



Economic development in Singapore, Thailand and Myanmar

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Research questions

Topic

**Economic
development
in Singapore,
Thailand, and
Myanmar**



Key Questions

How can Singapore & Thailand become developed countries in just a few years?



What are the key factors that drive the economy?

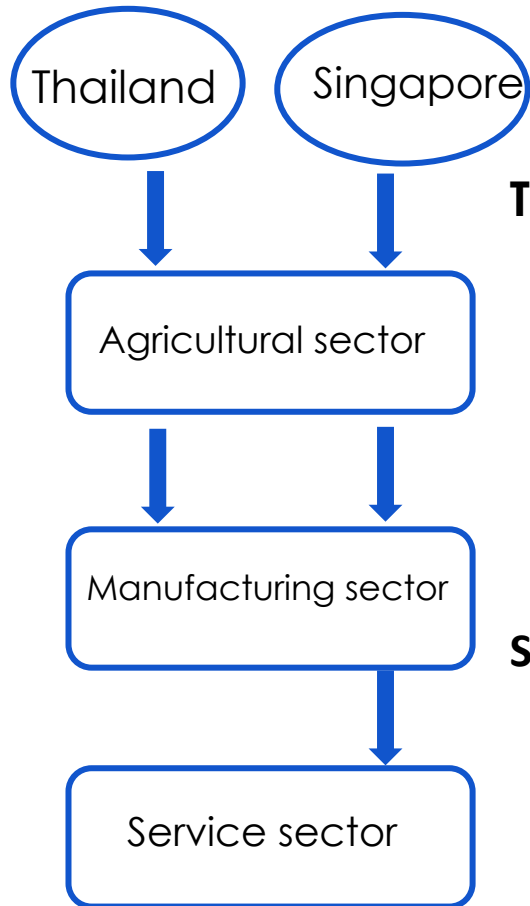


Can we adapt the economic factor advantages of Singapore & Thailand to Myanmar's development plan ?



Hypothesis

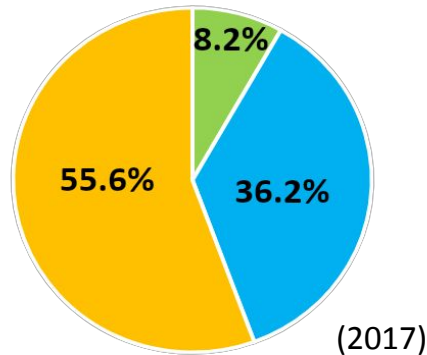
Main driver of GDP



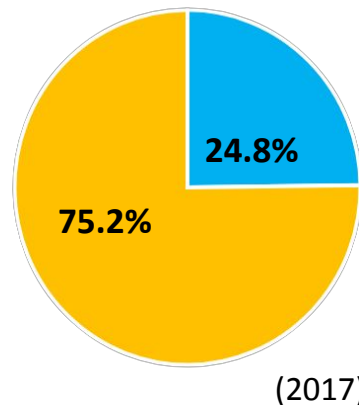
(Mcmilan and Rodrick, 2011)

Composition of GDP by sectors

Thailand

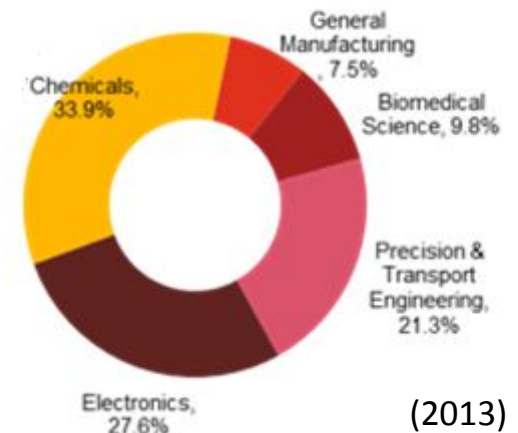
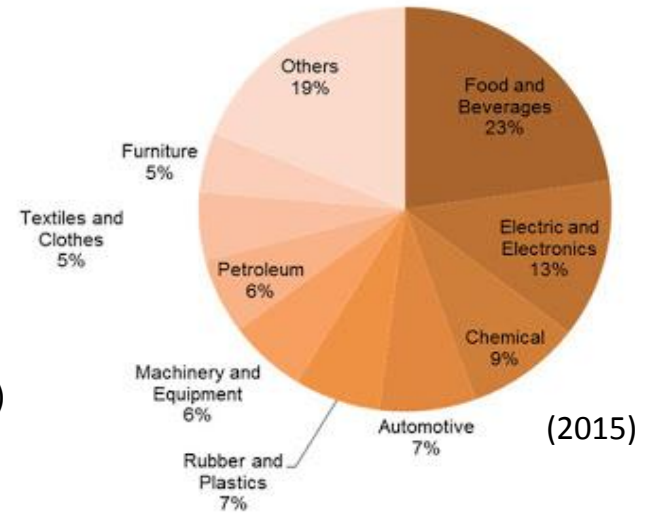


