $\alpha$ ), test whether the mean time spent currently by all parents in Kuching with their families is less than 114 minutes.  
(6 marks)
  - Suppose the probability of making Type I error is 0.01. Without going through the five steps of hypothesis testing, we can also make the decision for (b). Explain your decision.  
(2 marks)

7. a. Explain a distinct difference between correlation and regression. (2 marks)
- b. Suppose that you calculated the correlation coefficient between two variables and found it to be 0.86. What conclusion can you reach? (2 marks)
- c. Suppose you obtained  $\bar{R}^2 = 0.48$  for a simple regression line. What does this value indicate? (2 marks)
- d. A researcher is investigating the estimated time taken by students to complete an assignment. Is time taken to complete an assignment a discrete or continuous variable? Why? (2 marks)

**Formula List**

1. 
$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{[O_i - E_i]^2}{E_i}$$

2. 
$$z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}$$

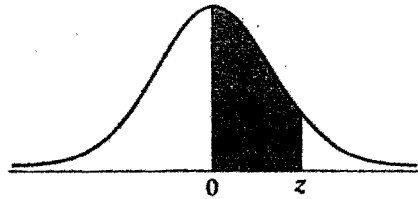
3. 
$$z = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}$$

4. 
$$t = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{s/\sqrt{n}}$$



**TABLE 5**  
Areas of the Standard  
Normal Distribution

The entries in this table are the probabilities that a random variable having the standard normal distribution assumes a value between 0 and  $z$ ; the probability is represented by the area under the curve shaded in the accompanying figure. Areas for negative values of  $z$  are obtained by symmetry.



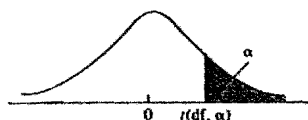
z	Second Decimal Place in z									
	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09
0.0	0.0000	0.0040	0.0080	0.0120	0.0160	0.0199	0.0239	0.0279	0.0319	0.0359
0.1	0.0398	0.0438	0.0478	0.0517	0.0557	0.0596	0.0636	0.0675	0.0714	0.0753
0.2	0.0793	0.0832	0.0871	0.0910	0.0948	0.0987	0.1026	0.1064	0.1103	0.1141
0.3	0.1179	0.1217	0.1255	0.1293	0.1331	0.1368	0.1406	0.1443	0.1480	0.1517
0.4	0.1554	0.1591	0.1628	0.1664	0.1700	0.1736	0.1772	0.1808	0.1844	0.1879
0.5	0.1915	0.1950	0.1985	0.2019	0.2054	0.2088	0.2123	0.2157	0.2190	0.2224
0.6	0.2257	0.2291	0.2324	0.2357	0.2389	0.2422	0.2454	0.2486	0.2517	0.2549
0.7	0.2580	0.2611	0.2642	0.2673	0.2704	0.2734	0.2764	0.2794	0.2823	0.2852
0.8	0.2881	0.2910	0.2939	0.2967	0.2995	0.3023	0.3051	0.3078	0.3106	0.3133
0.9	0.3159	0.3186	0.3212	0.3238	0.3264	0.3289	0.3315	0.3340	0.3365	0.3389
1.0	0.3413	0.3438	0.3461	0.3485	0.3508	0.3531	0.3554	0.3577	0.3599	0.3621
1.1	0.3643	0.3665	0.3686	0.3708	0.3729	0.3749	0.3770	0.3790	0.3810	0.3830
1.2	0.3849	0.3869	0.3888	0.3907	0.3925	0.3944	0.3962	0.3980	0.3997	0.4015
1.3	0.4032	0.4049	0.4066	0.4082	0.4099	0.4115	0.4131	0.4147	0.4162	0.4177
1.4	0.4192	0.4207	0.4222	0.4236	0.4251	0.4265	0.4279	0.4292	0.4306	0.4319
1.5	0.4332	0.4345	0.4357	0.4370	0.4382	0.4394	0.4406	0.4418	0.4429	0.4441
1.6	0.4452	0.4463	0.4474	0.4484	0.4495	0.4505	0.4515	0.4525	0.4535	0.4545
1.7	0.4554	0.4564	0.4573	0.4582	0.4591	0.4599	0.4608	0.4616	0.4625	0.4633
1.8	0.4641	0.4649	0.4656	0.4664	0.4671	0.4678	0.4686	0.4693	0.4699	0.4706
1.9	0.4713	0.4719	0.4726	0.4732	0.4738	0.4744	0.4750	0.4756	0.4761	0.4767
2.0	0.4772	0.4778	0.4783	0.4788	0.4793	0.4798	0.4803	0.4808	0.4812	0.4817
2.1	0.4821	0.4826	0.4830	0.4834	0.4838	0.4842	0.4846	0.4850	0.4854	0.4857
2.2	0.4861	0.4864	0.4868	0.4871	0.4875	0.4878	0.4881	0.4884	0.4887	0.4890
2.3	0.4893	0.4896	0.4898	0.4901	0.4904	0.4906	0.4909	0.4911	0.4913	0.4916
2.4	0.4918	0.4920	0.4922	0.4925	0.4927	0.4929	0.4931	0.4932	0.4934	0.4936
2.5	0.4938	0.4940	0.4941	0.4943	0.4945	0.4946	0.4948	0.4949	0.4951	0.4952
2.6	0.4953	0.4955	0.4956	0.4957	0.4959	0.4960	0.4961	0.4962	0.4963	0.4964
2.7	0.4965	0.4966	0.4967	0.4968	0.4969	0.4970	0.4971	0.4972	0.4973	0.4974
2.8	0.4974	0.4975	0.4976	0.4977	0.4977	0.4978	0.4979	0.4979	0.4980	0.4981
2.9	0.4981	0.4982	0.4982	0.4983	0.4984	0.4984	0.4985	0.4985	0.4986	0.4986
3.0	0.4987	0.4987	0.4987	0.4988	0.4988	0.4989	0.4989	0.4989	0.4990	0.4990
3.1	0.4990	0.4991	0.4991	0.4991	0.4992	0.4992	0.4992	0.4992	0.4993	0.4993
3.2	0.4993	0.4993	0.4994	0.4994	0.4994	0.4994	0.4994	0.4995	0.4995	0.4995
3.3	0.4995	0.4995	0.4995	0.4996	0.4996	0.4996	0.4996	0.4996	0.4996	0.4997
3.4	0.4997	0.4997	0.4997	0.4997	0.4997	0.4997	0.4997	0.4997	0.4997	0.4998
3.5	0.4998									
4.0	0.49997									
4.5	0.499997									
5.0	0.4999997									

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\*For specific details on the use of this table, see p. 310.

**TABLE 6**  
Critical Values of  
Student's *t*-Distribution

The entries in this table are the critical values for Student's *t* for an area of  $\alpha$  in the right-hand tail. Critical values for the left-hand tail are found by symmetry.



df	Amount of $\alpha$ in One-tail					
	0.25	0.10	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.005
1	1.000	3.08	6.31	12.7	31.8	63.7
2	0.816	1.89	2.92	4.30	6.97	9.92
3	0.765	1.64	2.35	3.18	4.54	5.84
4	0.741	1.53	2.13	2.78	3.75	4.60
5	0.727	1.48	2.02	2.57	3.37	4.03
6	0.718	1.44	1.94	2.45	3.14	3.71
7	0.711	1.42	1.89	2.36	3.00	3.50
8	0.706	1.40	1.86	2.31	2.90	3.36
9	0.703	1.38	1.83	2.26	2.82	3.25
10	0.700	1.37	1.81	2.23	2.76	3.17
11	0.697	1.36	1.80	2.20	2.72	3.11
12	0.695	1.36	1.78	2.18	2.68	3.05
13	0.694	1.35	1.77	2.16	2.65	3.01
14	0.692	1.35	1.76	2.14	2.62	2.98
15	0.691	1.34	1.75	2.13	2.60	2.95
16	0.690	1.34	1.75	2.12	2.58	2.92
17	0.689	1.33	1.74	2.11	2.57	2.90
18	0.688	1.33	1.73	2.10	2.55	2.88
19	0.688	1.33	1.73	2.09	2.54	2.86
20	0.687	1.33	1.72	2.09	2.53	2.85
21	0.686	1.32	1.72	2.08	2.52	2.83
22	0.686	1.32	1.72	2.07	2.51	2.82
23	0.685	1.32	1.71	2.07	2.50	2.81
24	0.685	1.32	1.71	2.06	2.49	2.80
25	0.684	1.32	1.71	2.06	2.49	2.79
26	0.684	1.32	1.71	2.06	2.48	2.78
27	0.684	1.31	1.70	2.05	2.47	2.77
28	0.683	1.31	1.70	2.05	2.47	2.76
29	0.683	1.31	1.70	2.05	2.46	2.76
z	0.674	1.28	1.65	1.96	2.33	2.58

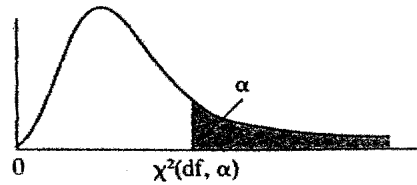
NOTE: For  $df \geq 30$ , the critical value  $t(df, \alpha)$  is approximated by  $z(\alpha)$ , given in the bottom row of table.

Adapted from E. S. Pearson and H. O. Hartley, *Biometrika Tables for Statisticians*, vol. I (1966), p. 146. Reprinted by permission of the Biometrika Trustees. The two columns headed "0.10" and "0.01" are taken from Table III (adapted) on p. 46 of Fisher and Yates, *Statistical Tables for Biological, Agricultural and Medical Research*, 6th ed., published by Longman Group Ltd., London, 1974 (previously published by Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh), and by permission of the authors and publishers.

\*For specific details on the use of this table, see p. 440.

**TABLE 7** The entries in this table are the critical values for chi square for which the area to the right under the curve is equal to  $\alpha$ .

Critical Values of the  $\chi^2$  Distribution



df	Amount of $\alpha$ in Right-hand Tail									
	0.995	0.990	0.975	0.950	0.900	0.100	0.050	0.025	0.010	0.005
1	0.0000393	0.000157	0.000982	0.00393	0.0158	2.71	3.84	5.02	6.65	7.88
2	0.0100	0.0201	0.0506	0.103	0.211	4.61	6.00	7.38	9.21	10.6
3	0.0717	0.115	0.216	0.352	0.584	6.25	7.82	9.35	11.4	12.9
4	0.207	0.297	0.484	0.711	1.0636	7.78	9.50	11.1	13.3	14.9
5	0.412	0.554	0.831	1.15	1.61	9.24	11.1	12.8	15.1	16.8
6	0.676	0.872	1.24	1.64	2.20	10.6	12.6	14.5	16.8	18.6
7	0.990	1.24	1.69	2.17	2.83	12.0	14.1	16.0	18.5	20.3
8	1.34	1.65	2.18	2.73	3.49	13.4	15.5	17.5	20.1	22.0
9	1.73	2.09	2.70	3.33	4.17	14.7	17.0	19.0	21.7	23.6
10	2.16	2.56	3.25	3.94	4.87	16.0	18.3	20.5	23.2	25.2
11	2.60	3.05	3.82	4.58	5.58	17.2	19.7	21.9	24.7	26.8
12	3.07	3.57	4.40	5.23	6.30	18.6	21.0	23.3	26.2	28.3
13	3.57	4.11	5.01	5.90	7.04	19.8	22.4	24.7	27.7	29.8
14	4.07	4.66	5.63	6.57	7.79	21.1	23.7	26.1	29.1	31.3
15	4.60	5.23	6.26	7.26	8.55	22.3	25.0	27.5	30.6	32.8
16	5.14	5.81	6.91	7.96	9.31	23.5	26.3	28.9	32.0	34.3
17	5.70	6.41	7.56	8.67	10.1	24.8	27.6	30.2	33.4	35.7
18	6.26	7.01	8.23	9.39	10.9	26.0	28.9	31.5	34.8	37.2
19	6.84	7.63	8.91	10.1	11.7	27.2	30.1	32.9	36.2	38.6
20	7.43	8.26	9.59	10.9	12.4	28.4	31.4	34.2	37.6	40.0
21	8.03	8.90	10.3	11.6	13.2	29.6	32.7	35.5	39.0	41.4
22	8.64	9.54	11.0	12.3	14.0	30.8	33.9	36.8	40.3	42.8
23	9.26	10.2	11.0	13.1	14.9	32.0	35.2	38.1	41.6	44.2
24	9.89	10.9	12.4	13.9	15.7	33.2	36.4	39.4	43.0	45.6
25	10.5	11.5	13.1	14.6	16.5	34.4	37.7	40.7	44.3	46.9
26	11.2	12.2	13.8	15.4	17.3	35.6	38.9	41.9	45.6	48.3
27	11.8	12.9	14.6	16.2	18.1	36.7	40.1	43.2	47.0	49
28	12.5	13.6	15.3	16.9	18.9	37.9	41.3	44.5	48.3	51.0
29	13.1	14.3	16.1	17.7	19.8	39.1	42.6	45.7	49.6	52.3
30	13.8	15.0	16.8	18.5	20.6	40.3	43.8	47.0	50.9	53.7
40	20.7	22.2	24.4	26.5	29.1	51.8	55.8	59.3	63.7	66.8
50	28.0	29.7	32.4	34.8	37.7	63.2	67.5	71.4	76.2	79.5
60	35.5	37.5	40.5	43.2	46.5	74.4	79.1	83.3	88.4	92.0
70	43.3	45.4	48.8	51.8	55.3	85.5	90.5	95.0	100.0	104.0
80	51.2	53.5	57.2	60.4	64.3	96.6	102.0	107.0	112.0	116.0
90	59.2	61.8	65.7	69.1	73.3	108.0	113.0	118.0	124.0	128.0
100	67.3	70.1	74.2	77.9	82.4	114.0	124.0	130.0	136.0	140.0

Adapted from E. S. Pearson and H. O. Hartley, *Biometrika Tables for Statisticians*, vol. I (1962), pp. 130-131. Reprinted by permission of the Biometrika Trustees.

