

UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK (UNIMAS)

- ONE OF “NEW” GOVERNMENT UNIVERSITIES
- NO PARTICULAR CONCENTRATION ON ASIAN STUDIES
- TEACHING
 - ONE COURSE OFFERED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
- RESEARCH
 - INSTITUTE OF EAST ASIAN STUDIES
 - FOCUS ON BORNEO STUDIES.

COURSES ON EAST ASIA UNIMAS

- **SSA2073 International Politics of the Asia Pacific (UNDERGRADUATE)**
This course is intended to analyze the regional security issues in the Asia Pacific region which as been profoundly affected by the end of the Cold War. Thus, this course addresses some of the major areas of concern and themes. This would include defining the concept of "security" itself, the legacies of the Cold War in the region, the changing roles of external powers in the region, theory and practice of regional security co-operation, arms acquisition, alliances in the region and Asian values.
- OFFERED BY THE DEPT OF POLITICS AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
- NICHE AREAS ARE POLITICAL CULTURE AND CHANGE IN BORNEO, SPECIFICALLY ON THE EVOLVING DEVELOPMENT IN SABAH AND SARAWAK
- CONTACT:
 - University Malaysia Sarawak
Faculty of Social Sciences 94300
Kota Samarahan Sarawak,
Malaysia
 - HEAD: Dr. Neilson Ilan
Mersat (mnilan@fss.unimas.my)

UNIVERSITI UTARA (NORTHERN) MALAYSIA (UUM)

- ANOTHER NEW GOVERNMENT UNIVERSITY SITUATED IN THE NORTHERN PART OF PENINSULAR MALAYSIA BORDERING WITH THAILAND
- COLLEGE OF LAW, GOVERNMENT AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES
 - PROGRAM ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS MANAGEMENT
 - UNDERGRADUATE LEVEL

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS MGMT UUM

- **FPP2023 POLITICS OF SOUTHEAST ASIA**
This course DISCUSSES the post World War II political development of Southeast Asian states. Among issues that will be covered are political, economic, territorial overlapping claims, terrorism and social issues of selected states such as Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and the Indochinese states. Certain references will also be made during the colonials' invasions and their ties in post independence period. Regional organizations such as ASEAN, APEC and EAEC will also be discussed.
- **FPP 2333 POLITICS OF EAST ASIA**
This course is aimed at the political of development of East Asia region especially industrial countries such as Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Japan as modern country. This course will focus on the government political system and problems amongst East Asia and International as well. The knowledge about political system in East Asia becomes significant to add more awareness against the process of Asia development politic.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS MGMT UUM

- **FPP 3143 REGIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMY**

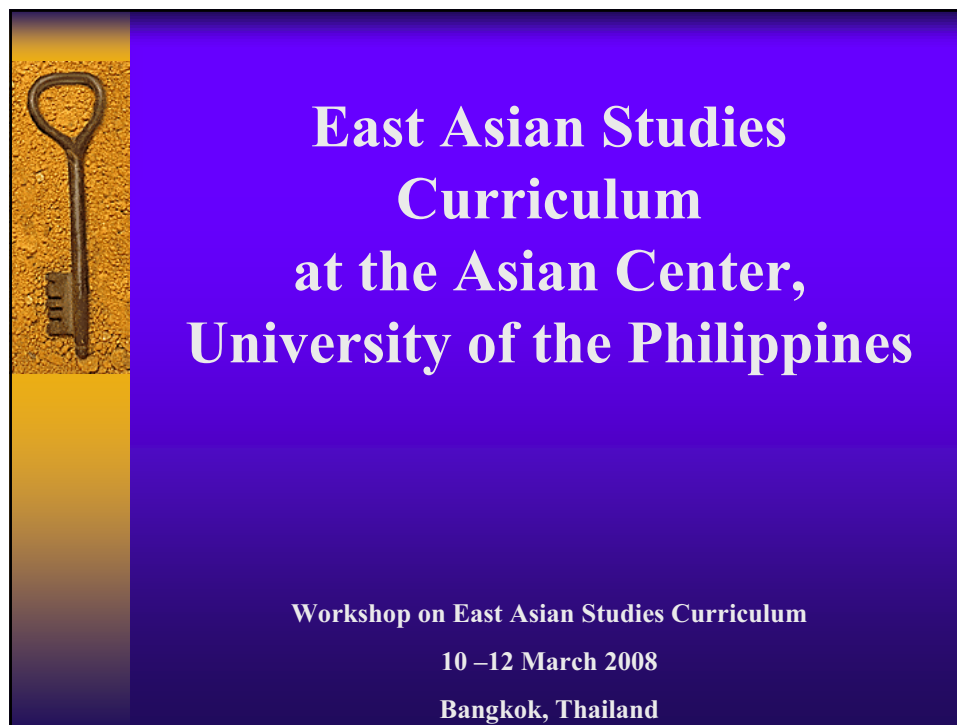
This course is aimed at giving the basic understanding on the regional political economy of the region whereby the early lectures will exposed the students to the regional political economy basic concept. This course will also discuss on the regional economy organization which exist today whereby emphasis will be made to the history, establishment, structure of organization, mechanism for cooperation and issues arise from this organizations. With the fast movement of the world to the process of globalization on one part and the rising desire of the states to strengthen the regional concept at another part, this will expose the students to the regional political economy. Among the regional political economy organizations that will be examine in this course includes ASEAN, APEC, European Union, NAFTA, Mercosur and others

- NO ASIAN LANGUAGE S REQUIREMENT
- CONTACT:
College Of Law, Government & International Studies, Universiti Utara Malaysia
06010 Sintok
Kedah Darulaman, Malaysia
- Telephone : 604-9286578
- Fax : 604-9286594

THANK YOU

TERIMA KASIH







Curriculum Restructuring

*** Started in July 2004

Reason : to up-date and develop a more in-depth, more discipline-oriented framework for study

*** new Northeast curriculum implemented starting first semester 2005-2006

*** new Southeast Asia curriculum implemented starting first semester 2006-2007



Nature of Reorganization

1.Revision of Courses

- Change of Course title

Example:

Redefinition of the term “East Asia”; from traditional reference to China, Korea, Japan to the inclusion of ASEAN nations.

“East Asia” : Northeast (China, Korea, Japan) and Southeast Asia (ASEAN nations)



Nature of Reorganization...continued

- Addition of Course Description and Prerequisite
- Change in Course Credit

2. Abolition of Courses
3. Change in Program Requirements



Nature of Reorganizationcontinued

4. Institution of Courses
 - Core courses and several electives added
 - Introduction of three country-specific seminars focusing on three basic domains:
 - socio-cultural*
 - economic*
 - political*



List of Course Offerings
Asian Center, University of the Philippines
Courses Offered as of AY 2007-2008

Asian Studies

Core courses

AS 201	Asia in Antiquity
AS 201-A	Modern Asia
AS 210	Theories and Perspectives on
Area Studies	
AS 299	Research Methods



Electives

AS 202	The East-West Encounter
AS 203	Nationalism and National Development
AS 204	Agrarian Development and the Peasantry in Asia
AS 205	Industrialization and Urban Development in Asia
AS 206	Philosophies and Religions of Asia
AS 207	Arts of Asia
AS 208	Socialism and Capitalism in Asia
AS 211	Security Issues in the Asia Pacific
AS 212	Regionalism and Community Building in Asia



AS 220	Modern Chinese Texts
AS 221	Modern Japanese Texts
AS 241	Modern Indonesian Texts
AS 298	Special Problems in Asian Studies
<i>Courses for area of specialization</i>	
AS 230	Seminar on Northeast Asia
AS 234	Special Problems: Northeast Asia
AS 235.1	Social and Economic Development in China
AS 235.2	Politics and Governance in China
AS 235.3	Culture and Society in China
AS 236.1	Social and Economic Development in Japan



AS 236.2	Politics and Governance in Japan
AS 236.3	Culture and Society in Japan
AS 237.1	Social and Economic Development in Korea
AS 237.2	Politics and Governance in Korea
AS 237.3	Culture and Society in Korea
AS 250	Seminar on Southeast Asia
AS 252	Readings on Southeast Asia I
AS 253	Readings on Southeast Asia II
AS 255.1	Social and Economic Development in Southeast Asia
AS 255.2	Politics and Governance in Southeast Asia
AS 255.3	Culture and Society in Southeast Asia
AS 254	Special Problems: Southeast Asia



AS 256	International Relations of Southeast Asia and ASEAN
AS 260	Seminar on South Asia I
AS 261 (A-Z)	Seminar on South Asia II (Country Focus)
AS 262	Readings on South Asia I
AS 263	Readings on South Asia II
AS 264	Special Problems: South Asia
AS 280	Seminar on West Asia I
AS 281 (A-Z)	Seminar on West Asia II
AS 282	Readings on West Asia I
AS 283	Readings on West Asia II
AS 284	Special Problems: West Asia
AS 300	Thesis in Asian Studies



<u>Languages (non-credit)</u>
Intensive Bahasa Malaysia/Indonesia A& B
Intensive Chinese (Mandarin) A & B
Intensive Nihongo A & B
Korean Language Extension Program



Relevant courses in Philippine Studies Program

Course Code: *Philippine Studies 264*
Course Title: *History and Development of Philippine Foreign Relations*

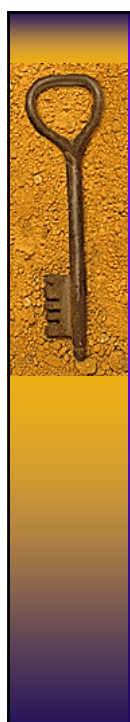
Course Description: Critical examination of the historical development of Philippine foreign relations; analysis of issues in Philippine foreign relations with selected countries and geographic areas from pre-colonial period up to the end of the Cold War.



Relevant courses in Philippine Studies Program
(Part 2)

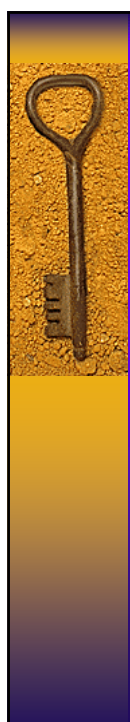
Course Code: *Philippine Studies 264*
Course Title: *History and Development of Philippine Foreign Relations*

Course Description: Critical examination of the historical development of Philippine foreign relations; analysis of issues in Philippine foreign relations with selected countries and geographic areas from pre-colonial period up to the end of the Cold War.



**Curricular Framework :
Northeast Asian Studies**

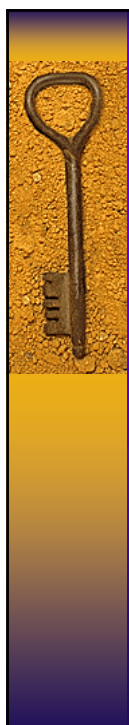
	MA AS Plan A (with thesis)	MA AS Plan B (non- thesis)
Core	12 units	12 units
Specialized	12	12
Electives**	3	15
Thesis	<u>6</u>	<u>-</u>
Total units	33	39



**Curricular Framework:
Northeast Asian Studies**

***Example:* a Japan major (Plan A, with thesis) will have to enroll in a total of 33 units, viz:**

12 units of core courses:	
AS 201	Asia in Antiquity
AS 201-A	Modern Asia
AS 210	Theories and Perspectives on Area Studies
AS 299	Research Methods



**Curricular Framework:
Northeast Asian Studies**

12 units of specialized courses:

AS 230	Seminar on Northeast Asia
AS 236.1	Social & Econ. Devt. in Japan
AS 236.2	Politics & Governance in Japan
AS 236.3	Culture and Society in Japan

3 units of electives

AS 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207
 AS 208, 211, 212, 298, 221, 234
plus

6 units of thesis: AS 300

TOTAL UNITS: 33



**Curricular Framework:
Northeast Asian Studies**

A Japan major (Plan B, without thesis) will have to enroll in fifteen (15) units of electives from among : AS 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 211, 212, 298, 221, 234



Curricular Framework: Southeast Asian Studies		
MA AS Plan A (w/ thesis) Major in SEA		MA AS Plan B (non-thesis) Major in SEA
Core	12 units	12 units
Specialized	15	24
Electives	3	6
Thesis	6	-
Total units	<u>36</u>	<u>42</u>
Language Proficiency Comprehensive Exam		



Curricular Framework: Southeast Asian Studies	
Example: a Southeast Asia major (Plan A, with thesis) will have to enroll in a total of 36 units, viz:	
12 units of core courses:	
AS 201	Asia in Antiquity
AS 201-A	Modern Asia
AS 210	Theories and Perspectives on Area Studies
AS 299	Research Methods



**Curricular Framework:
Southeast Asian Studies**

15 units of specialized courses:

AS 250	Seminar on Southeast Asia
AS 255.1	Social & Economic Development in SEA
AS 255.2	Politics & Governance in SEA
AS 255.3	Culture and Society in SEA
AS 256	International Relations of SEA and ASEAN

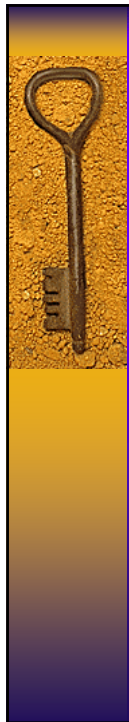
3 units of electives
 AS 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207,
 AS 208, 211, 212, 298, 221, 252, 253, 254
plus

6 units of thesis: AS 300



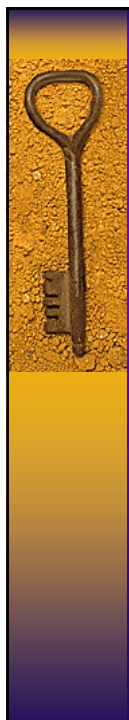
**Curricular Framework:
Southeast Asian Studies**

A Southeast Asia major (Plan B, non-thesis)
 will have to enroll in the same number of core
 courses, twenty four (24) units of SEA-related
 courses, and six (6) units of electives for a
 total of 42 units.



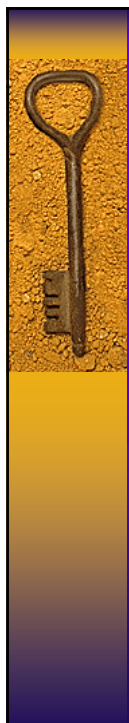
Other Materials:

- Country-specific seminars (e.g. Japan)
- New elective courses



Challenges and Prospects

1. Augment faculty resources
 - team teaching
 - more visiting professors from other Asian countries
 - video conferences with classes from other Asian countries.



2. Improve library collection and services.
3. Encourage cultural immersion and more intensive language training in the student's country of specialization.



4. Increase exchange of publication and/or book donations.
5. Recruit/train new faculty and research staff .
6. Overcome budgetary constraints.



Conclusion

Despite all the above mentioned challenges, the prospect for East Asian Studies under the graduate degree program of Asian Studies at the Asian Center is bright.



Conclusion...continued

- * Steps taken to invigorate the program,(curriculum revision)
- * More linkages established with other Asian universities,etc.
- * On-going hiring and training of new faculty members
- * Increased interest among students to study East Asia





Department of Japanese Studies
日本研究学科

Japanese Studies Curriculum in Singapore: Development, Challenges and Prospects

Leng Leng THANG

Curriculum Development on East Asian Studies Workshops
March 10-11, 2008
Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand

Asian Studies in NUS

- Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences
 - Asian studies: Chinese, Japanese, Malay, Southeast Asia, South Asia
- Asia Research Institute
 - Research clusters: family, migration, religion, cultural studies, Malaysia, Indonesia

Current situation (2007/08)

- Major students : 78 (in 1981/82: 54)
- Students enrolled in
Japanese Studies: 2132
Japanese language: 667
- Faculty members: 11 (all with Ph.D.)
- Offers 59 undergraduate and
graduate modules in a year (all non-
language modules)

Current Faculty Members

Area of Specialisation	Number of faculty members
History	2
Religion and Philosophy	1
Literature, Performance and Film	1
Anthropology, Sociology and Popular Culture	3
Business	2
Geography	1
Linguistics	1

Modules offered in this semester II (2007/08)

- ☐ **Level 1 module**
- ☐ Introduction to Japanese Studies
- ☐ **Level 2 modules**
- ☐ Approaches to Japanese Studies
- ☐ Japanese Society and Social Institutions
- ☐ Japan and Singapore
- ☐ Global City Tokyo

Modules offered in this semester II (2007/08)

- ☐ **Level 3 modules**
- ☐ Approaches to Japanese Linguistics
- ☐ Modern Japanese Religion
- ☐ Alternatives Lives in Contemporary Japan
- ☐ **Level 4 modules**
- ☐ Japanese Law, Society and Public Policy
- ☐ Japanese Cities in the Global Economy
- ☐ Japanese Translation – Theory and Practice
- ☐ Honours Thesis
- ☐ Independent Study

Modules offered in this semester II (2007/08)

- ☐ **Level 5 modules**
- ☐ Readings in Japanese Studies I
- ☐ Independent Study
- ☐ **Level 6 modules**
- ☐ Graduate Research Seminar
- ☐ Independent Study

1980s: Practical focus in the curriculum

- ☐ Intensive language training
- ☐ Course work mainly on modern Japan
- ☐ Focus on knowledge directly applicable to employment
- ☐ Modules such as *culture of modern Japan, the economic history of modern Japan, the political culture of Japan, Japanese economic organizations, Japanese social organizations, and Japan-South East Asian Relations*

1980s: Practical focus in the curriculum

- ❑ Enrolment of students increased from 54 in 1981/82 to 455 in 1989/90
- ❑ Staff strength increased from 4 in 1981 to 20 in 1989/90
- ❑ Japanese Resources Collection in the Central Library of NUS had over 18, 000 Japanese books, subscribed to 150 periodicals and major newspapers

1980s: Practical focus in the curriculum

- ❑ To produce specialists to do business with Japan
- ❑ To produce Japanese-proficient workers to staff Japanese companies in Singapore
- ❑ To learn how Japan became the first economic giant in Asia
- ❑ To replicate the experience in Singapore



1990s and beyond: Challenges arise

- change in university structure – setting up of Centre for Language Studies (2001)
- Department now focuses on offering non-language modules
- A surge of students taking modules outside own discipline due to the university structure change in end 1990s
- Graduate enrolment increased gradually from 2 in 1995/96 to 10 in 2007/08

1990s and beyond: Challenges arise

- More students taking Japanese Studies due to “J-pop fever”
- New modules such as *film and anime* and *Japanese popular culture*
- Reveals shifting focus from political and economic significance to niche study and special interest in Japan’s culture industries.



