

东南亚妇女

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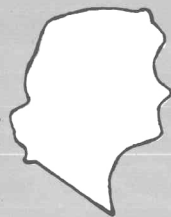


WOMEN
OF
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前 言

摆在广大读者面前的这本《东南亚妇女》，是广西社会科学院东南亚研究所的5位妇女学者的一项集体成果，也是她们献给于1995年9月在北京召开的第四次世界妇女大会的一份微薄礼物。该书由东南亚妇女的社会地位、东南亚妇女的教育与就业、东南亚妇女问题思考、东南亚妇女的前景展望、东南亚妇女的杰出贡献等五篇组成，从不同的侧面反映了这一地区妇女的状况，在一定范围内论述了这一地区阻碍提高妇女地位的几个带有普遍性、影响较大的问题，填补了这一研究领域的某些空白，为本所今后进一步开展妇女问题研究积累了经验、锻炼了队伍、打下了基础。

东南亚妇女问题研究，既是世界妇女问题研究的一个组成部分，又是东南亚问题研究的一门新兴学科。这门学科有着丰富的内容、重大的意义、广阔的前景。首先，东南亚的近现代史表明，不论是在投身民族解放斗争和参与本国的全面发展中，还是在促进各国之间的友好关系与合作以及维护地区和平、世界和平的工作中，妇女都做出了重大的贡献。这种贡献过去并没有被人们所充分肯定和正确认识，因而造成了不少偏见与误解。时至今日，我们要恢复历史的本来面貌；其次，近数十年来，东南亚各国随着经济与文化的发展，妇女的处境逐渐改善，地位不断提高，作用日益显露。但性别歧视的障碍仍然存在，男女平等的理想目标尚未实现；第三，目前，东南亚地区南部的东盟6国已成为世界上经济发展最快的地区之一，北部的越南、老挝、柬埔寨、缅甸4国也正在加快改革的步伐。东南亚各国政府在实施本国经济与社会

发展战略的过程中，已深感到解决妇女各种问题的重要性及紧迫性，并采取了范围及程度不等的具体措施。我们希望，在今后的发展中，不单是东南亚地区经济高速增长令世人瞩目，而且这一地区妇女地位的提高也同样会受到世人称赞；第四，每个国家的妇女状况如何，是受到各国的政治、经济、文化、民族、宗教等多种因素的影响与制约的。东南亚 10 国中，既有资本主义国家，也有社会主义国家；既有“亚洲四小龙”之一的新加坡、年人均收入达 1.75 万美元的文莱，又有“亚洲新四小龙”之称的泰国、马来西亚、印度尼西亚、菲律宾，还有改革起步晚、经济比较落后的越老柬缅；既是一个人种复杂、民族众多的地区（如该地区的头号大国印尼就有 100 多个民族）；又是世界上三大宗教的汇集地（泰、缅、越、老、柬、新诸国大多信佛教，菲律宾大多信天主教，印尼、马来西亚、文莱大多信伊斯兰教）；既有外来文化，又有本地文化。因此，东南亚妇女问题与其他地区妇女问题既有相同或相似之处，也有差异之点；东南亚 10 国的情况也不一，其妇女问题与整个地区的妇女问题既有相同或相似处，也有差异之点。如何在妇女研究问题上揭示矛盾的普遍性与特殊性，是今后学术研究中的一大问题；第五，近年来，随着联合国对妇女问题的关注以及三次世界妇女大会的召开，妇女问题研究逐步得到重视和加强。但是，从整体来看，这一研究领域还是个薄弱环节，今后的工作任重而道远。

本书的出版得到福特基金会驻北京办事处的赞助。我们在收集资料的过程中，得到东南亚一些国家的研究机构及个人的热心帮助。万捍东女士担任了本书的汉译英工作，万捍东、陈文女士，吴龙、黄振壮、满忠和先生担任了本书的资料翻译工作。谨一并致谢。

