

5.4 Langkah-Langkah Pembentukan Malaysia

1. Suruhanjaya Cobbold merupakan suruhanjaya yang ditubuhkan pada Januari 1962. Suruhanjaya ini mengandungi wakil yang dilantik oleh Kerajaan British dan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu.

- (a) Senaraikan tiga ahli Suruhanjaya tersebut.

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

[3 markah]

- (b) Apakah hasil Laporan Suruhanjaya tersebut kepada kerajaan British?

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[3 markah]

- (c) Mengapakah Suruhjaya tersebut penting dalam pembentukan Malaysia?

Gunakan pengetahuan sejarah dan pengetahuan am anda.

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[4 markah]

5.5 Perjanjian Julai 1963 dan Peristiwa Pengisytiharan Malaysia

2. Perjanjian Julai 1963 juga dikenali sebagai Perjanjian Malaysia atau Malaysia Agreement (MA 63) merupakan sebuah dokumen yang ditandatangani oleh kerajaan British, Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, Sarawak, Sabah dan Singapura. Perjanjian ini ditandatangani pada 9 Julai 1963 di London.

- (a) Senaraikan **tiga** isi perjanjian tersebut.

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

[3 markah]

- (b) Jelaskan peristiwa Pengisytiharan Malaysia pada 16 September 1963.

[3 markah]

- (c) *"Inti pati Perjanjian Malaysia menjamin hak dan kepentingan penduduk Sarawak dan Sabah"*
Beri komen anda tentang pemyataan tersebut.
Gunakan pengetahuan sejarah dan pengetahuan am anda.

[4 markah]

5.6 Konfrontasi dan Usaha Menangani

3. Konfrontasi memberikan pengalaman kepada negara kita untuk mengurus krisis pada peringkat serantau dan antarabangsa. Kerajaan Malaysia berjaya mengelakkan masalah tersebut menjadi konflik yang lebih besar.

(a) Nyatakan **dua** sebab Indonesia melancarkan Dasar Konfrontasi terhadap Malaysia.

(i)

(ii) _____

[2 markah]

(b) Jelaskan tindakan yang dilakukan oleh Indonesia pada masa tersebut (Dasar Konfrontasi).

[illegible]

[4 markah]

(c) Malaysia berjaya menangani isu konfrontasi dengan mengambil beberapa langkah bijak.
Berikan alasan anda untuk menyokong pernyataan tersebut.

1. The first step in the process of creating a new product is to identify a market need. This involves conducting market research to understand the preferences and behaviors of potential customers. Once a need is identified, the next step is to develop a concept that addresses this need. This concept should be innovative and differentiated from existing products in the market.

2. After developing a concept, the next step is to create a prototype. This is a physical model of the product that allows the development team to test and refine the design. Prototyping is an iterative process, meaning that the design is often revised multiple times based on feedback from testing. Once a functional prototype is created, the team can begin to evaluate the feasibility of the product.

3. The third step in the process is to conduct a detailed market analysis. This involves gathering data on the size of the target market, the competitive landscape, and the potential for growth. This analysis helps to determine whether the product has a viable market and to estimate the potential return on investment. Based on the results of this analysis, the team can decide whether to proceed with the product development.

4. If the market analysis is positive, the next step is to develop a business plan. This document outlines the financial aspects of the product, including the costs of production, distribution, and marketing, as well as the expected revenue and profit. The business plan is a critical tool for securing funding from investors or lenders, as it provides a clear picture of the product's financial viability.

5. The final step in the process is to launch the product into the market. This involves a coordinated effort to promote the product through various marketing channels, such as social media, advertising, and public relations. Once the product is launched, the team should continue to monitor its performance and gather feedback from customers to inform future improvements.

[4 markah]