

**UNIT PEPERIKSAAN
FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**



**KERTAS SOALAN
PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR
SEMESTER 1 SESI 2005/2006**

KURSUS GENERIK



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
94300 Kota Samarahan
Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

KOMPUTER PENGGUNA
(End User Computing)

TMX 1011

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2005/2006
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 100	Tarikh (Date)	: 7 November 2005
Wajaran (Weightage)	:	Masa (Time)	: 9:00am – 12:00pm
Tempat (Place)	: BS 16	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 3 hours
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Haslina Hashim		
No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No)	:		

- Arahan
(Instructions)
1. Jawab SEMUA soalan di Bahagian A dan B.
(Answer ALL questions in section A and B)
 2. Tulis jawapan hanya di dalam kertas jawapan yang disediakan.
(Write answers only in the answer sheets provided)

BAHAGIAN A : SOALAN ANEKA PILIHAN (80 Markah)**SECTION A : MULTIPLE CHOICES (80 Marks)****ARAHAN : Jawab SEMUA soalan.****INSTRUCTION : Answer ALL questions**

1. **Kitaran pemprosesan maklumat termasuk _____**
Information processing cycle includes _____
- A. Process
 - B. Storage
 - C. Communication
 - D. All of the above
- (1 markah / mark)
2. _____ **ialah satu koleksi halaman yang berkaitan.**
A _____ is a collection of related pages.
- A. web page
 - B. web site
 - C. web http
 - D. web url
- (1 markah / mark)
3. **Komputer memproses _____**
Computers process _____
- A. data into information
 - B. information into data
 - C. data into instructions
 - D. instructions into data
- (1 markah / mark)
4. **Cakera keras menyediakan lebih _____**
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)
5. _____ **menggabungkan ciri-ciri komputer riba dan kemudahan menggunakan pensel dan kertas**
The _____ combines the features of the traditional notebook computer with the simplicity of pencil and paper
- A. desktop computer
 - B. mainframe
 - C. tower computer
 - D. tablet PC
- (1 markah / mark)

Continued...

6. **Di dalam rangkaian, perbezaan utama antara komputer pelayan dan pelanggan ialah pelayan biasanya mempunyai _____**
On a network, the major difference between the server and client computers is that the server ordinarily has _____.
- A. less power, less storage space, and decreased communication capabilities
 - B. less power, less storage space, but expanded communication capabilities
 - C. more power, more storage space, but decreased communication capabilities
 - D. more power, more storage space, and expanded communication capabilities
- (1 markah / mark)
7. **Dua jenis _____ ialah computer meja dan komputer riba.**
Two types of _____ are desktop computers and notebook computers.
- A. personal computers
 - B. mobile computers
 - C. midrange servers
 - D. Mainframes
- (1 markah / mark)
8. **Pekerja pembaca meter dan penghantar bungkusan biasanya menggunakan _____ di dalam menjalankan tugas mereka memandangkan mereka bergerak dari satu tempat ke tempat yang lain.**
Meter readers and parcel delivery people are likely to use a _____ in their jobs as they move from place to place.
- A. handheld computer
 - B. midrange server
 - C. chat room
 - D. desktop computer
- (1 markah / mark)
9. **_____ mempunyai kebolehan memproses lebih daripada 100 trilion arahan sesaat**
_____ are capable of processing more than 100 trillion instructions in a single second.
- A. Desktop computers
 - B. Notebook computers
 - C. Midrange servers
 - D. Supercomputers
- (1 markah / mark)
10. **Ramai pengguna daripada "small office/home office" (SOHO) mula memasuki arena _____ dan menjalankan perniagaan di dalam Web**
Many small office/home office users (SOHO) are entering the _____ arena and conduct business on the Web.
- A. e-commerce
 - B. Multimedia
 - C. e-transit
 - D. Multidimensional
- (1 markah / mark)

Continued...

11. **Semakin banyak jumlah _____ dimiliki sesebuah komputer, semakin cepat komputer tersebut bertindakbalas.**
The more _____ a computer has, the faster it responds.
- A. Hard disk
 - B. Storage
 - C. RAM
 - D. Processor
- (1 markah / mark)
12. **Fungsi cache ialah _____.**
Functions of a cache is _____.
- A. Helps speed computer processes by storing frequently used instructions and data
 - B. Enhances system unit or provides connections to external devices called peripherals
 - C. Nonvolatile memory that can be erased electronically and reprogrammed
 - D. A binary system to recognize the computer data.
- (1 markah / mark)
13. **Apa itu memori?**
What is memory?
- A. A device that uses multiple processors simultaneously to execute a program faster.
 - B. Electronic components that store instructions, data and results.
 - C. Electronic components that provide enough different combinations of 0s and 1s to represent 256 individual characters.
 - D. Small piece of semi-conducting material on which integrated circuits are etched.
- (1 markah / mark)
14. **Berikut merupakan komponen yang lazim terdapat dalam sistem unit, KECUALI:**
The followings are common components inside the system unit, EXCEPT:
- A. Processor
 - B. Ports
 - C. Memory
 - D. Operating system
- (1 markah / mark)
15. **Istilah yang digunakan untuk menerangkan tempat penyimpanan sementara berkelajuan tinggi yang menyimpan data dan arahan-arahan ialah _____.**
The term used to describe temporary high-speed storage area that holds data and instructions is _____.
- A. Register
 - B. System clock
 - C. Processing unit
 - D. Byte
- (1 markah / mark)

Continued...

16. _____ menyambungkan peranti berkelajuan rendah, seperti tetikus, papan kekunci, dan modem.
_____ connects slow-speed devices, such as mouse, keyboard, and modem.
- A. Memory
B. Adapter cards
C. Serial port
D. Connector
- (1 markah / mark)
17. Saluran yang membenarkan peranti di dalam komputer untuk berkomunikasi dikenali sebagai _____.
A channel that allows devices inside computer to communicate with each other is known as _____.
- A. Registry
B. Bus
C. Transport
D. USB port
- (1 markah / mark)
18. Fungsi USB port ialah _____.
Function of USB ports is _____.
- A. A channel that allows devices inside computer to communicate with each other.
B. To assist processor in performing specific tasks.
C. Especially useful for taking notes.
D. To connect up to 127 different peripheral together with a single connector type.
- (1 markah / mark)
19. Lengkapkan pernyataan berikut: "For piggyback".
Complete the following statement: "For piggyback".
- A. Old chip is replaced by the new one
B. New chip is stack on top of the old one
C. Chip is on adapter card that plugs into motherboard
D. Allows you to install and remove chips with no force
- (1 markah / mark)
20. _____ bit bersamaan dengan satu bait.
_____ bits is grouped together as one byte.
- A. 10
B. 256
C. 8
D. 100
- (1 markah / mark)
21. Yang manakah berikut BUKAN merupakan jenis pencetak
Which of the following is NOT the type of printers?
- A. 24 Dot-Matrix printer.
B. Ink-Jet printer.
C. Laser printer.
D. Dual Dot-Matrix printer.
- (1 markah / mark)

Continued...

22. Resolusi terbaik ialah*The best resolution is*

- A. 800 X 600 pixels
- B. 1024 X 768 pixels
- C. 800 X 600 bit
- D. 1024 X 768 bit

(1 markah / mark)

23. Papan kekunci yang mempunyai reka bentuk _____ dapat mengurangkan kecederaan.*_____ keyboards have a design that reduces the chance of injuries.*

- A. ergonomic.
- B. economy.
- C. eco-friendly.
- D. user-friendly.

(1 markah / mark)

24. Teknologi tanpa wayar menggunakan protokol*Wireless technology is using _____ protocol*

- A. IEEE 802.11x
- B. TCP/IP
- C. LAN
- D. WWW

(1 markah / mark)

25. Yang manakah berikut merupakan kualiti warna terbaik pada skrin?*Which of the following is the best color quality for screen?*

- A. True Color 16 Bit.
- B. 256 Colors.
- C. True Color 32 Bit.
- D. 128 MB Colors.

(1 markah / mark)

26. Yang manakah berikut BUKAN jenis alat penunjuk.*Which of the following is NOT type of pointing devices.*

- A. Track ball mouse.
- B. Optical mouse.
- C. Touch pad.
- D. 3-Button mouse.

(1 markah / mark)

27. Berikut merupakan contoh input KECUALI*The following are examples of input EXCEPT*

- A. telnet 161.142.89.82
- B. ping Apollo.calm.unimas.my/tmx1011
- C. convert c: /fs: NTFS
- D. the current date is Wed 09/14/2005.

(1 markah / mark)

Continued...

28. **“Video conferencing” dikendalikan pada masa yang ____ di lokasi yang ____**
Video conferencing is conducted at ____ time and ____ location.
- A. same; same
 - B. same; different
 - C. different; same
 - D. different ; different
- (1 markah / mark)
29. _____ merupakan contoh teknologi biometrik.
_____ is example of biometric technology.
- A. Punch card attendance system to record attendance.
 - B. Smart access card system to enter door.
 - C. Identity card for identification purpose.
 - D. ATM card to perform banking transactions.
- (1 markah / mark)
30. **Penyataan yang berikut adalah salah KECUALI**
The following statements are false EXCEPT
- A. Data – Information – Process
 - B. Data – Process – Information.
 - C. Input – Output – Process.
 - D. Process – Data – Input.
- (1 markah / mark)
31. **Nyatakan DUA jenis perisian system.**
Name the TWO types of system software.
- i. Operating systems
 - ii. Booting systems
 - iii. Utility programs
 - iv. Networking operating software
- A. i and ii
 - B. i and iii
 - C. ii and iii
 - D. i and iv
- (1 markah / mark)
32. **Dalam kebanyakan kes, sistem operasian komputer dipasang dan disimpan di dalam komputer....**
In most cases, the operating system is installed and resides on the computer's
- A. Recovery disk
 - B. Hard disk
 - C. CD ROM
 - D. Floppy disk
- (1 markah / mark)

Continued...

33. **Apakah “Program Cross-platform”?**
What is a “Cross-platform Program”?
- A. A program that runs the same on multiple operating systems
 - B. A program that runs on one operating system only
 - C. An operating system that runs the same on multiple type of computer
 - D. An operating system that runs on mobile computers only
- (1 markah / mark)
34. _____ **menutup sebarang proses dan program komputer dengan sempurna.**
_____ *properly closes any open processes and programs on the computer.*
- A. Cold booting
 - B. Resetting
 - C. Warm booting
 - D. Power-on Self Test (POST)
- (1 markah / mark)
35. **Antara berikut, yang manakah langkah terawal yang akan berlaku apabila komputer dihidupkan?**
Which is the following is the earliest step when a PC boots up?
- A. The processor chip finds the ROM chips that contain the BIOS.
 - B. The POST results are compared with data in a CMOS chip.
 - C. The BIOS executes a series of tests to make sure the computer hardware is connected and operating properly.
 - D. System files are loaded into memory (RAM) from storage and execute.
- (1 markah / mark)
36. **Bilakah anda menggunakan “Recovery Disk”?**
When do you use a Recovery Disk?
- A. When the computer fails to boot from the hard disk.
 - B. When you want to back-up your data.
 - C. When the utility program fails to run from the hard disk.
 - D. When your floppy disk drive fails to function.
- (1 markah / mark)
37. **Dengan menggunakan Antaramuka Pengguna Bergrafik, anda boleh...**
Using Graphical User Interface (GUI), you will be able to...
- A. enter commands without having to learn the rules of entering commands.
 - B. type commands or press special keys on the keyboard to enter data and instructions.
 - C. **interact with menus and visual objects such as buttons and other graphical objects to issue commands**
 - D. enter a set of command into the computer called the command language
- (1 markah / mark)
38. **Sistem pengoperasian yang membenarkan hanya satu pengguna menjalankan satu program pada satu masa dikenali sebagai:**
The operating system that allows only one user to run one program at a time is known as:
- A. Single user / multi-tasking
 - B. Single user / single-tasking
 - C. Multiple users / single-tasking
 - D. Multiple users / multi-tasking
- (1 markah / mark)

Continued...

39. Alex sedang mencetak dokumen apabila Najib menghantar dokumennya untuk dicetak pada pencetak yang sama. Dokumen Najib akan dihantar ke _____ sementara menunggu untuk dihantar ke pencetak dan proses ini dikenali sebagai _____.
Alex was printing his document when Najib sent his documents to the same printer. Najib's items will be sent to a _____ while waiting to be transferred to the printer and this process is known as _____.
- A. spool, buffering
 - B. random access memory (RAM), queuing
 - C. buffer, spooling
 - D. spool, scheduling
- (1 markah / mark)
40. Antara berikut, yang manakah adalah fungsi "disk defragmenter"?
Which of the following is the function of a disk defragmenter?
- A. Recognizes the file and unused space on a computer's hard disk so the operating system accesses data more quickly and programs run faster.
 - B. Detects and recognizes both physical and logical problems on a hard disk.
 - C. Compiles technical information about your computer's hardware and certain system software programs and prepare report outlining any identified problems.
 - D. Allows user to copy selected files or an entire hard disk to another storage medium.
- (1 markah / mark)
41. Untuk mula, komputer mencari _____.
To start up, a computer locates _____.
- A. application software in storage and loads it into memory
 - B. application software in memory and loads it onto storage
 - C. an operating system in storage and loads it into memory
 - D. an operating system in memory and loads it onto storage
- (1 markah / mark)
42. Peranti simpanan mencapai item dalam _____.
Storage devices access items in _____.
- A. thousandths of a second (milliseconds)
 - B. millionths of a second (microseconds)
 - C. billionths of a second (nanoseconds)
 - D. trillionths of a second (picoseconds)
- (1 markah / mark)
43. Yang manakah peranti simpanan mengikut masa capaian dari yang paling lambat ke paling cepat adalah betul?
Which of the arrangement of the access time of the storage device from the slowest to the fastest is correct?
- A. Hard disk, flashdrives, CD
 - B. Flash drive, hard disk, CD
 - C. CD, hard disk, flash drive
 - D. CD, flash drive, hard disk
- (1 markah / mark)

Continued...

44. **Apabila aliran elektrik diberhentikan, data di dalam penyimpanan yang manakah akan hilang?**
When power is switched off, data in which of the following storage will be erased?
- A. Floppy disk
 - B. Random Access Memory
 - C. Hard disk
 - D. Compact disk
- (1 markah / mark)
45. **Cakera keras komputer peribadi sekarang mempunyai kapasiti simpanan dari 40 hingga 300 _____.**
Current personal computer hard disks have storage capacities from 40 to 300 _____.
- A. KB
 - B. GB
 - C. MB
 - D. PB
- (1 markah / mark)
46. **Semua berikut merupakan ciri-ciri cakera keras, kecuali _____.**
All of the following are characteristics of hard disks, except _____.
- A. write-protect notch
 - B. read/write head
 - C. sectors and tracks
 - D. capacity
- (1 markah / mark)
47. **Cakera optik biasanya menyimpan item di _____.**
Optical discs commonly store items in _____.
- A. random locations anywhere between the center of the disc and the edge of the disc
 - B. multiple pie-shaped sections that break a track into arcs
 - C. a single track that spirals from the center of the disc to the edge of the disc
 - D. multiple concentric tracks from the center of the disc to the edge of the disc
- (1 markah / mark)
48. **Teknik simpanan oleh DVD-ROM untuk mencapai kapasiti simpanan yang lebih tinggi daripada CD-Rom ialah _____.**
A storage technique that a DVD-ROM can use to achieve a higher storage capacity than a CD-ROM is to _____.
- A. make the disc more dense by packing the pits closer together
 - B. use two layers of pits
 - C. be double-sided
 - D. all of the above
- (1 markah / mark)

Continued...

49. **“Card readers/writers” biasanya disambung ke mana “port” yang berikut di dalam unit system kecuali _____.**
Card readers/writers usually connect to any of the following ports on the system unit except the _____.
- A. serial port
 - B. USB port
 - C. parallel port
 - D. fireWire port
- (1 markah / mark)
50. **Penggunaan mikro filem dan mikro fiche membawa kebaikan berikut kecuali _____.**
The use of microfilm and microfiche provides all of the following advantages except _____.
- A. they greatly reduce the amount of paper firms must hand
 - B. they are inexpensive
 - C. they have the longest life of any storage media
 - D. they can be read without a microfilm or microfiche reader
- (1 markah / mark)
51. **Di antara yang berikut, yang manakah BUKAN ciri pemproses perkataan?**
Which one of the following is NOT a word processing feature?
- A. Pagination and footnotes
 - B. Scrolling
 - C. Formatting
 - D. Editing text blocks
- (1 markah / mark)
52. **Apakah peranti awalan bagi semak semula bacaan?**
What are preliminary proof reading devices?
- A. Grammar checkers
 - B. Thesaurus
 - C. Spelling checkers
 - D. Pagination
- (1 markah / mark)
53. **Apakah kaitan istilah “shadow”, “bold” dan “italic” dikaitkan dengan?**
What do the terms shadow, bold and italic relate to?
- A. Font styles
 - B. Serif fonts
 - C. Menus and buttons
 - D. Word wrap
- (1 markah / mark)
54. **Yang manakah di antara berikut pernyataan terbaik mengenai pemproses perkataan?**
Which of the following best describes the word processor?
- A. The word processor is the most rarely used application program.
 - B. Using the word processor wisely takes skill and practice.
 - C. The word processor should be seen as glorified typewriter.
 - D. The word processor offers limited way to deal with documents.
- (1 markah / mark)

Continued...

55. **Senarai di bawah adalah perbezaan asas bagi kertas taip KECUALI:**
Listed below are basic of typing paper with differences EXCEPT:
- A. Scrolling
 - B. Word wrap
 - C. Menus and buttons
 - D. Format
- (1 markah / mark)
56. **Apakah ciri bagi "Serif Font":**
What is a characteristic of "Serif Font":
- A. Hooks on the ends of characters
 - B. Hooks on the above of characters
 - C. The characters without hooks
 - D. Using for heading, captions or in small amounts in a larger document.
- (1 markah / mark)
57. **Blok perkataan perlu ditanda untuk melakukan fungsi :**
The text block must be remarked in order to play function as:
- A. Saved
 - B. Moved
 - C. Copied
 - D. Deleted
- (1 markah / mark)
58. **Fungsi performatan adalah untuk:**
The function of formatting is:
- A. Controlling the physical appearance such alignment.
 - B. Controlling the editing text blocks.
 - C. Correcting the spelling and grammar checking.
 - D. Scrolling the portions of document.
- (1 markah / mark)
59. **Dalam pemproses perkataan, pelekatan adalah proses :**
In word processing, pasting is the process of:
- A. Moving different portions of the document on the screen into view
 - B. Transferring an item from the clipboard to a specific location in a document
 - C. Locating all occurrences of a certain character, word or phrase
 - D. Removing a portion of a document and storing it in a temporary storage location
- (1 markah / mark)
60. **Pengguna mendapati bahawa _____ adalah satu perisian yang memudahkan sewaktu mesyuarat, kuliah dan lain-lain kegunaan di mana dahulu memerlukan pensil dan kertas untuk merekod idea dan perbincangan.**
Users find _____ software convenient during meetings, class lectures and other settings that previously required a pencil and paper for recording thoughts and discussions.
- A. Word processing
 - B. Database
 - C. Note taking
 - D. Accounting
- (1 markah / mark)

Continued...

