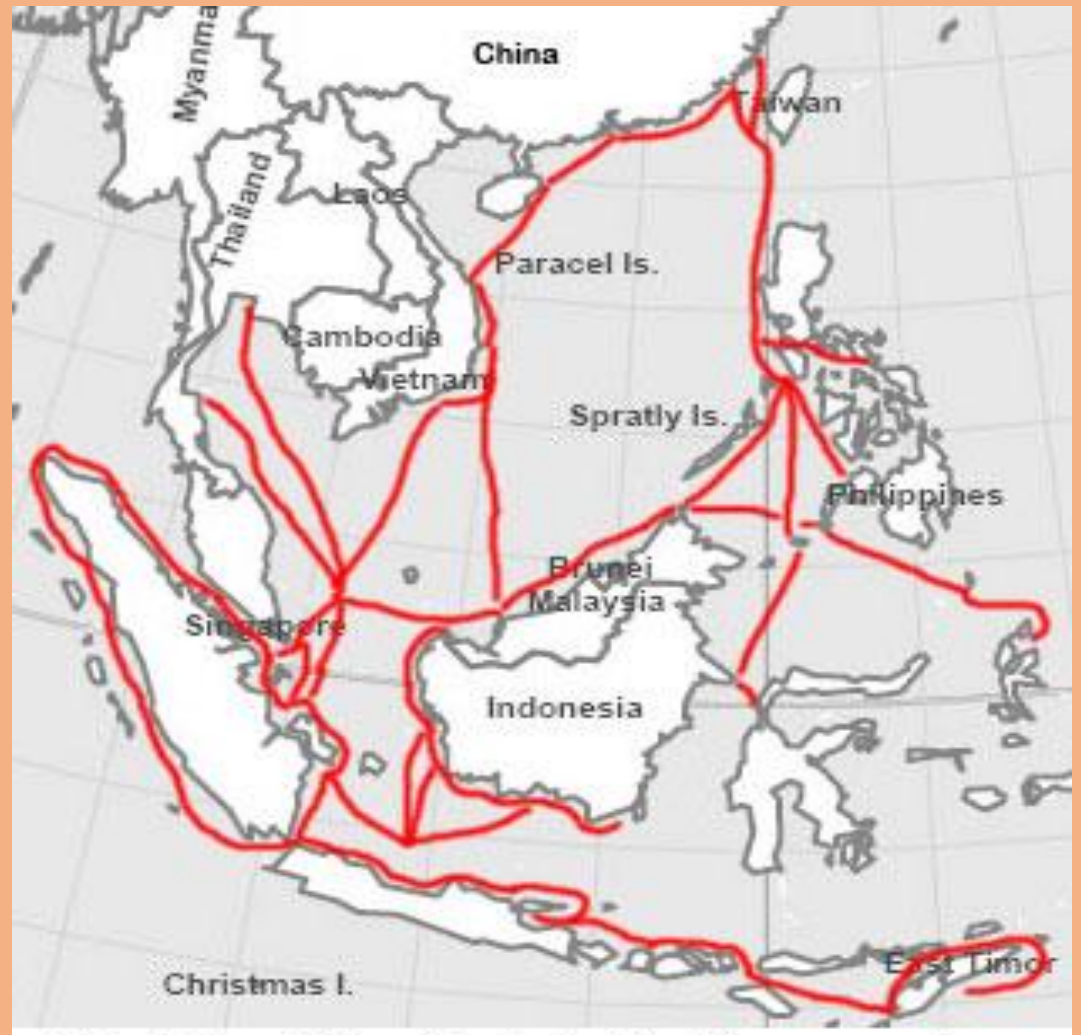
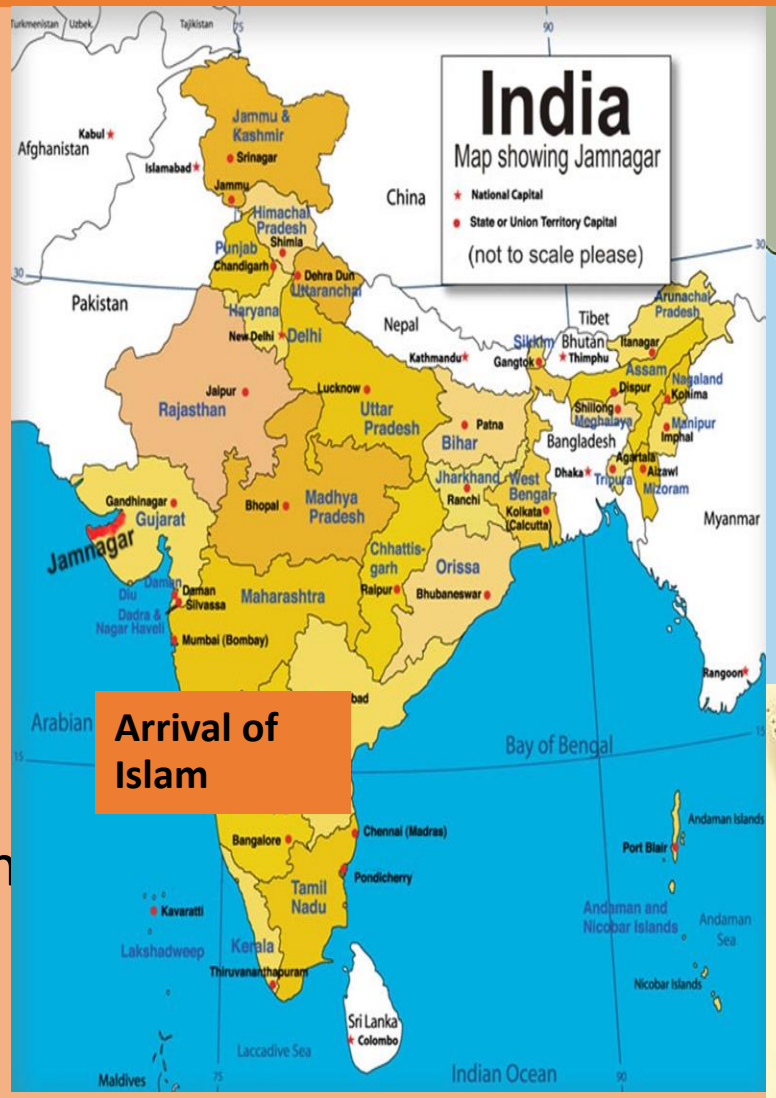
Ancient Maritime Trade Routes

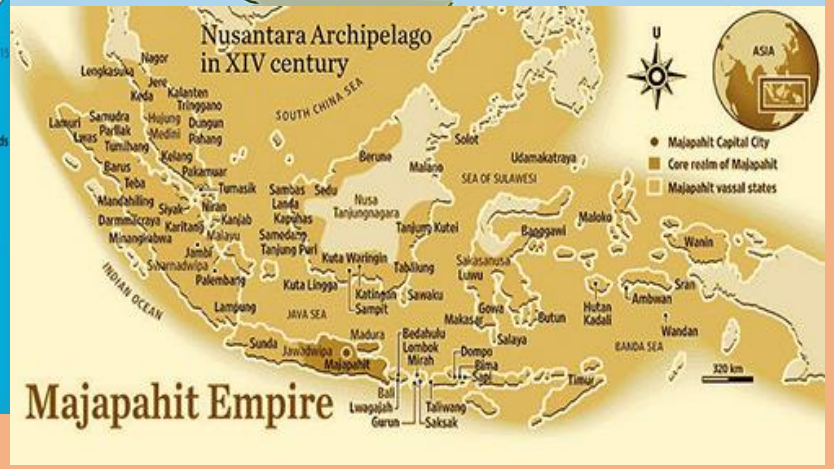


The Asian Spice Trade in Pre-European Era.

Arrival of Islam

- Empire of Majapahit
- Arab traders in c 13
- Commercial
- Cultural eminence
- Rising of Siam in c 14
- Indian from Gujerat convert to Islam and spread to Malay, Java and Philippines
- Islam made little impact on mainland SE





Kingdom of Siam

Kingdom of Siam may refer to:

- Thailand before 24 June 1939 and again from 8 September 1945 to 20 July 1949
- Rattanakosin Kingdom (1782–1932)
- Thonburi Kingdom (1768–1782)
- Ayutthaya Kingdom (1351–1767)
- Sukhothai Kingdom (1238–1351)

Arrival of Islam

- Malacca became the center of Islam
- Tribal Barangays (Malay+ Indonesia) in Philippines-Minadao Islam

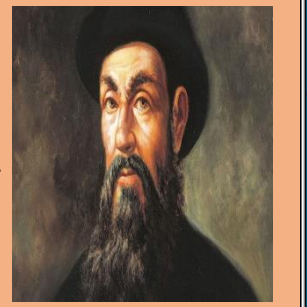
Arrival of European (the West)

1).PORTUGAL

- Portugal in c15 explored trade routes to the East (India and Spice Islands-Moluccas)
- Malacca-economic domination in 1511

2).SPAIN

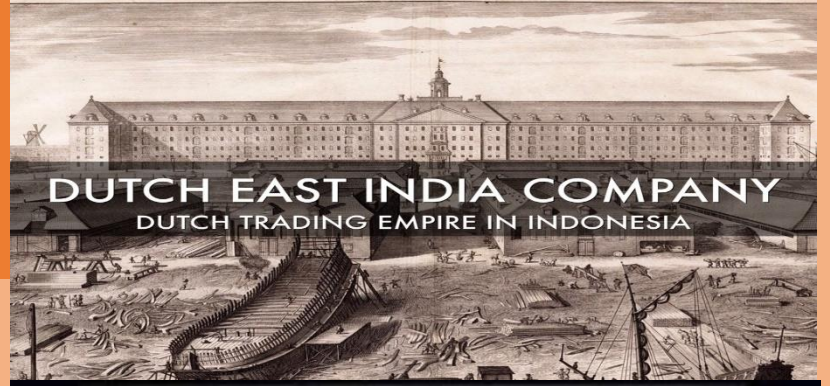
- Ferdinanand Magillan found Phillipines after loss to to circumnaviage from Atlantic to Pacific Ocean in C 16



- Philippines was named in honor of Philip II of Spain
- Spain ruled Phillipinnes for over 3 centuries till 1898
- Spain spred Roman Catholic

Arrival of European (West)

- **3) The Dutch (Holland)**
- Dutch received independence from Spain in 1601
- Sailing in search of spices trade
- Dutch formed East India Company in 1601 and drove away Portugal
- Set up trading posts in Java, Moluccas (1595-1620)
- French revolution in 1792 and corrupt affected the collapse of Dutch East Indies Company in 1798.
- For 150 years Siam had tried to keep aloof from Western influence. C 16 Siam was prosperous.



Arrival of European (the West)

- **4). British**
- British interfered Burma 1852-54
- C18 British took Penang, island of Singapore and C 20 Malay Peninsula
- British involved political affairs
- British helped Sultan of Brunei and
- Rewarded Sarawak, Sabah in 1841

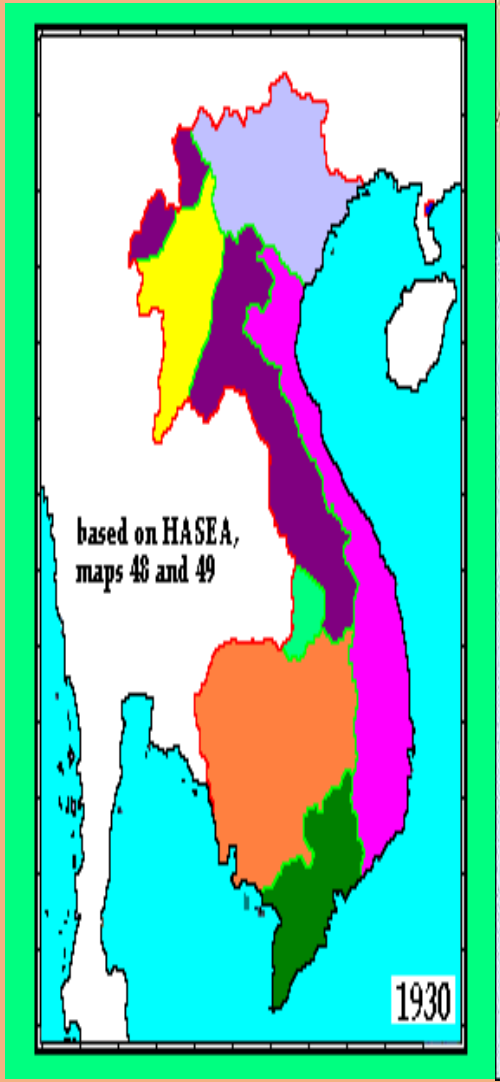
Arrival of Europe

5) France

- 1859 France protected Catholic missionaries in Vietnam
- 1884 extensive control over Vietnam
- 1861 Cambodia because of rebellion in Cambodia
- 1893 Challenged Siamese nomination
- Indo-China set administrative reform and economic development

1851-1868 King Rama IV opened to international Trade and modernization

Siam was a buffer state between France and England



China
Shan states
Burma
1893
1888
1904
Laos
1893
Siam
1904
1907
Cambodia
1867
Vietnam
Territorial losses of Siam
1867-1909
1909
1909
Malaya

Arrival of Europe

6) U.S.A

- 1898 USA took Philippines because of Spanish-American war in Cuba
- War strategy American attacked Philippines by destroying Spainish Fleet at Manila Bay
- American increased Fillipino participation administration

Movement for Independence of SE

- After world war I , had national independence movement
- WW I (1914-1918) and WW II (1939-1945)
- C19-20 period of rapid development –railways, roads, irrigation, export of local goods
- Manchu dynasty collapsed
- Japan began to rise to with victories over China in 1804 and Russia in 1904 and expanded territory in Asia and Pacific
- British education, modernization, coup d’etat in Siam

Europe controlled most of Southeast Asia by the 1890s.

- They modernized the region, expanded industry, and removed natural resources.
- The changes in the region benefited Europeans more than Southeast Asians.