1990s and beyond: Challenges arise

- Student interest in Japanese pop culture – Asia trend?



1990s and beyond: Challenges arise



- Other new modules: "Japan and Asia"
- Shows changing geopolitical conditions in Asia – rising interest on China
- *Japan and China: Rivals and Partners*
- *Japan and Singapore*
- Video (2001), (text)book – *Japan and Singapore: A Multidisciplinary Approach* (2006)

1990s and beyond: Challenges arise

- Japanese Studies reinventing itself
- Student research focusing on Japan “outside Japan”
- Masters theses such as *Japanese Occupation in the Philippines (2005)*, *Japanese language acquisition among Singapore students (2005)*, *Japanese religious policy in wartime Singapore (2005)*, *sogo shosha in China (2004)*, *ikebana in Singapore (2001)*

Future Prospects

- Efforts to nurture major students
 - Mentoring
 - Study/work experience in Japan



Future Prospects



- Expect rise in graduate students
- JSA-ASEAN
 - 25th Anniversary NUS-Mitsui Endowment Fund to promote Japanese Studies in SEAsia



**Chulalongkorn
University**

Graduate School
Faculty of Arts
Institute of Asian Studies

Master of Arts in
**Southeast
Asian Studies**

Area Studies



- Significance of Area Studies
- Area Studies in Chulalongkorn University
 - Thai Studies
 - Southeast Asian Studies
 - European Studies
- What we build on ?
 - Specialization

Examples of alumni



Name	Profession
Bangone (Laos)	Project officer, UNFPA: United Nation Population Fund
Chawandhorn(Thai)	International Economic and business development department, FTI: Federation of Thai Industries
Miki Ebara (Japan)	Chief Correspondent, NHK (The Japan Broadcasting Corporation)
Johanne Lund (Danish)	UNODC:United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
Janette (Thai)	Embassy of Israel
Mia Barette (Canadian)	Manager, PricewaterhouseCoopers
Manichanh (Laos)	Coordinator, Norwegian Church Aid
Thongbai (Thai)	Writer of social studies textbooks

Southeast Asian Studies



- Cooperation of the Graduate School and Institute of Asian Studies and Faculty of Arts
- Established Master degree since 2003 (B.E.2546)
- Supported by the Rockefeller Foundation
- Students are from all over the world: US, Europe, Australia and Asia, creating an international environment.

SEA Students



Year	Southeast Asia		Asia	Western	Total
	Thailand	other			
2003					
First	10	0	0	1	11
Second	12	4	1	5	22
2004					
First	18	5	4	7	34
Second	16	10	6	6	38
2005					
First	15	8	7	4	34
Second	12	10	5	4	31
2006					
First	12	8	2	6	28
Second	15	10	2	9	36

Southeast Asian Studies



- Strong points
 - Learning across boundaries with issue based method
 - Study Southeast Asia Region in Southeast Asian mainland environment
 - Understand Southeast Asia from Southeast Asian Standpoint
 - Lecturers are experts from Thailand and abroad

SEA Studies Program Structures



- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| ● <u>Plan A</u> | <u>36 Credits</u> |
| ● 4 Compulsory courses | 12 Credits |
| ● 4 Elective Courses | 12 Credits |
| ● Thesis | 12 Credits |
| ● <u>Plan B</u> | <u>36 Credits</u> |
| ● 4 Compulsory courses | 12 Credits |
| ● 7 Elective Courses | 21 Credits |
| ● Mini Research | 3 Credits |
| ● Comprehensive Examination | |

Get to know the region: Traveling Classroom



- Cambodia (2004)
- Myanmar (2005)
- Singapore & Malaysia (2006)
- Vietnam (2007)

Traveling Classroom



**The
Magnificent
Chinese
Shrine with
the Old
Mural at
Penang**



**The Old
European
Building at
Kuala
Lumpur**

**The China
– Vietnam
Border
Trade in
Sapa,
Vietnam**



**Classic
Architecture
in Hoi An,
Vietnam**

Activities



- Short field trips in Thailand
- Conferences & Seminars
- Special Talks

Example of our Special Activities



Conferences/Seminars

- Performance and Conference of Cambodian mask dance troupe
- Seminar "From the King of the White Elephant to Mak Tae: Thainess on the Dignities of Neighbours"
- Seminar "Islamic Issues in Southeast Asia"
- Conference "Discovery of Ramanya Desa: History, Identity, Culture, Language and Performing Arts"

Example of our Special Activities



Short Field Trips

- Research Methodology Field Trip
- Prasat Phnom Rung, Burium Province (SEA Civilization)
- Sukhotai Province (SEA Civilization)
- Several cultural sites in Thailand

Example of our Special Activities



Special Talks

- The Crisis of 2006: A Struggle for Thailand's Soul
by Dr.Thitinan Pongsudhirak
- Money Politics in Thailand
by Dr.Pasuk Pongpaichit
- The Road Map of Myanmar
by Dr.Tin Muang Muang Than
- Ramayana and Enaung
by Dr. U Thaw Kaung
- Caught in Rivalry? Burma between India and China
by Mr.Renaud Egreteau

Example of our Special Activities



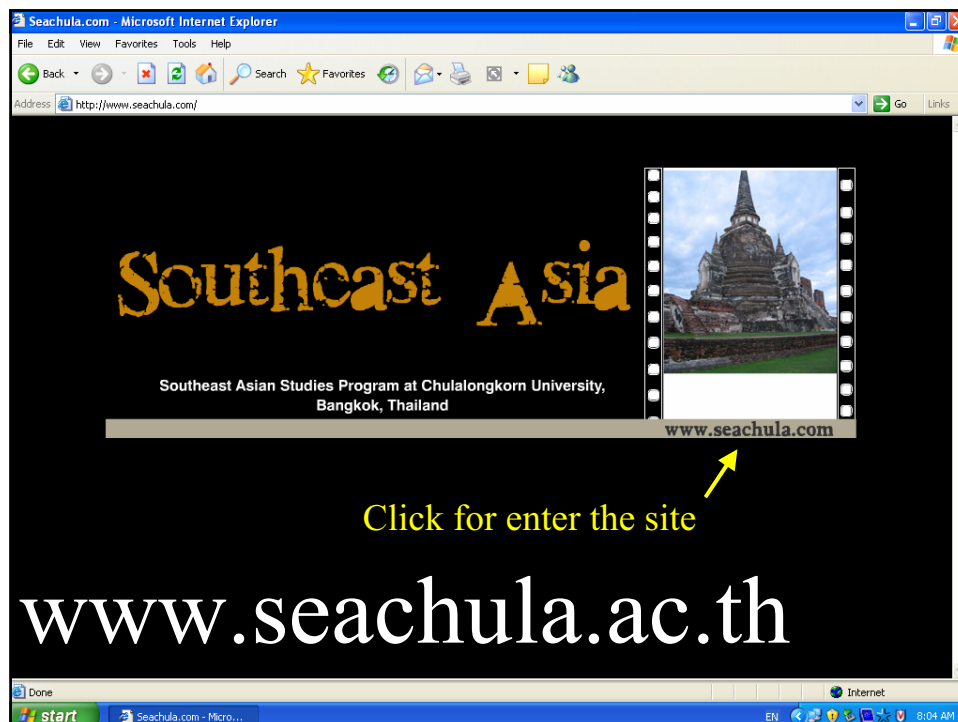
Others

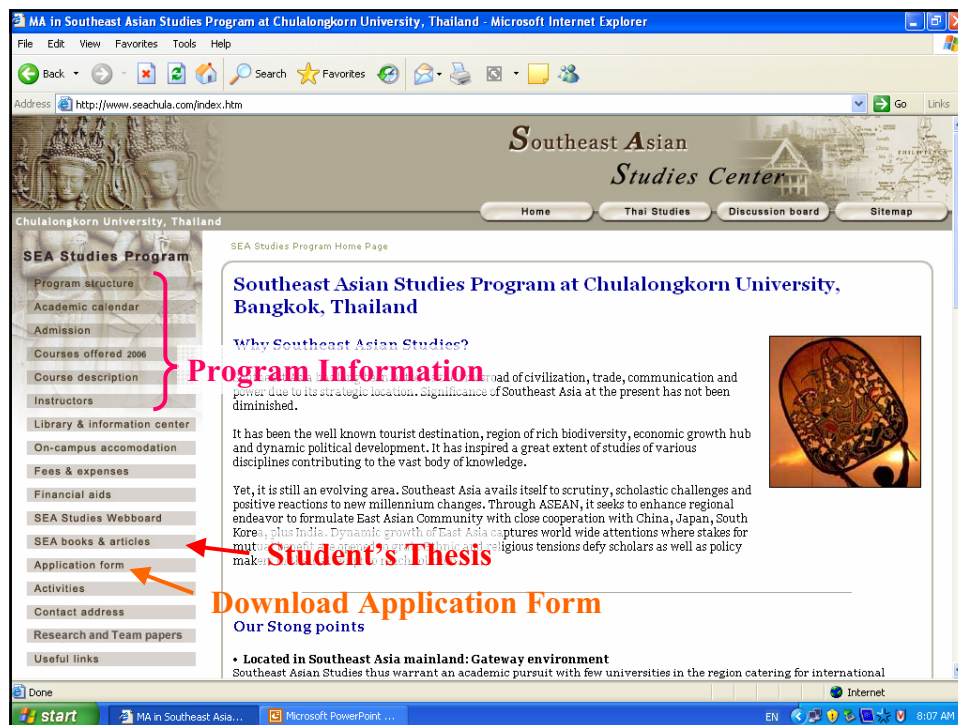
- Training courses for Innsbruck University, Austria: "Thailand: An overview"
- Training program "Thai and SEA Worldview"
- "Renew Burmese Stories" Exhibition in Chula Academic Fair.
- Cultural Trip: Myanmar in Depth
- Southeast Asian Language Courses : Burmese, Vietnamese and Cambodian

WEBSITE



- Southeast Asian Studies
- WMSEA Fellowship





Thank You





Fourth Meeting



Fourth Meeting of the Network of East Asian Studies
March 12, 2008

Maha Chulalongkorn Building
Faculty of Arts, Chulalongkorn University
Thailand

Institute of Asian Studies, Chulalongkorn University
in cooperation with
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Thailand
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan
Thailand Research Fund, Thailand
Japan Foundation, Bangkok, Thailand

Edited by
Patcharawalai Wongboonsin

Report and Recommendations
Fourth Meeting
of the
Network of East Asian Studies (NEAS)
March 12, 2008

1. The fourth meeting of the Executive Committee of the Network for East Asian Studies under the auspices of ASEAN+3 convened in the Maha Chulalongkorn Building, Room 105, Faculty of Arts at Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand, on March 12, 2008. This meeting was hosted by the Institute of Asian Studies, Chulalongkorn University, and co-sponsored by and co-sponsored by Thailand's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan Foundation Bangkok and Thailand Research Fund.
2. The participants were representatives of the key universities and institutions designated by ASEAN+3 governments. (Appendix MD12)
3. The Executive meeting was co-chaired by Professor Akihiko Tanaka, Institute of Oriental Culture, Tokyo University, and Dr. Sunait Chutintaranond, Institute of Asian Studies, Chulalongkorn University.
4. Professor Soottiporn Chittmittrapap, M.D., Vice-President of Chulalongkorn University, gave opening remarks to the NEAS meeting. (Appendix MD-A) Professor Akihiko Tanaka reported on the previous NEAS meetings which was followed by a special presentation on "East Asia: Future and Challenges after the Cold War" by M.R. Sukhumbhand Paribatra, former deputy foreign minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Thailand. (Appendix MD-B) Each delegate gave a country report highlighting the current state of East Asian studies in their country. (Appendix MD01-MD13, Appendix MP01-MP13 for individual country reports)
5. A report of the previous two-day workshop on "Curriculum Development on East Asian Studies" was given by Assistant Professor Dr. Chanetwallop Khumthong, the chairperson of the workshop: As indicated by the workshop's title, the focus was on identifying a framework and approaches for curriculum development on EAS. (Appendix MP-C) The significant outcome of the workshop was the participant's agreement on the following categories:
 - *Approaches/framework for curriculum content*
 - *Possible and potential program of EAS exchange*
 - *The need for existence of resource repository for regional assistance*(Please refer to Document WD-C for the entire workshop report).
6. Roundtable Discussion on "**Network Action Plan (2007-2010)**", including the followings:
 - What the language medium of courses should be?

- How to define EAS for the purposes of institutional cooperation . . . whether to include materials from NEA, SEA and EA, etc.?
- Can undergraduates successfully major in EAS?
- Increased cooperation among institutions to cover disciplinary gaps. How to share resource persons.
- Strategies to support regular EAS curriculum: short-term non-academic training programs that bring in extra revenue.
- Possibility of joint publications; exchange publications among institutions; list up recent publications on homepages.
- Consideration of joint study, joint/double degrees.
- Open official channels between NEAS and high-level university administrators
- Country delegate's roles, whether decisions made are binding on the part of the delegate's home country; and how to stabilize contact persons.
- Political dimension of securing funding for EAS research institutes and curricula; anticipate that government funding will be contingent upon perceived "political use" of the program.
- Cooperation among institutions does not by any means exclude other non-university entities such as research institutes, etc.
- How best to reference prior models of joint projects in order to assist in the project of envisioning/enacting a new EAS network?
- A follow-up workshop on EAS Curriculum: The following areas need to be considered:
 - theme specific
 - develop a proposal for a working group that can communicate over the internet
 - workshop coordinator/facilitator

7. The Executive Committee agreed to the followings:

- *Dissemination of relevant information over the web should be shared and posted in a timely way, via hyperlinks.*
- *Network cooperation to establish and develop degree and non-degree programs in EAS, and to pursue multi-level cooperation among institutions.*
- *Network cooperation in joint projects with institutions both within and outside the network.*

8. The meeting welcomed ASEAN to consider the creation of a common ASEAN+3 fund to help assist academic activities of the NEAS, especially in the areas of capacity-building.

9. Roundtable Discussion on "**NEAS-Process Administrative Matters**," and decisions agreed to, were:

- Identifying contact persons - *In principle, the next Executive Committee meeting should be scheduled so that all designated contact persons can attend.*
- The ASEAN University Network accepted the role as Secretariat: the Coordinator for NE Asia will be U. Tokyo-IOC.
- The location of the next Executive Committee Meeting(s) were proposed and will be confirmed later. Suggested location for the future meetings were:
 - 2009 Meeting: Korea, Indonesia
 - 2010 Meeting: Vietnam

- 2011 Meeting: To be identified

Country delegates will report decisions on whether their country can host a future meeting.

10. A modification was proposed for the annual conference rotation system which has been to alternate convening meetings between countries in North and South Asia. No agreement was reached.
11. A proposal was made for Japan, China, and Korea to approach their respective Ministries of Education for support of ASEAN+ related academic/educational activities.

The Fourth Meeting of the Promotion of East Asian Studies Network for East Asian Studies

March 12, 2008

Maha Chulalongkorn Building, Faculty of Arts, Chulalongkorn University

SESSION I:

(Chairperson: **Dr. Sunait Chutintaranond**)

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 08.30-09.00 | Registration |
| 09.00-09.10 | Opening Remarks
by Professor Soottiporn Chittmittrapap, M.D. , Vice President of Chulalongkorn University |
| 09.10-09.20 | Photo session |
| 09.20-10.00 | Report of the Previous NEAS Meetings
by Professor Akihiko Tanaka |
| 10.00-10.40 | Special Talk on “East Asia: Future and Challenges after the Cold War”
by M.R. Sukhumbhand Paribatra , MP and Former Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs |
| 10.40-11.00 | Tea/Coffee Break |
| 11.00-12.30 | Review of the Current State of East Asian Studies (Country Presentations) |
| 12.30-14.00 | Lunch |

SESSION II: Roundtable Discussion

(Chairperson: **Professor Akihiko Tanaka**)

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 14.00-14.10 | Brief report of the Workshop on “Curriculum Development on East Asian Studies”
by Assistant Professor Dr. Chanetwallop Khumthong |
| 14.10-15.00 | Roundtable Discussion on “Network Action Plan (2007-2010)” |
| 15.00-16.00 | Roundtable Discussion on “NEAS-Process Administrative Matters” |
| 16.00-16.30 | Tea/Coffee Break |
| 16.30-17.25 | Wrap-up Session
- Evaluation of the Meeting (provide evaluation forms)
- Concluding Comments from Participants
- Wrap up by the Meeting Chair |
| 17.25-17.30 | Farewell and thanks (collect evaluation forms) |
| 18.30-21.00 | Farewell reception at the residence of the Japanese Ambassador
(H.E. Hideaki KOBAYASHI) |

The Fourth Meeting of The Promotion of East Asian Studies Network for East Asian Studies

March 12, 2008 at 08.30-17.00 hrs.
Room 105, Maha Chulalongkorn Building,
Faculty of Arts, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok

Brunei Darussalam	<i>Dr. Haji Brahim bin Ampuan Haji</i> Ampuan Dean Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences Universiti of Brunei Darussalam Jalan Tungku-Ling, BSB BE1419 E-mail: ampuanh@fass.ubd.edu.bn	<i>Delegate</i>
Cambodia	<i>Sombo Manara</i> Deputy Head History Department of the Royal University of Phnom Penh E-mail: smanara@hotmail.com	<i>Delegate</i>
China	<i>Fan Ying</i> Professor Director School of International Economics China Foreign Affairs University, Beijing E-mail: yingfan1709@cfau.edu.cn	<i>Delegate</i>
Hong Kong	<i>Wong Siu-lun</i> Professor Director Centre of Asian Studies, University of Hong Kong Pokfulam Road E-mail: slwong@hkucc.hku.hk	<i>Participant</i>
Indonesia	<i>Syamsul Hadi</i> Professor Lecturer Department of International Relations Faculty of Social and Political Sciences (FISIP) Gedung B lantai 2 FISIP-UI Depok-16424 E-mail: Syamsui_hd@yahoo.com	<i>Delegate</i>
	<i>Nurani Chandrawati</i> Department of International Relations Faculty of Social and Political Sciences (FISIP) Gedung B lantai 2 FISIP-UI Depok-16424 E-mail: inung@prasasta.com	<i>Participant</i>
Japan	<i>Akihiko Tanaka</i> Professor Interfaculty Initiative in Information Studies and Institute of Oriental Culture University of Tokyo 7-3-1 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-0033 E-mail: tanaka@ioc.u-tokyo.ac.jp	<i>Co-Chairperson</i>
	<i>Jason Webb</i> Associate Professor University of Tokyo	<i>Participant</i>

Japan	<i>Hiromoto Oyama</i> Embassy of Japan	<i>Participant</i>
	<i>Junya Inoue</i> Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan E-mail: junya.inoue@mofa.go.jp	<i>Participant</i>
	<i>Masatsugu Nokubo</i> Technical Staff University of Tokyo	<i>Participant</i>
	<i>Masaya Fujiwara</i> Embassy of Japan 177 Witthaya Road, Lumpini, Bangkok	<i>Participant</i>
	<i>Takeji Yoshikawa</i> Director Japan Foundation, Bangkok E-mail: yoshikawa@jfbkk.or.th	<i>Participant</i>
	<i>Wathana Onpanich</i> Program Associate Japan Foundation, Bangkok E-mail: wathana@jfbkk.or.th	<i>Participant</i>
Laos	<i>Yuichi Kondo</i> Professor Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University	<i>Participant</i>
	<i>Santi Inthisone</i> Institute of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Foreign Affairs E-mail: ifa_laos@hotmail.com	<i>Delegate</i>
Malaysia	<i>Phouva Samounty</i> Institute of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Foreign Affairs E-mail: ifa_laos@hotmail.com	<i>Participant</i>
	<i>Keo Vongxay</i> First Secretary Lao Embassy E-mail: kvongsay@yahoo.com	<i>Participant</i>
Philippines		
	<i>Dr. Mohd Kamarulnizam Abdullah</i> Associate Professor Head Strategic Studies and International Relations School of History, Politics, and Strategic Studies Universiti Kebangsaan, 43600 Bangi E-mail nizam@ukm.my	<i>Delegate</i>
Philippines		
	<i>Lily Ann Polo</i> Associate Professor Asian Center, University of the Philippines Diliman, Quezon City E-mail: aileen.baviera@up.edu.ph	<i>Delegate</i>

Singapore	<i>Leng Leng Thang</i> Professor Head Department of Japanese Studies National University of Singapore Blk AS4, 9, Arts Link 117570 E-mail: lengthang@nus.edu.sg	<i>Delegate</i>
South Korea	<i>Pak Sa Myung</i> Professor Department of Political Science Kangwon National University E-mail: smpark@kangwon.ac.kr	<i>Delegate</i>
Thailand	<i>Soottiporn Chittmittrapap, M.D.</i> Professor Vice President Chulalongkorn University E-mail: Soottiporn.C@chula.ac.th	<i>Opening Speech</i>
	<i>M.R. Sukhumbhand Paribatra</i> Former Deputy Foreign Minister The Nation Publishing Public Company Ltd. E-mail: kavi@nationgroup.com	<i>Keynote Speaker</i>
	<i>Dr. Sunait Chutintaranond</i> Director Institute of Asian Studies Chulalongkorn University Payathai Road, Patumwan, Bangkok, 10330 E-mail: Sunait.C@chula.ac.th	<i>Co-Chairperson</i>
	<i>Dr. Chanetwallop Khumthong</i> Assistant Professor Deputy Director for Research Affairs Institute of Asian Studies Chulalongkorn University Payathai Road, Patumwan, Bangkok, 10330 E-mail: Chanetwallop.K@chula.ac.th	<i>Participant</i>
	<i>Dr. Patcharawalai Wongboonsin</i> Research Professor Institute of Asian Studies Chulalongkorn University Payathai Road, Patumwan, Bangkok, 10330 E-mail: Patcharawalai.W@chula.ac.th	<i>Delegate</i>
	<i>Dr. Surangsri Tungsiengsom</i> Lecturer Faculty of Arts, Chulalongkorn University Bangkok 10330 E-mail: Surangsri.T@chula.ac.th	<i>Participant</i>
	<i>Dr. Piniti Ratananukul</i> Associate Professor Executive Director Office of the ASEAN University Network Secretariat E-mail: piniti@aun-sec.org	<i>Delegate</i>

Thailand	Naparat Phirawattanakul Senior Programme Officer Office of the ASEAN University Network Secretariat E-mail: naparat@aun-sec.org	Participant
	Ratsuda Poolsuk Program Officer Office of the ASEAN University Network Secretariat E-mail: ratsuda@aun-sec.org	Participant
	Banchong Amornchiwin Ministry of Foreign Affairs Thailand E-mail: banchonga@mfa.go.th	Participant
	Soonthorn Chaiyindeepum Director Division 2, ASEAN Department Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Bangkok E-mail: soonthoc@mfa.go.th	Participant
	Paisan Rupanichkij Counsellor Division 2, ASEAN Department Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Bangkok	Participant
	Nijanant Buranasiri Attache Division 2, ASEAN Department Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Bangkok E-mail: nijanantb@mfa.go.th	Participant
	Arthayuth Srisamoot ASEAN Department Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Bangkok	Participant
	Vitavas Srivihok Director-General ASEAN Department Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Bangkok	Participant
	Dr. Siriporn Wajjwalku Associate Professor Thailand Research Fund 14th Floor, SM Tower, 979 Phaholyothin Road Samsen-nai, Phayathai, Bangkok 10400	Participant
Vietnam	Piyada Jutaviriya 14th Floor, SM Tower, 979 Phaholyothin Road Samsen-nai, Phayathai, Bangkok 10400 E-mail: piyada@trf.or.th	Participant
	Luan Thuy Duong Deputy Director General & Director of Center for Southeast Asian Studies & NEAS Country Coordinator Institute for International Relations E-mail: luanthuyduong@yahoo.com	Delegate
	Nguyen Hong Nam The Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam 83/1 Wiress Road, Bangkok 10330	Participant

UNESCO***Darryl Macer****Participant*

UNESCO

920 Sukhumwit Road, Bangkok 10110

E-mail: d.macer@unescobkk.org

Sarinya Sophia*Participant*

UNESCO

920 Sukhumwit Road, Bangkok 10110

E-mail: s.sophia@unescobkk.org

OPENING REMARKS

By

**Professor Soottiporn Chittmittrapap, M.D.
Vice-President of Chulalongkorn University**

**The Fourth Meeting of the Promotion of East Asian Studies Network
For East Asian Studies**

**March 12, 2008
Maha Chulalongkorn Building, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok**

H.E. M.R. Sukhumbhand Paribatra,

Excellencies the Ambassadors, Prof Akihiko Tanaka, Director of the Japan Foundation, Director of the Thailand Research Fund, Distinguished guests and participants, Ladies and Gentlemen

It gives me a great pleasure, on behalf of the Chulalongkorn academic community, to welcome you all to this "Fourth Executive Meeting of the Network for the promotion of East Asian Studies", *organized by the Institute of Asian Studies, Chulalongkorn University* in cooperation with *the Japan Foundation, Bangkok, the Japanese Embassy in Thailand, the Thai Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Thailand Research Fund*. This is yet another milestone forward for the Network of the Promotion of East Asian Studies.

Let me begin by expressing my deep appreciation for the network in placing trust and confidence in us, *the Chulalongkorn University and Institute of Asian Studies*, in particular to host this 4th executive meeting of the Network of East Asian Studies, which would be taking stocks of the milestones achieved and the laying out of the action plan for the future ahead.

For the past two days, I understand that all of you, including your country partners who are not here today, had been putting your nose to the grindstone and had to a certain extent, successfully developed the concept curriculum of a common East-Asian studies relevant to the new era of globalization which would constitute the core features of the new notion of East-Asian studies that could readily be offered at academic and technical training faculties in the various countries and regions in this part of the world. I have learned with great admiration that you all have also undertaken to incorporate a feature into your concept curriculum, different from past experience of conventional East-Asian study, namely a schema very much in line with the trait of the world of globalization today –i.e. the customization capability of the core curriculum to cater to the needs and relevance of different perceived perspectives of East-Asian community development reflected in each region and country. These thoughtful concepts of having a core concept of the new perspective of East-Asian study, while allowing customized modifications that could be implemented to reflect other perspectives of East-Asian relevant to each countries and region where the course will be offered is, I reckon, a challenging feat that you have achieved with great intellectual vigour and courage.

To this challenging feat which has been taken up by all of you in the past two days, I must extend my gratitude to the many people involved who had made it possible.

First and foremost, *Professor Akhiko Tanaka of the Institute of Oriental Culture, Tokyo University*, who has through the years provided the driving force for this Network and has kept the beacon of East-Asian studies in the new Millennium burning. We commend you for your passion, initiatives and look forward for your foresight ahead. Prof Tanaka, we all remain to carry your baton forward. Thank you very much indeed. Together with him, I cannot make any less valuable praise for the encomium that is attributable to the Japan Foundation and Japanese Embassy for having made available the resources and moral support needed to translate Prof Tanaka's thought into fruitful action, which is evident to you all here.

I would not do any justice onto myself and my colleagues here if I had not mention, His Excellency, M R Sukhumbhan Paribatra, our colleagues in the past, who is here to share his vision and insights on the "Future and challenges of East-Asia after the Cold War". Without your input, the prairie fire will not have its spark.

To Dr. Sunait Chutintaranond, the Chulalongkorn University's Institute of Asian Studies Director, Professor Dr. Patcharawalai Wongboonsin, and their team, your untiring effort in organising, hosting and assisting in the deliberation of the past two-day workshop and the 4th Executive Meeting of the Network for the promotion of East Asian Studies today, will stand as a testimony to your relentless effort and labour to help forge forward the advocacy of studies of Asian communities and East-Asian study in particular. On behalf of Chulalongkorn academic communities, I would like to thank them for their efforts; time and expertise, on behalf of all of us to make this regional endeavour a reality.

And to you all, I have no words worth of your praiseworthiness contributions. Lastly, may I humbly wish you all the success to your deliberation today.

Thank you

DRAFT PAPER
PLEASE DO NOT CITE WITHOUT PERMISSION

EAST ASIA AFTER THE COLD WAR PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES

M.R. Sukhumbhand Paribatra
Member of Parliament
Democrat Party

Address to the Fourth Meeting of the Promotion of East Asian Studies, organized by the Institute of Asian Studies, Chulalongkorn University, in cooperation with Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan, the ASEAN Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Thailand, the Japan Foundation, and Thailand Research Fund, in Bangkok, on 12 March 2008.

It is a great honour and pleasure to have this opportunity to address the distinguished audience gathered here on the occasion of the Fourth Meeting of the Promotion of East Asian Studies. I would like to thank all the organizers and, in particular, Dr. Sunait Chutintaranond for their kind invitation.

I have been asked to speak on the challenges faced by post-Cold War East Asia.

The subject in itself is a challenge. For in the period of almost two decades since the collapse of the Berlin Wall and the disintegration of the Soviet Union, The subject has been discussed, researched on and written about by so many scholars, analysts and practitioners of international affairs on so many occasions, that I do not know how worthwhile my contribution can be.

This concern is exacerbated by the predicament I have found myself in.

I taught at this great university for 17 years, so presumably I must have had a modicum of knowledge and wisdom.

Then came 12 years of politics. Instead of thinking about and articulating lofty ideas on lofty topics, most of the time I have had to address much more mundane issues directly related to the much more mundane question of the survival and progress of a struggling politician, issues like how many eligible voters there are in a very small corner of a vast and sprawling Bangkok, what they think and care about, and how I can get them to vote for me and my party and not for the other guys.

This psychological and operational environment is hardly conducive to enhancing what little academic knowledge and wisdom I presumably once had.

However, on the plus side, politics has taught me a lot of things.

One is that: Don't panic if you are asked to say something about a subject you don't know; just ignore the request and talk about something **you** want to talk about, no matter how much or how little you know about it, for if people like what you say, the chances are that, by the time you have finished talking, they will have forgotten what they had wanted you to talk about in the first place.

This is the art of "creative response". It is to a politician what footwork is to a boxer.

So, in this spirit of creative response, let me present before this distinguished audience my more or less random thoughts, which may or may not be relevant to what the organizers have asked me to talk about.

The Cold War lasted the best part of four decades. Then, with an almost apocalyptic suddenness, it came to an end. In the space of a few years, the Berlin Wall came down, the Soviet Union fell apart, and democracy spread through central and eastern Europe.

In retrospect, one can perhaps say that the speed with which the Cold War ended was both a symptom of and a catalyst for the emergence of a new world, a world of rapid and far-reaching changes.

This new world is a world of unprecedented economic prosperity, material well-being, scientific advancement, technological development, movements of people, knowledge and ideas, and exchanges of goods, services and information.

It is also a world of grinding hunger and poverty, of growing trade in drugs and white slavery, of barely containable pandemics and diseases, of deteriorating ecological

environment and increasingly severe natural disasters; a world where arms races and warfare remain an intrinsic part of the international system, weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and new technologies of war abound, and racial, ethnic, religious and cultural differences all too often end up in conflict and violence, which in turn cause more conflict and violence; a world where all too often human rights and civil liberties are but a dream, and life is but an Hobbesian state of nature, that is "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short".

It is a world of anomalies, extremes, and fault-lines.

Symptomatic of this world are 9/11 and its aftermath.

We see the US, the mightiest nation in history, yet vulnerable to devastating acts of terrorism by a handful of individuals.

We see a US-led global counter-terrorism campaign, which itself commits acts of terrorism, provokes more retributive violence and fosters conditions even more supportive of international terrorism.

And we see an enormous tragedy, which should have united mankind in grief and common commitment to prevent it from ever happening again, but in fact only has served to accentuate the world's social, economic and religious differences.

East Asia is an intrinsic part of this world of anomalies, extremes and fault-lines.

Unprecedented economic prosperity and material well-being coexist with what new ASEAN Secretary-general recently terms "endemic poverty".

Unprecedented scientific and technological advancement goes hand in hand with persistence of traditional land-based ways of life and centuries-old methods of agricultural production.

Unprecedented industrialization and urbanization are accompanied by the continued existence of vast reservoirs of unskilled, low-paid labor and the rapid deterioration of the ecological environment and natural resources, including water and air, with a number of Asian countries being some of the world's worst polluters.

Unprecedented spread of democracy, freedom and political participation can not conceal still widespread, sometimes systematic, violations of human rights and civil liberties.

And unprecedented regional peace is marred by unprecedented arms build-ups by regional states, unresolved conflicts and incidence of serious domestic violence, even in Thailand, a country which has for long proudly portrayed itself as a model of societal cohesion and tolerance.

I believe that, in this new world, which has fully emerged in the post-Cold War period, the challenges faced by East Asia go beyond more or less specific issues such as poverty, environmental degradation, human rights, arms races, and security problems on the Korean Peninsula and the Taiwan Straits.

The central challenge, I would propose, is how to build a "better Asia" and, with it, a "better East Asia".

Perhaps like many of you here today, I have dreams that one day perfect democracy will reign in Asia, that one day all Asians will have the highest possible level of education, standard of living and quality of life, and that one day all Asians will enjoy freedom and live in perfect harmony with one another, as well as with others across continental divides.

But dreams, of course, must be tempered with judicious doses of reality.

A “better Asia” does not have to be a perfect Asia.

Rather, for me, a “better Asia” means **progress**, or **movement**, towards a geopolitical environment which has a number of key components.

One is cooperative peace and shared prosperity.

Another is ecologically, socially and culturally sustainable economic development.

The third is respect for the three “troika” of humanity. These are human rights, civil liberties and human security, which for me means freedom from want, freedom from fear, and freedom from constraints against fulfilling one’s human potential.

The fourth is empowerment of civil society and individual citizens.

And the last is the existence of social milieus, where racial, ethnic, religious and cultural differences can be tolerated, respected, understood and managed, and synergy among such differences created, transforming diversity from a potential liability into a powerful living asset.

How does one bring about such a geopolitical environment?

There are probably many ways to build a “better Asia”. No one, certainly not someone evidently lacking in wisdom as myself, has the monopoly of good ideas.

But it seems to me that at least three conceptually different but philosophically inter-connected processes must be initiated and sustained.

They are **integration**, **disaggregation**, and **reinvention**.

Let me explain.

First, **integration**.

Europe’s post-World War II experience underlines the importance of economic integration as a foundation of cooperative peace and shared prosperity. Some progress has been made towards greater economic integration in Asia, through international regimes, regional cooperation and, in more recent years, bilateral free trade arrangements.

This, however, is not sufficient. The process must be maintained and energised to a qualitatively different level by sub-regional and horizontal collaborative arrangements, especially in strategically important areas. If the most appropriate strategic and policy options for such arrangements can be identified and agreed upon, they will also help to bring about sustainable development, the kind of social milieus necessary for greater harmony among different racial, ethnic, religious and cultural groups, and conditions for closer functional cooperation in a variety of critical issue-areas.

Key geographical domains for sub-regional and horizontal collaborative arrangements in East Asia are northeastern China-the Korean Peninsula-Japan triangle; southwestern China-India’s northeast; the Mekong River; southern Thailand-northern Malaysia-western Indonesia triangle; eastern Malaysia-Brunei Darussalam-the Philippines triangle; and eastern Indonesia-Timor Leste-northern Australia triangle.

One word of caution may perhaps be in order here.

Progress in integration will depend on a high level of consensus among governments concerned. This consensus can be formulated and sustained if and only if there is no “systemic dissonance” in the ranks of participating countries.

