POSSIBILITY OF TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER FROM MALAYSIA

BY

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The main aim of this study is to identify the possibility of technology export from Malaysia in view of the rapid structural transformation that had occurred in its economy and in light of the recent phenomenon among the fast growing industrializing countries of the Third World.

Accordingly this research begins with the evaluation of the nature and characteristics of the Third World countries technology exports and subsequent examination of the patterns of these exports are reviewed so as to find any relationship and thereby provides some form of basis when discussing the case of Malaysia in the later chapters.

This report concludes by accepting that there is a possibility of technology export from Malaysia in view of the evidence from the rapid transformation of its economy by which it has led to an attainment of specific capability in the areas in which it presently possesses the comparative advantage, particularly in the agriculture and land development areas. Evidences distinguished that the modes of technology transfer are through technical and economic cooperations but future progress has been envisaged in the manufacturing and construction sectors.

Finally this research ends by outlining its setbacks, attributing to the limited time available for detailed and refined empirical data gathering and suggested further areas of research in this field with particular attention is
directed towards the technological intensity of Malaysia in view of its rapid industrialisation process.
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INTRODUCTION

The export of technology from developing countries is a new phenomenon and has aroused considerable interest in recent years to both policy makers and academicians. Policy makers have viewed technology export as a means of promoting South-South economic and technical cooperation, widening their sources of purchase of technology, and promoting and diversifying of exports of goods and services. Academic economists have taken technology export to reveal the growing technological competence of industrializing countries and the most dynamic edge of their changing comparative advantage.

The objective of this research is to identify the possibilities of technology transfer from Malaysia as a means to sustain its economic growth and in accordance with the growing practice among the newly industrializing countries (NICs). In doing so, comparative analysis between and among these countries namely, Argentina, Brazil, Wang Kong, India, Mexico, South Korea and Taiwan will be studied so as to develop and provide the general pattern that can be adopted when discussing the case of Malaysia in the later chapters. These analyses were based on the data and information that were gathered in the published journals, articles, textbooks, reports and classroom discussions.

This research is divided into 5 chapters. Chapter 1 introduces the overview of technology export and the methodology of this research is conducted. Chapter 2 attempts to identify the nature and the characteristics of South -
BIBLIOGRAPHY