61. **Apakah definisi Spreadsheets?**
What is the definition of Spreadsheets?
- A. A spreadsheet is an electronic version of a ledger.
 - B. A spreadsheet can be defined as an electronic calendar.
 - C. A spreadsheet usually used by teachers as a teaching method.
 - D. A spreadsheet is another terminology used in desktop publishing.
- (1 markah / mark)
62. **Kenyataan berikut adalah benar berkaitan dengan penggunaan “Spreadsheets” KECUALI:**
The following statements are true about the uses of Spreadsheets EXCEPT:
- A. calculate budgets
 - B. analyze scientific data
 - C. analyze research proposals
 - D. forecast loan payments
- (1 markah / mark)
63. **Kenyataan berikut adalah salah berkaitan dengan kelebihan menggunakan “Spreadsheets” KECUALI:**
The following statements are wrong about the advantages of Spreadsheets EXCEPT:
- A. Save time.
 - B. More tedious than traditional ledgers.
 - C. Have more errors.
 - D. Have to manually recalculate values.
- (1 markah / mark)
64. **Pengiraan Semula Automatik adalah salah satu kelebihan yang terdapat dalam aplikasi Spreadsheet. Manakah antara berikut kenyataan yang paling TEPAT bagi Pengiraan Semula Automatik?**
One of the most significant features in Spreadsheets is Automatic Recalculation. What can be best described as Automatic Recalculation?
- A. This feature waste more time and increases the chance of errors.
 - B. When a value or calculation is changed, all dependent values on the spreadsheet are automatically recalculated to reflect the change.
 - C. The values can only be recalculated if the users have the accurate values on their salaries
 - D. This feature decreases the amount of money in the users’ bank.
- (1 markah / mark)
65. **Yang manakah antara berikut adalah ciri-ciri asas “Spreadsheets”?**
Which one of the followings are basic spreadsheet characteristics?
- I Ranges
 - II Cell contents
 - III Cell Address
 - IV Cellmates
- A. I and II
 - B. I and IV
 - C. I, II and III
 - D. All of the above.
- (1 markah / mark)

Continued...

66. **Rajah di bawah menunjukkan salah satu ciri-ciri dalam "Spreadsheets". Apakah ciri B2 tersebut?**

The image below shows one of the basic characteristics in Spreadsheets. What does B2 represents?

- A. Cell address
- B. Cell contents
- C. Ranges
- D. Value

	A	B	C
1			
2		B2	
3			

(1 markah / mark)

67. **Yang manakah antara berikut adalah berkaitan dengan kandungan sel?**

Which of the followings relates to Cell Contents?

- I. An integer
 - II. A value
 - III. A Label
 - IV. A formula
- A. I and II
 - B. III and IV
 - C. II, III and IV
 - D. All of the above.

(1 markah / mark)

68. **Terdapat dua jenis program berbentuk grafik perniagaan yang direkabentuk untuk memenuhi keperluan pengguna:**

There are two types of business graphics programs are designed to fit user needs:

- I. Analytical graphics
 - II. Presentation graphics
 - III. Hypothesis graphics
 - IV. Architectural graphics
- A. I and II
 - B. II and III
 - C. III and IV
 - D. I and IV

(1 markah / mark)

Continued...

69. **Penampilan pada sesebuah “worksheet” boleh di perbaiki bagi tujuan percetakan dengan menukar elemen-elemen berikut KECUALI:**
The appearance of the worksheet can be adjusted to improve the look of the printed document by changing all of these EXCEPT:
- A. Margins
 - B. Ruler lines
 - C. Orientation
 - D. Grid lines
- (1 markah / mark)
70. **Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan formula “Spreadsheets”?**
What is the meaning of formula used in Spreadsheets?
- A. A formula is an instruction to the spreadsheet program to calculate a number.
 - B. A formula is used to calculate the amount of chemical solutions.
 - C. A formula is descriptive text information about entries in the spreadsheet.
 - D. A formula is a group of one or more adjacent cells.
- (1 markah / mark)
71. _____ nombor atau aksara yang ditambahkan atau dimasukkan ke dalam atas nilai kekunci utama untuk memastikan ketepatan nilai kekunci utama.
_____ number(s) or character(s) appended to or inserted into a primary key value to confirm accuracy of primary key value.
- A. check digit
 - B. alphabetic/numeric check
 - C. range check
 - D. consistency check
- (1 markah / mark)
72. _____ pengguna boleh melihat data, tetapi tidak boleh mengubahnya.
_____ user can view data, but cannot change it.
- A. display privilege
 - B. read privilege
 - C. write privilege
 - D. update privilege
- (1 markah / mark)
73. **Apakah itu log?**
What is log?
- A. A copy of the entire database
 - B. Listing of activities that change database contents
 - C. Activities that specific user can perform
 - D. Rules and standards that define how database organizes data
- (1 markah / mark)

Continued...

74. **Yang manakah diantara berikut BUKAN penyata SQL?**
Which of the following is NOT a SQL statement?
- A. SELECT name, age
 - B. FROM smp, fin
 - C. RUN BY age
 - D. WHERE smp.memberid=fin.memberid
- (1 markah / mark)
75. _____ mengenalpasti setiap rekod secara unik.
_____ uniquely identifies each record.
- A. Foreign key
 - B. Master key
 - C. Primary Key
 - D. Reference Key
- (1 markah / mark)
76. **Yang manakah antara berikut adalah jenis asas halaman web?**
Which ones of these are the basic types of Web sites?
- I. Portal
 - II. Informational
 - III. News
 - IV. Advocacy
- A. I dan II
 - B. I dan IV
 - C. I, II dan III
 - D. All of the above
- (1 markah / mark)
77. **Mana-mana halaman web yang tersenarai dalam satu hasil pencarian adalah dikenali sebagai _____.**
Any Web site name that is listed as the result of a search is known as _____.
- A. Hit
 - B. Heat
 - C. Bit
 - D. Thumbnell
- (1 markah / mark)
78. **Walaupun ia merupakan salah satu cara yang mudah dan murah untuk pengguna menggunakan internet, _____ merupakan teknologi yang berkelajuan perlahan.**
Although it is an easy and inexpensive way for users to connect to the Internet, _____ is slow-speed technology.
- A. a cable modem
 - B. DSL
 - C. a dial-up connection
 - D. ISDN
- (1 markah / mark)

Continued...

79. _____ merupakan proses di mana komputer menerima maklumat, contohnya halaman Web, daripada sebuah pelayan dari Internet
_____ is the process of a computer receiving information, such as a Web page, from a server on the Internet

- A. Streaming
- B. Downloading
- C. Flowing
- D. Uploading

(1 markah / mark)

80. Melalui Web, anda dapat belajar bagaimana kapal terbang beroperasi atau bagaimana menyediakan makanan. Bagi membentuk pengalaman belajar yang lebih teratur, syarikat menawarkan latihan secara online kepada para pekerja, dan kolej pula menawarkan kelas secara online.

Kenyataan di atas tepat menerangkan _____ .

On the Web, you can learn how airplanes fly or how to cook a meal. For a more structured learning experience, companies provide online training to employees, and colleges offer online classes and degrees.

The statements above fit to describe the uses of _____ .

- A. a portal web
- B. an informational web
- C. a business / marketing web
- D. an educational web

(1 markah / mark)

Continued...

BAHAGIAN A : BETUL ATAU SALAH (20 Markah)**SECTION B : TRUE OR FALSE (20 Marks)****ARAHAN : Jawab SEMUA soalan.****INSTRUCTION : Answer ALL questions**

81. **Connector yang menyambungkan kabel ke peripheral terdapat dalam dua jantina, lelaki dan perempuan.**
A connector that joins cable to peripheral is available in two genders, male and female.
A. True
B. False
(1 markah / mark)
82. **Dalam satu kerdipan mata, komputer dapat melaksanakan sehingga 1 juta operasi dalam tempoh masa yang sama.**
In a blink of an eye, a computer can perform up to 1 million operations in the same amount of time.
A. True
B. False
(1 markah / mark)
83. **Pencetak “ink-jet” merupakan contoh pencetak “nonimpact”**
Ink-jet printers are example of nonimpact printer.
A. True
B. False
(1 markah / mark)
84. **Semua pengguna komputer ialah “power users”.**
All computer users are power users.
A. True
B. False
(1 markah / mark)
85. **Semua saiz komputer kebiasaannya menggunakan sistem pengoperasian yang sama**
All sizes of computers typically use the same operating system.
A. True
B. False
(1 markah / mark)
86. **Pengimbas cakera merupakan satu utiliti yang menyusun semula fail-fail dan ruang yang tidak digunakan di cakera keras komputer supaya system pengoperasian dapat mencapai data dengan lebih cepat dan program dilaksanakan dengan pantas.**
A disk scanner is a utility that reorganizes the files and unused space on a computer's hard disk so the operating system can accesses data more quickly and programs run faster.
A. True
B. False
(1 markah / mark)

Continued...

87. **Pengawal cakera untuk cakera keras, yang dipanggil sebagai pengawal cakera keras, mungkin sebahagian daripada cakera keras atau pun mungkin merupakan kad adapter yang berasingan di dalam unit sistem.**
A disk controller for a hard disk, called the hard disk controller, may be part of a hard disk or may be a separate adapter card inside the system unit.
- A. True
B. False
- (1 markah / mark)
88. **Pengguna yang melanggan ruang simpanan atas talian boleh menyimpan di cakera keras Internet sama seperti yang dilaksanakan di cakera keras setempat.**
Users who subscribe to online storage can save on the Internet hard disk in the same manner they save on their local hard disk.
- A. True
B. False
- (1 markah / mark)
89. **Label ialah imej deskriptif dalam spreadsheet**
A label is descriptive images in the spreadsheet.
- A. True
B. False
- (1 markah / mark)
90. **Carta garisan sangat sesuai untuk menggambarkan pelbagai perbandingan**
Line charts is best for visualizing multiple comparisons.
- A. True
B. False
- (1 markah / mark)
91. **Halaman Web yang menawarkan pelbagai perkhidmatan (Carian, sukan, email, cuaca, lelongan, komuniti web) dari satu lokasi yang tertentu, secara percuma ialah halaman web Portal.**
*A Web site that offers a variety of services (Search, sports, email, news, weather, auctions, Web communities) from one convenient location, usually for free, is **Portal** type of website.*
- A. True
B. False
- (1 markah / mark)
92. **Internet ialah "World Wide Web" (WWW).**
Internet is World Wide Web (WWW).
- A. True
B. False
- (1 markah / mark)
93. **Animasi ialah paparan pergerakan yang dihasilkan dengan memaparkan siri jujukan imej-imej.**
Animation is appearance of motion created by displaying a series of still images in sequence
- A. True
B. False
- (1 markah / mark)

Continued...

94. **“Newsgroup” merupakan ruang dalam talian di mana pengguna membuat perbincangan bertulis mengenai sesuatu topik.**
A newsgroup is an online area in which users have written discussions about a particular subject.
- A. True
B. False
- (1 markah / mark)
95. **Setiap “hit” di dalam senarai yang dipulangkan oleh enjin carian mempunyai satu pautan, bila diklik, memaparkan laman web yang berkaitan.**
Each hit in the list returned by a search engine has a link that, when clicked, displays the associated Web site or Web page.
- A. True
B. False
- (1 markah / mark)
96. **Ruang di antara satu abjad hanya yang boleh ditingkatkan sahaja.**
The spacing between individual letters can only be increased
- A. True
B. False
- (1 markah / mark)
97. **“Artwork” memainkan peranan sebagai fungsi yang sama seperti teks di dalam dokumen desktop penerbitan**
The artwork able to play function same as text in a desktop published document
- A. True
B. False
- (1 markah / mark)
98. **Sistem pengoperasian menyediakan kaedah kepada pengguna untuk berkomunikasi dengan komputer dan perisian**
The operating system provides a method for users to communicate with the computer and other software
- A. True
B. False
- (1 markah / mark)
99. **Apabila pengguna mula menggunakan komputer, sebahagian daripada pengoperasian system akan dimuatkan pada cakera keras komputer daripada memori.**
When a user starts a computer, portions of the operating system load into the computer’s hard disk from memory
- A. True
B. False
- (1 markah / mark)
100. **Rekod mempunyai medan**
Record contains fields
- A. True
B. False
- (1 markah / mark)



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

TAMADUN ISLAM DAN TAMADUN ASIA
(TITAS 1)

SSX 0012

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, SesI 2005/2006
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 11 November 2005
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9:00pagi – 10:30pagi
Tempat (Place)	: DK 2 BS 17 BS 13	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 1 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Mohamad Suhaidi Salleh Prof Madya Dr Abdul Mutalip Abdullah Dr Andrew Aeria Pn Elena Gregoria Chai Pn Wan Noor Halizan Wan Zan		
No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No)	:		

- Arahan
(Instructions)
1. Bahagian A : Soalan Objektif
 2. Bahagian B : Soalan Struktur
 3. Jawab dalam kertas jawapan yang disediakan.

BAHAGIAN A (14 MARKAH)**Soalan Objektif**

1. Salah satu elemen terpenting pembentukan tamadun ialah
 - A. mempunyai keluarga tersusun
 - B. mempunyai sistem tulisan dan bahasa
 - C. mempunyai pekerjaan dan gaji
 - D. mempunyai kelebihan makanan
2. Faktor utama yang menentukan jangka hayat sesebuah tamadun ialah
 - A. pencapaian materialistik
 - B. politik yang kukuh
 - C. kehalusan budi bahasa
 - D. rampasan perang yang bertimbun
3. Antara masalah utama keruntuhan tamadun ialah
 - A. sikap tertutup dan nilai moral
 - B. masalah undang-undang
 - C. masalah pertanian
 - D. masalah cukai pendapatan
4. Ilmu dalam Tamadun Islam bersumberkan kepada perkara-perkara berikut kecuali,
 - A. al-Quran
 - B. al-Hadis
 - C. Wahyu
 - D. Rasional
5. Istilah jihad 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
6. Pertembungan antara tamadun _____ berjaya menghasilkan Kesultanan Delhi dan Moghul
 - A. Islam dengan Tamadun India
 - B. Islam dengan Tamadun China
 - C. Islam dengan Tamadun Rom
 - D. Islam dengan Tamadun Parsi
7. Pandangan semesta Melayu bertitik-tolak kepada
 - A. manusia, alam dan kehidupan
 - B. manusia, flora dan fauna
 - C. manusia, jin dan makhluk halus
 - D. manusia dan bukan manusia

8. Ekonomi masyarakat Alam Melayu sebelum kedatangan penjajah Barat dikenali sebagai
 - A. ekonomi perdagangan
 - B. ekonomi maritime
 - C. ekonomi sara diri
 - D. ekonomi global

9. Orang Asli di Semenanjung Malaysia dibahagikan kepada tiga kumpulan utama, iaitu:
 - A. Negrito, Senoi dan Melayu Proto
 - B. Senoi Prak, Malayo Polinesia dan Che Wong
 - C. Orang Ulu, Negrito dan Bateq
 - D. Orang Hilir, orang Darat dan orang Baruh

10. Pertembungan Tamadun Islam dengan Tamadun India telah mewujudkan empayar Islam yang unggul di bawah Kesultanan Delhi dan
 - A. Monggol
 - B. Moghul
 - C. Aryan
 - D. Pallava

11. Pengaruh Tamadun India tersebar di Asia Tenggara melalui bahasa
 - A. telugu dan malayalam
 - B. punjabi dan kannada
 - C. Sanskrit dan Tamil
 - D. Bahasa persuratan

12. Akhbar Utusan Melayu yang diterbitkan pada tahun 1939 adalah atas daya usaha pemimpin-pemimpin yang menganggotai
 - A. Kesatuan Melayu Muda
 - B. Kesatuan Melayu Singapura
 - C. Persaudaraan Sahabat Pena Malaysia
 - D. Kongres Persatuan Melayu

13. Asas sistem kekeluargaan Cina berpusat kepada kuasa dan nisab
 - A. bapa
 - B. ibu
 - C. lelaki
 - D. raja

14. Interaksi Tamadun China dengan Jepun melalui Korea telah membawa kepada perpindahan pengetahuan teknologi
 - A. pertanian, pembuatan sutera dan logam
 - B. kertas, makanan dan ubatan
 - C. senjata api, pedang samurai dan bina kubu
 - D. cermin, alat tulis dan tulisan

BAHAGIAN B (24 MARKAH) : Soalan Struktur

15. Nyatakan EMPAT (4) faktor material yang boleh menentukan kejayaan sesebuah tamadun. (2M)

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

(d) _____

16. Berikan DUA (2) contoh dominasi Tamadun Barat terhadap Tamadun Islam di Asia. (2M)

(a) _____

(b) _____

17. Berikan TIGA (3) contoh sumbangan Tamadun Islam kepada proses pembinaan tamadun Malaysia (3M)

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

18. Nyatakan DUA (2) sumbangan Tamadun Islam kepada tamadun dunia dalam bidang sains. (2M)

(a) _____

(b) _____

19. Nyatakan dengan ringkas SATU (1) faktor yang menentukan perkembangan Islam di Alam Melayu? (2M)

20. Nyatakan **TIGA (3)** institusi pendidikan Melayu tradisional. (3M)

- (a) _____
- (b) _____
- (c) _____

21. Antara maksud seni dalam Tamadun Melayu boleh difahamkan sebagai

(2M)

22. Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan perkataan 'animisme' dalam budaya orang Asli.

(2M)

23. Antara pengaruh penting Tamadun India dalam peradaban Melayu termasuklah dalam : (2M)

- (a) _____
- (b) _____

24. Antara kerajaan awal di Asia Tenggara yang berasaskan agama Hindu-Buddha termasuklah: (2M)

(a) _____

(b) _____

25. Berikan EMPAT (4) prinsip yang menjadi asas kepada Islam Hadhari di Malaysia. (4M)

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

(d) _____

SOALAN TAMAT

SSX0012 Tamadun Islam dan Tamadun Asia

No Matrik :

					PROG : _____
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Tandakan jawapan anda dengan jelas.

