

1. A man is beating someone else. He believes that the person stole from him.
2. Two groups of neighbours are arguing over a piece of farmland. The government also wants the farmland.
3. A man beats his wife when he is drunk.
4. A powerful ASEAN country wants to change its border with a smaller ASEAN country. The new border will give the powerful country more land.
5. ASEAN knows about human rights abuses in a member state. The member state says that it will solve the problem itself. It threatens to leave ASEAN if ASEAN intervenes.

activity

Look at the situations. How might they be made better or worse by:

- a. non-interference
- b. consultation and consensus

Should ASEAN change its decision-making process from consultation and consensus to majority voting? Why or why not?

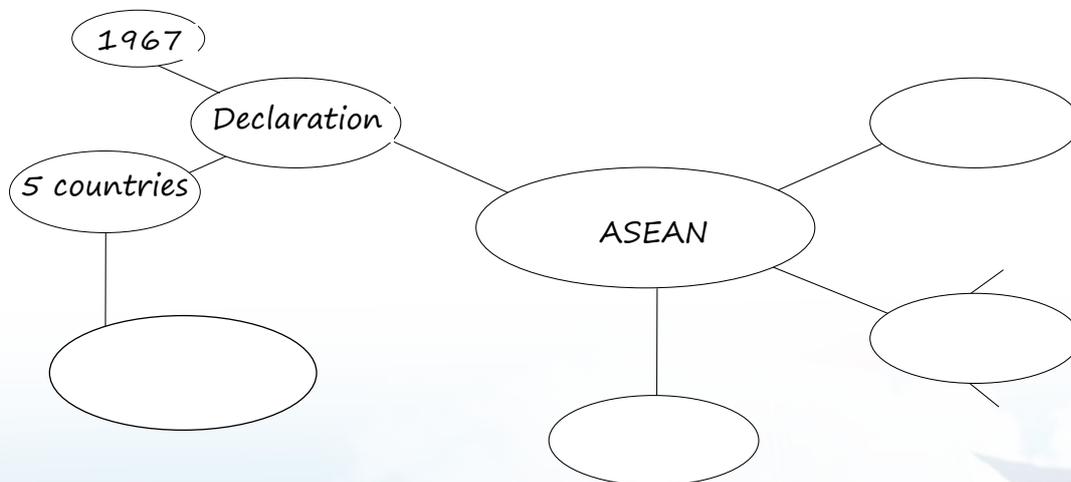
discussion

End of Chapter Activity – Mind-map

In groups, make a mind-map about ASEAN.

- Include all areas of ASEAN covered in this chapter.
- Organise information logically and visually (different colours, use of images, links, etc).
- Research additional information if necessary.

Present your mind-map to the class.



activity

Chapter 3: Issues Facing aSeAn

themes.....

Chapter 3 looks at: the problems facing ASEAN in relation to population issues, rising inequality, territorial and separatist conflicts, and environmental issues.

learning goals.....

Knowledge	Skills
<p>By the end of this chapter you will increase your understanding of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • population and migration issues facing ASEAN nations; • trafficking; • conflicts within and between ASEAN countries and other countries; • economic inequality; • special economic zones and free trade agreements; • the effects of drugs and the drug market; • the problems of haze pollution and deforestation; • hydropower dams. 	<p>By the end of this chapter you will develop your ability to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • analyse statistics; • describe the causes and effects of population increase and decrease; • explore different reasons people migrate; • analyse different types of conflict; • interpret bar charts and pie charts; • assess the benefits and drawbacks of free trade; • identify and analyse issues around the drug trade; • describe some effects of economic inequality; • analyse and create political posters and cartoons; • discuss issues of drugs, environment and economic growth; • create a photo essay.

glossary.....

<p>code of conduct (n) - ကျင့်ဝတ်စည်းမျဉ်း။</p> <p>confrontation (n) - ထိပ်တိုက်ရင်ဆိုင်ခြင်း။</p> <p>corporation (n) - ဖွဲ့ဖြိုးရေးလုပ်ငန်းများ ဆောင်ရွက်ရန် တစ်ပေါင်းတည်း စုဖွဲ့ထားသော အဖွဲ့</p> <p>corrupt (adj) - လာဘ်စားသော။</p> <p>dam (n) - ရေကာတာ။ ဆည်။</p> <p>deforestation (n) - သစ်တောပြုန်းတီးခြင်း။</p> <p>food security (n) - စားသောက်ကုန် အာမခံချက်။</p> <p>immigration (n) - ပြည်တွင်းသို့ လာရောက် နေထိုင်ခြင်း။</p> <p>life expectancy (n) - (ပျမ်းမျှ) သက်တမ်း။</p>	<p>persecution (n) - ဖိစီးနှိပ်စက်မှု။</p> <p>plantation (n) - စိုက်ခင်း။ ဥယျာဉ်ခြံ။</p> <p>refugee (n) - ဒုက္ခသည်။</p> <p>reproductive health (n) - မျိုးဆက်ပွား ကျန်းမာရေး။</p> <p>smuggle (v) - မှောင်ခိုတင်သွင်း၊ တင်ပို့သည်။</p> <p>trafficking (n) - ကုန်ကူးမှု။</p> <p>transition (n) - အကူးအပြောင်း။</p> <p>undocumented migrant (n) - သက်သေအထောက်အထား မရှိသော ရွှေ့ပြောင်းနေထိုင်သူ။</p> <p>working conditions (n) - လုပ်ငန်းခွင် အခြေအနေ။</p>
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■ A rice field in rural Indonesia.



preview

1. What is the population of your country?
2. Is it increasing or decreasing?

3.1 Population Issues

A. Development and Population

There are more than seven billion people on Earth. The population is growing faster in some parts of the world than it is in others. In some places the population is even decreasing. The development of a country affects its population growth.

‘Development’ describes improvements that are made in a country. For example, better medical care, education, and healthier food. All of these things increase **life expectancy**, and populations increase.

However, once a country is more developed, the population increase can become slower. This is because people choose to have fewer children. For example, in Thailand in 1971, the average number of children per mother was 5.4. In 2007, the average number of children per Thai mother was 1.7.

In some developed countries, the population is decreasing. In Japan, for example, the population has been falling every year since 2011.

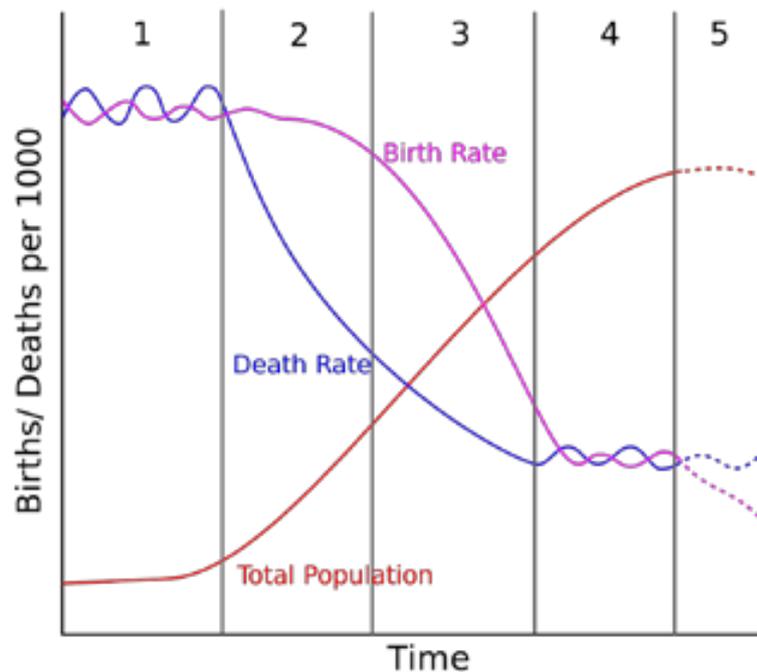
The diagram below is a *demographic transition model*. It shows population change over time in a society.

exercise

Match the stages to the diagram.

- A. Ageing Developed Country. Population decreases because of decreasing birth rates and stable death rates.
- B. Country in **Transition**. Population rises more. Birth rates and death rates drop more.
- C. Undeveloped Country. Low population, high birth rates and high death rates.
- D. Developing Country. Health improves so death rates fall. Birth rates begin to fall. Population rises.
- E. Developed Country. Population is high but there is a low birth rate and a low death rate.

Model of Demographic Transition: Population change in societies over time as they develop



Source: https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Introduction_to_Sociology/Demography



■ Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam.

B. Increasing Populations

People in Southeast Asia live longer than before. The population grew almost 200% between 1950 and 2000. It will probably grow another 50% by 2050. In 1950, only 4% of the population of Southeast Asia was aged over 65. By 2050, 17% of the population will be over 65 years old.

This presents three important problems for ASEAN countries. The first problem is **food security**. People need access to enough food and clean water. Already, Myanmar has areas that are becoming desert because of over-farming. The seas around Indonesia have lost most of their fish because of overfishing.

The second problem is the environment. As the population grows there is more pressure on land, water and natural resources. Forests are being cut down for timber and land. Cities and factories are polluting the air, rivers and oceans.

The third problem is ageing societies. Traditionally, children looked after their parents as they got old. Now parents live longer (and often have fewer children). In the future, society will need to feed and take care of older people for longer.

ASEAN countries have different problems and policies related to population growth. The Philippines has one of the highest birth rates in the world. Its government encourages people to use contraceptives to slow birth rates. Singapore has falling birth rates. Its government offers money and benefits to families with more children.