\*For specific details on the use of this table, see p. 464.



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK  
94300 Kota Samarahan  
Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL  
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

KOMUNIKASI DAN MASYARAKAT  
(Communication and Society)

SSF 1073

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 30	Tarikh (Date)	: 9 November 2006
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2:00 petang – 4:00 petang
Tempat (Place)	: DK 2	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Kelvin Egay John		

Nö Matrik Pelajar  
(Student Matric No)

- Arahan  
(Instructions)
1. Choose and answer THREE (3) questions only in the answer booklet provided.
  2. Dictionary is provided.
  3. You may answer either in Malay or English.

1. Webster (1985) provides THREE (3) analytical guidelines in defining an information society. Discuss these guidelines by providing the relevant examples.  
(10 marks)
2. Discuss THREE (3) dimensions of media imperialism theory as introduced by Oliver Boyd-Barrett (1982). Provide the relevant examples to illustrate your discussion.  
(10 marks)
3. Hamid Mowlana (1996) said that modern media acts as a powerful social, political and economic tool in developing countries. Explain this statement by providing examples on the role of media in shaping political stability in South East Asian countries since 1986.  
(10 marks)
4. There are two ways in interpreting Marshall McLuhan's concept of "technological determinism". Discuss these TWO (2) ways with examples.  
(10 marks)
5. With globalization, it is assumed that all cultural, economic, political and technological barriers will diminish. However, Cox (1995) argued that this concept of globalization has THREE (3) main contradictions. Discuss THESE contradictions with examples.  
(10 marks)

**KURSUS-KURSUS**  
**SSF**  
**TAHUN 2**



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK  
94300 Kota Samarahan  
Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL  
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

KAEDAH PENYELIDIKAN SAINS SOSIAL  
(Social Science Research Methods)

SSF 2014

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 120	Tarikh (Date)	: 10 November 2006
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2.30 petang – 5.30 petang
Tempat (Place)	: DK 2	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 3 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dr John Phoa / Prof Dimbab		
No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matrik No)			
Arahan (Instructions)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Answer ALL questions.</li><li>2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.</li><li>3. Table of Random Numbers is provided.</li><li>4. You may answer either in English or Malay.</li></ol>		

**Section A**

1. Social scientists generally agree on five basic principles in handling ethical concerns. Briefly discuss EACH. (20 marks)
  
2. Discuss the formulation of a research problem in a simple and easy-to-understand manner. You can use examples to illustrate the different steps. (20 marks)
  
3. In selecting a good sample, a researcher needs to consider FOUR (4) Briefly discuss FOUR(4) of them (8 marks)
  
4. What are the questions that a research proposal must answer? Explain why. Give reasons for your answer. (12 marks)

**Section B**

1. Listed below are the results of the data analysis concerning the livelihood strategies (types of saving) of migrant workers in Kuching.

Gender	Types of Saving			Total
	ASB	Bank	ASN	
Male	60 (28.1%)	20 (9.4%)	30 (14.1%)	110 (51.6%)
Female	34 (16%)	24 (11.3%)	45(21.1)	103 (48.4%)
	94 (44.1%)	44(20.7%)	75 (35.2%)	213 (100%)

- a. What type of statistical analysis used to derive the above data? (2 marks)
  
- b. What levels of measurements were used for measuring the two variables: gender and saving? (2 marks)
  
- c. Given that the value of Chi-square is 23.7, df =2, p =0.05 What is your interpretation of these findings? (4 marks)



- d. Inter-correlation matrix of selected variables. Write a brief report based on the following data (6 marks)

	Age	Education	Attitude	Entrepreneur
Age	1.000			
Education	r= -0.2500 p=.0010	1.000		
Attitude	r= -0.3470 p=.0050	r= 0.5320 p=.0500	1.000	
Entrepreneur	r= -0.3410 p = 0.002	r=0.1123 p=0.0001	r= 0.1234 p=0.0001	1.000

- e. Explain TWO (2) major differences between a t-test and ANOVA. (6 marks)
2. Briefly explain the concepts of reliability, validity and generalizability. (9 marks)
3. Describe TWO (2) advantages of measuring a concept using a continuous and interval scale? (6 marks)
4. a. State TWO (2) main instruments commonly being used in field survey. (2 marks)
- b. Briefly discuss the pros and cons of these two instruments. (6 marks)
5. Discuss the differences between probability and non-probability sampling techniques. (6 marks)
6. There are 400 groups of farmers participating in mini rubber estate scattered throughout six districts in Sri Aman Division. Each group has 60 members.
- a. You are required to conduct a field study concerning to determine the household income of these participating farmers. Briefly describe the type of sampling technique. (5 marks)
- b. What is the total number of respondents if you select 10% sample from the above population? (2 marks)

- c. Using the table of random numbers provided, how many digits of random number do you use?  
(2 marks)
  
- d. Select the sample by circling all appropriate random numbers on the table provided.  
(2 marks)

Table of Random Digits

Table of Random Digits (continued)

00050	09188	20097	32823	39527	04220	86304	83389	87374	64278	58044
00051	90045	85497	51981	50654	94938	81997	91870	76150	68478	64859
00052	73189	50207	47077	26269	62290	64464	27124	67018	41361	82760
00053	75768	76490	20971	87749	90429	12272	95375	05871	93823	43178
00054	54016	44056	68281	31003	00682	27398	20714	53295	07706	17813
00055	08358	69910	78542	42788	13661	58873	04618	97553	31223	08420
00056	28306	03264	81333	10581	40510	07893	32604	60475	94119	01840
00057	53840	86233	81594	13628	51215	90280	28466	68785	77762	20791
00058	91757	53741	81613	62269	50263	90212	55781	76514	83483	47055
00059	89415	92694	00397	58391	12607	17646	48949	72308	94541	37408
00060	77513	03820	86864	29901	68414	82774	51908	13980	72893	65507
00061	19502	37174	69979	20288	55210	29773	74287	75251	85344	67415
00062	21818	59313	93278	81757	05686	73156	07082	85046	31853	38452
00063	51474	66499	68107	23621	94049	91345	42836	09191	08007	45449
00064	99559	68331	62535	24170	69777	12830	74819	78142	43860	72834
00065	33719	49007	93584	72869	51926	64721	58303	29822	93174	93972
00066	85274	86893	11303	22970	28834	34137	73515	90400	71148	43643
00067	84133	89640	44035	52166	73852	70091	61222	60561	62327	18423
00068	58732	16234	17395	96131	10123	81622	85496	37560	81604	18880
00069	66138	56806	87648	85261	34313	65861	45875	21069	85644	47277
00070	38001	02176	81719	11711	71602	92937	74219	64049	65584	49698
00071	37402	96397	01304	77586	56271	10086	47324	82808	40030	37436
00072	97125	40348	87083	31417	21815	39250	75237	62047	15501	29578
00073	21828	41134	47143	34072	64638	85902	49139	06441	03856	54552
00074	73135	42742	95719	09035	65794	74296	08789	88156	64691	18202
00075	07638	77929	03061	18072	96207	44156	23821	99538	04713	66994
00076	60528	83441	07954	19814	59175	20695	05533	52139	81212	06455
00077	83596	35655	06958	92983	06138	09719	77433	53783	92301	50498
00078	10880	62746	99599	10507	13499	06319	53075	71839	06410	18362
00079	39620	98962	43622	63147	64421	80814	43800	99351	31024	73167
00080	59580	06478	75589	78800	88835	54486	23768	08156	04111	08408
00081	38508	07341	23793	48763	90822	97022	17719	04207	95864	48953
00082	30892	70688	94688	16127	58198	80091	82067	63400	05462	69200
00083	65443	95659	18288	27437	49632	24041	08337	65676	98299	90836
00084	27267	50264	13192	72294	07477	44606	17985	48911	97341	30358
00085	91307	06991	19072	24210	36699	53728	28825	35793	28976	66252
00086	68434	94688	84473	13622	62126	98408	12843	62590	09816	93146
00087	48908	15877	54743	24581	35700	04764	83824	52692	54130	55160
00088	06913	45197	42872	78601	11883	09528	63011	88901	14974	40344
00089	10455	16019	14210	33712	91342	37821	88325	80851	43667	70883
00090	12883	97343	65027	61184	04285	01392	17974	15077	90712	26769
00091	21778	30976	38807	36961	31649	42096	63281	02023	08816	47449
00092	19523	58515	65122	59659	86283	88258	69572	13798	16435	91529
00093	87245	52670	35583	16563	79246	86686	76463	34222	26635	90802
00094	60584	47377	07500	37992	45134	26529	26760	83637	41326	44344
00095	53853	41377	36066	94850	58838	73859	49364	73331	96240	43642
00096	24637	38736	74384	89342	52623	07992	12369	18601	03742	83873
00097	83080	12451	38992	22815	07759	51777	87377	27585	51972	37867
00098	16444	24334	36151	99073	27493	70939	85130	32552	54848	54759
00099	60790	18157	57178	65762	11161	78576	45819	52979	65130	04860

APPENDICES

Table of Random Digits

00000	10097	32533	76520	13586	34673	54876	80959	09117	39292	74945
00001	37542	04805	64894	74296	24805	24037	20636	10402	00822	81665
00002	08422	68953	19645	09303	23209	02560	15953	34764	35080	33606
00003	99018	02529	09376	70715	38311	31165	88876	74397	04436	27659
00004	12807	99970	80157	36147	64032	36653	98951	16877	12171	76833
00005	66065	74717	34072	76850	36697	36170	65813	39885	11199	29170
00006	31060	10805	45571	82406	35303	42614	86799	07439	23403	09732
00007	85269	77602	02051	65692	68665	74818	73053	85247	18623	88579
00008	63573	32135	05325	47048	90553	57548	28468	28709	83491	25624
00009	73796	45753	03529	64778	35808	34282	60935	20344	35273	88435
00010	98520	17767	14905	88607	22109	40558	60970	93433	50600	73998
00011	11805	05431	39808	27732	50725	68248	29405	24201	52775	67851
00012	83452	99634	06288	98083	13746	70078	18475	40810	68711	77817
00013	88685	40200	86507	58401	36766	67951	90364	78493	29609	11062
00014	99594	67348	87517	64969	91826	08928	93785	61368	23478	34113
00015	65481	17674	17468	50950	58047	76974	73039	57186	40218	16544
00016	80124	35635	17727	08015	45318	22374	21115	78253	14385	53763
00017	74350	99817	77402	77214	43236	00210	45521	64237	96286	02655
00018	69916	26803	66252	29148	36936	87203	76821	13990	94400	56418
00019	09893	20605	14225	68514	46427	56788	96297	78822	54382	14598
00020	91499	14523	68479	27686	46162	83554	94750	89923	37089	20048
00021	80336	94598	26940	36858	70297	34135	53140	33340	42050	82341
00022	44104	81949	85157	47954	32979	26575	57800	40881	22222	08413
00023	12550	73742	11100	02040	12860	74697	86644	89439	28707	25815
00024	63606	49329	16505	34484	40219	52563	43651	77082	07207	31790
00025	61196	80446	26457	47774	51924	33729	65394	59593	42582	60527
00026	15474	45266	95270	79953	59367	83848	82396	10118	33211	59466
00027	94537	28573	67897	54387	54622	44431	91190	42592	92927	45973
00028	42481	16213	97344	08721	16868	48767	03071	12059	25701	46670
00029	23523	78317	73208	89837	68935	91416	26252	29683	05522	82562
00030	04493	52494	75246	33824	45862	51025	61962	79335	65337	12472
00031	00549	97654	64051	88159	96119	63896	54692	82391	23287	29529
00032	35963	15307	26898	09354	33351	35462	77974	50024	90103	39333
00033	59808	08391	45427	26842	83609	49700	13021	24892	78565	20106
00034	46058	85236	01390	92286	77281	44077	93910	83647	70617	42941
00035	32179	00597	87379	25241	05567	07007	86743	17157	85394	11838
00036	69234	61406	20117	45204	15956	60000	16743	92423	97118	96338
00037	19565	41430	01758	73379	40419	21585	66674	36806	84962	85207
00038	45155	14938	19476	07246	43667	94543	59047	90033	20826	69541
00039	94864	31994	36168	10851	34888	81553	01540	35456	05014	51176
00040	98086	24826	45240	28404	44999	08896	39094	79407	35441	31880
00041	33185	16232	41941	50949	89435	48581	88695	41984	37548	73043
00042	80951	00406	96382	70774	20151	23387	25016	25298	94824	61171
00043	79752	49140	71961	28296	69861	02591	74832	20539	00387	59679
00044	18639	32537	98145	08371	31010	24674	05455	61427	77938	81936
00045	74029	43902	77557	32270	97790	17119	52527	58021	90814	51748
00046	54178	45611	80893	37143	05335	12969	56127	19255	36040	90324
00047	11664	49883	52079	84827	59381	71539	09973	33440	88461	23356
00048	48324	77928	31249	64710	02295	36870	32307	57546	15020	09994
00049	69074	84138	87637	91976	35584	04401	10518	21615	01848	76938

WA02  
KAJIAN  
KOMUNIKASI



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL  
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

TEORI KOMUNIKASI  
(Communication Theory)

SSK 2013

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 9 November 2006
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9:00 pagi – 11:00 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: BS 13	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Khadijah Mohamad Tuah		
No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No)	:		

Arahan  
(Instructions) : 1. Answer ALL questions in the answer booklet provided.