Less-than-democratic regimes should be made welcome, if they honour their commitments and are prepared to contribute fully to the processes of cooperation. (For a liberal democrat like myself, it is always difficult to accept the fact that authoritarian or dictatorial regimes can have good intentions too, but accept it one must).

There is no room, however, for rogue, pariah or failed states, which cynically see international collaboration only as a short-term means of regime legitimation or merely as a tactical device for buying time in face of mounting external and domestic pressures.

The bottom line is that, when there is a real or potential rogue, pariah or failed state on the horizon, there should be concerted international and regional efforts to contain and reduce such “systemic dissonance”.

The second process is **disaggregation**.

I have a confession to make.

Being a cynic from cradle, and probably to grave, or more accurately cremation, I do not easily indulge in hero-worship. But I absolutely adore the wisdom and mind of Nobel Laureate Professor Amartya Sen, with his truly elegant intellect and deep love for humanity.

In a recent book, *Identity and Violence: The illusion of Destiny*, he questions what he calls, and I quote, the “solitarist approach to human identity”, which he believes is based upon, and I quote once more, “the odd presumption that the people of the world can uniquely be categorised according to some singular and overarching system of partitioning”. “A solitarist approach,” he says, and I quote,

can be a good way of misunderstanding nearly everyone in the world. In our normal lives, we see ourselves as members of a variety of groups- we belong to all of them. The same person can be, without any contradiction, an American citizen, of Caribbean origin, with African ancestry, a Christian, a liberal, a woman, a vegetarian, a long-distance runner, a historian, a schoolteacher, a novelist, a feminist, a heterosexual, a believer in gay and lesbian rights, a theater lover, an environmental activist, a tennis fan, a jazz musician, and someone who is deeply committed to the view that there are intelligent beings in outer space with whom it is extremely urgent to talk (preferably in English). Each of these collectivities, to all of which this person simultaneously belongs, gives her a particular identity. None of them can be taken to be the person's only identity or singular membership category.

Much of the world's racial, ethnic and religious turmoil today, according to Professor Sen, results from the “miniaturization” of humanity, from the cultivation, deliberately imposed or otherwise, of the conviction that one has but a single unique identity. This limits or takes away one's right to reason and make choices regarding who one really is or wants to be, what different identities or affiliations one wishes to have, and what the relative importance of these identities or affiliations should be. Furthermore, it can make extensive demands on one to undertake “sacrifices”, often of an extreme nature, and commit belligerent, even

violent, acts to protect, nurture and strengthen this single identity. “The imposition of an allegedly unique identity,” Professor Sen argues, and I quote, “is often a crucial component of the ‘martial art’ of fomenting sectarian confrontation...Our shared humanity gets severely challenged when the manifold divisions in the world are unified into allegedly dominant system of classification- in terms of religion, or community, or culture, or nation, or civilization...”

To address the problem of racial, ethnic and religious conflicts, our shared humanity has to be revived, restored. To do so, the “solitarist approach” to human identity must be rejected, and the impulse towards the “miniaturization” of human beings resisted.

Needed is what I call “disaggregation”, a far less elegant term than any Professor Sen would have chosen.

It is the cultivation of a notion that one can have multiple identities and affiliations, without necessarily compromising or reducing the quality of any one identity or affiliation.

For example, one can be a patriotic Thai and at the same time a great fan of Chelsea Football Club, a keen supporter of the England cricket team, an activist in the promotion of ASEAN regional cooperation, and an avid globalist, who is has faith in the UN and the WTO and is always willing to make a contribution to the cause of human rights or environmental protection. Similarly, one can be a good Muslim *and* a good neighbour to Christians, working with them for the good of the country or the world, and *vice versa*.

To build a better Asia, this notion has to be cultivated among political elites, bureaucrats, military officers, opinion leaders, teachers, the younger generations, as well as civil society at large.

The third process is ***reinvention***.

As I mentioned earlier, we live in a world of rapid and far-reaching changes.

It is an extraordinary age of unprecedented scientific advance and technological development.

To be sure, these have provided the world with unprecedented prosperity and material progress. But, at the same time, science and technology have launched mankind on what many, including myself, fear would prove to be an unsustainable and enormously dangerous course.

One set of concerns is global warming and rapid deterioration of the natural environment.

Another is vast depletion of non-renewable resources, including those, such as air, water and top soil, which once upon a time were thought to be renewable.

The third is the modern technologies of war, which have become powerful enough to destroy the planet.

A renowned expert on military affairs, Professor Colin S. Gray, wrote in a recent book, *Another Bloody Century: Future Warfare*, and I quote: “It is not too fanciful to suggest that this century will witness: warfare in space; cyber war; war wherein weapons of mass destruction (WMD) are used bilaterally; the systematic application of nanotechnologies...: the harnessing of biotechnology to produce physically and psychologically genetically engineered soldiers...” WMD, he went on to say, and I quote, are

weapons of the relatively weak. Relative to the military power of the American Sheriff, everyone, greater polities, lesser polities, and transnational anti-polities, is more or less weak... (I)t is only prudent, as well as reasonable, to assume that nuclear and biological weapons will be used in future warfare. There will be too many conflicts of all kinds, and nuclear weapons and devices will be too accessible, for motive and WMD means not to achieve some marriages of malign strategic convenience.

The tide of scientific advances and technological developments can not be arrested or reversed.

But it does not mean that it can not be managed and used to provide solutions to major problems. These include, not only problems of the environment and proliferation of WMD, but also those related to poverty, education, human resource development, drugs, diseases and so on. Properly handled, science and technology can lay down the foundations for the kind of “green”, knowledge-based, human-centred development that will help to divert mankind from the unsustainable and dangerous course it is presently taking.

One does not necessarily have to be pessimistic about the prospects of putting science and technology to a better use.

Calling today’s young people the “Transition Generation”, Oxford University’s Professor James Martin, technology expert and futurist, wrote in his book, *The meaning of the 21st Century: A Vital Blueprint for Ensuring Our Future*, and I quote:

*Think of the 21st Century as a deep river canyon with a narrow bottleneck at its centre. Think of humanity as river rafters heading downstream. As we head into the canyon, we’ll have to cope with a rate of change that becomes much more intense—a white-water raft trip with the currents becoming faster and rougher...The job of the Transition Generation is to get humanity through the canyon with as little mayhem as possible into what we hope will be smoother waters beyond. **Solutions exist, or can exist, to most of the serious problems.** (Emphasis added)*

Needed is what I call “reinvention”.

This involves no less than a total reconceptualisation, on the part of both the public sector and the private sector, of the direction and purpose of scientific and technological development, the amount of manpower and financial resources that should and could be expended for these developments, and the ways that scientific knowledge and technologies are to be used.

To build a better Asia, one has to reinvent scientific and technological development.

It will not be an easy task.

Politics, bureaucratic inertia, vested interests and just sheer ignorance are just some of the obstacles. Nor can the challenge be addressed by Asians alone. The US, Europe and several key countries in the Americas and Africa will have to be involved. But, with scientific advances and technological developments in such countries as Japan, India and China, Asia does have the capacity to lead by example.

If Asians can do it and are successful in persuading others to follow suit, the irony will not be lost on the international community: while the world’s most scientifically and

technologically advanced nation continues to have this lust for the use of “hard power”, countries, which not too many years ago were considered “backward” and “underdeveloped”, can and does use “soft power” for the benefit of mankind

To build a better Asia, I believe that these three processes, integration, disaggregation and reinvention have to be initiated and maintained.

It will not be easy. There are no short cuts. To get things moving, believers in the kind of ideas I have just mentioned have only reason, dialogue and persuasion as WMI, or weapons of mass indoctrination.

I do not know if we will succeed. If we do, I do not know whether I will live to see our success. But I do take inspiration from what a great man, Winston Churchill, once said, and I quote:

Man in this moment of his history has emerged in greater supremacy over the forces of nature than has ever been dreamed of before. He has it in his power to solve quite easily the problems of material existence. He also conquered the wild beasts, and he has ever conquered the insect and microbes. There lies before him, as he wishes, a golden age of peace and progress. All is in his hand. He has only to conquer his last and worst enemy – himself. With vision, faith and courage, it may be within our power to win a crowning victory for all.

Thank you.

Report from University of Brunei Darussalam on the Promotion of East Asian Studies

By

**Ampuan Dr. Haji Brahim
University of Brunei Darussalam**

Presented at

**The Fourth Meeting of the Promotion of East Asian Studies
Network for East Asian Studies
March 12, 2008**

**Maha Chulalongkorn Building, Faculty of Arts
Chulalongkorn University
Bangkok, Thailand**

**REPORT FROM UNIVERSITY OF BRUNEI DARUSSALAM ON THE
PROMOTION OF EAST ASIAN STUDIES
12th MARCH 2008**

By

Ampuan Dr Haji Brahim
University of Brunei Darussalam

In the last three meetings, the status of East Asian Studies in University of Brunei Darussalam which includes all courses offered and activities related to East Asian Studies have been completely reported. Therefore, I don't have any new important matters to be reported in this fourth meeting of the Promotion of East Asian Studies, except matters arising from last year's report and events which took place in year 2007. The first matter arising is regarding the planning of the Department of Malay Literature to introduce a course which will focus on East Asian transliteration works that had been translated into Malay and English. The department has already written the course outline and submitted to University Brunei Darussalam Academic Planning Committee for approval. Secondly, we had already sign MOUs with two of the three institutions of East Asian countries which had been reported before i.e Sookmyung Women's University, Seoul Korea, and Tokyo University Foreign Studies, China. Thirdly, we are still waiting an approval budget to organize an international conference which will cover a more broaden areas including East Asian Studies at the end of the year 2008. Once the budget is approved, the conference will be held as scheduled.

As mentioned before, at the moment we only have three relevant courses of East Asian Studies offered by The Department of History, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences. However, there is an intention to create more East Asian courses. The workshop on Curriculum Development on East Asian Studies which was held together with this meeting was very useful in order to introduce more suitable courses of East Asian Studies in our faculty. Various East Asian courses will definitely provide students more options and help us planning to moun^d East Asian Studies programmes in UBD. In

addition to this, our postgraduate students were given an opportunity to do research in various fields of studies which include certain area of East Asian Studies. For example, In the year 2000, Mieko Sugimoto had written a master thesis entitled “Japanese Economic Activities in British North Borneo Before The Pacific War 1890-1941”.

Moreover, I would like to list down some events related to East Asian Countries which took place at UBD in year 2007.

China.

1. Visit from Yunan University delegations (26 Nov 2007)
2. Visit from Tsinghua University delegations (19 Dec 2007)

Japan

3. Visit from Tokyo University of Foreign Studies delegations (8 Jan 2007)
4. Opening Ceremony of Japanese & Culture Week (14-18 mac 2007)
5. Meeting with Yamagata University delegations (10 Dec 2007)

Korea

6. Sookmyung Women's University MOU Signing (19 October 2007)
7. Opening Ceremony for the Korean Language & Culture Week (8-11 Nov 2007)

To conclude this brief report, once again I would like to thank the organizer for inviting us to this meeting and the workshop which I think will give us valuable knowledge and information of East Asian Studies which subsequently of importance to the status of East Asian Studies in the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, University of Brunei Darussalam in particular, or in Brunei Darussalam in general.

East Asian Studies in Cambodia

By

Mr. Sombo Manara

**Deputy Head of History Department
Royal University of Phnom Penh**

This Paper will present on

**The Fourth Meeting of the Promotion of East Asian Studies
Network for East Asian Studies**

March 12, 2008

**at room 105, Maha Chulalongkorn Building, Faculty of Arts,
Chulalongkorn University
Bangkok, Thailand**

East Asian studies are the aspect of the curriculum development in Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP) of Cambodia. Establishing the field studies about East Asian Countries is the main focus of the history Department in the plan of the new curriculum in the year 2008-2012. However, the intention of establishing the East Asian studies Center is one of the prior that RUPP keeps proposing to put an action plan.

In order to fulfill this significant task of establishing the East Asian Studies Center, RUPP has to confront many interruptions that caused by the lack of materials, human resources, specific area studies, budget, and the supports. Since the NEAS was adopted, RUPP has made its effort to find out the strategic plans of enhancing the understanding East Asia. The including the study about the east countries in different disciplinary courses, is one of its strategic plans that helps improving the attention in learning about the three major countries in East Asia.

On the front of education, graduate and undergraduate students need to have improved understanding of East Asian Studies for their interdisciplinary courses. With respect to study and research activities on East Asia in RUPP, setting up the module study has to aim to developing source persons. Due to the talent of understanding East Asia is rarely to identify, the source persons seem to be limited. This is the human resources case that RUPP have to deal with.

Through the local support that comes with the policy of home growth, RUPP is enhancing to encourage many aspects of East Asian Studies to students in faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences. In the discipline of accredit system for the first and second year students, the faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences are suggested the East Asian studies in the program of study about world history. It can be said that the development of understanding East Asia will be improved for the next intake. Hopefully, the strategic plans will attract the scholars to find the good discipline of study more about East Asian Countries.

The materials of supporting the study about East Asia are still in original version. Many documents, books that have been used for conducting the East Asian Studies classes are not convenient to the majority of students because of languages. Some lectures, books, references are in English and French that mostly can not be absorbed very well due to the limitation of understanding language among students in the first and second year. Tending to build the foundation of understanding the East Asian Studies and defining this is the crucial case, RUPP has encouraged the scholars to take their efforts to translate all documents and verified books that are relevant to the field studies, but it is still behind of the demand because the budget support is limited and the task need more time to accomplish. However, this improvement can be counted of building the roadmap to attract the scholars and students to be engaged in the field of studies about East Asian countries.

With respect to study about East Asian countries in Cambodia, in the year 2007, many private universities have set their curriculums with the courses that related to the East Asian Studies. Through the support of the government of Cambodia, many other private institutes, and universities are established. Because of their competition, the new attracted courses are designed to be update and to meet the demand of the new

generation. The academic field of study about East Asian Culture, economics, politics and history are posted in the majors of International Relation, Political Science and Economics. For this new stage of development, Cambodia will have opportunity to gather many scholars to found the East Asian studies aspect which is more comparable in the future.

There are two centers which their activities aim to support of learning and academic researching in Cambodia. These two centers are not enough to help promotion of study about East Asia, but their roles tend to found the number of academic association. Through these centers, Cambodia will have more specialists in field of East Asian studies.

Cambodia- Japan Cooperation Center (CJCC), located in the campus of RUPP has played its role to link cultures of both countries, Cambodian and Japanese culture. Exchange program have been made among scholars of the both countries to strengthen the well understanding each other. Many seminars, workshops, cultural show, art events have been conducted in this center. The Japanese language is now more popular to many young students to apply for short and long term program that offered by this center.

The other one is Asian studies center that located in the campus of Royal Academy of Cambodia. This center is founded under the support of Korea Foundation for Advanced Studies (KFAS). Even this center is the multi-disciplinary and more focus on humanities, and most Cambodian scholar engaged in only the local aspects for their researches, the exchange program has been made to improve the understanding Korean culture and society. This center has projected the well understanding the East Asian Studies. These activities help improving students and scholars to involve in learning and searching about East Asia in the future.

The other advance in understanding East Asia in Cambodia is also found in the high school level. Cambodia has already set up program of study about East Asian Countries in the curriculum of high school level since the decade 1970s. The interruption of teaching about history of major countries in East Asia was caused by the internal conflict. The reestablishing the country after the year 1979 was only to aim the surviving. In high school level was limited in teaching about the major countries in Asia because lacking of source persons who had the specific area of study. After Cambodia was opened to the world, and the relationship between Cambodia and the three major countries in Asia (Japan, China, Korea) was made in the last two decades, the growth of the attention to learn more about East Asia has emerged. The history department of RUPP has adopted the instruction of creating courses for understanding the East Asia countries. After the NEAS program has been adopted, RUPP through the history department has created more courses that are relevant to East Asian Studies in the major of History. This intention is to produce more source persons to promote understanding East Asia in high school level after they graduated.

Through the mention above, Cambodia, especially, Royal University of Phnom Penh are moving forward to fulfill their tasks for establishing the East Asian Studies Center that will attract more scholars helping to compound the new generation in understanding each other in order to join building peace in the region and the world.

Even the recent development is not complete and still is in the process, optimistically, Cambodia also hopes the cooperation to help building up the East Asian Studies center in Cambodia will be made not only in its own capacity, but in international involvement and support. To gain possibility for the academic association through the NEAS program, Cambodia will take its best effort to promote and encourage all studies that have close relevance with East Asian Studies.

Thanks

New trend of China's current East Asia Study

By

Prof. Fan Ying

**The School of International Economics
China Foreign Affairs University**

Presented at

The Fourth Meeting of the Promotion of East Asian Studies

Network for East Asian Studies

March 12, 2008

Maha Chulalongkorn Building, Faculty of Arts

Chulalongkorn University

Bangkok, Thailand

I. New trend of China's current East Asia study

In the 1980s and 1990s, with the tendency of economic globalization and vigorous East Asian economy, Chinese academic of philosophy, society and science circles began to probe into the rising East Asian economy and other issues about the society, economy and relations with surrounding countries emerging during the opening up, gradually and more deeply. At that time research on the East Asian issues conducted by Chinese academic of philosophy, society and science circles mainly included the following aspects:

- i. Comprehensive research on East Asian economy, such as the rising of East Asian economy, the East Asian financial crisis at the end of the 20th century, changes of industrial structure and international division of labor in this region.
- ii. Research on the economic development of "four tigers" and ASEAN, such as analysis of economic take-off in the "four Asian tigers", the development of ASEAN economy.
- iii. Research on East Asian economic cooperation, such as the "Asian triangular economic cooperation zone", "cooperation among ASEAN", "cooperation between China and ASEAN", "economic cooperation among China, south Korea and Japan";
- iv. Research on the opening up and export processing zone in East Asian economic entities, such as the export-oriented economy and the foreign capital utilization, the export processing zone and the special economic zone.
- v. Research on politics and security pattern in East Asia, such as issues about Korea peninsular, Northern islands and South China Sea; security cooperation institution in Northeast Asia, etc..

