



# Southeast Asia

In Southeast Asia the world is understood to be a vast, complex network of interdependent relationships. So when global capitalism makes it impossible for small-time rice farmers to feed their families and make a living, it is a natural thing for anyone in the family who can find an alternative source of income to do so.

John Burdett

# Setting the Boundaries



- Southeast Asia illustrates both the promises and perils of globalization.
- two subregions: **mainland** and **insular** (islands)
- 11 states, 10 of which are in the **Association of Southeast Nations** (ASEAN), two occupied island groups
- This region has long been influenced by **external sources** because of its resources and its strategic location.
- There is considerable **variation** in spatial extent, population, cultural traits and levels of economic and social development.

# Setting the Boundaries



- Recent economic turmoil has come with increased **ethnic and social tensions** in many states in the region.
- The region is highly **vulnerable to fluctuations in the global economy**.
- **ASEAN**, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, has brought a new level of regional cooperation to the area with a goal of the states in the region to control – rather than to be controlled by – external global forces.



# Setting the Boundaries

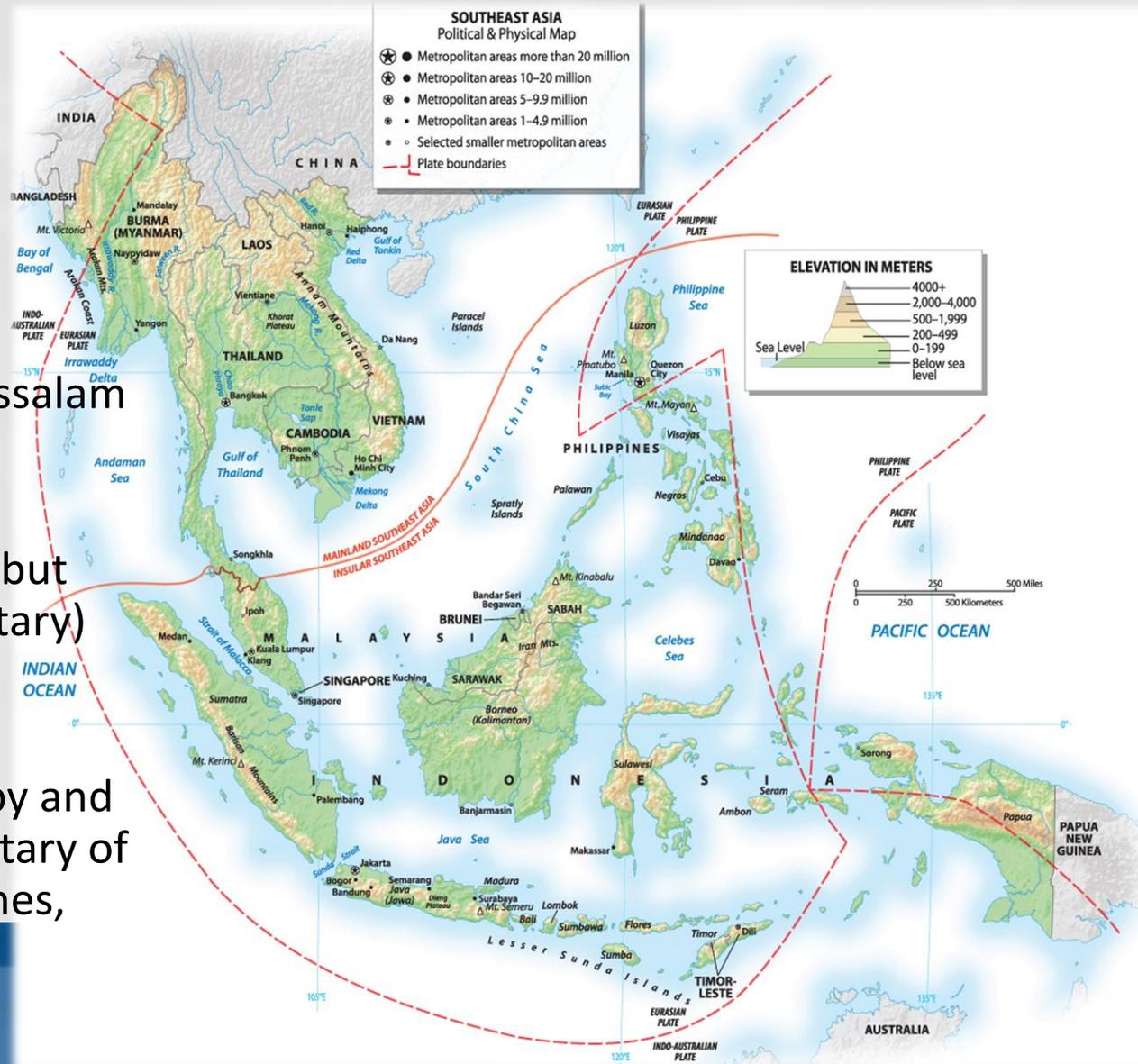


## Mainland

- Cambodia
- Laos
- Myanmar/Burma
- Thailand
- Vietnam

## Insular

- Sultanate of Brunei Darussalam
- Indonesia
- Malaysia
- Paracel Islands (Vietnam but occupied by Chinese military)
- Philippines
- Singapore
- Spratly Islands (claimed by and partially occupied by military of China, Malaysia, Philippines, Taiwan, Vietnam)
- Timor-Leste (2002)



# Physical Setting: A Once-Forested Region



## Mainland Environments

- formed to a large extent by the **convergence** of the Eurasian, Indian-Australian and Pacific **plates**
- rugged **uplands** interspersed with broad **lowlands** associated with large rivers
- deltas**
- mountains** on the Thai-Burma border and through Laos and southern Vietnam
- rivers**: Mekong, Irrawaddy, Red and Chao Phraya
- Khorat Plateau** (Thailand): thin poor soils and water shortages



# Physical Setting: A Once-Forested Region



## Insular Environments

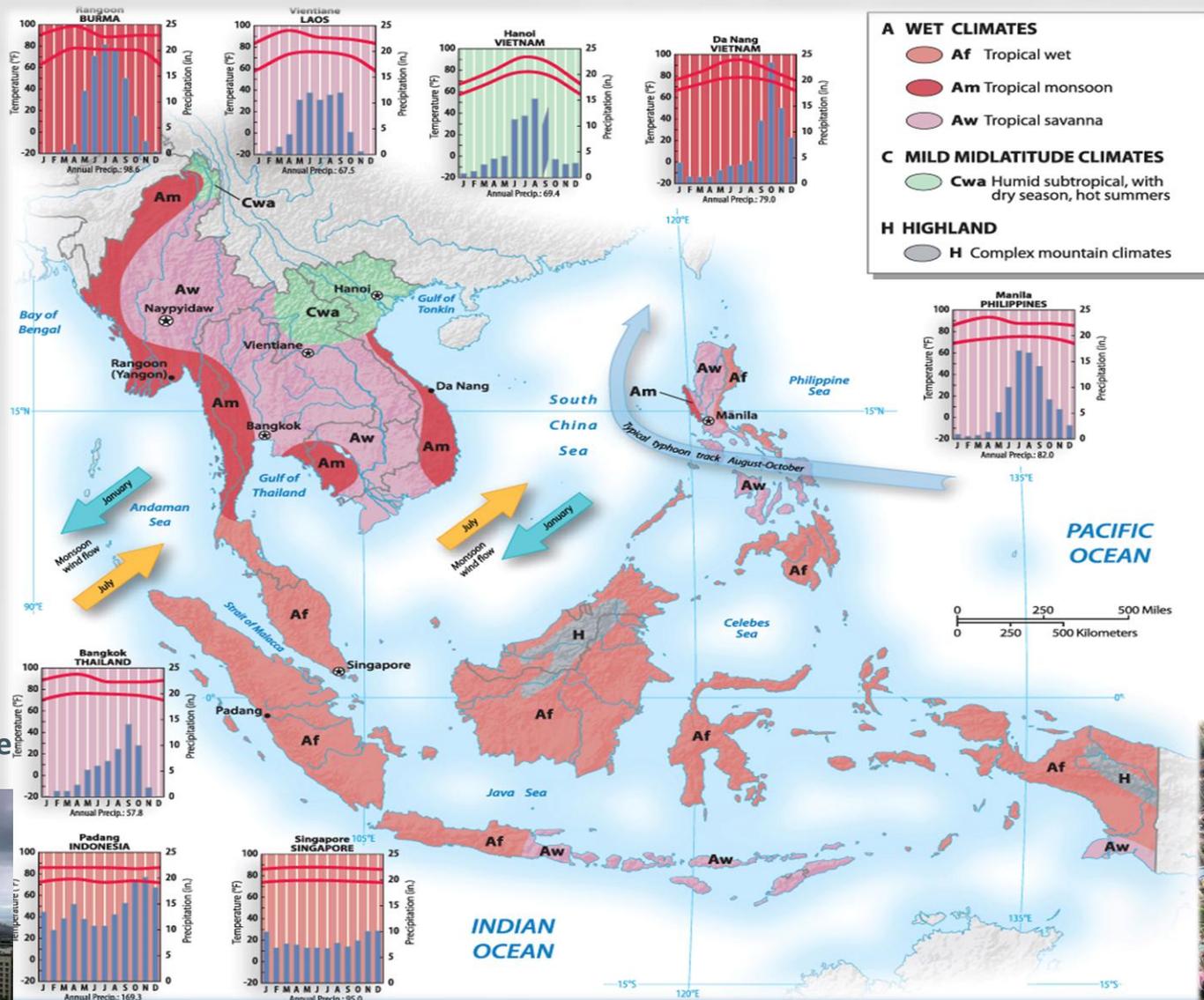
- chains of islands that have been formed along plate boundaries, tectonically active
- highland cores from which flow short rivers across narrow coastal plains
- Sunda Shelf: portion of Asian continental shelf that extends southward from Gulf of Thailand to Java Sea
- frequent cyclones and tsunamis