**Section A**

1. Define a muted group. (1 mark)
2. Briefly explain the FOUR (4) ways of negotiating public self-image. (4 marks)
3. How can an individual achieve intercultural identity? (1 mark)
4. What is symbolic double jeopardy? (1 mark)
5. Give the THREE (3) prior conditions that can motivate us to reduce our uncertainty. (3 marks)

**Section B**

1. The Interactional View Theory sees the family as a system. In a dysfunctional family, the system has lost its homeostasis condition.
  - a. Give ONE (1) example of a dysfunctional family. (1 mark)
  - b. Using the axioms in the theory, explain the communication process that occurs within the family. (5 marks)
  - c. Explain the concept of reframing and how it can help the family solve its problem and regain its homeostasis condition. (4 marks)
2. Using the EIGHT (8) symptoms of Groupthink, explain why it is dangerous for a group to be inflicted with Groupthink. (10 marks)
3. Choose the most appropriate theory to explain the phases of development and disintegration in interpersonal relationships. (10 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL  
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**MEDIA MASSA**  
(Mass Media)

**SSK 2023**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 21 November 2006
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9:00 pagi – 11:00 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: BS 15	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Khadijah Mohamad Tuah		
No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No)	:		

Arahan  
(Instructions) : 1. Answer ALL questions in the answer booklet provided.



**Section A**

1. Briefly explain the contributions of magazines as media innovators. (3 marks)
2. Clarify the origin of yellow journalism and its impacts on the newspaper industry. (4 marks)
3. Differentiate block booking and blind booking. (2 marks)
4. Briefly explain the types of noise and filter in mass communication. (6 marks)
5. A representation is a mixture of several factors. List the factors. (2 marks)
6. What are the contributions of concerts such as the Live Aid, Live 8 and Force of Nature to society? (3 marks)

**Section B**

1. Based on the concept of *Wayang Kita Wajah Kita*, discuss the current issues in Malaysian films and their portrayal or reflection of our society and culture. Provide relevant examples to support your answer. (10 marks)
2. Discuss the initiatives taken by television stations to increase their television ratings and their impacts on the audience. (10 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL  
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PENULISAN BERITA  
(News Writing)

SSK 2033

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 30	Tarikh (Date)	: 15 November 2006
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 30%	Masa (Time)	: 9:00 pagi – 11:00 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: BS 15	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Malia Taibi		
No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No)	:		

Arahan  
(Instructions) : 1. Answer ALL questions in the answer booklet provided.

1. Based on the 5W IH news writing technique, write a draft for news coverage entitled, "15 feared dead in Serian landslide."  
(6 marks)
  
2. You are assigned by your editor to do a follow-up story on the increase price of dressed chicken.
  - a. Identify TWO (2) sources for your story. (2 marks)
  - b. List out FIVE (5) questions that you are going to ask. (5 marks)
  - c. Write the lead for your story. (3 marks)
  - d. Write a creative headline for your story. (2 marks)
  
3. As a reporter, you have to attend functions to cover news. If you are to cover the Chief Minister's function that involves a long and winding speech, what would you do to get the best news from his speech? Explain.  
(6 marks)
  
4. One of the methods that journalist used when looking for ideas for feature writing is by browsing through the advertisement section of the newspaper. Examine the advertisement below and develop it into a feature.  
(6 marks)



Source: The Borneo Post, September 29, 2006



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL  
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

PRINSIP DAN AMALAN PERHUBUNGAN AWAM  
(Principle and Practice of Public Relations)

SSK 2053

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 20 November 2006
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 11:00 pagi – 1:00 petang
Tempat (Place)	: DK 2	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Siti Haslina Hussin		
No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No)	:		

Arahan  
(Instructions) : 1. Jawab semua soalan dalam buku jawapan yang disediakan.

1. Bincangkan mengapa komunikasi dalaman merupakan satu ciri utama untuk membentuk persekitaran kerja. Apakah mesej yang perlu disampaikan.  
(10 markah)
  
2. Huraikan mengapa perancangan penting dalam aktiviti perhubungan awam.  
(5 markah)
  
3. Sebagai langkah untuk mengelakkan timbulnya khabar angin tentang sesuatu perkara, jelaskan apakah yang harus dilakukan oleh seorang pengamal perhubungan awam di dalam pengurusan krisis?  
(5 markah)
  
4. Setiap organisasi mempunyai cara tertentu dalam pengurusan komunikasi dalaman. Bincangkan jenis-jenis pengurusan yang dipraktikkan.  
(10 markah)
  
5. Pemilihan media untuk menyampaikan maklumat adalah penting di dalam perhubungan awam. Sebagai pengamal perhubungan awam, huraikan teori Penggunaan dan Gratifikasi untuk menerangkan tujuan seseorang individu menggunakan media tertentu apabila ingin membuat pilihan media yang paling sesuai.  
(5 markah)
  
6. Jelaskan LIMA (5) jenis pengukuran semasa membuat penilaian program perhubungan awam.  
(5 markah)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL  
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PRINSIP DAN AMALAN KEWARTAWANAN  
(Principles and Practices of Journalism)

SSK 2113

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 80	Tarikh (Date)	: 14 November 2006
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2:00petang – 4:00petang
Tempat (Place)	: BS 15	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Malia Taibi		
No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No)	:		

Arahan  
(Instructions) : 1. Answer ALL questions in the answer booklet provided.

**Section A**

1. What are media laws? State FIVE (5) reasons why they are important to the media practitioner?  
(10 marks)
  
2. At various times throughout history, books have been thought as dangerous, and access to them has been restricted. Today some governments try to restrict the freedom of press and of other forms of the media in their countries for the same reason. Why do you think that the Malaysian government needs to restrict the freedom of the press?  
(10 marks)
  
3. What are the rules of thumb for journalist? List FIVE (5) and explain why it is important for journalist to adhere to this set of rules?  
(10 marks)
  
4. Good photographs are essential to accompany the news that is written by a journalist. What are the guidelines that prohibit newspaper from using misleading photographs?  
(4 marks)
  
5. Every journalist should be familiar with the four theories of the press. Briefly, explain these theories.  
(6 marks)
  
6. Before the management decided to close down the newspaper, the Sarawak Tribune publication was ordered to suspend its publication by the Home Ministry following the usage of a cartoon strip that depicted Prophet Mohammad. Under which section did the Home Ministry impose this decision? Give your opinion on why the issue has caused such a result of closing down the business.  
(3 marks)
  
7. What are the unacceptable practices that every journalist should be aware of?  
(7 marks)

**Section B**

1. Discuss why it is important for media practitioners to value ethics? Provide your answer with suitable examples.

(15 marks)

2. One of the reasons why speech may be restricted is because it can cause harm to the masses. Discuss the degree of harm which can be caused by an article published in the newspaper.

(15 marks)





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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL  
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

KOMUNIKASI ORGANISASI  
(Organizational Communication)

SSK 3023

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 60	Tarikh (Date)	: 15 November 2006
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9:00 pagi – 12:00 tghari
Tempat (Place)	: BS 13	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 3 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Professor Dimbab Ngidang		
No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No)	:		

- Arahan  
(Instructions)
1. Answer ALL questions in the space provided.
  2. You may answer in English or Bahasa Malaysia.











5. Write a short note on the following three concepts:

a. Emancipation

(2 marks)

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b. Ideology

(2 marks)

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c. hegemony

(2 marks)

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6. a. Define conflict in the context of human communication.

(2 marks)

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c. Explain the meaning of negotiation.

(2 marks)

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c. Differentiate between distributive and integrative bargaining in negotiation.

(4 marks)

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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL  
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

PERUNDANGAN DAN DASAR KOMUNIKASI  
(Communication Law and Policy)

SSK 3043

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 60	Tarikh (Date)	: 20 November 2006
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 30%	Masa (Time)	: 9:00 pagi – 12:00 tghari
Tempat (Place)	: BS 15	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 3 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Jeniri Amir		
No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No)	:		

- Arahan  
(Instructions)
1. Bahagian A : Jawab SEMUA soalan.
  2. Bahagian B : Pilih dan jawab EMPAT (4) soalan sahaja.
  3. Jawab dalam buku jawapan yang disediakan.

**Bahagian A**

1. Nyatakan DUA (2) unsur baharu yang terkandung dalam Akta Mesin Cetak dan Penerbitan 1984 yang dipinda pada 1987.  
(2 markah)
2. Nyatakan EMPAT (4) butir yang tidak boleh didedahkan oleh pihak media bagi melindungi kanak-kanak yang disabitkan kesalahan di bawah Akta Kanak-kanak 2001.  
(2 markah)
3. Nyatakan hukuman di bawah seksyen 15(1) dan 15 (2), Akta Kanak-kanak 2001, iaitu yang membabitkan penyiaran identiti kanak-kanak oleh pihak media.  
(2 markah)
4. Jelaskan unsur-unsur yang perlu terkandung dalam sesuatu kenyataan bagi membolehkan kenyataan itu disifatkan sebagai fitnah?  
(2 markah)
5. Namakan EMPAT (4) pihak yang boleh disaman di bawah Akta Kefitnahan 1957.  
(2 markah)
6. Berapa lamakah karya seseorang pengarang dilindungi mengikut Akta Hak Cipta 1987?  
(1 markah)
7. Perkara 126 Perlembagaan Malaysia memberi kuasa yang jelas kepada Mahkamah Persekutuan, Mahkamah Rayuan dan Mahkamah Tinggi untuk menghukum sesiapa yang melakukan apa-apa penghinaan terhadapnya.
  - a. Apakah tujuan kuasa diberikan kepada mahkamah untuk mengambil tindakan terhadap pihak yang didapati menghina mahkamah?  
(2 markah)
  - b. Jelaskan TIGA (3) jenis kenyataan yang boleh menyebabkannya dianggap sebagai menghina mahkamah dan seterusnya cenderung memudaratkan perjalanan perbicaraan sesuatu kes.  
(3 markah)

8. Di bawah Akta Keselamatan Dalam Negeri 1960 (ISA), peruntukan membabitkan pengamal media secara langsung ialah penerbitan subversif.
- a. Apakah kuasa menteri bersabit dengan penerbitan subversif di bawah Akta Keselamatan Dalam Negeri 1960?  
(2 markah)
- b. Nyatakan hukuman yang dikenakan terhadap mereka yang melakukan kesalahan mengikut peruntukan di bawah seksyen 22 Akta Keselamatan Dalam Negeri yang membabitkan penerbitan subversif.  
(2 markah)

### Bahagian B

1. Huraikan pembelaan-pembelaan yang boleh dikemukakan oleh pihak defendan yang disaman di bawah Akta Fitnah 1957.  
(10 markah)
2. Pada pendapat anda, mengapakah Akta Mesin Cetak dan Penerbitan 1984 dianggap oleh pengamal dan pengkritik media sebagai cuba mengawal kebebasan akhbar?  
(10 markah)
3. Mengapakah pengamal media dan pihak pertubuhan bukan kerajaan seperti Aliran dan Kesatuan Wartawan Kebangsaan (NUJ) menentang usaha kerajaan untuk meminda Akta Rahsia Rasmi 1972 (OSA) pada tahun 1986?  
(10 markah)
4. Bincangkan tujuan Akta Hak Cipta 1987 dan kesannya terhadap dunia penulisan dan penerbitan jika akta itu tidak diwujudkan.  
(10 markah)
5. Bincangkan tindakan dan hukuman yang boleh dikenakan terhadap pengamal media mengikut peruntukan di bawah Akta Hasutan 1948.  
(10 markah)
6. Sejauh manakah kebebasan akhbar diamalkan di bawah kepemimpinan Perdana Menteri Datuk Seri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi?  
(10 markah)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL  
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

**STRATEGI KEMPEN KOMUNIKASI KORPORAT**  
(Corporate Communication Campaign Strategies)

SSK 3133

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 30	Tarikh (Date)	: 14 November 2006
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 30%	Masa (Time)	: 9:00 pagi – 11:00 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: BS 16	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Siti Haslina Hussin		
No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No)	:		

Arahan  
(Instructions) : 1. Answer ALL questions in the answer booklet provided.

1. Discuss why you would say that “the Pastahhh” campaign was a successful one in terms of its research and planning.  
(10 marks)
  
2. Explain the strategic management process in planning for a corporate communication campaign.  
(10 marks)
  
3. Evaluation is significant in any campaign. As a public relations practitioner, what aspects that you should consider in choosing a campaign evaluation plan? Explain.  
(10 marks)

WA12

**KAJIAN HUBUNGAN INDUSTRI  
DAN PERBURUHAN**





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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL  
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

**EKONOMI PERBURUHAN**  
(Labor Economics)

**SSB 2013**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 18 November 2006
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 35%	Masa (Time)	: 9:00 pagi – 11:30 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: BS 8	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Awang Mashabi Awang Mohamad		
No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No)	:		

- Arahan  
(Instructions)
1. Answer ALL questions.
  2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
  3. Dictionary is provided.
  4. You may answer either in Malay or English.

1. The size of a nation's labor force depends on the size of its population. On the other hand there are factors that determine the labor supply. What are these determinants?

(4 marks)

Questions 2 – 3 are based on the data in the following table.

**Table 1**

Labor(L)	Output	Price (D1)	Price (D2)
0	0	\$10.00	\$10.00
1	15	\$10.00	\$9.50
2	29	\$10.00	\$9.00
3	42	\$10.00	\$8.50
4	54	\$10.00	\$7.50
5	65	\$10.00	\$6.50
6	75	\$10.00	\$5.50

2. Suppose product demand is given by the column labeled D1. If the wage rate rises from \$100 to \$130, the firm will reduce the quantity of labor (L) employed by how many unit(s)?

(1.5 marks)

3. Suppose product demand is given by the column labeled D2. If the wage rate rises from \$100 to \$130, the firm will reduce the quantity of labor (L) employed by how many unit(s).

(1.5 marks)

4. Choose THREE (3) of these terms and concepts and explain briefly on each by giving appropriate examples.

- Market Labor Supply curve
- Potential and actual labor force
- Changes in labor demand
- Derived demand for labor
- Geographic mobility
- A perfectly competitive labor market

(7.5 marks)

5. In 2004, the United States had a population of 295 million, of which 70 million were either under 16 years of age or institutionalized. Approximately 147 million people were either employed or unemployed but actively seeking work. What was the labor force participation rate in 2005?