In recent years, sponsored by the National social and scientific funds, international cooperation organization like UN and its institutions, Chinese scholars has established the key subjects and projects, for one thing, primarily sum up the research on East Asian issues conducted during the later decades in the 20th century, for another, based on the past research and exploration, direct research on the hot and focus issues into a deep level. The following aspects are included:

- i. The establishment of ASEANFTA has been considered the cutting-in point to further explore the establishment of "10+1", "10+3" cooperation mechanism and the route to promote East Asian economic integration, and meanwhile point the way for East Asian economic integration (Among them, the research on the establishment of China-ASEAN FTA has made a substantial progress that produces a significant effect). The rewarding exploration has also been made in concrete fields, especially issues on East Asian financial integration [On the ASEAN summit held in Nov, 2007, leaders of China, South Korea and Japan declared to establish a kind of Asian monetary fund in a short period (AMF), which, theoretically or practically, will provide our great inspirations for exploring issues on East Asian financial integration.].

- ii. The research and exploration about East Asian regional trade and investment operation mechanism have been carried out thoroughly, inclusive of the deeper research on “the decline of ‘flying geese’ model and emergence of diversified and networking international division of labor” and “the analysis of the discussion about” decoupling theory” since American sub prime crisis in 2007”. Moreover, presented in the form of industry-academy-research and government-folk at the beginning of the new century, Boao (Hainan China) Asian forum, East Asian investment forum and East Asian economic forum has been deserving our attentions as they all contribute in theory and practice to the development of trade and investment relation within East Asian or out.
- iii. In term of financial mechanism and structure adjustment, the lesson from East Asian financial crisis happened ten years ago still remains the major topic, furthermore, in exploration of the financial crisis warning mechanism.
- iv. East Asian security cooperation mechanism is being probed into depth, and issues about Korea peninsular, Northern islands and South China Sea is also involved.

II. East Asia Research in China Foreign Affairs University

China Foreign Affairs University is the only direct institution of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China. Traditionally, International Relation has been her key subject while the teaching and research about the regional politics issues on European Union or North American are all the main subjects of subject (research on the European Union and North American issues have always been the brand products in our teaching and research). However, it is obvious that research on the China surrounding regions, especially East Asia, was neglected for a long time.

Under the economic globalization of 1990s, we have established the Japanese major, international economics department and East Asian Research Centre successively, therefore teaching and research on East Asia issues. And East Asia economic cooperation actually has achieved more and more positive results. For instance, the subject “economy in major countries and regions” opened in International Economics Department covers economic issues about Japan, South Korea and ASEAN; in the subject “Economics of International Integration”, the content about East Asian Integration is taught as the key part. Besides, issues about East Asia, especially East Asia economy have been also the hotspots among the selected topics of both the bachelor's and the master's degree thesis.

It is worth mentioning that since China Foreign Affairs University is considered as the coordinating institution of Network of East Asian Think-tanks (the second track foreign affairs platform for “10+3” East Asian regional cooperation mechanism), with our president Wu Jianmin as the coordinator, the East Asia research in our school has entered into a fresh stage and constantly acquired new results. For this our school specially establishes “East Asia research centre”, affiliated with “Network of East Asian Think-tanks, which takes charge

of networking practical works and routines. As we all know, “Network of East Asian Think-tanks” aims at integrating the academic sources in the East Asia, enhancing the thought and research communication and providing intellectual support for East Asian cooperation. Through the networking links among the East Asian National Think-tanks or between governments and entrepreneurs, the interaction among the politics, academy and industry can be formed to jointly solve the problems existing in East Asian cooperation issues. Eventually, we can expect the strategic mind and concrete policy advice to promote East Asian regional integration.

East Asian research centre in our university also cooperates with School of International and Public Affairs, foreign affairs and international relation, Economics and law to make interdisciplinary research on East Asian issues. Despite short-term establishment, it has become the academic centre of East Asian research in China. The experts and scholars from different areas in China are usually invited to the seminars sponsored by our East Asian Research Centre. Gradually, the personnel networking about East Asian issues comes into being, especially the close contact with those young and middle-aged experts. Therefore, the centre enjoys high reputation and influence and provides an important forum for those experts who are probing into East Asian issues.

East Asian Research Centre of our university by mainly sponsoring research programs, conferences and seminar, provides people an international forum to discuss current issues in this area, especially East Asian cooperation. Its research programs mostly refer to the issue about how to promote “10+3” economic cooperation. The aim of that is to cultivate the younger generation to deepen the understanding of East Asia. Meanwhile, to keep broad and close contacts between East Asian research centre, industry, diplomat and media, to exert influence on government by way of academic works, seminars, research reports and media publicities.

Research and Teaching Activities Related to Japan & Related Issues in University of Indonesia

By

**Professor Syamsul Hadi
University of Indonesia**

Presented at

**The Fourth Meeting of the Promotion of East Asian Studies
Network for East Asian Studies
March 12, 2008**

**Maha Chulalongkorn Building, Faculty of Arts
Chulalongkorn University
Bangkok, Thailand**

Country Report, Indonesia - Syamsul Hadi, University of Indonesia

Research and Teaching Activities Related to Japan & Related Issues in University of Indonesia

I. JAPANESE AREA STUDIES PROGRAM, University of Indonesia

Japanese Area Studies Program – University of Indonesia (KWJ UI) started in 1990. And the program has graduated 101 masters and 9 doctors until now. Most of graduate (70%) are working as lecturers as well as having academic positions such as Rector, Dean, and Head of Studies Program in 22 Universities in Indonesia.

Meanwhile other 20 percent are working as government officers in Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Commerce, and Ministry of Agriculture. The remaining is working in industry, not only in Japanese Companies such as Mitsubishi Corp, PT. GS Battery Inc, and Masushita Gobel, but also in other international company like PT. Nestle Indonesia.

OBJECTIVE

1. *To generate lecturer and researcher at Masters degree level which concentrate in Japanese studies.*
2. *To educate the students to enhance their capabilities in analyzing and handling on many issues related to Japan.*
3. *To prepare each potential students to continue their studies to Doctor Degree.*

GRADUATE COMPETENCE

Japanese Area studies program focused on developing human resources at Masters Degree level about Japan in several concentrates:

- ❖ *Society and Culture*
- ❖ *Corporate Culture*
- ❖ *Diplomacy and Culture*
- ❖ *Religion and Culture*
- ❖ *Language and Culture*
- ❖ *Literature and Culture*
- ❖ *Art and Culture*

INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIP

The program has cooperated with several organizations in Japan. The Japan Foundation gives support since 1990, and provides scholarship to five students yearly. Other types scholarships are also given to prospective student studying Japanese language or doing short term research in Japan.

Some of the lecturers came from Japan universities each year. Prof. Mitsuharu Mitsui, from Hyogo University, sponsored by Rotary Club, had been teaching from January to March 2007. And also Prof. Hideki Kan from Seinan Jo Gakuin University, sponsored by Japan Foundation, came on August 2007. And other lecturers teach from various universities like Tohoku University, Asia University, Tenri University, and Hiroshima University.

CURRICULUM

- | | | |
|------------|--|---------------|
| I. | General Subjects | 14 SKS |
| | • Philosophy and Methodology of Science | 3 |
| | • Theory and Interdisciplinary Methodology | 3 |
| | • Japanese History | 3 |
| | • Japanese Society and Culture | 3 |
| | • Japanese Language I | 3 |
| II. | Social Competence Subjects | |
| | a. Japanese Society and Culture | 12 SKS |
| | Focus of competence about society and Japanese culture, literature and arts, Consist of: | |
| | • Bibliography of Society and Japanese Culture | 3 |
| | • Japanese Society and Culture Studies | 3 |
| | • Japanese Literature Studies | 3 |
| | • Religion and Japanese Philosophy Studies | 3 |
| | • Japanese Art Studies | 3 |
| | • Japanese Human Resource Studies | 3 |
| | • Japanese –Indonesian Translation | 3 |
| | • Comparison of Japanese and Indonesian Culture | 3 |
| | b. Japanese Corporate Culture | 12 SKS |
| | Focus on Business in Japan, Japanese Management And Industry, consist of: | |
| | • Japanese Corporate Culture | 3 |
| | • Japanese Management | 3 |
| | • Economy of Japan (Post War II) | 3 |
| | • Japanese Business and Industry Studies | 3 |
| | • Japanese Technology and Industries Studies | 3 |
| | • Japanese Human Resource Studies | 3 |
| | • Comparison of Japanese and Indonesian Culture | 3 |
| | c. Diplomacy and Japanese Political Culture | 12 SKS |
| | Focus on the Japanese Politics and Diplomacy, which main Approach from Japanese Culture, consist of: | |

- *Japan and Indonesia Relationship* 3
- *Japanese Law System* 3
- *Diplomacy and Politics of Japan* 3
- *Japanese Society and Culture Studies* 3
- *Japanese Religion and Philosophy Studies* 3
- *Japanese Human Resource Studies* 3
- *Comparison of Japanese and Indonesian Culture* 3

d. Language and Japanese Culture 12 SKS

Concentrated on Japanese Language Studies and its Relation To Japanese culture, consist of:

- *Bibliography of Japanese Language* 3
- *Japanese Linguistics Studies* 3
- *Japanese Language II* 3
- *Japanese – Indonesian Translator* 3
- *Language, and Japanese Culture* 3
- *Japanese Religion and Philosophy Studies* 3
- *Japanese Human Resource Studies* 3
- *Comparison of Japanese and Indonesian Culture* 3

III. Effective Subject 6 SKS

- *Japanese Studies Capita Selecta A* 3
- *Japanese Studies Capita Selecta B* 3

IV. Thesis 11 SKS

- *Reading Text Guidance* 3
- *Seminar* 2
- *Thesis examination* 6

Notes:

The minimum number of credit for Master degree is 42 SKS.

MATRICULATION

The candidates who have no adequate skills or knowledge according to the requirement yet, should follow the matriculation in:

1. *Japanese Language*
2. *Japanese Issues*
3. *Basic Science Theories*

II. CENTER FOR JAPANESE STUDIES, University of Indonesia

The Center of Japanese Studies - University of Indonesia (CJS-UI) was inaugurated by Prof. Wardiman Djojonegoro, the Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs, accompanied by Prof. M.K.Tadjudin, the president of University of Indonesia, and the Ambassador of Japan for Indonesia H.E.Taizo Watanabe, on June 2nd, 1995.

CJS-UI aims at strengthening the cooperation between Indonesia and Japan based upon mutual respect, understanding, and benefits leading to a more equal

relationship. CJS-UI also aims at increasing the interest in the study of Japan among Indonesians and mutually, in the study of Indonesia among Japanese. To achieve these objectives, the CJS-UI focuses on two activities, research and information. It is provided with facilities for academic activities, such as: library, seminar rooms, auditorium with 222 seats, rooms for visiting researchers and scholars, classes for postgraduate students, exhibition hall, cafe and guest house with 24 rooms.

On Going Research

In order to enhance interest in and to deepen understanding of Japan among Indonesians, to strengthen friendly relations between the two countries, and to foster Japanese studies expertise in Indonesia CJS-UI places highest priority on research. Research activities conducted at CJS-UI are interdisciplinary in nature, covering research areas of economics, social sciences, literature, cultural, politics, policy issues and comparative studies.

The interdisciplinary nature of the research activities conducted at CJS-UI leads to the involvement of researchers and other academic staffs from various disciplines from University of Indonesia and other universities. Some of CJS-UI research activities are joint projects conducted in cooperation with Japanese researchers from Japanese academic institutions.

I. The First Phase of Joint Research Between CJS University of Indonesia and ISS University of Tokyo (Supported by JICA)

<i>Title of Research</i>	<i>Year</i>
<i>Economic Development and Rural-Urban Relations: Comparative studies on Japan's and Indonesia's</i>	<i>1997-2000</i>
<i>Industrial Restructuring in the Globalizing Japanese Economy and Its Impacts on Asia Economies</i>	<i>1997-2000</i>
<i>The 'Developmental State' and Regional Imbalance in Social and Economic Development in Post-War Japan</i>	<i>1997-2000</i>
<i>Japan's Role in Promoting Stability and Development in Regional Cooperation in Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>1997-2000</i>

II. The Second Phase of Joint Research Between CJS University of Indonesia and ISS University of Tokyo (Supported by JICA)

<i>No.</i>	<i>Title of Research</i>	<i>Year</i>
1.	<i>Small and Medium Industry and Economic Development</i>	<i>2000-2003</i>
2.	<i>The Comparison of Indonesian and Japanese Style Human Resource Management</i>	<i>2000-2003</i>
3.	<i>Handicraft and Sociocultural Change : A Study of Batik Making in Pekalongan and Cirebon</i>	<i>2000-2003</i>

4. *The Military Reposition and The Establishing of Civilian Control in Japan (1955-2002)* 2000-2003
5. *Japan's ODA to Indonesia* 2000-2003
6. *Shaping Suburbia : A Comparative Studies of Local Autonomy in Depok and Tama City* 2000-2003
7. *An Embryonic of Japanese Indonesian Dictionary for Social Sciences* 2000-2003

The Third Phase of Joint Research Between CJS University of Indonesia and ISS University of Tokyo (supported by JICA)

- | No. | Title of Research | Year |
|-----|--|-----------|
| 1. | <i>Processes toward the changing of Constitution of Japan</i> | 2005-2008 |
| 2. | <i>The Transfer of Managerial Skill and Human Resource Cultivation of Japanese Affiliated Companies in Indonesia</i> | 2005-2008 |
| 3. | <i>The Political Development and Democracy in Japan and Indonesia</i> | 2005-2008 |
| | a). <i>The Agriculture Cooperative Role and Rice Policy in Japan and Indonesia</i> | |
| | b). <i>The Role of Central and Local Government in Promoting Small and Medium Enterprises: A Comparative Study between Japan and Indonesia</i> | |
| | c). <i>Searching the Linkages Between Japanese ODA and Development in Indonesia: An Analysis of Sectoral Trends of Japanese ODA in Indonesia</i> | |
| 4. | <i>The Role of Mass Media and Civil Society in Japan and Indonesia</i> | 2005-2008 |
| | a). <i>Understanding Ehon: The Representation of Social and Cultural Values</i> | |
| | b). <i>The Perception of the Indonesian Youth Towards Japanese Comic</i> | |
| | c). <i>Civil, Society, Public Spheres and The Media In Indonesia</i> | |
| 5. | <i>The Upgrade and Enlargement of the Dictionary of Social Sciences for Japanese Studies</i> | 2005-2008 |

**Report from Thailand
on
The Promotion of East Asian Studies**

By

Associate Professor Dr. Pinit Ratananukul

Professor Dr. Patcharawalai Wongboonsin

Chulalongkorn University

Presented at

The Fourth Meeting of the Promotion of East Asian Studies

Network for East Asian Studies

March 12, 2008

**Maha Chulalongkorn Building, Faculty of Arts,
Chulalongkorn University
Bangkok, Thailand**

East Asia Academic Cooperation Council (EACC) of Thailand

Background and Purpose

The East Asia Academic Cooperation Council EACC of Thailand was launched in May 2007 to serve as Thailand's national focal point for all track 2 of 1.5 forums, under the ASEAN +3 process – such as the Network of East Asian Think Thanks (NEAT), the Network of East Asian Studies (NEAS), and the East Asia Forum (EAF) -, ASEAN +1 academic forums China, Japan, and the Republic of Korea, and other for a related to East Asia.

The purposes and roles of the EACC include the following:

1. To coordinate with other academic forums and institutions under ASEAN +3, ASEAN +1, and other frameworks related to East Asia
2. To undertake and participate in academic activities under the ASEAN +3 and ASEAN +1, and other frameworks related to East Asia
3. To promote and disseminate academic activities under the above-mentioned frameworks in Thailand
4. To make appropriate recommendations to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand

Current Members of the EACC

1. Institute of Asian Studies, Chulalongkorn University
2. Institute of East Asian Studies, Thammasat University
3. Institute of Security and International Studies, Chulalongkorn University
4. Center for East Asian Studies, Ramkhamhaeng University
5. Chiang Mai University
6. Mae Fah Luang University
7. Naresuan University
8. Khon Kaen University
9. Prince of Songkla University
10. The Office of the ASEAN University Network (AUN) Secretariat
11. Thailand Research Fund
12. Saranrom Institute of Foreign Affairs
13. Office of the Higher Education Commission
14. Department of ASEAN Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand

President

Associate Professor Dr. Pinit Ratananukul

Tel: 662-2183258

Fax: 662-216-8808

E-mail: secretariat@aun-sec.org, piniti@aun-sec.org

Vice President

Associate Professor Dr. Krisana Vaisamrut

Tel: 662-3108497

Fax: 662-3108500

E-mail: kriska52@hotmail.com

Secretary

Dr. Paisan Rupanichkij

Tel: 662-6435000 ext. 4470

Fax: 662-6435232

E-mail: paisan@cheerful.com

Contact Person

Ms. Ratsuda Poolsuk

Tel: 662-2153248 ext. 102, 662-2183263

Fax: 662-2168808

E-mail: ratsuda@aun-sec.org, ratsudap@hotmail.com

Second Joint Statement on East Asia Cooperation

Building on the Foundations of ASEAN Plus Three Cooperation

I. Introduction

1. We, the Heads of State/Government of the Member Countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the People's Republic of China, Japan and the Republic of Korea, gathered on 20 November 2007 in Singapore on the occasion of the 10th Anniversary of the ASEAN Plus Three cooperation.
2. We noted that the rapidly changing international environment and globalisation brought forth both opportunities and challenges. We agreed that driven by converging interests, aspirations and commitment to peace, stability, cooperation and prosperity, the prospects for a resilient, open, innovative and competitive East Asia are bright.
3. In this context, we underscored our commitment to handling our mutual relations in accordance with the principles and purposes of the UN Charter, the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation (TAC) in Southeast Asia and the universally recognised principles of international laws.
4. We reviewed our achievements of the past ten years, consolidated existing cooperation and set forth the future direction for ASEAN Plus Three cooperation, which will continue to support ASEAN integration in order to realise the ASEAN Community, and at the same time, contributing to the building of an East Asian community as a long-term goal.