Singapore

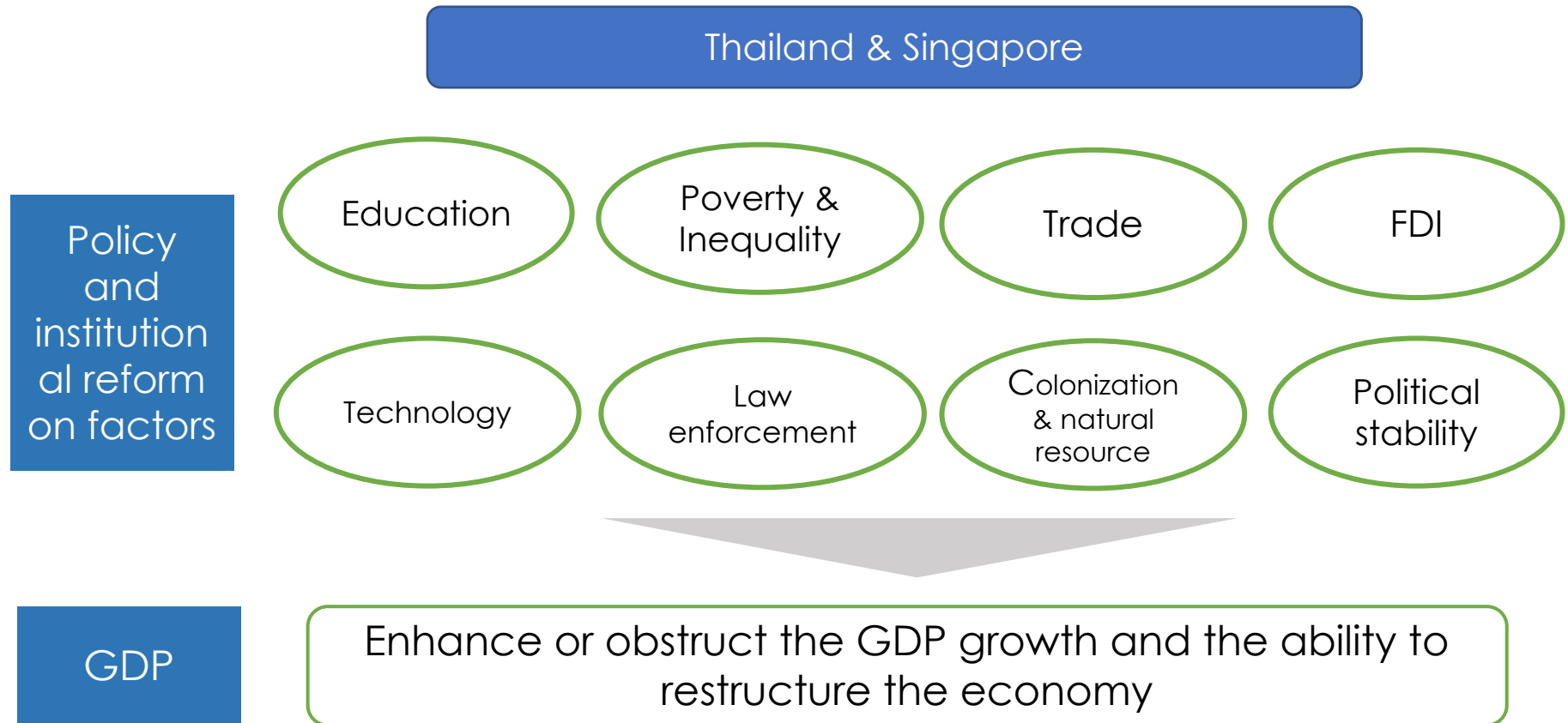


■ Agriculture ■ Manufacturing ■ Service

Manufacturing break down



Hypothesis



As we learned from the past policy and institutional lesson of Thailand and Singapore, we would advise Myanmar to develop the factors in such a way that facilitates growth, for example, investing in education and technology, promoting trade and FDI, utilizing natural resources and benefit from colonialism and enhance political stability.

Why is it important?



1

The Puzzle

