



Dependency in South East Asia

ARUNAVA MUKHERJEE

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Abstract

When I started to study about dependency of south East Asia. I thought of selection two countries of south East Asia to compare with India. Therefore, I choose Lao's democratic, Indonesia with India.

As, {DEPENDENCY RATE= POPULATION AGE (0-14) + POPULATION AGE (65+)/POPULATION AGE (15-64)*100} is the formula of dependency rate.

I. BACKGROUND

Therefore, before knowing dependency rate of above-mentioned countries we must have idea about the countries. The **dependency ratio** is an age-population ratio of those typically not in the labor force (the *dependent* part ages 0 to 14 and 65+) and those typically in the labor force (the *productive* part ages 15 to 64). It is used to measure the pressure on the productive population. Consideration of the dependency ratio is essential for governments, economists, bankers, business, industry, universities and all other major economic segments, which can benefit from understanding the impacts of changes in population structure. A low dependency ratio means that there are sufficient

people working who can support the dependent population. A lower ratio could allow for better pensions and better health care for citizens. A higher ratio indicates more financial stress on working people and possible political instability. While the strategies of increasing fertility and of allowing immigration especially of younger working age people have been formulas for lowering dependency ratios, future job reductions through automation may impact the effectiveness of those strategies.

II. METHODOLOGY

Now as I have selected two countries of Southeast Asia. Therefore, I would like to put bit light on geography these countries lifestyle before going with their dependency.



Lao's

This the map od Lao's and Laos is the only landlocked country in Southeast Asia, and it lies mostly between latitudes 14° and 23°N (a small area is south of 14°), and longitudes 100° and 108°E. Its thickly forested landscape consists mostly of rugged mountains, the highest of which is Phou BIA at 2,818 meters (9,245 ft.), with some plains and plateaus. The Mekong River forms a large part of the western boundary with Thailand



Indonesia



This is the map of Indonesia. Indonesia lies between latitudes 11°S and 6°N, and longitudes 95°E and 141°E. It is the largest archipelagic country in the world, extending 5,120 kilometres (3,181 mi) from east to west and 1,760 kilometers (1,094 mi) from north to south.

India



India accounts for the bulk of the Indian subcontinent, lying atop the Indian tectonic plate, a part of the Plate. India's defining geological processes began 75 million years ago when the Indian Plate, then part of the southern supercontinent Gondwana, began a northeastward drift caused by seafloor spreading to its south-west, and later, south and southeast.

III. Observations

Dependency and the table of the following country is being shared below with the dependency rate from year 2000 to 2020 of all these three countries.

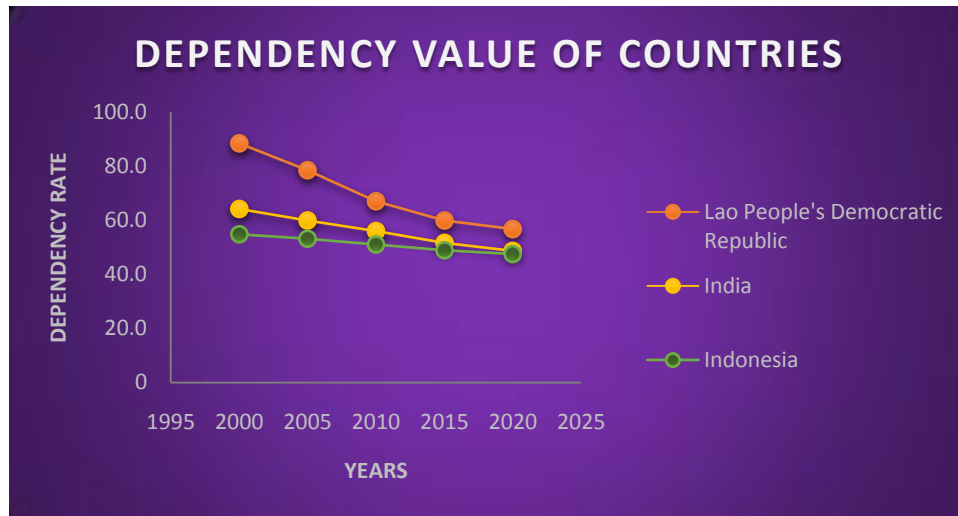
country	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Lao People's Democratic Republic	88.4	78.5	67.0	59.9	56.8
India	64.2	59.9	56.0	51.6	48.7
Indonesia	54.8	53.1	51.0	48.9	47.5