Currently ASEAN does not have any policies related to population growth. It does have policies about the effects of population growth like pollution (the *ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution*) or deforestation (*ASEAN Agreement on Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources*).

exercise

1. How much is Southeast Asia's population likely to grow between 2000 and 2050?
2. What is the link between population growth, and natural resource useage?
3. What happens in an ageing society?



■ An older Filipino woman.

activity

Understanding the Data

Look at the data in the table.
 What development stage might each country be in? Give reasons for your answer.

- a. Developing Country
- b. Country in Transition
- c. Developed Country
- d. Ageing Developed Country

Population Data for Selected East and Southeast Asian Nations				
	1. Japan	2. Laos	3. Myanmar	4. Singapore
Population Growth (2015, est)	-0.16%	1.55%	1.01%	1.89%
Birth Rates / 1,000 population	7.93	24.25	18.39	8.27
Death Rates / 1,000 population	9.51	7.63	7.96	3.43
Life expectancy, years	84	66	66	83
Average Number of Children per Mother	1.4	2.82	2.16	0.81

Source: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/>

activity

A Story of Three Generations

1. Write a story in three parts. Each part describes the lives of a generation living in different times of development:
 - a grandparent generation
 - a parent generation
 - a child generation
2. Tell the story to the class.



FOCUS ON ... THE PHILIPPINES

FAMILY PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE

Overpopulation in the Philippines is becoming a problem. It has a population of 100 million and it will probably double in size by 2080. Only 20% of the Philippines' forests are left, and over-fishing is damaging its seas. To feed its people, the Philippines imports more rice than any other country.

The Philippines has one of the highest birth rates in the world and the highest teenage pregnancy rate in the Asia-Pacific region. In 2012,



Filipino President Benigno Aquino signed the *Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Act*. This means that government hospitals and health centres have to provide **reproductive health** education, maternal health care and contraceptives to everyone who asks.

The Catholic Church is strongly against it. They have threatened to ban the president, and politicians that support the Act, from the church. A Catholic woman with 16 children said "We don't listen to the Church. They are not giving birth again and again. We must find a way to care for our children." In the slums of Manila, another woman has been pregnant 22 times. She has 17 surviving children. She said "Many times, we sleep without eating."

Source: http://www.nj.com/times-opinion/index.ssf/2013/02/opinion_family_planning_a_phil.html

1. What are the impacts of population growth in the Philippines?
2. What is the Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Act?
3. What was the Church's reaction to the Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Act?

exercise

1. Does your country have:
 - a. food security problems?
 - b. environmental problems?
2. What are the causes of these problems?
3. Does your country have an ageing society? Is this a problem? Why or why not?
4. Who should be responsible for population issues? Families, each country or ASEAN? Why?
5. Which stage in the demographic transition model is your country?

discussion



preview

1. Why do people want to work in other countries?
2. Why are migrant workers important to the economy of some countries?
3. Why do businesses employ migrant workers?

Refugee Crises

After the Vietnamese-American War ended in 1975, over one million refugees left Vietnam. In 1979, 700,000 Cambodian refugees crossed into Thailand after a war between Vietnam and Cambodia. They lived in refugee camps on the Thai-Cambodian border.

Since the 1980s, hundreds of thousands of refugees from Myanmar have fled to Thailand and refugee camps along its borders to escape civil wars in Myanmar.

3.2 Human Migration

A. Refugees

Refugees are people who have to leave their own country to escape war, **persecution** or natural disasters. An international treaty to protect refugees has been signed by 145 countries. In ASEAN, only Cambodia has signed the treaty. However, since the Second World War, there have been several refugee crises in Southeast Asia.

B. Economic Migrants

Migration is when people choose to move from one country to another. They usually move for economic reasons. People migrate for jobs (or better paying jobs) or better living conditions. People often move from countries with less wealth and weaker economies to richer countries with lots of jobs.

A documented migrant has official permission to move to another country. An **undocumented migrant** does not have official permission to enter a country and work. People sometimes try to escape poverty, and will try to migrate to another country, even if they don't have the legal documents (ID card, passport, visa, etc) to do so.

Undocumented migrants are sometimes called 'illegal immigrants', because they enter and work in a country in an illegal way. However, the people are not illegal.

Undocumented migrants are often treated very badly. For example, employers force them to work extra hours but sometimes do not pay them. Undocumented migrants also are forced to do dangerous tasks.

They often can not or will not report abuses to authorities. This is because they are afraid of being deported or put in jail. Migrants may also face violence from local people. Locals sometimes feel that migrants are taking their jobs.



■ **From left:** The Thai-Myanmar border at Tachileik/Mae Sai; migrant children; A refugee camp in Thailand.

In Southeast Asia there are many migrant workers. They are usually looking for work across borders. There is also demand for people who will work for low pay. It is cheaper for employers in a country to hire undocumented migrants. They will work for less money and in worse conditions. Migrant workers provide a cheap workforce for ASEAN's growing economies.

C. Human Trafficking

Human **trafficking** is when people are tricked, forced or sold into bad **working conditions** for little or no pay. For example, men have been found trapped working in bad conditions on fishing boats. They work 18 hours a day, and the boats stay at sea for months at a time. Women, girls and boys have been trafficked to work in the sex industry.

People are often afraid to leave the jobs they have been forced or tricked into. If they try to leave, employers sometimes threaten them with violence or with being arrested. because they are undocumented migrants.

In 2004, ASEAN released the *Declaration Against Trafficking in Persons, Particularly Women and Children*. It called for member countries to work together on the problem, and for individual countries to make laws against human trafficking. However, ASEAN has made little impact on trafficking.

D. Human Trafficking vs People Smuggling

People **smuggling** and human trafficking are related but different. Undocumented migrants pay people smugglers to help them enter a country illegally. When they arrive, the deal is finished. Sometimes undocumented migrants are tricked into paying traffickers to smuggle them into a country. The traffickers then sell the undocumented migrants or force them to take bad jobs. They become trapped in bad or abusive working conditions.

exercise

1. What is the difference between a refugee and an economic migrant?
2. What are the similarities between them?
3. What is the difference between a documented migrant and an undocumented migrant?

exercise

Match the statements with the words and phrases below. There may be more than one possible correct answer for each.

- a. documented migrant
- b. undocumented migrant
- c. human trafficking
- d. people smuggling
- e. refugee



■ Documented migrant workers from Myanmar attending a work meeting in Bangkok, Thailand.

1. I left my country because it is poor. There was a war when I was younger, and life is still difficult.
2. My family is poor. My auntie said her friend would give me a job in Bangkok. When I got there, I had to work for no money for two years.
3. My brother knew a man in Malaysia. He takes people from my home country to there. I paid \$5,000 from my home to Kuala Lumpur, and he paid the police and army.
4. I have no passport, so it is very dangerous living here. If the police catch me, I might go to jail.
5. My sisters and I live Bangkok. We all have the correct documents and ID cards and work for different companies.
6. I paid \$2,000 for a man to smuggle me to Singapore. However, the boat went to another country. A man paid the smuggler and I had to work on a palm oil **plantation**. They paid me only \$3 a day. They took my passport so I could not leave.
7. My village is between the government army and another army. It is very dangerous. I left and came here. Because of my ethnic group, I have no ID or passport. My sister's husband helped me. He knows who to pay.
8. One day my daughter was gone. She is only 13. I think they took her to China.
9. At first I came here without any ID, but later the law changed, so now I work here legally and safely.
10. I studied abroad then, when I finished my degree, I got a work visa to teach in an international school in the capital city.
11. Soldiers destroyed my villages, I lost everything. We ran away. I paid money to go and work on a fishing boat but the boat owner didn't pay me. I got help from an NGO in the fishing town and escaped.
12. I had a passport and I was going to start a new job. But the agent took it. I had to work with no pay to get it back.

activity

How is migration now different to the past? List the ways that human migration is similar and different now to:

1. ancient times;
2. colonial times.

discussion

1. What could the ASEAN do to help solve some of the problems of migration?
2. Which ASEAN Community should be the most involved, the Socio-Cultural, the Economic or the Political-Security? Why?



■ Soldiers of the Free Aceh Movement, 1999.

3.3 Separatist Conflicts and Territorial Disputes

In the past, the borders of kingdoms and empires in Southeast Asia changed often. Colonisation also changed those borders. Some groups lived outside the complete control of any empire or kingdom. When independence came, some people were unhappy about the new countries and borders that they were in. This has led to separatist conflicts *within* some Southeast Asian countries.

An example of conflict within an ASEAN country was in the province of Aceh in Indonesia. A rebel group, the *Free Aceh Movement*, fought for their own state against the Indonesian Army from 1976 to 2005. A peace agreement in 2005 allowed the local Aceh government some independence and a 70% share of the wealth from local resources, but Aceh remained within Indonesia. There are still conflicts with ethnic and religious armed groups inside the borders of ASEAN countries. Examples include: Southern Thailand, the Philippines, Irian Jaya in Indonesia, and Myanmar.

There have also been territorial disputes *between* Southeast Asian countries. The border dispute between Cambodia and Thailand over the area around the Preah Vihear temple is an example (see 2.5.1). There were also conflicts between some Southeast Asian countries before they became ASEAN members. In the early 1960s, Indonesia and Malaysia fought over their borders. In 1979, Vietnam and Cambodia fought a war and Vietnam occupied Cambodia until 1989.