(2.5 marks)

6. a. Complete the following table for a single firm operating in labor market Q and product market QQ

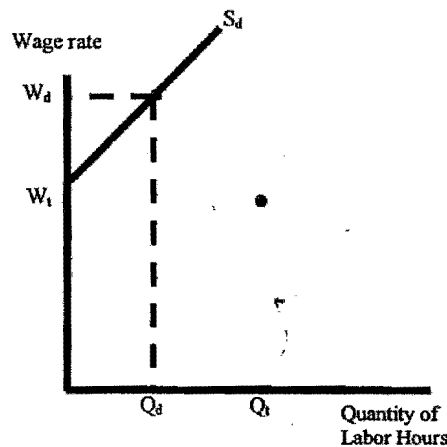
Table 2

Units of Labor (L)	Wage Rate (W)	Total Wage Cost	MWC	MRP	VMP
1	0			\$16	\$16
2	15			14	15
3	29			12	14
4	42			10	12
5	54			8	10
6	65			6	8

b. What is the profit-maximizing level of employment? Explain.

(8 marks)

7. Complete the following graph showing the effects of illegal immigrants on the country X labor supply. Describe the effects.



(5 marks)

8. Discuss how a wage differential between two regions be reduced via movements of capital to the low-wage area?

(10 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL  
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SOSIOLOGI KERJA  
(Sociology of Work)

SSB 2043

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 30	Tarikh (Date)	: 20 November 2006
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 10:00 pagi – 12:00 tghari
Tempat (Place)	: BS 17	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Kelvin Egay John		
No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No)	:		

- Arahan  
(Instructions)
1. Answer THREE (3) questions only.
  2. Dictionary is provided.
  3. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
  4. You may answer either in Malay or English.

1. Discuss FOUR (4) themes which dominate Federick Taylor's (1911) principle of organizing the work process. Provide examples in your discussion.

(10 marks)

2. Explain the meaning of "upskilling" and "deskilling". Malaysian workers are being upskilled in this era of globalization. Do you agree with this statement? Discuss and provide examples for your answers.

(10 marks)

3. Emotional labor is not necessarily an expression of real emotions but are displayed emotions. Discuss FOUR (4) implications of emotional labor by providing examples.

(10 marks)

4. Cockburn (1997) suggests THREE (3) aspects in examining skills. Discuss these aspects.

(10 marks)

5. The notion of what constitutes fairness and how policy can be constructed to enhance this will differ from person to person. Discuss TWO (2) perspectives in explaining equal opportunities. Provide examples.

(10 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL  
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

**SISTEM MAKLUMAT SUMBER MANUSIA DAN  
HUBUNGAN INDUSTRI**  
(Human Resource Information Systems and Industrial Relations)

**SSB 2083**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 60	Tarikh (Date)	: 22 November 2006
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9:00 pagi – 11:00 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: BS 15	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Awang Mashabi bin Awang Mohamad		
No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No)	:		

- Arahan  
(Instructions)
1. Answer ALL questions.
  2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
  3. Dictionary is provided.
  4. You may answer either in Malay or English.

1. Explain with examples THREE (3) of the following terms and concepts:  
(Provide appropriate EXAMPLES to illustrate your answers)

- a. Environmental scanning
- b. Business plan analysis
- c. Personnel planning
- d. Action-research organization development
- e. Conflict in an organization

(7.5 marks)

2. Describe how the external environment has led to a greater need for Human Resources Information Systems (HRISs).

(7.5 marks)

3. Training and career development plays an important role in the growth of the employees of an organization. Explain briefly on TWO (2) HRIS applications that support training and career development

(10 marks)

4. What are the FOUR (4) major periods of HR development? How was the computer technology involved in each of these development stages?

(15 marks)

5. Influenced by Gestalt psychology, Kurt Lewin (1951) was concerned with problems of motivation of individuals and groups. His work opened up a new realm of psychological investigation. One of his most cited and discussed works was the use of the "force-field analysis" concept approach to planned change. Describe in detail this conceptual change which can be applied into HRIS.

(20 marks)





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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL  
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

PERLAKUAN ORGANISASI  
(Organizational Behavior)

SSB 2093

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 100	Tarikh (Date)	: 10 November 2006
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 10:00 pagi – 12:00 tghari
Tempat (Place)	: BS 16	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Wan Sofiah Meor Osman		
No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No)	:		

- Arahan  
(Instructions)
1. Section A : Answer ALL questions.  
Section B : Choose and answer TWO (2) questions only.
  2. Answer in the answer booklet provided.
  3. Dictionary is provided.

**Section A**

1. a. There are FOUR (4) management functions: planning, organizing, leading and controlling. Elaborate these functions with examples.  
(16 marks)
- b. Clarify the interdependence of these functions.  
(4 marks)
- c. If you were a manager, which of the four functions will you pay more attention to? Justify your reasons.  
(4 marks)
2. Among the impression management techniques are apologies, excuses, and self-promotion. Explain these techniques with examples.  
(12 marks)
3. Elaborate the element of centralization and decentralization of an organization's structure.  
(14 marks)

**Section B**

1. Discuss FOUR (4) ways to encourage group cohesiveness. Give examples to justify your answer.  
(25 marks)
2. Compare and contrast between groups and teams. Give examples to illustrate your answer.  
(25 marks)

3. Discuss TWO (2) advantages and TWO (2) disadvantages of written communication. Give examples to support your answer.

(25 marks)

4. Discuss how management can create a more ethical culture. Give examples to illustrate your answer.

(25 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL  
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

**INDUSTRIALISASI, TEKNOLOGI DAN PERSEKITARAN  
KERJA**  
(Industrialisation, Technology and Work Environment)

**SSB 3013**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 21 November 2006
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9:00 pagi – 11:30 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: BS 16	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Mohamad Suhaidi Salleh		
No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No)	:		

- Arahan  
(Instructions)
1. Bahagian A : Jawab SEMUA soalan.
  2. Bahagian B : Pilih dan jawab SATU (1) soalan sahaja.
  3. Jawab dalam BUKU jawapan yang disediakan.

## BAHAGIAN A

1. Senaraikan TIGA (3) bentuk perkembangan perindustrian yang sering berlaku dalam proses perkembangan perindustrian beserta dengan contoh aktiviti perindustrian yang menjadi teras dalam perkembangan tersebut.  
(3 markah)
2. Terangkan apakah DUA (2) perkara penting yang menjadi teras kepada revolusi industri tahap kedua (1860 – 1960).  
(2 markah)
3. Terangkan bagaimana saiz pasaran domestik menjadi salah satu faktor penting yang menyumbang kepada perbezaan tahap perkembangan di antara dunia negara ketiga.  
(3 markah)
4. Berikan intipati penting gelombang globalisasi tahap ketiga (*third wave globalization*) seperti yang dikemukakan oleh Robertson.  
(2 markah)
5. Apakah yang dimaksudkan '**negara berperanan sebagai fasilitator**' dalam konteks perindustrian terutamanya kepada negara sedang membangun.  
(2 markah)
6. Dalam menjana pertumbuhan perindustrian, Malaysia turut sama memperkenalkan insentif *Export Processing Zone* kepada syarikat antarabangsa untuk beroperasi. Senaraikan EMPAT (4) pakej insentif yang disediakan bagi tujuan ini.  
(4 markah)
7. Nyatakan DUA (2) daripada tiga komposisi majoriti pekerjaan yang membentuk populasi negara dunia ketiga.  
(2 markah)
8. Huraikankan DUA (2) cara bagaimana pemindahan teknologi berlaku pada zaman dahulu.  
(2 markah)
9. Terangkan DUA (2) faktor yang menggalakkan pelaburan *transnational corporations* (TNCs) ke negara dunia ketiga.  
(2 markah)
10. Berikan DUA (2) masalah yang sering dihadapi oleh negara ketiga (*third country*) berhubung berpunca dari penerimaan ke atas TNCs untuk beroperasi di negara mereka.  
(2 markah)
11. Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan *transfer pricing*?  
(1 markah)

12. Kemukakan TIGA (3) faktor utama yang menyumbang kepada kejayaan Negara Industrialisasi Baru seperti Taiwan, Hong Kong dan Singapura  
(3 markah)

13. Huraikan dengan ringkas perkara –perkara berikut dalam konteks mendapatkan *status*:

a. *Ascribed*

b. *Achieved*

(2 markah)

**BAHAGIAN B**

1. Kewujudan aktiviti ekonomi dualistik dikatakan punca masalah kepada negara sedang membangun untuk menjadi negara perindustrian sepenuhnya. Bincangkan DUA (2) faktor yang menyumbang kepada pengekaln aktiviti ekonomi ini di negara sedang membangun.

(10 markah)

2. Pemindahan teknologi berlaku dalam pelbagai bentuk dan bergantung kepada keadaan dan senario persekitaran. Kerapkali dikatakan bahawa pemindahan teknologi membawa kepada perkembangan yang positif, namun kesan negatif turut sama dirasai dalam pakej pemindahan teknologi terutamanya ke negara dunia ketiga. Bincangkan DUA (2) kesan negatif yang sering dihadapi oleh negara dunia ketiga hasil daripada pemindahan teknologi tersebut

(10 markah)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL  
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

HUBUNGAN INDUSTRI BANDINGAN  
(Comparative Industrial Relations)

SSB 3023

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 100	Tarikh (Date)	: 9 November 2006
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2:00 petang – 4:30 petang
Tempat (Place)	: BS 15	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Mohamad Suhaidi Salleh		
No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No)	:		

- Arahan  
(Instructions)
1. Bahagian A : Soalan WAJIB.
  2. Bahagian B : Pilih dan jawab TIGA (3) soalan sahaja.
  3. Jawab dalam BUKU jawapan yang disediakan.



## Bahagian A

Tiga prinsip utama dalam sistem hubungan industri di Jepun dikatakan sedang menghadapi cabaran dan perubahan. Dengan mengambil prinsip 'pekerjaan sepanjang hayat' sebagai fokus perbincangan; huraikan TIGA (3) cabaran utama yang mempengaruhi perubahan tersebut.

(25 markah)

## Bahagian B

1. Bincangkan DUA (2) peranan penting yang dimainkan oleh *State Own Enterprise* (SOE) dalam sistem hubungan industri di China terutamanya selepas reformasi ekonomi di bawah Dong Xio Peng.

(25 markah)

2. Beza dan bandingkan DUA (2) peranan yang dimainkan oleh kerajaan dan kesatuan sekerja dalam sistem hubungan industri di antara Australia dan Malaysia.

(25 markah)

3. Huraikan TIGA (3) faktor penting yang mencorakkan persamaan dalam sistem hubungan industri di Asia Tenggara.

(25 markah)

4. Analisis DUA (2) faktor yang menyumbang kepada perubahan penting dalam sistem hubungan industri di Jerman.

(25 markah)

5. Bincangkan TIGA (3) faktor yang menyebabkan gerakan kesatuan sekerja di Korea Selatan menjadi organisasi penting walaupun pasif dalam proses hubungan industri.

(25 markah)

6. Sweden mempunyai struktur hubungan industri yang berbeza dibandingkan dengan negara Eropah yang lain. Bincangkan.

(25 markah)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL  
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

PSIKOLOGI INDUSTRI GUNAAN  
(Applied Industrial Psychology)

SSB 3063

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 100	Tarikh (Date)	: 16 November 2006
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 10:00 pagi – 12:00 tghari
Tempat (Place)	: BS 15	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Wan Sofiah Meor Osman		
No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No)	:		

- Arahan  
(Instructions)
1. Section A : Answer ALL questions.  
Section B : Choose and answer TWO (2) questions only.
  2. Answer in the answer booklet provided.
  3. Dictionary is provided.

**Section A**

1. There are four key trends in the world of work: the changing nature of work, expanding focus on human resources, increasing diversity of the workforce, and increasing globalization of business. Elaborate the FOUR (4) trends in Industrial Psychology.

(16 marks)

2. According to Steers and Porter (1991), motivation is a force that serves three functions: it energizes people to act, it directs behavior toward the attainment of specific goals, and it sustains the effort expended in reaching those goals. Explain these functions with examples.

(12 marks)

3. Among the factors that might affect the flow of communication from sender to receiver are source factors, channel factors, and audience factors. Clarify these factors with suitable examples.

(12 marks)

**Section B**

1. Elaborate the flexible work schedules. Discuss TWO (2) advantages and TWO (2) disadvantages of flexible work schedules. Give examples to support your answer.

(30 marks)

2. Explain the situational stress. Discuss FOUR (4) established strategies for individual in coping with stress. Give examples to justify your answer.

(30 marks)

3. Explain briefly what is group decision-making. Discuss TWO (2) advantages and TWO (2) disadvantages of group decision-making. Give examples to support your answer.

(30 marks)

4. Compare and contrast traditional and non-traditional organizational structures. Give examples to illustrate your answer.

(30 marks)

WA15  
KAJIAN  
ANTARABANGSA



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL  
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

Pengenalan Hubungan Antarabangsa  
(Introduction to International Relations)

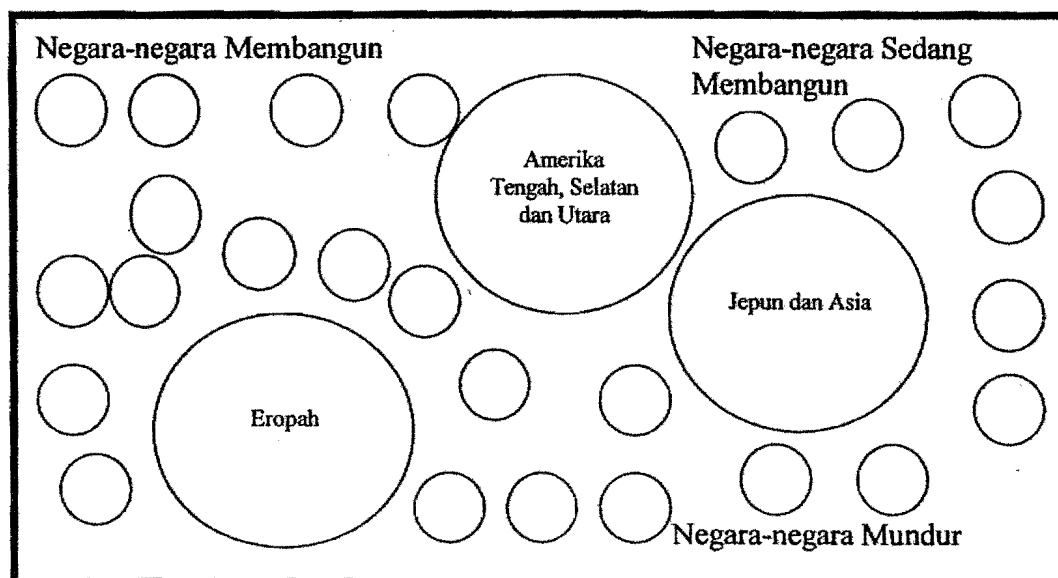
SSA 2013

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 60	Tarikh (Date)	: 23 November 2006
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9:00 pagi - 11:30 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: DK 2	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Noor'ain Aini		
No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No)	:		

- Arahan  
(Instructions)
1. Pilih dan jawab EMPAT (4) soalan sahaja.
  2. Tulis jawapan anda dalam buku jawapan yang disediakan.