The reason behinds economics growth and its obstacle are puzzle that stumped the experts for centuries.



2

Early Stage

The policy will lay foundation and determine the country's development path for many years to come. Some mistake that Myanmar made in this crucial time might be hard to rectified and undermine the development.

After we can figure the problems out, we can use the lesson on how do they developed and adapt the knowledges to improve that specific country.

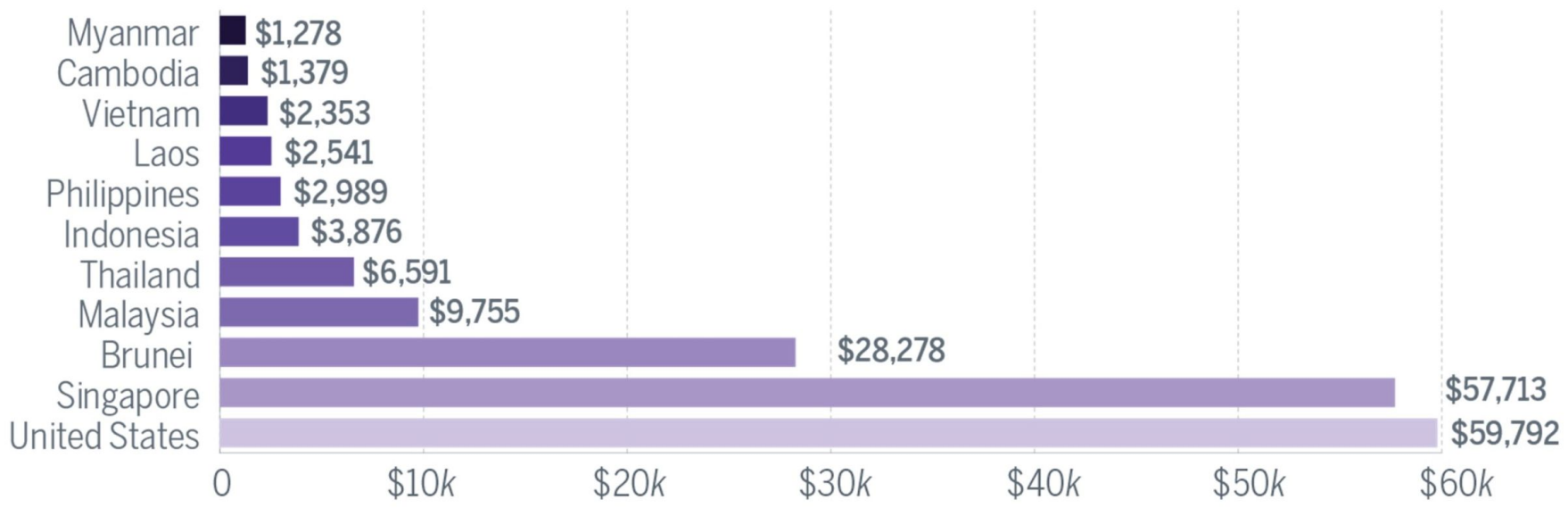
What have been done?