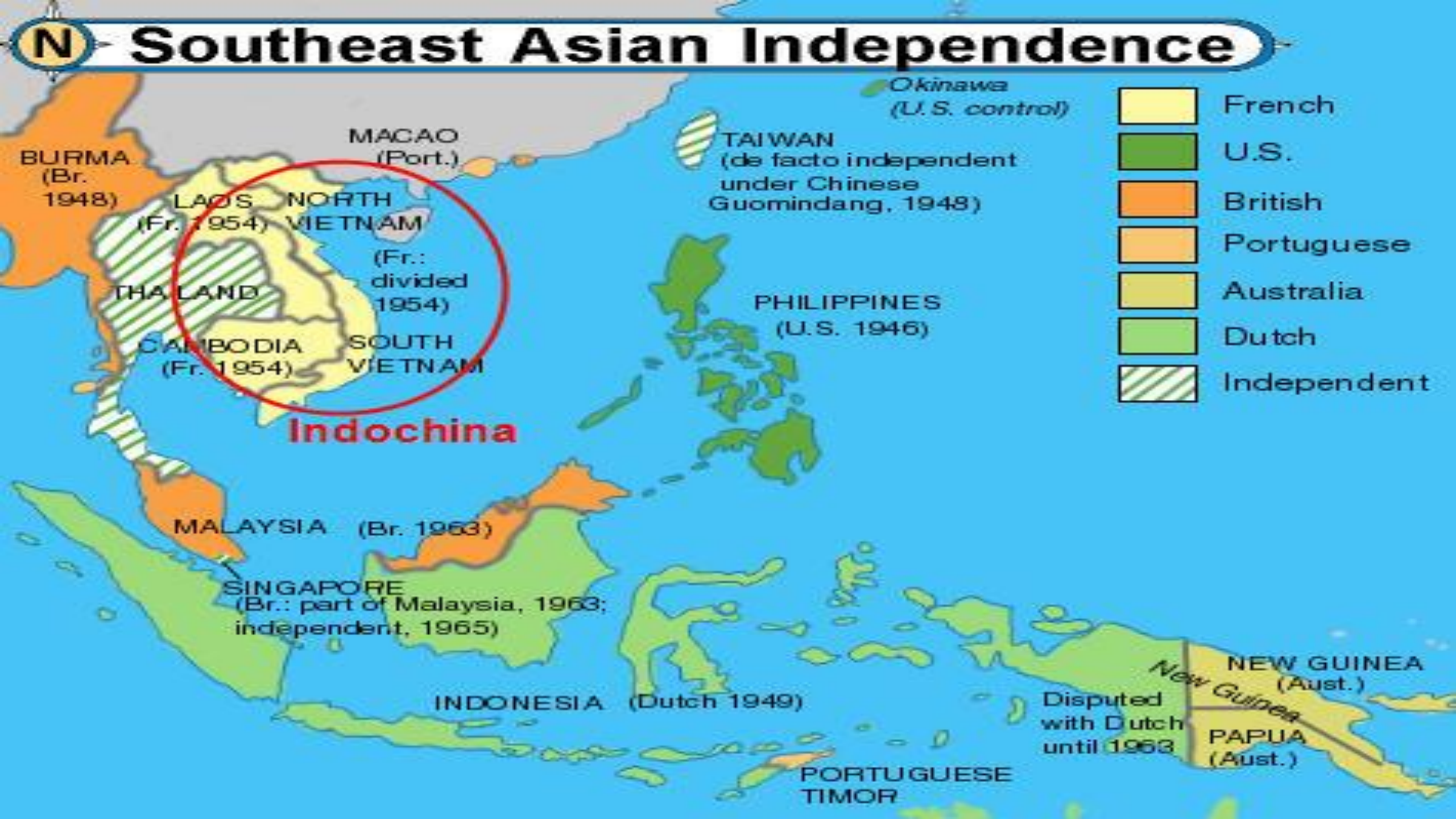
Colonial Impact

- In Southeast Asia, colonization brought mixed results.
- Colonization began a modern economic system and improved infrastructure.
- Expanded exports developed an entrepreneurial class in rural areas, even though most of the export profits went to the mother country.
- Economies grew based on cash crops or goods that could be sold on the world market.
- Roads, harbors, and rails systems improved communication and transportation but most benefited European businesses.
- However, education, health, and sanitation did improve.
- Unlike other colonial areas, million of people from other areas of Asia and the world migrated to work on plantations and in the mines of Southeast Asia.
- The region became a melting pot of Hindus, Muslims, Christians, and Buddhists.
- The resulting cultural changes often led to racial and religious clashes that are still seen today.

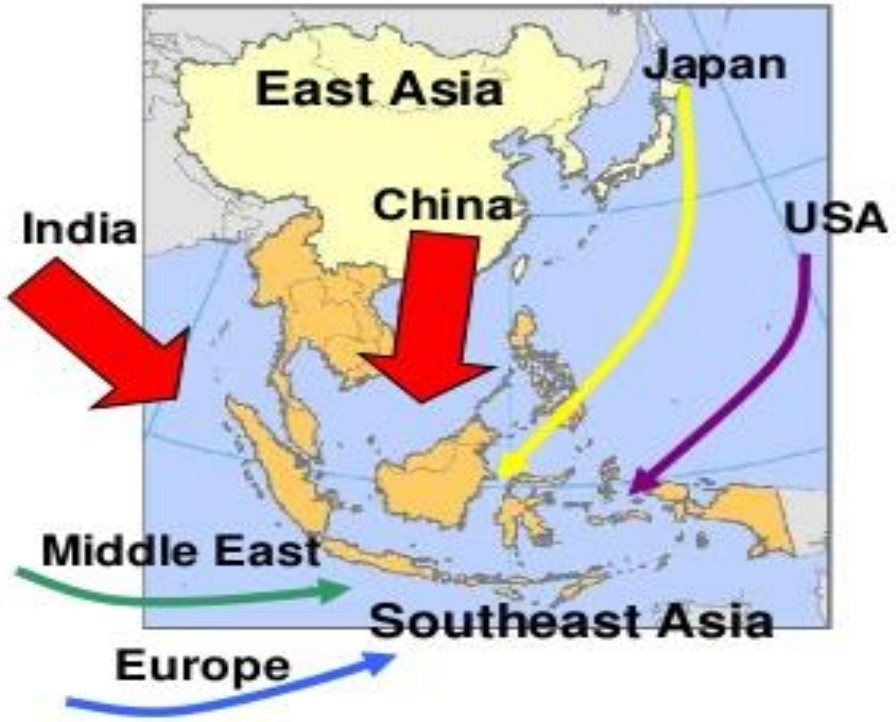
The effects of Western imperialism

Cultural	• Christianity spread. • Some colonized people lost confidence in their own cultures. • Traditions were weakened.
Political	• Colonizers defined arbitrary borders. • Colonized people struggled for their independence.
Economic	• Colonized people grew cash crops instead of food. • Imports of goods destroyed local cottage industries.

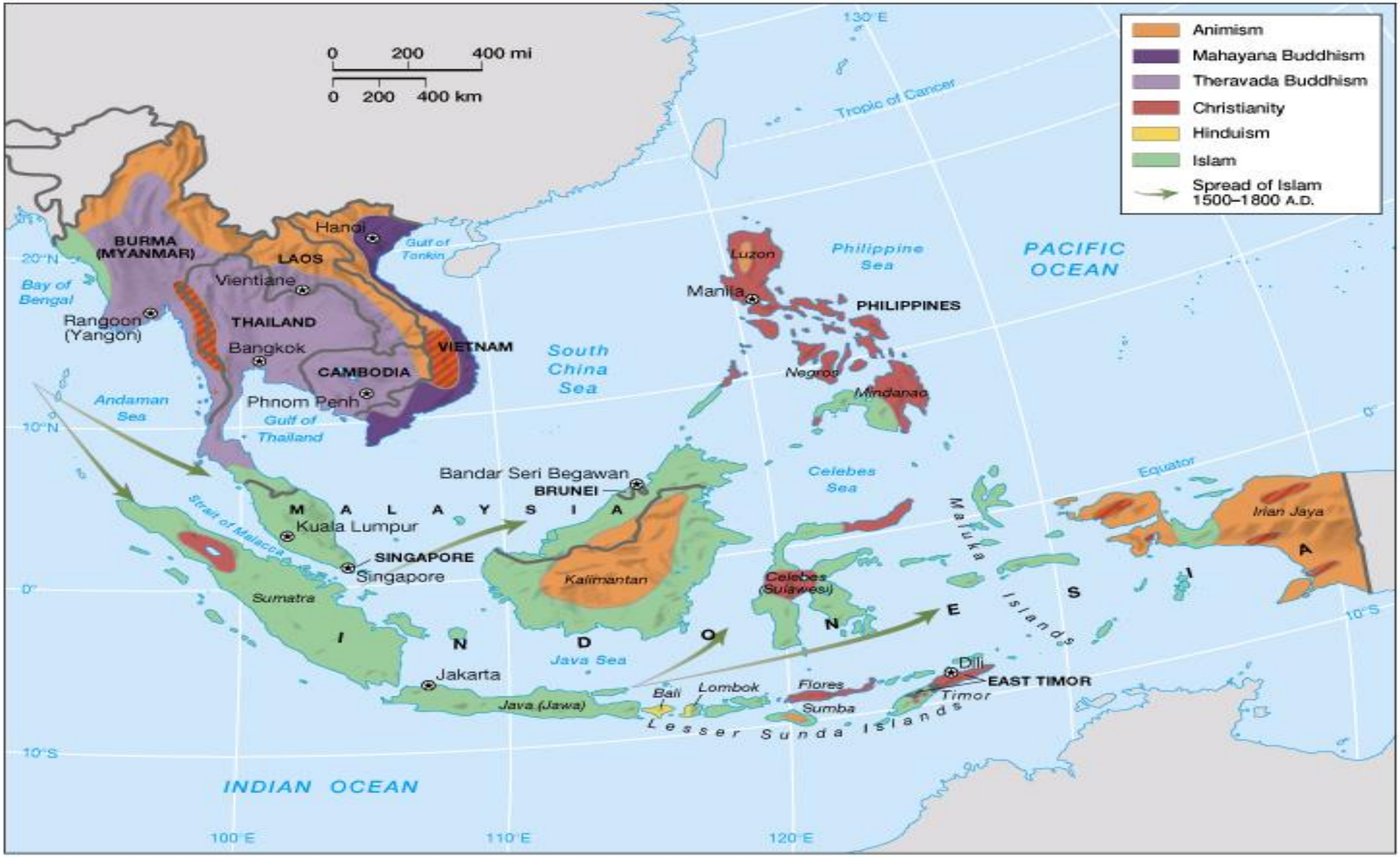
Southeast Asian Independence



Southeast Asia



- A zone of interaction
  - Multicultural (Malay-Indonesian dominance)
  - Several political, economic and cultural forces:
    - China
    - India
    - Middle East
    - Europe
    - Japan
    - USA (Since 1898)


Animism
Mahayana Buddhism
Theravada Buddhism
Christianity
Hinduism
Islam
Spread of Islam 1500–1800 A.D.
0 200 400 mi
0 200 400 km
130°E
Tropic of Cancer
Hanoi
Gulf of Tonkin
BURMA (MYANMAR)
LAOS
Vientiane
THAILAND
Bangkok
CAMBODIA
Phnom Penh
VIETNAM
Gulf of Thailand
Bay of Bengal
Rangoon (Yangon)
Andaman Sea
20°N
10°N
0°
10°S
Luzon
Manila
PHILIPPINES
Philippine Sea
PACIFIC OCEAN
South China Sea
Negros
Mindanao
Celebes Sea
Equator
Bandar Seri Begawan
BRUNEI
M A L A Y S I A
Kuala Lumpur
Strait of Malacca
SINGAPORE
Singapore
Sumatra
Kalimantan
Celebes (Sulawesi)
Maluku Islands
Irian Jaya
I N D O N E S I A
Jakarta
Java Sea
Java (Jawa)
Bali
Lombok
Flores
Sumba
Timor
Dili
EAST TIMOR
Lesser Sunda Islands
INDIAN OCEAN
100°E
110°E
120°E