1. Bincangkan sumbangan benua Asia, Afrika dan Amerika dalam pertumbuhan ekonomi Eropah, terutama dalam pembentukan kapitalisme British sepanjang kurun ke-17 hingga awal kurun ke-18.  
(15 markah)
2. Amerika Syarikat pada awalnya mengamalkan dasar *isolationism* dan enggan melibatkan diri dalam Perang Dunia Kedua. Namun pendirian tersebut berubah apabila pengkalan tenteranya di Pearl Harbor, Hawaii diserang oleh Jepun pada 7 Disember 1942. Bincangkan penglibatan Amerika Syarikat dalam Perang Dunia Kedua dan nyatakan DUA (2) implikasi tidak langsung perang tersebut ke atas Amerika Syarikat.  
(15 markah)
3. Pada 1 Mei 1960, pesawat perisik U-2 milik Amerika Syarikat yang dipandu oleh Francis Gary Powers telah terhempas di Svedlovsk, Kesatuan Soviet. Bincangkan DUA (2) impak negatif peristiwa tersebut terhadap hubungan antara Amerika Syarikat dan Kesatuan Soviet.  
(15 markah)
4. Rajah 1 menggambarkan model sistem antarabangsa berbentuk Dunia Regionalisasi. Bincangkan model tersebut dengan mengaplikasikannya kepada Orde Baru Dunia hari ini.  
(15 markah)

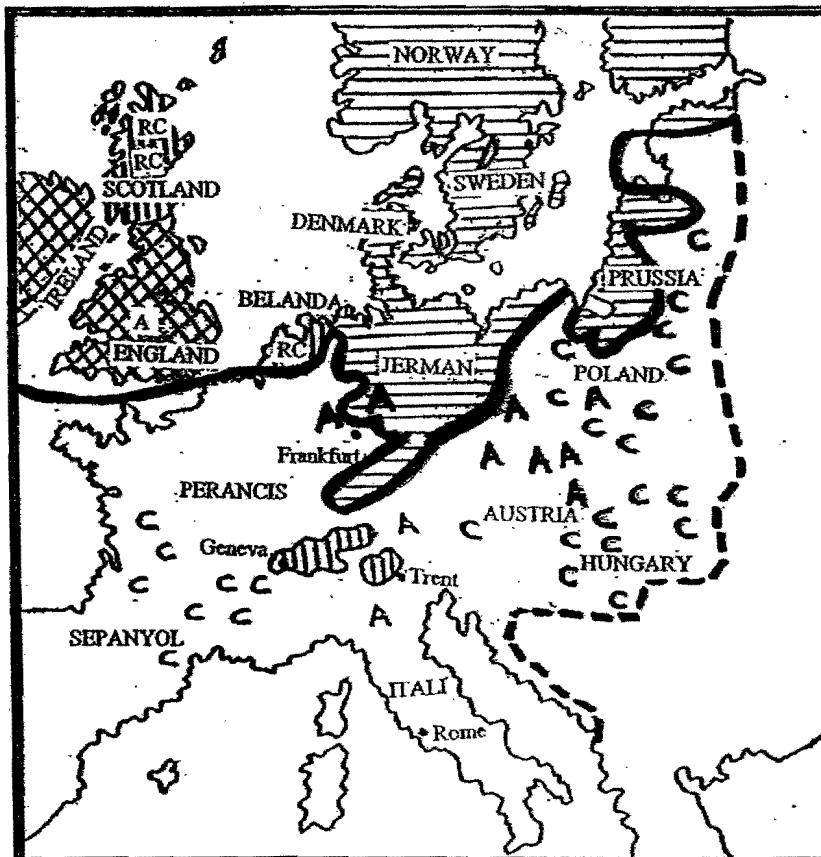
**Rajah 1: Dunia Regionalisasi (Blok-blok Perdagangan)**



5. Peta 1 menggambarkan agama rasmi negara-negara Eropah pada tahun 1560.

- a. Bincangkan faktor-faktor yang mendorong teretusnya gerakan Reformasi dalam gereja Roman Katolik di Eropah pada tahun 1520an. (10 markah)
- b. Berdasarkan peta, bincangkan kesan gerakan Reformasi terhadap konsentrasi penganutan mazhab Roman Katolik dan Protestan di Eropah. (5 markah)

**Peta 1: Agama Rasmi Negara-negara Eropah (1560)**



- |  |               |  |   |
|--|---------------|--|---|
|  | Lutheran      |  | Sempadan antara negara- negara yang menganuti fahaman Protestan dan Roman Katolik |
|  | Anglican      |  | Sempadan dunia Kristian barat   |
|  | Calvinis      |  |   |
|  | Roman Katolik |  |   |

A, C dan RC mewakili Anabaptis, Calvinis dan Roman Katolik di negara-negara di mana ia bukan agama rasmi atau dominan.





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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL  
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

**ANALISIS DASAR LUAR DAN HUBUNGAN  
ANTARABANGSA**  
(Analysis of Foreign Policy and International Relations)

**SSA 2023**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 100	Tarikh (Date)	: 21 November 2006
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2:00 petang – 4:30 petang
Tempat (Place)	: BS 17	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Jati Kasuma bin Ali		
No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No)	:		

- Arahan  
(Instructions)
1. Pilih dan jawab EMPAT (4) soalan sahaja.
  2. Jawab dalam buku jawapan yang disediakan.

1. Kewujudan Pertubuhan Bangsa-bangsa Bersatu (PBB) adalah satu kejayaan dalam menangani masalah perhubungan antara negara di dunia. Sejauh manakah anda bersetuju dengan pernyataan ini? Bincangkan.  
(25 markah)
  
2. Sebelum tahun 1945, Amerika Syarikat bersifat pasif dalam penglibatannya di arena antarabangsa dengan mengamalkan dasar pengasingan secara terhormat (Dumbrell, 1997). Terangkan apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan dasar *splendid isolation* dan apakah faktor-faktor yang menyebabkan Amerika Syarikat bersifat demikian.  
(25 markah)
  
3. Sejauh manakah anda bersetuju bahawa pendapat umum memainkan peranan paling penting dalam mempengaruhi dasar luar sesebuah negara. Bincangkan.  
(25 markah)
  
4. Model Politik Antarabangsa menerangkan proses pembentukan dasar luar yang lebih mengutamakan kepada keseimbangan kuasa antara negara bangsa.
  - a. Lakarkan gambarajah Model Politik Antarabangsa dan bincangkan konsep yang diketengahkan oleh model ini.  
(15 markah)
  
  - b. Ulaskan kelemahan yang nyata bagi Model Politik Antarabangsa ini.  
(10 markah)
  
5. Nyatakan aktor-aktor yang terlibat dalam *Model Democratic Politics* dan jelaskan kekangan yang dihadapi dalam pelaksanaannya.  
(25 markah)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL  
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

HUBUNGAN ANTARABANGSA : TEORI DAN AMALAN  
(International Relations : Theory and Practice)

SSA 2033

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 60	Tarikh (Date)	: 15 November 2006
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9:00 pagi – 11:30 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: BS 16	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Suseela Devi Chandran		
No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No)	:		

- Arahan  
(Instructions)
1. Answer ALL questions.
  2. You may answer either in Malay or English.
  3. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.

1. Explain the purpose and the importance of a theory in international relations.  
(10 marks)
  
2. How do religious movements affect global politics? Discuss your answers with relevant examples.  
(10 marks)
  
3. a. What assumptions do idealism and realism have on human nature, power and the international system?  
(10 marks)
  
- b. Explain the different views idealism, realism, and liberalism have on the role of a state in international system.  
(10 marks)
  
4. a. Discuss how environmental issues become a source of conflict between states?  
(10 marks)
  
- b. Discuss how environmental issues become an increasing source of instability in the international system?  
(10 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL  
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

Pengenalan Kepada Ekonomi Antarabangsa  
(Introduction to International Economics)

SSA 2043

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 100	Tarikh (Date)	: 14 November 2006
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9:00 pagi – 11:30 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: BS 15	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Wong Swee Kiong		
No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No)	:		

- Arahan  
(Instructions)
1. Answer ALL questions in the space provided.
  2. You may answer either in Malay or English.

**Section A**

1. What school of thought contends that trade benefits only one nation at the expense of another nation?

(2 marks)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Under the conditions of constant opportunity costs, what will be the shape of a production possibility curve?

(2 marks)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Why is modern trade theory said to be more relevant to the real world compared to Ricardian trade theory?

(2 marks)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. What are the THREE (3) things that a nation's trade triangle denotes?

(6 marks)

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_

iii. \_\_\_\_\_

Questions 5-12 are based on the information in Table 1 below:

**Table 1: Output Possibilities for South Korea and Japan.**

Country	Output per Worker per Day	
	Tons of Steel	VCRs
South Korea	80	40
Japan	20	20

5. South Korea has the absolute advantage in the production of what?

(2 marks)

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Japan has a comparative advantage in the production of what? (2 marks)

\_\_\_\_\_

7. If trade opens up between South Korea and Japan, South Korean firms should specialize in producing what? (2 marks)

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Complete the cells in Table 1a below to show the opportunity cost of producing one ton of steel and one VCR in both South Korea and Japan. (8 marks)

**Table 1a: Opportunity Cost to Produce Steel and VCRs for South Korea and Japan**

Country	Opportunity Cost to Produce:	
	1 ton of Steel	1 VCR
South Korea		
Japan		

9. Mutually advantageous trade will occur between South Korea and Japan so long as one ton of steel trades for how many VCRs? (2 marks)

\_\_\_\_\_

10. Assume that South Korea has 300 labor days available for producing steel and/or VCRs, and that Japan has 200 labor days available. Putting steel on the vertical axis, draw the straight-line production possibility schedule for Japan. (5 marks)

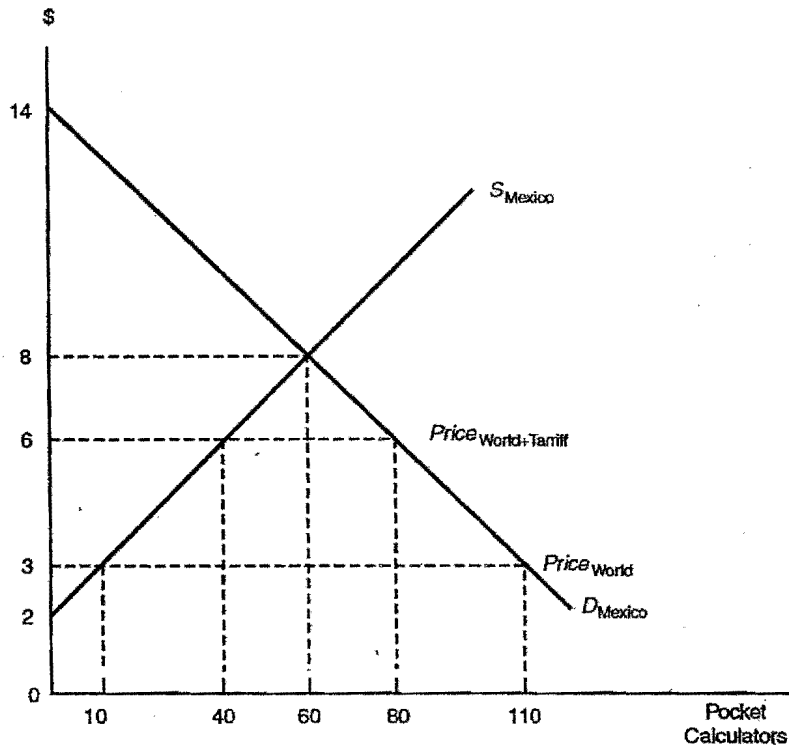
11. Determine the Marginal Rate of Transformation of steel into VCRs for Japan. (2 marks)

12. Refer to your production possibility schedule in question no. 10 for Japan, draw a terms-of-trade line at which both nations will be willing to trade (in the diagram) if Japan were to specialize in the production of goods where it has comparative advantage. (2 marks)

Questions 13-22 are based on Figure 1 below:

Figure 1 illustrates the demand and supply schedules for pocket calculators in Mexico, a "small" nation that is unable to affect the world price. Answer the next 10 questions on the basis of this figure.