Tensions between countries over borders and disputed territory are still an issue for ASEAN.

preview

1. What is a separatist conflict?
2. What separatist conflicts are happening in Southeast Asia?
3. What is a territorial dispute?
4. What territorial disputes are happening in Southeast Asia?

exercise

1. What was the goal of the Free Aceh Movement?
2. What was the outcome of this dispute?
3. What are territorial disputes about?

discussion

Do you think the Acehnese people were satisfied with the peace agreement? Why or why not?

preview

1. Where is the South China Sea?
2. Which ASEAN countries are in the South China Sea?

Maritime Claims

Countries often believe that they own an area of land or sea. This is called a *claim* (claims to the sea are *maritime claims*). Because many Southeast Asian countries have coasts (or are islands) there are many claims from those countries.

exercise

Are these statements true or false? If false, say why.

1. The disputes are about tourism and pollution in the area.
2. Vietnam's claim is the biggest.
3. Many of the claims are in the same area as China's.
4. The blue line on the map shows Malaysia's claim.
5. The brown line on the map shows the Philippines' claim.

exercise

1. Using information in the text, label the claims (a – c).
2. Label the island groups (i – ii).

3.3.1 The South China Sea Disputes

The South China sea is located between China, Vietnam, East Malaysia and the Philippines. All those countries have made claims to parts of the sea or islands in the sea. The disputes are mostly about access to fishing, oil and gas under the sea, and shipping and trade routes. Many of the claims also focus on two island groups: the Paracel Islands, south of Hainan, and the Spratly Islands, north of Brunei.

China's claim is the biggest. It claims almost all of the South China Sea and the islands in it. Vietnam's claim also covers much of the same area as China's. Other claims are much smaller. Brunei, for example, claims only an area of sea northwest of Brunei.



Source: <http://cimsec.org/a-busy-week-in-the-south-china-sea/2030>

3.3.2 ASEAN's Role in the Disputes

In 2002, ASEAN and China signed a **code of conduct** for the South China Sea. The Code of Conduct described how nations should behave until the disputes are settled. It called for peaceful behaviour in the sea. However, **confrontations** in the South China Sea have become more aggressive. In 2014, Chinese and Vietnamese ships collided during confrontations. In 2015, China started building an airfield on the Spratly Islands.

In 2011 and 2012, ASEAN held talks to try to solve the disputes between its members and China. However, ASEAN countries are divided about the issue. Some are not interested and want good relations and trade with China. Other ASEAN countries have strong feelings about their claims. In the end, the talks failed.



Because of the conflicts over the South China Sea, ASEAN looks weak and divided. It has not made China change its policies about the disputed areas.

The USA has also become interested in the South China Sea recently. It does not want China's military to become too powerful in the area. Because of this, it wants to work more closely with ASEAN nations and their militaries. However, there is no official ASEAN agreement with the USA on South China Sea issues.

Many of the disputes are about exploration for oil and gas in the sea. However, fishing is also very important to the lives of many people in maritime Southeast Asia. As their populations increase, most of those countries will want more access to the natural resources in the South China Sea. If ASEAN cannot help to resolve these disputes, they will probably continue for a long time.

preview

What do you think ASEAN's role is in the South China Sea disputes?

exercise

1. What was the purpose of the 2002 Code of Conduct between ASEAN and China?
2. What events have increased tensions in the South China Sea?
3. Why were the disputes not settled in 2011 and 2012?
4. How have the disputes affected the image of ASEAN internationally?

activity

1. What does the cartoon mean?
2. What is it saying about the different actors in the situation?

discussion

1. Do the South China Sea disputes affect your country?
2. Will consensus decision-making and non-interference help solve these disputes or make them worse? Why?
3. Why do you think the South China Sea area is so important for so many countries?
4. Are there any territorial disputes involving your country?
5. Are there any separatist conflicts in your country?

preview

1. What is free market capitalism?
2. What is a special economic zone?

3.4 Free Market Capitalism

Free market capitalism has become the dominant economic system in the world. In the past, countries often tried to protect local businesses and industries from outside competition. Today, most countries are part of the global capitalist economy. Countries in Southeast Asia, even communist ones, want to encourage foreign investment. They are all trying to make their economies grow and create more jobs for their people. However, the goal of **corporations** is to make money. Many Southeast Asian countries provide opportunities for corporations to make profits from their investment.

3.4.1 Special Economic Zones

Special economic zones (SEZs) are areas inside a country where laws about working conditions and wages are different from the rest of that country. SEZs increase trade, foreign investment, and new jobs in the country by attracting corporations to set up production there. To encourage businesses to work in an SEZ, the government makes policies about wages, working conditions, regulations and taxes that are good for businesses.

Because of these policies, the people working in SEZs often earn less than the people in other parts of the country. They may also have fewer labour rights and poorer working conditions.

exercise

1. What is the purpose of an SEZ?
2. Why are SEZs good for businesses?
3. What are the advantages and disadvantages for workers in SEZs?



FOCUS ON ... INDONESIA

SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES IN INDONESIA

Indonesia has nine special economic zones (SEZs) but the Indonesian government wants to open seven more. It wants to create more jobs in the country and increase economic growth.

The President, Joko Widodo, wants foreign investment to come into the country because the government does not have much money itself. Indonesian SEZs give cheap labour to foreign investors, but they also offer other benefits. Foreign investors pay very little tax for ten years, and in the future they may be able to buy land and houses in the SEZs.

Indonesia's economic growth is slow at the moment. Other ASEAN countries, such as Cambodia and Vietnam, can offer cheaper labour and less regulations for investors.

Source: <http://www.straitstimes.com/asia/indonesia-seeking-investors-to-build-sezs>

exercise

1. Why is Indonesia trying to open more SEZs?
2. How does Indonesia make its SEZ competitive to investors?
3. Why is it difficult for Indonesia to increase economic and job growth?

discussion

1. Are SEZs a good or a bad thing? Why?
2. Are SEZs necessary? Why?
3. Do the people working in the SEZs benefit from them? Why?



3.4.2 Free Trade Agreements and Open Borders

ASEAN hopes to increase trade and develop ASEAN countries' economies. To do this, countries reduce or remove tariffs and end protectionism. This is usually done through free trade agreements (FTAs). The *ASEAN Free Trade Area* (AFTA) has reduced tariffs between the *ASEAN-6* group of countries: Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

ASEAN has also made FTAs with other countries outside Southeast Asia. For example, ASEAN has a FTA with China, and a FTA with Australia and New Zealand.

preview

1. What is a free trade agreement?
2. What is an open border?

Tariffs and Protectionism vs Free Trade and Free Trade Agreements

A tariff is a tax on the import of goods. Governments place tariffs on imports, so that it is hard for foreign corporations to sell their goods cheaply inside the country. This is called 'protectionism' because the government tries to protect jobs and industries inside the country from foreign competition.

Free trade is the opposite of protectionism. It lowers or reduces tariffs and encourages competition. This is often done through free trade agreements. FTAs are official documents. They are between two or more countries. They agree to lower or remove tariffs and often have other agreements, for example about labour, taxes and government powers.



Another important part of economic integration is open borders. This means that people can move freely to other countries and compete for jobs based on their skills and experience. ASEAN planned to have an open border by the end of 2015. However, ASEAN countries all have different **immigration** rules, and this may not happen for many years.

SEZs, FTAs and open borders make it easier to do business internationally. Businesses choose where to invest, based on the cost of goods and services in different countries. They can then compete with businesses in other countries.

exercise

Are these sentences true or false? If false, say why.

1. Free trade agreements increase tariffs on imported goods.
2. An open border is an agreement between nations about tariffs on goods.
3. ASEAN has made free trade agreements with other nations.

exercise

The Pros and Cons of FTAs

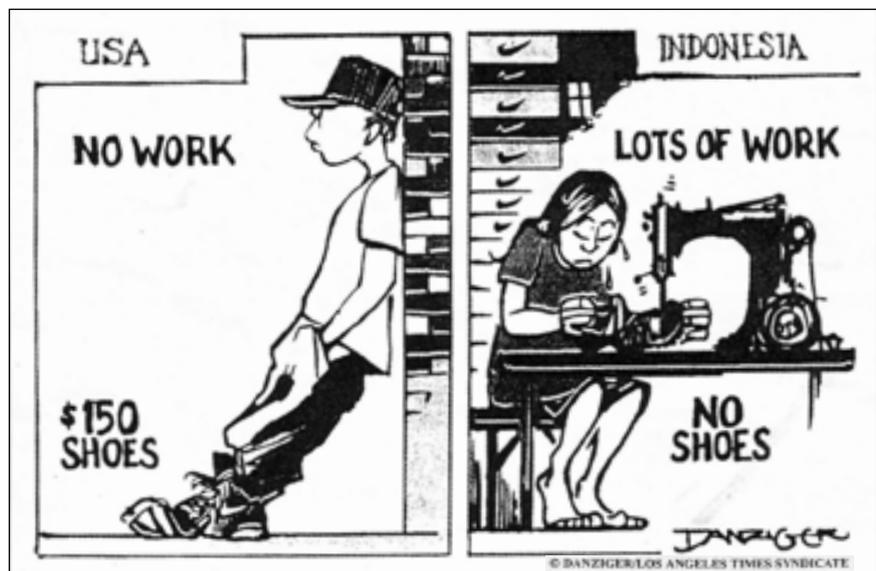
Classify the scenarios into pros and cons of FTAs.