COLONIAL HISTORY

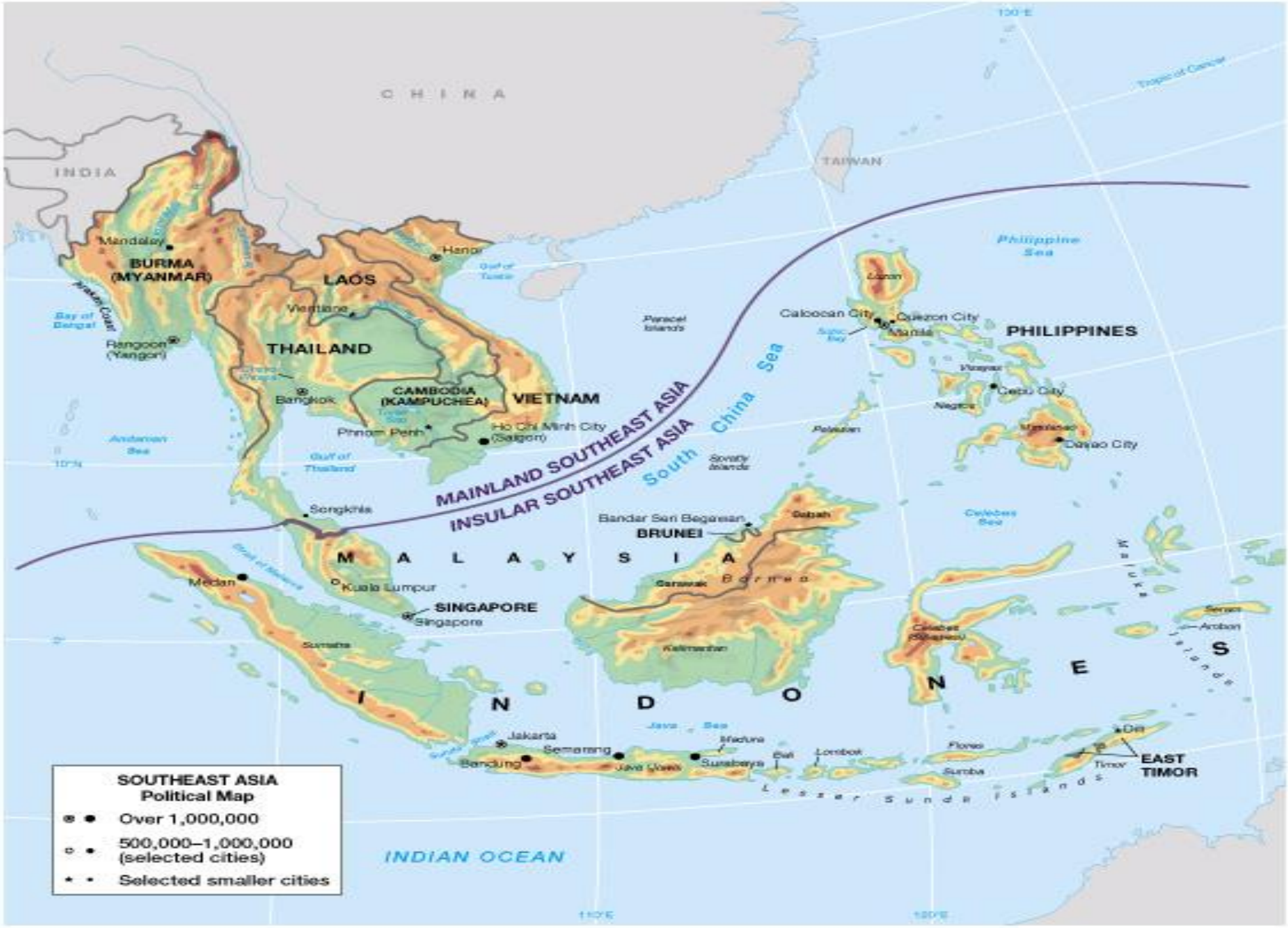
of Southeast Asia

"How colonization shaped what Southeast Asia is today?"

http://qed.princeton.edu/getfile.php?f=Autonomous_States_and_Colonies_1792-1860.jpg

Geography

Southeast Asia's Physical Landscape


SOUTHEAST ASIA
Political Map
Over 1,000,000
500,000–1,000,000 (selected cities)
Selected smaller cities
CHINA
INDIA
TAIWAN
BURMA (MYANMAR)
LAOS
THAILAND
CAMBODIA (KAMPUCHEA)
VIETNAM
PHILIPPINES
MALAYSIA
BRUNEI
SINGAPORE
INDONESIA
EAST TIMOR
MAINLAND SOUTHEAST ASIA
INSULAR SOUTHEAST ASIA
South China Sea
Philippine Sea
Celebes Sea
Java Sea
Andaman Sea
Gulf of Thailand
Bay of Bengal
Mandalay
Hanoi
Vientiane
Rangoon (Yangon)
Bangkok
Phnom Penh
Ho Chi Minh City (Saigon)
Songkhla
Medan
Kuala Lumpur
Singapore
Bandar Seri Begawan
Kota Kinabalu
Kuching
Jakarta
Semarang
Bandung
Surabaya
Madura
Bali
Lombok
Flores
Sumba
Timor
Dili
Ambon
Manila
Quezon City
Caloocan City
Cebu City
Davao City
Luzon
Mindanao
Sumatra
Kalimantan
Celebes (Sulawesi)
Lesser Sunda Islands
Spratly Islands
Paracel Islands
Palawan
Negros
Tropic of Cancer
INDIAN OCEAN
Elevation in meters
4000+
2000–4000
500–2000
200–500
0–200
Below sea level
Sea Level
PACIFIC OCEAN
PALAU
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
AUSTRALIA
0 200 400 mi
0 200 400 km

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

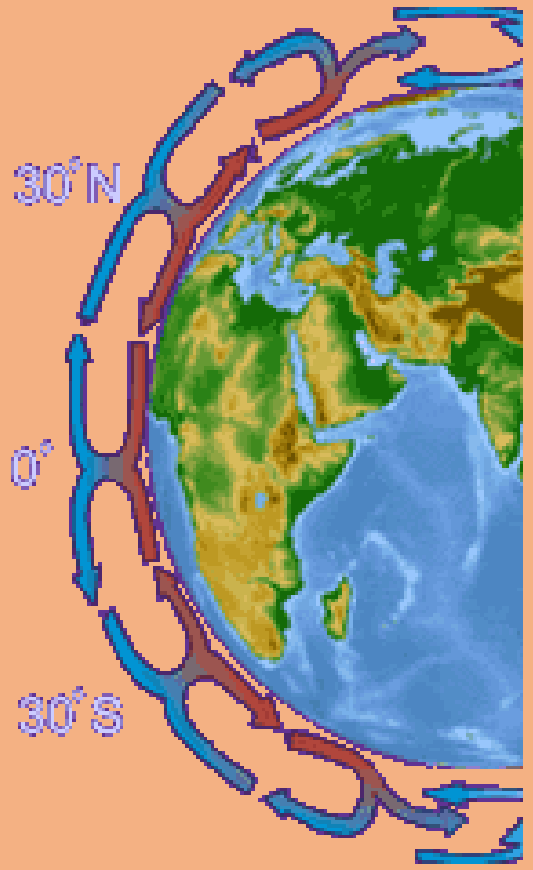
- Understand the unique biogeography of Southeast Asia
- Learn about export-based economies, and how they fit into the global economy
- Become familiar with the physical, demographic, cultural, political, and economic characteristics of Southeast Asia
- Understand the following concepts and models:

-Crony capitalism
-Domino theory
-Entrepot
-Khmer Rouge
-Lingua franca
-Swidden (milpa)
-Typhoons
-Transmigration

What is the atmosphere?

- “The atmosphere is the thin layer of gasses that surround our planet. It gives us the many varied climates, or long-term weather conditions, around the world.”

- “Climate is one of the most complex of all Earth systems. Many other systems play a role in determining climate: the water cycle, atmospheric conditions, the carbon cycle, and even plate tectonics and vulcanism. Scientists are still working to understand the ways that these various factors affect climate.”



Southeast Asia's Atmosphere

The climate of Southeast Asia is characterized almost exclusively by the monsoons. In most of Southeast Asia there are only two seasons – dry and wet.

<u>Case Study Examples</u>

Southwest Monsoon:

- Tonle Sap Lake - Cambodia

Northeast Monsoon:

- Bicol Region - Philippines

Why are there monsoons in Southeast Asia?

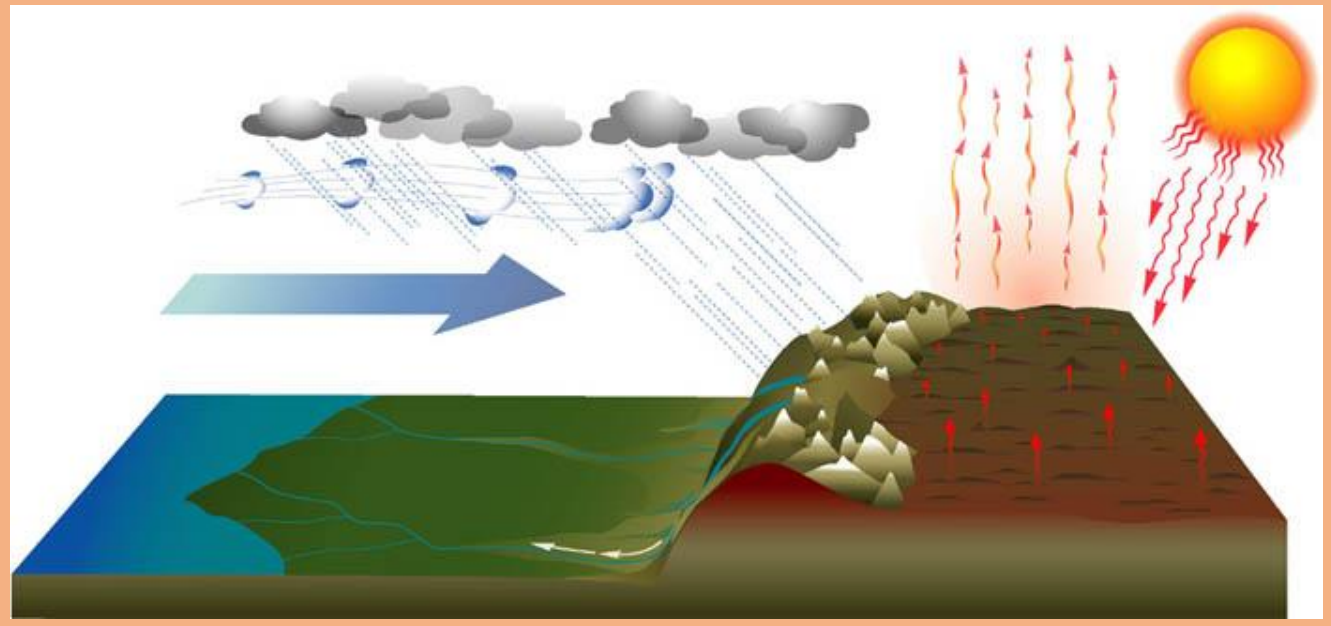
- "Continentality is a measure of the difference between continental and marine climates and is mainly the result of the increased range of temperatures that occurs over land compared with water."

- The fact that Southeast Asia sits at the edge of a massive landmass and in between massive water bodies drives the monsoons.

How do the Asian monsoons happen?

In the summer…

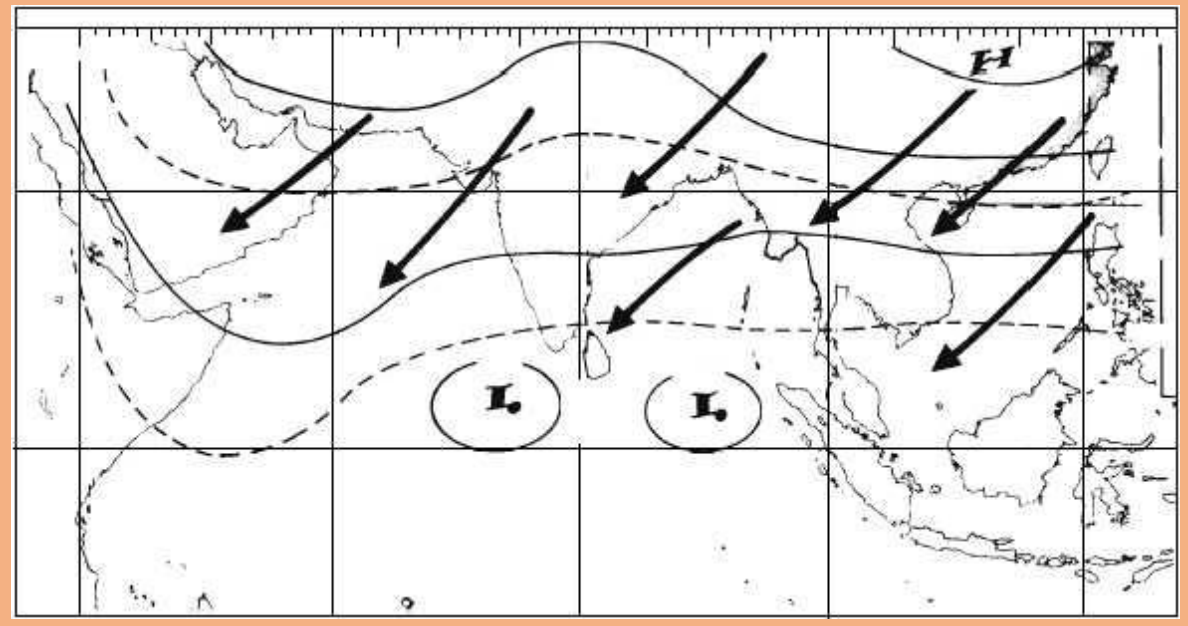
1. The large landmass heats up faster than the large body of water near it.
2. Hot air rises over the large landmass.
3. Cool, moist air from over the oceans replaces the rising hot air. This brings very heavy rains.
4. Mountains provide the topography for orographic precipitation to take place and increased rainfall



How do the Asian monsoons happen?

In the winter…

1. Now the landmass cools faster than the body of water.
2. Cool air from the continent rushes out towards the oceans.
3. Moisture can only build in the air over the oceans, not over land.
4. Therefore, only those places with large water bodies directly to the northeast are affected.



