

PERMARKAHAN UTK KUMPULAN A & C SHJ

Peperiksaan akhir : 50%

Kerja kursus: 50%

1. Peperiksaan pertengahan semester (40%)
  - minggu ke-8 / 9; 4 soalan struktur; tiada pilihan; 80 minit.

atau

Tugasan (40%)

- 1 – 3 orang
- berbentuk ulasan karya tentang ekonomi kebajikan
- dua - tiga artikel ttg eko kebajikan (jurnal/buku/Seminar prosiding)(pilih sendiri)
- Pembentangan (10%) + Laporan (30%)
- Pembentangan: 15 minit ttg apa yg diulas; termasuk Q&A; pejabat.
- Laporan: 2 – 5 muka surat (double spacing; font 12 TNR; A4)
- Tarikh akhir hantar laporan: 5 hari selepas tarikh peperiksaan akhir
- Tarikh pembentangan: dlm tempoh 5 hari selepas tarikh pep akhir

[Pilihan: mesti dibuat scr menulis sebelum minggu ke-6]

[Tiada pilihan diterima slps minggu ke-6, diandaikan pilih tugasan]

2. Lain-lain (10%): kuiz & / latihan dr semasa ke semasa

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*The Economic Journal*, 107 (November), 1815-1831. © Royal Economic Society 1997; Published by Blackwell Publishers, 108 Cowley Road, Oxford OX4 1JF, UK and 350 Main Street, Malden, MA 02148, USA.

HAPPINESS AND ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE\*

*Andrew J. Oswald*

Those who say that money can't buy happiness don't know where to shop.  
Anon.

Do you think your children's lives will be better than your own? Probably not; nobody does these days... In all countries there is doom and gloom, a universal sense of decay.  
Norman Stone, historian.

Soc Choice Welfare (2003) 20: 307–350

**Social Choice  
and Welfare**  
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Soc Indic Res (2008) 87:259–267  
DOI 10.1007/s11205-007-9171-x

**The Use of Different Happiness Rating Scales:  
Bias and Comparison Problem?**

Hock-Eam Lim

**From preference to happiness: Towards a more complete  
welfare economics**

Yew-Kwang Ng

Department of Economics, Monash University, Clayton 3800, Australia  
(e-mail: kwang.ng@buseco.monash.edu.au)

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**Abstract** This paper uses data of reported happiness which is measured at 4, 5, 7 and 11 likert-scale points. A group of 137 respondents was selected to study the comparison problem on the estimated mean happiness using direct rescaling. It is found that the

**Abstract.** Welfare economics is incomplete as it analyzes preference without going on to analyze welfare (or happiness) which is the ultimate objective.

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## Pengenalan

- Eko kebajikan – satu cabang eko sejak abad ke-20 – utk menilai kesan polisi eko ke atas kebajikan masyarakat
- 1912 – A.C. Pigou

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## Alfred Marshall

- "Political Economy or Economics is a study of mankind in the ordinary business of life. It examines that part of individual & social action which is most closely connected with the attainment & with the use of material requisites of well-being".

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## Alfred Marshall

- Implikasi definisi ini:
- Ekonomi – kajian terhdp hidup “manusia”
- Hidup manusia -- sosial, agama, eko dan politik – ttp fokus atas ekonomi
- Kebajikan di sini adalah matlamat terakhir , ttp hanya rujuk kpd “kebendaan”.

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## Definisi lebih terkini...

- Welfare economics is the branch of study which endeavors to formulate propositions by which we can say that the social welfare in one economic situation is higher or lower than in another.  
(Ng Yew-Kwang)
- Welfare economics is the normative branch of economics: it is concerned with what is good & what is bad, rather than what is. (Feldman & Serrano)

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- Normative or welfare economics can be defined as the study of criteria for ranking alternative situations on the scale of better or worse. (Mishan E.J.)
- Welfare economics is a normative evaluation of markets & economic policy. (Pindyck & Rubinfeld)

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## Objektif

- Matlamat utama ekonomi kebajikan adalah untuk memberi kita kriteria-kriteria bagi membolehkan kita menyusun-atur pelbagai cadangan polisi. Walau bagaimanapun, tidak mungkin kita dapat mencari peraturan yang bersifat objektif bagi tujuan di atas. Kriteria-kriteria yang ingin dibuat mesti melibatkan pertimbangan nilai. (Johansson P.O.)

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## Pendekatan kajian eko

### Pendekatan ekonomi positif

- Deskriptif – apa yg wujud dan bagaimana.
- Cuba faham tanpa penilaian subjektif
- “What – if”
- Apa akan berlaku jika hg minyak naik?
- Boleh uji scr empirikal

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### Pendekatan ekonomi normatif

- Preskriptif – utk sst tindakan.
- Cuba membuat penilaian subjektif
- “Should”, “ought to be”
- Haruskan harga minyak dinaikkan?
- Boleh uji scr empirikal?
- Boleh dilihat sbg lanjutan drp pendekatan ekonomi positif

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## Positif vs. Normatif

- Kenyataan I: Kenaikkan harga minyak akan mengurangkan permintaan minyak.
- Kenyataan II: Harga minyak perlu dinaikkan bagi mengurangkan beban Kerajaan.

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## Pendekatan kajian eko kebajikan

- Neo-klasik
  - Edgeworth, Sidgwick, Marshall & Pigou
  - Utiliti dianggap kardinal.
  - utiliti marginal smk berkurangan.
  - Fungsi utiliti boleh dibanding atr individu

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- New Welfare Economics
  - Pareto, Hicks & Kaldor
  - Membezakan bahagian kecekapan & pengagihan pendapatan.
  - Utiliti diukur secara ordinal. Hanya perlu di-rank-kan.

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## Welfarism

- The standpoint adopted by welfare economists is called welfarism.
- In welfarism, an action is considered good for the society if the action increases the welfare of the society, and an action is considered bad to the society if it reduces its welfare.
- It is not difficult to predict the direction of change, that is whether it has increased or decreased.

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## Welfarism

- Quantification of the welfare change, i.e. its magnitude, is usually done by imposing some restrictive assumptions concerning human satisfaction.
- Welfare economists believe that the basis for measuring the welfare of a society is the individuals who make up the society. Understanding the welfare in a society therefore requires two step:

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## Welfarism

1. How is the welfare of an individual being determined, and
2. How one could aggregate the welfare of various individuals in that society.

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## Welfarism

- Once the welfare of the society in different states can be compared, welfare economists can proceed on to study the difference in welfare under different scenarios.

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### **Ekonomi pasaran, kegagalan pasaran dan kegagalan kerajaan**

- Ekonomi pasaran:
  - Pasaran persaingan sempurna
  - "invisible hand": max utiliti individu - max utiliti masyarakat
  - tiada campur tangan kerajaan diperlukan
- Kegagalan pasaran:
  - pulangan skala yg smk meningkat – monopoli semulajadi
  - barang awam – nonexclusive & nonrival
  - eksternaliti
  - faktor agihan pendapatan dan kekayaan
  - faktor keseimbangan dicapai
- Kegagalan kerajaan:
  - kerajaan terdiri drp individu
  - max his/her utiliti or max utiliti rakyat
  - seolah-olah konflik "principle-agent"

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