Pros	Cons

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Corporations have to compete. They try to pay lower wages and give fewer benefits to workers. This often happens in developing countries without strict labour laws. 2. Imported goods, clothes, food, and entertainment that come into a country with free trade may replace the traditional culture of the country. 3. Businesses and governments negotiate FTAs privately so citizens do not know what is agreed until later. 4. When countries integrate and sign FTAs, they rely more on each other economically. That cannot afford to create conflict, because conflict will harm trade and damage their economies. 5. Countries and corporations compete more, so the price of goods gets lower. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Because factories can make things more efficiently, they need fewer people to work in them. 7. Corporations bring new technology, computers, machinery, or business practices, when they set up business in less developed countries. 8. Workers in some factories might not be well trained or paid and the quality of goods they produce may be lower. 9. Because corporations must compete to keep production costs low, they will spend less money on environmental protection. 10. It is more difficult for governments to intervene in business or the economy if there is free trade and free movement of people and goods. <p>Sources: http://www.ehow.com/about_4777659_pros-cons-free-trade.html,
 http://www.wisegeek.com/what-are-the-pros-and-cons-of-free-trade.htm,</p> |
|---|--|

activity

1. What does this cartoon mean?
2. Is the cartoonist for or against free trade?



Source: Los Angeles Times Group (USA), date unknown.

discussion

1. Who benefits the most from free trade agreements?
2. Who benefits the most from open borders?
3. Is it good or bad to remove import tariffs from goods?
4. Are there any problems or dangers with open borders?
5. Are there any problems or dangers with FTAs?



FOCUS ON ... THE WORLD

THE TRANS-PACIFIC PARTNERSHIP

The *Trans-Pacific Partnership* (TPP) is a free trade agreement negotiated by large corporations and twelve countries in the Asia-Pacific region. It will affect the lives of 400 million people. Countries involved in the TPP include the USA, Canada, Japan, Australia, Malaysia, Singapore, Vietnam and Brunei. Governments that have signed the agreement say the TPP will be good for their countries' economies and will create more jobs.

The TPP was negotiated in secret. Details about the agreement were not released until after it had been agreed. It includes rules about trade and investment. These rules may affect the laws that countries can make.

The TPP allows corporations to take legal action against governments if their laws make corporations lose money. It also allows corporations to set high prices for important products. *Doctors Without Borders*, a medical NGO, is against the TPP. It believes that the TPP will make it more difficult to make cheap medicines. Poor countries will not be allowed to copy expensive medicines made by corporations. This will affect people with HIV and other diseases.

People in most TPP countries are concerned about issues like the cost of medicines and losing jobs. For example, American farmers will be able to export cheap milk to Canada, so Canadian farmers may lose their jobs. At the same time, American factory workers may lose their jobs because corporations can move factories to countries where labour is cheaper.

Sources: <https://www.corbette.com/the-trans-pacific-partnership-negotiations-are-finished-heres-what-you-need-to-know/>
<http://www.doctorswithoutborders.org/article/statement-msf-conclusion-tpp-negotiations-atlanta>



Are these statements true or false? If false, say why.

1. The discussions about TPP happened secretly.
2. TPP will be good for people because medical corporations will be able to make cheaper medicines in developing countries.
3. People in rich countries do not want people in poorer countries to take their jobs.

exercise

1. Why were the TPP discussions held in secret?
2. Are FTAs good or bad for your country? Why?

discussion

Work in groups.

1. Research stories about business and the economy. They can be from the internet, newspapers or journals, or from your own community.
2. Write an article about your story in your own words.
3. Combine your stories together into a class business and economics journal.



activity



preview

1. Is there much inequality between ASEAN nations?
2. What causes inequality between ASEAN nations?

3.5 Economic Inequality

3.5.1 Equality Between ASEAN Nations

Economic inequality is the gap between the rich and the poor. There are both rich and poor countries in ASEAN. ASEAN calls these differences ‘development gaps’. Many experts talk about a ‘two-tier’ economic structure in ASEAN. This means there are high income countries and low income countries. Other experts say that ASEAN has a ‘three-tier’ structure, with high, middle and low income countries.

Many factors can influence whether a country experiences faster or slower development. For example, the levels of peace and stability, the amount of natural resources and foreign investment can all affect a country.

activity

1. Classify the factors into their effects on development.
2. Discuss these scenarios and their effects.

Faster Development	Slower Development	Both

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. worked closely with capitalist countries during the Cold War b. natural resources to export c. strategic location close to important trade routes d. internal conflicts and civil wars in the country | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> e. investment in education and healthcare f. little money spent on modernising industries g. bad government policies and practice (corruption, etc) h. poor physical infrastructure (bad roads, railway lines, etc) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. worked closely with communist countries during the Cold War j. early independence k. high gender equality |
|---|---|--|

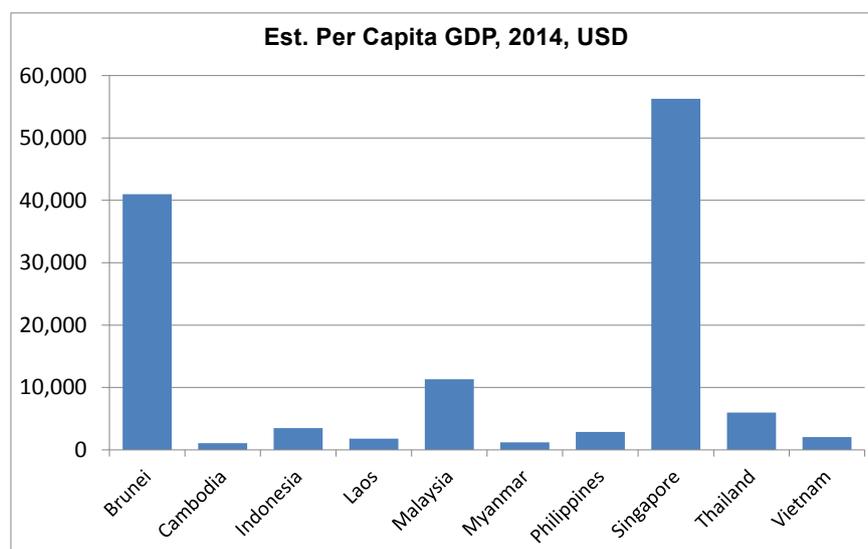


A. Comparing Inequality

One way of comparing inequality between ASEAN countries is to look at per capita GDP (see 2.5.3 for more information). For example, in 2014, the per capita GDP in Singapore was \$56,000. In Cambodia, the per capita GDP was only \$1,078.

Original ASEAN member nations, such as Thailand, Singapore and Malaysia, have good hospitals, high-speed internet and public transport. On the other hand, many people in Myanmar, Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia have no access to modern health care, clean water or modern communications.

However, overall in Southeast Asia, GDP has grown and poverty has been reduced in recent years.



Source: <http://data.worldbank.org>

activity

Understanding the Data

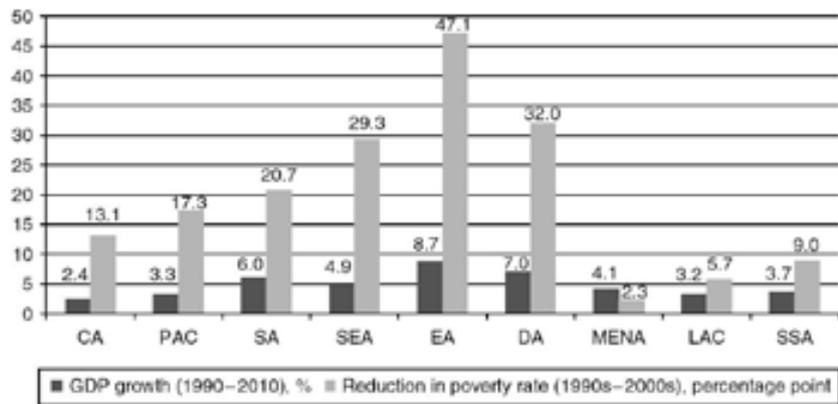
1. Look at the GDP data in the chart. Would you categorize ASEAN countries as high income and low income (a two-tier economy) or high, middle, and low income (a three-tier economy)?
2. Give reasons for your answer.

exercise

Understanding the Data

1. How much did GDP grow in Southeast Asia between 1990 and 2010?
2. How much did poverty decrease in Southeast Asia between the 1990s and 2000s?
3. Which regions saw greater poverty reduction?
4. How do South Asia, Southeast Asia and East Asia compare in terms of poverty reduction?

GDP growth (1990 – 2010) and poverty reduction (1990s – 2000s)



CA = Central Asia; DA = Developing Asia; EA = East Asia; GDP = gross domestic product; LAC = Latin America and the Caribbean; MENA = Middle East and North Africa; PAC = Pacific; SA = South Asia; SEA = Southeast Asia; SSA = Sub-Saharan Africa.

Note: *Developing Asia* includes all of the countries in the continent of Asia except for the Middle East (Iran, Turkey and the Arab countries) and the Advanced Economies in Asia (such as Singapore and South Korea).

Sources: *Inequality in Asia and the Pacific*, Kanbur et al, Asia Development Bank, p27 <http://www.economywatch.com/economic-statistics/country/Developing-Asia/>

B. The Results of Inequality

One result of inequality is differences in life expectancy. People in richer countries have better health and better access to education. Therefore, people in richer countries generally live longer than people in poorer countries.

Another result of inequality is weaker infrastructure. Roads and railways in poorer countries are not as good, and they have fewer skilled engineers. Weak infrastructure can slow development and stop foreign investment. For successful economic integration and development, ASEAN needs roads to connect Southeast Asia to China. There is also a need for roads to connect China to India, through Myanmar.

However, it is possible for poorer countries to develop faster than wealthier countries. Labour is cheaper, there are fewer regulations, and taxes are often lower. Corporations will try to invest in those countries so they can make bigger profits.