In the above table, the data of dependency of these three countries are mentioned with the time interval. We interpret from the data that Lao democratic was having dependency 88.4 in 2000 and as it reaches the year 2020 it stands with 56.8, the data of India from the year 2000 was 64.2 and when it reached 2020 it went to 48.7, If we talk about

Indonesia they started with 54.8 in 2000 and now stands with 47.5 by 2020.

IV. Result

The following graph says the story of dependency in following countries.



The above graph shows dependency graph of Lao's was 88.4 in comparison with all the other two countries but if we follow the graph we can see that Lao's showing the decrease in the dependency rate that means the density of population of age 0-14 in 2000 or before 2000 was more and they only turned to be the work force at 2020 and leads to change of the dependency rate.

If we can see the graph that Lao's is stabilizing with age of population and this will lead to change in the dependency rate but in similar rate what is followed by India and Indonesia.

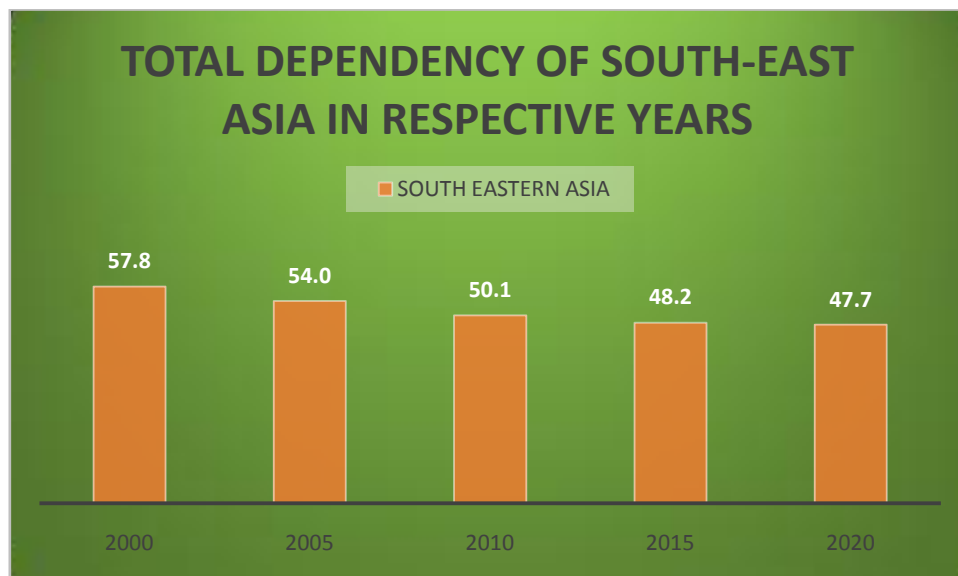
Now, If we talk about the graph of India we can exactly see that India was also in 2000 having more population ageing 0-14 which also increased the population of India and simultaneously lead to decrease of the dependency rate later as that that age group become the work force and as we all can see

the dependency rate is also continued to less because of having less number of births than 2020. Which also indicates family planning working in India.

Now, if we talk about Indonesia then we can see in the graph that Indonesia was having the lowest percentage in the year 2000 and it was becoming less in 2020. Therefore, it project that the population ageing 0-14 was already less in Indonesia than India and Lao's. The graph says that they are stabilizing up with the population and there dependency rate.

The graph of dependency rate of Indonesia is also showing very stable decrease in compare with India and Lao's.

Hence, if we now look into the complete dependency of South East Asia we can see it from below mention graph.





We can see from the above graph that dependency of total South East Asia was in 2000 Was 57.8 and it reached to 47.7 by 2020 which seems to be less than the complete dependency of India and this graph also saying that South east Asia is seems to have less density of age population 0-14 and that is leading to maintenance of population growth.

REFERENCES

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