Singapore

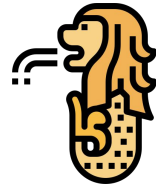
GDP per capita (current US\$) - Myanmar, Thailand, Singapore in 2018

PER CAPITA GDP



Source: International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook (October 2018), 2017 data

Investment

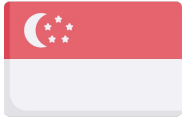


Singapore

Investment

- supports economic growth and assists in achieving social objectives such as raising the living standards and educational levels.
- its free trade philosophy and a diversified economy.
- Singapore is a city-state that has an important role as a global business hub. Stability, good business policy, easy company formation, and low taxes are the main reasons why Singapore is an attractive business destination.
- its many business-friendly policies make it easy for companies to set up and run their businesses in this South-east Asia country.

Poverty



Singapore

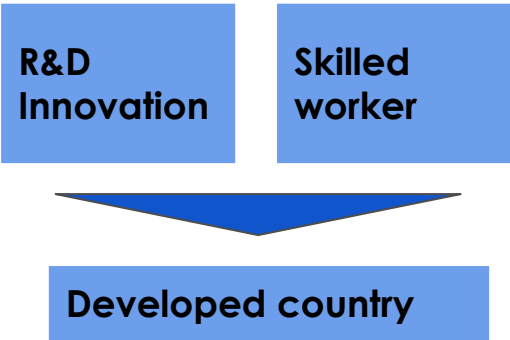
- Poverty in Singapore suffers from a lack of visibility
- Singapore has a large inequality gap
- 10 to 14 percent of Singaporeans face severe poverty
- Poverty is an increasing problem in Singapore
- Poverty is an issue for the elderly
- Poverty is an issue for the young
- Many people are trapped in poverty
- Government assistance is not enough
- As poverty grows, so does the popularity of the ruling party
- Singapore receives little foreign aid