Southwest and Northeast Monsoons of Southeast Asia

Southwest Monsoon:

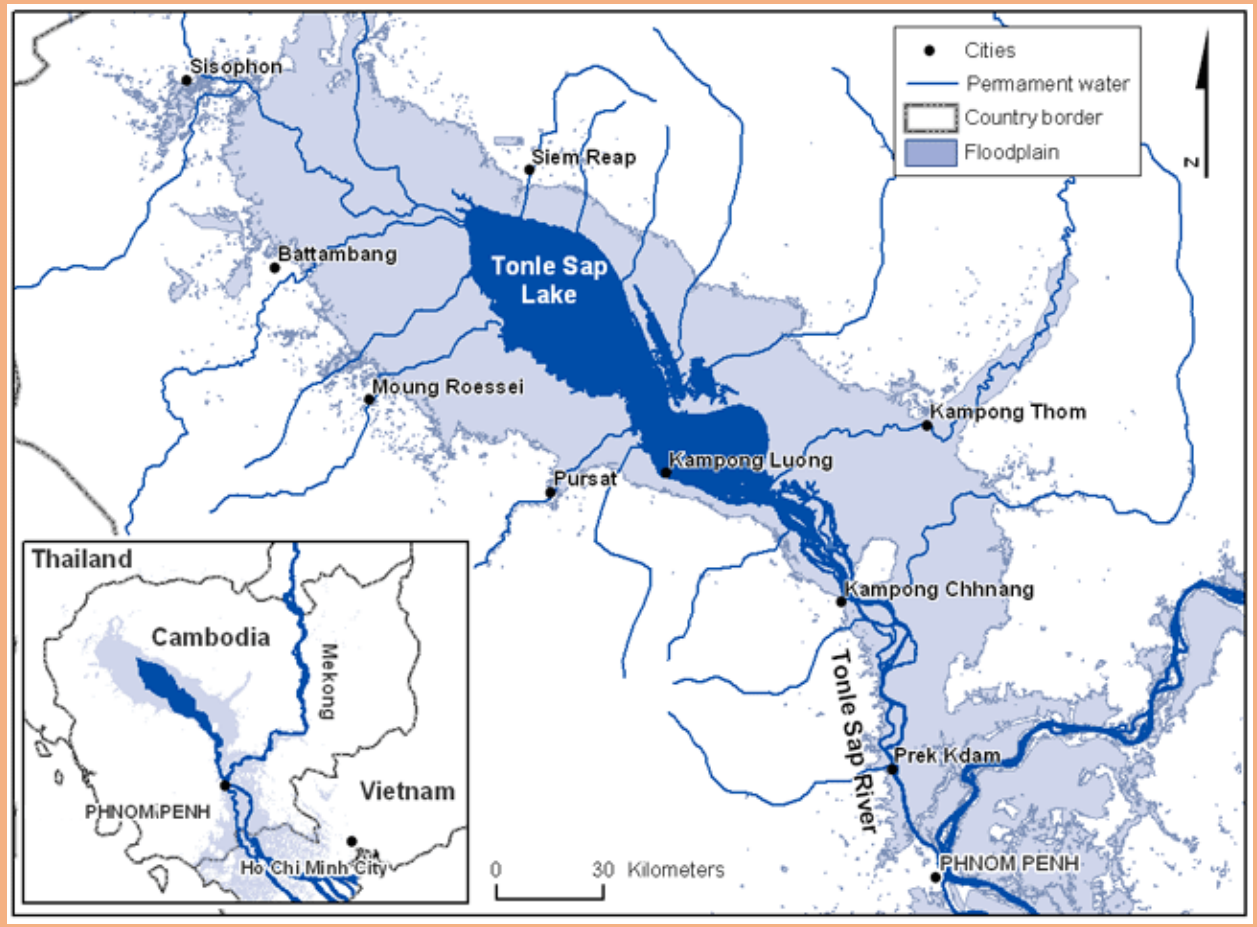
- Occurs when the land mass of continental Asia heats up (Northern Hemisphere summer; May to October)
- Almost everywhere in Southeast Asia as well as India and Bangladesh effected.

Northeast Monsoon:

- Occurs when the land mass of continental Asia cools down (Northern Hemisphere winter; November to March)
- Effects Vietnam, Philippines, Singapore, and Malaysia the most.

SW Monsoon Case Study: Tonle Sap Lake - Cambodia

•Tonle Sap Lake in Cambodia is the largest freshwater lake in Southeast Asia. It's unique because its volume changes dramatically throughout the year. During the dry season, the lake drains into the Tonle Sap River which flows into the Mekong River and out to the South China Sea. During the monsoon season, the Tonle Sap River flows backwards, filling the Tonle Sap Lake providing a source of life for the people of Cambodia.



NE Monsoon Case Study: Bicol Region - Philippines

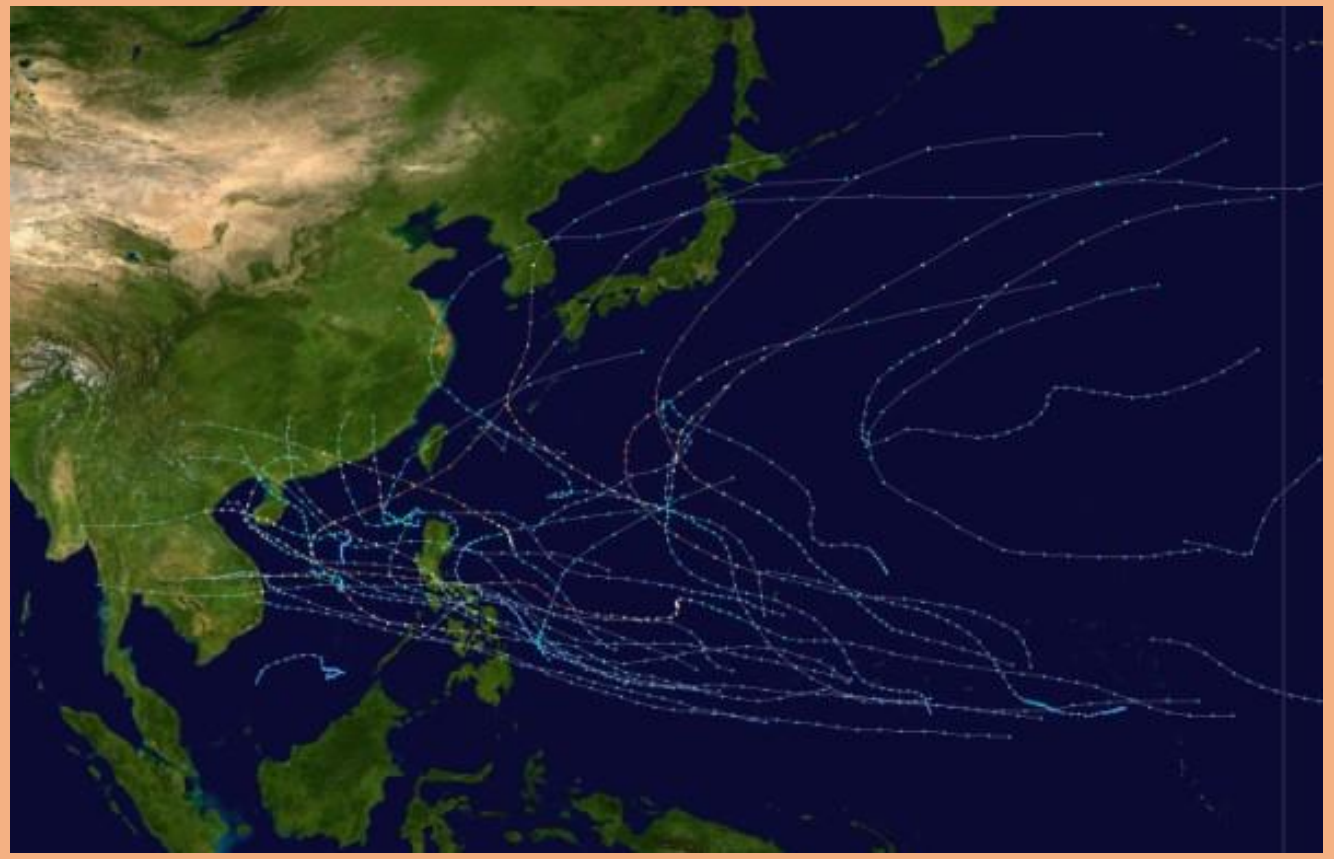
- The Northeast Monsoon does not impact as many parts of Southeast Asia as the Southwest Monsoon does, but it's still a reality for people living in the Bicol Region in the eastern part of the Philippines.

- Cold Siberian air in the winter moves over the Pacific Ocean and brings heavy monsoon rains.

- Typhoons in the summer compound the climate problems for Bicolanos.

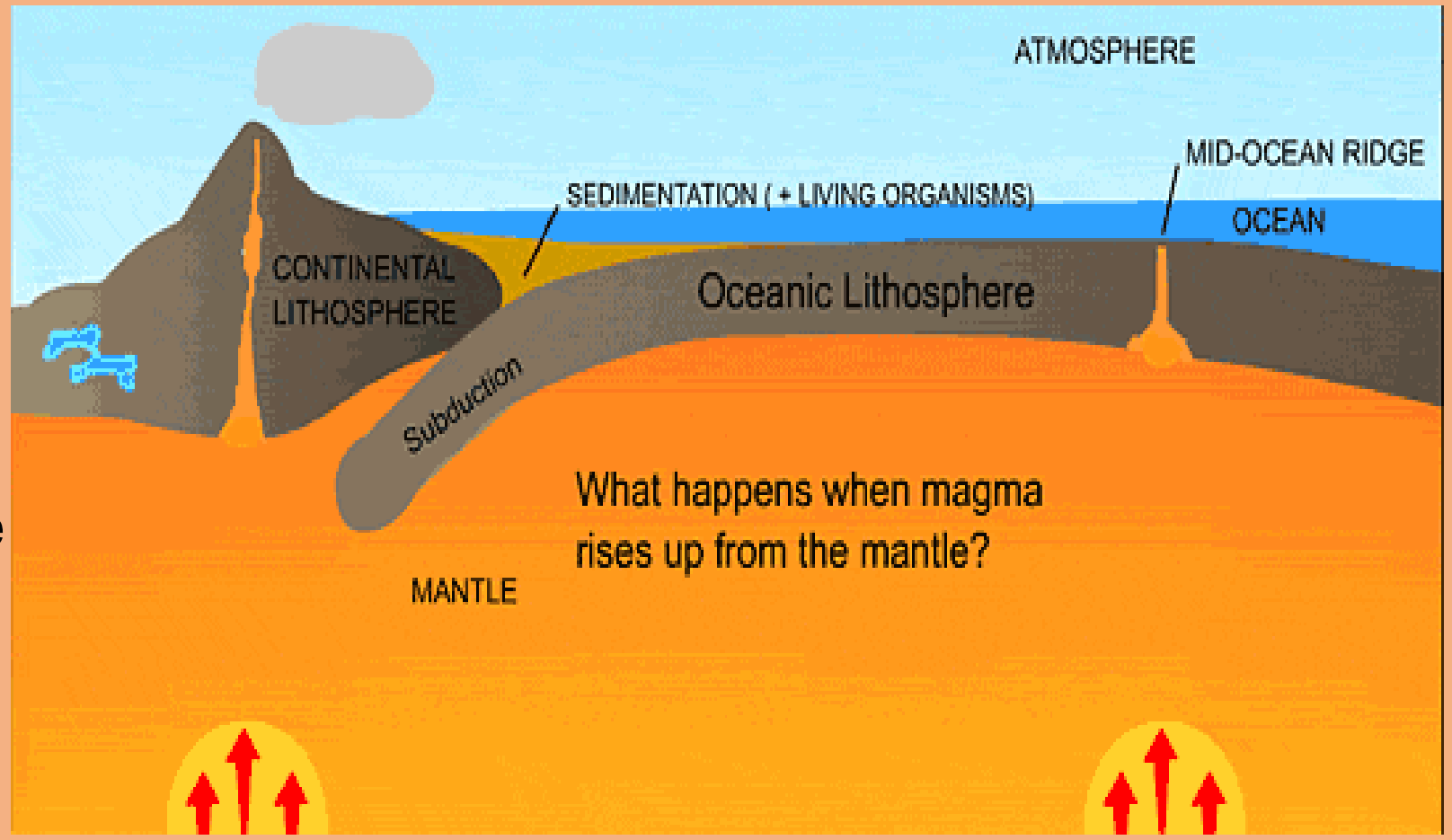
NE Monsoon Case Study: Bicol Region - Philippines

- Typhoons are common in the Northern and Central parts of the Philippines (very rare in the south). This image shows the tracks of all of the typhoons in the Asia Pacific Region in 1995 – that's the year that Typhoon Rosing (aka Typhoon Angela) devastated the province of Camirines Norte in the Bicol Region of the Philippines. One can see from the image that the Philippines sits in a Typhoon Belt.



What is the lithosphere?

"The earth's crust (or lithosphere) is constantly **changing**, forming the world we know today. Volcanoes, earthquakes, and geysers have always revealed the dynamic nature of the lithosphere. But not until the twentieth century did geologists develop the theory of plate tectonics to explain the underlying forces that shape the face of the planet."



Southeast Asia's Lithosphere

Characterized by river valleys in mainland Southeast Asia, volcanic landforms in insular Southeast Asia, and the continental shelf connecting the two.

