

# APB Rembau e-Bulletin e-ISSN: 2682-776X Edition: 11/2023

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KEADAAN HIDUP	PENGETAHUAN	TINGKAH LAKU
• Rasa terpinggir/kesunyian	Tidak tahu bahawa bank tidak menghantar e-mel kepada pelanggan untuk memiota mereka mengklik pautan bagi tujuan pengesahan maklumat peribadi	Melayari laman web yang menghendaki pengunjung membaca dasar priyasi dan syarat perjanjian
• Hilang pekerjaan	Tidak tahu bahawa sesebuah laman web boleh berkongsi maklumat yang diperolehinya dengan pihak ketiga walaupun mempunyai dasat privasi,	Membuka e-mel daripada sumber yang tidak dikenali
<ul> <li>Perubahan negatif dalam status kewangan</li> </ul>		Menjual produk di laman lelong dalam talian
Bimbang tentang butang.		Membuat pembelian     menerusi laman     pemindahan bayaran dalam talian
		Mendaftar untuk tawaran percubaan masa terhad percuma
		Memuat turun aplikasi
		Mengklik pada iklan timbul (pop-up)
		Sikap terburu-buru

Jadual 1: Faktor utama menjadi mangsa penipuan dalam talian

### WHY DO PEOPLE LIE?

### By: Shahrul Muhazad

Lying is a universal human behaviour that has been around since the dawn of civilization. People lie for range of reasons, from harmless white lies to serious and deliberate falsehoods. Although lying can have negative consequences, such as damaging relationships, loss of trust, and even legal penalties, it remains a common behaviour in many societies. So, why do people lie?

One of the most common reasons for lying is to avoid consequences. For example, a student might lie about why they missed an exam, a worker might lie about why they were late for meetings, or someone might lie about their age to avoid being rejected. People lie to escape responsibility or punishment, and sometimes they believe that lying is the only way to save face or protect themselves.

Another reason why people lie is to gain advantage or to manipulate others. For example, a person might lie about their qualification or achievements to land a job or get a promotion. Salespeople often lie about the features of benefits of a product to make a sale. People also lie to obtain power or control over others, such as lying to gain trust or manipulate a situation to their advantage.

People also lie to protect others. For example, a parent might lie to protect their children from the truth about a difficult situation, or a friend might lie to protect someone's feelings. In such cases, lying is seen to preserve relationships, avoid conflict and maintain social harmony.

Some people lie due to a lack of self-esteem or a need for attention. Case in point, a person might lie about accomplishments made or achievements to feel more important or to gain recognition from others.

People also lie to conceal truths about themselves, such as lying about their physical appearance, financial situation, or personal problems.

In addition to these individual reasons, there are also social and cultural factors that contribute to lying. To exemplify this, some societies have a cultural norm of not telling the truth or avoiding direct confrontation, leading to widespread lying. Lying is also seen as a necessary part of social etiquette to maintain social status.

Finally, there is also the issue of mental health and pathological lying. Pathological lying is a psychological disorder characterised by frequent lying that is not justified by normal social, personal or financial motivations. People with this disorder often lie compulsively and habitually and may not even be aware of it.

In conclusion, people lie for different reasons, and this may carry negative consequences. Including the loss of trust and could damage relationships. Albeit all the lying remains negativity. а common behaviour in many societies. It is important to understand the reasons behind lying to address this behaviour and its consequences, and to promote greater honesty and transparency in our intentions with others.





# 'KASUT': SEBUAH SKETSA KEHIDUPAN MANUSIA.

Ditulis oleh: Maizura Hj.Manshor

Saya pernah menulis artikel santai tentang 'topi' wanita sebelum ini. 'Topi' ini adalah metafora kepada tanggungjawab seorang wanita di pundaknya pada satu-satu ketika. 'Topi' ini ditukar-tukar mengikut kepada peranan wanita pada satu-satu masa. Di pejabat sebagai pekerja, di rumah sebagai isteri dan ibu, kadangkala guru, di hadapan ibu bapa sebagai anak dan terkadang muncul sebagai singa pada anak-anak. Wanita berubah mengikut keperluan peranannya. Begitulah hebatnya wanita mengadaptasi diri kepada suasana.

Kali ini, saya ingin bertukar topik dari 'topi' kepada 'kasut'. 'Kasut' ini merujuk secara metaforanya kepada situasi semasa kehidupan seseorang itu. Kita suka melihat kasut orang, tapi tak semua kasut itu sesuai untuk kita pakai. Betul tak?

Dari mana untuk kita nilai 'kasut' ini? Lazimnya orang akan menilai 'kasut' ini secara luaran. Semua terlihat indah. Sebab apa? Sebab kita lazimnya akan memperlihatkan yang indah saja kepada umum. Seperti kita pakai 'kasut' kan.. Yang sakit, yang melecet, yang terkoyak, semua tu