II. Looking Back at a Decade of Growth and Expansion (1997-2007)

1. We recalled the 1999 Joint Statement on East Asia Cooperation, the 2001 Report of the East Asia Vision Group, the 2002 Report of the East Asia Study Group, the 2005 Kuala Lumpur Declaration on the ASEAN Plus Three Summit, and all other relevant documents that have been signed, adopted, noted and issued by the ASEAN Plus Three cooperation.
2. We noted with satisfaction the significant progress in the ASEAN Plus Three cooperation, which have broadened and deepened into twenty areas of cooperation in the last ten years. We also recognised the important contribution of sectoral bodies, the East Asia Study Group and the ASEAN Plus Three Unit of the ASEAN Secretariat towards achieving this progress.
3. We recalled that the ASEAN Plus Three process began in the wake of the Asian financial crises of 1997-1998. We were gratified that the ASEAN Plus Three process had brought about mutual benefits and closer linkages among the ASEAN Plus Three countries.

III. Looking Forward to a Decade of Consolidation and Closer Integration (2007-2017)

A. Defining the Objectives and Roles of the ASEAN Plus Three Cooperation in the Emerging Regional Architecture

1. We reaffirmed that the ASEAN Plus Three Process would remain as the main vehicle towards the long-term goal of building an East Asian community, with ASEAN as the driving force.
2. We appreciated the significant contributions made by the ASEAN-China, ASEAN-Japan and ASEAN-ROK processes to the overall cooperation within the ASEAN Plus Three framework. We recognised and welcomed the continued commitment and contributions of the Plus Three countries in supporting ASEAN's goals of building an ASEAN Community.
3. We recognised and supported the mutually reinforcing and complementary roles of the ASEAN Plus Three process and such regional fora as EAS, ARF, APEC and ASEM to promote East Asian community building.
4. We reiterated that East Asian integration is an open, transparent, inclusive, and forward-looking process for mutual benefits and support internationally shared values to achieve peace, stability, democracy and prosperity in the region. Guided by the vision for durable peace and shared prosperity in East Asia and beyond, we will stand guided by new economic flows, evolving strategic interactions and the belief to continue to engage all interested countries and organisations towards the realisation of an open regional architecture capable of adapting to changes and new dynamism.
5. We reaffirmed our support to ASEAN's goals of building an open, dynamic and resilient ASEAN Community by 2015, in the security, economic and socio-cultural pillars, and narrowing the development gap within the ASEAN Member Countries. We welcomed the signing of the ASEAN Charter and shared the view that a united and resilient ASEAN is essential to ensuring regional stability and prosperity.

B. Rationalising and Enhancing ASEAN Plus Three Cooperation

We agreed that the future scope of ASEAN Plus Three cooperation would include, but not be limited to, the following areas:

1. That in **Political and Security Cooperation**, we will expand and strengthen dialogue and cooperation through the development of human resources, conduct of regular security dialogue and exchanges and other capacity-building measures to ensure that our countries live at peace with one another and with the world at large in a just, democratic and harmonious environment.
2. That in **Economic and Financial Cooperation**, we agreed to push ahead to promote economic growth and sustainable development towards a more prosperous East Asia with a free flow of goods and services and easier movement of capital and labour by promoting economic liberalisation, economic integration, transparency and

free trade consistent with WTO agreements, pursuing structural reforms, encouraging investment, promoting transfer and upgrading of technology, protecting intellectual property rights, improving research and policy-making capacity, multilateralising the Chiang Mai Initiative and strengthening the Asian Bond Markets Initiative.

3. That in **Energy, Environment, Climate Change and Sustainable Development Cooperation**, we reaffirmed the need to take an effective approach to the interrelated issues of climate change, energy security and the environment. On energy security, we will put particular emphasis on improving energy efficiency, diversification of energy supply and development of new and renewable sources of energy. On sustainable development cooperation, we will put particular emphasis on mitigation of and adaptation to climate change, as well as compatibility between environmental protection, and sustained economic growth and social development. We reaffirmed our commitment to the common goal of stabilising atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations in the long run, at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system, and agreed to participate actively in the process of developing an effective, comprehensive, and equitable post-2012 international climate change arrangement, in line with the principles of equity, flexibility, effectiveness, and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.
4. That in **Socio-cultural and Development Cooperation**, we agreed to work towards increasing efforts in eradicating poverty and achieving the Millennium Development Goals in East Asia, narrowing the development gap through supporting the Vientiane Action Programme and Initiative for ASEAN Integration, supporting sub-regional development initiatives, enhancing cultural cooperation, education collaboration, deepening mutual understanding and forging a sense of an East Asian identity and consciousness, people-to-people exchanges, addressing social issues such as gender, children, prevention of infectious diseases and natural disaster risk reduction, and encouraging policy consultation and coordination with NGOs to foster civic participation and state-civil society partnerships in addressing social problems.
5. That in **Institutional Support and Relations with Wider Cooperative Frameworks**, we agreed to further expand our cooperation and refocus our resources on the cooperative sectors in order to fully utilise the advantage deriving from the ASEAN Plus Three cooperation. To this end, we will establish an ASEAN Plus Three Cooperation Fund, and agreed to strengthen the ASEAN Plus Three Unit of the ASEAN Secretariat and enhance cooperation projects through rationalisation and pursuing synergy. We further agreed to promote East Asian regional cooperation in collaboration with those conducted under regional and global frameworks.

IV. Closing

The purpose of this Joint Statement will be realised through the implementation of concrete priority activities and flagship projects as indicated in the attached Work Plan. Relevant sectoral bodies shall implement the Work Plan and incorporate it in their respective programs and plans of action. Progress in the implementation of the Work Plan will be monitored by the ASEAN Plus Three Directors-General and reported to the annual ASEAN Plus Three Ministerial Meeting and ASEAN Plus Three Summit. The Work Plan will be subject to a mid-term review and may be revised for purposes of more efficiently and effectively accomplishing the purposes of this Joint Statement.

Adopted this 20th day of November 2007 in Singapore.

ASEAN Plus Three Cooperation Work Plan (2007 - 2017)

To realise the goals and objectives set forth in the Second Joint Statement on East Asia Cooperation: *"Building on the Foundations of ASEAN Plus Three Cooperation"*, adopted by the Heads of State/Government of ASEAN Plus Three countries on 20 November 2007, this Work Plan is formulated to serve as the master plan to enhance ASEAN Plus Three relations and cooperation in a comprehensive and mutually beneficial manner for the next ten years (2007-2017). This Work Plan shall also support the establishment of the ASEAN Community by 2015.

In light of the above, the ASEAN Plus Three countries shall pursue the following joint actions and measures as well as capacity building activities, through closer consultation and coordination with sectoral bodies, in accordance with their respective laws and regulations:

SECTION A: POLITICAL AND SECURITY COOPERATION

1. Deepen Political and Security Cooperation

1.1 Utilise the ASEAN Plus Three process as the framework for building mutual understanding, confidence and solidarity. The ASEAN Plus Three countries are encouraged to constructively undertake, with increasing candor and transparency, exchanges on their strategic outlooks, assessments of national and regional developments and briefings on their respective strategies and plans on vital issues.

1.2 Continue to hold the ASEAN Plus Three Summit annually in conjunction with the ASEAN Summit.

1.3 Continue high-level consultations and increase exchanges between officials of the ASEAN Plus Three countries in the political and security areas.

1.4 Cooperate to strengthen the multilateral system as well as expand and deepen interaction and coordination, within multilateral frameworks, including the United Nations.

1.5 Cooperate to promote good governance, including strengthening the rule of law, promoting human rights, enhancing administrative effectiveness, efficiency, transparency through policy dialogue and capacity building activities and participation by relevant segments of society in policy-making process.

1.6 In the framework of applicable national and international law, intensify cooperation to combat corruption, including denying a safe haven to those guilty of public corruption.

1.7 Make efforts to progressively increase exchanges and cooperation between defence officials and exchange visits between military training institutions to promote trust and mutual understanding.

1.8 Strengthen cooperation through exchanges of experts, joint research projects and joint seminars in order to strengthen the linkages between ASEAN Plus Three government-affiliated policy and strategic research institutes.

1.9 Enhance technical assistance and capacity building in support of efforts to address traditional and non-traditional security issues.

2. Peace and Stability Cooperation in the Region

2.1 Strengthen cooperation and increase consultations through the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) and the ASEAN Plus Three process with the view to ensuring peace, security and stability in the region.

2.2 Promote peace building through, *inter alia*, sharing of experiences on peace building operations and exchanges of experts and academics on peace studies.

2.3 Enhance multilateral and regional cooperation in disarmament and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery and related materials.

2.4 Cooperate closely on action-oriented measures including participation of civil society and industrial sectors in opposing the proliferation of WMD by adopting and enforcing effective export controls, and on disarmament issues with the objective of total elimination of all WMD including nuclear weapons, in accordance with their national legislation and consistent with international law.

3. Counter-Terrorism

3.1 Strengthen cooperation in the field of border management to jointly address matters of common concern, including forgeries of identification and travel documents, by enhancing the use of relevant technologies to effectively stem the flow of terrorists and criminals, to monitor and curb their means of operations as well as enhancing cooperation to prevent the organisation, instigation and support for groups that carry out acts detrimental to the security and stability of ASEAN Plus Three countries.

3.2 Enhance cooperation in information sharing on terrorists and transnational criminal organisations, including their leaders and members, operational methods and supporting infrastructures, linkages, as well as criminal activities.

3.3 Implement measures to combat money laundering and terrorist financing, in accordance with the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).

3.4 Work towards the elimination of smuggling of small arms and light weapons, as a major contribution to the national and international efforts of counter terrorism.

3.5 Support the implementation of the ASEAN Convention on Counter Terrorism.

3.6 Support the implementation of and the accession to relevant international conventions and protocols on counter terrorism and the finalisation of a UN comprehensive convention on international terrorism.

3.7 Ensure that any measures taken to combat terrorism are implemented in accordance with international laws, in particular, regarding human rights, displaced persons and humanitarian concerns.

3.8 Cooperate to support development initiatives aimed at enhancing quality of life, rule of law, good governance and community awareness in order to reduce the conditions that terrorists seek to exploit.

4. Maritime Cooperation

4.1 Enhance maritime cooperation on safety of navigation, such as through implementation of relevant international and regional treaties and agreements and through, *inter alia*, the promotion of information sharing, and technology cooperation projects such as through exchanges of visits of authorities concerned, training of personnel in search and rescue and other areas, where applicable.

4.2 Forge closer cooperation in fighting against sea piracy, armed robbery against ships, hijacking and smuggling, in accordance with international laws and without impinging on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of ASEAN Plus Three countries.

5. Other Non-Traditional Security Issues

5.1 Support ASEAN in attaining the Drug Free ASEAN 2015 goals.

5.2 Strengthen cooperation among law enforcement agencies in relation to extradition and mutual legal assistance, in accordance with the domestic laws of ASEAN Plus Three countries and other relevant treaties.

5.3 Strengthen cooperation in combating trafficking in persons and actively support the comprehensive implementation of the ASEAN Declaration against Trafficking in Persons, Particularly Women and Children including cooperation among law enforcement agencies.

5.4 Strengthen cooperation and render mutual assistance in combating and suppressing cyber crimes including cooperation among law enforcement agencies, taking into account the need of each country to develop laws to address cyber crimes.

SECTION B: ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL COOPERATION

1. Trade and Investment

1.1 Conclude the ASEAN+1 FTAs negotiations according to their schedules and to ensure their smooth implementation in order to enhance overall economic growth and development conducive to businesses.

1.2 Continue efforts towards promoting and strengthening economic cooperation in the East Asian region, including an idea of region-wide FTAs, taking into account the recommendations of various studies that have been completed or are currently being undertaken.

1.3 Phase out tariffs and non-tariff barriers to ensure free flow of goods in ASEAN Plus Three countries, in accordance with the results of WTO negotiations and relevant FTA/EPA negotiations and continue to accord Generalised System of Preference (GSP) status and preferential treatment for Developing and Least Developed Countries.

1.4 Encourage discussion on mobility of labor and its influence on economies and other related issues, taking into account the respective circumstances of each country.

1.5 Strengthen cooperation in the multilateral trading system, especially in the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and support the early accession of Lao PDR to the WTO.

1.6 Jointly pursue the successful conclusion of the negotiations of the Doha Development Agenda (DDA) and endeavour to ensure that the development dimension of the DDA is embodied in a comprehensive package that would deliver tangible, fair and effective development benefits to all developing member countries.

1.7 Strengthen efforts to facilitate trade through improving customs procedures such as promotion of pre-arrival customs processing/clearance of goods, audit-based practices of customs control, standardisation of practices to assess customs value and origin determination.

1.8 Work towards expediting customs clearance and release, using ASEAN Single Window as a basis.

1.9 Promote the application of information and communication technology (ICT) in the field of customs for better management and service.

1.10 Promote the transparency of policies to facilitate trade and investment expansion, including those enhancing conducive business environment, business mobility and trade financing.

1.11 Encourage free flow of services and progressively liberalise trade in services in accordance with the results of WTO negotiations and relevant FTA/EPA negotiations consistent with the WTO rules and principles.

1.12 Strengthen the role of the East Asia Business Council (EABC) in pushing forward economic cooperation in East Asia and to encourage appropriate activities aimed at promoting business interaction in the region.

1.13 Provide regional support to foster an attractive investment climate through sharing best practices, giving mutual encouragement, responding to the requirements of investors, extending technical assistance and exchanging statistical information.

1.14 Consider conducting comprehensive studies on the possible establishment of an East Asia Investment Area by expanding the ASEAN Investment Area.

1.15 Promote cooperation between investment promotion agencies and facilitate mutual investment promotion missions by respective business communities.

1.16 Promote understanding of each other's policies, regulations and legislations pertaining or related to trade, competition policy, services, investment and industry as well as the sharing of experiences and best practices among ASEAN Plus Three countries.

2. Financial Cooperation

2.1 Develop a regional liquidity support mechanism through the multilateralisation of the Chiang Mai Initiative.

2.2 Develop further the Asian Bond Markets Initiative.

2.3 Strengthen surveillance mechanisms, enhance domestic financial systems and facilitate the development and orderly integration of financial markets.

3. Standards and Conformance

3.1 Cooperate to support ASEAN's efforts to adopt and use international standards as the basis for technical regulations, conformity assessment procedures and Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS) standards, as appropriate and consistent with WTO principles.

3.2 Promote information exchange with ASEAN regarding development of standards, technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures, including the domestic implementation of WTO TBT agreements.

3.3 Undertake appropriate measures to ensure greater participation and contribution of ASEAN Member Countries in the international and regional bodies related to standards and conformance.

4. Intellectual Property Rights

4.1 Promote the exchange of views, experiences and information in the creation, utilisation, protection, commercialisation and enforcement of intellectual property rights and related issues of mutual concern.

4.2 Undertake appropriate measures to strengthen IP systems and promote greater public awareness of IP and IPR issues in the field of education and industries, the commercialisation of IP, the utilisation of IP information, and technology transfer, in accordance with the relevant provisions in the WTO TRIPS Agreement.

4.3 Promote the harmonisation of IP laws and systems, where possible, to enhance trade and investment in the region and facilitate intellectual property rights registration.

4.4 Promote cooperative activities to increase the level of knowledge among a broader section of government officials and IP professionals so that they may contribute to business growth and development.

4.5 Endeavour to encourage technology-transfer policies on the part of multinational corporations operating in the region.

5. Transport

5.1 Forge closer cooperation to enhance transport infrastructure, networks and operations, including air, maritime, road, rail, and multi-modal transport, for fast, efficient and safe movement of people and goods, as well as for clean urban transport, in and among ASEAN Member Countries and between ASEAN and the Plus Three Countries.

5.2 Enhance cooperation in the development of new transportation systems, such as “Intelligent Transportation Systems-ITS,” promotion of public transport, road networks and structures, environment-friendly maintenance, technological development and regulations, road safety management.

5.3 Enhance cooperation in capacity-building and human resources development, in the areas of transport policy, planning and regulation and in transferring and sharing of technology as mutually agreed.

5.4 Enhance cooperation in observing international rules on safety and security in air, land, and maritime transport, taking into account relevant international laws and in accordance with the domestic laws of the ASEAN Plus Three countries.

5.5 Enhance cooperation to promote transport linkages, focusing on air connectivity, among ASEAN Plus Three Countries, as appropriate.

5.6 Expedite the completion of the Singapore-Kunming Rail Link (SKRL) project.

6. Tourism

6.1 Promote the development of quality tourism through, where appropriate, the promotion of ASEAN's environmental management standards and certification programmes for sustainable tourism, and forge concrete collaboration in cultural and eco-tourism, cruise tourism, youth exchange, manpower development, joint tourism marketing and promotion, and quality assurance, as well as safety measures for tourists.

6.2 Promote linkages and strengthen cooperation among national tourism organisations and training institutions, covering areas such as tourism information exchange, human resource development and crisis communications, and encourage the involvement of the private sector in such cooperation.

7. Food, Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

7.1 Forge closer cooperation in agriculture in key areas of mutual interests, including research and development, technology transfer, crops, horticultural plants cultivation, biotechnology application, fertiliser, agricultural infrastructure, post-harvest technology, livestock, fisheries, aquaculture, organic farming, as well as agricultural cooperatives.

7.2 Promote networking in areas of key mutual interest between government authorities concerned, as well as between agricultural and food-related research institutions of ASEAN Plus Three Countries.

7.3 Cooperate in strengthening agricultural markets and promoting linkages and cooperation between relevant agriculture authorities to enhance accessibility of ASEAN agricultural products into global markets.

7.4 Promote cooperation in rural financial institutions, such as agricultural banks and micro-financing arrangements.

7.5 Provide opportunities for ASEAN farmers, including young farmers, and those engaged in agribusiness to learn and develop more efficient farming practices and management skills through training and information sharing with Plus Three Countries farmers.

7.6 Enhance capacity-building and human resources development in areas of agriculture where there is key mutual interest through training courses, seminars, workshops, job attachment and scholarship schemes.

7.7 Promote closer cooperation in food security, including exchange of information on major food commodities, food handling and food safety.