Thailand

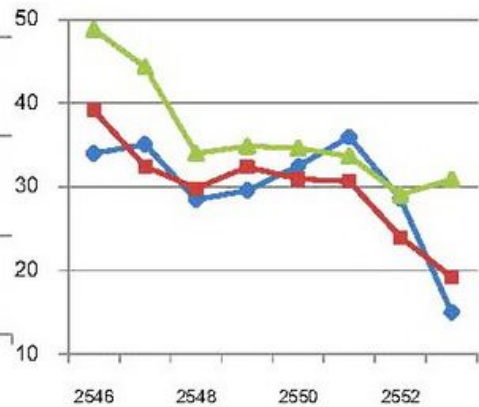
Education

How education link to middle income trap



Somkiat Tangkijvanit,2016

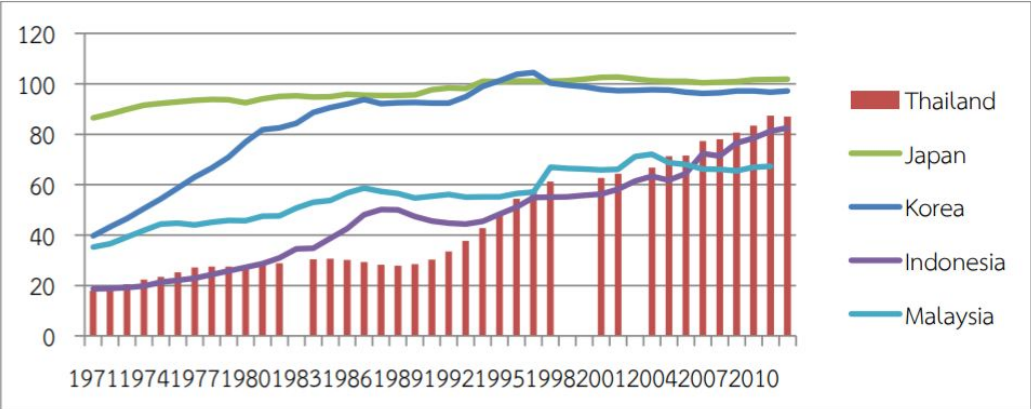
Average O-net score



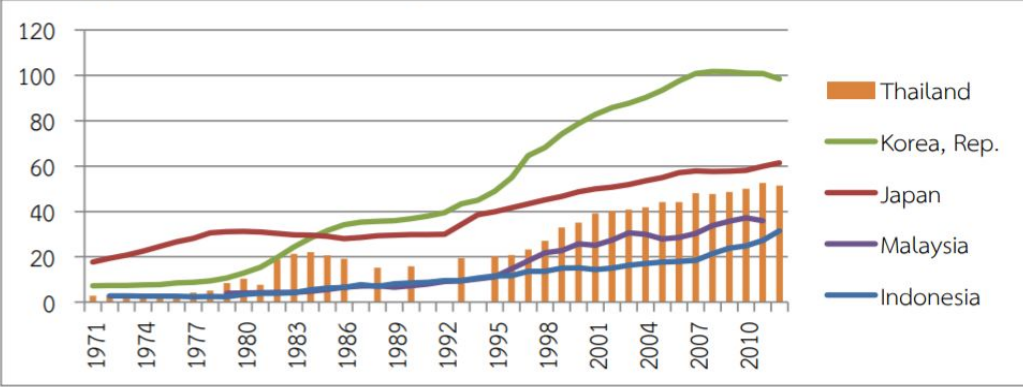
คณิตศาสตร์-ภาษาอังกฤษ-วิทยาศาสตร์

รายงานการวิจัย เรื่อง ความเหลื่อมล้ำในสังคมไทย:แนวโน้ม นโยบาย และแนวทาง
ขับเคลื่อนนโยบาย, สมชัย จิตสุชน,2015

รูปที่ 16 อัตราการเรียนต่อชั้นมัธยมศึกษา (Secondary level gross enrollment rate)



รูปที่ 17 อัตราการเรียนต่อชั้นอุดมศึกษา (tertiary level gross enrollment rate)



ที่มา: World Development Indicators (September 2014)

Poverty

GROWTH, EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY IN RURAL THAILAND

- For the past several decades, Thailand has experienced rapid economic growth that has transformed the country from a predominantly agrarian society to a newly industrialized economy.
- Rapid economic growth has led to a sharp increase in per capita income. Development indicators such as infant mortality, malnutrition, and life expectancy have improved tremendously and have approached or even surpassed world averages.
- Poverty incidence, measured as the percentage of the population living below the poverty line, fell dramatically. In 1962, 57 percent of the total population lived in poverty.

Table 1: Growth and Poverty In Thailand, 1975-2000

	GDP	AgGDP	Urban Poverty	Rural Poverty
	1988 Bn Baht		%	
1975	621	154		
1976	679	162	22.45	44.48
1977	731	163		
1978	816	184		
1979	872	181		
1980	914	185		
1981	968	194	18.25	39.11
1982	1,020	199		
1983	1,076	208		
1984	1,138	218		
1985	1,191	227		
1986	1,257	228	22.47	53.25
1987	1,377	228		
1988	1,560	252	19.29	42.65
1989	1,750	277		
1990	1,945	264	16.97	36.76
1991	2,112	283		
1992	2,283	296	10.02	32.13
1993	2,474	292		
1994	2,695	308	8.27	23.50
1995	2,946	319		
1996	3,120	331	4.96	16.12
1997	3,075	329		
1998	2,743	319	4.72	15.97
1999	2,859	327	5.65	19.89
2000	2,985	298	5.81	20.12

Source: GDP and Agricultural GDP are from National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB). Poverty data are from TDRI



Myanmar

GDP growth in Myanmar economy's market since post-independence

Table 2: Myanmar: Real GDP Growth, 1948–2008
(per cent increase over previous year)