本书绪论及第一篇由孙小迎撰写，第二篇由张宁撰写，第三篇由胡彩芬撰写，第四篇由傅慧明撰写，第五篇由罗梅撰写，本

课题由孙小迎担任课题组组长，由于我们对这一问题的研究刚刚起步，水平有限，加上时间匆促、资料不足，因此，本书错误及不妥之处在所难免，敬请读者批评指正。

赵和曼

1995年3月

Preface

This book, "Southeast Asian Women", a sort of scanty present to the Fourth International Conference of the World Women to be held in Peking, Sept, 1995, is jointly compiled by five women working in the Research Institute of Southeast Asia in Guangxi Academy of Social Science. The book, composed of five chapters——social status of Southeast Asian women, employment and education for Southeast Asian women, some thoughts on the problem of Southeast Asian women, the prospect of future, brilliant contribution of Southeast Asian women, ——represents from various aspects the condition of women in the area and expounds within certain limits some universal and influential problems that hinder the improvement of women's social position and status so as to fill in the gaps in this field of research, thus having accumulated a wealth of experience in helping temper a contingent for further discussion on the problems of women's emancipation.

Essentially, the survey of Southeast Asian women, a component part in the study of world women and a newly-born science in the research of Southeast Asia, has substantial content, great significance and bright future. First of all, the modern and contemporary history of Southeast Asia shows that women, whether in the struggle for national liberation and the development of the country or in the work to promote the friendly relations and cooperation with other countries and maintain the peace locally and

internationally, have made a great contribution which previously was not fully affirmed and correctly understood, as a result, some prejudice and misunderstanding arose. At this late hour, we just want to restore historical truth and write volumes about great achievements of women; secondly, in recent years, with the economic and cultural development of Southeast Asian countries, the condition for women has shown some improvement, their position being continuously raised, their role increasingly manifesting itself, yet there is still sexual discrimination and the goal of equality between the sexes is not yet fully achieved; thirdly, the southern part of Southeast Asia where six countries of ASEAN are situated has now become one of the areas that develop economy at a high speed, the four countries of Viet Nam, Laos, Kampuchea, Burma on the northern part are also quickening their steps of reform. Every country in Southeast Asia, during the process of implementing strategie for economic and social development, has keenly realized the importance and imminence of solution to the problems of women and has taken concrete measures. We hope that, in the future development, not only the high-speed increase of Southeast Asian economy will be the focus of world attention, but also the rise of Southeast Asian women's status will win the acclaim of the people all over the world; fourthly, the situation of women in each country is influenced and restricted by factors of politics, economy, culture, nationality and religion. As for ten countries of Southeast Asia, there are both capitalist and socialist countries. There are countries like Singapore, one of the "Asian Four Dragons", and Brunei with average annual income of 17 thousand 5 hundred US dollars and countries like Thailand,

Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, "Asian New Four Dragons" and economically backward countries like Viet Nam, Laos, Kampuchea and Burma; Southeast Asia is both a region of complicated races, multiple nationalities (over one hundred nationalities in the country Indonesia) and a point of convergence for three big religions of the world (Buddhism in Thailand, Burma, Viet Nam, Laos, Kampuchea, Singapore; Catholicism in the Philippines and Islam in Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei); there are both local and foreign cultures. Consequently, there are both similarity and difference between the problems of Southeast Asian women and those of world women, even the situation in each of the ten countries is not the same, so there are also similarity and difference between women in one country and women in the entire region. It becomes a grave problem hereafter in academic research how to reveal the universality and particularity of the contradiction in the study of women; lastly, in recent years, the study of issues of women is well valued and enhanced alongside the concern of the U. N. for women and the convening of three international women conferences, But, viewing the situation as a whole, we still have a heavy burden and a long way to go as we need to deepen our understanding in this field of research.

The publication of the book has the help and support from the agency of Ford Foundation in Peking and we also get the help from some research institutions of Southeast Asian countries and individuals, such as Wan Handong, associate professor of Guangxi Foreign Languages Training Centre, for helping in the translation, Chen Wen, Wu Long, Huang ZhenZhuang, Man

Zhonghe for doing some of the material translation.

This book, with Sun Xiaoying as head of the research group, is a joint effort by five women, Sun Xiaoying for Chapter 1, Zhang Ning for Chapter 2, Hu Caifeng for Chapter 3, Fu Huiming for Chapter 4 and Luo Mei for Chapter 5. As we are pressed for time and just start, with insufficient information and limited knowledge, to study the problem, some mistakes and inappropriateness are unavoidable, so we welcome any comments or criticism from readers.

Zhao Heman

Research Institute of Southeast Asia
in Guangxi Academy of Social Science
March, 1995

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