

<<东盟国家社会与文化>>

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## <<东盟国家社会与文化>>

### 内容概要

《东盟国家社会与文化》聚焦于亚洲的一个区域性组织——东南亚国家联盟。

全书共15章，分为两大板块。

第一个板块从第1章到第11章，主题是东盟国家概况。

该部分借助事实性的描述，从地理、政治、历史、经济、文化等各个视角展示东盟成员国的地貌气候，物产资源，悠久历史和灿烂文化。

第二个板块从第12章到第15章，主题是东盟与中国。

该板块以历史事件为线索，逐一梳理了东南亚国家联盟、东盟自由贸易区、中国—东盟自由贸易区、东盟10+3会议、中国—东盟博览会等组织、机构、展会的渊源、发展及其成就。

读者通过本书，可了解东盟国家简史，东盟各国的经济、政治、文化发展状况，了解中国—东盟自由贸易区的基本情况与信息，进一步认识建立中国—东盟自由贸易区对我国经济发展的重要意义，从而为服务区域经济发展而作积极的准备。

书籍目录

Chapter 1 General Introduction to Southeast Asia 1.1 Brief Introduction 1.2 Geographical Features 1.3 History  
1.4 Diverse Political Systems 1.5 The Unbalanced Economy Development 1.6 Multiplex CulturesChapter 2  
Brunei 2.1 Country Name 2.2 National Symbols 2.3 Geography 2.4 Brief History 2.5 Politics 2.6 Economy 2.7  
CultureChapter 3 Cambodia 3.1 Country Name 3.2 National Symbols 3.3 Geography 3.4 Brief History 3.5  
Politics 3.6 Economy 3.7 CultureChapter 4 Indonesia 4.1 Country Name 4.2 National Symbols 4.3  
Geography 4.4 Brief History 4.5 Politics 4.6 Economy 4.7 CultureChapter 5 Laos 5.1 Country Name 5.2  
National Symbols 5.3 Geography 5.4 Brief History 5.5 Politics 5.6 Economy 5.7 CultureChapter 6  
MyanmarChapter 7 The PhilippinesChapter 8 SingaporeChapter 9 ThailandChapter 10 VietnamChapter 11  
MalaysiaChapter 12 ASEANChapter 13 ASEAN Free Trade AreaChapter 14 China-ASEAN Free Trade  
AreaChapter 15 China-ASEAN Expo

## 章节摘录

As a large country , Indonesia has realized that being stable is the key to economic development. Only by keeping stable society can economy develop rapidly. The national economy has attained rapid growth during the past 30 years ( 1965 -1998 ) under the ruling of President Suharto. The annual average economic growth rate was 6.8% during 1969 - 1994 , its first Twenty-five-Year Development Plan Period. Afterwards , the democratic movement burst since people were dissatisfied with the long-term high-centralized politics , which caused the fall of the Suharto government. Meanwhile , the long-term lagging of democratic development has restrained greatly the economic growth , even causing social unrest. Suffering from the Asia Financial Crisis in 1997 , Indonesia's economy , politics and society have not yet recovered completely. ( 3 ) Vietnam under reforming and developing

As a socialist country , Vietnam's economic mode is similar to China's but different from that of other Southeast Asian countries. Although rich in resources and fine economic development conditions , Vietnam has a weak economic base and sank into serious economic and social crisis for long time as it experienced long-term wars and implemented the left economic policy. At the end of the 1980s , it adjusted policies at home and abroad , and launched economy-oriented reform and opening to the world policy , breaking away from the crisis finally. Through a series of policies like reforming the land system and state-owned enterprises , bringing in the foreign capital and expanding exports , Vietnam's annual average economic growth rate reached 7.1% in the 1990s. The Asia Financial Crisis in 1997 had little effect on Vietnam. It enjoyed an economic growth rate of 6.8% in 2001 , distinctively outstanding among the Southeast Asian countries.

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