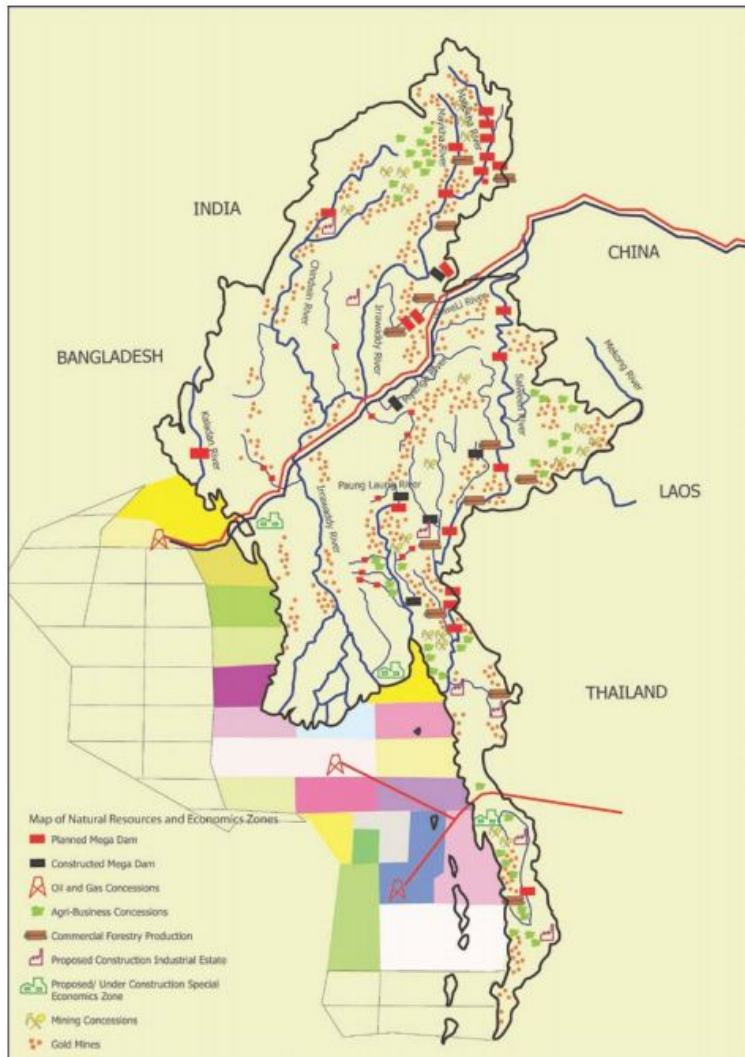
GDP Growth at 1947 constant prices, 1948/49–1960/61													
Fiscal Year	48/49	49/50	50/51	51/52	52/53	53/54	54/55	55/56	56/57	57/58	58/59	59/60	60/61
GDP growth rate (%)	-10.0	-5.1	12.9	6.0	7.2	4.5	5.4	3.8	10.7	-3.2	8.7	7.8	-0.7
GDP Growth at 1969 constant prices, 1961/62–1970/71													
Fiscal Year	61/62	62/63	63/64	64/65	65/66	66/67	67/68	68/69	69/70	70/71			
GDP growth rate (%)	3.6	13.0	-6.1	10.1	-4.3	-4.1	10.1	3.3	5.0	4.1			
GDP Growth at 1969 constant prices, 1971–1980													
Fiscal Year	71/72	72/73	73/74	74/75	75/76	76/77	77/78	78/79	79/80	80/81			
GDP growth rate (%)	2.4	-1.0	2.6	2.7	4.2	6.1	6.0	6.5	5.2	7.9			
GDP Growth at 1969 constant prices, 1981/82–1990/91													
Fiscal Year	81/82	82/83	83/84	84/85	85/86	86/87	87/88	88/89	89/90	90/91			
GDP growth rate (%)	6.4	5.4	4.3	4.9	2.9	-1.1	-4.0	-11.4	3.7	2.8			
GDP Growth at 1985 constant prices, 1991/92–2000/01													
Fiscal Year	91/92	92/93	93/94	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01			
GDP growth rate (%)	-0.7	9.7	6.0	7.5	6.9	6.4	5.7	5.8	10.9	13.7			
GDP Growth at 2000 constant prices, 2001/02–2008/09 (per cent increase over previous year)													
Fiscal Year	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09					
GDP growth rate (%)	11.3	12.0	13.8	13.6	13.6	13.1	11.9	10.7					

Sources: Government of Burma – *Economic Survey of Burma* 1955, 1962, 1963; Ministry of Planning and Finance, *Report to the Pyithu Hluttaw* 1972/73, 1975/76, 1979/80, 1984/85 and 1984/85; Central Statistical Organization, *Statistical Yearbook* 1991, 1995, 1997, and 2003. Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development, Yangon and Nay Pyi Taw.