Although there are still many problems, inequality is slowly reducing between ASEAN nations.

exercise

1. What socio-cultural impacts does inequality have on nations?
2. What economic impacts does inequality have?
3. Why do developing countries sometimes have an advantage over more developed ones?

discussion

1. Should richer ASEAN nations help poorer countries to improve their infrastructure?
2. If richer ASEAN nations help poorer nations to develop their economies and infrastructure, should they have more decision-making power within ASEAN?



■ Inequality in the Philippines.

3.5.2 Rising Inequality

Inequality *between* ASEAN countries is decreasing but inequality *within* countries is not. For example, there are gaps between the wealth of rural and urban people, and between educated and less educated people. Also, most of the wealth from new businesses and factories goes to people who are already rich because they can afford to buy or invest in them.

The richest people are often business owners, political leaders, and government or military officials. The table below shows the share of the total income held by three groups in society: the highest-income 20%, the second highest-income 20%, and the lowest-income 20% in seven ASEAN nations.

Total income held by different groups in society over periods of years								
Country	Years Reported		Income share, highest 20%		Income share, second 20%		Income share, lowest 20%	
	Initial Year	Final Year	Initial Year	Final Year	Initial Year	Final Year	Initial Year	Final Year
Cambodia	2004	2007	49.4	51.7	10.0	9.4	6.9	6.5
Indonesia	2002	2005	39.6	42.8	13.0	12.0	9.5	8.3
Lao PDR	2002	2008	41.6	44.8	12.3	11.3	8.5	7.6
Malaysia	2004	2007	44.8	51.4	10.8	8.7	6.5	4.7
Philippines	2000	2009	52.3	49.7	8.7	9.4	5.3	6.0
Thailand	2000	2008	50.0	47.7	9.6	10.1	6.2	6.6
Vietnam	2002	2008	45.6	43.4	10.9	11.5	7.5	7.4

Source: <http://www.voxeu.org/article/asean-does-convergence-mean-polarisation>

preview

1. Is there much inequality in your country?
2. What factors cause inequality in your country?

activity

Understanding the Data

1. Choose one of the countries in the table and describe what the data is saying about inequality in that country.
2. Choose two of the countries in the table and compare them. What differences are there?
3. Look at the whole table and decide what the overall trend is in those ASEAN nations.

discussion

Look at the reasons for increased inequality and answer the questions.

1. Which of the reasons will affect your country? How?
2. Which of the reasons will affect you and your family? How?
3. Which people or groups will be affected positively? Give examples.
4. Which people or groups will be affected negatively? Give examples.

A. Integration and Inequality

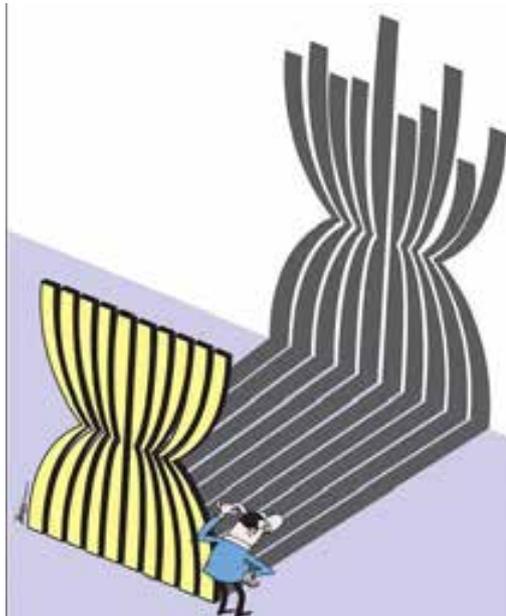
Some experts believe that ASEAN economic integration will increase inequality between ASEAN nations. They think it might also increase inequality within ASEAN countries (between different groups). Some of the reasons for this are:

- Salaries for highly skilled workers will increase faster than unskilled workers;
- Many jobs will be in construction;
- Many jobs will go to migrant workers;
- Some ASEAN countries have large populations of young people and others have large populations of older people;
- Some countries will be able to offer cheaper labour than other countries.

Other economists believe economic integration in ASEAN will reduce inequality. They say integration will encourage businesses to set up production networks across the ASEAN region. That will lower costs for these businesses and create more jobs. Inequality will reduce because people will earn more money in those jobs.

activity

1. What is the cartoon saying about equality in ASEAN?
2. Design a cartoon about inequality.



Source: *Asean Integration Remains an Illusion*, The Straits Times (Singapore), March 2015



■ A woman selling betel nut in the street.

3.6 Drugs

Drugs affect people's health, mood and behaviour. They can make people feel sick, well, happy, sad, angry, awake or sleepy. Some drugs are made from plants like the areca nut (betel), marijuana (cannabis) or opium. Other drugs like methamphetamine (speed or yaa ba) are made using chemicals.

Coffee, tea, betel, alcohol and tobacco are widely used drugs. They are usually legal, although alcohol is banned in some Muslim countries.

Heroin and methamphetamine are examples of illegal drugs. Governments make these drugs illegal because of health problems and crime associated with them. People become addicted and commit crime to get money for drugs. Violent criminals often sell the drugs. Some governments in Western Europe and North America have made some drugs legal. This is to stop criminals making money from selling them. Also, it is easier for drug addicts to get help if the drug is legal.

Governments in Southeast Asia have arrested a lot of drug users and traffickers. Courts in Indonesia, Malaysia, Vietnam and Singapore have given the death penalty to drug traffickers. However, the amount of methamphetamine trafficked across borders in the ASEAN region has increased almost four times since 2008.

Drugs also have serious public health impacts. For example, in Indonesia, 36% of people who inject drugs (methamphetamine or heroin) are HIV-positive. In Cambodia, nearly 25% of injecting drug users are HIV-positive. In Myanmar and Thailand, the rate is 22%.

Drugs also cause economic problems. In Shan state in Myanmar, some farmers depend on growing opium. They usually sell the harvested opium to armed groups and gangs. These groups then

preview

1. List the drugs you know.
2. What kinds of problems can drugs cause?
3. Why do criminal gangs produce and sell drugs?

HIV and Injecting Drugs

The HIV virus is spread from person to person through bodily fluids, such as blood. People who inject drugs (such as heroin and methamphetamine) sometimes use the same needles. If someone with HIV has used a needle, the virus can enter the blood of the next user of the needle.



make it into heroin to sell in other countries. The heroin is worth lots of money when it is resold. The United Nations has tried to get the farmers to grow other types of crops (such as coffee, garlic or cocoa) instead of opium. However, most other crops do not sell for as much money and the farmers often continue growing opium.

ASEAN sees drugs as a threat to security and stability. The *ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Matters (ASOD)* group meets every year to discuss ASEAN policies on drugs. The ASEAN way to deal with drugs has been through cooperation between governments, police and security forces.

■ Armed police in Thailand after finding millions of illegal methamphetamine tablets.



exercise

Are the sentences true or false? If false, say why.

1. All drugs are illegal in ASEAN countries.
2. Injecting drugs can cause health problems.
3. Opium farmers make more money than gangs who sell heroin.

exercise

1. What important ideas in ASEAN does Mr Masogos speak about?
2. What is the 'liberal approach towards drugs' he refers to?
3. What punishment can drug traffickers receive in Singapore?



As members of the ASEAN community, we respect every country's rights and responsibilities. Each country can decide on the best approach to the drug problem. We also must respect the decision of those who choose not to have the liberal approach towards drugs. Those who choose to stand firm, to stand together, to say that this approach is not for us.

(simplified text)

Masagos Zulfiki, Minister in the Prime Minister's Office, Singapore. Speaking at the 36th Annual meeting of the ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Matters.



FOCUS ON ... THAILAND

THAILAND'S WAR ON DRUGS

In the early 2000s some armed groups in Myanmar changed from producing opium and heroin to making methamphetamine pills. They were easier to produce, and most were smuggled into and sold in Thailand.

In 2003, the Thai government declared a 'war on drugs'. The police were instructed "to act decisively and without mercy." Some people were executed without any trial. Human rights groups estimated that 2,700 people were killed in anti-drug operations in Thailand in three months in 2003.

A Thai government report in 2007 showed that more than half of them were not involved with drug crime. Thousands of people were arrested and forced to have treatment for drug addiction in government-run centres. The campaign also affected programs trying to treat HIV among injecting drug users. People with HIV stayed away from the programs and did not receive treatment.

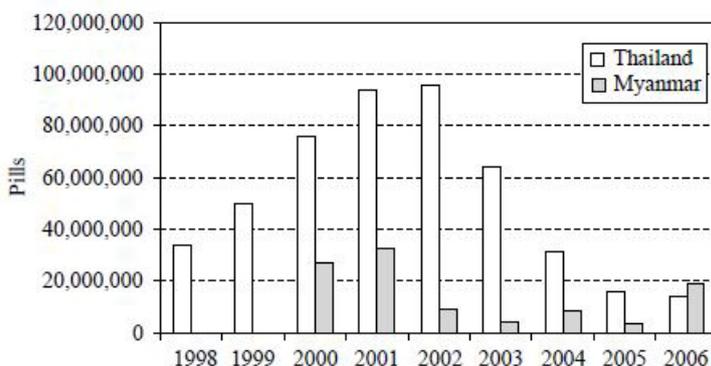
However, the war on drugs was popular with many citizens in Thailand at the time who were concerned by the rise in drug use. 65% of prisoners in Thailand's jails are there for drug offences. They are mostly small scale drug traffickers or drug users. Most of the time, powerful criminals and drug gang bosses did not go to prison. In 2015, the Thai Minister of Justice announced plans to change drug laws. He stated that the war on drugs and harsh anti-drug laws had led to police corruption, and prisons full of non-violent offenders who were mostly from poor communities.