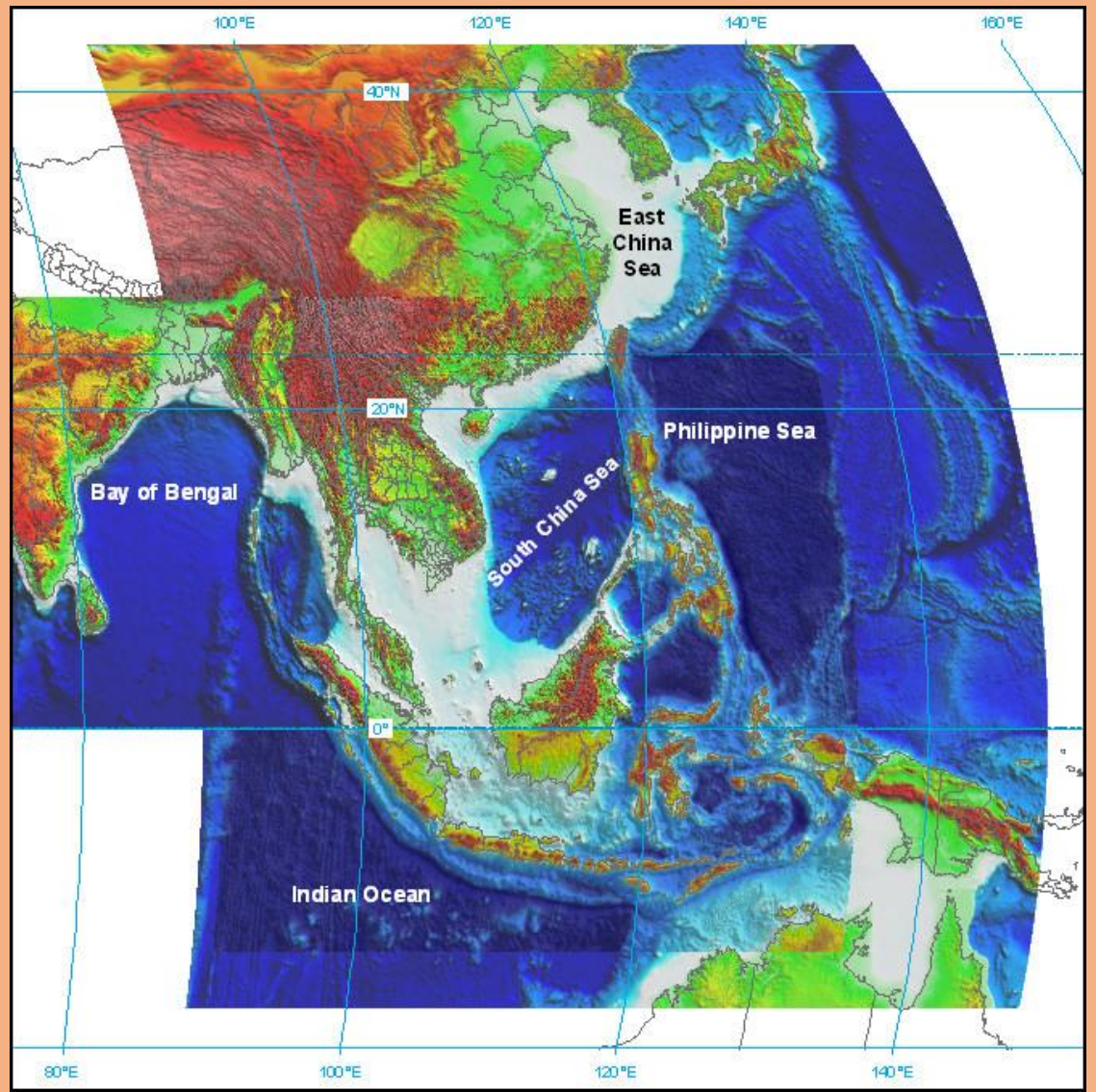
<u>Case Study Examples</u>

Mainland Southeast Asia:

•Irrawaddy River Basin - Myanmar

Insular Southeast Asia:

•Lamongan Volcanic Field - East Java Oceanic Lithosphere:

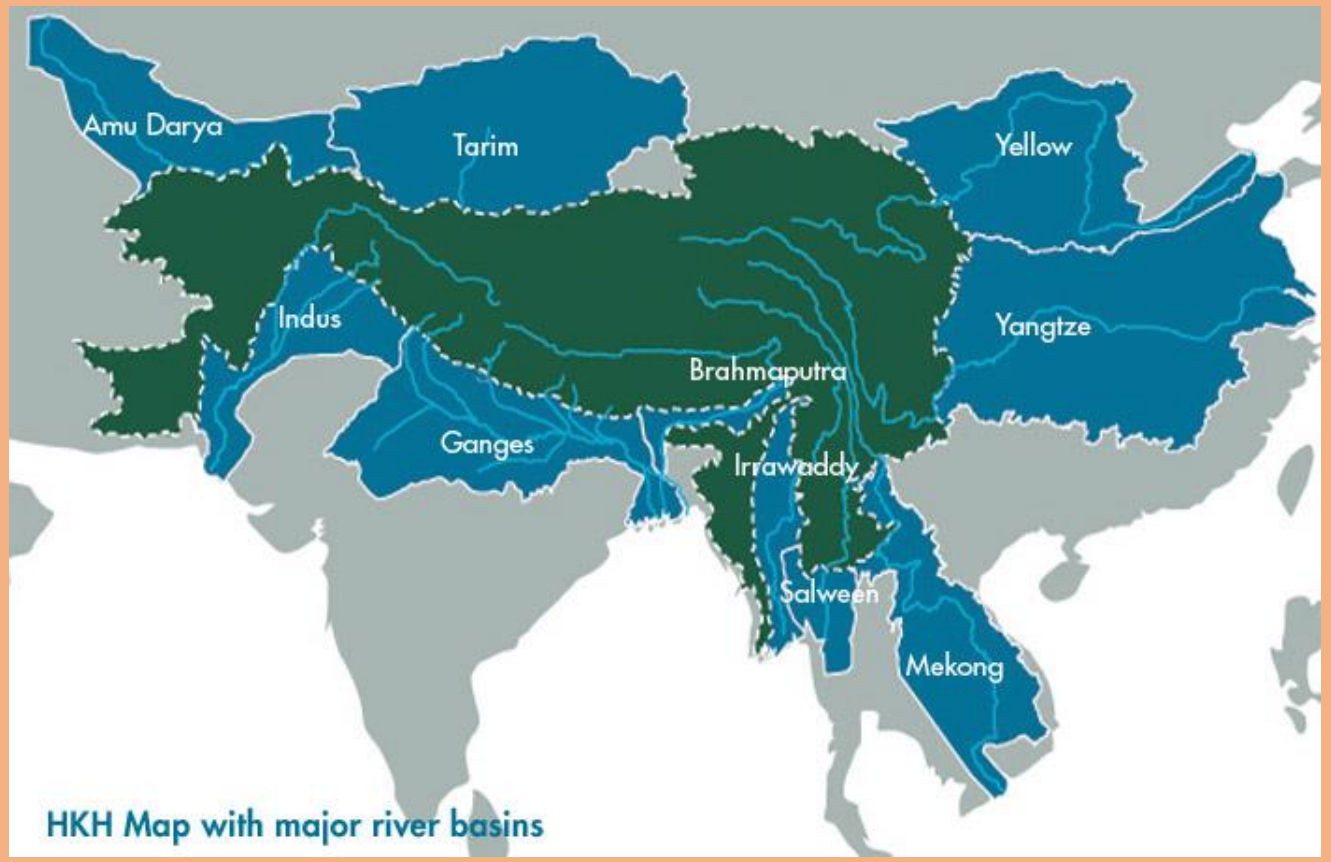


Southeast Asia's Lithosphere

•The Tibetan Plateau, created by mountain uplift as the Indian Plate converges with the Eurasian Plate acts like an upside-down bowl as all of the precipitation which runs off of it ends up in the major river valleys of Asia.

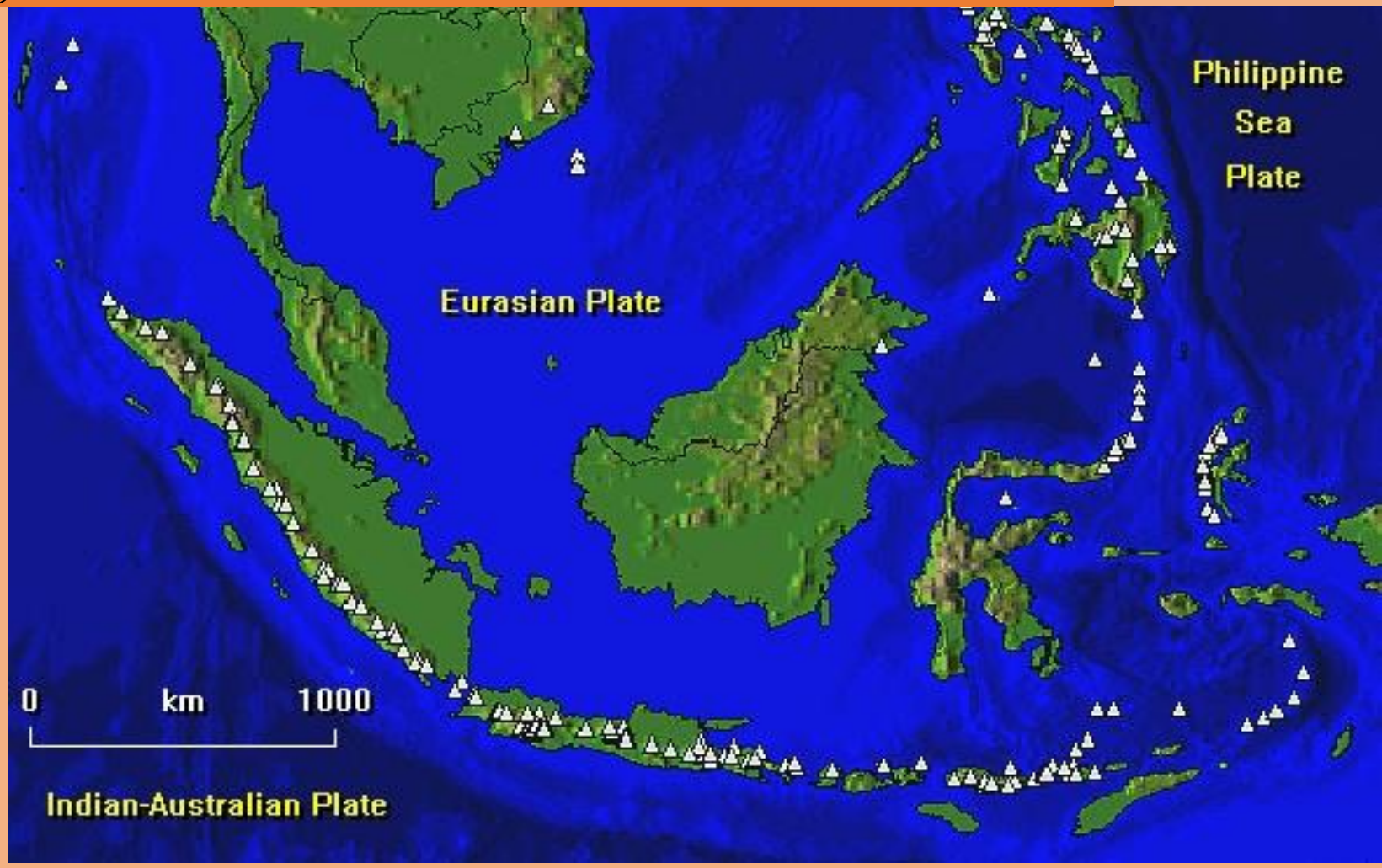
•The 4 major rivers of Mainland Southeast Asia (from west to east) are:

1. Irrawaddy River
2. Salween River
3. Chao Phraya River
4. Mekong River



HKH Map with major river basins

Ring of Fire



- Insular Southeast Asia is known for its volcanoes. Two of the most populous countries in Southeast Asia are dotted with volcanoes – Indonesia and the Philippines.

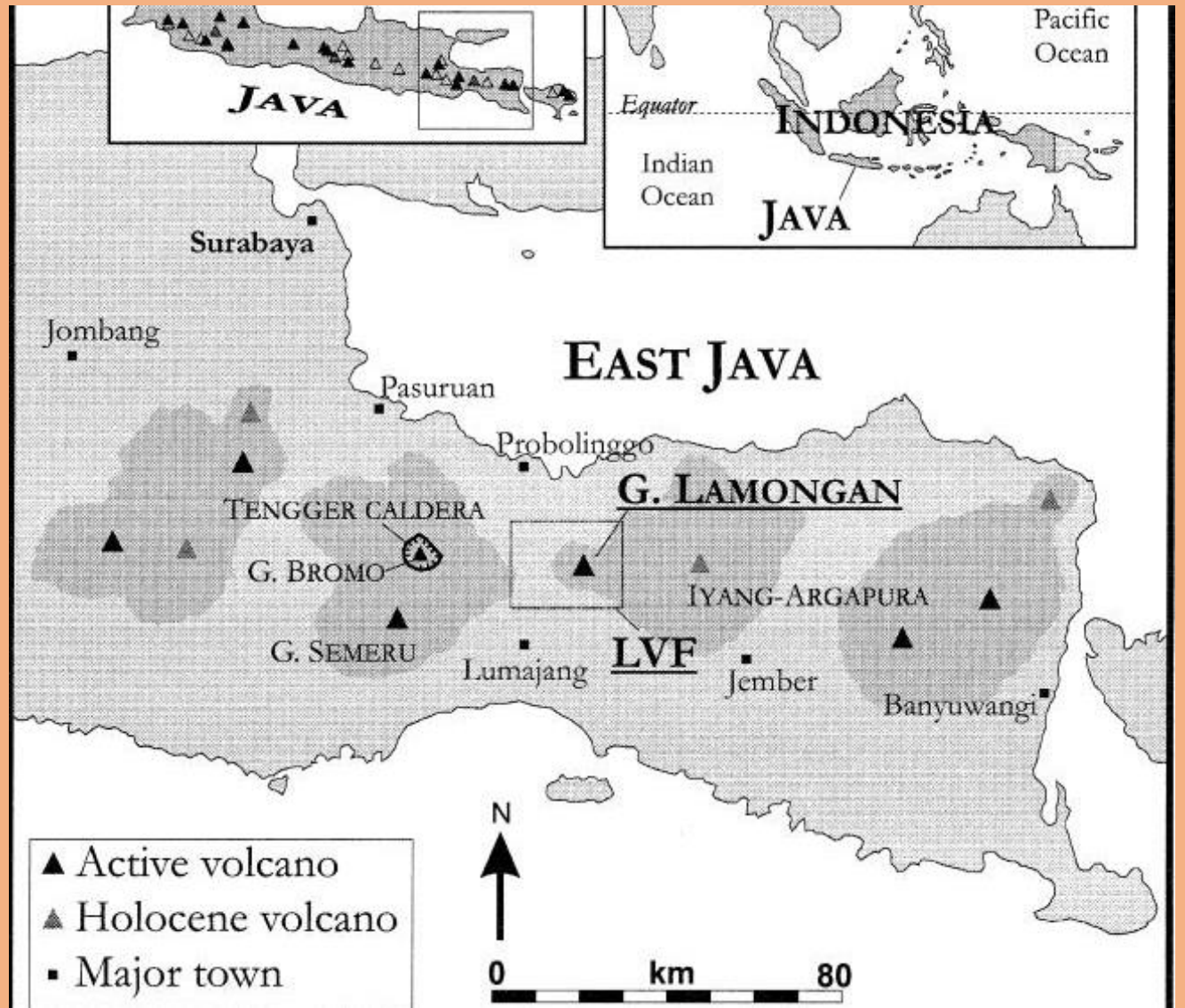
- Volcanic soils are rich in minerals and therefore good for agriculture.