Bromo Volcano

eastindiasoutheastasia ref 2000.jpg

# Physical Setting: Southeast Asia's Climate



2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami



Cyclone Nargis



# Physical Setting: Environmental Issues in Southeast Asia



## ● Tragedy of the Karen

- Nearly 7 million tribal people live in the mountainous border between Burma and Thailand.
- Rebelled against the Burmese government to gain independence.
- Burmese army overran most of Karen territory, and gained control of the **teak forests** there.

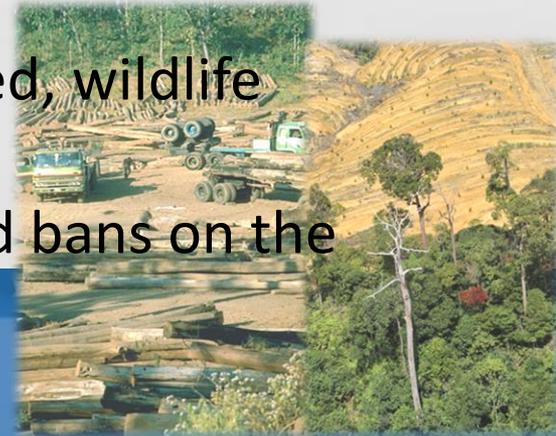


# Physical Setting: Environmental Issues in Southeast Asia



## Deforestation of Southeast Asia

- Deforestation in Southeast Asia is linked to domestic population growth and changes in settlement patterns.
- **Export-oriented logging companies** have reached deep into the region's forests.
- Forests are cut to export wood products around the world.
- Indonesia is the world's largest supplier of palm oil.
- Thailand cut down more than 50% of its forests between 1960 and 1980.
- Damages watersheds, landscapes are denuded, wildlife habitats destroyed.
- Many southeast Asian states have established bans on the export of raw logs.



# Physical Setting: Environmental Issues in Southeast Asia



## Deforestation in Borneo

A network of access roads is being built in a former orangutan habitat that is now a palm oil concession in Indonesia. Borneo may lose half its orangutans.



# Physical Setting: Environmental Issues in Southeast Asia

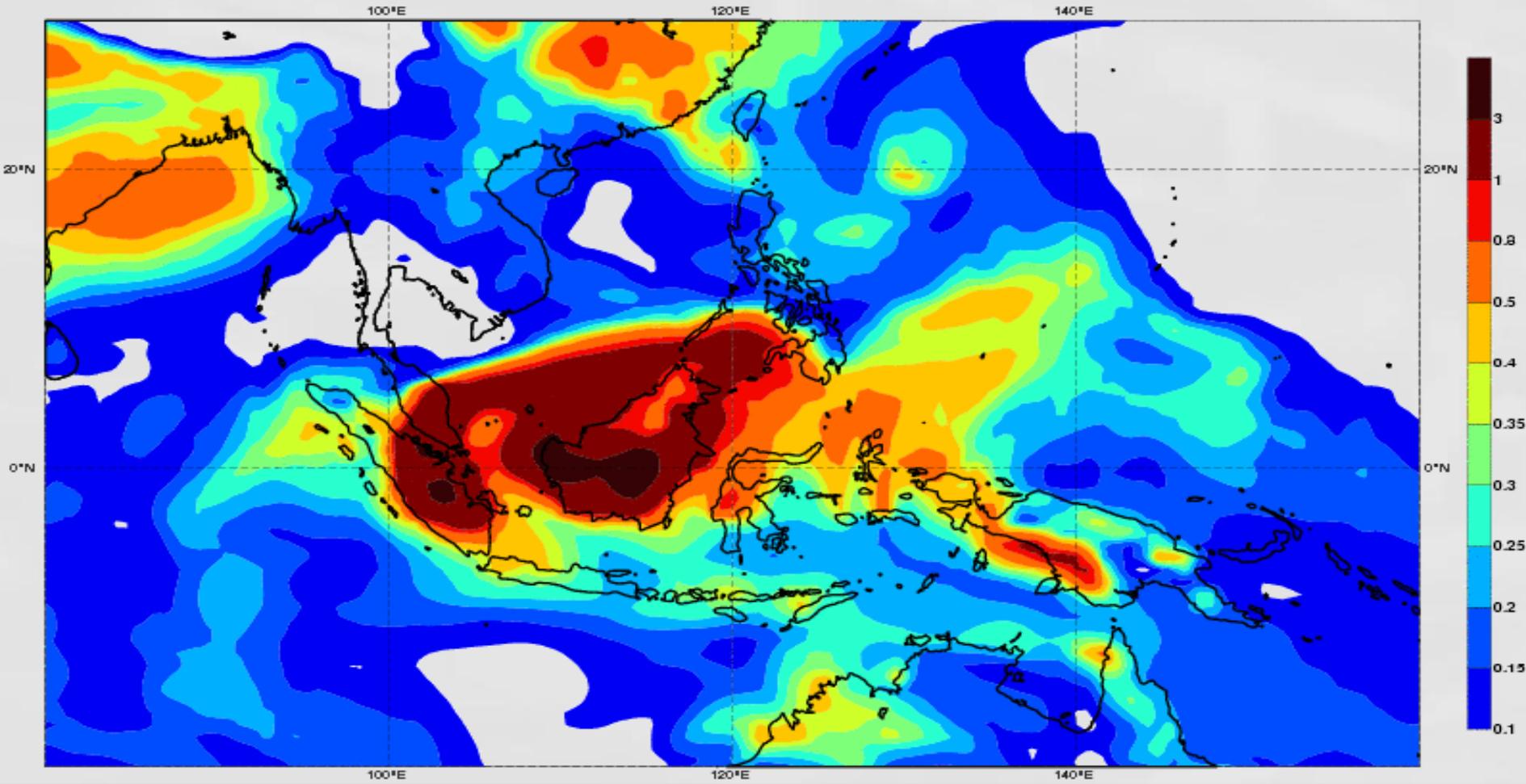


- **smoke and air pollution:** Increasingly poor air quality from urban smog, dry conditions, smoke from clearing forests for other uses.
- urban air and water pollution
- burning peatlands

Since the mid-1980s, when Indonesia first began to clear its forests on an industrial scale in favor of lucrative palm-oil plantations, “haze” has become an almost annual occurrence in South-East Asia.