1	A	B	C	D
2	A	B	C	D
3	A	B	C	D
4	A	B	C	D
5	A	B	C	D
6	A	B	C	D
7	A	B	C	D
8	A	B	C	D
9	A	B	C	D
10	A	B	C	D
11	A	B	C	D
12	A	B	C	D
13	A	B	C	D
14	A	B	C	D

KURSUS-KURSUS

SSF



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

**INTRODUCTION TO ANTHROPOLOGY AND
SOCIOLOGY**
(*Pengantar Antropologi dan Sosiologi*)

SSF 1014

Peperiksaan (<i>Examination</i>)	: Final	Semester	: 1, Session 2005/2006
Jumlah Markah (<i>Total Mark</i>)	: 40 marks	Tarikh (<i>Date</i>)	: 11 November 2005
Wajaran (<i>Weightage</i>)	: 40 %	Masa (<i>Time</i>)	: 7:30pm – 9:30pm
Tempat (<i>Place</i>)	: Dewan Unimas	Jangkamasa (<i>Duration</i>)	: 2 hours
Pensyarah (<i>Lecturer</i>)	: Kelvin Egay		
No Matrik Pelajar (<i>Student Matric No</i>)	:		

- Arahan
(*Instructions*)
1. Answer only TWO (2) questions.
 2. Do NOT write more than two (2) pages for each question.
 3. Write the answers clearly in the answer sheets provided using only pen.
 4. You may use a dictionary.

1. Angela Cheater (1989) said that economic analysis is important in anthropology and therefore, anthropologists should focus on the systems of exchange and social control of a particular society. Describe the concepts of gift exchange, spheres of exchange, division of labor, and convertibility and monetization in understanding the systems of exchange and social control in a society. Provide one example for each of these concepts.

(20 marks)

2. In the capitalist definition, the concept of development refers to the accumulation of wealth in the central zone. Discuss this statement by applying Immanuel Wallerstein's (1991) world-system theory. Provide examples in your discussion.

(20 marks)

3. According to Fredrik Barth (1969), ethnicity is a form of category to organize social interaction in society. Describe Shamsul Amri Baharuddin's (1998) "Authority-Defined" and "Everyday-Defined" approaches in understanding the concept of ethnicity. Provide one example for each of these approaches.

(20 marks)

4. Robert Merton (1968) said that societies provide a set of culturally acceptable goals, as well as the means for achieving them. Describe the FIVE (5) different types of behavior in the anomie theory, whether individuals accept or reject these goals and the means of achieving them.

(20 marks)

5. Sociologists and anthropologists are interested in the variation of religious beliefs across societies (Carol Ember & Melvin Ember, 1988). Discuss the psychological and sociological theories in explaining the universality of religion.

(20 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
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CONTEMPORARY PSYCHOLOGY
(Psikologi Kontemporari)

SSF 1023

Peperiksaan : Final Semester : 1, Session 2005/2006
(Examination)

Jumlah Markah : 100 marks Tarikh : 8 November 2005
(Total Mark) (Date)

Wajaran : 40 % Masa : 11:30am – 1:30pm
(Weightage) (Time)

Tempat : Dewan Unimas Jangkamasa : 2 hours
(Place) (Duration)

Pensyarah : Elena Gregoria Chai
(Lecturer)

No Matrik Pelajar : 14938
(Student Matric No)

Arahan : 1. Part 1 : Answer ALL questions in the answer sheet
(Instructions) provided.
2. Part II : Choose and answer THREE (3) questions only.
Use the answer sheets provided and begin each answer in
a separate piece of paper.
3. Answer in either English or Malay.
4. You are allowed to use a dictionary.

Part I

(10 marks)

- 1) In contrast to individualistic cultures, collectivistic cultures emphasize
 - a) the self as independent from the group.
 - b) the self as primarily defined by internal attributes.
 - c) the self as interdependent with the group.
 - d) one's self-esteem via the validation of internal attributes.

- 2) Social psychology is the study of
 - a) how one's social class influences one's thoughts and behaviors.
 - b) how one's thoughts, feelings, and behaviors are influenced by others.
 - c) how different cultures have different social norms and customs.
 - d) how social norms influence a person's thoughts, feelings, and behaviors

- 3) When a child cries in response to the sound of a dentist's drill, but not in response to the sound of his father's electric drill, the conditioning phenomena that has taken place is
 - a) stimulus generalization
 - b) spontaneous recovery
 - c) response generalization
 - d) stimulus discrimination

- 4) Overpopulation, destruction of the environment and international conflict are examples of
 - a) prisoner's dilemmas.
 - b) social dilemmas.
 - c) game strategies.
 - d) individual-level problems

- 5) Basil is having difficulty during his adolescent years. Using the life span development approach, this may be a "blessing in disguise" for him if he
 - a) gains insight and stability from the experience
 - b) is free from any severe strains
 - c) is physically active and attractive
 - d) is above average in intelligence

- 6) A student at a local university stands up in the middle of class, loudly announces that this class is a waste of time and walks out. The rest of the class shifts uncomfortably in their seats. According to the social-cultural perspective, why was the class uncomfortable?
 - a) They perceive the student to be insane. ✗
 - b) The other students don't like the class either. ✗
 - c) The student had violated social norms for classroom behavior. ✓
 - d) They believe the student was not very smart. ✗

- 7) Cultural norms which value getting along with others, seeking peace, and not standing out from a crowd are consistent with
- a) collectivistic cultures.
 - b) independent cultures.
 - c) individualistic cultures.
 - d) directivist cultures.
- 8) Tiger Woods was rewarded by his father for his early interest in golf. The view that these early reward experiences led him to want to be a golf super-star are most consistent with
- a) the social learning perspective.
 - b) the social cognitive perspective.
 - c) the social-cultural perspective.
 - d) the person/situation/interaction perspective.
- 9) Some researchers have suggested that violent video games may teach children to associate violence with rewards because many games give a player points for killing or hurting an opponent. This view is most consistent with the
- a) social-cultural perspective.
 - b) evolutionary perspective.
 - c) social cognitive perspective.
 - d) social learning perspective.
- 10) The process through which we try to control the impressions people form of us is known as
- a) self-monitoring.
 - b) public self-consciousness.
 - c) self-presentation.
 - d) self-handicapping.

Part II

1) If you wanted to classically condition your dog to salivate when you clap your hands, how might you go about doing this? Identify the conditioned stimulus, unconditioned stimulus, conditioned response, unconditioned response, and the reinforcement in your design.

(30 marks)

What is the reinforcement in my design?

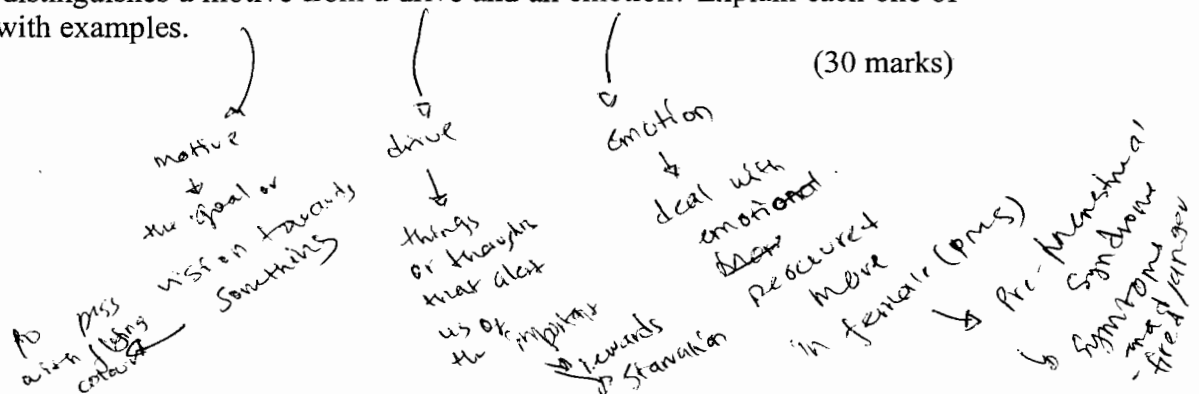
*What is conditioned stimulus
unconditioned stimulus
conditioned response
unconditioned response*

2) Implicit Personality Theory explains the role of physical attractiveness. Describe your understanding of the theory using examples.

(30 marks)

3) What distinguishes a motive from a drive and an emotion? Explain each one of them with examples.

(30 marks)



4. Distinguish between the emotions of stress, anxiety, and fear. Explain how they are related to one another.

(30 marks)

5. Define the Freudian concepts of id, ego, and superego. In what ways do these three components of personality interact?

(30 marks)

6. Kubler-Ross (1969) identifies different stages in the process of dying. Describe these stages and give an example of a statement that a dying person might make at each of these stages.

(30 marks)

7. Define the following and give an illustration of each:
(i) attitude → perception or individual views about things or ppl.
(ii) prejudice - negative attitude
(iii) stereotype → typical attitude towards

(30 marks)

1/3/7

Name : _____

Matric no: _____

Program no: _____

ANSWER SHEET

Part 1

1	
2	
3	
4	
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10	



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
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MODERN ECONOMICS
(*Ekonomi Moden*)

SSF 1044

Peperiksaan (Examination) : Final Semester : 1, Session 2005/2006

Jumlah Markah (Total Mark) : 60 marks Tarikh (Date) : 9 November 2005

Wajaran (Weightage) : 40 % Masa (Time) : 11:00am – 1:30pm

Tempat (Place) : Dewan Unimas Jangkamasa (Duration) : 2 hours 30 minutes

Pensyarah (Lecturer) : Goy Siew Ching

No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No) :

Arahan (Instructions) : 1. Answer ALL questions.
2. Write your answers in the answer script provided.

1.

The consumer price index (CPI) increased 1.5 percent during the first eight months of 2001.

Drinks and tobacco report the highest price increase, as a result of higher import and excise duties on cigarettes and tobacco, followed by transportation and communication, due to higher ticket fare and cost of petroleum products.

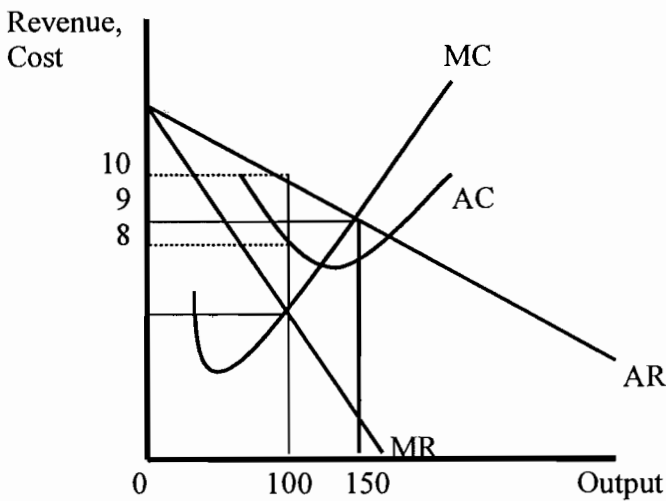
The price increase is also apparent for gross rent, fuel and power due to rising water tariff. The high tariff is unavoidable as the treatment cost of water for an upgraded water treatment plant is high.

As for the price of food (the largest component in the CPI), fish reports higher price due to a shortage of supply. The government is watching closely the movement of several necessity items especially during festivals, while attempting to encourage their production to reduce dependency on imports.

- i. What does the value for the CPI of 1.5 percent mean? (2 marks)
- ii. State the type of inflation that has occurred in the economy following the information given in paragraphs 2 and 3. (2 marks)
- iii. Give another type of inflation. Illustrate the effect in a diagram. (4 marks)
- iv. What is the impact of inflation on the purchasing power of households in general? Why? (2 marks)
- v. Who will possibly benefit from inflation, and who will suffer from it? Name two groups of people for each. (2 marks)
- vi. Give any three (3) approaches of direct control that can be undertaken by a government to control inflation pressures in the economy. (3 marks)

2.
 - i. Discuss how TWO (2) macroeconomic objectives may be in conflict with each other. (5 marks)
 - ii. Using suitable examples, explain the differences between microeconomics and macroeconomics. (5 marks)

3.



With reference to the above diagram, answer the following questions.

- i. Determine the equilibrium output and price so as to maximize profit. (2 marks)
- ii. Calculate the total profit at equilibrium. (2 marks)
- iii. Identify the output level that fulfill Pareto optimality in resource allocation. (1 mark)
- iv. 'Pure monopoly guarantees economic profits at the short run equilibrium'. Do you agree? Why? (5 marks)

4. The table below shows the total output produced by the same number of resources in Thailand and Malaysia.

Country	Durian	Banana
Thailand	20	6
Malaysia	10	10

- i. Calculate the opportunity cost of durian and banana in Malaysia and Thailand. (2 marks)
- ii. Based on comparative advantage theory, which country should produce durian? Why? (2 marks)
- iii. Give the possible terms of trade for durian. (1 mark)
- iv. ‘Despite Malaysia produces varieties of fruits, we still import fruits from overseas’. Explain the statement with any TWO (2) reasons. (5 marks)

5. The table below indicates the market demand and market supply for tea at various price level.

Price (RM)	Quantity Demanded (kg)	Quantity Supplied (kg)
10	1000	600
15	800	800
20	600	1000

- i. Sketch the market demand and market supply curves for tea in a diagram. (2 marks)
- ii. What is the equilibrium price and equilibrium quantity for tea? (2 marks)

Using the market demand and market supply curves, show how the equilibrium price and quantity of tea will be affected by each of the following occurrences:

- iii. Bad weather wreaks havoc with tea crop. (2 marks)
- iv. A medical report implying tea is bad for your health is published. (2 marks)

6. 'When a firm produces his output in the short run, the average cost will decrease as he produces more initially'. Explain.

(7 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
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INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SCIENCE
(Pengenalan Sains Politik)

SSF 1053

Peperiksaan : Final Semester : 1, Session 2005/2006
(Examination)

Jumlah Markah : 100 marks Tarikh : 16 November 2005
(Total Mark) (Date)

Wajaran : 40 % Masa : 4:00pm – 6:00pm
(Weightage) (Time)

Tempat : Dewan Unimas Jangkamasa : 2 hours
(Place) (Duration)

Pensyarah : Dr Neilson Ilan Mersat
(Lecturer)

No Matrik Pelajar :
(Student Matric No)

Arahan : 1. Choose and answer FOUR (4) questions.
(Instructions)

1. Explain the relationships, if any, between the following terms: liberalism, democracy, totalitarian, and authoritarian.
(25 marks)
2. Explain why liberalism supports both limitation and extension of state power?
(25 marks)
3. Describe Five (5) main functions of political parties and THREE (3) types of party system.
(25 marks)
4. Pressure groups differ from political party in many ways. Explain.
(25 marks)
5. Explain the features that distinguish a unitary from a federal form of government.
(25 marks)
6. Explain the FOUR (4) theories concerning the origin of the state.
(25 marks)
7. Explain how the agents of socialization shape a country's political culture.
(25 marks)
8. Define and distinguish the following political attitudes: reactionary, liberal and revolutionary.
(25 marks)



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
94300 Kota Samarahan
Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

STATISTIK UNTUK SAINS SOSIAL
(Statistic for Social Sciences)

SSF 1063

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1 Sesi 2005/2006
Jumlah Markah (Total marks)	: 100	Tarikh (Date)	: 14 November 2005
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2:00 – 5:00 pm
Tempat (Place)	: DK 2 BS 13	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 3 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Wan Noor Halizan Wan Zan		
No. Matrik (Student Matric No.)	:		

- Arahan
(Instructions)
1. **Section A, C & D:** Answer ALL questions.
Section B: Answer ONE question only
 2. Write your answers for Section A, B and C in the space provided and the essay of Section D in the exam booklet.

Penilaian
(Evaluation)

	Markah	JUMLAH (40%)
Section A	/50	
Section B	/11	
Section C	/19	
Section D	/20	
Jumlah	/100	

Section A: Comparing populations

1. A survey on general satisfaction has been administered to random samples of respondents in each of four nations. Respondents were asked: "How satisfied are you?" Responses varied from 1 (very dissatisfied) to 10 (very satisfied). Do a hypothesis test on each nation if there any is significant difference in mean scores of satisfaction between males and females at $\alpha = 0.05$. Are men or women more satisfied in certain countries?

France

Males	Females
$\bar{x} = 7.4$	$\bar{x} = 7.7$
$s = 1.23$	$s = 1.47$
$n = 1005$	$n = 1234$

Nigeria

Males	Females
$\bar{x} = 6.7$	$\bar{x} = 7.8$
$s = 1.60$	$s = 2.30$
$n = 1825$	$n = 1256$

China

Males	Females
$\bar{x} = 7.6$	$\bar{x} = 7.1$
$s = 2.12$	$s = 1.15$
$n = 1400$	$n = 1200$

Mexico

Males	Females
$\bar{x} = 8.3$	$\bar{x} = 9.1$
$s = 2.96$	$s = 3.02$
$n = 1645$	$n = 1432$

(20 marks)

2. At Kolej Serbaboeh, the sociology and the psychology departments have been feuding for years about the respective quality of their programs. In an attempt to resolve the dispute, through random sampling you have gathered data of the percentage of students completing their programs of both groups of majors. The results are presented below. Is there a significant difference in program quality? Do a test at $\alpha = 0.05$.

<i>Sociology</i>	<i>Psychology</i>
$p = 75\%$	$p = 69\%$
$n = 60$	$n = 60$

(7 marks)

3. A researcher believes that center-city families are significantly larger than suburban families, as measured by number of children. Random samples from both areas are gathered and sample statistics are computed as presented in the table. Conduct a test at $\alpha = 0.05$ to determine if the researcher's belief is justified.

<i>Suburban</i>	<i>Center-city</i>
$\bar{x} = 2.37$	$\bar{x} = 2.78$
$s = 0.63$	$s = 0.95$
$n = 23$	$n = 25$

(16 marks)

4. Below is a partial computer output of a study whether there is a significant difference in political ideology among different age groups in Oompapaland society. Age is collapsed into three categories and for the measure of ideology, the researchers used *polviews*. Higher scores indicate higher levels of conservatism. Conduct an ANOVA at $\alpha = 0.025$. Explain your results.

