



UTHM

Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia

UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

**FINAL EXAMINATION
SEMESTER II
SESSION 2022/2023**

- COURSE NAME : LAW, POLICY AND GOVERNANCE
- COURSE CODE : BWJ 30702
- PROGRAMME CODE : BWW
- EXAMINATION DATE : JULY/AUGUST 2023
- DURATION : 3 HOURS
- INSTRUCTIONS :
1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS
 2. THIS FINAL EXAMINATION IS CONDUCTED VIA
 - Open book
 - Closed book
 3. STUDENTS ARE **PROHIBITED** TO CONSULT THEIR OWN MATERIAL OR ANY EXTERNAL RESOURCES DURING THE EXAMINATION CONDUCTED VIA CLOSED BOOK

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF **THREE (3)** PAGES

- Q1** (a) Define the term law, policy and legislation (3 marks)
- (b) Criminal law is concerned in forbidding certain forms of wrongful conduct and punishing those who engage in prohibited acts whereas civil law deals with the private rights and obligations, which arise between individuals. Outline **FOUR (4)** differences between a criminal cases and civil cases. (8 marks)
- (c) The National Policy on Biological Diversity (NPBD) 2016 – 2025 exhibits Malaysian Government's effort pertaining to the conservation of biodiversity. Out of the 5 goals stated in NPBD 2016 – 2025, which one do you think is the most crucial in ensuring the success of this policy? Outline **FOUR (4)** reasons to justify your choice (8 marks)
- (d) In Malaysia, Federal and State governments possess the authority to pass legislation in accordance with the Constitution. Contrast the division of the power for both by providing **THREE (3)** examples of Federal as well as State matters. (6 marks)
- Q2** (a) Elaborate **TWO (2)** reasons why Malaysia signed the CITES Convention. (5 marks)
- (b) Among the 42 articles of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), analyze **TWO (2)** which you think are most relevant to the conservation of biodiversity. Give reasons why you think these two are most relevant. (6 marks)
- (c) The Cartagena Protocol and Kyoto Protocol were international agreement sign under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). Compare and contrast both protocols. (8 marks)
- (d) Tanjung Piai is one of the RAMSAR sites in Malaysia. Analyse **TWO (2)** environmental problems currently faced by Tanjung Piai and suggest **ONE (1)** solution for each problem (6 marks)
- Q3** (a) Differentiate between Environmental Impact Assessment with Management Plan. (5 marks)
- (b) Elaborate **THREE (3)** reasons for conservation biology student to be concern with legislation and governance of biodiversity and natural environment. (6 marks)

- (c) An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) document comprises of several components. If you are inspecting an EIA document on the development of an airport situated near a forested area, discuss **THREE (3)** components you would expect to be in the document. (6 marks)
- (d) An EIA was done to develop a highway across a mangrove area. This mangrove is a stop-over for migratory birds as well as a tourism site for fireflies. If the highway is to be constructed in favour for local economic development and foreign investment. Outline the mitigation efforts that you think could be considered. (8 marks)
- Q4** (a) Describe a Management Plan by analyzing the major contents of a management plan (5 marks)
- (b) As a conservation officer you are instructed to formulate a management plan for a protected area comprising of a lake which has been a source of drinking water to the local community. The lake is surrounded by forest on one side and an oil palm plantation on the other side. Major stakeholders include Forestry Department, plantation owner and local people. Briefly explain the importance of each of these stakeholders in the development of a management plan (6 marks)
- (c) Taman Negara Johor Endau Rompin is a protected area which needs funding for maintenance and management. Identify **THREE (3)** activities that could be inserted in the management plan to generate income for the park. (6 marks)
- (d) Forest in the Peninsular Malaysia is the habitat of variety of plants and wildlife and is home to the indigenous peoples or Orang Asli. Under the Aboriginal Peoples Act 1954, the Orang Asli hold legal occupancy rights in many protected forests. However, such rights can raise possible conflict between biodiversity conservation and natural resource utilization of the Orang Asli. By referring to any **TWO (2)** the relevant legislations, discuss how these legislations protect biodiversity while at the same time address the needs of Orang Asli. (8 marks)

– END OF QUESTIONS –

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