# Physical Setting: Environmental Issues in Southeast Asia



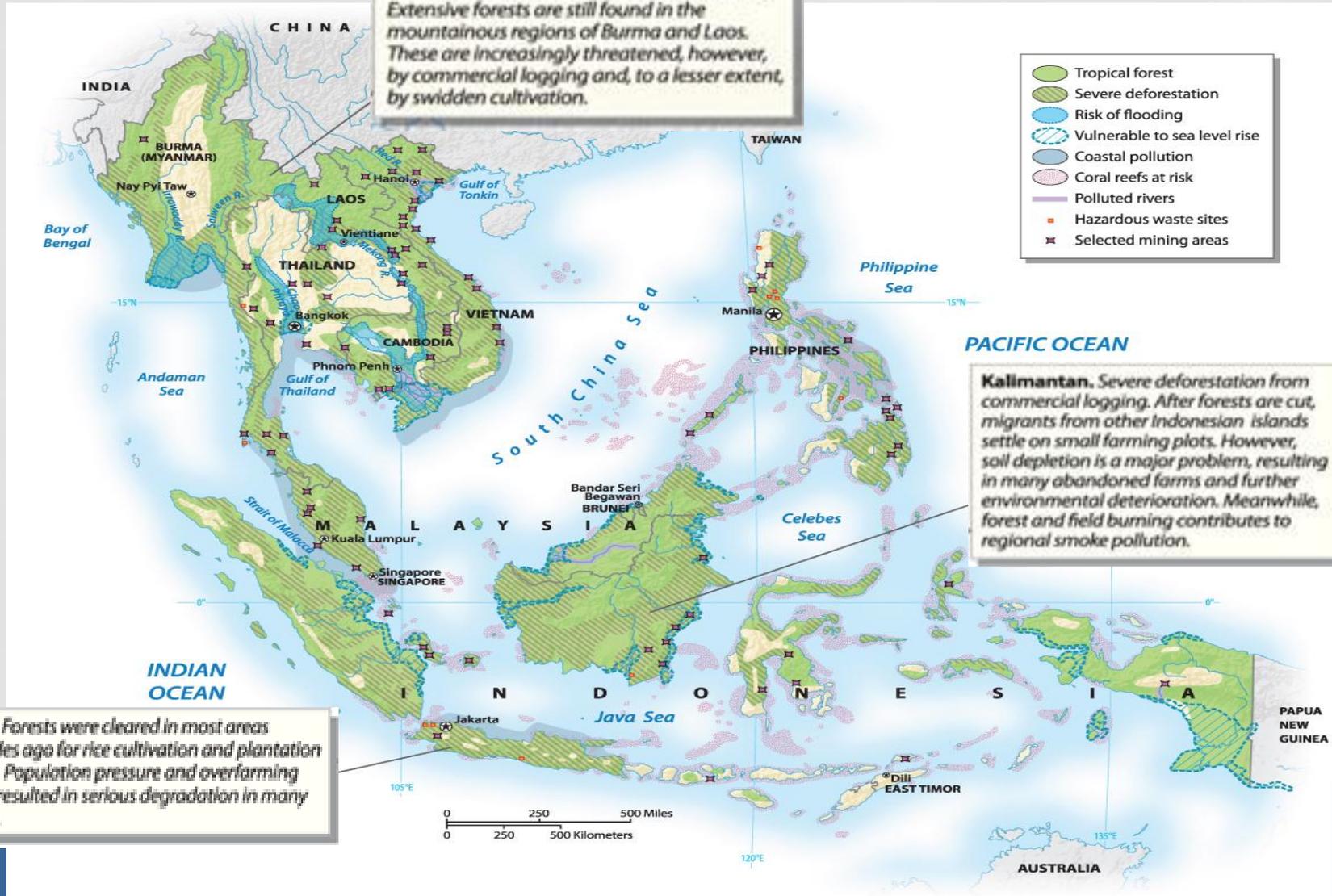
Indonesia: draining of peatlands and the careless application of fire to clear land

# Physical Setting: Environmental Issues in Southeast Asia



## Mountains of northern Southeast Asia.

Extensive forests are still found in the mountainous regions of Burma and Laos. These are increasingly threatened, however, by commercial logging and, to a lesser extent, by swidden cultivation.



**Kalimantan.** Severe deforestation from commercial logging. After forests are cut, migrants from other Indonesian islands settle on small farming plots. However, soil depletion is a major problem, resulting in many abandoned farms and further environmental deterioration. Meanwhile, forest and field burning contributes to regional smoke pollution.

**Java.** Forests were cleared in most areas decades ago for rice cultivation and plantation crops. Population pressure and overfarming have resulted in serious degradation in many areas.

# Population and Settlement: Subsistence, Migration, Cities



- relatively low density areas
- **dense areas:** deltas, coasts, fertile soil zones
- **Insular Southeast Asia:**
  - relatively infertile soil
  - agriculture must rely on constant field rotation or large amounts of fertilizer
  - **Java:** rich soils connected to volcanic activity



# Population and Settlement: Subsistence, Migration, Cities



- Not heavily urbanized (**about 40%**) , but the rate of urbanization is increasing.
- Many of the region's states have **primate cities**: single, large urban settlements that overshadow all others (Bangkok, Singapore)
  - efforts to encourage growth of **secondary cities**
  - Urban primacy less pronounced in Vietnam and Indonesia.
- **Squatter settlements** are common in this region.

Bangkok, Thailand



# Population and Settlement: Subsistence, Migration, Cities



- **Kuala Lumpur** (Malaysia) is Southeast Asia's largest city.
  - Development from government and private investors produced a modern city with the Petronas Towers (the world's tallest building when built in 1996).
- **Singapore** is a city-state, with modern infrastructure and no squatter settlements.

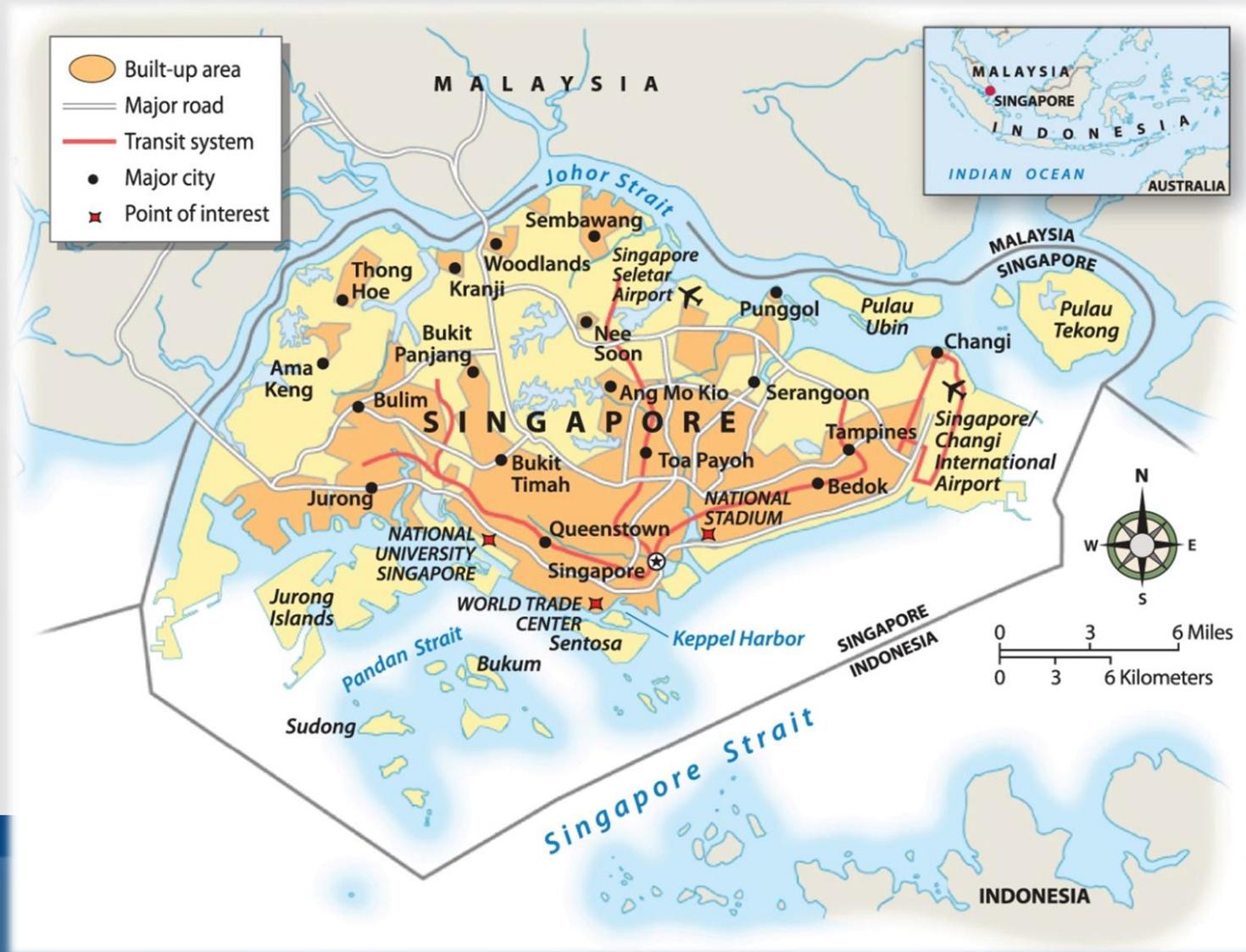


Singapore



Kuala Lumpur with  
Petronas Towers in  
center

# Population and Settlement: Subsistence, Migration, Cities



# Population and Settlement: Subsistence, Migration, Cities



- Areas of **infertile soil** and **rugged mountains** influence settlement.
- **Settlement and Agriculture**
  - Island rainforests generally have poor soils.
  - Volcanic soils tend to be fertile.
  - Relatively **dense populations** in the region's river deltas, coastal areas and zones of fertile volcanic soil.