Descriptives: Think of self as Liberal or Conservative

<i>Age group</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Deviation</i>	<i>Std Error</i>
18 - 35	41	3.92	1.449	0.095
36 – 53	45	4.15	1.368	0.089
54 – 89	37	4.43	1.431	0.094
Total	123	4.17	1.430	0.054

ANOVA: Think of self as Liberal or Conservative

	<i>Sum of Squares (SS)</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Mean Square (MS)</i>
Between groups	30.904	2	15.452
Within groups	1408.679	120	2.007
Total	1439.583	122	

(7 marks)

Section B: Non-parametric test

1. A small western town in Lalaville has roughly equal numbers of Mohawk, Sioux, and Mohican residents. But are they equally represented at the town meetings? Do the appropriate test at $\alpha = 0.05$. The attendance figures for a random sample drawn from those attending the meeting are shown in the table below.

Tribal group	Observed Frequencies (<i>O</i>)	Expected (<i>E</i>)	<i>O - E</i>	$(O - E)^2$	$\frac{(O - E)^2}{E}$
<i>Mohawk</i>	74				
<i>Sioux</i>	55				
<i>Mohican</i>	53				
TOTAL	182	182			$\sum \left[\frac{(O - E)^2}{E} \right] =$

(11 marks)

2. A sample of 50 cities have been classified as high or low on their homicide rates and on the number of handguns sold within the city limits. Is there a relationship between these two variables? Test at $\alpha = 0.05$. Briefly explain your results.

Volume of Gun Sales	Homicide Rates		Totals
	Low	High	
Low	20	8	28
High	4	18	22
Totals	24	26	50

Row-Column	Observed (O)	Expected (E)	(O - E)	(O - E) ²	$\frac{(O - E)^2}{E}$
1 - 1	20				
1 - 2	8				
2 - 1	4				
2 - 2	18				
TOTAL	50	50			$\sum \left[\frac{(O - E)^2}{E} \right] =$

(11 marks)

Section C: Regression & Correlation

Below are data and some calculations from a kinesiologist's study.

$x = \text{Exercise}$ (minutes per week)	$y = \text{Body fat}$ (%)	xy	x^2	y^2
80	22	1760	6400	484
40	28	1120	1600	784
0	33	0	0	1089
60	25	1500	3600	625
120	16	1920	14400	256
240	8	1920	57600	64
0	28	0	0	784
30	27	810	900	729
60	26	1560	3600	676
90	21	1890	8100	441
180	11	1980	32400	121
$\Sigma x = 900$	$\Sigma y = 245$	$\Sigma(xy) = 14460$	$\Sigma x^2 = 128600$	$\Sigma y^2 = 6053$
$\bar{x} = 81.818$	$\bar{y} = 22.273$			

In addition, the computed regression equation is $\hat{y} = 30.619 - 0.102x$, and the standard error of estimate is 1.07083.

- a. If a person exercises for 45 minutes in a week, obtain a 99% confidence interval for his estimated average body fat.

(8 marks)

b. In relation to question (a), obtain a 95% prediction interval.

(4 marks)

c. How much of body fat can be explained by the number of minutes spent on exercise per week?

(7 marks)

Section D: Essay

Many of the available statistics do not represent actual household income/gains/wage, especially where women labor is concerned. This is a problem for policy makers in assessing changes in people's economic well-being. Discuss the problems with current statistics and its implications.

(20 marks)

WA02

KAJIAN KOMUNIKASI



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
94300 Kota Samarahan
Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

COMMUNICATION THEORY
(Teori Komunikasi)

SSK 2013

Peperiksaan (Examination) : Final Semester : 1, Session 2005/2006

Jumlah Markah (Total Mark) : 40 marks Tarikh (Date) : 18 November 2005

Wajaran (Weightage) : 40 % Masa (Time) : 2:00pm – 4:00pm

Tempat (Place) : BS 16 Jangkamasa (Duration) : 2 hours

Pensyarah (Lecturer) : Khadijah Mohd Tuah

No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No) :

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

1. In the case of domestic violence, the victim has several options. Explain the options and the decisions based on the most suitable interpersonal communication theory.
(5 marks)
2. Explain the symptoms of groupthink by applying it to a current issue.
(10 marks)
3. During the early years of communication, radio, film and television were dismissed as forms of entertainment and considered unimportant in the study of communication.
 - a. Briefly explain the event that changed the perception towards these media.
(1 mark)
 - b. Who are the main theorists during this period and what are their theories?
(4 marks)

People don't get along because they fear each other. People fear each other because they don't know each other. They don't know each other because they have not properly communicated with each other. (Martin Luther King, Jr.)

4. With reference to the above statement, provide ONE (1) relevant example of a current issue that is related to the above quotation. Choose the most appropriate theory to explain the issue.
(10 marks)
5. Explain the process of a double interact. Provide ONE (1) example for each process.
(5 marks)
6. Relate the concepts of metaneeds and metapathologies to the hierarchy of human needs.
(5 marks)



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
94300 Kota Samarahan
Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(*Faculty Of Social Sciences*)

MASS MEDIA
(*Media Massa*)

SSK 2023

Peperiksaan (Examination) : Final Semester : 1, Session 2005/2006

Jumlah Markah (Total Mark) : 60 marks Tarikh (Date) : 9 November 2005

Wajaran (Weightage) : 40 % Masa (Time) : 11:00am – 1:00pm

Tempat (Place) : BS 16 Jangkamasa (Duration) : 2 hours

Pensyarah (Lecturer) : Khadijah Mohd Tuah

No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No) :

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

1. *The Truman Show* is about a man who lives in a world constructed and controlled by the media. Discuss the film's similarities and differences with our lives as media consumers by applying the principles of media literacy to support your arguments.

(20 marks)

2. In the evolution of mass communication, which medium has had the greatest impact on human culture? Explain your choice of medium and support your answer with relevant examples.

(10 marks)

"We don't need Afghan-style burqas (hijab) to disappear as women. We disappear in reverse – by revamping and revealing our bodies to meet externally imposed visions of female beauty." – Robin Gerber

3. Media play an important role in influencing women's perceptions of beauty and body image. Based on Gerber's statement above, explain how the media have contributed to the 'reinvention' of women. Give THREE (3) suggestions on how the media can help to reverse the situation.

(10 marks)

4. 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.

(20 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

PRINSIP DAN AMALAN PERHUBUNGAN AWAM

SSK 2053

Peperiksaan (Examination) : Akhir Semester : 1, Session 2005/2006

Jumlah Markah (Total Mark) : 80 markah Tarikh (Date) : 7 November 2005

Wajaran (Weightage) : 40 % Masa (Time) : 12:00pm – 2:00pm

Tempat (Place) : DK 2 Jangkamasa (Duration) : 2 hours

Pensyarah (Lecturer) : Siti Haslina Hussin

No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No) :

Arahan (Instructions) : 1. Jawab **SEMUA** soalan di dalam kertas jawapan yang disediakan.

1. Apakah DUA (2) pendekatan yang boleh diambil oleh seorang pengamal perhubungan awam untuk menjalinkan hubungan yang positif dengan pihak media? Berikan SATU (1) contoh untuk setiap pendekatan.
(4 markah)

2. Jelaskan ENAM (6) kepentingan proses penilaian di dalam perhubungan awam.
(6 markah)

3. (a) Apakah takrifan publisiti?
(1 markah)

(b) Senaraikan DUA (2) kategori publisiti dan beri contoh yang jelas untuk setiap satunya.
(4 markah)

4. Bincangkan perkara yang harus dilakukan oleh seorang pengamal perhubungan awam di dalam pengurusan krisis bagi mengelakkan timbulnya khabar angin tentang sesuatu perkara.
(15 markah)

5. Setiap organisasi mempunyai cara tertentu di dalam pengurusan komunikasi dalaman. Bincangkan LIMA (5) jenis pengurusan yang dipraktikkan.
(15 markah)

6. Jelaskan bagaimana seorang pengamal perhubungan awam menggunakan *Bernstein's Wheel* di dalam merancang kempen perhubungan awam.
(15 markah)

7. Komunikasi dalaman merupakan satu ciri utama untuk membentuk persekitaran kerja yang baik. Bincangkan mengapa dan apakah mesej yang perlu disampaikan.
(20 markah)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

PRINSIP DAN AMALAN KEWARTAWANAN
(Principal and Practices of Journalism)

SSK 2113

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1 Sesi 2004/2005
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 55 markah	Tarikh (Date)	: 15 November 2005
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 – 4.30 petang
Tempat (Place)	: BS 16	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Malia Taibi		
No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No)	:		

Arahan
(Instructions) : 1. Jawab SEMUA soalan.
2. Jawapan hendaklah ditulis pada kertas jawapan yang disediakan.

Bahagian A : Soalan Esei

1. Wartawan terpaksa berhadapan dengan sekatan dan tapisan dalam melaksanakan tugas mereka. Bincangkan bentuk sekatan dan tapisan yang dikenakan kepada media di Malaysia?

(15 markah)

2. Etika kewartawanan adalah sangat penting bagi seseorang wartawan dalam kerja seharian mereka. Bincangkan isu-isu etika yang sering dihadapi oleh wartawan dalam penulisan berita?

(15 markah)

Bahagian B : Soalan Struktur

1. Latarbelakang dan sejarah sesebuah negara mempengaruhi kebebasan akhbar (*press freedom*) di negara tersebut. Dengan mengambil Malaysia sebagai contoh, terangkan bagaimana faktor sejarah dan latarbelakang yang mempengaruhi kebebasan akhbar di negara ini.

(5 markah)

2. Senarai dan terangkan secara ringkas elemen-elemen penting dalam menentukan nilai berita (*news values*)?

(5 markah)

3. Huraikan TIGA (3) jenis pemilikan media dan pengaruhnya terhadap pengaliran maklumat yang hendak disampaikan kepada masyarakat.

(3 markah)

4. Apakah tujuan utama teori tanggungjawab sosial diperkenalkan dan apakah perbezaannya dengan teori libertarian?

(3 markah)

5. Bagaimanakah etika kewartawanan memberi faedah kepada masyarakat umum?

(3 markah)

6. Nyatakan kriteria yang perlu difikirkan oleh seorang pengarang atau lembaga pengarang dalam menentukan dasar akhbar?

(3 markah)

7. Terangkan dengan secara ringkas dari mana wartawan mendapatkan sumber berita.

(3 markah)



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Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

ORGANIZATIONAL COMMUNICATION
(Komunikasi Organisasi)

SSK 3023

Peperiksaan : Final Semester : 1, Session 2005/2006
(Examination)

Jumlah Markah : 85 marks Tarikh : 9 November 2005
(Total Mark) (Date)

Wajaran : 40% Masa : 9:00am – 12:00pm
(Weightage) (Time)

Tempat : BS 7 Jangkamasa : 3 hours
(Place) (Duration)

Pensyarah : Professor Dimbab Ngidang
(Lecturer)

No Matrik Pelajar :
(Student Matric No)

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

1. Briefly explain the meaning of enactment in Weick's theory.

(5 Marks)

2. Discuss the difference in functions between vertical and horizontal communication.

(10 Marks)

3. (a) Explain the THREE (3) modes of coordination.

(10 Marks)

(b) Briefly discuss how does formal structure influence the pattern of coordination.

(c) Explain the difference between cooperation and coordination in project implementation between departments within organization.

4. Briefly explain the meaning of emancipation in critical approach to organizational communication.

(5 Marks)

5. Discuss important issues related to groupthink.

(10 Marks)

6. Explain THREE (3) strategies of socialization and state the relationship between culture and socialization.

(10 Marks)

7. Discuss an organizational conflict from the communication perspective.

(10 Marks)

8. What are the differences between distributive bargaining and integrative bargaining in negotiation? Explain the concept of zero-sum game in negotiation.

(10 Marks)

9. Discuss THREE (3) functions of organizational structures.

(10 Marks)

10. Briefly explain the meaning of boundary spanning.

(5 markah)



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
94300 Kota Samarahan
Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

LAW & COMMUNICATION STUDIES
(Perundangan dan Dasar Komunikasi)

SSK 3043

Peperiksaan (Examination) : Final Semester : 1, Session 2005/2006

Jumlah Markah (Total Mark) : 40 marks Tarikh (Date) : 14 November 2005

Wajaran (Weightage) : 40 % Masa (Time) : 9:00am – 12:00pm

Tempat (Place) : BS 16 Jangkamasa (Duration) : 3 hours

Pensyarah (Lecturer) : Ho Choong Sin

No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No) :

Arahan (Instructions) :

1. Answer FOUR (4) questions.
2. Start each answer on a NEW sheet of paper.
3. You may answer in either English or Bahasa Malaysia.

1. 'So, sue me.' Is this the true essence of the law of defamation?
(10 marks)

2. 'In the kingdom of the Blind, the one-eyed Jack is king.' Critically discuss this statement with reference to the Official Secrets Act.
(10 marks)

3. Sedition is not just a word, it is a very real threat in a multi-ethnic, multi-cultural and multi-racial society like Malaysia's. How far do you agree with this statement?
(10 marks)

4. The Printing Presses and Publications Act, in trying to restrict and control the publication of material deemed damaging to society, must not be allowed to stifle the freedom of information. Comment critically on this.
(10 marks)

5. The aim of copyright law is to encourage creativity and at the same time, allow society to benefit from creative works. In view of this, what is the likely impact of music piracy in Malaysia?
(10 marks)

6. 'With the spread of ICT technology, the internet and handphones, the attempt to restrict or censor information flow is now a task of Sisyphus.' To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?
(10 marks)



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94300 Kota Samarahan
Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

STRATEGI KEMPEN KOMUNIKASI KORPORAT
(Corporate Communication Campaign Strategies)

SSK 3133

Peperiksaan (Examination) : Akhir Semester : 1, Session 2005/2006

Jumlah Markah (Total Mark) : 60 markah Tarikh (Date) : 17 November 2005

Wajaran (Weightage) : 30 % Masa (Time) : 3:00pm – 5:00pm

Tempat (Place) : BS 13 Jangkamasa (Duration) : 2 hours

Pensyarah (Lecturer) : Siti Haslina Hussin

No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No) :

Arahan (Instructions) : 1. Jawab **SEMUA** soalan di dalam kertas jawapan yang disediakan.

1. Bincangkan LIMA (5) prinsip dan LIMA (5) elemen/ karekteristik dalam kejayaan sesuatu kempen korporat.
(20 markah)

2. Bincangkan perbezaan antara *the behavioral model* dengan *the symmetrical model* apabila anda merancang sesuatu kempen?
(20 markah)

3. Bincangkan sekurang-kurangnya LIMA (5) proses yang diambilkira dengan serius oleh pihak penganjur Kempen "*Don't Kid Yourself*" yang membawa kepada kejayaan kempen tersebut.
(20 markah)

WA12

**KAJIAN HUBUNGAN INDUSTRI
DAN PERBURUHAN**



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
94300 Kota Samarahan
Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

LABOR ECONOMICS
(*Ekonomi Perburuhan*)

SSB 2013

Peperiksaan (<i>Examination</i>)	: Final	Semester	: 1, Session 2005/2006
Jumlah Markah (<i>Total Mark</i>)	: 80 marks	Tarikh (<i>Date</i>)	: 7 November 2005
Wajaran (<i>Weightage</i>)	: 40 %	Masa (<i>Time</i>)	: 10:00am – 12:30pm
Tempat (<i>Place</i>)	: BS 15	Jangkamasa (<i>Duration</i>)	: 2 hours 30 minutes
Pensyarah (<i>Lecturer</i>)	: Awang Mashabi Awang Mohamad		
No Matrik Pelajar (<i>Student Matric No</i>)	:		

Arahan
(*Instructions*)

1. Answer ALL questions in Section A and B.
2. Write your answers in the answer sheets provided.

Section A (7.5 marks)

1. People who receive relatively high pay also tend to work in a relatively desirable work environment. This is probably because:
 - a) employers have imperfect information.
 - b) highly paid and poorly paid workers are in non-competing groups.
 - c) firms with desirable working conditions are operating off their normal isoprofit curves.
 - d) the differential required to compensate for high skill swamps the differential required for poor working conditions.

2. If job X pays more than identical job Y, then the wage rates will:
 - a) remain different if mobility is costless.
 - b) equalize if information is perfect and mobility is costless.
 - c) remain different if information is perfect.
 - d) equalize because labor will migrate from X to Y.

3. Suppose a proposed law will expand migration into the United States. Considering who gains and who loses from migration, economic theory suggests that there will be a net gain accruing to U.S. workers who are:
 - a) gross substitutes with new immigrants.
 - b) employed in the same market as new immigrants.
 - c) gross complements with new immigrants.
 - d) employed in exporting industries.

4. Suppose there is an increase in immigration rates of unskilled, illegal workers. Which of the following is not likely to result:

- a) For each immigrant who receives a job there would be one less job available for a native worker.
- b) Unskilled workers would lose if they are gross substitutes with illegal immigrants.
- c) Skilled workers would benefit if they are gross complements with unskilled workers.
- d) The wages of unskilled workers would fall in those markets not protected by minimum wages.

5. Which one of the following is generally not associated with relatively high levels of unionization?

- a) Public administration.
- b) Service industries.
- c) Blacks.
- d) Blue-collar workers.

6. Compared to the 1950s, current union membership as a percentage of the labor force in the U.S. is:

- a) the same in the private sector and higher in the public sector.
- b) the same in the private sector and lower in the public sector.
- c) lower in the private sector and higher in the public sector.
- d) lower in the private sector and lower in the public sector.

7. The convex shape of a standard indifference curve reflects:
- a) a diminishing marginal rate of substitution of leisure for income.
 - b) an increasing marginal rate of substitution of leisure for income.
 - c) a constant marginal rate of substitution of leisure for income.
 - d) the wage rate.
8. In an income-leisure diagram, the wage rate is graphically represented by the:
- a) slope of the indifference curves.
 - b) curvature of the indifference curves.
 - c) slope of the budget line.
 - d) tangency of the budget line with an indifference curve.
9. If a worker's wage rate rises:
- a) time-intensive commodities will tend to be substituted for goods-intensive commodities in household production.
 - b) goods-intensive commodities will tend to be substituted for time-intensive commodities in household production.
 - c) more leisure time will be consumed.
 - d) more leisure time will be consumed if the substitution effect outweighs the income effect.

10. The total cost of formal education typically does not include:
- a) expenditures for tuition, books, and fees.
 - b) earnings foregone by choosing not to enter the labor force.
 - c) expenditures for room and board.
 - d) transportation expenses to and from college.
11. Which one of the following is generally considered a characteristic of a perfectly competitive labor market?
- a) A few workers of varying skills and capabilities.
 - b) Wage-setting behavior by firms.
 - c) Numerous firms hiring labor from the same pool of qualified workers.
 - d) Costly information.
12. At the profit maximizing level of employment for a monopolist:
- a) marginal revenue product equals the value of marginal product.
 - b) marginal revenue product exceeds the value of marginal product.
 - c) value of marginal product equals the marginal wage cost.
 - d) marginal revenue product is less than the value of marginal product.
13. Human capital theory predicts that the proportion of people attending college will increase if:
- a) the age at which retirement benefits are received is lowered to 59.
 - b) the age at which retirement benefits are received is raised to 75.
 - c) there is a relatively small population of new high school graduates.
 - d) the earnings of college graduates are reduced because of a large influx of highly-educated “baby boomers” into the workforce.