Notes: From FY 2006/07 onwards, 2005/06 constant prices are used. Double digit growth years are shaded.

Natural Resources

Figure 1. Natural resources and economic zones



gas, oil, coal, jade, gems, metals are natural resources that can be founded in each state and region as presented in the figure. There are 9 subnational governance in Myanmar discussion series and are made up about 70% of national exports, or about 10% of GDP in 2012–13, with natural gas exports alone of \$US 3.6 billion. 35% of natural gas revenues represent the largest source of foreign income for the government.

Source: Myanmar Peace Monitor: 'Economic and Political Stakes' (September 2013). Used by permission.

Education



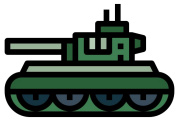
Before Independence (1945-1948)

- Reconstruction with the concept of homogeneous system of schools in 1947.
- Encourage Bilingual instruction in Primary and Post school.
- They need to have a good knowledge of English language, and then they are able to enter government service and profession.



After Independence (1948-1962)

- The curriculum that prioritize practical and prevocational subjects and activity programmes (Gardening, Art)
- New education plan (PEET)

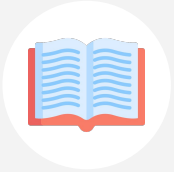


Under Military Rule (1962-1988)

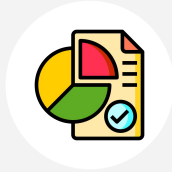
- Discrimination
- Children's examination results at an early age determined the shape of their adult life (A-list student, B-list student)
- More focus on Science, but less focus on Art.

What do we plan to do to answer the question?

Our Plan



**Study the history
and the economic
factor in each
countries**



**Compare the
economic factor
advantage of
Singapore and
Thailand**



**Find the problem
of Myanmar**



**Use the data on
how do they
develop and
adapt the
knowledges to
improve that
specific country**

Mostly, we use the data & sources of data to be the reference for our topic.

Source of data?

Source

Education in Burma (1945-2000)

Thein Lwin
First Edition July 1999
Second Edition September 2000

Abstract: This paper embodies a documentary analysis of the Burmese education system within the historical context. It provides an overview of the Burmese historical background, education before independence (1945-1948), after independence (1948-1962), under the military rule (1962-1988) and on the wave of democratisation (1988-2000). The study significantly found that Burmese schools have predominantly performed teacher-centred and subject-oriented teaching and learning with a lack of teacher training and a weak curriculum. Furthermore, indigenous people have little chance to promote their language and culture given the supremacy of the Burmese language. Although Burma has been on the wave of democratisation since 1988, the education system does not appear to be leading to a democracy.

1. Historical Background

Colonial History
In the 19th century, disputes with the British about commercial and diplomatic relations resulted in three Anglo-Burmese wars (1824-26, 1852 and 1885), as a result of which the British took over Burma in three stages: Rakhine (Arakan) and Tenasserim provinces in 1826, Lower Burma in 1852 and the remaining kingdom of Upper Burma in 1885. King Thibaw, the last king of Burma was deposed in 1885 and exiled to India. Burma was then ruled as a province of British India. From the beginning of British rule, the indigenous minorities such as the Shans, Kachins and Chins (see Appendix 1, map of Burma), who collectively occupied approximately 45 per cent of the country's area, were administered under the direct authority of the governor separately from the rest of Burma (Silverstein, 1977). Ethnic nationalities such as the Karens, who lived amongst the Burmans, were given reserved seats in the legislature to protect their interest (ibid.).



Burma Independence - 1948 | Today In History | 4 Jan 19

Subnational Governance in Myanmar Discussion Paper Series

Natural Resources and
Subnational Governments in Myanmar

Key considerations for wealth sharing



Thet Aung Lynn and Mari Oye

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Q&A