Case Study:
Lamongan Volcanic Field - Indonesia

- "…consists of up to 61 basaltic cinder or spatter cones, a minimum of 29 prehistoric maars, and a central compound complex comprising three main vents including the historically active Lamongan volcano."

- "…subduction of the Indo-Australian plate beneath the Eurasian plate at a rate of 6 cm per annum."

- "…a large local population."



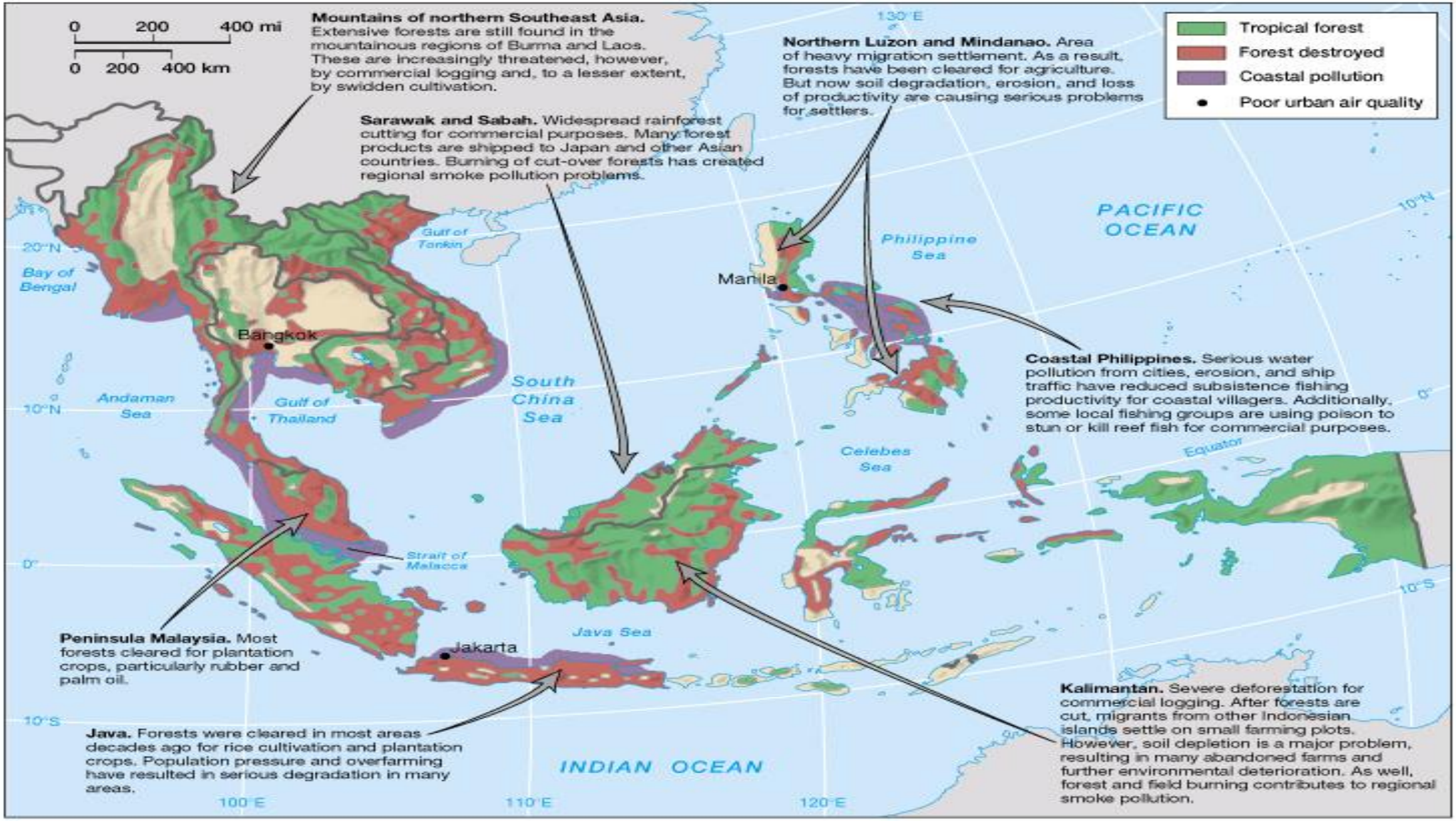
GEOPOLITICAL AND ECONOMY

Geopolitical and Economy

- Southeast Asia illustrates both the promises and perils of globalization
- This region has long been influenced by external sources because of its resources and its strategic location
- Recent economic turmoil has come with increased ethnic and social tensions in many countries in the region
- ASEAN, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, has brought a new level of regional cooperation to the area with a goal of the countries in the region to control – rather than to be controlled by – external global forces

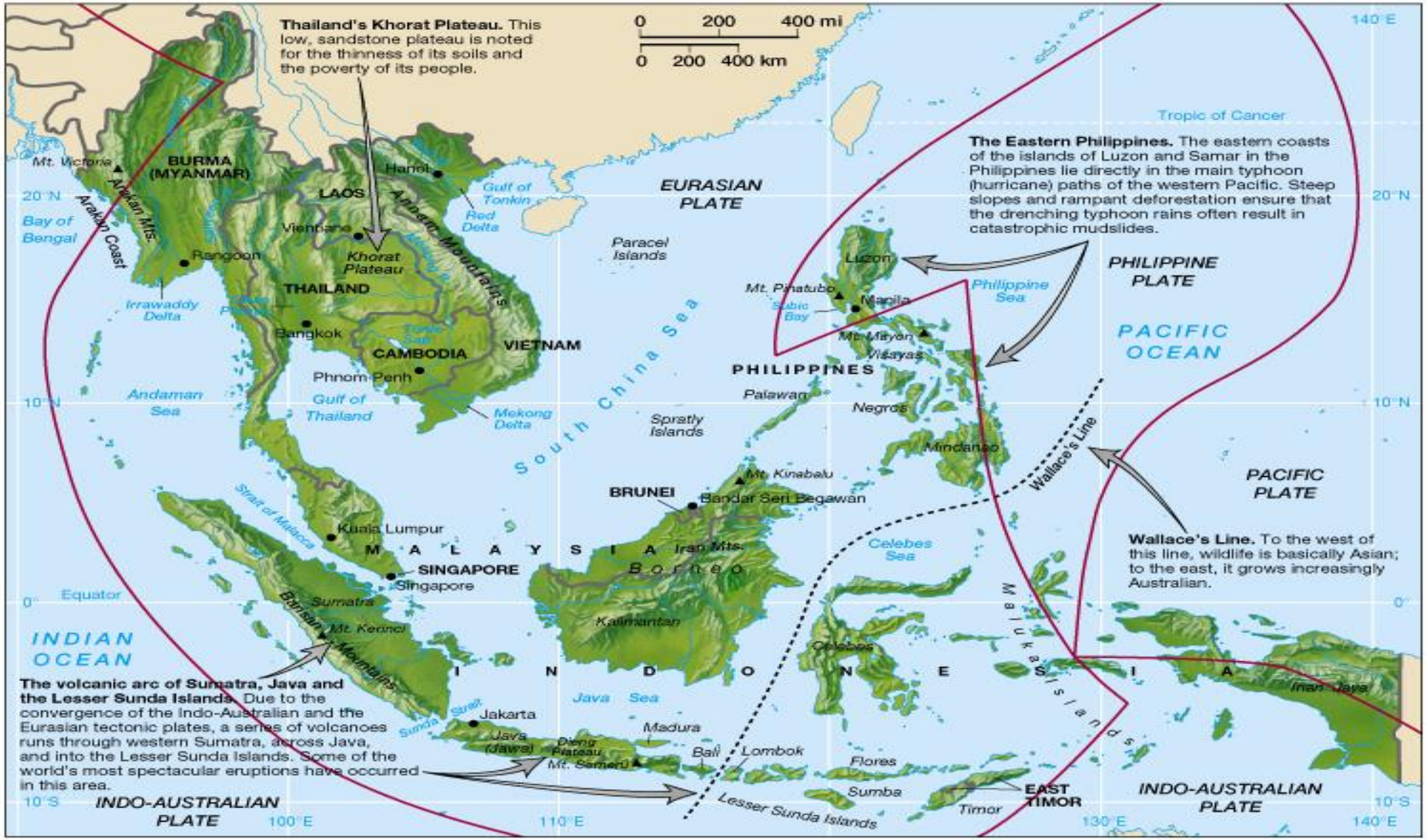
Environmental Geography: A Once-Forested Region

- The Tragedy of the Karen
  - Nearly 7 million tribal people living in the mountainous border between Burma and Thailand
    - Rebelled against the Burmese government to gain independence
    - Burmese army overran most of Karen territory, and gained control of the teak forests there
- The Deforestation of Southeast Asia
  - Export-oriented logging companies have reached deep into the region's forests
    - Damages watersheds, landscapes are denuded, wildlife habitat destroyed
    - Many southeast Asian countries have established bans on the export of raw logs


0 200 400 mi
0 200 400 km
Mountains of northern Southeast Asia. Extensive forests are still found in the mountainous regions of Burma and Laos. These are increasingly threatened, however, by commercial logging and, to a lesser extent, by swidden cultivation.
Sarawak and Sabah. Widespread rainforest cutting for commercial purposes. Many forest products are shipped to Japan and other Asian countries. Burning of cut-over forests has created regional smoke pollution problems.
Northern Luzon and Mindanao. Area of heavy migration settlement. As a result, forests have been cleared for agriculture. But now soil degradation, erosion, and loss of productivity are causing serious problems for settlers.
Tropical forest
Forest destroyed
Coastal pollution
Poor urban air quality
130°E
PACIFIC OCEAN
Philippine Sea
Manila
Gulf of Tonkin
Bay of Bengal
Bangkok
South China Sea
Andaman Sea
Gulf of Thailand
Coastal Philippines. Serious water pollution from cities, erosion, and ship traffic have reduced subsistence fishing productivity for coastal villagers. Additionally, some local fishing groups are using poison to stun or kill reef fish for commercial purposes.
Celebes Sea
Equator
Strait of Malacca
Peninsula Malaysia. Most forests cleared for plantation crops, particularly rubber and palm oil.
Jakarta
Java Sea
Kalimantan. Severe deforestation for commercial logging. After forests are cut, migrants from other Indonesian islands settle on small farming plots. However, soil depletion is a major problem, resulting in many abandoned farms and further environmental deterioration. As well, forest and field burning contributes to regional smoke pollution.
Java. Forests were cleared in most areas decades ago for rice cultivation and plantation crops. Population pressure and overfarming have resulted in serious degradation in many areas.
INDIAN OCEAN
20°N
10°N
0°
10°S
100°E
110°E
120°E

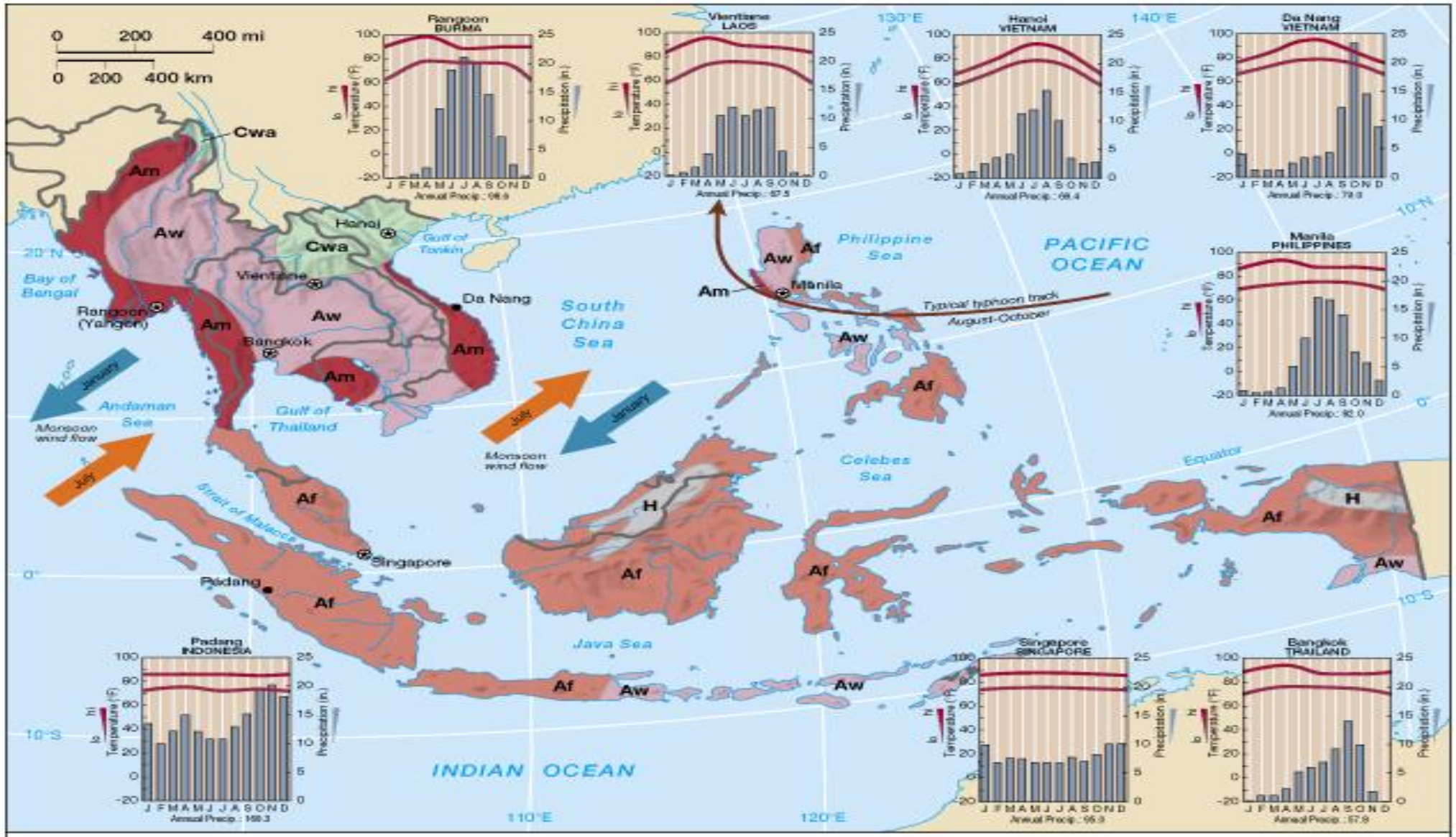
Environmental Geography: A Once-Forested Region (cont.)