14. The non-union wage rate may fall as the result of a union wage increase because of the:

- a) product-market effect.
- b) spillover effect.
- c) threat effect.
- d) compensating wage differential effect.

15. The “monopoly union” model assumes that the union:

- a) faces a wage-employment tradeoff, given as the firm’s demand for labor curve.
- b) will be able to increase both the wages and employment of its members.
- c) will attempt to negotiate an “efficient contract” with the firm.
- d) attempts to maximize the wage rate.

Section B

1. For the year shown, from which country did the largest number of legal immigrants come from? From which country is the number of illegal immigrants growing fastest? Offer an explanation for why this country or these countries have such high immigration rates.

(Please refer to Article I)

(30 marks)

2. What percentage of wage and salary workers were union members in 2004? What was the unionization rate (percent) for men, women, blacks, whites, and Hispanics in the latest year? Provide any other two facts relating to union membership from this source. Explain.

(Please refer to Article II)

(30 marks)

3. Distinguish between the “income effect” and “the substitution effect” and isolate each descriptively using graphs.

(12.5 marks)



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Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

SOCIOLOGY OF WORK
(Sosiologi Kerja)

SSB 2043

Peperiksaan : Final Semester : 1 Session 2005/2006
(Examination)

Jumlah Markah : 40 Tarikh : 17 November 2005
(Total Mark) (Date)

Wajaran : 40 % Masa : 11:00am – 1:00pm
(Weightage) (Time)

Tempat : BS 8 Jangkamasa : 2 hours
(Place) (Duration)

Pensyarah : Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hew Cheng Sim
(Lecturer)

No Matrik Pelajar :
(Student Matric No)

Arahan : 1. Answer ALL questions in Section A in the space
(Instructions) provided.
2. Choose TWO (2) questions from Section B and write
your answer in the answer scripts provided.

SECTION A (20 marks)

1. Give TWO (2) examples of how globalization has affected the employment structure in Malaysia. (2 marks)

(i)

(ii)

2. What are the THREE (3) types of labour for sale? Name AND give an example for each. (3 marks)

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

3. THREE (3) groups of theorists look at the concept of skill in different ways. Who are these theorists and how are they different when discussing the concept of skill? (6 marks)

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

4. Although women are entering the work-force in increasing numbers, the majority of them in the West are employed in part-time work. What are the FOUR (4) consequences of part-time work on women? (2 marks)

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

(iv)

5. Give FOUR (4) characteristics of Fordism which distinguishes it from other production methods. (4 marks)

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

(iv)

6. Give TWO (2) ways in which the value of hidden work can be measured.

(2 marks)

(i)

(ii)

7. Discuss one strategy which workers use to overcome alienating tendencies at the work-place. (1 mark)

SECTION B (20 marks)

1. Discuss the main themes which dominated Federick Taylor's (1911) principle of organising the work process. (10 marks)

2. "Globalisation has led to a growth in task flexibility and flexitime at work". What do these mean and who do they usually involve? (10 marks)

3. It has been argued that women's participation in the labour market has not led to their emancipation. Instead, women now do a double shift, one at work and they begin a second shift at home. Feminists therefore argue that there must be changes made to the world of waged work and in the home. Suggest what some of these changes could be. (10 marks)

4. As to whether workers are being upskilled or deskilled nowadays, why are both these theses highly problematic? (10 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
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ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOR
(*Perlakuan Organisasi*)

SSB 2093

Peperiksaan (Examination) : Final Semester : 1, Session 2005/2006

Jumlah Markah (Total Mark) : 100 marks Tarikh (Date) : 18 November 2005

Wajaran (Weightage) : 40 % Masa (Time) : 10:00am – 12:00pm

Tempat (Place) : BS 15 Jangkamasa (Duration) : 2 hours

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 sheets provided.
3. Students are allowed to use dictionary.

Section A

Recently there have been complaints among several coworkers about Rina. She has been wasting time by dropping at their office and engaging them in “conversation” about non work-related matters. As a manager, you are aware of this problem and would like to solve it.

1. Explain TWO (2) reasons why conflict occurs in this situation (focus your discussion on the causes whether it is personal or structural)?
(10 marks)
2. Discuss the pros and cons of confronting Rina in each of the following ways.
 - a) Send Rina a memo stating that “some people have complained about her “visiting” too much. Warn her not to waste her own time or anyone else’s.
(10 marks)
 - b) Call Rina into your office. Inform her that you received a few complaints about her “interrupting” other workers. Counsel her to not waste her time and also not to disturb other workers while they are busy doing their job.
(10 marks)
 - c) Drop by Rina’s office while walking around, and ask her how things are going. Make a big deal about, “I had better get out of here and let you get back to work. I know all of you have a lot of work to do”.
(10 marks)

Section B

1. Explain the Type A personality. Give examples to illustrate your answer.
(30 marks)
2. Distinguish between power, authority, and influence and provide an example of each.
(30 marks)
3. Compare and contrast between group and team. Give examples to illustrate your answer.
(30 marks)
4. Discuss FOUR (4) bases of departmentation of business firms.
(30 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

**INDUSTRIALISATION, TECHNOLOGY AND WORK
ENVIRONMENT**
(Industrialisasi, Teknologi dan Persekitaran Kerja)

SSB 3013

Peperiksaan : Final Semester : 1 Session 2005/2006
(Examination)

Jumlah Markah : 40 marks Tarikh : 16 Nov. 2005
(Total Mark) (Date)

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

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

Pensyarah : Prof. Madya Dr. Hew Cheng Sim
(Lecturer)

No Matrik Pelajar :
(Student Matric No)

Arahan : 1. Section A: Answer ALL questions in the space provided.
(Instructions) 2. Section B: Choose TWO questions and write your answers in the answer scripts provided.

SECTION A (20 marks)

1. Give THREE (3) main factors for the success of the Asian Newly Industrializing Countries (NICs) like Taiwan, South Korea, Hong Kong and Singapore. (3 marks)

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

2. Historically, technology is transferred mainly through trade and migration. Give FIVE (5) ways in which technology is transferred nowadays. (2.5 marks)

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

(iv)

(v)

3. Bhagavan (1990) identified three Industrial Revolutions. Fill in the box below.
(4.5 marks)

Industrial Revolutions	Period/From which year to which year?	Major power source	Types of industry which dominates.
First			
Second			
Third			

4. What are the THREE (3) main problems with technology transfer to Malaysia and how can they be overcome?
(6 marks)

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

5. Give the meanings of “transfer pricing” and “taste transfer”. (2 marks)

(a) Transfer pricing

(b) Taste transfer

6. In his ideas of bureaucracy, Max Weber postulated that modern society is characterized by increasing rationalization. He argued that the modern Western world is dominated by FOUR (4) rationalization processes. List them.

(2 marks)

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

(iv)

SECTION B (20 marks)

1. The fact that women's wages are generally less than men's can affect technological change in at least two ways. Discuss the TWO (2) changes.
(10 marks)

2. There are two opposing theories concerning the participation of women in industrial labour. Explain these theories.
(10 marks)

3. It is believed that the gender imbalances in the field of science and technology can be solved by equal opportunity policies and by encouraging women to enter this field. Why are these solutions problematic.
(10 marks)

4. What do you understand from George Ritzer's thesis on the McDonaldisation of society (2000)? Give TWO (2) examples to illustrate your answer.
(10 marks)



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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 2005/2006
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 100 marks	Tarikh (Date)	: 15 November 2005
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40 %	Masa (Time)	: 9:00pagi – 11:00pagi
Tempat (Place)	: BS 15	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam
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.
 3. Jawab dalam kertas jawapan yang disediakan.

Bahagian A

1. Mengapakah pendekatan pemusatan penting untuk memahami perbezaan hubungan industri pelbagai negara. Bincangkan.
(25 markah)

Bahagian B

2. Nilai TIGA (3) faktor utama yang mempengaruhi bentuk sistem hubungan industri di Asia.
(25 markah)
3. Huraikan dengan jelas pendekatan-pendekatan berikut dalam melihat hubungan industri bandingan.
 - a. Ekonomi Politik
 - b. Aristokrasi Buruh
(25 markah)
4. Bincangkan TIGA (3) reformasi penting yang mempengaruhi perubahan dalam prinsip sistem hubungan industri di Jepun dalam tahun 1990an.
(25 markah)
5. Hubungan industri di Australia mengalami perubahan terutamanya sepanjang tempoh 1990 hingga awal 2000. Bincangkan TIGA (3) faktor yang membawa kepada proses reformasi tersebut.
(25 markah)
6. Bandingkan DUA (2) aspek kesatuan sekerja yang terdapat di Jepun dan Sweden.
(25 markah)
7. Rundingan peringkat industri merupakan elemen penting dalam hubungan industri di Itali. Bincangkan TIGA (3) isu yang menjadi tumpuan dalam proses rundingan tersebut.
(25 markah)
8. Tiga teras utama dalam hubungan industri di China telah mengalami perubahan penting. Analisis perubahan tersebut dengan melihat SATU (1) aktor penting dalam hubungan industri.
(25 markah)



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

APPLIED INDUSTRIAL PSYCHOLOGY
(Psikologi Industri Gunaan)

SSB 3063

Peperiksaan (Examination) : Final Semester : 1, Session 2005/2006

Jumlah Markah (Total Mark) : 100 marks Tarikh (Date) : 8 November 2005

Wajaran (Weightage) : 40 % Masa (Time) : 11:00am – 1:00pm

Tempat (Place) : BS 17 Jangkamasa (Duration) : 2 hours

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 sheets provided.
3. Students are allowed to use dictionary.

Section A

1. Think of an organization with which you have had some experiences, such as a work organization, a club, your college or university.

- a) Discuss TWO (2) reasons why communication is important?
(10 marks)
- b) Analyze forms of downward, upward, and lateral communication that take place in that particular organization?
(15 marks)
- c) Based on question No. 1b, how can the flow of each direction of communication be improved?
(15 marks)

Section B

1. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of any on-site training methods. Give examples to illustrate your answer.
(30 marks)
2. Design a leadership-training program for leaders of student organizations. In your discussion include the program components that will maximize the effectiveness of the training program.
(30 marks)
3. Discuss FOUR (4) reasons why people join groups. Give examples to illustrate your answer.
(30 marks)
4. Discuss FOUR (4) strategies in increasing attendance of workers. 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 2005/2006
Jumlah Markah Total Marks	: 60	Tarikh (Date)	: 9 November 2005
Wajaran Weightage	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 10 pagi – 12.30 tghari
Tempat (Place)	: BS 8	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Noor'ain Aini		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

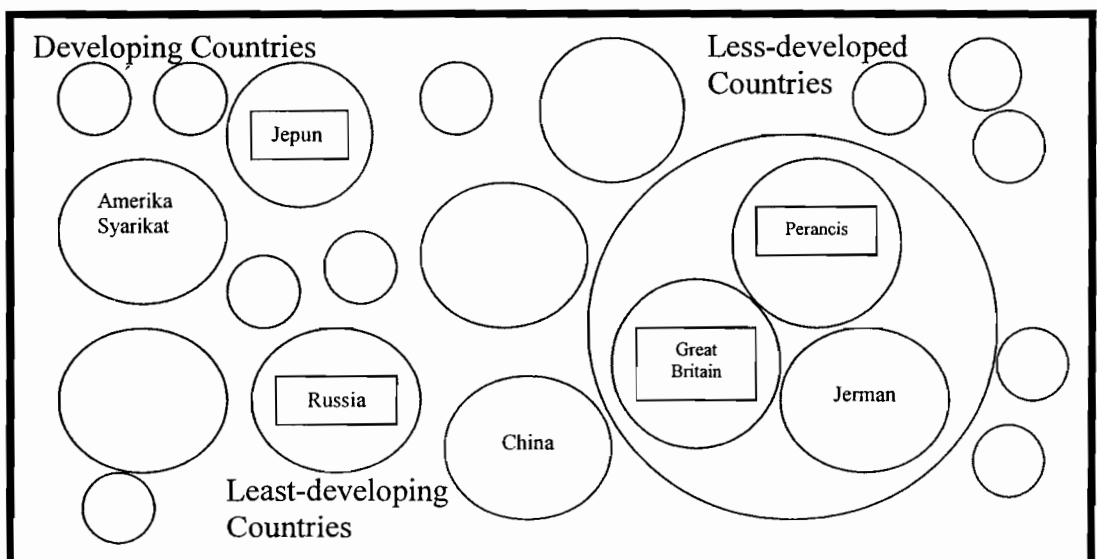
- Arahan
(Instructions)
1. Jawab EMPAT (4) soalan sahaja.
 2. Tulis jawapan anda di dalam kertas jawapan yang disediakan.

Penilaian
(Evaluation)

Soalan	Markah	Jumlah	Peratus
	/15		
	/15		
	/15		
	/15		

1. Penemuan *Dunia Baru* pada kurun ke 15 mendorong penjelajahan ke luar benua Eropah berlaku dengan pesatnya. Bincangkan kesan Zaman Penemuan terhadap Eropah dalam aspek ekonomi, politik dan sosial.
(15 markah)
2. Perang Dunia Pertama (PDI) dan Perang Dunia Kedua (PDII) yang berlaku pada kurun ke 20 tidak hanya meninggalkan kesan yang mendalam terhadap pihak yang terlibat, tetapi juga mempengaruhi sistem antarabangsa secara keseluruhan. Bincangkan TIGA (3) perubahan yang berlaku dalam sistem antarabangsa kesan daripada Perang Dunia Pertama ATAU Perang Dunia Kedua.
(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 Multipolar. Bincangkan model tersebut dengan mengaplikasikannya kepada Orde Baru Dunia hari ini.
(15 markah)

Rajah 1: Dunia Multipolar: Beberapa Kuasa Utama

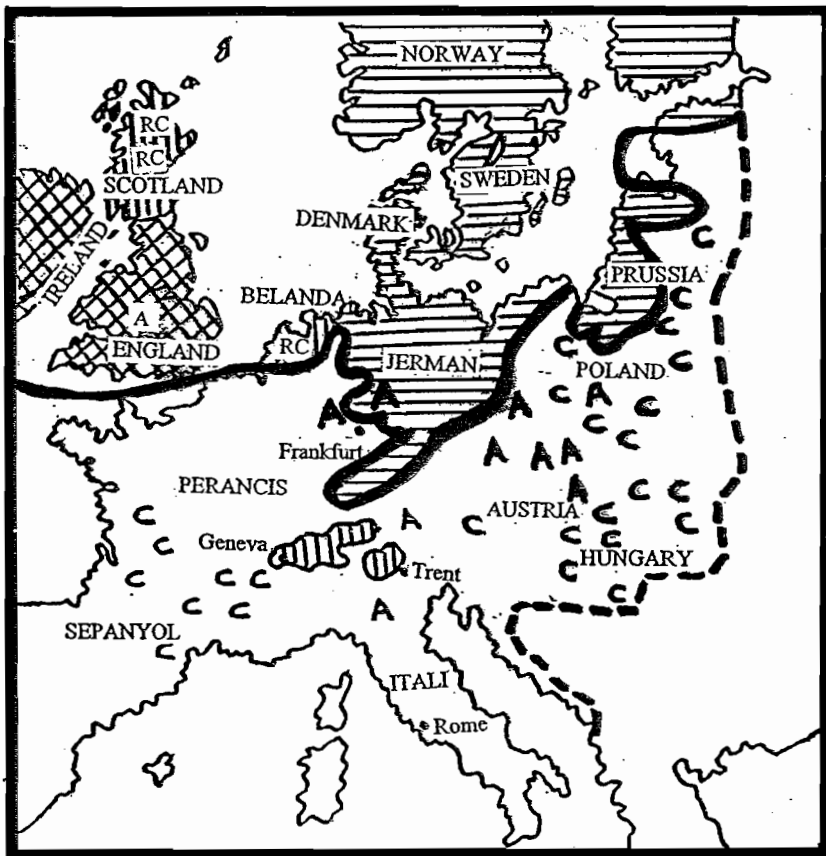


5. Peta 1 menggambarkan agama rasmi negara-negara Eropah pada tahun 1560.

i) Bincangkan faktor-faktor yang mendorong teretusnya gerakan Reformasi dalam gereja Roman Katolik di Eropah pada tahun 1520an. (10 markah)

ii) 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)

**ANALISA DASAR LUAR & HUBUNGAN
ANTARABANGSA**
(Foreign Policy Analysis & International Relations)

SSA 2023

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1 Sesi 2005/2006
Jumlah Markah (Total marks)	: 100	Tarikh (Date)	: 15 November 2005
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2:00 – 4:30 pm
Tempat (Place)	: BS 17	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Wan Noor Halizan Wan Zan		
No. Matrik (Student Matric No.)	:		

- Arahan
(Instructions)
1. **Section 1:** Answer all questions in the space provided.
Section 2A: Answer all questions in the answer sheets.
Section 2B: Answer TWO (2) questions only in the answer sheets.
 2. You are allowed to answer either in English or Malay.

Penilaian
(Evaluation)

	Marks	TOTAL (40%)
Section 1	/20	
Section 2A	/40	
Section 2B	/40	
Total	/100	

Section 1. Structured Questions

1. According to Leslie H. Gelb and Justine A. Rosenthal (2003) in their article "*The rise of ethics in foreign policy*", a major weakness in the United States' foreign policy is its inconsistencies in its efforts to spread democracy internationally. Discuss briefly what the authors meant by this and give examples.

(5 marks)

2. In assessing Russia's foreign policy and governance, there are two major viewpoints according to Vladimir Shlapentokh (2005). What are these TWO (2) viewpoints? Discuss briefly.