Mekong River delta



# Population and Settlement: Subsistence, Migration, Cities



- **Swidden in the Uplands**

- sparse settlement
- **swidden system**: aka slash-and-burn agriculture or shifting cultivation is practiced in the region's uplands.
- Mountainous area of region is often called the **Golden Triangle**.
- large opium production



swidden agriculture

# Population and Settlement: Subsistence, Migration, Cities

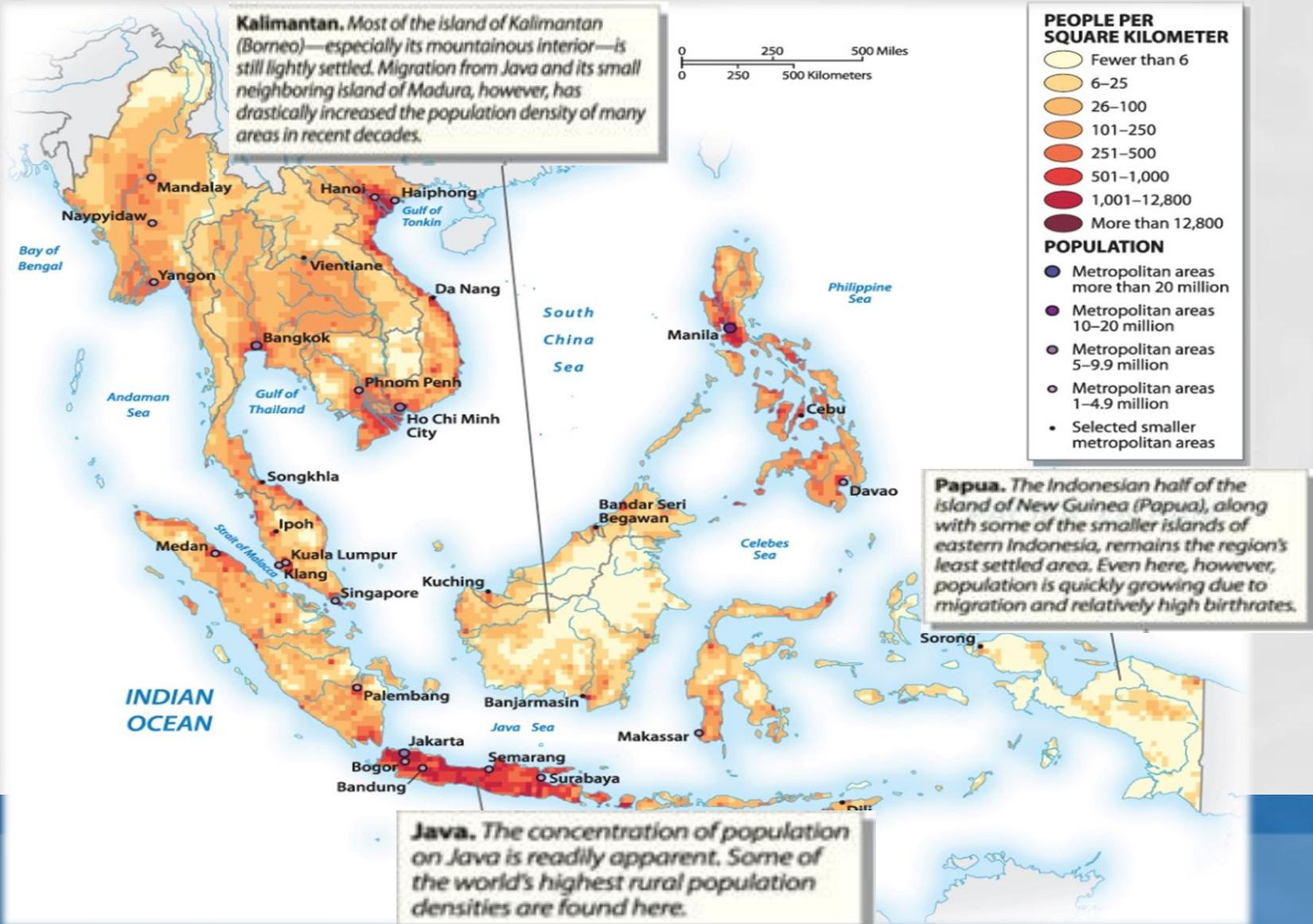


- **Plantation Agriculture**
  - **colonial period:** rice, cane sugar, rubber and other cash crops
  - **current commercial crops:** tea and copra (dried coconut meat)
- **Rice in the Lowlands**
  - Mainland lowlands are used for intensive rice cultivation.



tea harvesting in Indonesia

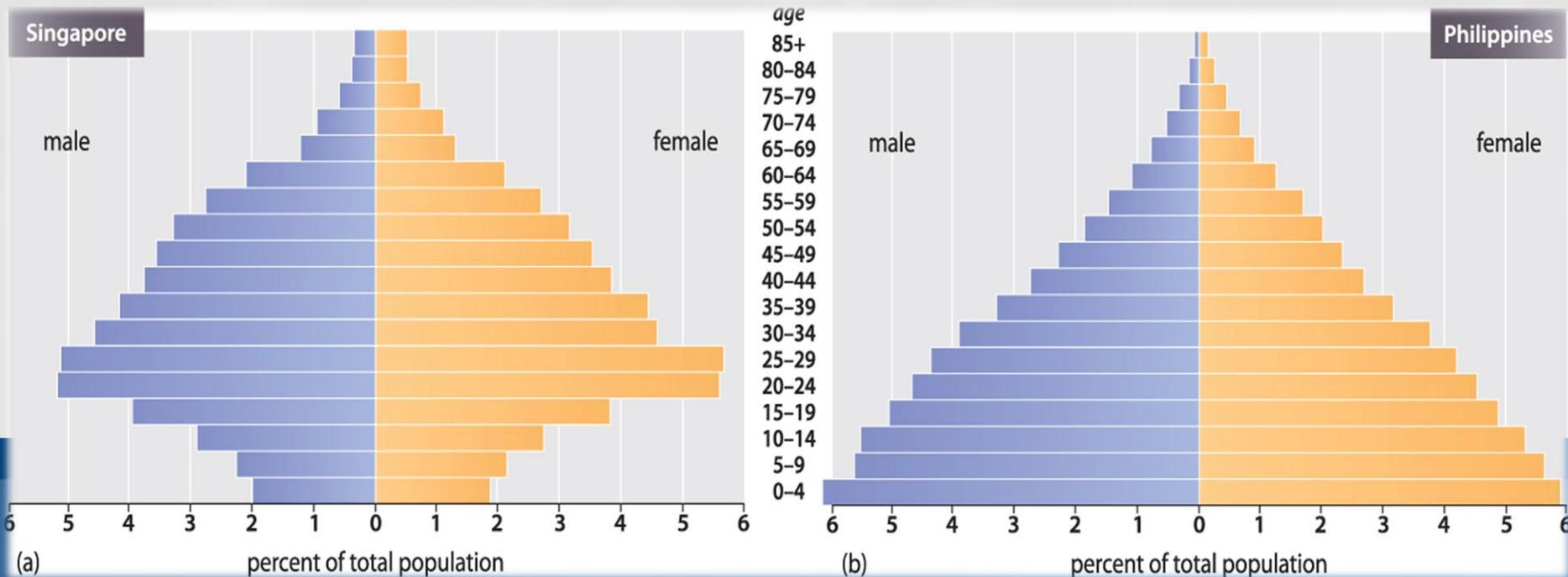
# Population and Settlement: Subsistence, Migration, Cities



# Population and Settlement: Population Indicators



- Recent Demographic Change
  - Population Contrasts
    - **Philippines**: High growth rate reflects influence of Roman Catholic Church on family planning.
    - **Laos**: highest TFR because of low level of development.



# Population and Settlement: Subsistence, Migration, Cities



- Recent Demographic Change
  - Population Contrasts
    - **Cambodia**: high TFR, possibly linked to high mortality rate
    - **Thailand**: TFR has dropped dramatically in recent years.
    - **Indonesia**: largest population of the region (250 million)
  - Growth and Migration
    - Indonesia has an official policy of **transmigration**: relocation of people from one region to another within a national territory (from Java to other Indonesian islands)



Filipino overseas employment fair



transmigration in Indonesia

# Population and Settlement: Population Indicators



Country	Population (millions) 2010	Population Density (per square kilometer)	Rate of Natural Increase (RNI)	Total Fertility Rate	Percent Urban	Percent <15	Percent >65	Net Migration (Rate per 1000) 2005–10 <sup>a</sup>
Burma (Myanmar)	54.6	81	1.1	2.3	31	28	5	-0.4
Brunei	0.4	72	1.6	2.0	72	26	4	1.7
Cambodia	15.0	83	1.7	3.0	21	33	4	-1.8
East Timor	1.1	76	2.6	5.7	30	42	3	-0.8
Indonesia	241	127	1.3	2.3	43	27	6	-0.8
Laos	6.5	28	2.0	3.5	27	38	4	-2.3
Malaysia	29.0	88	1.5	2.6	63	27	5	0.6
Philippines	96.2	321	1.9	3.2	63	35	4	-2.1
Singapore	5.3	7,751	0.5	1.2	100	17	9	6.6
Thailand	69.9	136	0.5	1.6	34	21	9	1.1
Vietnam	89.0	268	1.0	2.0	31	24	7	-0.5

<sup>a</sup>Net Migration Rate from the United Nations, Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision Population Database*.  
Source: Population Reference Bureau, *World Population Data Sheet, 2010*.

