



Features of Development of the Economy of the Countries of South-Eastern Asia

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Annotation: This article presents information on four countries with mixed economies, a public sector, a developing cooperative sector, small-scale artisanal production, and the preservation of patriarchal agriculture. Industrialization is of decisive importance in the development of the economy of countries, and fundamental changes took place in the structure of production and export during this period. In Singapore, the economy has acquired a post-industrial character.

Keywords: agriculture, in the valleys of large rivers, culture, the largest producers of rice, Southeast Asia, Indochina, Malay Archipelago, New Guinea.

Introduction

The countries of Southeast Asia differ significantly in terms of the level and type of socio-economic development. Having inherited more or less the same type of economic structures from the colonial period, during the years of independence they developed in different ways and rates, which is due to many factors, including human and resource potential, historical and cultural features, domestic and foreign political situation. Among the poorest, with GDP per capita indicators not only below the world average, but also below the "poverty line", are Vietnam, which has existed since 1975 as a single socialist state, Laos, Cambodia, Myanmar, and the young state of East Timor. Civil wars, external aggression, and political instability have had and continue to have a negative impact on the economies of these countries.

The four countries of Indochina have a mixed economy with a large role for the public sector, a developing cooperative sector, while maintaining small-scale handicraft production and a patriarchal way of agriculture. Since the end of the 1980s, political conditions have arisen for overcoming the closed economy of these countries and their integration into the world economy. More than half of employment and from 1/3 to 1/2 of GDP in them comes from agriculture. In Vietnam, its share fell to 1/4. The industrial structure is dominated by primary industries, the processing of agricultural raw materials and the production of consumer goods for the local market. The development of the rest of the countries of the region, which form the core of ASEAN, is characterized by the spread of capitalist relations in all spheres of the economy, the transformation of their role in the international division of labor (IDL) from "clean" suppliers of raw materials into a source of cheap and competent labor, and, unlike most developing countries, there is not an outflow of workers, but an influx of investments into the region that create jobs for them. Industrialization was decisive in the development of the economies of these countries, during which there were fundamental changes in the structure of production and exports. In Singapore, the economy has acquired a post-industrial character. In terms of the level of development, this country is included in the group of world leaders (GDP per capita in 2004 was \$21,000). The growth of the national bourgeoisie is observed, which, under the protection of state protectionism, pressed the huaqiao. At the same time, pre-capitalist structures persist in most countries.



Main part

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The most significant shift in the structure of the economy of these countries was the reduction in the share of agriculture while the share of industry, primarily manufacturing, increased. The growth of the service sector is also characteristic, which traditionally absorbs part of the surplus labor force. Qualitative changes consist in the emergence, along with the typical for the countries of the East, the sphere of personal services, peddling, a modern, technically equipped industry of financial, credit and banking, information, communication, and tourism services. At the same time, the structure of employment is not changing so drastically.

Structural adjustment and practically all export-oriented development takes place with the active participation of foreign capital. In the initial period of independent development, the countries of the region maintained ties mainly with the former metropolises, the main influx of capital went into the traditional sectors of colonial specialization: mining and agriculture. Subsequently, there was a redistribution of foreign capital flows in the direction of labor-intensive manufacturing industries, and the United States and Japan became the absolute leaders in terms of investment and the number of projects.



A significant part of the production produced with the participation of foreign capital is consumed in the potentially capacious domestic markets of the region, part of it goes to third countries; products of the most advanced industries (as a rule, highly specialized) through the channels of intra-company trade are returned to the investor countries or to the assembly plants of TNCs in other countries. In the first decades of independent development in these countries, the economic role of the state was great, and the public sector was formed in key sectors (energy, mining, transport). In recent years, liberalization of the activities of the private sector, foreign investment, strengthening of financial and market methods of managing the economy has been observed everywhere. The private sector in the manufacturing industry is developing especially rapidly. The state plays an active role in the development of economic policy, the development of flexible investment and tax legislation, taking over the implementation of infrastructure projects, and the implementation of regional policy. In the era of modern industrialization, Singapore was the first to enter the era of modern industrialization, realizing the benefits of the economic and geographical position in the region and the potential of the re-export port. The influx of huaqiao capital, especially increased since the formation of an independent state, stimulated the first steps towards modernization.

Singapore was the first in the region to capitalize on the benefits of a cheap and disciplined labor force, first in the labor-intensive textile and clothing industries, then in the electronics, radio and electrical assembly industries. The status of a free port attracted foreign capital and goods. Oil refining and chemistry were developed, the tin-smelting industry and rubber processing of a regional scale retained their importance.

