State-Formation of Southeast Asia and the Regional Integration

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{TODAY’S SUBJECTS}

★ Characteristics the Southeast Asian nations
★ Problems of Southeast Asian nations.
★ Possibility of the Regional Integration in Southeast Asia.

The Extent of Southeast Asia

LOCATION

★ South Eastern corner of the Eurasian Continent
★ South Western Portion of the East Asia

Northern limit of Southeast Asia

Southern limit of Southeast Asia
★Western limit: Indian Ocean
   Eastern limit: Pacific Ocean
   Strategic Point of
   East-West traffic

★Northern limit: Eurasian Continent
★Southern limit: Australian Continent
   Land Bridge between two continents

Strategic Point & Land Bridge

Countries in the Region
Eleven nations

East Timor
achieved Independence on May 20, 2002

Southeast Asian Nations
(except East Timor)

Southeast Asian countries can be divided into two groups.

• Continental Southeast Asia

• Insular Southeast Asia

Continental Southeast Asia
Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia,
Thailand, Myanmar(Burma)
Insular Southeast Asia
Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei, The Philippines, Indonesia, East Timor

Map of Southeast Asia

Images of Southeast

Stereo-typed Images
• Blue sky
• Glaring Sunshine
• Coconut trees

However, Southeast Asia is not so simple as the stereo-typed images.

Varieties of Southeast Asian Images

Each one of the scenes have been formed out of natural environment, long history, complexed social and ethnic structures and many other factors.
Therefore, it is important for us to understand the complexed factors behind the scene.

Visible Diversity of Southeast Asia

Lahu Tribal village, Northern Thai
The scene of slash and burn agriculture in the Mountain Region of Indochina

The Terraced field of Ifugao People, Northern Luzon, The Philippines
The original image of Asian society.
Rice has been a staple food for most of the Asian peoples.

The Coastal Village of Legaspi, Southern Luzon, The Philippines

The typical scene of Insular Southeast Asia
Important factors
Coconuts, House on the stilts, Outrigger Canoes
We must not forget that Southeast Asia has been a maritime region.

Maritime setting joined people from afar rather than separating them.

Aquatic life in the Menam Chaophraya Delta, Thailand

River boats have been a major means of transport for many centuries.

Four Major Rivers of Southeast Asia

• Ayeyarwady (Irrawaddy): Myanmar
• Mekong: Laos, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam
• Menam Chaophraya: Thailand
• Song Hong/Hong Ha: Vietnam

People in Indochina have lived along the big rivers and made it their place of life.
Floating Market in Thailand

Waterway (River) is place of life, production and transport.

Water is the Source of Life.

Southeast Asia is a melting pot of religions

Hindu Temple of Bali

Begging of monks, Bangkok

Muslim Prayer, Mindanao, The Philippines
From above stories, you will understand that Southeast Asia is by no means simple and uniform.

What kind of Societies the peoples of Southeast Asia formed upon above natural environment.

Southeast Asia was located at the crossroad of the East-West Highway linking different civilizations; China, India, Middle East and Mediterranean Sea
Example:
Oc Eo,
the ancient port
located in
Kien Giang Province,
Southern Vietnam

Ancient searoute

Oc Eo,
The Port of ancient kingdom of Funan (扶南)
built about AD. 2nd Century

Mekong Delta

Archaeological site
of Oc-Eo, Vietnam

Under this circumstance,
ancient kingdoms
were formed in Southeast Asia
since AD. 2nd Century
Many of them were inspired by the ancient Indian civilization

George Coedès, French archaeologist named them Les Etats Hindouisées (Indianized States)

Definition of Indianization by G. Coedès

Translation

Culturally speaking, farther India today is characterized by more or less deep traces of the Indianization that occurred long ago: the importance of the Sanskrit element in the vocabulary of the languages spoken there; the Indian origin of the alphabets with which those languages have been or still are written;

the influence of Indian law and administrative organization; the persistence of certain Brahmanic traditions in the countries converted into Islam as well as those converted into Sinhalese Buddhism; and the presence of ancient monuments which, in architecture and sculpture, are associated with the arts of India and bear inscriptions in Sanskrit.
Southeast Asia in the 7th & 8th Century

Characteristics of the ancient kingdoms of Southeast Asia

Basic Factors of a Modern Nation

• Territory
• People
• Effectual Government

In Pre-modern Southeast Asia, the above concept is not necessarily applicable.

Village and Nation

Village: 村
　郷村 (Chin.)
Maul (Kor.)
Mura (Jap.)

Country: 国
国 京 (Kor.)
Kuni (Jap.)