# Cultural Coherence and Diversity: A Meeting Ground of World Cultures



## Introduction and Spread of Major Cultural Traditions

- **lacks the historical dominance of a single civilization:** Southeast Asia, unlike many other world regions, has never had a single, major cultural influence and is characterized today by tremendous cultural diversity. Some experts have argued, however, that globalization has helped
- **Meeting ground for cultural influences** from South Asia, China, the Middle East, Europe and North America.
- **attractive to outsiders**



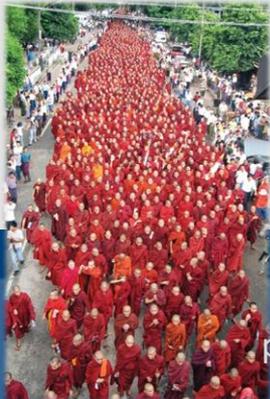
# Cultural Coherence and Diversity: A Meeting Ground of World Cultures



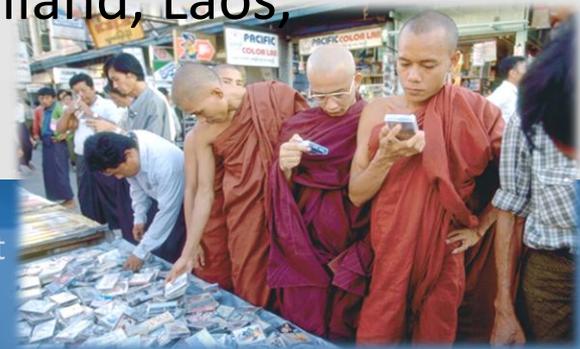
## Introduction and Spread of Major Cultural Traditions

### ● South Asian Influences

- The first major influence arrived from South Asia 2,000 years ago.
- **Hindu influence** remains only on the Indonesian island of Bali.
- Second wave in 13<sup>th</sup> century brought Theravada Buddhism.
- **Buddhism** found today in Burma, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia.



protesting Burmese monks



Buddhist monks in a Burmese market

# Cultural Coherence and Diversity: A Meeting Ground of World Cultures



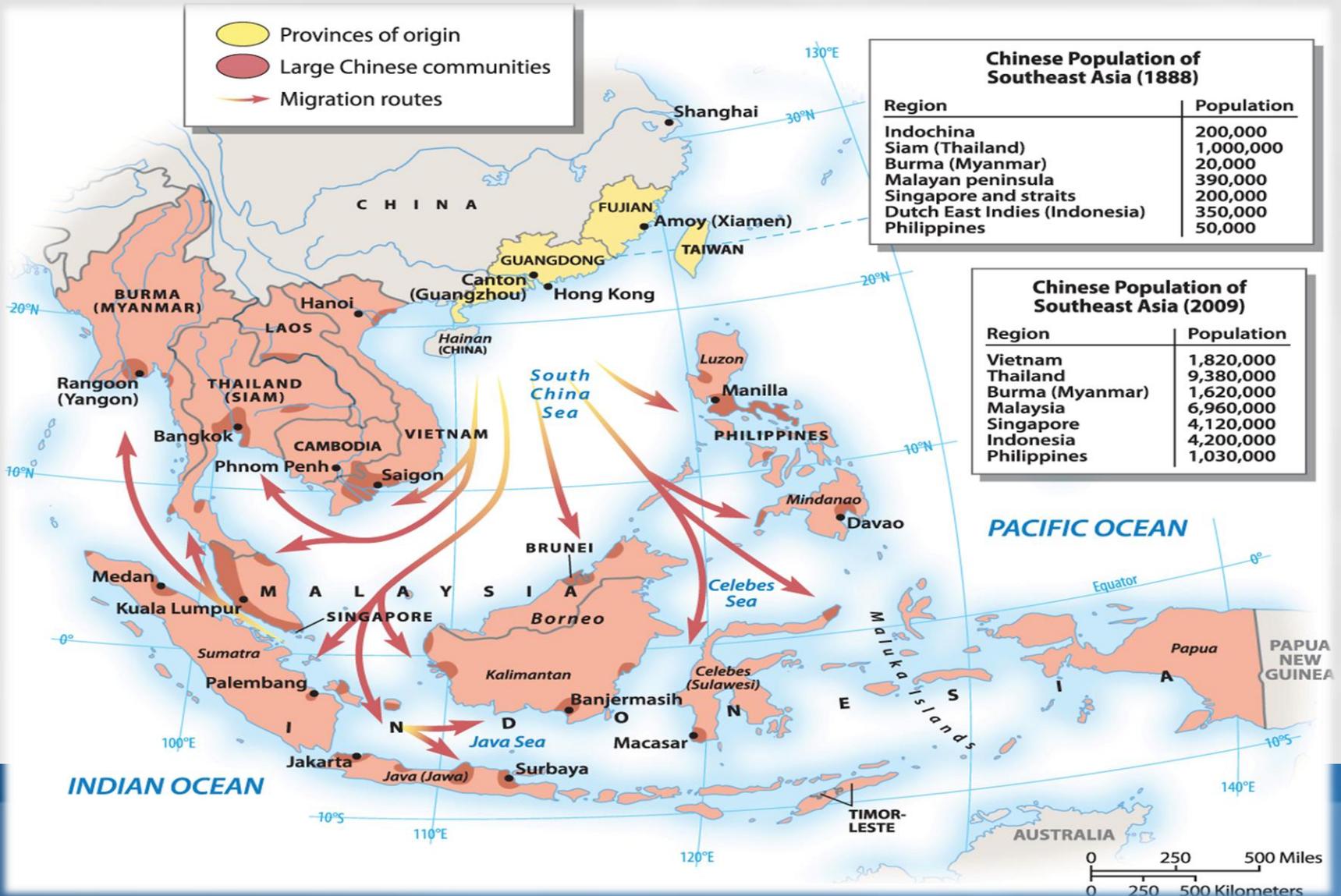
## Introduction and Spread of Major Cultural Traditions

### ● Chinese Influences

- **Vietnam:** stronger influences from East Asia than South Asia  
... 1000 CE: established a kingdom of their own
- **Chinese immigration** peaked in 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.
  - in every SE Asian state
  - most in urban areas
  - maintain Chinese identity
  - prospered as merchants
  - gained influence
  - result: strained relations



# Cultural Coherence and Diversity: A Meeting Ground of World Cultures



# Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Religion



## ● Arrival of Islam

- Brought to Southeast Asia by Muslim **merchants** around 1200 CE.
- By 1650, Islam dominated in **Malaysia** and **Indonesia**.
- Indonesia is constitutionally a **secular state** but it is also the world's **most populous Muslim state** ... 87.2% of the 250 million Indonesians are Muslim.
- In general, Indonesian Muslims can be categorized in terms of two orientations: **modernists** who closely adhere to orthodox theology while embracing modern learning and **traditionalists** who tend to follow the interpretations of local religious leaders and teachers at Islamic schools (pesantren).



Tuban Mosque in Java



Indonesia's largest mosque

# Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Religion



## ● Christianity and Tribal Cultures

- In late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, Christian missionaries brought Christianity to the region.
- Conversion greatest among animists in Southeast Asia's highland region.

## ● Religious Persecution

- Religious practices have been strongly discouraged in **Vietnam** and **Laos** since communism took hold in 1975 ... Buddhist majority and Christians face harassment.
- **Burma**'s authoritarian government supports Buddhism but monitors monks to ensure that they don't promote democracy.



# Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Religion



# Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Language



- Southeast Asia has **five major linguistic groups**, with several hundred distinct languages.
- **Austronesian Languages**
  - extend from Madagascar to Easter Island
  - Today, almost all of the insular Southeast Asian languages are in this family.
  - Malay became the **lingua franca** (a language used for trading purposes) of the region.
  - Spanish influence in the Philippines

# Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Language



- **Tibeto-Burman Languages**

- Burmese (spoken in Burma) is closely related to Tibetan and distantly to Chinese.