(5 marks)

3. Briefly explain how the opening of China to international trade has affected the country's foreign policy.

(6 marks)

4. What are the THREE (3) key concerns central to South Africa's foreign policy?

(3 marks)

Section 2. Essay Questions**A. Compulsory questions.**

1. Science and political science are said to have little influence on a country's foreign policy. Yet, both are important entities in foreign policy. Explain and give examples how political science and science can contribute to a nation's foreign policy as discussed by Kevin Quigley (1997) and Frank Loy (1999).
(20 marks)
2. Discuss ONE (1) of the three challenges of the study of foreign policy in political science.
(20 marks)

B. Answer TWO (2) questions only.

1. The Middle East states' relations with each other, as well as those with the rest of the world, were shaped by six sets of forces. What are these SIX (6) forces? Discuss them in detail.
(20 marks)
2. According to Alan Dupont (2005) in his article "*The schizophrenic superpower*", Japan's foreign policy has shifted from a unilateralist position to a multilateralist position since early 20th century. However, Japan is once again a leading military power with the world's third largest defense budget. Discuss the underlying factors of this "evolutionary" shift based on the article.
(20 marks)
3. In his article "*Why the Security Council failed*", Michael J. Glennon (2003) argued that the failure of the United Nations in dealing with Iraq is due to geopolitical factors. Discuss what he meant by this in reference to United States' foreign policy.
(20 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(*Faculty Of Social Sciences*)

**INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS : THEORY AND
PRACTICE**

(*Hubungan Antarabangsa : Teori dan Amalan*)

SSA 2033

Peperiksaan : Final Semester : 1, Session 2005/2006
(*Examination*)

Jumlah Markah : 60 marks Tarikh : 17 November 2005
(*Total Mark*) (*Date*)

Wajaran : 40 % Masa : 9:00am – 11:30am
(*Weightage*) (*Time*)

Tempat : BS 7 Jangkamasa : 2 hours 30 minutes
(*Place*) (*Duration*)

Pensyarah : Suseela Devi Chandran
(*Lecturer*)

No Matrik Pelajar :
(*Student Matric No*)

Arahan : 1. Answer ALL questions.
(*Instructions*) 2. Answers can either be in English or Bahasa Malaysia.

1. The Peloponnesian War is seen as a classical case study in International Relations. Explain the lessons that can be learnt from this war.
(15 marks)

2. Neo-realism and Neo-liberalism are seen as '*2 sides of the same coin*'. Discuss and differentiate **THREE** (3) themes and approaches that Neo-realism and Neo-liberalism used.
(15 marks)

3. The end of the Cold War has seen a resurgence of Liberalism and Neo-liberalism in internationalism. Discuss.
(15 marks)

4. Realism explains that war may be avoided by military strength. However, critics argue that strengthening the military only increases the chances of war breaking out. Do you agree or disagree with the critics. Explain why.
(15 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY
(*Ekonomi Antarabangsa*)

SSA 2043

Peperiksaan (Examination) : Final Semester : 1, Session 2005/2006

Jumlah Markah (Total Mark) : 50 marks Tarikh (Date) : 11 November 2005

Wajaran (Weightage) : 40 % Masa (Time) : 2:00pm – 4:30pm

Tempat (Place) : BS 13 Jangkamasa (Duration) : 2 hours 30 minutes

Pensyarah (Lecturer) : Goy Siew Ching

No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No) :

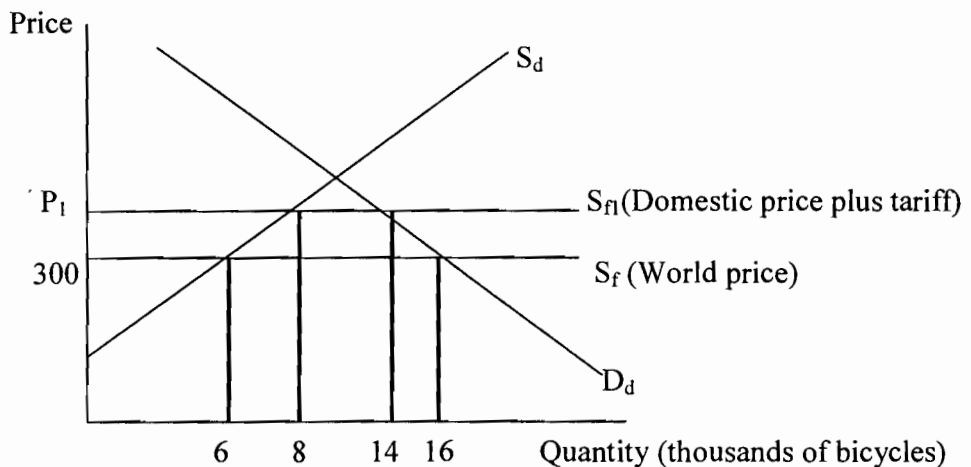
Arahan (Instructions) :

1. Section A : Answer ALL questions.
2. Section B : Answer only ONE (1) question.
3. Write your answers in the answer script provided.

1. Assume the followings:
 - New Zealand is land abundant
 - India is labour abundant
 - Wheat is land intensive relative to textiles
 - i. Using Heckscher-Ohlin theorem, explain which country should specialize in wheat production. (3 marks)
 - ii. With the aid of a production possibility frontier (PPF) curve, demonstrate the pre-trade and post-trade equilibria between these two nations. Label the trade triangles for each country (you may put the two countries' PPF in only one diagram). (8 marks)

2. According to Ricardo's analysis, a country exports any good whose production requires fewer labour hours per unit than the labour hours per unit needed to produce the good in the foreign country. That is, the country exports any good in which its labour productivity is higher than the labour productivity for this good in the foreign country. Comment this statement. (4 marks)

3. The following diagram indicates the effect of tariff for bicycles in Malaysia, as a small country.



- i. Under free trade, how many bicycles will be produced in Malaysia? How many will be consumed? How many will be imported? (1.5 marks)

- ii. Assume a 10% tariff is imposed on imported bicycles. What is the domestic price of imported bicycles now (P_1)?
(0.5 marks)
 - iii. Calculate the amount of tariff revenue due to the government.
(1 mark)
 - iv. Calculate the 'total national loss' as a result of the tariff.
(2 marks)
4. Despite the advantages of free trade, developing countries impose trade protectionism.
- i. What is trade protectionism?
(1 marks)
 - ii. Explain any THREE (3) reasons for developing countries to implement trade protectionism.
(9 marks)

Section B

1. In what sense can international trade be a substitute for economic growth? When is economic growth said to be 'immiserised'? Under what conditions is the theory of immiserising growth valid?
(20 marks)
2. Japan has been running huge current account surpluses over the last decade. Because of concern over this surplus as well as the associated United States current account deficit with Japan, United States government officials for several years have urged the Japanese government to adopt a more expansionary fiscal policy stance.

Assume the BP curve is perfectly horizontal and Japan does not allow the value of the yen to change.
 - i. Using an IS-LM-BP diagram and starting from a position of equilibrium, explain how the adoption of such a policy stance would affect Japan's national income, current account, capital account, and money supply.
(10 marks)
 - ii. Would your conclusions be different if the BP curve was perfectly vertical? Explain why. (Assume Japan does not allow the value of the yen to change).
(10 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

ORGANISASI-ORGANISASI ANTARABANGSA
(International Organization)

SSA 2063

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2005/2006
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 40 markah	Tarikh (Date)	: 7 November 2005
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40 %	Masa (Time)	: 11:00pagi – 1:00 petang
Tempat (Place)	: BS 16	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dr Neilson Ilan Mersat		
No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No)	:		

Arahan
(Instructions) : 1. Pilih dan jawab EMPAT (4) soalan sahaja.

1. Golongan *realists* berhujah bahawa negara merupakan aktor yang paling utama di pentas antarabangsa. Bincangkan.
(10 markah)
2. Huraikan dua (2) organisasi serantau yang anda tahu dan bincangkan peranan dan pencapaian mereka.
(10 markah)
3. Bincangkan peranan *Multi-national Corporations* (MNCs) sebagai salah satu daripada aktor di pentas antarabangsa
(10 markah)
4. Ada pihak yang berpendapat bahawa serangan yang dilancarkan oleh Amerika Syarikat dan sekutunya terhadap Iraq pada tahun 2003 menggambarkan kelemahan Pertubuhan Bangsa-bangsa Bersatu (PBB). Apakah pendapat anda? Bincangkan.
(10 markah)
5. Dengan menggunakan kes-kes misi pengaman Pertubuhan Bangsa-bangsa Bersatu (PBB) sebagai contoh jelaskan peranan badan itu dalam mengekalkan keamanan dunia
(10 markah)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

MODERN DIPLOMACY
(Amalan Diplomasi Moden)

SSA 3013

Peperiksaan (Examination) : Final Semester : 1, Session 2005/2006

Jumlah Markah (Total Mark) : 60 marks Tarikh (Date) : 18 November 2005

Wajaran (Weightage) : 40 % Masa (Time) : 9:30am – 12:00pm

Tempat (Place) : BS 17 Jangkamasa (Duration) : 2 hours 30 minutes

Pensyarah (Lecturer) : Suseela Devi Chandran

No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No) :

Arahan (Instructions) : 1. Answer ALL questions.
2. Answers can either be in English or Bahasa Malaysia.

1. With reference to the Bosnian conflict case study, discuss why early diplomacy failed to solve the Bosnian problem. Evaluate the role of the United Nations as negotiator in this conflict.

(15 marks)

2. What are the types of diplomacy used most effectively by small states? Explain why these types of diplomacy are effective.

(15 marks)

3. *“While there are solid guidelines to effective diplomacy, the practice is still more art than science”* (John Rourke, 2005: 257).

Analyze the statement above and explain how effective diplomacy must tailor its approach to the situation and the opponent.

(15 marks)

4. What are the elements of traditional diplomacy? To what extent are these elements still relevant to the present practice of diplomacy?

(15 marks)



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
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Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

SECURITY AND NATIONAL DEFENSE
(Keselamatan dan Pertahanan Negara)

SSA 3033

Peperiksaan : Final Semester : 1, Session 2005/2006
(Examination)

Jumlah Markah : 100 marks Tarikh : 7 November 2005
(Total Mark) (Date)

Wajaran : 40 % Masa : 12:00pm – 3:00pm
(Weightage) (Time)

Tempat : BS 15 Jangkamasa : 3 hours
(Place) (Duration)

Pensyarah : Myint Zan
(Lecturer)

No Matrik Pelajar :
(Student Matric No)

Arahan : 1. Answer ALL questions.
(Instructions) 2. Write your answers in English.

1. Briefly define, compare and if necessary contrast the following;
 - (a) unilateral disarmament and nuclear umbrella
 - (b) guerilla warfare and information warfare or 'propaganda'
 - (c) 'Star Wars' and proxy wars
 - (d) hegemony and humanitarian intervention
 - (e) conventional weapons and concept of deterrence

(25 marks)

2. "On 18 September 2005, the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) in the six-party talks held in Beijing, China, agreed to stop its efforts to develop nuclear weapons in response to, among others, United State's promise that it would not attack North Korea. A few weeks earlier, US President George W Bush stated that 'all options including the military option' can be used **against Iran** should the United States feel that **Iran's nuclear program** could constitute a threat to the United States."

Discuss the different attitudes of the United States towards the potential (possible) nuclear States North Korea and Iran. Do include in your analysis issues concerning;

- (a) realist and idealist school of international relations,
- (b) security,
- (c) power in the military and non-military context,
- (d) nuclear weapons proliferation and theories of national defense, and
- (e) geo and power politics.

Briefly comment on the influence of these factors on the nuclear programs of Iran and North Korea and the United States' response to them.

(25 marks)

3. Briefly state and explain the theories that;
 - (a) war is caused mainly by psychological factors such as human aggression,
 - (b) war as a means to expand economic power ('war as economic imperialism'), and
 - (c) war caused by a group of decision-makers ('war as small group conspiracy of elites')

In your opinion, among the theories stated above, which theory is most valid or 'correct' in explaining the causes of war. Choose two wars of the post-Second War period and analyze them from the standpoint of the theory that you have chosen.

(25 marks)

4. Give brief answers to the following questions;
- (a) What does the phrase 'unipolar world' mean? What does the phrases 'bipolar world' and 'multi polar world' mean? Is it correct to say that present day international relations can be described as 'bipolar'?
- (5 marks)
- (b) With what main issue does the Antarctic Treaty (1959) and Outer Space Treaty (1967) deals with? As far as the issue of arms control is concerned what is the common position that is taken in both these treaties?
- (5 marks)
- (c) What does 'biological warfare' mean? How is it different from 'chemical warfare'? Are either biological or chemical warfare allowed in modern day international law and international relations? Mention the relevant international conventions which regulate these methods of warfare.
- (5 marks)
- (d) What is a 'hydrogen bomb'? How is it difference from an 'atomic bomb'? Is it correct to say that though hydrogen bombs have been used against civilian targets at the end of the Second World War atomic bombs have never been used in the history of human warfare?
- (5 marks)
- (e) What is a 'failed state'? Give at least one example of a State which has been generally considered as a 'failed state' and briefly explain why that State is considered to have 'failed'? How is a 'failed state' different from that of
- (i) developing countries
(ii) middling powers?
- (5 marks)



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

MALAYSIAN FOREIGN POLICY
(Dasar Luar Malaysia)

SSA 3053

Peperiksaan : Final Semester : 1, Session 2005/2006
(Examination)

Jumlah Markah : 100 marks Tarikh : 15 November 2005
(Total Mark) (Date)

Wajaran : 40 % Masa : 2:00pm – 5:00pm
(Weightage) (Time)

Tempat : BS 7 Jangkamasa : 3 hours
(Place) (Duration)

Pensyarah : Myint Zan
(Lecturer)

No Matrik Pelajar :
(Student Matric No)

Arahan : 1. Answer ALL questions.
(Instructions) 2. Write your answers in English.

1. (a) Briefly explain what is meant by
- (i) 'historical'
 - (ii) 'functional'
 - (iii) 'key issues'
 - (iv) 'intergrated'
- approaches to the analysis Malaysian foreign policy since independence.
- (b) Use one of the approaches above to analyze one aspect of Malaysian foreign policy during the period of 1957 to 1981. Use **another approach** to analyze at least one aspect of Malaysian foreign policy from the period of 1981 to 2005.
- (25 marks)
2. Give brief answers to the following questions;
- (a) What is the current role of *Wisma Putra* in the implementation of foreign policy decisions?
- (5 marks)
- (b) What are the different roles and functions of a Malaysian Embassy and a Malaysian consulate-general posted to a foreign country?
- (5 marks)
- (c) In your opinion, what is the single most important issue of Malaysian foreign policy under premiership of the late Tun Hussein Onn and explain why? (i.e January 1976 to August 1981)
- (5 marks)
- (d) What are the different roles and attitudes of Malaysia towards the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) from about 1961 to 1970 and from 1970 to 2005 including the Mahathir administration?
- (5 marks)
- (e) Would you agree that during the period when Tunku Abdul Rahman was Prime Minister (September 1957 to September 1970) Malaysia's foreign policy as regards the recognition of 'Communist China' / People's Republic of China was closer to the United States foreign policy than to the foreign policy adopted by Malaysia's former colonial master, the United Kingdom? Why and why not?
- (2.5 marks)
- (f) Explain the Malaysian policy towards 'Communist China' from 1957 to about 1972 and why the Malaysian policy changed during the period when Tun Abdul Razak was Prime Minister (September 1970 to January 1976)
- (2.5 marks)

3. Using the concepts and tools of foreign policy such as national interest, geopolitics, diplomacy, influence of public opinion as well as mass media and morality in foreign policy, explain which is more important in terms of relationships regarding Malaysia's current foreign policy :
- (a) Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) or Organization of Islamic Countries (OIC)?
 - (b) USA or Australia?
 - (c) China or Russia?
- (25 marks)
4. Explain and contrast the following;
- (a) Malaysia's 'Confrontation' with Indonesia and Malaysia's attitudes towards the *apartheid* regime in South Africa.

(5 marks)
 - (b) Malaysia's role in the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) and Malaysia's role concerning the proposal and formation of East Asia Economic Caucus (EAEC).

(5 marks)
 - (c) The role of the Protocol Division of *Wisma Putra* and the role of Legal Division of *Wisma Putra*.

(5 marks)
 - (d) United Nations Peacekeeping Forces and United Nations Security Council.

(5 marks)
 - (e) Independence (*Merdeka*) of Malaya in 1957 and formation of Malaysia in 1963.

(5 marks)

WA21
KAJIAN POLITIK DAN
PEMERINTAHAN



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
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Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

MALAYSIAN LEGAL SYSTEM
(Sistem Perundangan Malaysia)

SSP 2013

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Final	Semester	: 1, Session 2005/2006
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 100 marks	Tarikh (Date)	: 11 November 2005
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40 %	Masa (Time)	: 2:00pm – 4:30pm
Tempat (Place)	: BS 17	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 hours 30 minutes
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Stanley Bye Kadam-Kiai		
No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No)	:		

- Arahan
(Instructions)
1. Please answer only FIVE questions out of seven.
 2. Write your answers in the answer sheet provided.
 3. You may answer in Malay or English.
 4. Please do not take away the exam questions.

1. The courts sometime refer to 'natural law' when making a verdict. What is 'natural law' and why should a court refer to it?
(20 marks)

2. What is meant by 'subsidiary law' and provide FOUR (4) examples.
(20 marks)

3. What is meant by an 'independent judiciary', and why is it important in a democratic system?
(20 marks)

4. Law must be respected if the legal system is to function. Explain this statement by referring to the concept of 'rule of law' as explained by Wan Azlan and Mohsin Hinggun in their book *Administrative Law* (1995).
(20 marks)

5. R. G. Lee and Stanworthy in their book *Constitutional and Administrative Law* (1995) explain FIVE (5) relationships between 'convention' and 'law'. Explain those relationships?
(20 Marks)

6. Explain what is meant by a 'parliamentary privilege', and provide FIVE (5) privileges of a parliamentarian. Please ensure that your answer does not include perks or benefits that comes with the position such as Approved Permit (AP) for importing one car for personal use or the RM300,000.00 development allowance given to Member of Parliament in Malaysia.
(20 marks)

7. Before the law receives a royal assent, it must first be debated in parliament. Please explain the processes of law-making in Parliament.
(20 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(*Faculty Of Social Sciences*)

COMPARATIVE POLITICS
(*Sistem Politik Bandingan*)

SSP 2043

Peperiksaan (<i>Examination</i>)	: Final	Semester	: 1, Session 2005/2006
Jumlah Markah (<i>Total Mark</i>)	: 45 marks	Tarikh (<i>Date</i>)	: 8 November 2005
Wajaran (<i>Weightage</i>)	: 40 %	Masa (<i>Time</i>)	: 9:00am – 12:00pm
Tempat (<i>Place</i>)	: BS 16	Jangkamasa (<i>Duration</i>)	: 3 hours
Pensyarah (<i>Lecturer</i>)	: Prof Madya Dr James Chin		
No Matrik Pelajar (<i>Student Matric No</i>)	:		

- Arahan
(*Instructions*)
1. Answer any THREE (3) questions.
 2. Answer in English only.

