

UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Peperiksaan Semester Kedua

Sidang Akademik 1997/98

Februari 1998

HSM 111 - Sejarah Sosio-Ekonomi Malaysia

Masa: [3 jam]

KERTAS PEPERIKSAAN INI MENGANDUNGI LAPAN [8] SOALAN DI DALAM DUA [2] HALAMAN.

[THIS EXAMINATION PAPER CONTAINS EIGHT [8] QUESTIONS IN TWO [2] PAGES.]

Jawab EMPAT [4] soalan sahaja.

[Answer FOUR [4] questions.]

1. Banyak faktor menyumbang kepada kebangkitan Melaka sebagai pusat perdagangan sepanjang abad ke 15. Bincangkan mana-mana dua faktor yang anda fikir paling berpengaruh dalam menentukan kejayaan Melaka.

[Many factors contributed to the rise of Melaka as a commercial centre throughout the 15th century. Discuss two factors which you think were the most influential in determining Melaka's success.]

2. Sejauh manakah anda bersetuju bahawa kegiatan pelanunan di kalangan kaum Iban dari Skrang dan Saribas di pesisiran barat-laut Borneo pada 1820an hingga 1850an adalah ciri kebudayaan mereka?

[To what extent do you agree that the piratical activities amongst the Ibans of Skrang and Saribas in the coast of north-west Borneo during the 1820s until the 1850s owed to their cultural characteristics?]

3. Unsur ekonomi dan bukan faktor politik merupakan sebab terpenting bagi menerangkan peluasan kuasa British ke Negeri-Negeri Melayu pantai barat pada tahun 1873-74. Bincangkan.

[Economic considerations and not political factors was the most important cause to explain British expansionism in the western Malay States in 1873-74. Debate this issue.]

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4. Setakat manakah modal dan keusahawanan (entrepreneurship) orang Cina mengakibatkan perubahan ekonomi Sarawak dan Borneo Utara British sebelum tahun 1941?

[To what extent did Chinese capital and entrepreneurship brought changes to the economy of Sarawak and British North Borneo before 1941?]

5. Mengapakah masalah kekurangan beras tempatan dan pergantungan kepada beras impot di Tanah Melayu, Sarawak dan Borneo Utara British sewaktu zaman penjajahan sukar diselesaikan?

[Why did local rice shortage and the dependance on rice imports in the Malay Peninsula, Sarawak and British North Borneo during the colonial period difficult to solve?]

6. Bandingkan kesan-kesan pertumbuhan sektor pertanian perdagangan terhadap kaum pribumi di Tanah Melayu dan Sarawak pada zaman penjajahan.

[Compare the effects of the growth of the commercial agricultural sector on the indigenous peoples of the Malay Peninsula, Sarawak and British North Borneo.]

7. Dasar-dasar kerajaan Brooke dan Syarikat Berpiagam Borneo Utara berusaha melindungi ekonomi pribumi daripada diceburi oleh pelabur-pelabur Eropah. Bincangkan.

[The policies of the Brooke government and the Chartered Company of North Borneo functioned to protect the indigenous economy from intervention by European investors. Discuss.]

8. Masyarakat pribumi pada zaman penjajahan, baik di Tanah Melayu mahupun di Sarawak dan Borneo Utara British, secara umumnya memang tidak menaruh minat terhadap persekolahan formal corak barat. Sikap inilah, dan bukan dasar kerajaan penjajah, yang mengakibatkan kadar tinggi buta huruf di kalangan kaum pribumi. Berikan pendapat anda.

[The indigenous community during the colonial period, whether in the Malay Peninsula, Sarawak or British North Borneo, in general did not show interest towards formal Western-style education. This attitude, and not colonial government policy, resulted in the high illiteracy rate amongst indigenes. What is your opinion.]

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