- **Tai-Kadai Languages**

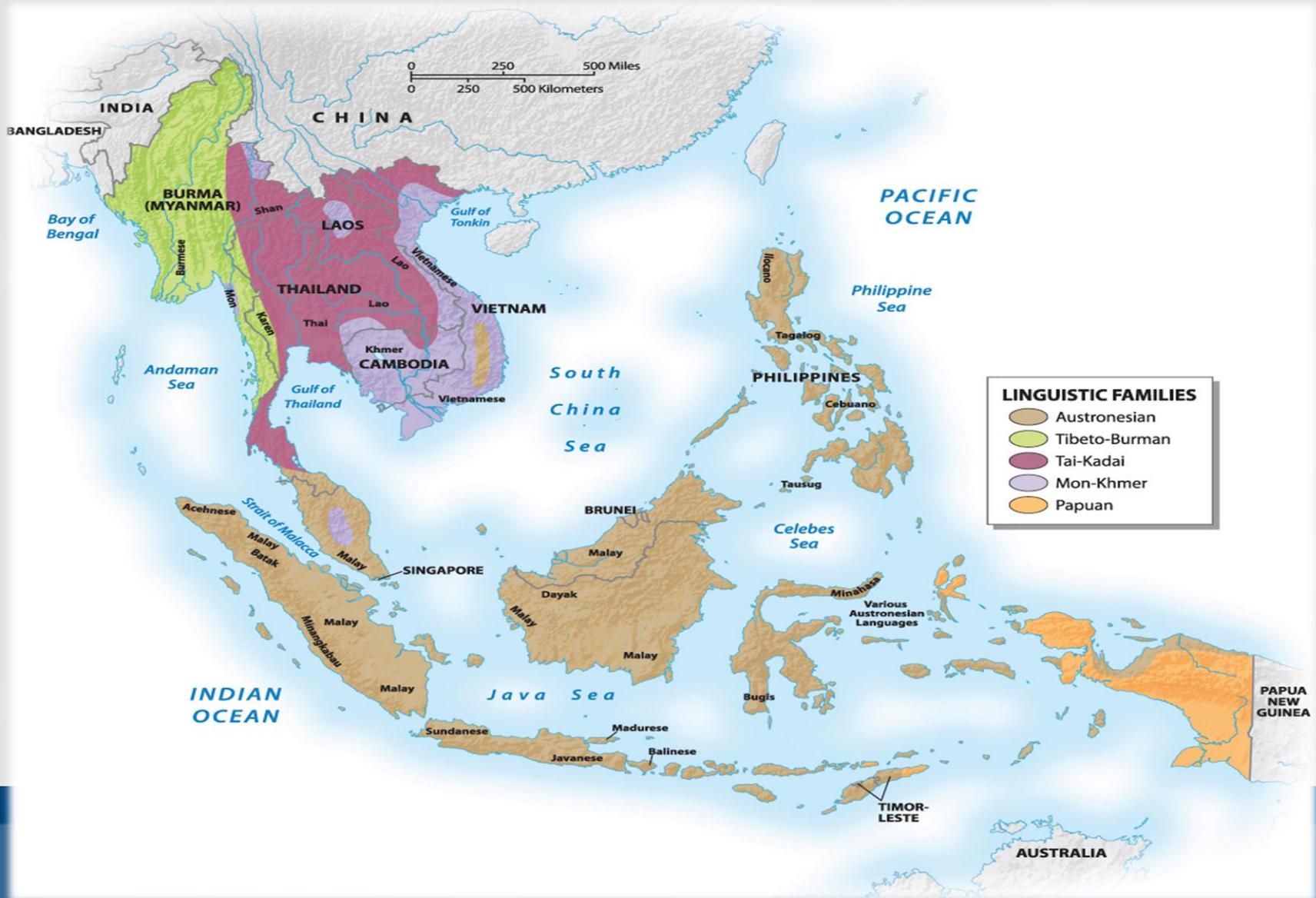
- Originated in southern China and then spread into Southeast Asia around 1200 CE.
- Thailand, Laos, uplands of Vietnam and parts of southern China



- **Mon-Khmer Languages**

- Vietnamese and Khmer (national language of Cambodia)

# Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Language



# Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Global Context



- **European colonial rule** brought a new era of globalization to the region.
  - languages, Christianity, and new governmental, educational and economic systems
- Many states chose **isolation after decolonization**.
  - **Philippines** was the most profoundly influenced by its Spanish colonization, and later by the US ... quicker to adopt Western culture than other states.
  - **Thailand** also receptive to Western influences.
  - **Malaysia** and **Indonesia** more resistant to Western culture.

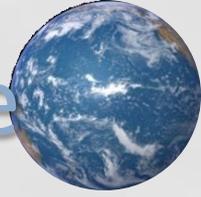


Singlish sign



Filipino entertainer

# Geopolitical Framework: War, Ethnic Strife and Regional Cooperation



- Before European colonialism most of the Southeast Asian states existed as **independent kingdoms**.
- **Colonial Era**
  - Portuguese: first Europeans to arrive (around 1500), eastern Indonesia
  - Dutch: arrived in 1600s, became most powerful in the region
  - British, French involved
  - US: final colonial influence (Philippines, 1898)
  - Decolonization was over by 1963.

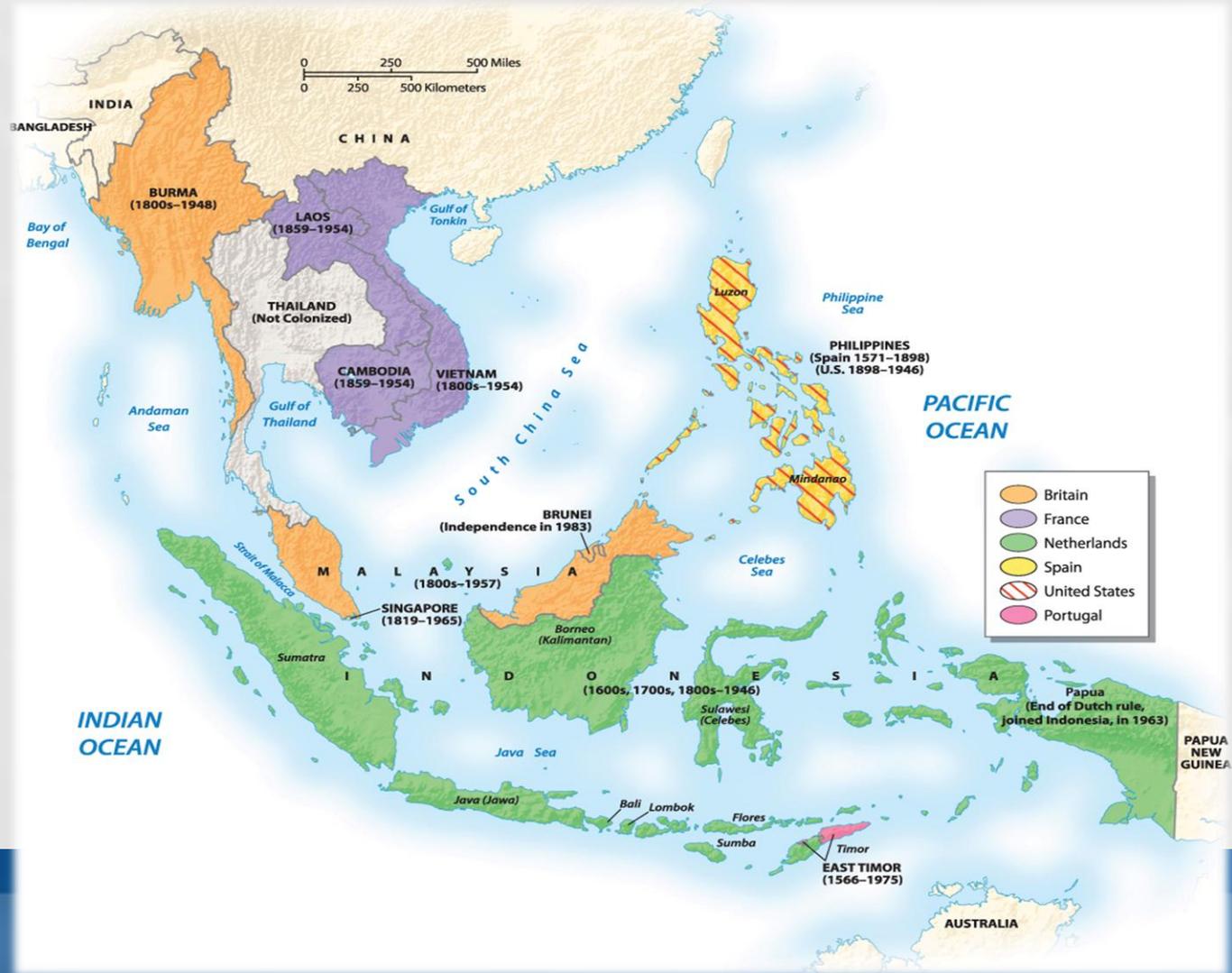
Dutch at Banda Islands  
(Indonesia)



# Geopolitical Framework: War, Ethnic Strife and Regional Cooperation



With the exception of Thailand, all of Southeast Asia was under Western colonial rule by the early 1900s. The Netherlands had the region's largest empire.