Sources: <http://2bangkok.com/10-years-ago-this-month-thaksins-war-on-drugs.html>
<http://www.thebody.com/content/art24963.html>
<http://idpc.net/blog/2015/07/drug-law-reform-coming-to-thailand-but-how-far-will-it-go>

1. What was the change in the type of drugs produced by armed groups in Myanmar?
2. What percentage of prisoners in Thailand are in prison for drug offences?
3. What were the problems with the 'war on drugs' in Thailand?

exercise

Total seizures of methamphetamine pills in Myanmar and Thailand, 1998 – 2006



Source: *Drug-Free ASEAN 2015: Status and Recommendations*, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), p27

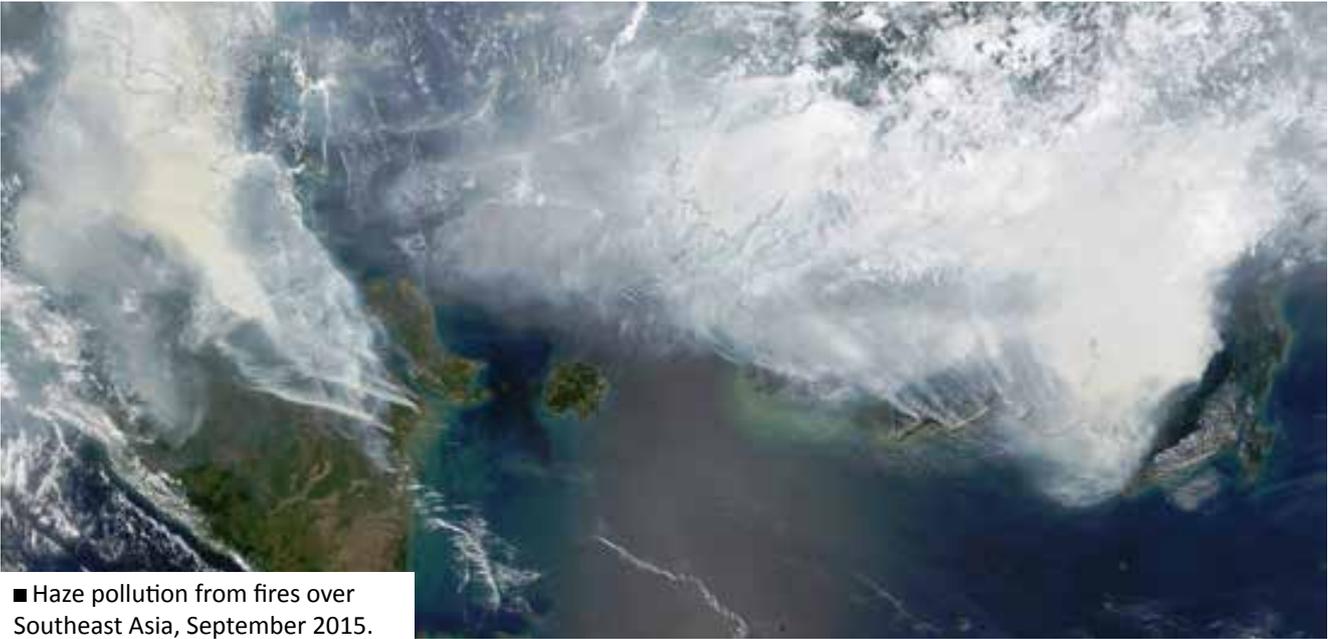
activity

Understanding the Data

1. What year was the most amphetamine seized in Thailand and Myanmar?
2. Why was so much seized in that year?
3. What are some possible reasons for the lower numbers of seizures in 2005 and 2006?

1. Should illegal drugs be made legal? Why or why not?
2. What could ASEAN do to reduce drug-related problems?

discussion



■ Haze pollution from fires over Southeast Asia, September 2015.

preview

What are the most important environmental issues in ASEAN?

exercise

1. What causes haze pollution?
2. Which country causes most of the problem?
3. Which industries are involved in creating the haze pollution problem?

discussion

1. Is the principle of non-interference helpful in this situation?
2. What can ASEAN do to solve this problem?

3.7 Environmental Problems

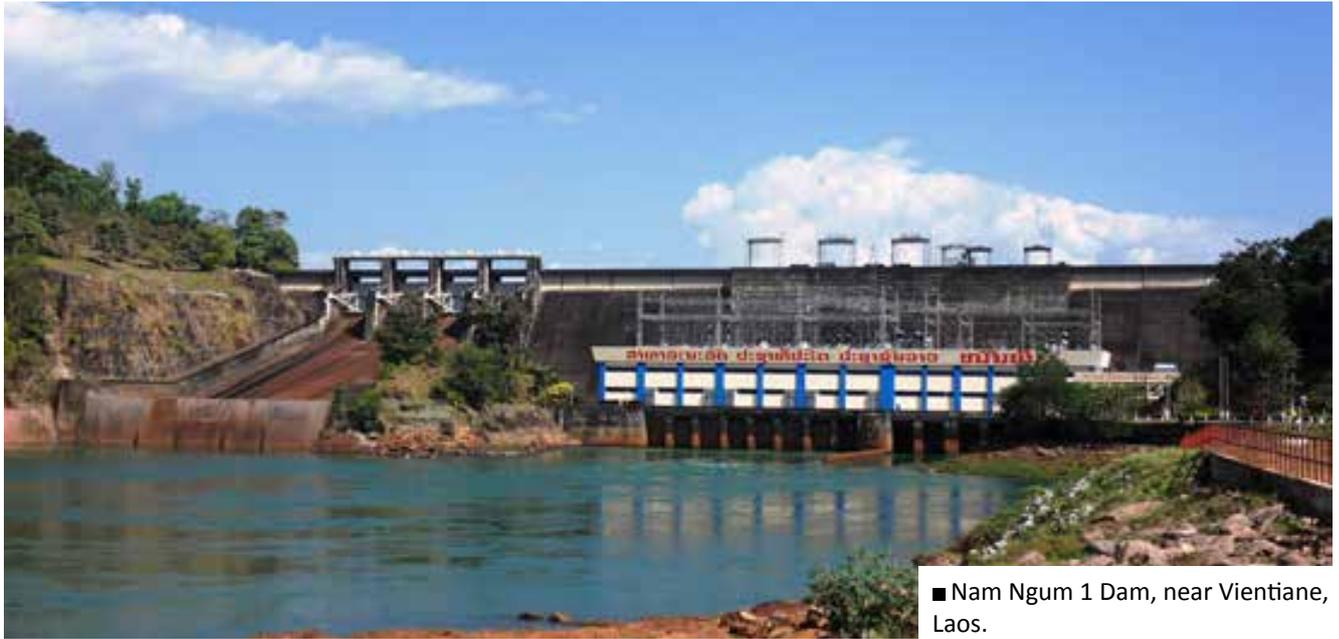
3.7.1 Cross-border Haze Pollution

Haze pollution over Southeast Asia happens every year. Fires are used to clear land for farming and palm oil **plantations**. Palm oil is used in the manufacture of cooking oil, processed foods, soap, bio-diesel and other products. Most of the smoke in the haze clouds comes from large fires on Sumatra and Borneo in Indonesia.

In 2002, ASEAN created the *Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution*. Most ASEAN members joined the agreement between 2003 and 2006. Indonesia, where most of the smoke was from, did not join the transboundary haze agreement until 2014.

The fires and haze cloud happened again in 2015. Malaysia and Singapore offered assistance to Indonesia to put out the fires. Indonesia refused their help. Indonesia said it could deal with the problem itself. Indonesia eventually sent soldiers and firefighters to try to stop the fires.

The *Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution* is supposed to be a legal document, but ASEAN has no court system or power to force a member country do anything. Additionally, because of ASEAN's focus on non-interference, it could not directly deal with the problem.



■ Nam Ngum 1 Dam, near Vientiane, Laos.

3.7.2 Hydropower Dams

The rapid growth of Southeast Asian countries has increased the demand for electricity. Hydropower makes electricity by putting **dams** on rivers to control the flow of the river. The water turns turbines, and they generate electricity.

The Mekong River runs through parts of mainland Southeast Asia. It begins in the Himalaya Mountains, and flows through China, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia, and Vietnam, to the South China Sea.

There are 17 large dams already on the Mekong River and eleven more dams are planned. There are also 134 smaller dams on its tributaries. Laos wants to become the ‘battery of ASEAN’, by exporting electricity from hydropower.

There are also many dams built or planned on other rivers running through Myanmar. Myanmar needs reliable sources of electricity for its people and to grow its economy.

Supporters of hydropower say it is clean and causes less pollution than burning coal or oil. However, hydropower dams create problems. Over the past 60 years, the World Commission on Dams reports that 40 – 60 million people have been displaced by large dams. Often, the people forced from their homes are indigenous or small ethnic communities. Their way of life is threatened because their governments force them to move into the cities. Often they are farmers and cannot support themselves once they lose their land.

Dams are also a threat to fish. Fish are a source of food and income for people living downstream from dams. Additionally, dams change the level and courses of rivers. These changes affect the lives of people who live and grow crops on land close to the rivers.

preview

What is hydropower?

exercise

1. What is a dam and how do they work?
2. What are the benefits of hydropower?
3. What problems do they cause?

discussion

1. What is more important, clean energy (not from oil or gas) or the fish in the river?
2. What is more important, clean energy for everyone, or the rights of people who live near dam sites?
3. Why is it important to Laos to become the ‘battery of ASEAN’?



