

UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Peperiksaan Semester Pertama  
Sidang Akademik 1999/2000

September 1999

SPU317 - Ekonomi Politik Malaysia

Masa: [3 jam]

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Sila pastikan bahawa kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi DUA muka surat yang bercetak sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan ini.

Jawab mana-mana TIGA (3) soalan. Setiap soalan bernilai 100 markah.

*[Answer any THREE (3) questions. Each question is assessed on 100 marks.]*

1. Nilai lima prinsip analisa Ekonomi Politik Malaysia dan tiga tesis hubungan kuasa antara kerajaan, bisnes dan pekerja. Beri contoh-contoh yang relevan.

*[Evaluate five analytical principles of Malaysian Political Economy and three theses of power relation between government, business and worker. Give relevant examples.]*

2. Di bawah tesis 'pasaran bebas', pengawalseliaan terbaik ialah 'sendirinya mengawalselia'. Namun tumbuh 'Kerajaan Besar' dan ini melibatkan pembesaran bidang kuasa kawalselia oleh pemerintah.

Huraikan mengapa peranan pengawalseliaan ini membesar dan juga respons bisnes dan pekerja terhadapnya.

*[Under a 'free market' thesis, the best form of regulation is 'self-regulation'. However, there emerges 'Big Government' and this involves the expansion of state-regulatory jurisdiction over business and worker.]*

*Explain why this state-regulatory function expands and also response from business and worker towards its expansion.]*

3. Di bawah tesis 'kapitalisme pemerintah', hubungan kuasa antara kerajaan, bisnes dan pekerja di Malaysia telah berubah. Rujuk kepada beberapa kajian kes, huraikan lima perubahan besarnya.

*[Under 'State Capitalism' thesis, power relation between government, business and worker in Malaysia changes. With reference to a few case-studies, explain its five major changes.]*

4. Tesis 'negosiasi' merujuk kepada perlunya mengelak prosedur ketat dan segera mereda kontradiksi kelas atau kaum. Sejauhmanakah 'Barisan Nasional Malaysia' dapat dilihat sebagai negosiasi kaum oleh elit parti dan 'mesyuarat tiga segi' selaku satu negosiasi kelas.

*['Negotiation' thesis refers to the need to avoid cumbersome procedures and to reduce class or ethnic contradiction. How relevant are 'Malaysian National Front' seen as an ethnic negotiation among party elites and 'tripartite consultation' seen as a class negotiation.]*

5. Tiga tesis di atas tentang hubungan kuasa antara kerajaan, bisnis dan pekerja, sebenarnya adalah satu set fasa-fasa berkait dalam perkembangan Ekonomi Politik Malaysia. Rujuk pada beberapa kajian kes, dan huraikan perkaitan ketiga-tiga tesis tersebut.

*[The three theses above of power relation between government, business and worker, are in fact depicting a set of interconnected phases in Malaysian Political Economic development. Refer to a few case studies and explain their interconnection.]*

6. Pilih mana-mana empat isu di bawah dan kaitkannya dengan perkembangan Ekonomi Politik Malaysia.
- (a) kapitalisme kroni dan kapitalisme pemerintah
  - (b) teknologi informasi dan politik kepartian
  - (c) politik wang dan rebutan kepimpinan parti
  - (d) pentadbiran jabatan dan pengurusan syarikat
  - (e) hubungan etnik dan mobiliti kelas dalam kapitalisme etnik
  - (f) Cuepacs dan MTUC
  - (g) Jabatan Buruh dan kemasukan pekerja asing
  - (h) Globalisasi kapitalisme dan Danamodal Nasional Bhd.

*[Choose any four issues below and relate them to the development of Malaysian Political Economy.]*

- (a) *crony capitalism and state capitalism*
- (b) *information technology and party politics*
- (c) *money politics and party leadership struggle*
- (d) *administration of a department and management of a company*
- (e) *ethnic relation and class mobility in ethnic capitalism*
- (f) *Cuepacs and MTUC*
- (g) *Labour Department and the entry of foreign workers*
- (h) *Capitalist globalization and Danamodal Nasional Bhd.]*