



**THE COMPETITIVENESS OF NATIONS: A DIFFERENT COUNTRIES HAS  
DIFFERENT GROWTH**

**NICKHLOS ANAK JALANG**

**2013684612**

**BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**

**WITH HONOURS (FINANCE)**

**FACULTY OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT**

**UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA**

**KOTA KINABALU, SABAH**

**JUNE 2016**

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Firstly, I want to thank to the assistance, cooperation and guidance of several parties, this research project would not be finish on time. I want to take this opportunity to thank everyone who helped and guided me in completing this research project.

Firstly, I want to say thank you to my friend to complete this thesis, I am asking help from lots of people around me especially my advisor, Mr. Jasman Tuyon. I would like to thank him because of his guidance and continuous support, I can complete my thesis. I know every mistake that I have made along this study and he always there to correct me. Without support and priceless, I would have face lot of unsettled problem and it affecting my study. Thanks to him and may god bless him.

Other than that, I believe that many people involve and gave some help to make this study accomplish especially my classmate. We always exchange our knowledge and opinion so that our thesis can be as perfect as it can. Without them, it will be hard for me to finish this thesis.

Lastly, I would like to thank Assoc. Prof Dr. Imbarine Bujang for the knowledge that he has gave me during my subject which is MGT 646, Quantitative Research Methods. Without him, it will be more difficult for me to accomplish this study. With all of the knowledge and encouragement that he gave during class makes me feel excited and interested to learn more in research area.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<b>Page</b>
TITLE PAGE	i
DECLARATION OF ORIGINAL WORK	ii
LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
TABLE OF CONTENT	v
LIST OF FIGURES	ix
LIST OF TABLES	x
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xi
ABSTRACT	xii
<b>CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION</b>	
1.1. Introduction	1-2
1.2. Background of Study	2-3
1.3. Problem Statement	4-5
1.4. Research Objective	5-6
1.5. Significant of Study	6
1.6. Limitation of Study	7
1.7. Summary of Chapter	7
<b>CHAPTER 2 THEORY AND LITERATURE REVIEW</b>	
2.1. Introduction	8
2.2. Theory of the Growth	8-9
2.3. Literature Review	
2.3.1 GMC has Significant with GDP	9
2.3.2 GRMI has Significant with GDP	9-10
2.3.3 EXP has Significant with GDP	10
2.3.4 GTDBI has Significant with GDP	10
2.4. Conceptual framework	11
2.5. Summary of Chapter	12

### **CHAPTER 3 DATA AND METHODOLOGY**

3.1.	Introduction	13
3.2.	Data Collection	13
3.3.	Empirical Model	14-15
3.4.	Research Methodology	16
3.4.1.	Descriptive Statistics	16
3.4.2.	Unit Root Test	16-17
3.4.3.	Breusch-Pagan LM Test	17
3.4.4.	Hausman Specification Test	18
3.4.5.	Variance Inflation Factor	18
3.5.	Estimation of Procedure	19-21
3.6.	Hypothesis Development	22
3.7.	Summary of Chapter	23

### **CHAPTER 4 FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

4.1	Introduction	24
4.2	Findings and Discussions	25-30
4.3	Summary of Chapter	31

### **CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

5.1	Conclusion	32-33
5.2	Recommendations	33

<b>REFERENCE</b>	<b>34</b>
------------------	-----------

## ABSTRACT

As we know, there is different type of country. However, why do some countries have better performance and grow so faster than the other. As we know, Malaysia is one of the developing countries which are also including China and Republic Korea has under the same categories. However, the developing country had a long journey to become a developed country. This is because of developing country growth had a huge different compare to developed country. This paper will estimate what the factor that could be and also what the government can do about it to increase their performance and through five different aspect of competitiveness which is Export of the Country (EXP), Global Manufacturing Competitiveness (GMC), Global Tax and Doing Business Index (GTDBI), Global Risk Monitor Index (GRMI), and Better Life Index (BLI). The framework is applied to a sample of nine countries which have been categories as three groups between 2010 and 2015 which is United State, Germany, Australia, China, Republic Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, Bangladesh, and Afghanistan. This study also will be conducted due to the theory of the growth and previous study that have a significant with this study. Then, the dataset will be tested by using Panel data tool and will be translated in the table to know the factor that could affect the growth which is by using the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).