7.8 Enhance cooperation in sustainable forest management, and deepen cooperation in the Asian Forest Partnership (AFP) as an effective way to tackle the challenges of forest management in Asia through collaborative efforts, especially law enforcement mechanisms

of illegal logging and its associated trade, prevention of forest fires, reforestation of degraded lands, and a phased approach to certification.

7.9 Cooperate on fisheries and forest products development and promotion schemes.

7.10 Promote regionalisation of the code of conduct for responsible fisheries.

8. Minerals

8.1 Facilitate trade and investment in the mineral sector for mutual benefits, as well as forge closer cooperation in capacity building in the mineral sector.

8.2 Enhance collaboration in research and development activities for the sustainable development of the mineral sector.

8.3 Encourage private sector participation and public-private sector collaboration in the development and/or implementation of joint cooperation in programmes and activities related to the sustainable development of mineral resources in the region.

8.4 Promote technical information exchange, experience and best practices on, among others, the development of the ASEAN Mineral Database, scientific and technological research and development of geosciences, the sustainable development of mineral resources.

9. Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)

9.1 Foster a conducive business environment through encouraging information linkages to share and exchange knowledge and experience in both public and private sectors on policies and support programmes relating to SMEs, general management, finance, marketing, business development services and production technology, including but not limited to research and best practices.

9.2 Promote cooperation among SMEs in the region through mutually agreed technology transfer, mentoring, market research, management skill training, meetings and exchanges between potential SMEs, and training programmes in Plus Three countries.

9.3 Promote e-commerce cooperation to enhance the collaboration, partnership, and internationalisation of SMEs within ASEAN Plus Three countries.

9.4 Jointly identify and overcome barriers in SME business partnerships, including in market development and access to common markets.

9.5 Promote SME investments in ASEAN countries, as well as alert SMEs to market opportunities in those countries.

10. Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

10.1 Promote cooperation activities, particularly in the areas of bridging the digital divide, telemedicine, e-government, e-commerce, distance education, cyber security and network monitoring, and for mutual recognition of electronic signatures for cross-border transactions.

10.2 Enhance cooperation and development of interconnected, high-capacity and resilient information infrastructure between ASEAN and the Plus Three Countries through various measures, e.g. policies and regulations for next generation network (NGN), Ipv6, wireless broadband, and applications of the suitable, new and emerging technologies.

10.3 Facilitate cooperation in regulatory framework to support trade, investment and business activities in ICT sector, harmonisation of frequency, standards and interoperability of products/services, and consumer protection.

11. Development Cooperation

11.1 Support the Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI) and other sub-regional endeavours such as the Ayeyawady-Chao Phraya-Mekong Economic Cooperation Strategy (ACMECS), the ASEAN-Mekong Basin Development Cooperation (AMBDC), the Brunei Darussalam-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA), the Cambodia-Lao PDR-Viet Nam (CLV) Development Triangle, the Greater Mekong Sub Region (GMS), the Indonesia-Malaysia-Thailand Growth Triangle (IMT-GT) and the East-West Economic Corridor (EWEC) to narrow the development gaps in ASEAN in order to expedite regional integration.

11.2 Continue to develop resources and infrastructure jointly for growth areas and to continue mobilising and exploring the expansion of financial resources for development with active participation of the private sector.

11.3 Promote development cooperation in accordance with international norms, rules and disciplines.

SECTION C: ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

1. Energy Cooperation

1.1 Pursue energy security, sustainable development and economic growth in an integrated approach taking into account specific and diverse national circumstances.

1.2 Promote energy diversification through information exchanges and researches on alternative, new and renewable energy development such as solar, wind, sea tides and waves, hydro, geothermal, clean coal technology, biofuels, biomass, gas and marsh gas, and others, taking into consideration each country's specific national circumstances; and for

those Member countries which choose to do so, the use of civilian nuclear energy, while giving careful and due regards to the security, environmental, health and internationally-recognised safety standards of the energy source.

1.3 Promote energy conservation and energy efficiency as well as the use of clean and environment-friendly technologies such as new vehicle technologies.

1.4 Endeavour to create a more favourable market environment with a view to creating efficient energy market, facilitating regional energy production and trade, promoting investment in energy infrastructure and facilities.

1.5 Improve energy efficiency, where possible, in all sectors, such as the industrial, transport, residential/commercial and power sectors, through setting individual goals and formulating action plans.

1.6 Enhance cooperation on emergency preparedness by making full use of the ASEAN Plus Three Energy Security Communication System.

1.7 Promote greater cooperation and market transparency, including through the Joint Oil Data Initiative, and intensify the exchange of energy data, where possible, and the sharing of national energy policies on a voluntary basis.

1.8 Explore means of supporting the national rural electrification programmes of concerned ASEAN member countries.

1.9 Support the work of the ASEAN Centre for Energy.

1.10 Consider specific projects and proposals on energy issues raised within various regional processes such as the EAS and APEC.

1.11 Promote dialogue with Middle East oil and gas producing countries to enhance mutual understanding and cooperation between oil-producing and oil-consuming countries.

1.12 Promote cooperation for diversification of energy transportation routes to enhance energy security.

2. Environment and Sustainable Development

2.1 Forge closer cooperation in protecting the environment and promoting sustainable use of natural resources.

2.2 Forge closer cooperation among ASEAN Plus Three countries to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

2.3 Strengthen cooperation, among others, in the development, transfer and diffusion of technologies to raise the capacity of ASEAN Plus Three countries to respond to climate change.

2.4 Forge closer cooperation in the following areas:

- (a) transboundary environmental pollution reduction, particularly transboundary haze pollution,
- (b) biological diversity and natural heritage conservation,
- (c) application of advanced and environment-friendly technologies and best practices,
- (d) sustainable water resource management, including groundwater,
- (e) coastal and marine environment,
- (f) sustainable forest management, including combating activities associated with illegal encroachment and destruction of forest resources,
- (g) urban environmental management and governance, especially the ASEAN Initiative on Environmentally Sustainable Cities,
- (h) responsible mining and minerals development,
- (i) public awareness and environmental education,
- (j) multilateral environmental agreements, in particular climate change and chemical and chemical waste related conventions and partnerships, and
- (k) air quality management.

2.5 Enhance cooperation in capacity building in the area of environment through the following:

- (a) exchanges of information and experiences between and among government authorities, institutions and experts,
- (b) provision of training courses and scholarships,
- (c) undertaking joint research and development and networking among research/academic institutions, and
- (d) technology transfer.

2.6 Promote 3R (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) and environmental sound management of waste.

2.7 Promote sustainable development as a means to reduce negative aspects of development on the environment.

SECTION D: SOCIO-CULTURAL AND DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

1. Develop cooperative activities towards realising the UN Millennium Development Goals.
2. Strengthen the **Networking of East Asian Cultural Heritage** (NEACH), the East Asia Forum (EAF), the Network of East Asian Think Tanks (NEAT) and the Network of East Asian Studies (NEAS), and consider their recommendations as supplementary source of inputs for policy formulation that is based on research and inter-sectoral consultations.

3. Poverty Alleviation

3.1 Open ASEAN Plus Three countries' markets to the products of their poorer citizens, including assistance in marketing their products, in accordance with multilateral or bilateral agreements and arrangements, and provide assistance to education, skills training, public health, the protection of their work environment and the building of effective national and community institutions.

3.2 Establish benchmarks and monitoring mechanisms to measure progress toward the Millennium Development Goals, extending assistance to enable such progress to be made, such as networks among "poverty alleviation facilitators", poverty-related data collection systems and monitoring systems for poverty alleviation programmes.

3.3 Forge closer cooperation in capacity building in the area of rural development and poverty eradication for government officials, experts, practitioners through information and experience sharing activities, people-exchange programme, training courses.

3.4 Monitor the effects of trade liberalisation and economic integration on rural development and poverty alleviation programme, including social protection systems and ICT as a tool for rural development and poverty alleviation.

4. Promoting Development of Vulnerable Groups

4.1 Support efforts to provide care to and promote empowerment of vulnerable groups, such as children, youth, women, the elderly and persons with disabilities.

4.2 Support efforts to ensure access of persons with disabilities to opportunities and protection against all forms of discrimination, including the promotion of their human rights.

4.3 Support efforts to promote equitable participation of and equitable distribution of benefits for women in the development process by eliminating all forms of discrimination against them.

4.4 Strengthen cooperation in addressing violence against women and children.

5. Culture and People-to-People Contact

5.1 Cooperate in the promotion of people-to-people contacts involving, *inter alia*, parliamentarians, government officials, academia, youth, media, cultural experts, sports persons and representatives of business, industries, and think tank institutions.

5.2 Promote education, access to justice, and the empowerment of moderates in various religions as well as promote inter-faith and inter-cultural dialogue to enhance mutual understanding among different cultures and religions, as well as promote universal ideals of religious moderation and tolerance.

5.3 Support efforts to engage civil society in developing a people-centered ASEAN Community.

5.4 Promote cultural understanding and greater awareness of each other's culture, through regularly held cultural festivals, film festivals, art exhibitions, workshops and other events, such as the East Asia Week.

5.5 Promote interaction, networking, and exchange of visits between government authorities involved in cultural affairs, as well as between cultural institutions, museums, archives and libraries, as well as artists, experts, practitioners in theatre, music, acrobatics, dance, folk art, and cinematography.

5.6 Render mutual assistance and cooperation for the protection, preservation, and restoration of cultural and historical heritage, both tangible and intangible, according to the laws and regulations of each country, enhance cooperation to combat pillage, illicit trafficking and smuggling of moveable cultural property.

5.7 Promote closer cooperation and collaboration between cultural, creative and design industries including joint venture and co-production.

5.8 Promote exchanges and cooperation in the area of journalism, including press, radio, and television.

5.9 Promote research and policy dialogue on the impact of globalisation, modernisation and ICT revolution on youth with a view to exchanging lessons learned and best practices.

5.10 Intensify youth exchanges, for deeper mutual understanding and forging a sense of commonality, as well as continue to hold the ASEAN Plus Three Young Leaders Forum.

6. Education

6.1 Encourage investments in education and training to accelerate learning opportunities for out-of-school children and youth and to upgrade the quality of educational institutions, including human resources development for teachers, lecturers and administrative personnel.

6.2 Promote collaboration, networking, and research and development among institutions and authorities involved in education.

6.3 Promote higher education cooperation, increase linkages between universities through the ASEAN University Network (AUN) and encourage credit transfers between universities in ASEAN Plus Three countries.

6.4 Support research activities and exchanges of ASEAN Plus Three scholars and professionals interested in the ASEAN Plus Three relationship.

6.5 Continue to make efforts to expedite visa application procedures for students and intellectuals of ASEAN Member Countries who travel to the Plus Three countries for academic purposes, in accordance with existing national regulations.

6.6 Cultivate an East Asian identity through promotion of ASEAN Studies and East Asian Studies in the region.

7. Science and Technology

7.1 Broaden and expand exchanges and cooperation between the scientific and technological communities in ASEAN Plus Three countries.

7.2 Cooperate in the fields of technology transfer and technology management on issues covering R&D and IPR management, technology commercialisation, public-private sector collaboration, and science, technology and innovation indicators.

7.3 Promote research and technology development in areas of having potential for commercial applications such as biotechnology, food technology, new materials, microelectronics and information technology, marine resources, new and renewable energy, and space technology.

7.4 Strengthen cooperation in meteorology addressing climate information and prediction services, weather observations and climate change.

7.5 Promote the awareness of specific elements of community such as private sector and youth in science and technology through the participation in various activities such as ASEAN Food Conference, ASEAN Science and Technology Week, S&T Youth Camp and other relevant events.

8. Public Health

8.1 Strengthen cooperation in capacity building and enhance cooperation and technical assistance for government authorities and members of the private sector, civil society institutions, laboratories, and experts in the area of public and environmental health.

8.2 Strengthen cooperation in capacity building of government staffs in public health emergency disaster management.

8.3 Promote networking among government authorities and members of the private sectors of ASEAN Plus Three countries, including between laboratories, research institutions and experts.

8.4 Promote research and development and human resources development in the areas related to public health, including joint research and development, seminars, workshops, training courses and study tours as well as exchange of visits and scholarships for officials, health professionals and experts.

8.5 Enhance cooperation, research and technical assistance at the global and regional levels to prevent, control and reduce the impact of communicable and pandemic diseases, such as HIV/AIDS, SARS, avian influenza, tuberculosis and dengue hemorrhagic fever, and also to increase health and well-being of mother, children and newborns.

8.6 Effectively implement the ASEAN Plus Three Emerging Infectious Diseases Programme and continue supporting the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

8.7 Continue to improve ASEAN's emergency preparedness against the outbreak of pandemic influenza, including information sharing and early warning systems, immediate transfer from the existing ASEAN stockpile of antiviral and personal protection equipment to the sites of pandemic influenza outbreak, and establish a network of antiviral drug stockpiles.

8.8 Increase accessibility to safe, non-counterfeit, affordable and effective medication.

9. Disaster Management and Emergency Response

9.1 Strengthen cooperation in the fields of floods, landslides, earthquakes and other disasters such as assistance to support national and regional network of early warning systems for tsunamis and other disasters, including through real-time information sharing and public awareness campaigns.

9.2 Render assistance to the implementation of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response.

9.3 Enhance civil-military cooperation in disaster relief.

SECTION E: INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT AND Follow-up Mechanism

1. Develop the modalities of an ASEAN Plus Three Cooperation Fund.
2. Continue to strengthen the ASEAN Plus Three Unit at the ASEAN Secretariat to improve consultation and coordination among the ASEAN Plus Three countries.
3. Conduct joint projects to advance the objectives of this Plan, and, where appropriate, sub-regional activities and cooperative efforts that further the goals and objectives set forth in this Work Plan will be encouraged.
4. The ASEAN Secretariat to develop a schedule and time frame for implementation of the Work Plan to be endorsed by the ASEAN Plus Three countries.
5. Regularly review this Work Plan through the existing mechanisms, with the ASEAN Plus Three Directors-General Meeting as the monitoring mechanism.

6. Submit concise progress reports on the implementation of the Work Plan to the annual ASEAN Plus Three Summit.

20 November 2007



**Chulalongkorn
University**

Brief Report on

**Workshop on
Curriculum development on
East Asian studies
10-12 March 2008**

by

**Asst. Prof. Dr. Chanetwallop Khumthong
Institute of Asian Studies
Chulalongkorn University**

Points of discussion

- Multidimensional aspects of EAS
 - Disciplinary
 - Specialisation
 - Hybrid

- Area / National / inter-national
- Others

Common elements of EAS

- Collaborative /Xchange / National visit
- Asian perspectives of Asian civilisation
- National & Asian intra-national relationship
- The context of new millennium world
 - Cross-border concern
 - Political and economic integration
 - Common social issues of
- English + 1

Points of discussion

- Nationhood / Asian citizen ?
 - Alternatives to paradigm of national study
 - Short course – (experience/ exposure) / Degree programme (specialistion)

Approaches/ Framework for curriculum content

- Nationhood / Asian citizenship (Alternative views of nation/asia)
 - Nation / country / local / people-centered
 - Regional
 - Global
- Identity formation (individual/community) will come through discourse (Asia/indigenous/minority)
 - Not engineered
 - Social interaction
- Multi-dimensional / multi-lateralism / multi-disciplinary

Possible and pontential programme of EAS exchange

- Existence of academic infra-structure
- Existing international programme of study or short course
- Open and liberal educational ambience

Need for setting up of resource repository for regional assistance

- Address shortages of academic resources and infrastructure in EAS delegate countries
- Setting up of rotating secretariat body to co-ordinate, facilitate, monitor and channel assistance or forge collaboration with other regional study body in the world.
- Establish capacity-enhancement programme for academic personnel through collaboration with stakeholders like, business, government, inter-government and civic organisation.