**Figure 1: Import Tariff Levied by a "Small" Country**



13. How many calculators does Mexico produce and consume in autarky? (2 marks)



14. In the absence of trade, what are Mexico's producer surplus and consumer surplus respectively?

(4 marks)

\_\_\_\_\_

15. How many calculators does Mexico import under free trade?

(2 marks)

\_\_\_\_\_

16. What is the total value of Mexico's imports with free trade?

(2 marks)

\_\_\_\_\_

17. With free trade, what are Mexico's producer surplus and consumer surplus respectively?

(4 marks)

\_\_\_\_\_

18. With a per-unit tariff of \$3, the quantity of imports for calculators would decrease to how many units?

(2 marks)

\_\_\_\_\_

19. How much is the loss in Mexican consumer surplus due to the tariff?

(2 marks)

\_\_\_\_\_

20. How much tariff revenue does the Mexican government collect?

(2 marks)

\_\_\_\_\_

21. How much would Mexican manufacturers gain in producer surplus because of the tariff?

(2 marks)

\_\_\_\_\_

22. What is the deadweight cost of the tariff?

(2 marks)

Answer Questions 23-24 based on the information in Table 2 below:

**Table 2: Supply and Demand of British Pounds**

Quantity of Pounds Supplied	Dollars per Pound	Quantity of Pounds Demanded
1000	2.00	200
800	1.80	400
600	1.60	600
400	1.40	800
200	1.20	1000

23. What is the equilibrium exchange rate?

(2 marks)

24. a. What would happen to the supply or demand of pounds at the exchange rate of \$1.40 per pound?

(2 marks)

b. What would happen to the price of the pound due to this imbalance?

(2 marks)

c. How would the change in the price of pound mentioned in your previous answer in (b) affect the quantity of pounds supplied and the quantity of pounds demanded in the market?

(4 marks)

**Section B**

1. Explain how the international movement of products and factor inputs promote an equalization of the factor prices among nations in the Heckscher-Ohlin factor endowment theory.

(7 marks)

2. Briefly explain the meaning of a surplus **OR** deficit on the:

a. Merchandise trade balance

(2 marks)

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b. Goods and services balance

(2 marks)

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c. Current account balance

(2 marks)

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3. Discuss FOUR (4) major non-tariff trade barriers that have important trade consequences.  
(16 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL  
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

AMALAN DIPLOMASI MODEN  
(Modern Diplomacy)

SSA 3013

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 80	Tarikh (Date)	: 21 November 2006
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 10:00 pagi – 12:30 tghari
Tempat (Place)	: BS 7	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Suseela Devi Chandran		
No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No)	:		

- Arahan  
(Instructions)
1. Answer ALL questions.
  2. You may answer either in Malay or English.
  3. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.

1. What conditions allow for second track diplomacy to occur? What factors contribute to the productiveness of second track diplomacy?  
(20 marks)
  
2. Explain how disaster diplomacy can induce cooperation amongst enemy countries. What are the limitations and prospects of disaster diplomacy? Discuss in relation to case studies referred to in class.  
(20 marks)
  
3. When antagonists are unable to resolve a dispute, third parties can assist the negotiation process. Choose ONE (1) case study as discussed in class and answer the following:
  - a. What is the conflict about?
  - b. Who is the third party?
  - c. What is the outcome of the negotiation process?(20 marks)
  
4. Modern communications technology offers diplomats easy and fast access to broad areas of information. Describe how *Intranet-systems* has brought about most key changes in the diplomatic service.  
(20 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL  
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

KESELAMATAN DAN PERTAHANAN ANTARABANGSA  
(Security and National Defence)

SSA 3033

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 80	Tarikh (Date)	: 14 November 2006
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2:00 petang – 5:00 petang
Tempat (Place)	: BS 16	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 3 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dr Lucy Sebli-Seidelson		
No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No)	:		

- Arahan  
(Instructions)
1. Kertas ini mengandungi Bahagian A dan Bahagian B.
  2. Bahagian A : Soalan Wajib.  
Bahagian B : Pilih dan jawab TIGA (3) soalan sahaja.
  3. Jawab dalam buku jawapan yang disediakan.

**Bahagian A**

Berikan definisi konsep-konsep berikut dalam konteks hubungan antarabangsa dengan mengemukakan contoh-contoh yang bersesuaian untuk menyokong hujah-hujah anda.

- a. *Security dilemma* (4 markah)
- b. *Peace dividend* (4 markah)
- c. *Deterrence* (4 markah)
- d. *Power* (4 markah)
- e. *Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD)* (4 markah)

**Bahagian B**

1. Mengikut pandangan Charles Krauthammer (1991) *Krauthammer's Law*, campurtangan kemanusiaan secara teori adalah sempurna tetapi secara praktisnya bermasalah. Terangkan dengan terperinci apakah yang dimaksudkan oleh teori tersebut.  
(20 markah)
2. Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan peperangan dan keganasan antarabangsa? Huraikan dengan terperinci EMPAT (4) daripada sebab-sebab tercetusnya peperangan seperti dikemukakan oleh Coulombis & Wolfe (1990) dalam rencana mereka, '*Introduction to International Relations: Power & Justice.*'  
(20 markah)
3. Apakah *Non-nuclear Proliferation Treaty (NPT)*? Bincangkan sejauh manakah NPT berjaya mengurangkan perkembangan senjata nuklear dunia. Berikan contoh-contoh yang bersesuaian.  
(20 markah)
4. Sejauh manakah kekuatan dan *military capability* sesebuah negara boleh meningkatkan kuasa negara tersebut dalam konteks hubungan antarabangsa?  
(20 markah)





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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL  
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

DASAR LUAR MALAYSIA  
(Malaysian Foreign Policy)

SSA ~~2033~~ 3053

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 100	Tarikh (Date)	: 13 November 2006
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9:00 pagi - 12:00 tghari
Tempat (Place)	: BS 13	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 3 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Ahi Sarok		
No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No)	:		

- Arahan  
(Instructions)
1. Bahagian A : Jawab SEMUA soalan.
  2. Bahagian B : Pilih dan jawab DUA (2) soalan sahaja.
  3. Tulis jawapan anda dalam buku jawapan yang disediakan.

**Bahagian A**

1. Jelaskan mengapa dasar luar Tunku Abdul Rahman bersifat pro-Barat dan anti-komunis.  
(10 markah)
2. Jelaskan konsep ZOPFAN dan bincangkan kritikan-kritikan terhadap dasar tersebut.  
(10 markah)
3. Tun Hussein Onn mengamalkan konsep '*equidistance*' dalam dasar luarnya. Jelaskan konsep tersebut.  
(10 markah)
4. Jelaskan LIMA (5) prinsip penting dalam Perjanjian Keamanan dan Persahabatan Bali?  
(10 markah)
5. Bincangkan pendirian Tun. Dr. Mahathir Mohammad terhadap isu Antartika, ketika beliau menjadi Perdana Menteri Malaysia.  
(10 markah)
6. Huraikan EMPAT (4) sebab utama mengapa kerajaan Malaysia membatalkan Projek Jambatan Indah ke Singapura.  
(10 markah)

**Bahagian B**

1. Tun Abdul Razak bin Hussein mengamalkan dasar berbaik-baik dengan China dan Pergerakan Negara-Negara Berkecuali (NAM). Bincangkan kesan-kesan positif dasar tersebut terhadap Malaysia.  
(20 markah)
2. Tun Dr. Mahathir Mohammad meletakkan kepentingan ekonomi sebagai asas utama dalam dasar luar Malaysia. Bincangkan.  
(20 markah)
3. Perdana Menteri Datuk Seri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi mengamalkan dasar luar yang lebih pragmatik daripada Perdana Menteri sebelumnya. Sejauh manakah anda bersetuju dengan pernyataan ini? Bincangkan.  
(20 markah)

WA21  
KAJIAN POLITIK DAN  
PEMERINTAHAN



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL  
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

SISTEM PERUNDANGAN MALAYSIA  
(Malaysian Legal System)

SSP 2013

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 100	Tarikh (Date)	: 16 November 2006
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2:00 petang – 4:30 petang
Tempat (Place)	: BS 15	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Stanley Bye Kadam Kiai		
No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No)	:		

- Arahan  
(Instructions)
1. Answer all questions.
  2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
  3. You may answer either in Malay or English.

1. The judiciary plays a crucial role in a system of democratic checks and balances. Discuss how the judiciary, in principle, can play this role in Malaysia.  
(20 marks)
  
2. Judicial independence is necessary in a democratic system. Discuss how judicial independence is, in principle, maintained in Malaysia.  
(20 marks)
  
3. When discharging their parliamentary duties, Members of Parliament are protected by the principle of 'parliamentary privilege'. Explain FOUR (4) types of parliamentary privileges that parliamentarians enjoy in *Dewan Rakyat*.  
(20 marks)
  
4. Written law is an important source of law in Malaysia. Explain what a written law is and what constitutes it.  
(20 marks)
  
5. The Malaysian Constitution gives more power to the federal legislature than to the state legislature, and as such most laws are made at the federal level. Discuss how written laws are made at the federal level  
(20 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL  
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SISTEM POLITIK BANDINGAN  
(Comparative Politics)

SSP 2043

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 45	Tarikh (Date)	: 21 November 2006
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9:00 pagi – 11:00 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: BS 17	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Prof Madya Dr James Chin		
No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No)	:		

- Arahan  
(Instructions)
1. Choose and answer any THREE (3) questions in the answer booklet provided.
  2. Answer in English only.

1. a. What are the major similarities and differences between the Westminster and American Presidential system of government.

OR

- b. In your opinion, which system (Presidential or Westminster) is more suited for Malaysia? Give reasons.

(15 marks)

2. Explain the Marxist and Liberal view of political culture and how it is transmitted.

(15 marks)

3. Give the main reasons for the failure of the Soviet Communist system. What lessons can we learn from the Soviet failure?

(15 marks)

4. It is said that for a military coup to take place, the equation is "M+O". List the Motives and the Opportunities that may lead to a military coup.

(15 marks)

5. a. Explain the role of (i) the House of Commons (ii) the House of Lords (iii) Prime Minister's Office, under the Westminster system.

OR

- b. Explain the role of (i) Senate (ii) House of Representative (iii) Presidency, under the American Presidential system.

(15 marks)





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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL  
(*Faculty Of Social Sciences*)

DEMOKRASI DAN PERGERAKAN SOSIAL  
(*Democracy and Social Movements*)

SSP 3024

Peperiksaan ( <i>Examination</i> )	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah ( <i>Total Mark</i> )	: 60	Tarikh ( <i>Date</i> )	: 15 November 2006
Wajaran ( <i>Weightage</i> )	: 40%	Masa ( <i>Time</i> )	: 10:00pagi – 12:00 tghari
Tempat ( <i>Place</i> )	: BS 17	Jangkamasa ( <i>Duration</i> )	: 2 jam
Pensyarah ( <i>Lecturer</i> )	: Dr Neilson Ilan Mersat		
No Matrik Pelajar ( <i>Student Matric No</i> )	:		
Arahan ( <i>Instructions</i> )	: 1. Pilih dan jawab TIGA (3) soalan dalam buku jawapan yang disediakan.		

1. Demokrasi hendaklah memenuhi beberapa syarat berikut: persaingan politik yang meluas, partisipasi politik yang tinggi, dan kebebasan politik dan sivil yang terjamin.  
Bincangkan pernyataan tersebut dengan menggunakan mana-mana negara di Asia Tenggara sebagai contoh.  
(20 markah)
  
2. Penyertaan, perwakilan, ketelusan, dan akauntabiliti adalah beberapa prinsip penting yang saling berkaitan serta dapat membantu untuk menentukan sama ada sesebuah negara itu boleh dianggap demokratik. Bincangkan.  
(20 markah)
  
3. 'Pergerakan sosial menyumbang kepada pendemokrasian'. Bincangkan.  
(20 markah)
  
4. Vali Nasr (2005) berpendapat kebangkitan demokrasi Muslim bergantung kepada beberapa faktor yang saling mempengaruhi. Bincangkan DUA (2) daripada faktor-faktor tersebut.  
(20 markah)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL  
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DASAR AWAM  
(Public Policy)

SSP 3033

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 100	Tarikh (Date)	: 17 November 2006
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9:00 pagi – 11:00 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: BS 15	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dr Oei Hong Lim		
No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No)	:		

- Arahan  
(Instructions)
1. Answer ALL questions in the answer booklet provided.
  2. You may answer either in Malay or in English.

1. Read carefully the quotation below and answer the following questions.

### **Traditional drug mixture contains poison: Ministry**

By Frank Julian Martin

SIBU:

The Ministry of Health has advised the public not to buy or consume a banned traditional health supplement called "Ramuan Tradisional Asam Urat" as it has been confirmed to contain "Phenylbutazone" which could cause serious adverse effect and even death. State chief assistant director of Malaysia Pharmacies Enforcement Branch, Abu Hassan, when contacted here yesterday said enforcement officers had interviewed some patients admitted to Sarawak General Hospital for Steven-Johnson Syndrome. According to them, the adverse effect was due to the taking of "Ramuan Tradisional Asam Urat"

The Health Ministry is very concerned with the attitude of the people who still buy unregistered medicines and such health supplementary products despite being reminded about the risks.

The government had stated all medicines, health and cosmetic products must be registered with the Drug Control Authority under Regulation 7 (1) Drugs and Cosmetic Control Regulations 1984, Sale of Drugs Act 1952 (Revised 1989) before they are allowed to be manufactured, imported or marketed in the country.

The selling and supplying of unregistered drugs are offences under the Drugs and Cosmetic Regulations.

The Borneo Post, Wednesday, August 17, 2005

- a. Who are the actors in this case? What are their types and explain why.

(20 marks)

- b. What types of policy is the Drugs and Cosmetics Control Regulations 1984? Explain in detail.

(20 marks)

2. Public policy has an authoritative quality. This means that government can use coercion in the form of fines or jail terms to those who do not comply with the policy. Is the authoritativeness of every policy enforced in the same way? Explain and give suitable examples.

(20 marks)

3. Policy evaluation

a. Why do we evaluate public policies? Give FIVE (5) reasons and discuss.

(10 marks)

b. Discuss FIVE (5) problems that we may encounter in policy evaluation.