- Smoke and Air Pollution
  - Increasingly poor air quality from urban smog, dry conditions, smoke from clearing forests for other uses
- Patterns of Physical Geography
  - Mainland Environments
    - Rugged uplands interspersed with broad lowlands associated with large rivers
    - Mountains are found along the Thai-Burma border, and through Laos and southern Vietnam
    - Rivers: Mekong, Irrawaddy, Red, and Chao Phraya
    - Thailand's Khorat Plateau has thin, poor soils and water shortages


Thailand's Khorat Plateau. This low, sandstone plateau is noted for the thinness of its soils and the poverty of its people.
0 200 400 mi
0 200 400 km
140°E
Tropic of Cancer
The Eastern Philippines. The eastern coasts of the islands of Luzon and Samar in the Philippines lie directly in the main typhoon (hurricane) paths of the western Pacific. Steep slopes and rampant deforestation ensure that the drenching typhoon rains often result in catastrophic mudslides.
PHILIPPINE PLATE
EURASIAN PLATE
PACIFIC OCEAN
PACIFIC PLATE
Wallace's Line. To the west of this line, wildlife is basically Asian; to the east, it grows increasingly Australian.
Wallace's Line
The volcanic arc of Sumatra, Java and the Lesser Sunda Islands. Due to the convergence of the Indo-Australian and the Eurasian tectonic plates, a series of volcanoes runs through western Sumatra, across Java, and into the Lesser Sunda Islands. Some of the world's most spectacular eruptions have occurred in this area.
INDO-AUSTRALIAN PLATE
INDIAN OCEAN
Equator
20°N
10°N
0°
10°S
100°E
110°E
130°E
140°E
BURMA (MYANMAR)
Mt. Victoria
Arakan Mts.
Arakan Coast
Bay of Bengal
Rangoon
Irrawaddy Delta
LAOS
Hanoi
Gulf of Tonkin
Red Delta
Vientiane
Khorat Plateau
Annam Mountains
THAILAND
Bangkok
CAMBODIA
VIETNAM
Phnom Penh
Gulf of Thailand
Mekong Delta
Andaman Sea
Paracel Islands
South China Sea
Spratly Islands
Luzon
Mt. Pinatubo
Subic Bay
Manila
Philippine Sea
Mt. Mayon
Visayas
PHILIPPINES
Palawan
Negros
Mindanao
Mt. Kinabalu
BRUNEI
Bandar Seri Begawan
Strait of Malacca
Kuala Lumpur
M A L A Y S I A
Iran Mts.
Borneo
SINGAPORE
Singapore
Celebes Sea
Sumatra
Barisan Mountains
Mt. Kerinci
Kalimantan
Celebes
Maluku Islands
I N D O N E S I A
Irian Jaya
Sunda Strait
Jakarta
Java Sea
Java (Java)
Dieng Plateau
Mt. Semeru
Madura
Bali
Lombok
Flores
Sumba
Timor
EAST TIMOR
Lesser Sunda Islands

- Patterns of Physical Geography (cont.)
  - The Influence of the Monsoon
    - Monsoon winds bring hot and rainy season: May to October
    - Dry and generally hot conditions: November to April
    - Tropical monsoon and tropical wet climates in this area
  - Insular Environments
    - Is a region of countless islands
      - Indonesia has more than 13,000 islands
        - Major islands: Sumatra, Borneo (Kalimantan), Java, Sulawesi, and the western half of New Guinea
      - Philippines has 7,000 islands (Luzon and Mindanao)

- Equatorial Island Climates
  - More complex climate than on the mainland
    - Receives rain during the Northern Hemisphere's winter
  - Typhoons: tropical hurricanes that bring heavy rainfall to the northern reaches of insular Asia
  - Islands experience very little seasonality because of the equatorial influence (temperatures are high year-round)
  - Rainfall is higher and more evenly distributed throughout the year as compared to the mainland

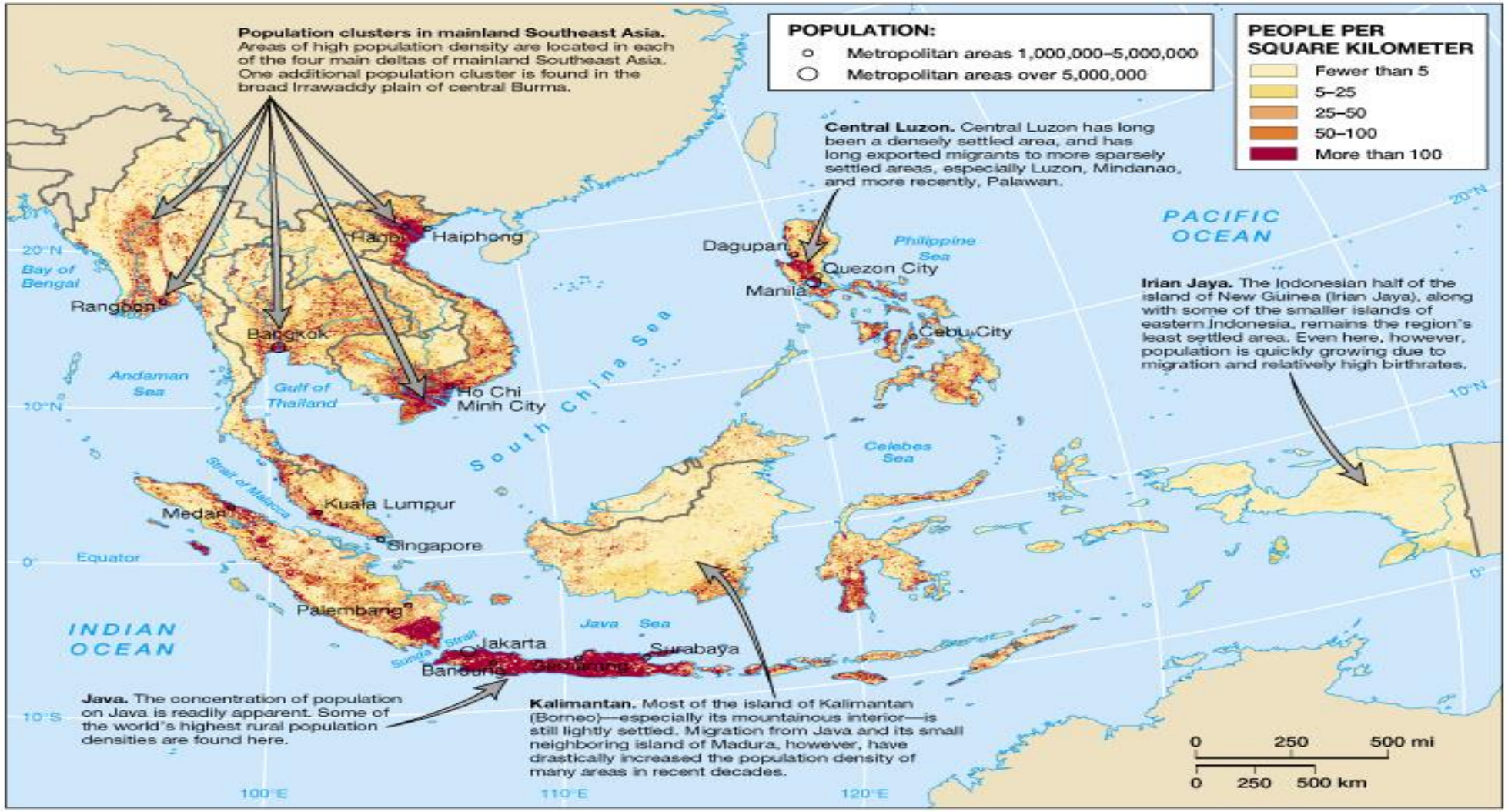

0 200 400 mi
0 200 400 km
Rangoon BURMA
Vientiane LAOS
Hanoi VIETNAM
Da Nang VIETNAM
Manila PHILIPPINES
Padang INDONESIA
Singapore SINGAPORE
Bangkok THAILAND
Cwa
Am
Aw
Af
H
Hanoi
Vientiane
Da Nang
Rangoon (Yangon)
Bangkok
Manila
Singapore
Padang
Bay of Bengal
Andaman Sea
Gulf of Thailand
Gulf of Tonkin
South China Sea
Philippine Sea
PACIFIC OCEAN
Celebes Sea
Java Sea
Strait of Malacca
INDIAN OCEAN
Typical typhoon track August-October
Monsoon wind flow
January
July
Equator
20°N
10°N
0°
10°S
110°E
120°E
130°E
140°E
A TROPICAL HUMID CLIMATES
Af Tropical wet climate
Am Tropical monsoon
Aw Tropical savanna climate
C MIDLATITUDE CLIMATES
Cwa Humid subtropical, with dry season, hot summers
H HIGHLAND
H Complex mountain climates

Population and Settlement: Subsistence, Migration, Cities

- Areas of infertile soil and rugged mountains influence settlement

- Settlement and Agriculture
  - Island rainforests generally have poor soils
  - Soils connected to volcanic activity tend to be fertile
  - Relatively dense populations are found in the region's river deltas, coastal areas, and zones of fertile volcanic soil
  - Uplands tend to be sparsely settled
- Swidden in the Uplands
  - Swidden system – AKA "slash-and-burn" agriculture or shifting cultivation is practiced in the region's uplands
  - Mountainous area of region is often called the "Golden Triangle"

Population Map of Southeast Asia



Population and Settlement: Subsistence, Migration, Cities (cont.)

- Urban Settlement
  - Southeast Asia is less than 30% urbanized
    - Many of region's countries have primate cities (single, large urban settlements that overshadow all others)
      - Efforts to encourage growth of secondary cities
      - Urban primacy less pronounced in Vietnam and Indonesia
    - Squatter settlements are common in this region
    - Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia) is Southeast Asia's largest city
      - Development from government and private investors produced a modern city with the world's tallest building, the Petronas Towers
    - Singapore is a city-state, with modern infrastructure and no squatter settlement

Language Map of Southeast Asia

Geopolitical Framework (cont.)

- The War and Its Aftermath
  - France determined to maintain control of its Southeast Asian colonies
    - War between communist forces in the north and French in the south
    - Geneva Agreement in 1954 partitioned the country into north and south halves (North Vietnam, South Vietnam)
    - Communist guerrillas in the south, Pathet Lao forces in Laos, and the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia all fought to expel western influences
    - Using the domino theory (fear that if Vietnam fell to communism, the rest of S.E. Asia would follow), the U.S. sent troops to the region
    - U.S. defeat and withdrawal 1973–1975
      - Refugees from the region as a result, including many migrating to the U.S. Vietnam

Geopolitical Framework (cont.)

- Geopolitical Tensions in Contemporary Southeast Asia
  - Conflicts in Indonesia
    - War in Irian Jaya for independence from Dutch, joined Indonesia
    - East Timor independence (1999) and finally received independence
  - Regional Tensions in the Philippines
    - Persistent problems in Islamic southwest, and possible links to IS network
  - Burma's Many Problems
    - Conflict between the Burmans and non-Burman societies
      - The Shan, United Wa State Army, the Karen, The Mon, Rakhine State

Geopolitical Framework (cont.)

- International Dimensions of Southeast Asia
  - Philippines and Malaysia conflict over their border
  - Philippines, Malaysia, and Vietnam all make claims to the Spratly and Paracel islands
    - China and Taiwan, too
  - Formation of ASEAN has had a calming influence in the region
    - Cooperation
    - Concerns about outside influences (Chinese and Western)

Economic and Social Development: The Roller-Coaster Ride of Tiger Economics

- Until the economic downturn of the 1990s, economic development in the region was a paragon for new global capitalism
  - Instability persists

- Uneven Economic Development
  - The Philippine Decline
    - Philippines was the most highly developed Southeast Asian country 40 years ago
    - In 1980s and 1990s the Philippines' population outpaced its economic growth, and living standards declined
      - Decline attributed to crony capitalism under Marcos regime
    - Many Filipinos have sought employment in other countries
      - Send money home ("remittances")
      - Brain drain

Economic and Social Development: The Roller-Coaster Ride of Tiger Economics (cont.)

- The Regional Hub: Singapore
  - Has transformed itself from an entrepôt (a port city where goods are imported, stored, and transshipped) to one of the world's most modern states
  - Encourages investment by multinational firms, and has invested in itself
- The Malaysian Boom
  - Has recently experienced rapid economic growth
  - Began with plantation agriculture and natural resource extraction, then manufacturing in labor-intensive high-tech sector
  - Wealth of Chinese (esp. in Malaysia) led to affirmative action for Bumiputra ("sons of the soil" Malaysians)

Economic and Social Development: The Roller-Coaster Ride of Tiger Economics (cont.)