MALAYSIAN UNIVERSITIES DEALING WITH ASIAN STUDIES

- MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS
 - UNIVERSITI MALAYA
 - UNIVERSITI KEBANGSAAN (NATIONAL) MALAYSIA
- OTHER SHAREHOLDERS
 - UNIVERSITI SAINS (SCIENCE) MALAYSIA (USM)
 - UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK (UNIMAS)
 - UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK (UMS)
 - UNIVERSITI UTARA (NORTHERN) MALAYSIA (UUM)

UNIVERSITI MALAYA (UM)

- PIONEER ON ASIAN STUDIES
- TEACHING
 - HISTORY DEPARTMENT
 - CHINESE STUDIES DEPARTMENT
 - EAST ASIAN STUDIES DEPARTMENT (RECENT SET-UP)
 - INDIAN STUDIES DEPARTMENT
- RESEARCH
 - INSTITUTE OF CHINA STUDIES

DEPT OF HISTORY (UM)

- MASTERS OF ARTS (SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES)
- SUBJECTS OFFERED:
 - Golden Age of Southeast Asian History, 3rd-15th Century
 - Religion, Culture and Society in Southeast Asian History
 - Trade in Southeast Asian before The Second World War
 - Colonialism and the Resurgence of Southeast Asia
 - Government and Politics in Southeast Asia on Southeast Asia History
 - Higher Degree Seminars on Southeast Asia History

DEPT. OF CHINESE STUDIES (UM)

- ESTABLISHED 1963
- FOCUS
 - LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE
 - SOCIO-CULTURE
- UNDERGRADUATE COURSES KNOWN AS TIONGHOA STUDIES
- NO POST-GRADUATE TAUGHT COURSES

THE CURRICULUM (UM)

- Language and Writing Mixed Chinese
- Modern Chinese Grammar
- Introduction to Classical Chinese Studies
- Classical Chinese Literature
- Ancient Writing and Cynography
- Modern Chinese Literature
- Chinese Society Studies
- History of China in the Early Ages until 200bc
- Tionghua Culture and Society in South East Asia
- Chinese Linguistics
- Traditional Chinese Fiction
- Classical Chinese Literature Text
- Chinese Thoughts in Arts Studies
- Mahua Literature
- Classical Chinese Drama
- Chinese Philosophy
- Analysis of Chinese Texts
- Translation: Theory and Practical
- Culture of Chinese Entrepreneurs
- Phonetics and Phonology of the Chinese Language
- Tang Dynasty, Reign of the 5 Dynasties and Song Dynasty
- History of China from The 7th Century to the 13th Century
- Current Issues
- Islam in China

CONTACT

- Department of Chinese Studies
Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences
University of Malaya
50603 Kuala Lumpur
MALAYSIA

Tel: +603-7967 5650 / 5651

Fax: +603-7967 5458

Email: sas_tionghua@um.edu.my

DEPT OF EAST ASIAN STUDIES (UM)

- AN INTEGRATION OF CHINESE, JAPANESE AND KOREAN STUDIES AT UNDEGRADUATE LEVEL.
 - FOCUSES ON LANGUAGES OF THREE COUNTRIES
 - BACHELOR OF ARTS
 - CONTACT:
 - Department of East Asian Studies
Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences
University of Malaya
50603 Kuala Lumpur
MALAYSIA
- Tel: + 603-7967 5631
Fax: + 603-7967 5675
Email: sas_asiatimur@um.edu.my

DEPT OF EAST ASIAN STUDIES (UM) UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAM

SUBJECTS OFFERED

- Introductory East Asian Civilizations
- East Asian Politics and Economics
- Japanese 1A & 1B, 2A & 2B, 3A & 3B
- Korean 1A & 1B, 2A & 2B, 3A & 3B
- Chinese Languages and Writing
- Modern Chinese Grammar
- Chinese 1A & 1B, 2A & 2B, 3A & 3B, 4A & 4B
- Introduction to Classical Chinese Studies
- Classical Chinese Literature
- East Asian International Relations
- Introductory Japanese Literature
- Korean Culture and Society
- Classical Korean

SUBJECTS OFFERED

- Chinese Culture and Society
- Chinese History from the Early Ages to 200bc
- Chinese Linguistics
- Modernization Process of East Asia
- Basis of Japan's Economy
- Local Government of Japan
- Development of the Japanese
- Politics and economy of Korea
- Relationship between North Korea and South Korea
- Confucianism in China
- Chinese Thoughts in Arts Studies

DEPT OF EAST ASIAN STUDIES (UM) UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAM

SUBJECTS OFFERED

- Organizational Culture in Korea
- History of Modern Chinese
- Intellectuals
- Translation: Theory and Practical
- Conflicts in the East Asian Territory
- Foreign Policies of Japan
- Relations between Japan and ASEAN
- Politics of Modern South Korea
- Islam in China
- Chinese Text in Philosophy
- History of China from the 7th Century to the 13th Century

SUBJECTS OFFERED

- Security Issues in East Asia
- Population Resource and Economy of Japan
- Industry and Basic Industry in Japan
- Foreign Policies of Korea

UNIVERSITI KEBANGSAAN (NATIONAL) MALAYSIA (UKM)

- TEACHING
 - NO SPECIFIC PROGRAM AT UNDERGRADUATE LEVEL
 - INTRODUCING EAST ASIAN STUDIES AT MASTERS LEVEL IN 2005 (NO TAKERS; SLOW RESPONSE)
 - FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
 - SCHOOL OF HISTORY, POLITICS, AND STRATEGIC STUDIES
 - SCHOOL OF SOCIAL, DEVELOPMENT, AND ENVIRONMENT
 - SCHOOL OF LINGUISTIC AND MODERN LANGUAGES

UNIVERSITI KEBANGSAAN (NATIONAL) MALAYSIA (UKM)

- INSTITUTE
 - RESEARCH BASE
 - INSTITUTE OF MALAYSIA AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES (IKMAS)
- EAST ASIAN LANGUGAES OFFERED BY SCHOOL OF LINGUISTIC AND MODERN LANGUAGES
 - JAPANESE
 - KOREAN
 - THAI
 - MANDARIN

SCHOOL OF LINGUISTIC AND MODERN LANGUAGES (UKM)

LANGUAGE COURSES OFFERED

- SPOKEN JAPANESE;
KOREAN; MANDARIN AND
THAI (BASIC > ADVANCE)
- READING IN MANDARIN
- WRITING IN MANDARIN

LITERATURE & CULTURE

- MANDARIN FOR TOURISM
- THAI FOR TOURISM
- READING IN JAPANESE
LITERATURE
- JAPANESE LANGUAGE
HISTORY
- JAPANESE SOCIETY AND
CULTURE

UNIVERSITI KEBANGSAAN (NATIONAL) MALAYSIA (UKM)

BACHELOR IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- FOREIGN LANGUAGES ARE REQUIRED
- COURSES:
 - ASIA-PACIFIC POLITICAL ECONOMY
 - MAJOR POWERS IN ASIA-PACIFIC

BACHELOR IN HISTORY

- COURSES
 - SOUTHEAST ASIAN HISTORY
 - ASIA-PACIFIC HISTORY

UNIVERSITI KEBANGSAAN (NATIONAL) MALAYSIA (UKM)

BACHELOR IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

- SOUTHEAST ASIAN POLITICS

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL, DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT

- ASIA-PACIFIC REGION
- SOUTHEAST ASIAN ETHNOGRAPHY

UNIVERSITI KEBANGSAAN (NATIONAL) MALAYSIA (UKM)

MASTERS IN SECURITY AND STRATEGIC ANALYSIS

- MAJOR SECURITY ISSUES OF ASIA-PACIFIC
- ETHNICITY, RELIGION AND SECURITY

MASTERS IN STRATEGY AND DIPLOMACY

- ASIA PACIFIC STRATEGIC AND SECURITY ISSUES

UKM

EAST ASIAN STUDIES PROGRAM

COURSES OFFERED

- MODERN HISTORY OF EAST ASIA
- STATE, CULTURE AND SOCIETY OF EAST ASIA
- PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT AND PEOPLE OF EAST ASIAN REGION

COURSES OFFERED

- ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF EAST ASIA
- INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS OF EAST ASIA
- TRADE AND FINANCE OF EAST ASIA
- INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN EAST ASIA
- DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES AND SOCIAL ISSUES IN EAST ASIA

MASTERS IN EAST ASIAN STUDIES (UKM)

SUBJECTS OFFERED

- EAST ASIAN
GEOSTRATEGIC
- SEMINAR ON
CONTEMPORARY ISSUES
OF EAST ASIA
- SPECIAL TOPIC: CHINA
STUDY
- SPECIAL TOPIC: JAPAN
STUDY
- SPECIAL TOPIC: KOREA
STUDY

SUBJECTS OFFERED

- EAST ASIAN LANGUAGE
COURSES ARE
COMPULSORY

UNIVERSITI KEBANGSAAN (NATIONAL) MALAYSIA (UKM)

• CONTACT

SCHOOL OF HISTORY, POLITICS & STRATEGIC STUDIES
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL, DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT
SCHOOL OF LINGUISTIC AND MODERN LANGUAGES

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITI KEBANGSAAN MALAYSIA
43600 BANGI, MALAYSIA

TEL: +603. 89215710 / 5711 ; FAX: +603. 89213290

UNIVERSITI SAINS (SCIENCE) MALAYSIA (USM)

- LOCATED IN PENANG ISLAND
- GENERAL OFFERING OF VARIOUS SUBJECTS ON EAST ASIAN STUDIES AT UNDERGRADUTE LEVEL
- NO SPECIFIC COURSES AT GRADUATE LEVEL
- KNOWN TO OFFER MORE COURSES ON EUROPEAN STUDIES.
- TWO MAJOR SCHOOLS OFFERING SUBJECT ON EAST ASIAN STUDIES
 - SCHOOL OF HUMANTIES
 - SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

UNIVERSITI SAINS (SCIENCE) MALAYSIA (USM)

- SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES – RESEARCH COMPONENT
 - ASIA-PACIFIC RESEARCH UNIT
 - promoting research of the Asia-Pacific region encompassing East and Southeast Asia, Australasia, Southwest Pacific, and the countries of the western coast of North and South America
- SCHOOL PF SOCIAL SCIENCES –RESEARCH COMPONENT
 - RESEARCH AND EDUCATION FOR PEACE
 - study of peace and conflict issues in Malaysia and across the ASEAN region.

UNIVERSITI SAINS (SCIENCE) MALAYSIA (USM)

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

- SOUTHEAST ASIAN ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION
- POLITICS AND REGIONALISM IN ASEAN
- SOCIETY AND CULTURE OF NUSANTARA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES

- EAST ASIAN HISTORY
- SOUTHEAST ASIAN ARCHIPELAGO
- SOUTHEAST ASIAN MODERN HISTORY
- 20TH CENTURY SOUTHEAST ASIAN HISTORY
- ISLAMIC AND ASIAN CIVILIZATION
- ASIAN THINKING: INDIA, CHINA & JAPAN
- ASEAN AND ASIA-PACIFIC GEOGRAPHY
- SOUTHEAST ASIAN MAINLAND
- ISSUES AND HISTORY OF EARLY SOUTHEAST ASIA

UNIVERSITI SAINS (SCIENCE) MALAYSIA (USM)

- Universiti Sains Malaysia,
11800 USM, Pulau Pinang.
Tel : 604 - 653 3140 / 604 - 653 3114 / 604 - 653 2519 /
604 - 653 3628 / 604 - 653 3902 / 604 - 653 3126
Fax. : 604 - 658 9666

UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK (UNIMAS)

- ONE OF “NEW” GOVERNMENT UNIVERSITIES
- NO PARTICULAR CONCENTRATION ON ASIAN STUDIES
- TEACHING
 - ONE COURSE OFFERED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
- RESEARCH
 - INSTITUTE OF EAST ASIAN STUDIES
 - FOCUS ON BORNEO STUDIES.

COURSES ON EAST ASIA UNIMAS

- **SSA2073 International Politics of the Asia Pacific (UNDERGRADUATE)**
This course is intended to analyze the regional security issues in the Asia Pacific region which as been profoundly affected by the end of the Cold War. Thus, this course addresses some of the major areas of concern and themes. This would include defining the concept of "security" itself, the legacies of the Cold War in the region, the changing roles of external powers in the region, theory and practice of regional security co-operation, arms acquisition, alliances in the region and Asian values.
- OFFERED BY THE DEPT OF POLITICS AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
- NICHE AREAS ARE POLITICAL CULTURE AND CHANGE IN BORNEO, SPECIFICALLY ON THE EVOLVING DEVELOPMENT IN SABAH AND SARAWAK
- CONTACT:
 - University Malaysia Sarawak
Faculty of Social Sciences 94300
Kota Samarahan Sarawak,
Malaysia
 - HEAD: Dr. Neilson Ilan
Mersat (mnilan@fss.unimas.my)

UNIVERSITI UTARA (NORTHERN) MALAYSIA (UUM)

- ANOTHER NEW GOVERNMENT UNIVERSITY SITUATED IN THE NORTHERN PART OF PENINSULAR MALAYSIA BORDERING WITH THAILAND
- COLLEGE OF LAW, GOVERNMENT AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES
 - PROGRAM ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS MANAGEMENT
 - UNDERGRADUATE LEVEL

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS MGMT UUM

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FPP2023 POLITICS OF SOUTHEAST ASIA
This course DISCUSSES the post World War II political development of Southeast Asian states. Among issues that will be covered are political, economic, territorial overlapping claims, terrorism and social issues of selected states such as Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and the Indochinese states. Certain references will also be made during the colonials' invasions and their ties in post independence period. Regional organizations such as ASEAN, APEC and EAEC will also be discussed. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FPP 2333 POLITICS OF EAST ASIA
This course is aimed at the political of development of East Asia region especially industrial countries such as Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Japan as modern country. This course will focus on the government political system and problems amongst East Asia and International as well. The knowledge about political system in East Asia becomes significant to add more awareness against the process of Asia development politic. |
|---|---|

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS MGMT UUM

- **FPP 3143 REGIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMY**

This course is aimed at giving the basic understanding on the regional political economy of the region whereby the early lectures will exposed the students to the regional political economy basic concept. This course will also discuss on the regional economy organization which exist today whereby emphasis will be made to the history, establishment, structure of organization, mechanism for cooperation and issues arise from this organizations. With the fast movement of the world to the process of globalization on one part and the rising desire of the states to strengthen the regional concept at another part, this will expose the students to the regional political economy. Among the regional political economy organizations that will be examine in this course includes ASEAN, APEC, European Union, NAFTA, Mercosur and others

- NO ASIAN LANGUAGE S REQUIREMENT
- CONTACT:
College Of Law, Government & International Studies, Universiti Utara Malaysia
06010 Sintok
Kedah Darulaman, Malaysia
- Telephone : 604-9286578
- Fax : 604-9286594

THANK YOU

TERIMA KASIH





Department of Japanese Studies
日本研究学科

Asian Studies in Singapore

Leng Leng THANG

4th Meeting of NEAS
March 12, 2008
Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok,
Thailand

Asian Studies in NUS

- Chinese Studies, Malay Studies, Japanese Studies
- Southeast Asian Studies, South Asian Studies
- Centre for Language Studies
- East Asia Institute
- East Asian Institute, South Asia Institute
- Institute for Southeast Asian Studies

Asia Research Institute

- Summer program for graduates from SE Asia (2 months, in June-July)
- PhD program
- Visiting scholars program, conferences and workshops with themes on Asia
- Research Clusters: migration, religion, family, cultural studies, Malaysia Studies, Indonesia Studies

Research clusters: Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences

- Migration, religion, sciences technology and society, health, global cities, cognition and behavior (6 clusters)
- Ph.D. programs, post-docs, visiting scholars, academic staff.
- **TEACHING** principle: global orientation, with an Asia focus where appropriate, learning beyond the classroom

Japanese Studies: Current situation (2007/08)

- Major students : 78 (in 1981/82: 54)
- Students enrolled in Japanese Studies: 2132
Japanese language: 667
- Faculty members: 11 (all with Ph.D.)
- Offers 59 undergraduate and graduate modules in a year (all non-language modules)

Current Faculty Members

Area of Specialisation	Number of faculty members
History	2
Religion and Philosophy	1
Literature, Performance and Film	1
Anthropology, Sociology and Popular Culture	3
Business	2
Geography	1
Linguistics	1

Development and Challenges

- More student interest on pop culture related modules (J-pop wave)
- New modules such as *film and anime* and *Japanese popular culture*



- Studying Japan outside Japan
- Eg. “Japan and Asia”
- *Japan and China: Rivals and Partners*
- *Japan and Singapore*
- Video (2001), (text)book – *Japan and Singapore: A Multidisciplinary Approach* (2006)



- Masters theses such as *Japanese Occupation in the Philippines (2005)*, *Japanese language acquisition among Singapore students (2005)*, *Japanese religious policy in wartime Singapore (2005)*, *sogo shosha in China (2004)*, *ikebana in Singapore (2001)*
- == Reinventing of Japanese Studies - changing geopolitical conditions in Asia (rising interest on China)

Prospects *network and collaborations*



- Undergraduate and graduate education
- JSA-ASEAN (Japanese Studies Association in SEAsia)

ASEAN Studies Programme

Aims

To promote ASEAN Higher Educational Cooperation to strengthen regional solidarity and identity.

ASEAN Studies Programme

- ❑ 1997 – AUN Workshop on ASEAN Studies Programme (Bangkok)
- ❑ 1998 – Survey on ASEAN Studies in Malaysia, Singapore, Myanmar and Vietnam
- ❑ Workshop on ASEAN Studies Curriculum Development
 - 1999 – Myanmar
 - 2001 – Cambodia
 - 2002 – Malaysia



ASEAN Studies Programme

Outputs:

- 6 core courses syllabi:
 - i. History, Society and Culture in Southeast Asia
 - ii. Regionalisation and Regionalism: Theory and Practice
 - iii. The ASEAN Economies
 - iv. Legal, Institutional and Governance Frameworks
 - v. Economic and Political Policy Agendas
 - vi. Comparative Regionalisms and Global Governance
- Revision on syllabi was completed and produced in Book and CD-Rom
- AUN-BOT then agreed that the Programme be wholly offered at the postgraduate level by an AUN member university, and the UM was chosen for the purpose
- **ASEAN-Europe Institute (AEI-UM) offered to host the AUN's M.A. Programme.**



Relevant Development

AEI-UM started the International Masters in ASEAN Studies (IMAS) in Oct. 2006 as a 1 year programme:

- 1st Academic Session - Oct 06/Aug 07
 - 8 students (6 Thais, 1 Japanese, 1 Korean)
- 2nd Academic Session - Sept. 07/Aug 08
 - 10 students (1 Indonesian, 1 Lao, 2 Malaysian, 3 Thais, 1 French, 1 Japanese & 1 American)

COURSES :

→ Total of 13 courses: 4 AEI Core Courses + 6 Core Courses + 2 Cross-Programme Courses + 1 Elective Course.

INTERNSHIP:

→ Students are required to do an internship at the end of the academic session.
→ Working closely with governments of various ASEAN Member Countries

PROJECT PAPER: (6 Credit Hours)

→ Students are also required to submit a Project Paper of not more than 10,000 words each at the end of academic year, under an assigned supervisor.

LECTURERS:

→ Local and international lecturers engaged.
→ Ex: 2006/07 session : 10 from UM; 2 from UKM; 1 each from AIM Manila, ASEAN Secretariat, ADB Manila, ISEAS Singapore, NUS, and public sector Malaysia.

PROMOTION OF IMAS PROGRAMME:

- Under its marketing efforts, AEI-UM is promoting the IMAS programme along with 3 other International Masters programmes.
- Within ASEAN, promotional visits have been conducted to Indonesia, Manila; and Viet Nam
- Similar promotional visits will be undertaken to other universities in ASEAN (both AUN & non-AUN Member Universities, as well as to other Asian regions and to Europe.
- Enhancing ties with Foreign Ministries of ASEAN Member Countries as to ensure participation of various govt. i.e. provision of scholarships.

PH.D PROGRAMME

Aim:

To further strengthen
intra-ASEAN and ASEAN-EU
cooperation in higher cooperation in field of
humanities and social sciences,
with specialization
on Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) countries.

More information, please visit www.aun-sec.org