In the 1980s, Singapore became a pioneer among the countries of the region in attracting capital to knowledge-intensive industries, specializing in advanced technologies not only in manufacturing (the upper floor of mechanical engineering), but also in the field of intellectual services (information, financial, technological, medical).

The "new industrialization" was carried out with the leading role of the state in developing a development strategy and monitoring the implementation of indicative plans. The trend of recent years is the liberalization of the economy, which is manifested, in particular, in high rates of privatization. In Malaysia, the seed of future industrial growth was invested in huaqiao capital. This country, which has both significant reserves of industrial raw materials (oil, gas, tin, bauxite, timber) and a productive plantation economy, previously focused on Singapore as the main base for the manufacturing industry and foreign economic relations. After the separation of Singapore, the main efforts were concentrated on the development of national entrepreneurship and the creation of its own manufacturing industry.

Malaysia has acquired a relatively narrow industrial specialization in certain types of electronics products. There is a noticeable diversification of production for local and regional markets. The manufacturing industry is concentrated in the relatively densely populated western strip of the peninsular part (metropolitan area, Penang, Johor Bahru). The export value of the primary industries is preserved.

Conclusion

Plant growing is the main branch of agriculture. Cultivated lands are located on the plains, in the valleys of large rivers, on the coastal lowlands, as well as on the terraced slopes of the mountains. In the mountainous regions, slash-and-burn hoe farming predominates. The main food crop is rice. Under it, more than half of the area in Thailand, Myanmar, Indonesia, and the Philippines is occupied. The largest rice producers in Southeast Asia are Indonesia, Vietnam, Thailand, Myanmar.



Glutinous varieties are traditionally grown for local consumption, the expansion of hard rice crops is associated with the production of marketable products. Both irrigated and dry rice are grown. Irrigated rice cultivation is one of the most labour-intensive processes in local agriculture. All work is carried out manually. Important food crops are legumes, corn, sweet potato, cassava. The main industrial crop is hevea (over 2/3 of world production). Despite the competition of synthetic rubber, the demand for natural rubber remains, as does the region's leading position in the world trade in rubber.

The leading producers are Thailand (31%), Indonesia (25%), Malaysia (16% of world production). The rest of the countries in the region produce and sell much smaller amounts of rubber on world markets, but for many of them it is an important, if not the main, export crop (Cambodia, Vietnam). Hevea, which in the colonial period was almost exclusively a plantation culture, penetrated into peasant farms, increasing their marketability and displacing food crops. The oil palm, the region's second most important industrial plantation crop, has become the main plantation crop in the Philippines and Malaysia, and has supplanted hevea in Indonesia. Its main ranges are located in the lowlands of West Malaysia, the Philippines, and Indonesia. Malaysia and the Philippines are major producers of palm oil. Cotton is an important crop in the seasonally wet plains and plateaus of Thailand and Myanmar.

The production of fiber crop - abaca, in which the Philippines has a monopoly position, is declining. Sugar cane is grown in all countries of the region. The Philippines, which specialized in the production of this crop during the colonial period, after the abolition of quotas for sugar supplies to the United States, lost its leadership to Thailand and Indonesia, which entered the top ten world producers of cane sugar. Other important export crops of the region are coconut palm, pineapples, tropical fruits, tea, coffee, and tobacco. The region remains a major supplier of spices to world markets, although their share in the country's agricultural exports is small.

Animal husbandry in most countries is of secondary importance; only in certain mountainous regions of Indochina, on the islands of Madura and Timor, is it the leading branch of agriculture. The main sources of animal protein in the diet of the local population are fish, crustaceans and mollusks. Marine fishing and the extraction of various seafood are carried out in all coastal waters and the open sea. The largest catches are in Indonesia, Thailand, which is a major exporter of fresh, frozen and canned fish, the Philippines. Freshwater fish farming is an important industry in Cambodia, Vietnam, Thailand in areas of irrigated rice farming, where fish are grown in flooded fields. Forestry plays an important role in almost all countries of the region, providing additional employment for the rural population and significant foreign exchange earnings. Many peasants are engaged in logging as an auxiliary trade.

Indonesia, Malaysia are major suppliers of timber to the world markets. Until the end of the 1980s, they included the Philippines, but uncontrolled logging led the industry to a crisis; logging is currently prohibited. Myanmar and Thailand are known as monopoly suppliers of teak hardwood, as well as important producers of natural shellac and benzoy resins. Indonesia is the largest exporter of cinchona bark.

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