1. What are the major similarities and differences between the Westminster and American Presidential system of government.
(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. (i) Explain the role of (a) the House of Commons (b) the House of Lords (c) Prime Minister's Office, under the Westminster system.
(15 marks)
- or
- (ii) Explain the role of (a) Senate (b) House of Representative (c) Presidency, under the American Presidential system.
(15 marks)
 6. In your opinion, which system (presidential or Westminster) is more suited for Malaysia? Give reasons.
(15 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

DEMOKRASI DAN PERGERAKAN SOSIAL
(Democracy and Social Movements)

SSP 3024

Peperiksaan (Examination) : Akhir Semester : 1, Sesi 2005/06

Jumlah Markah (Total Mark) : 60 Tarikh (Date) : 7 Nov 2005

Wajaran (Weightage) : 40 % Masa (Time) : 2:00 – 4:00 ptg

Tempat (Place) : BS 7 Jangkamasa (Duration) : 2 jam

Pensyarah (Lecturer) : Dr. Andrew Aeria

No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No) :

- Arahan (Instructions) :
1. Ujian ini mengandungi lima (5) soalan. Calon dikehendaki menjawab TIGA (3) soalan sahaja.
 2. Bahagian A: Soalan WAJIB.
 3. Bahagian B: Pilih dan jawab SATU (1) soalan sahaja.

Bahagian A

1. Mengapakah demokrasi liberal penting dalam masyarakat moden? (20 markah)

2. Kenapa Malaysia dianggap sebagai satu '*pseudo-*' atau '*semi-democracy*' oleh Willam Case (2002) dalam artikelnya, "*Semi-Democracy with Strain Points*"? (20 markah)

Bahagian B

3. Bincangkan sumbangan pergerakan wanita di Malaysia terhadap demokrasi. (20 markah)

4. Bincangkan sumbangan Aliran Kesedaran Negara, salah satu badan bukan kerajaan yang memperjuangkan hak asasi manusia, terhadap demokrasi di Malaysia. (20 markah)

5. Badan-badan bukan kerajaan yang bersifat '*issue-oriented*' banyak menyumbang terhadap perkembangan ruang demokratik di Malaysia. Akan tetapi, mereka juga menghadapi banyak halangan dan cabaran. Bincangkan. (20 markah)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

DASAR AWAM
(Public Policy)

SSP 3033

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2005/2006
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 17 November 2005
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40 %	Masa (Time)	: 1:00 – 3:30pm
Tempat (Place)	: BS 15	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dr Oei Hong Lim		
No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No)	:		

- Arahan
(Instructions)
1. Jawab SEMUA soalan di kertas jawapan yang disediakan.
 2. Kembalikan kertas soalan bersama kertas jawapan.

1. Di antara pendekatan teoretikal kajian dasar ialah Teori Sistem Politik (*Political Systems Theory*) dan Teori Kumpulan (*Group Theory*). Pilih SATU (1) teori dan jawab soalan-soalan berikut.
 - a. Lakarkan gambarajah teori itu dan jelaskan dengan terperinci.
 - b. Apakah kekuatan-kekuatan dan kelemahan-kelemahan teori itu?

(10 markah)

2. a. Kita seharusnya mempertimbangkan beberapa faktor apabila merumuskan penyelesaian alternatif terhadap sesuatu masalah. Antaranya ialah 'kriteria' yang digunakan dalam membina rumusan itu. Sila perincikan TIGA (3) kriteria yang kita harus pertimbangkan dalam proses membinanya.

b. Apakah 'tiada tindakan' (*in-action*) dan 'pembuatan bukan keputusan' (*non decision-making*)?

(10 markah)

3. Kaedah pengambilan keputusan yang sering dikaji ialah pengambilan keputusan secara 'rasional menyeluruh' (*rational comprehensive*) dan secara 'inkremental' (*incremental*).
 - a. Bandingkan kaedah rasional menyeluruh dan kaedah inkremental.
 - b. Apakah kritikan-kritikan terhadap setiap satu kaedah tersebut?

(10 markah)

4. Dalam pelaksanaan dasar, isu yang sering diperbahaskan adalah 'dikotomi politik-pentadbiran' (*politics-administration dichotomy*).
 - a. Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan dikotomi tersebut? Jelaskan dengan terperinci.
 - b. Pada pandangan anda, adakah dikotomi ini masih relevan masa kini? Berikan hujah anda.

(10 markah)

WA22
PERANCANGAN DAN
PENGURUSAN PEMBANGUNAN



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
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Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

BASIC CONCEPTS AND ISSUES OF DEVELOPMENT
(Konsep Asas dan Isu-Isu Pembangunan)

SSR 2013

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Final	Semester	: 1, Session 2005/2006
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 80 marks	Tarikh (Date)	: 8 November 2005
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40 %	Masa (Time)	: 2:00pm – 4:00pm
Tempat (Place)	: DK 2 BS 17	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 hours
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dr John Phoa Prof Madya Dr Spencer Empading Sanggin		
No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No)	:		

- Arahan
(Instructions)
1. Answer ~~ALL~~ ^{any two} questions ^{for each} section.
 2. Answer ALL questions in the answer sheets provided. Begin each answer on a new paper.
 3. You may answer in English or Bahasa Malaysia.
 4. You are allowed to use a dictionary.

SECTION A

1. Sustainable development strategies must take into account the development effects on ethnic identity and change seriously. What is meant by this statement? Discuss appropriate strategies that should be taken so the development efforts are enjoyed by every ethnic group in a Less Developing country?
(20 marks)
2. Women in the majority of Less Developing Countries (LDCs) do not gain a place in the development trend. Explain why such situation still exist. What would be the long term effects on this group?
(20 marks)
3. Human development is sometimes neglected in the efforts of a particular country to develop. Many of them live in poverty situation where basic needs are scarce. Explain the strategies and actions that should be taken to eradicate poverty in Less Developing countries (LDCs).
(20 marks)
4. Sustainable development is defined as “that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs.” (World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987:43). But the majority of the Less Developing countries still face the problem of implementing sustainable development. Explain.
(20 marks)

SECTION B

1. “The world population problem is not just a matter of expanding number but also one of the rising affluence and limited resources. It is much a problem caused by developed nations as it is deriving from Third World Countries.” Discuss.
(20 marks)
2. Discuss FIVE (5) reasons why Less Developing Countries (LDCs) should industrialise.
(20 marks)
3. Under what conditions and terms do you think Less Developing Countries (LDCs) should seek and accept foreign aid in the future? If aid cannot be obtained on such terms, do you think LDCs should accept whatever they get? Explain your answer.
(20 marks)
4. Malaysia has been categorised as a newly industrialised country (NIC). Explain FIVE (5) factors that helped her to achieve this status.
(20 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSION IN DEVELOPMENT
(Dimensi Alam Sekitar Dalam Pembangunan)

SSR 2023

Peperiksaan (Examination) : Final Semester : 1, Session 2005/2006

Jumlah Markah (Total Mark) : 100 marks Tarikh (Date) : 17 November 2005

Wajaran (Weightage) : 30 % Masa (Time) : 2:00pm – 4:30pm

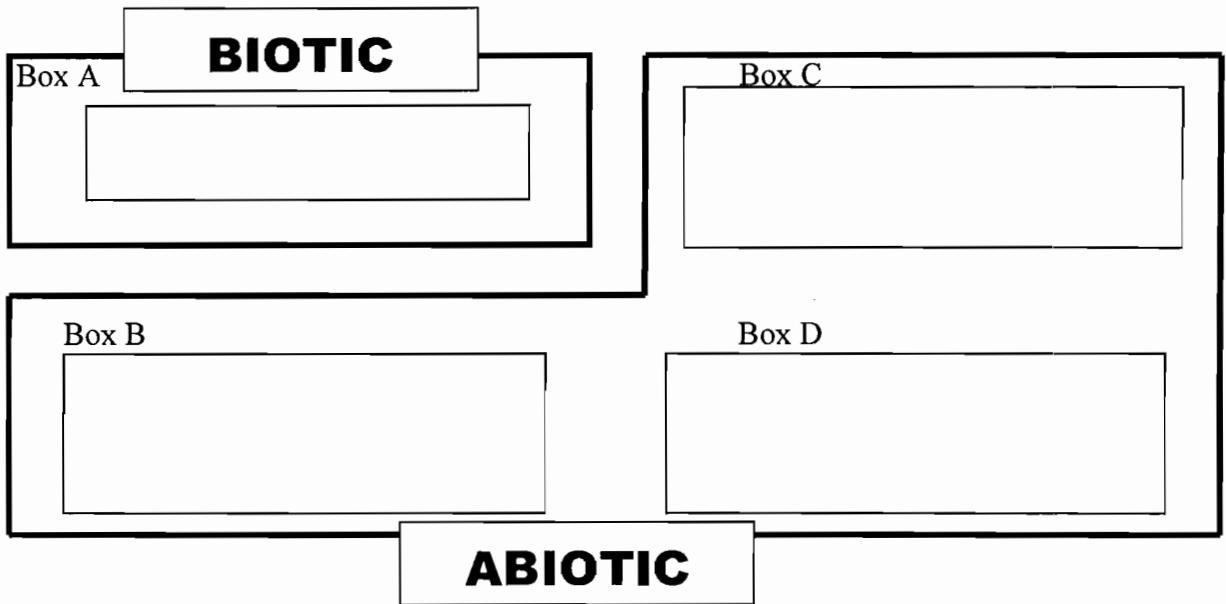
Tempat (Place) : DK 2 Jangkamasa (Duration) : 2 hours 30 minutes

Pensyarah (Lecturer) : Dr John Phoa

No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No) :

- Arahan (Instructions) :
1. Answer ALL questions.
 2. Answer ALL questions in the answer sheets provided. Begin each answer on a new paper.
 3. You may answer in English or Bahasa Malaysia.
 4. You are allowed to use a dictionary.

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. Environmental Impact Assessment is widely practiced in Malaysia. Discuss its effectiveness in protecting the environment (20 marks)
3. Urban and Rural Development have different characteristics. State TWO (2) differences. Describe THREE (3) specific impacts that urban and rural development can have on the environment. (20 marks)
4. List the THREE (3) types of sustainable development and give ONE (1) definition for each type. Explain whether or not sustainable development as you have defined can lead to environmental protection in development. (20 marks)
5. A hydro-powered electricity project to be built to supply energy to an aluminum factory on a site where there is a nearby housing estate. In addition, the site where the coal is to be mined is within a nearby primary rainforest with unique biodiversity and habitats. A river running through this forest has huge recreational potential.

The government is the developer of the power plant and the aluminum factory is to be built by a foreign multinational company. The government said the two projects are justified on economic grounds (for example: foreign investment, job creation and cheaper electricity). Environmental measures will also be taken to minimise the environmental impact from these two projects.

You are a resident of the housing estate nearby who will be directly affected by these two projects. Discuss FOUR (4) ways in which you would ensure that the concept of sustainable development is achieved for these projects. (20 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

EKONOMI PEMBANGUNAN
(Development Economics)

SSR 2044

Peperiksaan : Final Semester : 1, Session 2005/2006
(Examination)

Jumlah Markah : 100 marks Tarikh : 14 November 2005
(Total Mark) (Date)

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

Tempat : BS 13 Jangkamasa : 2 hours
(Place) (Duration)

Pensyarah : Prof Madya Dr Spencer Empading
(Lecturer)

No Matrik Pelajar :
(Student Matric No)

Arahan : 1. Pilih dan jawab EMPAT (4) soalan sahaja.
(Instructions) 2. Jawab di atas kertas jawapan yang disediakan.
3. Jawab dalam Bahasa Malaysia ATAU Bahasa Inggeris.

1. Satu teori atau model migrasi desa ke bandar telah dikemukakan oleh Michael P. Todaro (1969). Dengan ringkas huraikan teori tersebut dan implikasinya ke atas polisi pembangunan di Negara Dunia Ketiga.
(25 markah)
2. Migrasi dalaman dikaitkan dengan beberapa faktor. Huraikan LIMA (5) daripada faktor-faktor tersebut yang mungkin mempengaruhi migrasi dari luar bandar ke bandar.
(25 markah)
3. Perdagangan antarabangsa adalah satu strategi yang membolehkan sesebuah negara memperolehi pendapatan untuk negara. Bagi kebanyakan Negara Dunia Ketiga, apakah strategi yang paling sesuai untuk berdagang pada peringkat antarabangsa?
(25 markah)
4. Pembangunan luar bandar adalah penting bagi mencapai pembangunan yang seimbang di negara-negara membangun. Bagaimanakah pembangunan ini boleh direalisasikan? Apakah strategi yang sesuai?
(25 markah)
5. Satu teori perdagangan adalah dikenali sebagai Teori Kelebihan Bandingan atau *Theory of Relative Advantage*. Terangkan maksud teori ini dengan memberikan contoh-contoh yang sesuai.
(25 markah)
6. Salah satu daripada masalah yang dihadapi oleh Negara-negara Dunia Ketiga ialah beban hutang. Jelaskan mengapa ini berlaku dan bagaimana Negara-negara Dunia Ketiga dapat mengatasi masalah tersebut.
(25 markah)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

**PROJECT EVALUATION AND COST BENEFIT
ANALYSIS**
(Penilaian Projek dan Analisis Kos Faedah)

SSR 3014

Peperiksaan (Examination) : Final Semester : 1, Session 2005/2006

Jumlah Markah (Total Mark) : 100 marks Tarikh (Date) : 18 November 2005

Wajaran (Weightage) : 30 % Masa (Time) : 2:30pm – 4:30pm

Tempat (Place) : BS 15 Jangkamasa (Duration) : 2 hours

Pensyarah (Lecturer) : Prof Madya Dr Abdul Mutalip bin Abdullah

No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No) :

- Arahan (Instructions) :
1. This paper consists of Sections A and B.
 2. Section A : Answer ALL question.
Section B : Choose and answer TWO questions only.
 3. Begin each section on a new page.

SECTION A

1. Explain the differences between risk and uncertainty. Which of the two is more problematic to the decision maker? Illustrate your answer with appropriate examples.

(40 marks)

SECTION B

1. Internal Rate of Return (IRR) and Net Present Value (NPV) are two techniques most commonly used in Cost Benefit Analysis. Which of the two would be the most useful in choosing between inter-temporal projects? Explain your reasons.

(30 marks)

2. How useful is Sensitivity Analysis to a Cost Benefit Analyst?

(30 marks)

3. Using Internal Rate of Return as an example, explain how tax influences the choice of interest rate by a private investor and a consumer.

(30 marks)



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

THEORIES & TECHNIQUES IN REGIONAL PLANNING
(Teori & Teknik Perancangan Wilayah)

SSR 3033

Peperiksaan (Examination) : Final Semester : 1, Session 2005/2006

Jumlah Markah (Total Mark) : 100 Tarikh (Date) : 11 November 2005

Wajaran (Weightage) : 40% Masa (Time) : 9:00 – 11:30 am

Tempat (Place) : BS 7 Jangkamasa (Duration) : 2 hours 30 minutes

Pensyarah (Lecturer) : Haslina Hashim

No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.) :

Arahan (Instructions) : Answer ALL questions.

Question	Marks	Total Marks
1		
2		
3		
4		Percentage

Question 1

- i. With reference to Table 1 below, identify the basic and non-basic industries using Location Quotient (LQ). Show your method of calculation. (10 marks)

Table 1: Distribution of Workforce by Industries

Industry	Workforce in Region Q (%)	National Workforce (%)
Food	40.0	44.5
Agriculture	12.0	9.5
Engineering	18.0	14.0
Textile	16.0	14.0
Services	14.0	18.0
Total	100.0	100.00

- ii. 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 1990 – 2000 ('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

Question 2

- i. Explain the term “primate city”. (1 mark)
- ii. According to Arnold Linsky (1965), there are a few factors that contribute to the formation of primate cities. State FIVE (5) of them. Do you agree with the factors stated by Linsky? Explain your reasons. (10 marks)
- iii. Gotham City is the largest city in Jokerland, with an estimated population of 18 million. Using city size-rank rule, estimate the population in the city ranked second (2nd) and fifth (5th). Show your method of calculation. (4 marks)
- iv. Which is more appropriate to explain economic status – household income OR average income per capita? Give your reasons. (5 marks)

Question 3

“Global economy creates global cities.” Discuss the effects of globalization on urban development – economically, physically and socially. (20 marks)

Question 4

- i. Discuss THREE (3) emerging issues as a result of uneven development between the urban and rural areas. (10 marks)
- ii. 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. (15 marks)
- iii. Rural development projects, however, often show very little success. Discuss THREE (3) factors that may contribute to the situation. (15 marks)

WA23
KAJIAN KHIDMAT
SOSIAL



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94300 Kota Samarahan
Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(*Faculty Of Social Sciences*)

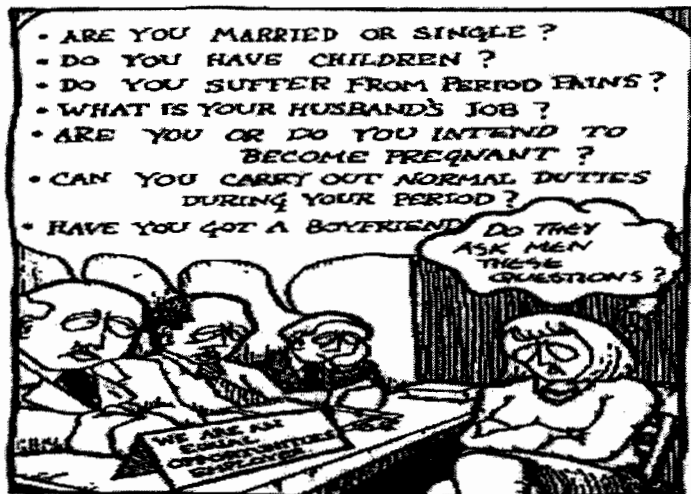
SOCIAL ORGANISATION
(*Organisasi Sosial*)

SSS 2012

Peperiksaan (<i>Examination</i>)	: Final	Semester	: 1, Session 2005/2006
Jumlah Markah (<i>Total Mark</i>)	: 50	Tarikh (<i>Date</i>)	: 7 November 2005
Wajaran (<i>Weightage</i>)	: 40%	Masa (<i>Time</i>)	: 9.00 – 11.00 am
Tempat (<i>Place</i>)	: BS 8	Jangkamasa (<i>Duration</i>)	: 2 hours
Pensyarah (<i>Lecturer</i>)	: Kamsiah Ali		
No. Matrik Pelajar (<i>Student Matric No.</i>)	:		

- Arahan
(*Instructions*)
1. Choose and answer FIVE (5) questions only.
 2. Write your answers in the answer sheets provided.

