



**FACULTY OF LIBERAL ARTS
BERJAYA SCHOOL OF COMMUNICATION & MEDIA ARTS**

FINAL EXAMINATION

Student ID (in Figures) :

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Student ID (in Words) : _____

Subject Code & Name : **LAW 1343 COMMUNICATION LAW**
Semester & Year : September - December 2017
Lecturer/Examiner : Dr. Wong Kok Keong
Duration : 2 Hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. This question paper consists of 2 parts:
PART A (34 marks) : SEVENTEEN (17) multiple-choice questions. Answer ALL questions. Each question carries TWO (2) marks. Shade your answers in the multiple choice answer sheet provided.
PART B (66 marks) : Answer THREE (3) of the four questions given. Each question carries TWENTY-two (22) marks. Answers are to be written in the answer booklet provided.
2. Candidates are not allowed to bring any unauthorized materials except writing equipment into the Examination Hall. Electronic dictionaries are strictly prohibited.
3. This question paper must be submitted along with all used and/or unused rough papers and/or graph paper (if any). Candidates are NOT allowed to take any examination materials out of the examination hall.
4. Only ballpoint pens are allowed to be used in answering the questions, with the exception of multiple choice questions, where 2B pencils are to be used.

WARNING: The University Examination Board (UEB) of BERJAYA University College of Hospitality regards cheating as a most serious offence and will not hesitate to mete out the appropriate punitive actions according to the severity of the offence committed, and in accordance with the clauses stipulated in the Student Handbook, up to and including expulsion from BERJAYA University College of Hospitality.

Total Number of pages = 7 (Including this cover page)

PART B : SHORT-ESSAY QUESTIONS (66 MARKS)

INSTRUCTION(S) : Answer any **THREE (3)** of the four questions. Write your answer in the answer booklet provided.

QUESTION 1

TOTAL MARKS: 22

Answer **BOTH** questions below on Malaysia's **Printing Presses and Publications Act** and **pornography law**:

- A) Explain **TWO (2)** differences between the 1984 Printing Presses and Publications law and the 2012 Printing Presses and Publications Act. (5 marks per difference)
- B) The U.S. law on pornography is different from the Malaysian law on pornography. Discuss **TWO (2)** areas of difference between both countries. (Be sure you explain both countries' positions in each area of difference.) (6 marks per difference)

QUESTION 2

TOTAL MARKS: 22

Answer all **FOUR (4)** questions below on the **Freedom of Information Act** and the **Official Secrets Act**:

- A) Explain fully the **Freedom of Information Act** (6 marks)
- B) Explain **ONE (1)** reason why the Malaysian government does not adopt the Freedom of Information Act. (5 marks)
- C) Do you think the Malaysian government should adopt the Freedom of Information Act? Explain **ONE (1)** reason for your position (that must be different from the one given earlier by the Malaysian government). (5 marks)
- D) What is Malaysia's Official Secrets Act about, including how a document becomes an official secret? (6 marks)

QUESTION 3

TOTAL MARKS: 22

Answer all **FOUR (4)** questions below on **Amendment of Section 114A to the Evidence Act**:

- A) Explain **TWO (2)** of the three components of Section 114A to the Evidence Act. (5 marks per component)
- B) Offer **ONE (1)** reason why the Federal Government supports the Amendment. (4 marks)
- C) Explain **ONE (1)** reason why critics oppose the Amendment. (4 marks)
- D) Where do you stand on Amendment 114A? Support your position with **ONE (1)** reason not given earlier by the Federal government or its critics. (4 marks)

QUESTION 4

TOTAL MARKS: 22

Read the hypothetical situation below and answer all **THREE (3)** questions that follow.

Hypothetical Situation:

X is the owner-manager of a popular Internet café in Kuala Lumpur. One morning, as he settles down to drink his coffee and reads his favorite newspaper, *The Star*, he comes across an article on page 2 about him. He knows the person mentioned is him because his name is given correctly. He is also correctly mentioned as the owner of the café, and the address of the café given is also the same as the one for his café.

X is very upset, however, because the article states that he is a member of Ah Long, a notorious, violent Chinese money-lending group. *The Star* reporter says he got the information from Y, an ex-member of Ah Long. Y also tells the reporter that X would occasionally allow Ah Long members to meet in his café late at night after the café is closed to the public.

A day after the news report, the police interrogates X for about three hours. At the end of the interrogation, the police does not arrest X but tells him to be available for future questioning if needed.

Although the police does not charge X for violating any law, X soon notices that some of his faithful customers no longer come to his internet café. As a result, his café loses money after two weeks. In addition, owners of shops nearby his café have become unfriendly towards X after the newspaper story. X is unhappy and worries about the future of his business. He decides to sue *The Star*.

Questions:

- A) What is the most applicable communication law X can use to sue *The Star*? Be specific with the name of the law. Explain **ONE (1)** reason why that particular law is the most applicable. (4 marks for the name; 6 marks for the reason)
- B) Assuming *The Star* decides to fight X's lawsuit. Name the **THREE (3)** ways available to the paper in this kind of communication lawsuit? Which would be the most appropriate way for the newspaper to use? Why? (1 mark for naming each way; 5 marks for the most appropriate way.)
- C) Based on the description of the hypothetical situation given, X is likely to lose the case. Explain **ONE (1)** reason why. (4 marks)