# Geopolitical Framework: War, Ethnic Strife and Regional Cooperation



- **Vietnam War and Its Aftermath**

- France was determined to maintain control of its Southeast Asian colonies despite resistance movements.
- war between communist forces in the north and French in the south
- **Geneva Agreement** (1954): partitioned Vietnam into north and south halves
- **Hồ Chí Minh Trail**: logistical system that ran from North Vietnam to South Vietnam through neighboring Laos and Cambodia



Hồ Chí Minh Trail

# Geopolitical Framework: War, Ethnic Strife and Regional Cooperation



## ● Vietnam War and Its Aftermath

- Communist guerrillas in the south, Pathet Lao forces in Laos, Khmer Rouge in Cambodia all fought to expel western influences.
- **Domino Theory**: fear that if Vietnam fell to communism, the rest of Southeast Asia would follow ... rationale for US to send troops to the region
- US defeat and withdrawal 1973–1975
- **refugees** from the region, including many migrating to the US
- reunification under the Communist Party



*As the North Vietnamese took over Saigon, Americans climbed to the top of a CIA apartment to flee.*  
Photograph by Hugh Van Es

# Geopolitical Framework: Issues in Southeast Asia



- **Conflicts in Indonesia**

- war in **Irian Jaya** (West Papua) for independence from Dutch ... joined to Indonesia through a rigged vote
- **political tensions between Muslim groups in Java**: growing tension between the majority Sunni and minority Shiite Muslims ... Java always been isolated from mainstream Indonesia ... tendency toward **polarization** along sociocultural lines
- **Grasberg Mine**: largest gold mine and the third largest copper mine in world, Papua Indonesia ... extreme potential environmental and safety concerns ... numerous attacks, blockades and strikes in recent years



# Geopolitical Framework: Issues in Southeast Asia



- **Conflicts in Indonesia**
  - **Timor-Leste independence** (2002): When Portuguese withdrew in 1975, Indonesia claimed territory for itself and ruthlessly suppressed independence movement ... UN took over and supervised territory's transition to independence.
- **tensions in the Philippines**: persistent problems in Islamic southwest and possible links to Al Qaeda network
- **conflict between Burman and internal non-Burman groups**: the Shan (Tai ethnic group, former principedom), United Wa State Army (largest narcotics trafficking organization in region), the Karen (mountain subsistence farming ethnic groups), the Mon (ethnic group living in the eastern delta region)

Karen refugees



# Geopolitical Framework: Issues in Southeast Asia

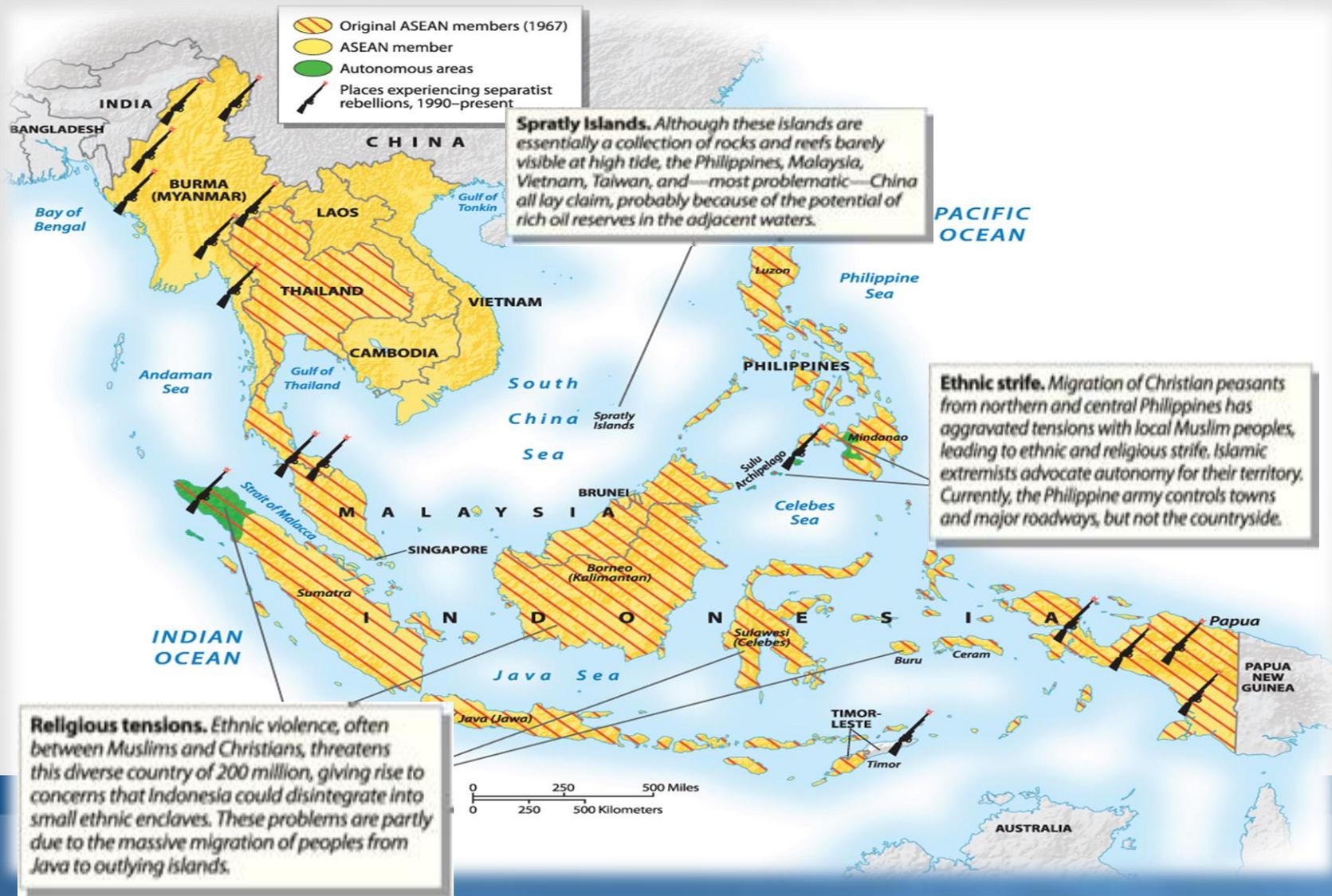


## ● Thailand's Troubles



- Political conflict between **red shirts** (rural, students, left-wing, some businessmen) and **yellow shirts** (royalists, ultra-nationalists, urban middle class) have led to over 10 years of protests and repression, as well as 4 coups.
- **religious, ethnic conflict** (Muslims in extreme south): Well-armed, motivated insurgency wants creation of a separate Muslim state for the region's 1.8 million Muslim ethnic Malays ... group combines ethnic Malay nationalism and Islamist ideologies ... transfer of power within the insurgency from an older generation, which favors negotiation, to a younger radicalized generation with no regard for Muslims they see as collaborators, “no problems with collateral victims since Muslims should not be living next to ethnic Thais anyway”
- other independence movements and (more recently) anti-government groups in almost every state

# Geopolitical Framework: Issues in Southeast Asia



# Geopolitical Framework: Global Context



## International Dimensions of Southeast Asia

- Philippine and Malaysian **border conflict**
- **Spratly Islands**: claimed by and partially occupied by military of China, Malaysia, Philippines, Taiwan, Vietnam ... might sit over substantial oil reserves
- **Paracel Islands**: Vietnamese but occupied by Chinese military ... might sit over substantial oil reserves
- **Jemaah Islamiya**: radical Islamist network with cells in Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia and the Philippines



Spratly Islands

# Geopolitical Framework: Global Context



## International Dimensions of Southeast Asia

- 10 Southeast Asian states have joined together under the **Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)**.
  - Formation of ASEAN has had a calming influence in the region.
  - The states of Southeast Asia have managed to solve many of their border disputes and other sources of conflict through ASEAN.
  - concerns about outside influences (China, West)
  - cooperation



# Economic and Social Development: The Roller-Coaster Ride of Tiger Economics



- Until the economic downturn of the 1990s, economic development in the region was a paragon of new global capitalism.
- **Uneven economic development and instability** persists.
- **Philippine Decline and Recovery**
  - Philippines was the most highly developed Southeast Asian state in the 1960s.
  - In 1980s and 1990s the Philippines' population outpaced its economic growth and living standards declined.
  - Decline attributed to **crony capitalism** under Marcos regime.
  - Many Filipinos have sought employment in other states ... has led to **remittances** but also to **brain drain**.

Philippine Call Center



# Economic and Social Development: The Roller-Coaster Ride of Tiger Economics



- **Singapore:** Regional Hub
  - Has transformed itself from an entrepôt (a port city where goods are imported, stored and transshipped) to one of the world's most modern states.
  - Encourages investment by multinational firms and has invested in itself.
- **Malaysian Boom**
  - Has recently experienced rapid economic growth.
  - Began with **plantation agriculture** and natural resource **extraction**, then advanced to **manufacturing** in labor-intensive high-tech sector.
  - The wealth of Chinese (esp. in Malaysia) led to affirmative action for **Bumiputra** (“sons of the soil” Malaysians).

# Economic and Social Development: The Roller-Coaster Ride of Tiger Economics



- **Thailand:** Emerging Tiger?

