

End-notes:

Chapter 1

1. the state is actually a system comprising a number of different institutions, each vested with different forms of state power and with each exercising this power in a manner that is seldom congruent with one another. These institutions comprise the government of the day, the administration, the military, the judiciary...etc.

Chapter 2

1. Following the term used in the *Golden Age of Capitalism*, edited by Stephen Marglin, 1991.
2. See Johnson, 1982
3. See Cohen, 1977
4. See big push models of Rosentain- Rodan (1943), unbalanced growth model of Ilirschman (1958).
5. Large amount of savings are needed as the minimum efficient scale of production grows larger.
6. Basing themselves on the assumption of adaptive or rational expectations, the monetarist comprehensively rejected the effectiveness of macroeconomic demand management by the state.
7. For details of how it can be done, see Chang, II-J (2000)
8. See Chang, 1995a
9. Recognized by the World Bank 1991
10. He maintains that the essential factors that give impetus... to the severity of the economy and social crisis of the 1980s was the pervasive and the rapidly expanding role of the state.
11. Chang, II-J and Singh. A. 1993b
12. The completion date shall take place within 14 days of the fulfillment of the Conditions Precedent and the events referred to in the following provisions of this Clause 3 shall take place on the completion date.
13. Statistics obtained from privatization division of the SEPU

14. Previously, the mainstream literature focused on free market or simulated market theory.
15. Their approach focuses upon the relative autonomy of the state, its administrative capacity, its ability to make long- run strategic decisions, the role of intermediate levels of state intervention in the formulation and execution of a selective industrial policy.

Chapter 3

1. Development planning may be described as a deliberate governmental attempt to co-ordinate economic decision making over the long run and to influence, direct and in some cases even control the level of growth of a nation's principal economic variables (income, consumption, employment, saving, interest, export, import, etc.) to achieve a predetermined set of development objectives.
2. In-situ development involve mainly land consolidation, rehabilitation, replanting, drainage and irrigation as well as effective adoption of technology by farmers.
3. SMIs are defined as manufacturing establishments operating with paid-up capital of less than RM500,000. Occasionally, in the absence of knowledge of paid-up capital, employment criteria of less than 75 employees are classified as small and medium scale.
4. Johor, Malaysia Institute of Economic Research, 1997b
5. A detailed explanation on Johor Corporation is done in Chapter 5.
6. Johor Investment Digest Jan- Mac 1996

Chapter 4

1. Johor Operational Master Plan Study 1996
2. State Development Officer is a federal officer, responsible for monitoring the physical and financial progress of federally- financed projects within the state
3. Chang, H-J. & Rowthorn, R. 1995b.
4. The state is leading the changes because it holds a vision of what it thinks is a desirable future.

Chapter 5

1. Including loans and advances to subsidiaries and associates in the four sectors.
2. Johor, Johor Corporation, 1988
3. A public listed Johor- based plantation group.

Chapter 6

1. Companies in the export- oriented palm oil business that in fact benefited tremendously from a marked improvement in prices, especially in Ringgit terms.
2. For example, the Riau archipelago produces 60-70% of Indonesia's petroleum. The area is also heavily forested and is one of Indonesia's largest producers of pulp, paper and plywood.

Chapter 7

1. RMA Perundingan Bersatu, 1995.