We need to assume the different theory to understand state formation of ancient Southeast Asia.
**Village and Country in Thai language**

1. “muang” (pure Thai word)
   - muang phom: my (home) village
   - Muang Thai: Country of Thai, Thailand

2. “prathet” (Sanskrit origin) < pradeZa
   - Prathet Thai: Nation of Thailand

**Village and Country in Malay-Indonesian language**

1. “negara”: nation
2. “negeri”: province, state, (nation)
   - not very clear in usage
3. negara/negeri < “nAgara (skr.)”:
   - walled city (城、城市)
4. “desa”: village (Indonesia) < “deZa (skr.)”
5. “kampung”: village (Malaysia)

**Village and Country in the Philippines**

1. “bayan”: 1. Country, homeland, native place
2. The Philippines as a nation state
   - (ambiguous word)

**“barangay”: village**

- group of people whose ancestors came aboard a “barangay” (boat)

**“barrio”: administrative village**

- (Spanish)
  - concept introduced by Spanish colonialism
Village and Country in Vietnam

- “nu’o’c” : water, country, homeland (pure Vietnamese)
  cf. “tanah air” (Malay) : homeland
- “quôc” : nation, nation state (Sino-Vietnamese)

Village and Country in Japan

- “kuni” (国, くに) :
  One's own homeland,
  One's own village or town
- “kuni” in Pre modern Japan:
  = “藩” feudal domain

“nihon-koku” (日本国):
Japan as a nation state
(New concept introduced after Meiji Restoration in 1868)

Original Image of “kuni” in Japan

- 「三国志」魏書、東夷伝、倭人条
  “History of Three Kingdoms”
  (3rd Century AD.)
- This image is common with the original image of “country/village” in Southeast Asia.

「三国志」魏書、東夷伝、倭人条 (武英殿版)

Formation of a state in Pre-modern Southeast Asia

Six different types of state formation
Six types

1. Continental types
   1-1. “pura” type state, plain type state
   1-2. “muang” type state
   1-3. “krung” type state

2. Insular types
   2-1. “negeri” type state
   2-2. “thalassocratic” state
   2-3. “chiefdom” type state

“pura” type state
(plain type state)

- Group of city-states or their federations based on a vast plain.
- Economic base is agriculture
- Certain territory is discernible, but its peripheral area is vague.

Bagan, Central Myanmar

Bagan dynasty (1044-1299)

- First state formed in a dry zone, in Upper Myanmar
- Annual rainfall is under 800 mm.
- It is indispensable to maintain irrigation system for agriculture.
- Bagan kings conducted a large scale construction of irrigation in Kyaukse plain.

Angkor dynasty
(9th – 15th Century)

Economic base was agriculture

- Successive kings conducted irrigation constructions.
- Control of water was a key factor of a state.
- Water resources of Lake Tonle Sap was the base of economy.

Angkor Region by Landsat satellite

“muang” type state

- A group of small states or their federations formed among a mountain basin.
- Thai people often formed this type of state.
  cf. Sipsong PannA (西双班纳), Yunnan Province (云南省)
  “twelve administrative units”

Southwestern China

“krung” type state

- City states formed along a big river of Indochina.
- Economic base is commercial activities.
- Thai people often formed this type of state.

Luang Prabang
Former royal city of Laos until 1975
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Central Thailand</th>
<th>Ayutthaya by Vincenzo Coronelli in 1696</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic city of Ayutthaya</th>
<th>Kingdom of Ayutthaya (1350-1767)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• City state was formed by a Thai chief in about 1350.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>• It thrived as a commercial center.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>• City of Ayutthaya is located at the confluence of three rivers, Chaophraya, Passak and Lopburi.</td>
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<td>• It was a limit of land and water in 14th century</td>
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<tr>
<th>Founding of Bangkok (1782)</th>
<th>“Aquatic city” in a French magazine in 1893</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Ayutthya was ruined by intruding Burmese army in 1767.</td>
<td>Smithies, M., Old Bangkok, 1986, Oxford University Press</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The new capital was formed at the lower delta of Chaophraya in 1782.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• It was named as Krung Thep Phra Maha Nakhorn, the Holy, Great City of Angels.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Modern Bangkok

“negeri” type state
- A small scale kingdom.
- Household economy is equal to state-economy
- Priority is given to a commerce.
- People do not persist in their identity.
- Source of royal dignity often comes from outside the state.
- Often seen in Malay World.

Malacca (Melaka) in the 17th century

Malacca

Malacca
- Thrived as a commercial center of Southeast Asia in the 15th century.
- It was occupied by the Portuguese armada in 1511.
- It survived the Dutch, British and Japanese rule.

Priority is given to a commerce.
Ocean going ship in the 9th century Relief in Borobudur

Outrigger type boat is typical of Malay World.

“thalassocratic” state
- Base of Power is in the control of a strategic points such as strait, bay, river mouth etc.
- Not much persist in territorial control.
- Often seen in the Malay World.

Shrivijaya in the 7th and 8th century

Shrivijaya
- Above map is exaggerated.
- The Real territory seems to be limited to the region around the straits of Malacca and Sunda.

Palembang, South Sumatra

Former seat of Shrivijaya

South Sumatra
Key Factors of Shrivijaya

• Control of strategic points.
• Center of commercial activities.
• Center of religious activities.
• Flexible population.
• Point of wind shelter
• Control of “orang laut” power.

Chiefdom type state

Chairdom type state

• Small scale state around a village chief.
• Often seen in the Malay World.
• In the pre-modern Philippines, no bigger kingdom or dynasty than a chiefdom was formed until the arrival of the Spanish power.

The Philippines

Conclusion

• Various types of state formation.
• Different from the North-East Asia.
• Implication for the modern nation states of Southeast Asia.