FOCUS ON ... LAOS

XAYABURI DAM, LAOS

Laos is building the Xayaburi Hydropower Dam on the Mekong river. Thailand is funding the dam. Thailand is expected to buy 95% of the electricity the dam produces.

Construction began in early 2012, but work was stopped temporarily because of complaints from Cambodia and Vietnam. Cambodia is downstream from the dam. It would be affected by changes to the flow of the river and the loss of fish living in it. However, Cambodia is also planning to build 40 dams on the river.



Local community-based and non-governmental organisations in Cambodia have asked ASEAN to discuss the Mekong dams at ASEAN Summits. However, ASEAN has maintained its non-interference position on the dams. In 2014, Laos said the \$3.8 billion project was already 30% built and will be finished by 2019. The dam is a potential reason for a regional dispute between ASEAN countries.

Sources: <http://www.phnompenhpost.com/national/ngos-issue-one-more-plea-stop-xayaburi>
<http://thediplomat.com/2014/04/mekong-summit-struggles-to-halt-devastating-dams/>

exercise

1. Who benefits from the Xayaburi dam? How?
2. Who does the dam create problems for? How?

activity

1. Decide if each of statements is for or against the building of hydropower dams in Southeast Asia.
2. Rank the statements, from the most to least important reasons.
3. Think of arguments that disagree with each statement.
4. What other arguments for or against hydropower can you add?

- a. "Hydropower is clean because it does not burn coal or oil to make electricity."
- b. "Sediment in rivers downstream from dams causes big floods."
- c. "Hydropower doesn't make gases that cause global warming."
- d. "Fishing areas used by people are destroyed."
- e. "Dams on rivers are the only way to make enough electricity for Southeast Asia."
- f. "Countries can make money by selling electricity to their neighbours."



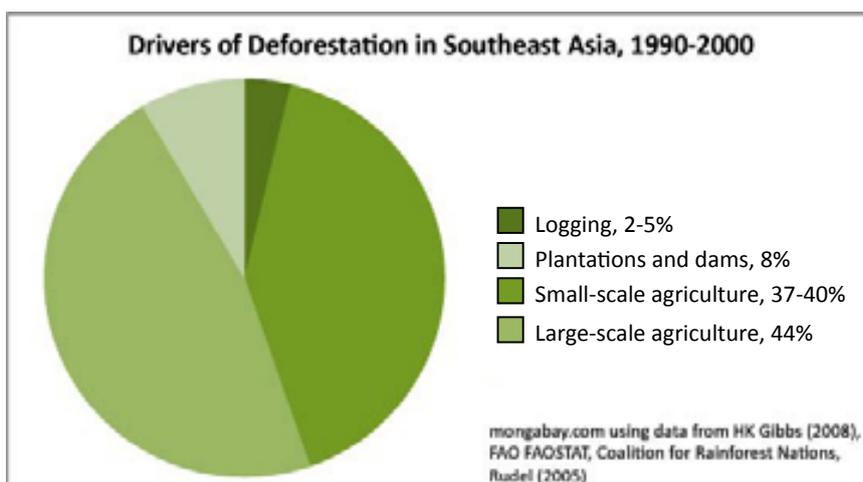
■ A rice paddy on deforested land, Thailand.

3.7.3 Deforestation

Almost all of the land in Southeast Asia used to be covered in forest. Today less than half of Southeast Asia is still covered in forest. Forests in Southeast Asia have rapidly declined over the last fifty years. The remaining forests are disappearing at the rate of 1.2% per year. The main causes of **deforestation** are: logging of timber for export, cutting down forests for palm oil plantations, and large infrastructure projects like dams.

Rapid economic development in ASEAN countries means land is being cleared to meet demands for resources. Forests are cut down for timber, and to grow coffee, palm oil, and rubber. For example, many of the forests in Vietnam have been cut down to make furniture for export. The trees have been replaced by coffee plants. In less than ten years, Vietnam has become number two in global coffee production.

Much of the logging of forests in Southeast Asia is illegal. However, the laws against illegal logging in ASEAN countries are often weak or they are not enforced because of corruption.



preview

What is deforestation?

exercise

1. Which industries are involved in deforestation?
2. How are haze pollution, dams and deforestation linked?

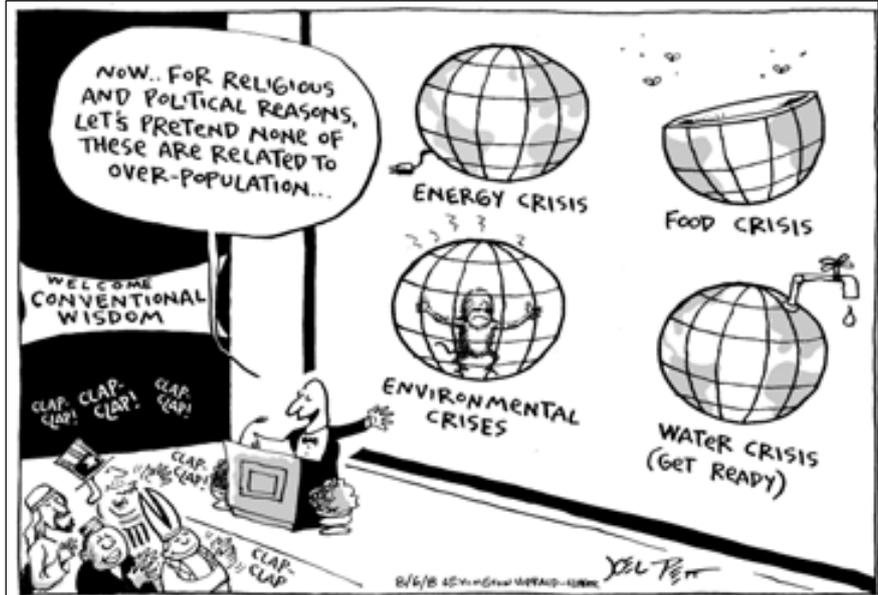
exercise

Understanding the Data

1. What is the leading cause of deforestation in Southeast Asia?
2. What does the pie chart tell us about the link between deforestation and other issues discussed in this chapter?

activity

What does this cartoon mean?



Source: Unknown, found on <http://theonlygreenlist.com>

activity

1. What are the important environmental problems in your country? Make a list.
2. How do these problems relate to:
 - a. population issues
 - b. human migration
 - c. inequality

activity

1. Choose an environmental problem that affects your community. Research:
 - a. Who does the problem affect?
 - b. Who gets economic benefits from this industry?
 - c. How does this industry affect the local economy?
 - d. How is this industry important to the national economy?
2. What would happen if you tried to change that industry? How would this affect the local economy?
3. How could your class or community solve this problem? Make a poster about this issue encouraging action on it. Present this to the class.

discussion

1. What should ASEAN prioritise, the environment or economic development? Why?
2. Should ASEAN change its rules on non-interference for environmental issues? Why or why not?
3. Will more economic development be good or bad for the environment? Why?
4. What can people do to look after their environment better?

End of Chapter Activity – Information Pamphlet

- Choose one ASEAN country. Choose three of the following issues:
 - population
 - migration
 - conflict
 - equality
 - economics
 - environment
 - drugs
- Create a pamphlet on these issues in the country you choose, Research additional information if necessary.

activity



End of Chapter Activity – ASEAN Group Quiz Competition

- In groups, choose an issue: population, migration, conflict, economics, equality, drugs or environment.
- Make a six question quiz based on Chapter 3. Include True/false questions, multiple choice questions, and questions connected to a graph or chart related to your issue.
- Pass your quizzes around each group. Each group has five minutes to complete each quiz.
- Collect groups' answers to your quiz, and mark them, and give them back to each group.
- Add all of your own quiz scores from the different topics.

activity

End of Course Activity – Essay

How does ASEAN affect you, your community and your society? Research additional information if necessary.

activity

Group Project: *Our ASEAN*, A Photo Essay

1. In groups, discuss the questions.
 - a. A photo essay is a set of photos that tell a story about a community, an event, or an issue. What issue and community are shown in this photo essay (opposite page)?
 - b. What do you feel when you look at this set of pictures?
 - c. What do you think the photographer is telling you?
 - d. How does the photographer make the photos different from each other?
 - e. How is it related to what you have learned about ASEAN?
 - f. What would be a good title for this photo essay?
2. In groups, make a photo essay.
 - Choose one of these topics (or think of your own).
 - i. Youth In ASEAN
Who are the young people of your area in Southeast Asia? What do they like to do?
What challenges do they face?
 - ii. What ASEAN Needs To Know About Our Community
What issues does your community need help with? Or, what has your community done to make it a good example for others in Southeast Asia?
 - iii. How Globalisation Has Affected Our Community
Has your life changed because of decisions or policies made by other ASEAN countries?
What is the impact of these changes—is it positive or negative, or both?
 - Choose a local issue or event to tell a story about this theme.
 - Take a lot of photos of your issue or event.
 - Choose five – ten photos which best tell your story
 - Write a caption of 30 – 50 words for each photo.
 - Choose a title for your story
3. Publish your story, either on social media or as a poster.

How to Create an Interesting Photo Essay – Tips

- Take a lot of photos—more than you need. Choose the best photos for the story from them.
- Use your best picture as your first photo in the story.
- Use different angles: standing up to take your photos, sitting or laying down, or standing over or under your subject.
- Use different distances: close-up pictures, with details, or landscape photos that show a whole scene.
- Use different lighting: bright sunlight, early morning, evening, indoors, outdoors. Different light shows different feelings.
- When you write captions, tell the viewer what they are seeing, but also give background on the issue.



Moken women in Ranong, Thailand look for clams on the seashore while their husbands are out fishing. There are 2,000 – 3,000 Moken in total.