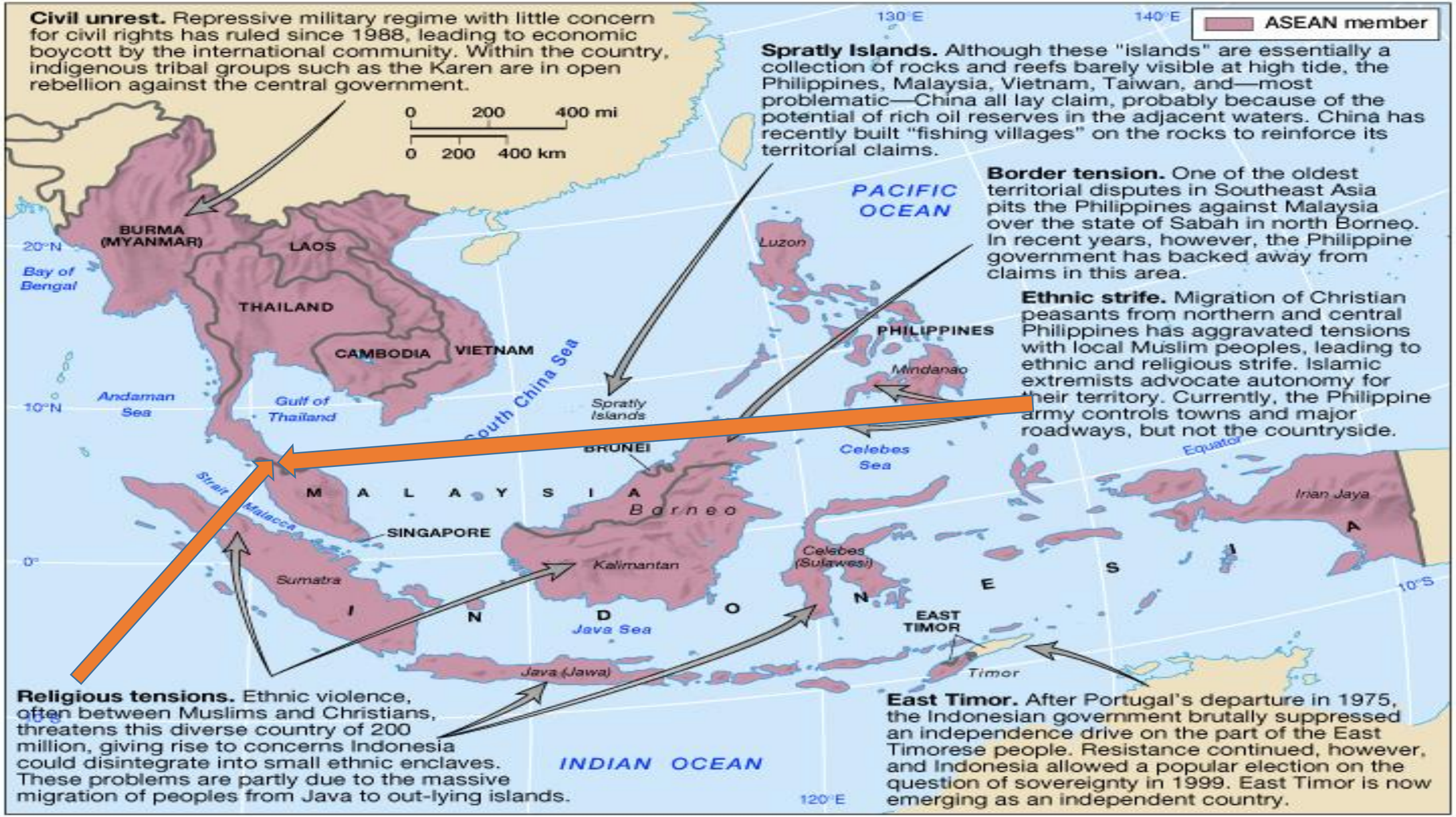
- Uneven Economic Development (cont.)
  - Thailand: An Emerging Tiger?
    - Japanese companies were leading players in Thailand's earlier economic boom
      - Japanese factories built in the region
    - Industrialization greatest in historical core (including Bangkok)
    - "Sex tourism" industry
    - Corruption
    - Human Trafficking
    - Coup d'etat
  - Recent Economic Expansion in Indonesia
    - Indonesian economy began to expand in the 1970s
      - Fueled by oil exports
    - Multinational corporations now attracted to the low-wage labor of the region
    - Indonesia remains poor; political instability a concern
    - IS

Economic and Social Development: The Roller-Coaster Ride of Tiger Economics (cont.)

- Uneven Economic Development (cont.)
  - Persistent Poverty in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia
    - Experienced little economic expansion during the 1980s and 1990s
    - Vietnam is the most prosperous of the three, but is poor
      - Mid-1990s economic reform in the country: market economics with political forms of communist state
    - Laos and Cambodia face difficulties from rugged terrain, relative isolation, and ravages of war, government repression
  - Burma's Troubled Economy
    - Low economic development, but has great potential
      - Abundant natural resources and fertile farmland
      - Warfare a major problem

Economic and Social Development: The Roller-Coaster Ride of Tiger Economics (cont.)

- Globalization and the Southeast Asian Economy
  - Southeast Asia as a whole has undergone rapid integration into the global economy
    - Significant development in Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia
  - But development can bring problems
    - Environmental degradation
    - Growing social inequality
    - Outside of Singapore and Malaysia, workers wages are “miserably low,” and discipline may be harsh
  - Movements beginning in Europe, the U.S. and elsewhere to pressure multinational corporations in Southeast Asia to improve working conditions


Civil unrest. Repressive military regime with little concern for civil rights has ruled since 1988, leading to economic boycott by the international community. Within the country, indigenous tribal groups such as the Karen are in open rebellion against the central government.
0 200 400 mi
0 200 400 km
130°E
140°E
ASEAN member
Spratly Islands. Although these "islands" are essentially a collection of rocks and reefs barely visible at high tide, the Philippines, Malaysia, Vietnam, Taiwan, and—most problematic—China all lay claim, probably because of the potential of rich oil reserves in the adjacent waters. China has recently built "fishing villages" on the rocks to reinforce its territorial claims.
Border tension. One of the oldest territorial disputes in Southeast Asia pits the Philippines against Malaysia over the state of Sabah in north Borneo. In recent years, however, the Philippine government has backed away from claims in this area.
Ethnic strife. Migration of Christian peasants from northern and central Philippines has aggravated tensions with local Muslim peoples, leading to ethnic and religious strife. Islamic extremists advocate autonomy for their territory. Currently, the Philippine army controls towns and major roadways, but not the countryside.
PACIFIC OCEAN
BURMA (MYANMAR)
LAOS
THAILAND
CAMBODIA
VIETNAM
PHILIPPINES
Luzon
Mindanao
20°N
Bay of Bengal
10°N
Andaman Sea
Gulf of Thailand
South China Sea
Spratly Islands
BRUNEI
Celebes Sea
Equator
Strait of Malacca
M A L A Y S I A
Borneo
SINGAPORE
Irian Jaya
0°
Sumatra
Kalimantan
Celebes (Sulawesi)
I N D O N E S I A
Java Sea
EAST TIMOR
10°S
Java (Jawa)
Timor
INDIAN OCEAN
120°E
Religious tensions. Ethnic violence, often between Muslims and Christians, threatens this diverse country of 200 million, giving rise to concerns Indonesia could disintegrate into small ethnic enclaves. These problems are partly due to the massive migration of peoples from Java to out-lying islands.
East Timor. After Portugal's departure in 1975, the Indonesian government brutally suppressed an independence drive on the part of the East Timorese people. Resistance continued, however, and Indonesia allowed a popular election on the question of sovereignty in 1999. East Timor is now emerging as an independent country.

Economic and Social Development: The Roller-Coaster Ride of Tiger Economics (cont.)

- Issues of Social Development
  - Singapore and Brunei are Southeast Asia's leaders in health and education
  - Laos and Cambodia rank low
    - Life expectancy of 55; literacy rates below 50%
  - Most governments in Southeast Asia place high priority on basic education, and literacy rates are relatively high
    - University and technical education still lagging, forcing many to study abroad
  - Countries of Southeast Asia must invest in their own human resource

Current leaders of South East Asia

Brunei
Sultan **Hassanal Bolkiah**

Cambodia
Prime Minister **Hun Sen**

Indonesia
President **Joko Widodo**

Laos
Prime Minister **Thongloun Sisoulith**

Malaysia
Prime Minister **Najib Razak**

Myanmar
President **Htin Kyaw**

Philippines
President **Rodrigo Roa Duterte**

Singapore
Prime Minister **Lee Hsien Loong**

Thailand
Prime Minister **Prayut Chan-o-cha**

Vietnam
Prime Minister **Nguyễn Xuân Phúc**

Timor Leste

Prime Minister Mari Alkatiri

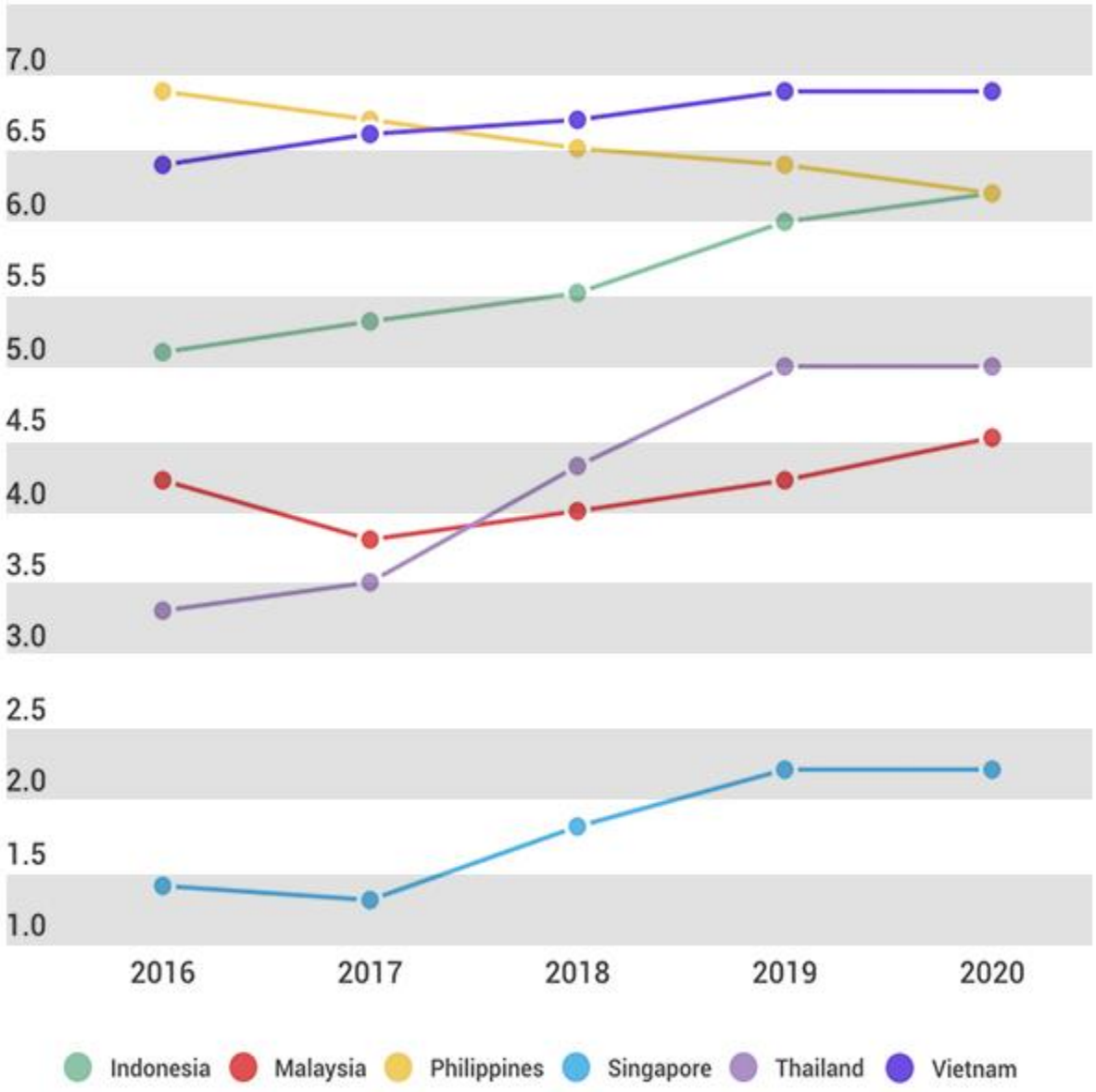
GDP Per Capita of Southeast Asia

AIS 0K/s 51% 13:30

Rank	Country	Population in million	GDP Nominal millions of USD	GDP Nominal per capita USD	GDP (PPP) millions of USD	GDP (PPP) per capita USD
1	Indonesia	261.989	1,020,515	3,895	3,257,123	12,432
2	Thailand	69.095	432,898	6,265	1,226,407	17,749
3	Philippines	106.279	328,593	3,102	878,980	8,270
4	Malaysia	32.199	309,860	9,623	922,057	28,636
5	Singapore	5.675	291,860	51,431	514,837	90,724
6	Vietnam	93.607	215,829	2,305	648,243	6,925
7	Myanmar	52.645	72,368	1,374	334,856	6,360
8	Cambodia	16.013	20,953	1,308	64,405	4,022
9	Laos	6.492	14,971	2,051	44,639	6,115
10	Brunei	0.429	12,326	28,740	32,838	76,567

RAPPLER

ASEAN-6 GDP GROWTH (%) PROJECTIONS



SOURCE: STANDARD CHARTERED

ASEAN-6 digital population 2017

Indonesia

Population	262.0 M
Internet users	132.7 M
Social media users	106.0 M
Mobile connections	371.4 M
Mobile social users	92.0 M

Thailand

Population	68.22 M
Internet users	46.00 M
Social media users	46.00 M
Mobile connections	90.94 M
Mobile social users	42.00 M

Malaysia

Population	30.96 M
Internet users	22.00 M
Social media users	22.00 M
Mobile connections	42.93 M
Mobile social users	20.00 M

Singapore

Population	5.74 M
Internet users	4.71 M
Social media users	4.40 M
Mobile connections	8.44 M
Mobile social users	4.00 M

Philippines

Population	103.0 M
Internet users	60.0 M
Social media users	60.0 M
Mobile connections	129.4 M
Mobile social users	54.0 M

Vietnam

Population	94.93 M
Internet users	50.05 M
Social media users	46.00 M
Mobile connections	124.7 M
Mobile social users	41.00 M

Source: We Are Social, Hootsuite Jan 2017

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