(10 marks)

4. What is an "issue attention cycle"? Explain in detail. Give a relevant example.

(20 marks)

WA22  
PERANCANGAN DAN  
PENGURUSAN PEMBANGUNAN



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL  
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

**KONSEP-KONSEP ASAS DAN ISU-ISU DALAM  
PEMBANGUNAN**

(Basic Concepts and Issues in Development)

**SSR 2013**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 80	Tarikh (Date)	: 14 November 2006
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2:00 petang - 4:00 petang
Tempat (Place)	: DK 2 / BS 17	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Wong Swee Kiong		
No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No)	:		

- Arahan  
(Instructions)
1. Answer ALL questions in the space provided.
  2. You may answer either in Malay or English.

**Section A**

1. What are the THREE (3) major factors that would cause changes in the growth of total population of a country?

(6 marks)

(i) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(ii) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(iii) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. During 1970s, economic development came to be redefined in terms of reduction or elimination of three important aspects within the context of a growing economy. What are the THREE (3) important aspects?

(6 marks)

(i) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(ii) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(iii) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What is the impact of rapid spread of urbanization and the urban bias in development strategies?

(2 marks)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



4. According to the United Nations (1990), Human Development Index (HDI) is measured based on the average achievement in a country in three basic dimensions of human development. What are the THREE (3) dimensions referred to?

(6 marks)

(i) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(ii) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(iii) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Section B**

1. Give a brief definition of "Sustainable Development". Is sustainable development a practical and feasible goal for nations? What might be some of the difficulties and possible trade-offs? Explain your answers by providing TWO (2) major viewpoints.

(15 marks)

2. Briefly discuss FOUR (4) policy options that can best be considered and adopted particularly by the developing countries to reduce poverty and excessive inequalities in their distribution of income. You are required to justify all your four chosen policy options.

(20 marks)

3. List down the NINE (9) main objectives of Vision 2020 in Malaysia. Choose ONE (1) of the objectives and discuss briefly the measures that our government has taken to achieve it. Describe how successful has Malaysia achieved that specific objective so far?  
(25 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL  
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

**DIMENSI ALAM SEKITAR DALAM PEMBANGUNAN**  
(*Environmental Dimension in Development*)

SSR 2023

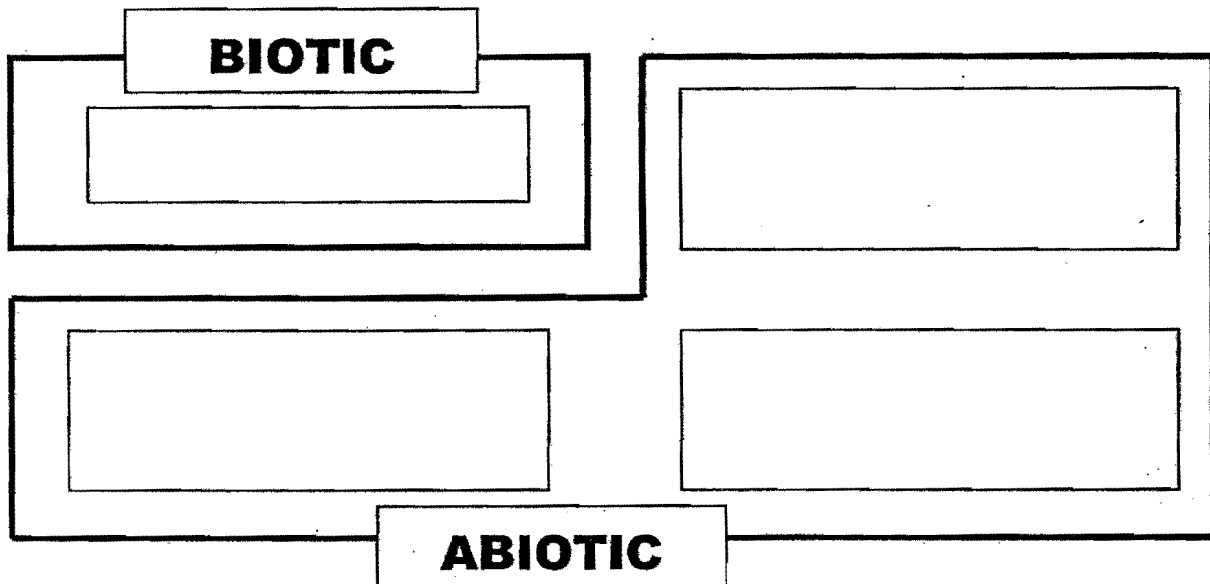
Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 80	Tarikh (Date)	: 9 November 2006
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2:00 petang – 4:00 petang
Tempat (Place)	: BS 13	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dr John Phoa / Haslina Hashim		
No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No)	:		

- Arahan  
(Instructions)
1. Answer TWO (2) questions from each section.
  2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
  3. You may answer either in English or Malay.

**SECTION A**

1. The diagram refers to an aspect of the natural environment. Reproduce and complete the boxes in the diagram below. Explain what the diagram represents.

(20 marks)



2. Discuss the effectiveness of the Environmental Impact Assessment.

(20 marks)

3. Urban and Rural Development have different characteristics. Name TWO (2) differences. Describe THREE (3) specific impacts that urban and rural development can have on the environment.

(20 marks)

**SECTION B**

1. Legislation and policies are seen as one of the most effective control mechanisms to protect the environment. Discuss its effectiveness in the Malaysian context.

(20 marks)

2. The concept of sustainable development has brought about impacts in development approaches in developing countries. Discuss FOUR (4) of these impacts.

(20 marks)

3. Green Valley will be developed by the state government as a recreational area by year 2010. Green Valley is a state land. In response to the development, 80 families who have been settling in the designated area will be evicted without compensation.

What actions should be taken to ensure the decisions made on the Green Valley project will create a win-win situation? Discuss your answer.

(20 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL  
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

EKONOMI PEMBANGUNAN  
(Development Economics)

SSR 2044

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 100	Tarikh (Date)	: 20 November 2006
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9:00 pagi – 11:30 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: BS 13	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Prof Madya Dr Spencer Empading.		
No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No)	:		

- Arahan  
(Instructions)
1. Section A : Answer ALL questions in the space provided.
  2. Section B : Choose and answer THREE (3) questions only in the answer booklet provided.
  3. You may answer either in Malay or English.

**Section A**

1. The human capital model indicates two types of returns on human capital investment. List them. (2 marks)

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

2. List THREE (3) basic complementary elements required for an agriculture-and employment-based strategy of economic development. (3 marks)

a. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. There are generally three stages in the transition from subsistence to specialized agriculture. List these stages and one principal characteristic of each stage. (3 marks)

a. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



4. In trade theory, what is meant by 'comparative advantage'?

(2 marks)

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5. Who are the three main poverty groups generally found in developing countries and give one reason why they tend to be poor?

(3 marks)

a. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. The microeconomic household theory of fertility is one theory which explains population growth or family size. What is the principal argument of this theory?

(3 marks)

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**Section B**

1. One theory of rural-urban migration is the one proposed by Michael P. Todaro (1969). Briefly describe the theory and discuss its implications to development policies in the Third world countries.  
(20 marks)
2. Explain how high rate of population growth rate can be an advantage as well as a disadvantage to poor countries. State and discuss the appropriate strategies to reduce population growth rate in these countries.  
(20 marks)
3. International trade is one of the ways countries gained foreign revenue. Describe the barriers faced by the third world countries when it comes to international trade. Briefly discuss the appropriate strategies that they can take to effectively engage and benefit from international trade.  
(20 marks)
4. Define urbanization. Briefly describe the factors that influence the high rate of urbanization that occurs in most countries of the world. Discuss the negative consequences of rapid urbanization on poor countries.  
(20 marks)
5. Debt is a very serious problem faced by many of the Third world countries. Discuss the origins of the Third world countries debt crisis and suggest ways to overcome the problem.  
(20 marks)
6. The role of human capital and health in economic growth has been a subject of debate for many years. How do health and education affect productivity and income? Discuss.  
(20 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL  
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

**PENILAIAN PROJEK DAN ANALISIS KOS FAEDAH**  
(Cost Benefit Analysis and Project Evaluation)

**SSR 3014**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 30	Tarikh (Date)	: 14 November 2006
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 30%	Masa (Time)	: 9:00 pagi - 11:30 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: BS 13	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Prof Madya Dr. Abdul Mutalip bin Abdullah		
No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No)	:		

- Arahan  
(Instructions)
1. Choose and answer THREE (3) questions only.
  2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.

SSR 3014 – Cost Benefit Analysis and Project Evaluation

1 Syarikat Semegai is to invest RM150,000 in a kampong road project for the state government which will have a life of 4 years. The forecasted cash inflows are:

Year 1	RM 45,000
Year 2	RM180,000
Year 3	RM 60,000
Year 4	RM 20,000

The required rate of return is 15%. The present value of RM1 are:

At	15%	25%	30%	35%
Year 1	0.765	0.721	0.700	0.650
Year 2	0.699	0.650	0.600	0.585
Year 3	0.580	0.505	0.500	0.475
Year 4	0.500	0.475	0.466	0.450

Calculate the net present value of the project at:

- (a) 15%
  - (b) 25%
  - (c) 30%
  - (d) 35%
- (3 marks)

(ii) Prepare a graph from which the internal rate of return can be read. Show clearly the rate you graph reveals.

(3 marks)

(iii) By interpolation, calculate the internal rate of return.

(2 marks)

(iv) Assume the probabilities of the net present values of the project were:

Net Present Value	Probabilities
RM	
120,000	0.756
100,000	0.320
140,000	0.115

Calculate the expected present value.

(2 marks)

2 Describe THREE (3) of the following terms:

- (i) Payback
  - (ii) Discounted payback
  - (iii) Internal Rate of Return (IRR)
  - (iv) Modified Internal Rate of Return (MIRR)
  - (v) Net Present Value (NPV)
- (10 marks)

- 3 The terms project and programme are sometimes used interchangeably with one another. In the planning process, the two terms have different meanings. Using appropriate Malaysian examples, explain the differences between project planning and programme planning.

(10 marks)

- 3 Three years later, Syarikat Semegai was offered by the government three possible capital expenditure projects. However, Syarikat Semegai can only accept one project due to its capital rationing.

	Projects (RM)		
	A	B	C
Initial Cost	RM 220,000	RM 270,000	RM350,000
Expected life	5 years	4 years	3 years
Expected cash inflows			
End Year 1	RM 120,000	RM 120,000	RM 190,000
End Year 2	RM 93,000	RM 93,000	RM 175,000
End Year 3	RM 74,000	RM 72,000	RM 130,000
End Year 4	RM 51,000	RM 90,000	
End Year 5	RM 35,000		

Syarikat Semegai estimates its cost of capital is 20% and discount rates are:

Year 1	0.8475
Year 2	0.7182
Year 3	0.6086
Year 4	0.5158
Year 5	0.4371

Calculate:

- (i) The Net Present Value of each project (3 marks)
- (ii) Which project should be accepted? Give your reasons. (2 marks)
- (iii) What is the Sensitivity Analysis? How does it differ from Marginal Damage Function? (2 marks)
- (iv) What is sensitivity analysis and how is it used? (3 marks)



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK  
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Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL  
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

**TEORI DAN TEKNIK PERANCANGAN WILAYAH**  
(Theories and Techniques in Regional Planning)

**SSR 3033**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 80	Tarikh (Date)	: 18 November 2006
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9:00 pagi – 11:30 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: BS 16	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Haslina Hashim		
No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No)	:		

- Arahan  
(Instructions)
1. Section A : Answer ALL questions.  
Section B : Choose and answer TWO (2) questions only.
  2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.

**Section A**

1. Answer the following questions based on Table 1 given below. Show your method of calculation where necessary.

Industry	% of workforce at Region A	% of workforce at regions			Minimum requirement	Basic workforce (%)
		P	Q	R		
Services	15	8	2	6		
Manufacturing	30	23	15	20		
Agriculture	5	6	10	15		
Food	18	8	18	5		
Tourism	20	24	17	28		
Textile	12	31	38	26		
Total	100					

- a. Calculate the minimum requirement of workforce for each industry in Region A. (3 marks)
  - b. Identify the basic industry and the non-basic industry in Region Q. (3 marks)
  - c. Calculate the basic workforce available for each industry in Region A. (2 marks)
  - d. What is the total income in Region A if the export value increases by RM 5.4 million? (2 marks)
- 2.
- a. Describe THREE (3) differences between “rural new towns” and “new towns in existing cities”. (6 marks)
  - b. Rural development, in the form of programs and projects are aimed to improve the living standard of rural communities as well as to reduce economic disparities between the rural and urban areas. Describe THREE (3) types of rural development projects to achieve the stated objectives. (6 marks)



- c. Give TWO (2) principles of an ideal neighborhood design according to physical planners. Do you think physical design of neighborhoods will influence social interaction? Explain your answer. (8 marks)
3. Using the three components in Shift-Share analysis, elaborate how the model can be used to assist the decision makers or planners to determine the form of development in their regions? Use Table 2 below to illustrate your discussion. (10 marks)

Table 2: Industrial Structural Analysis of Region W14 for Year 1995 – 2005 ('000)

Industry	No. of Employment		National Growth Component	Industry Mix Component	Competitive Share Component
	1990	2000	Gij	Kij	Rij
Agriculture	4.10	2.50	1.30	0.90	-3.80
Mining	1.10	1.70	0.30	0.00	0.30
Construction	2.00	2.30	0.70	0.10	-0.50
Manufacturing	3.80	12.60	1.20	1.20	6.30
Transportation	4.80	7.20	1.60	0.10	0.70
Wholesale	0.03	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.01
Retail	0.60	1.50	0.20	-0.10	0.80
Finance	5.00	8.60	8.90	2.90	7.90
Services	4.80	8.80	1.60	-1.20	3.60
Others	0.80	1.40	0.30	0.10	0.20
Total	27.03	46.65	8.90	2.90	7.90

## Section B

5. "Global economy creates global cities." Discuss the effects of globalization on urban development – economically, physically and socially. (20 marks)
6. The aim of new town development is to spread development to less developed areas. Discuss the effectiveness of the policy in the context of urban-rural linkages in Malaysia. (20 marks)
7. Using Burgess' Concentric Zone Model and Hoyt's Sector Model, in relation to the concept of bid-rent model, discuss how they elaborate the urban land use pattern today. (20 marks)

WA23  
KAJIAN KHIDMAT  
SOSIAL



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL  
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ORGANISASI SOSIAL  
(Social Organisations)

SSS 2012

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 80	Tarikh (Date)	: 20 November 2006
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9:00 pagi – 11:00 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: BS 16	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Kamsiah Ali		
No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No)	:		

- Arahan  
(Instructions)
1. Choose and answer FOUR (4) questions only.
  2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.