1. a). Explain why the concentration of ownership of the mass media might be of some concern in a democracy.
b). Give FIVE (5) consequences of media stereotyping the activities of young people.
(10 marks)
2. Discuss using both functionalist and conflict perspectives whether the law can be biased in deciding a) which acts are defined as criminal and b) which criminal acts are pursued by the police and the courts. Give examples.
(10 marks)
3. List and discuss FIVE (5) causes of the rising divorce rate. With reference to your answer, explain THREE (3) reasons why the family is less important in society today than it used to be.
(10 marks)
4. In Malaysia today many married women have paid employment outside the home.
a). Discuss the sexual inequalities they may experience both at work and in the home.
b). How would this be explained from a feminist perspective?
(10 marks)
5. Do you agree with the suggestion in the cartoon that the questions being asked at the interview discriminate against women? Discuss.
(10 marks)



Many employers still ask women discriminatory questions

6. What is meant by the extrinsic and intrinsic attitudes to work? Discuss in brief how work can influence an individual's life.
(10 marks)

7. Define leisure activity and discuss FIVE (5) factors that influence the choice of activity of an individual.
(10 marks)

8. Discuss THREE (3) possible consequences of an ageing population for i) individual, ii) family and, iii) society.
(10 marks)

9. What is meant by racial prejudice and discrimination? Briefly explain why there is discrimination in employment and housing in Malaysia.
(10 marks)

10. Discuss and explain FIVE (5) reasons for changes in the life expectation of Malaysians.
(10 marks)



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Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIAL WELFARE
(Pembangunan Khidmat Sosial dan Kebajikan Sosial)

SSS 2032

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Final	Semester	: 1, Session 2005/2006
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 40 marks	Tarikh (Date)	: 18 November 2005
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40 %	Masa (Time)	: 9:00am – 12:00pm
Tempat (Place)	: BS 16	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 3 hours
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dr Ling How Kee		
No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No)	:		

- Arahan
(Instructions)
1. Answer ALL questions.
 2. Answer the questions in the answer sheets provided.
 3. Answer in either English or Malay.

SSS 2032 Development of Social Welfare and Social Work

1. Social work can be considered as a response to meet human needs.

- a). Discuss this statement using case examples.
- b). How should cultural diversity be taken into consideration in our efforts to meet human needs?

(10 marks)

2. Development of social welfare is influenced by social changes. Discuss an example of a social welfare service or a programme provided in Malaysia which reflects this statement.

(10 marks)

3. The following is an abstract of a case recording in a social welfare agency.

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 of school since 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 inform 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 difficult teenage stage.

SSS 2032 Development of Social Welfare and Social Work

- a). Based on your understanding of professionalism, explain why some of the statements of the caseworker do not reflect professionalism.
- b). Rewrite the **second** paragraph of the case recording to show how you would draw on social work knowledge and skills in your assessment of Johnny's and Susie's situation.

(10 marks)

4. Ling (2001) discusses the need to develop indigenous models of professional social work in Malaysia.

- a). Discuss your understanding of the THREE (3) approaches of indigenising social work.
- b). Based on your knowledge of a local way of helping in your own community, suggest how it can be developed as an indigenous model of social work.

(10 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

**HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN THE SOCIAL
ENVIRONMENT**
(Pembangunan Manusia dalam Konteks Persekitaran)

SSS 2043

Peperiksaan : Final Semester : 1, Session 2005/2006
(Examination)

Jumlah Markah : 80 marks Tarikh : 9 November 2005
(Total Mark) (Date)

Wajaran : 40 % Masa : 11:00am – 2:00pm
(Weightage) (Time)

Tempat : BS 17 Jangkamasa : 3 jam
(Place) (Duration)

Pensyarah : Mohd Ali bin Taib
(Lecturer)

No Matrik Pelajar :
(Student Matric No)

Arahan : 1. Section A : Answer FIVE (5) questions only.
(Instructions) 2. Section B : Answer ALL questions.

Section A

1. Three of the research designs commonly used for human development studies are cross-sectional, longitudinal, and cross-sectional sequence designs.
 - (i) Give an example of each.
 - (ii) State ONE (1) advantage and ONE (1) drawback of each.

(10 marks)

2. Describe FIVE (5) stages of adjustment to death, outlined by Kubler-Ross (1969, 1974) and discuss whether these stages are universal or not.

(10 marks)

3. From your knowledge of child development, describe THREE (3) ways of preparing a preschool child to do well in school and explain why.

(10 marks)

4. Research has shown that cultural, parental, and child factors are related to an increased likelihood of child abuse. Give one example of each and explain why.

(10 marks)

5. Adolescence can be a time of conflict with parents. Give THREE (3) characteristics of adolescents which could contribute to such conflict.

(10 marks)

6. Friendship plays an important role in our life. From one period of the life cycle to another, to another life span, it seems to be different. How does the importance of friendship differ during early, middle and late adulthood?

(10 Marks)

7. Explain the process of identity maintenance and give an example of how older people are able to maintain a consistent identity in the face of major changes in their lives.

(10 marks)

Section B

1. Describe the behavioural characteristics of rejected children.
(4 marks)
2. What are the long-term consequences likely to be for rejected children?
(6 marks)
3. According to Black and Dubowitz (1999), neglect of children can be divided into several categories. Explain THREE (3) by giving examples.
(6 Marks)

4 Case Study

A bare-footed 5-year old child sits at *Kampong C* clad only in old clothes and ragged shorts. With dirty fingers, she listlessly picks a biscuit from a half empty plastic bag. Her hair is matted and her eyes stare into the distance. She is indifferent to her surroundings. Beside her sits a 2-year old, pulling idly at the threads of his already frayed socks. In the hut nearby no one is home. In fact, no one has been home since morning. Small, emaciated, dirty representatives of a world that pays little heed to their welfare, the children appear oblivious.

- (a) In the above case study, what are the possible categories of neglect and why?
(7 marks)

- (b) If you were a Social Worker, how would you handle this situation?
(7 Marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

WOMEN AND MINORITIES
(Wanita dan Minoriti)

SSS 3023

Peperiksaan : Final Semester : 1, Session 2005/2006
(Examination)

Jumlah Markah : 50 marks Tarikh : 17 November 2005
(Total Mark) (Date)

Wajaran : 40 % Masa : 2:00pm – 4:00 pm
(Weightage) (Time)

Tempat : BS 16 Jangkamasa : 2 hours
(Place) (Duration)

Pensyarah : Kamsiah Ali
(Lecturer)

No Matrik Pelajar :
(Student Matric No)

Arahan : 1. Part A : Choose and answer THREE (3) questions only.
(Instructions) Part B : Choose and answer TWO (2) questions only.
2. Write your answers in the answer sheets provided.

Part A

1. Explain the difference between aging and ageism and discuss FIVE (5) problems faced by the elderly in Malaysia today.
(10 marks)
2. Social work has an obligation to work vigorously to end racial discrimination. Charles Henderson and Bok-Lim Kim (1999) summarize seven recommendations how it can be done. Discussed FIVE (5) of these recommendations.
(10 marks)
3. Discuss FIVE (5) areas of concern for women in relation to social work practice.
(10 marks)
4. Discuss FIVE (5) implications of sexuality and discrimination for social work practice.
(10 marks)
5. Discuss FIVE (5) factors that contribute to the sense of powerlessness among immigrants and refugees who resettle into a totally new and alien society.
(10 marks)
6. Social workers working with offenders are often seen by their clients as being part of the larger authoritarian bureaucracy responsible for catching and convicting them. What are the implications for practice?
(10 marks)
7. Why is social inclusion a useful term for social work practice? Discuss how a social worker can promote social inclusion in his or her dealing with clients.
(10 marks)

Part B

1. Mei Lin, a 15-year-old girl, has been beaten and sexually abused over a number of years by her stepfather. She had been too frightened to tell anyone. Although she was greatly relieved to be safe in *Rumah Kanak-kanak*, she missed her younger half-brother who was still at home. She suffered anxiety about the welfare of her brother, who had also been physically abused.
 - a) What are the immediate needs of Mei Lin?
 - b) What are the issues for social workers?
 - c) What are the roles of those involved in this case?

(10 marks)
2. You are a social worker planning to run a group for single women.
 - a) What are the similarities and differences between them that you need to take into consideration?
 - b) Discuss whether the differences and similarities you have identified apply to a group of women with mental health problems.

(10 marks)
3. From the two movies - "I am Sam" and "Critical Care" - discuss
 - a) THREE (3) issues that you can relate to in term of the problems faced by minority groups;
 - b) how social workers can apply anti-discriminatory practice when they are working with these marginalized groups.

(10 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND SOCIAL WORK
(Rangka Perundangan dan Khidmat Sosial)

SSS 3043

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Final	Semester	: 1, Session 2005/2006
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 40 marks	Tarikh (Date)	: 11 November 2005
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40 %	Masa (Time)	: 9:00am – 11:30am
Tempat (Place)	: BS 16	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 hours 30 minutes
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dr Ling How Kee		
No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No)	:		

- Arahan
(Instructions)
1. Section A : Answer ALL questions.
 2. Section B : Answer question ONE, question TWO or THREE and question FOUR or FIVE.
 3. You may answer in either English or Malay.
 4. You are allowed to use a dictionary.

SECTION A

1. State FOUR (4) characteristics of a good social report to the Court. (4 Marks)

2. (a) Explain what is meant by legal competency.
(b) Why is it important in social work practice? (8 marks)

3. Explain what you understand by the term forensic social work. (8 marks)

SECTION B

1. (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)

2. (a) Discuss FOUR (4) main objectives of the Domestic Violence Act 1994. (10 marks)
(b) Identify and discuss THREE (3) problems which present as obstacles for these objectives to be met. (10 marks)

OR

3. There are many myths surrounding domestic violence.
- (a) Discuss THREE (3) of these myths and how they serve to perpetuate domestic violence.
(10 marks)
- (b) Suggest TWO (2) approaches that empower abused women.
(10 marks)
4. Ricky, a 14-year-old boy, is arrested by police for allegedly assaulting a woman and snatching a gold chain from around her neck. He is detained in the police station pending further enquiry. As a probation officer gazetted under the Child Act 2001, you are assigned to prepare a social report to the Court.
- (a) In the event that Ricky is confirmed to have committed the offence, what are the provisions under the Child Act 2001 for a case like him?
(10 marks)
- (b) What information do you need in order to prepare your social report, **AND** how will this information influence your recommendations in relation to the provisions?
(10 marks)

OR

5. Is sending juvenile offenders to a reform school such as *Sekolah Tunas Bakti* or Henry Gurney School the only approach in rehabilitation? Discuss:
- (a) the pro and cons of such an approach
(10 marks)
- (b) some of the issues and dilemmas faced by social workers when making a recommendation for admitting a juvenile offender to a reform school.
(10 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

**POLICY PLANNING AND SOCIAL SERVICE
MANAGEMENT**
(Perancangan Dasar dan Pengurusan Khidmat Sosial)

SSS 3053

Peperiksaan (Examination) : Final Semester : 1, Session 2005/2006

Jumlah Markah (Total Mark) : 80 marks Tarikh (Date) : 15 November 2005

Wajaran (Weightage) : 40 % Masa (Time) : 2:00pm – 5:00pm

Tempat (Place) : BS 14 Jangkamasa (Duration) : 3 hours

Pensyarah (Lecturer) : Wee Aik Pang

No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No) :

Arahan (Instructions) :

1. This paper contains TWELVE (12) questions divided into three sections.
2. Answer the questions as follows;
Section A – Choose and answer TWO questions;
Section B – Choose and answer ONE questions;
Section C – Choose and answer THREE questions.
3. You must answer in English.
4. Write your answers in the answer sheets provided.
5. You are allowed to use a dictionary.

SECTION A - Choose and answer TWO (2) questions.

1. Various problems can be identified in the human services system. Describe ONE (1) of the problems.
(5 marks)
2. It is said that “aims, intentions and purposes belong, not to a policy or an institution but to the people who design and operate them.” Briefly describe your understanding of this statement.
(5 marks)
3. It is said that there are five basic principles applicable in social policy. Describe ONE (1) of the five principles.
(5 marks)
4. Having a minimum civilized life is understood to be one of the goals in social policy. Describe what this means in human services.
(5 marks)
5. Describe TWO (2) differences in character between statutory and performance planning.
(5 marks)

SECTION B – Choose and answer ONE (1) question

1. Describe and discuss TWO (2) factors in the humanization of social services.
(10 marks)
2. Describe and discuss the roles of partnerships in human services development.
(10 marks)
3. Evaluation is part of a program or project management cycle. Discuss:
(a) The importance of evaluation in the cycle, and
(b) What is its significance for the next program or project cycle?
(10 marks)

SECTION C – Choose and answer THREE (3) questions

1. Social, economical, political and environmental changes bring about new concepts in planning and management. Discuss TWO (2) such new concepts and how each of them impact upon planning and management.
(20 marks)
2. Formulating a policy requires a process of identifying and analyzing the situation and needs of a target group. By using examples, discuss the process.
(20 marks)
3. Explain what is meant by specific gender planning. Discuss why it is important, using examples.
(20 marks)
4. An elderly disabled Iban woman born in a longhouse in Sarawak is without identity card. As a social policy planner, identify the social barriers contributing to the woman’s situation and how you would address this issue.
(20 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

(Kerja Lapangan dalam Khidmat Sosial)
(Fieldwork for Social Workers)

SSS 3073

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Final	Semester	: 1. Session 2005/2006
Jumlah Markah	: 20 marks	Tarikh (Date)	7 th November 2005
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 20%	Masa (Time)	: 9.am – 11 a.m.
Tempat (Place)	: BS7	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 hours
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Gill Raja		

Arahan
(Instructions) : 1. Section A: COMPULSORY question
Section B: Choose and answer ONE (1) question

2. Answer in English. Dictionaries can be used.

Question no:	Marks
Section A: 1	
Section B:	
Total:	

SECTION A: Compulsory Question

1. Social workers operate at both the micro and macro level. Often problems seen at the micro level illustrate larger problems which need to be addressed by changes in social policy and the introduction of more appropriate and resourced programmes. Describe the problems you have become aware of through your field placement and how these could be addressed at the macro level. (10 marks)

SECTION B: Answer any ONE question

An important part of the social work process is to observe and explore various areas with the client and significant others. Choose ANY ONE of the cases below and, imagining yourself as the social worker:

- (a) *state the areas you would want to explore with the client and others AND say why?* (5 marks)
- (b) *describe what help you think you might be able to offer the client directly or through others?* (5 marks)

1. A small-sized 14-year-old school drop-out was admitted to STB two months ago for stealing. He ran away last weekend and has just been brought back by the police. He was caught at the Kuching bus station trying to catch a bus to his home town which is 30 miles away. On his return he looked even more scared than he was before he ran away. However, when told he would be sent to solitary confinement and his parents informed he looked pleased. Since he was first admitted no one from his family has contacted him.
2. You are a social worker with a community based agency (e.g. KEMAS). A politician has referred a village for help as it is in a very poor state of repair, has limited social and economic activities, no school or kindergarten and a high number of single mothers and school drop-outs.
3. 10 years ago Encik Khairul, now aged 39, was admitted to Sentosa Mental Hospital as he had schizophrenia and had threatened to hurt his mother. Encik Khairul's behaviour has been stable for several years and he regularly goes to visit his friends staying in the group home run by the Mental Health Association. The hospital now want to discharge him but he is not so sure he wants to move. Initially his brother visited him at Hari Raya but this stopped six years ago when the brother married and moved to Bintulu. The rest of Encik Khairul's family live in a rural area two hours from Bintulu.
4. Tommy is 23 years old and a resident at *Pusat Pemulihan Samarahan*. In the past he has been very cheerful but lately you have noticed he is quick to lose his temper. Yesterday he threw down his scissors in his tailoring class and wheeled himself to his room. His close friend Janet looked embarrassed by his outburst. She just joined PPS six-months ago and has gained a lot of confidence from Tommy. Tommy is due to finish his course and go back to his remote village in two months time.

Cont./

5. Mdm Lau has brought her two-year old son to the Early Intervention Program (EIP) centre where you work. The doctor referred her as the boy's development is delayed. She tells you it is very important no one knows that she is coming to the centre as her husband is convinced there is nothing wrong with her son. She lives with his parents and it is their first child.
6. Ken, who is 17, suffered brain damage at birth which left him with a learning disorder. He has been attending a special school for children with a learning disorder since his family moved to Kuching when he was 10. Since he was 15 Ken has become increasingly difficult to handle. When he becomes angry he throws things and storms out of the classroom. His mother says she can be a bit frightened of him when he is angry and he sometimes hits his younger brother. There is just the three of them living together since Ken's father died two years ago. Ken is to leave school in three months time, and his mother is wondering if he can go to the CBR centre.
7. Awang was sent to *Pusat Serenti* in his home town of Kuching after it was established that he had been using heroin. He had been found sleeping in a street in Kuala Lumpur by the police. Before being sent to Kuching he had been sent for detoxification. He has now been in *Pusat Serenti* for two weeks and is reluctant to mix with anyone. He moves very slowly, rarely makes eye contact, seems constantly tired and is disinterested in everything. Two events however made him agitated. One was when he received a letter from his girlfriend back in Kuala Lumpur and the other was when he was told the centre staff would be contacting his father. He did not want them to do this. He said he had left home to work in Kuala Lumpur 6 years ago when he was 15 to get away from his family and did not want them near him.
8. A 40-year-old woman from a remote area has been referred to the medical social work unit as she requires help to travel to Kuala Lumpur for a major heart operation. She can only speak a little bit of Sarawak Malay but it is obvious she is very scared. She tells you she is separated from her husband and supports her three school-aged children by farming. A charity is prepared to sponsor her operation. Her married sister works in the same hospital as you as a clerical assistant.
9. A 60-year-old Iban lady has been referred to *Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat* as she has been asking neighbours for food. The lady lives in a room in a rented house in the city. Different families live in other rooms. You are told that she suddenly went blind three months ago. Her husband, who worked as a guard, was living with her then but has since run away with another woman. Since then the room has become very dirty and smelly. The neighbour who made the referral told you that the lady's only child, a daughter, is now married to a factory worker and is living in West Malaysia.
10. A mother and her three children - a boy of 13 and two girls aged 10 and 8 - have been referred to the Salvation Army. The father ran away from town two months ago to escape the loan sharks and left the family without any money. The primary school teacher who made the referral said that the girls seemed frightened of their mother's temper and were often caned for disturbing her. Each night they followed their mother as she tried to sell goods to people as they ate their dinner. The teacher had heard that the boy was now washing dishes at a stall after school and seemed very quiet in class.