The Moken people used to live on the sea. Many of them now live on the land. Moken people live in Thailand and Myanmar. They are marginalised in both countries.

Fishing is a traditional livelihood. But now Moken fishermen must compete against bigger Thai fishing companies to get the same fish. These corporations sell throughout Southeast Asia and the world. It is more difficult for locals doing small-scale fishing to get enough fish to survive. Sometimes, the Moken can only catch enough fish to eat, not to sell, so they cannot get money for other things they need.



Moken children cross a river on a raft to get to school, because there is no bridge. They are the only people in their village who can read and write Thai, and the first to attend government school. It is difficult for the Moken to develop their communities, because most cannot communicate in their country's main language.

The World Bank reports that access to electricity in Thailand is 100 percent, but Moken children sit by candlelight in the evening in Ranong. Thailand imports large amounts of electric power from neighbouring countries. These children wonder if, one day, electricity will be distributed to their village.



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22	PLP	ASEAN-Integration-2015	https://iibpros.com/2015/03/03/unleashing-entrepreneurial-ingenuity/asean-integration-2015-2/	Unknown
26	Government.ru	National leaders at the 9th East Asia Summit at Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ninth_East_Asia_Summit#/media/File:National_leaders_at_the_9th_East_Asia_Summit_at_Nay_Pyi_Taw_Myanmar.jpg	CC BY 4.0
30	Gunawan Kartapranata	The flags of ASEAN nations raised in MH Thamrin Avenue, Jakarta, during 18th ASEAN Summit, Jakarta	https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:ASEAN_Nations_Flags_in_Jakarta_3.jpg	CC-BY-SA-3.0
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30	Unknown	Unknown	https://mhfajrin.wordpress.com/2015/05/	Unknown
31	Takeaway	Rice straw is gathered, bound and carried from the rice paddies to a central place after the harvest.	https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Rice_farmers_Mae_Wang_Chiang_Mai_Province.jpg	CC-BY-SA 4.0
32	Unknown	Unknown	http://www.globalresearch.ca/threat-of-war-hangs-over-the-association-of-south-east-asian-nations-asean-summit/5414032	Unknown
34	amrfum — Sambutan Kemerdekaan ke 50	50th Merdeka Malaysian National Day celebrations, depicting Mahathir Mohamad	https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mahathir_ibn_Mohamad#/media/File:Mahathir_2007.jpg	CC BY 2.0
36	Unknown	Unknown	http://english.vietnamnet.vn/fms/travel/151308/travel-firms-unprepared-for-regional-integration.html	Unknown
36	Marc Smith	20120114-NodeXL-Twitter-myresearch network graph	https://www.flickr.com/photos/marc_smith/6704337077	CC BY 2.0
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49	Lars Curfs	Thousands of scooters make their way through the city of Hồ Chí Minh, Vietnam.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_overpopulation#/media/File:Overpopulation_in_H%E1%BB%93_Ch%C3%AD_Minh_City_Vietnam.JPG	CC BY-SA 3.0 nl
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59	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
59	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
61	Unknown	Unknown	https://www.corbettreport.com/the-trans-pacific-partnership-negotiations-are-finished-heres-what-you-need-to-know/	Unknown
62, 63	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
65	Unknown	Urban and Rural	http://mart-museum.ru/compare-and-contrast-essay-urban-and-rural/	Unknown
67	Rolfmueller	Photograph of an areca nut vendor on the island of Hainan, China.	https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Areca_nut_vendor_hainan_jan_2010.jpg	CC-BY-SA 3.0
67	eric molina	one just hopes that everyone is using clean needles for those black market collagen injections.	https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Heroin_needle_in_the_street.jpg	CC-BY 2.0
71	Chaoborus	Le barrage Nam Ngum 1, sur le Nam Ngum, au Laos.	https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Berkas:Nam_Ngum_1_Dam.JPG	CC-BY-SA 3.0
72	Unknown	Nam Ngum Dam construction site.	Unknown	Unknown
73	Takeaway	Rice paddies and recently cleared forest land in Amphoe Mae Chaem	https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Chiang_mai_province_road_1263.jpg	CC BY 3.0

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Written by: Matthew Simpson, Morgan Macdonald, Stanley Jagger

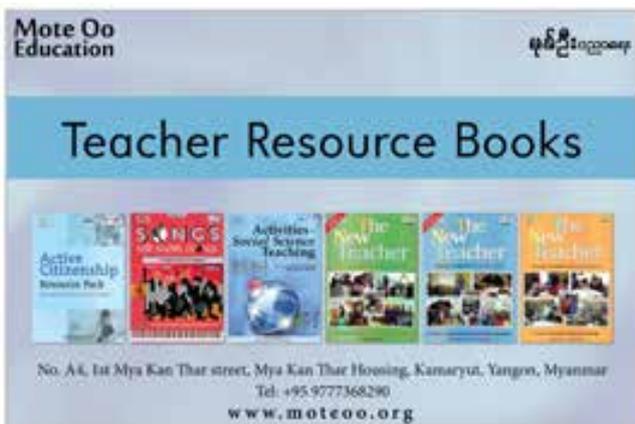
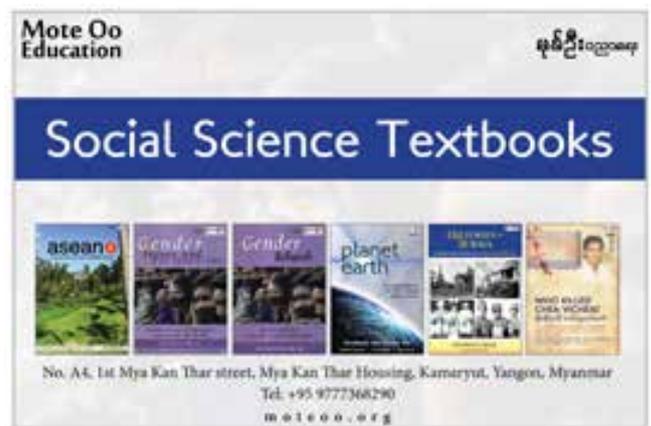
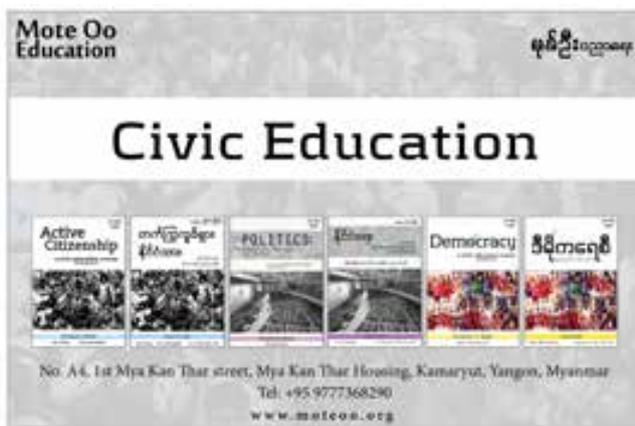
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Available in English or Myanmar

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- **Six Chapters:** Each chapter looks at activities for different stages of a social science lesson.
- **Lesson Planning Advice:** Chapter One looks at how and why we plan lessons.
- **Critical Thinking:** Chapter Four has activities to encourage critical thinking.
- **Tools Used in Social Sciences:** Chapter Five looks at activities for using timelines, statistics, graphs and charts, and maps effectively in lessons.
- **Real-life Examples:** Each section has one or more example texts; all activities are illustrated with example questions and answers related to the text(s).

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တက်ကြွလှုပ်ရှား နိုင်ငံသား

- **Three Chapters:** 1) Citizenship; 2) Community; 3) Participation
- **Topics include:** definitions of citizenship, rights, duties and responsibilities, social justice, identity, values, the role of media in public debate
- **Course Features:** skill-building activities, reflective activities, end-of-unit reviews, teacher's book with answer key and additional activities, full Myanmar glossary (English version only)
- **Additional Features:** the Active Citizenship Resource Pack, which has additional activities and texts

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

1. All human beings are born equal with freedom, dignity, reason and conscience.
2. Everyone has the rights in this declaration regardless of race, gender, colour, language or political beliefs.
3. Right to life, liberty and security.
4. Right to freedom from slavery.
5. Right to freedom from torture, cruel, inhuman, or degrading punishment.
6. Right to recognition as a person before the law.
7. Right to equality and protection before the law.
8. Right to compensation for violation of fundamental rights.
9. Right to be free from arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.
10. Right to a fair and public hearing (trial).
11. Right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty.
12. Right to privacy and freedom from interference in home and family.
13. Right to freedom of movement and residence and to leave or return to a country.
14. Right to seek asylum from persecution.
15. Right to nationality.
16. Right to freedom of consenting marriage and equality within marriage.
17. Right to own property and not be arbitrarily deprived of it.
18. Right to freedom of thought, conscience and religious beliefs.
19. Right to freedom of opinion, expression and to give or receive information.
20. Right to freedom of assembly and association.
21. Right to political participation and to vote.
22. Right to social security, economic, social and cultural development.
23. Right to employment, fair working conditions, equal pay and to join unions.
24. Right to rest, leisure and holidays.
25. Right to an adequate standard of living, food, clothing, housing and medical care.
26. Right to free basic education that promotes understanding and tolerance.
27. Right to participation in cultural life, arts and sciences of the community.
28. Right to a social and international order that recognises these rights.
29. Everyone has duties and responsibilities to respect the rights and freedoms of others.
30. Nothing in this declaration permits acts that destroy any of the rights and freedoms established in it.