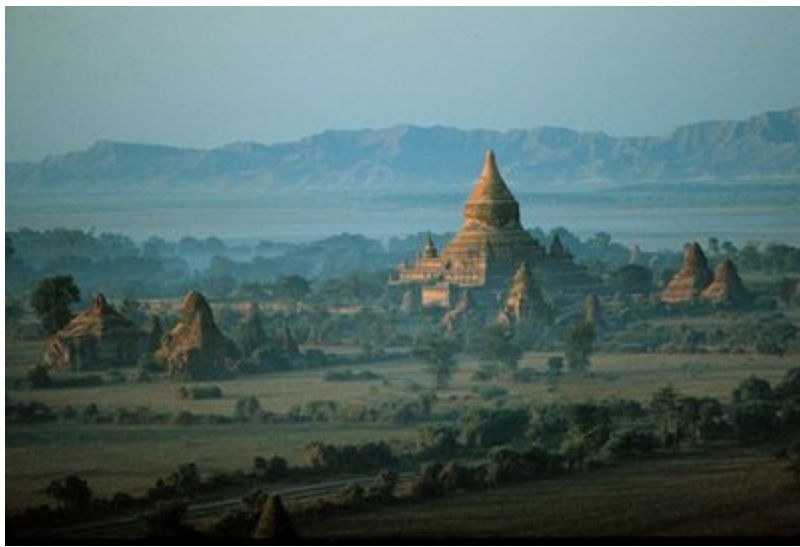


Burma

(Myanmar)

Economics

Since 2011 Burma has begun an economic overhaul aimed at attracting foreign investors. Burma export and import profit are grossly underestimated due to smuggling into neighboring countries. In 2011 Burma transitioned to a civilian government which led to a new economic approach.



Political Structure

The leader of Burma is president Htin Kyaw. He is the first elected president to hold office. Burma is a parliamentary republic. From 1962-1988 Ne Win was leader. Ne Win was a military ruler, then self-appointed president, and last ruled as a political kingpin. In 1990 Burma held multiparty elections. The National League for Democracy won. Burma has different

branches of government; an executive branch, a legislative branch, and a judicial branch. Burma is a somewhat free nation, but there is a limited number of political parties that are approved by the government.

Culture and Society

A large part of the historical culture of Burma is related to Buddhism, now Burma is more westernized like most other Asian countries. The food in Burma is influenced by the surrounding cuisines. A typical Burmese meal consists of several types of meat curries, soup, steamed rice with a fermented fish sauce, as well as various vegetables for dipping. Burma is mainly Theravada Buddhist. The culture of Burma is similar to other Asian countries, focused on family and religion.

Physical Structure

Burma is ranked 40th when it comes to land area in comparison to the world. Burma is characterized as having central lowlands ringed by steep rugged highlands. Burma has 56,890,418 people ranking them 25th in the world. Since 1970 the population in Burma has increased due to better health care.