1. Discuss the main features of the Marxist and Weberian theory of class. (20 marks)
2. Discuss how the terms and conditions of employment of manual workers affect their attitudes to work, their leisure activities, and their plans for the future. (20 marks)

3. Read the quotation below.

“Individuals ... can be said to be in poverty when they lack the resources to obtain the types of diets, participate in the activities and have the living conditions and amenities which are customary, or at least widely encouraged or approved, in the societies to which they belong. Their resources are so seriously below those commanded by the average individual or family that they are, in effect, excluded from ordinary living patterns, customs or activities” (P. Townsend, 1979).

- a. Describe the type of poverty that Townsend referred to. (10 marks)
- b. Do you think welfare assistance discourages people from taking more responsibilities for their own lives? Explain. (10 marks)
4. a. Discuss some of the effects of gender socialization process on men and women by using examples. (10 marks)
- b. Explain a range of inequalities experienced by women in paid employment. (10 marks)
5. a. Describe the main features of a democracy. (5 marks)
- b. Discuss how it differs from totalitarianism and dictatorship. (15 marks)
6. Discuss the role of the mass media in stereotyping and scapegoating the deviant activities among young people and ethnic minorities by using examples. (20 marks)
7. a. Discuss the causes and some possible consequences of an ageing population. (10 marks)
- b. Explain FIVE (5) reasons for changes in the life expectancy of Malaysians. (10 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL  
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PEMBANGUNAN KHIDMAT SOSIAL DAN KEBAJIKAN  
SOSIAL  
(Development of Social Work and Social Welfare)

SSS ~~3023~~ 2032

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 17 November 2006
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2:30 petang – 5:00 petang
Tempat (Place)	: BS 15	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dr Ling How Kee		
No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No)	:		

- Arahan  
(Instructions)
1. Section A : Answer ALL questions.
  2. Section B : Choose and answer ONE (1) question only.
  3. Answers the questions booklet provided.
  4. You may answer either in Malay or English.
  5. A dictionary is allowed and provided.

**SECTION A**

1. You meet two fellow students in campus and they are studying counseling. They ask you, 'What are the differences between social work and what we are studying?' What would your answer be?  
(10 marks)
  
2. Although social work is practised in different settings, at different levels and with different target groups, there is a common base to social work practice. Discuss your understanding of this statement using examples.  
(10 marks)
  
3. Ling (2001) discusses three approaches for developing a Malaysian model of professional social work in Malaysia. Discuss your understanding of these THREE (3) approaches using examples.  
(10 marks)

**SECTION B**

1. Discuss:
  - a. FIVE (5) criteria of a profession
  - b. The extent to which social work in Malaysia has achieved a professional status.  
(10 marks)
  
2. Professionalism in social work must be guided by knowledge and values of social work. Below is a part of a social report from a social welfare agency. Identify THREE (3) statements in the social report which do not reflect professionalism AND explain why.  
(10 marks)

The family is found to be living in a poor condition, there is no electricity or water supply. The father has been paralysed as a result of a logging accident and the mother now has to work as an *amah* to make end meets.

The eldest son, Johnny, is 14 years old. He has dropped out from school since the beginning of this year. He spent time *lepak* with friends who are older than him. At the time of my home visit, he appeared to be quiet.

The mother said he is lazy and so I advised him to look for a job. The daughter, Susie, who is 13 years old, is a trouble-maker in school. She has been caught stealing her classmates' belongings many times. She appears to be a very stubborn girl.

I informed the family that I will have to investigate further to see whether they are eligible for financial aid or not but I also advised the father to exercise more control on the children because I think they are going through a rebellious stage.



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL  
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**PEMBANGUNAN MANUSIA DALAM KONTEKS  
PERSEKITARAN**  
(Human Development in the Social Environment)

**SSS 2043**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 80	Tarikh (Date)	: 16 November 2006
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2:00 petang – 5:00 petang
Tempat (Place)	: BS 17	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 3 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Mohamad Ali bin Taib		
No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No)	:		

- Arahan  
(Instructions)
1. Answer ALL questions.
  2. Write your answer in the answer booklet provided.
  3. Dictionary is provided.



1. Adult and adolescent thinking differ in three ways. Adult thinking is more flexible, more practical, and more dialectical.
  - a. Briefly explain these differences. (5 marks)
  - b. Give an example of each. (3 marks)
2. Explain how language and reading development correlate with socio-economic status? (8 marks)
3.
  - a. Describe briefly why it is important to understand bullying. (4 marks)
  - b. Discuss briefly the underlying reasons for bullying. (6 marks)
4. Discuss THREE (3) essential ways that families can help children to develop their to full potential. (6 marks)
5.
  - a. Briefly describe THREE (3) false conclusions of adolescent egocentrism. (6 marks)
  - b. Discuss briefly how adolescent decision-making affects future life. (5 marks)
6. According to Gary John (2000) motivation can be defined as 'a concept used to describe the factors within an individual that arouse, maintain and channel behaviors towards a goal'. Explain TWO (2) types of motivation and give an example of each. (6 marks)

7. a. Describe FOUR (4) examples of sexual harassment. (4 marks)
- b. From the view of Developmental Psychologist what would be the long-term consequences of a person who experienced sexual harassment? (6 marks)
8. According to Finkelhor and Browne (1987), Traumagenic Dynamics can be divided into several categories. Explain THREE (3) of these categories by giving examples. (6 marks)
9. Makcik Rahimah, who is 51 year old, was shock with the intention of her husband who wanted to marry another younger woman. The couple lost their only daughter last year through a car accident.
- a. Based on Erik Erickson stages of Human Development discuss how you can understand the experience Makcik Rahimah has gone through. (7 marks)
- b. Based on Kubler Ross (1974) theory of Loss and Grief describe what Makcik Rahimah has experienced? (8 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL  
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

WANITA DAN MINORITI  
(Women and Minorities)

SSS 3023

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 80	Tarikh (Date)	: 21 November 2006
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 11:00 pagi – 1:30 petang
Tempat (Place)	: BS 8	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Kamsiah Ali		
No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No)	:		

- Arahan  
(Instructions)
1. Choose and answer FOUR (4) questions only.
  2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.

1. a. Discuss examples of “blaming the victim” that result from stereotypes and prejudice in the society. (10 marks)
- b. Discuss the role of social worker as an agent of the state and how this may conflict with being an agent of the client. (10 marks)
2. a. Discuss THREE (3) examples of how cultural differences may influence the way people respond. (10 marks)
- b. Discuss how would you apply ethnic sensitive practice in social work. (10 marks)
3. a. Define what is sexism and discuss how sexism causes women’s oppression. (10 marks)
- b. Discuss with situations in the workplace that interfere with women’s job performance. (10 marks)
4. a. Discuss the skills and knowledge that social workers need to have when dealing with clients from different sexual orientation. (10 marks)
- b. Discuss the implications of homophobia for the delivery of social services. (10 marks)
5. a. Define what is citizenship right. (10 marks)
- b. Discuss how it should be practiced as part of empowerment in institutions for the people with disability and the elderly. (10 marks)
6. a. Discuss THREE (3) factors that influence rehabilitation in correctional institutions. (10 marks)
- b. Describe THREE (3) situations that can pose challenges to social work practice. (10 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL  
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

**RANGKA PERUNDANGAN DAN KHIDMAT SOSIAL**  
(Legal Framework and Social Work)

**SSS 3043**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: I, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 80	Tarikh (Date)	: 16 November 2006
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9:00 pagi – 12:00 tghari
Tempat (Place)	: BS 15	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 3 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dr Ling How Kee		
No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	: 1. Section A : Answer ALL questions. 2. Section B : Choose and answer TWO (2) question only. 3. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided. 4. You may answer either in Malay or English.
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**SECTION A**

1. Discuss THREE (3) ways in which a social worker can promote legal literacy.  
(6 marks)
2. Describe THREE (3) key elements of legal competency in social work.  
(6 marks)
3. Briefly describe forensic social work.  
(3 marks)
4. Discuss THREE (3) special provisions of a children court under the Child Act 2001 in terms of its membership and procedures.  
(6 marks)
5. Describe FOUR (4) main characteristics of a good social report to the court.  
(4 marks)
6. Advocacy is integral to social work practice in a legal context, especially with populations at risk. Choose ONE (1) of the following population groups:  
(i) women, (ii) elderly persons, or (iii) Children and young persons,
  - a. Discuss THREE (3) key characteristics of advocacy when working with the population group you have chosen.  
(6 marks)
  - b. Discuss TWO (2) challenges you face in promoting advocacy with the group.  
(9 marks)

**SECTION B**

1. You are a gazetted protector under the Child Act 2001. A school teacher refers a 10-year-old girl, Lucy, to you because she suspects the girl is sexually abused. Lucy lives with her father and her older brother, who is 16 years old. Her mother is said to have been separated from her father and lives in Johor Bahru.
  - a. What is defined as sexual abuse under the Act?

(4 marks)
  - b. Discuss some of the difficulties and challenges you may experience in trying to ascertain whether Lucy has been sexually abused or not.

(8 marks)
  - c. If Lucy is found to be sexually abused, discuss TWO (2) possible options for providing her care and protection under the Act, and the factors you will take when making your recommendations to the court.

(8 marks)
2.
  - a. Discuss THREE (3) shortcomings of the legal definitions of rape.

(10 marks)
  - b. How can social workers help bring about legal reform in changing law pertaining to rape?

(10 marks)
3.
  - a. Discuss FOUR (4) main objectives of the Domestic Violence Act 1994.

(8 marks)
  - b. Identify and discuss THREE (3) problems which present as obstacles for these objectives to be met.

(12 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL  
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PERANCANGAN DASAR DAN PENGURUSAN KHIDMAT  
SOSIAL  
(Policy, Planning and Social Services Management)

SSS 3053

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 80	Tarikh (Date)	: 10 November 2006
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9:00 pagi – 11:30 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: BS 15	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Gill Raja		
No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	: 1. Section A : Choose and answer TWO (2) questions only. 2. Section B : Choose and answer THREE (3) questions only. 3. Answer only in ENGLISH. 4. A dictionary is provided.
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**Section A**

1. Describe the FIVE (5) stages in formulating social policy according to Banting (1979).  
(10 marks)
2. Describe:
  - a. THREE (3) different types of need.  
(6 marks)
  - b. TWO (2) different approaches to collecting data on need commonly used by social policy planners.  
(4 marks)
3. Describe FIVE (5) reasons why partnerships can be advantageous.  
(10 marks)
4. There are two forms of evaluation: process and outcome. Describe both including the purposes and how they can be achieved.  
(10 marks)

**Section B**

1. Imagine the Government is considering giving financial assistance to people over 65 years-old to relieve poverty and need to decide whether to use a selective or universal approach. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of each option and suggest how the disadvantages could be minimized.  
(20 marks)
2. Discuss:
  - a. The advantages and disadvantages of statutory planning compared to performance planning.  
(10 marks)
  - b. How changes in the environmental context can affect both the content of plans and the planning process.  
(10 marks)
3. Discuss why participation from various parties is a key concept in planning policies and implementing programmes. Illustrate your points with examples from housing policy for people on low incomes.  
(20 marks)

4. Policy can be viewed as a process rather than a one-off decision and needs an appreciation of the political arena.
- a. Discuss this statement. (10 marks)
- b. Using poverty as an example, describe how social democrats and neo-liberals differ on their thinking and how this affects the policies they would advance. (10 marks)
5. You have been asked to assess how well-managed is a large NGO providing health care to elderly people.
- a. Describe FIVE (5) principles you would be expecting the organisation to follow. Explain why and give examples of the good practice you would like to see. (10 marks)
- b. Discuss why you would examine the organizational structure and management style. (10 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL  
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KERJA LAPANGAN DALAM KHIDMAT SOSIAL  
(Fieldwork in Social Work)

SSS 3073

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2006/2007
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 50	Tarikh (Date)	: 23 November 2006
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 30%	Masa (Time)	: 9:00 pagi – 11:00 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: BS 15	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dolly Paul Carlo		
No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No)	:		

- Arahan  
(Instructions)
1. Section A : Answer ALL questions.
  2. Section B : Choose and answer ONE (1) question only.
  3. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
  4. You may answer either in Malay or English.
  5. Dictionary is provided.

**Section A**

The questions below are based on the agency you have been attached to during your fieldwork placement.

1. a. Discuss the problem you perceive related to the agency's policy or procedure. (7 marks)
- b. What suggestions would you propose to improve the policy or procedure? In your suggestion, specify the goals. (8 marks)
  
2. Identify one of the services of the agency.
  - a. Describe the objectives of the service and discuss to what extent they reflect social work values. (9 marks)
  - b. In your opinion what are the challenges of meeting these objectives in order to reflect social work values? (6 marks)

**Section B**

1. Social work is a response to human needs. "Social workers are particularly concerned about the match between client needs and the resources available to meet those needs" (Sheafor & Horejsi, 2003).

Based on your knowledge of a client:

a. Identify and discuss the client needs? To what extent these needs have been identified and made by the caseworker?  
(10 marks)

b. What are the resources available to meet those needs within the agency? Discuss TWO (2) approaches you would propose to meet the client's needs which are not available in the agency?  
(10 marks)

2. Based on a program or a project implemented by the agency:

a. Describe briefly the program or project and discuss to what extent it addresses the issues and concern of intended target group.  
(12 marks)

b. Discuss THREE (3) different ways you will recommend to improve the program or project.  
(8 marks)