- Thailand has had ups and downs.
- Japanese companies were leading actors in Thailand's earlier economic boom, with Japanese factories in the region.
- industrialization greatest in historic core (including Bangkok)
- “**sex tourism**” industry

flooded factory in Thailand



sexual commerce in Bangkok



# Economic and Social Development: The Roller-Coaster Ride of Tiger Economics



- Unstable Economic Expansion in **Indonesia**
  - Indonesian economy began to expand in 1970s fueled by oil exports and logging.
  - Multinational corporations now attracted to low-wage labor of the region.
  - Indonesia remains poor ... political instability a concern



Nissan plant in Indonesia

# Economic and Social Development: The Roller-Coaster Ride of Tiger Economics



- Recent Rise of **Vietnam**
  - As of 2016, Vietnam's economy was growing at almost 7% per year ... private consumption rose 9.3% in 2015.
  - Vietnam follows the current **Chinese model** of economics: embracing market economies while retaining political forms of communism.
  - ...but development **internally uneven**



# Economic and Social Development: The Roller-Coaster Ride of Tiger Economics



- Recent Rise of **Cambodia**
  - Cambodia faces difficulties from rugged terrain, relative isolation, ravages of war, government repression.
  - Despite problems, and thanks to its garment sector and fast-developing tourism sector, its economy continues to grow by 7% annually.
  - ...but foreign investment/aid threatened by **political unrest**

Cambodian casino



# Economic and Social Development: The Roller-Coaster Ride of Tiger Economics



- Persistent Poverty in Laos, Timor-Leste
  - Subsistence farming and foreign aid important to Laos, Timor-Leste
  - **Laos** pinning hopes on hydropower, mining, tourism, investment from Thailand and China
  - **Timor-Leste** has weakest economy in Southeast Asia (and newest)
    - recovering from its war for independence
    - agreement with Australia to share revenues of offshore natural gas



Timor-Leste's Bayu-Undan project with Conoco Phillips Australia

World Trade Center Laos



# Economic and Social Development: The Roller-Coaster Ride of Tiger Economics



- **Burma's** Troubled Economy
  - low economic development but great potential
  - abundant natural resources and fertile farmland
  - civil war: major impediment to economy
  - beginning to trade with China and Southeast Asian neighbors



outdoor produce market

# Economic and Social Development: The Global Economy



- Globalization has created both challenges and opportunities. Some of the most serious problems it has generated are **environmental**. Participation in the global economy has resulted in significant **deforestation** in Southeast Asia.
- The region as a whole has undergone **rapid integration** into the global economy with significant development in Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia.
- But development can bring problems.
  - **environmental degradation**
  - growing **social inequality**
  - Outside of Singapore and Malaysia, workers' wages are miserably low and discipline may be harsh.
- Movements in Europe, US and elsewhere to pressure multinational corporations to improve working conditions.

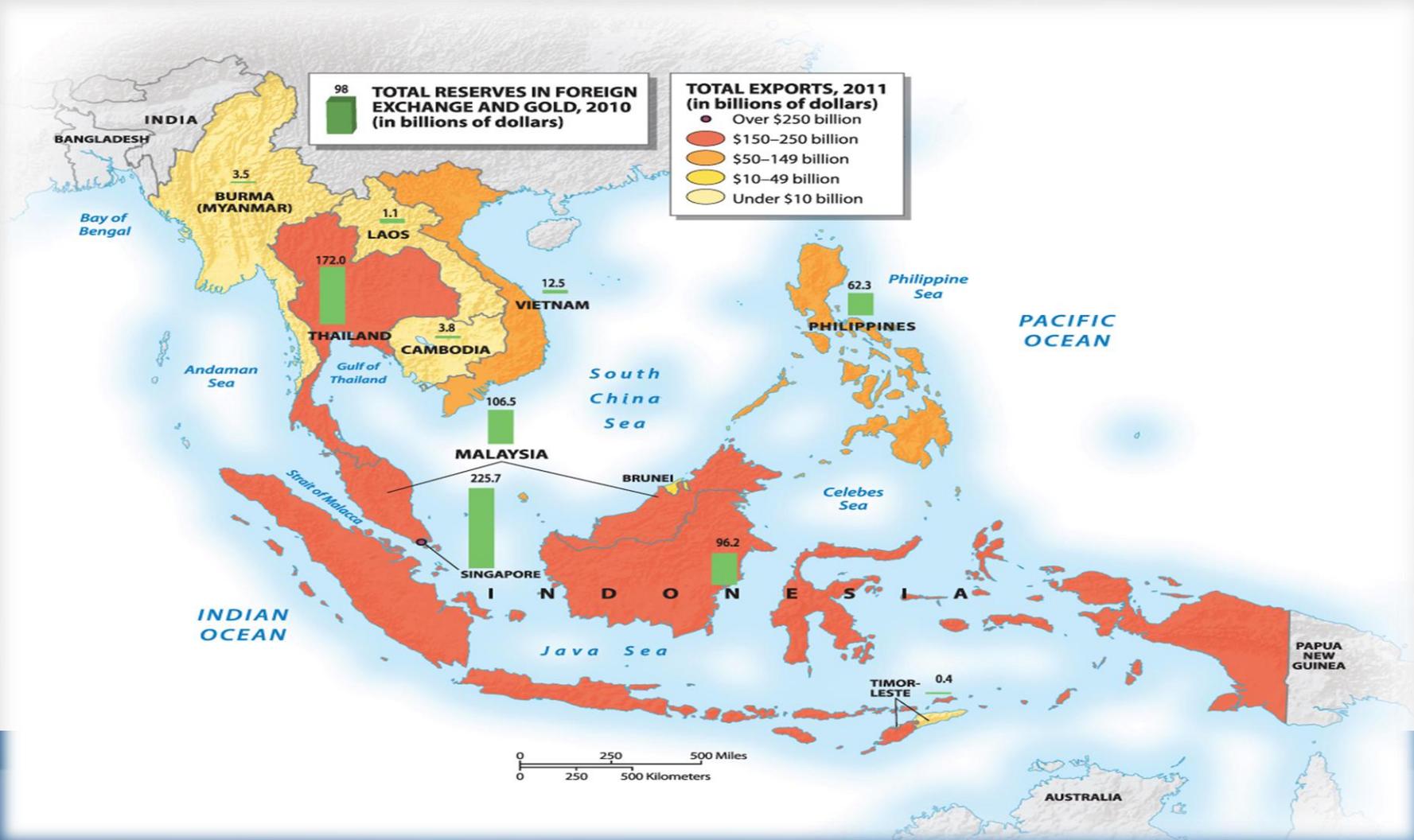




# Economic and Social Development: The Global Economy

- Southeast Asia is the region that best fits our focus on globalization and diversity.
- The creation of ASEAN reflects a **unity** in this region designed to counteract the negative aspects of globalization ... The relative success of ASEAN has by no means solved all of Southeast Asia's political tensions.
- Although ASEAN has played an economic as well as a political role, its economic successes have been limited. An important issue is whether social and economic development will be able to lift the entire region out of poverty or just benefit the more fortunate areas.
- Geopolitical change is needed to bring stability to the region.

# Economic and Social Development: The Global Economy



# Economic and Social Development: Social Issues



## ● education

- Singapore and Brunei lead the region in health and education.
- Laos and Cambodia rank low.
- Most states place high priority on basic education.
- Literacy rates are relatively high.
- University and technical education still lagging ... many study abroad.
- Southeast Asian states must invest in their own **human resources**.

education in Laos



# Economic and Social Development: Social Issues



- rapid urbanization
- high levels of **informal employment**: jobs and workers that are not regulated or protected by the state
- rising **dependency ratios**: measure showing the number of dependents (aged zero to 14 and over the age of 65) to the total population aged 15 to 64
- highly **unequal gender** division of labor
  - gender equity and the sex trade
- social unrest and political instability



public housing  
in Singapore

# Economic and Social Development: Development Indicators



Country	GNI per capita, PPP 2010	GDP Average Annual %Growth 2000–10	Human Development Index (2011) <sup>1</sup>	Percent Population Living Below \$2 a Day	Life Expectancy (2012) <sup>2</sup>	Under Age 5 Mortality Rate (1990)	Under Age 5 Mortality Rate (2010)	Adult Literacy (% ages 15 and older)	Gender Equity (2011) <sup>3</sup>
Burma (Myanmar)	1,950	—	.483	—	65	112	66	92	0.492
Brunei	50,180	—	.838	—	78	12	7	95	—
Cambodia	2,080	8.7	.523	53.3	62	121	51	78	0.500
East Timor	3,600	3.4	.495	72.8	62	169	81	51	—
Indonesia	4,200	5.3	.617	46.1	72	85	35	92	0.505
Laos	2,460	7.2	.524	66.0	65	145	54	73	0.513
Malaysia	14,220	5.0	.761	2.3	74	18	6	92	0.286
Philippines	3,980	4.9	.644	41.5	69	59	29	95	0.427
Singapore	55,790	6.0	.866	—	82	8	3	95	0.086
Thailand	8,190	4.5	.682	4.6	74	32	13	94	0.382
Vietnam	3,070	7.5	.593	43.4	73	51	23	93	0.305

<sup>1</sup>United Nations, *Human Development Report, 2011*.

<sup>2</sup>Population Reference Bureau, *World Population Data Sheet, 2012*.

<sup>3</sup>Gender Inequality Index—A composite measure reflecting inequality in achievements between women and men in three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment and the labor market that ranges between 0 and 1. The higher the number, the greater the inequality.

Source: World Bank, *World Development Indicators, 2012*.

# The End



မေတ္တာတရားတို့သည် အသေမျှတော်စွာတို့ပျ

သမိတို့ကမာယာတို့၌ အကျော်သိတကမာ-ဇယာ  
တသိသဗ္ဗကံတံသိကျော်တံသုတေသတ (၂၅)

