

## **State-Formation of Southeast Asia and the Regional Integration**

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## **《TODAY'S SUBJECTS》**

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

The Extent of Southeast Asia

## **LOCATION**

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

Northern limit of Southeast Asia

**Southern limit of  
Southeast Asia**

★**Western limit: Indian Ocean**  
**Eastern limit: Pacific Ocean**  
> **Strategic Point of**  
**East-West traffic**

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

**Strategic Point & Land Bridge**

**Countries in the Region**  
**Eleven nations**

**East Timor**  
**achieved Independence on**  
**May 20, 2002**

**Southeast Asian Nations**  
**(except East Timor)**

**Southeast Asian countries can**  
**be divided into two groups.**

- Continental**  
**Southeast Asia**
- Insular Southeast**  
**Asia**

**Continental Southeast Asia**  
**Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia,**  
**Thailand, Myanmar(Burma)**

## **Insular Southeast Asia**

**Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei,  
The Philippines, Indonesia,  
East Timor**

**Map of Southeast Asia**

## **Images of Southeast**

### **Stereo-typed Images**

- Blue sky
- Glaring Sunshine
- Coconut trees

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

**Varieties of Southeast Asian  
Images**

**Each one of the scenes have been  
formed out of natural environment,  
long history, complexed social and  
ethnic structures and many other  
factors.**

**Therefore,  
it is important for us to  
understand the complexed  
factors behind the scene.**

## **Visible Diversity of Southeast Asia**

### **Lahu Tribal village, Northern Thai**

**The scene of slash and burn agriculture in  
the Mountain Region of Indochina**

### **The Terraced field of Ifugao People, Northern Luzon, The Philippines**

**The original image  
of Asian society.**

**Rice has been a  
staple food for  
most of the Asian  
peoples.**

### **The Coastal Village of Legaspi, Southern Luzon, The Philippines**

### **The typical scene of Insular Southeast Asia**

#### **Important factors**

**Coconuts,  
House on the stilts,  
Outrigger Canoes**

**We must not forget that  
Southeast Asia has been  
a maritime region**

Maritime setting joined people from  
afar rather than separating them.

**Aquatic life in the Menam  
Chaophraya Delta, Thailand**

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

**Four Major Rivers of  
Southeast Asia**

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

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

**Floating Market in Thailand**

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

**Water is the Source of Life.**

**Southeast Asia is  
a melting pot of religions**

**Hindu Temple of Bali**

**Begging of monks, Bangkok**

**Muslim Prayer,  
Mindanao, The Philippines**

**Christian festivity  
in the Philippines**

**From above stories,  
you will understand that  
Southeast Asia is by no means  
simple and uniform.**

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

**Outline of History**

**Ancient  
Southeast Asia**

**Southeast Asia was located at  
the crossroad of  
the East-West Highway  
linking different civilizations;  
China, India, Middle East and  
Medditeranean Sea**

**Ancient searoute**

**Example:  
Oc Eo,  
the ancient port  
located in  
Kien Giang Province,  
Southern Vietnam**

**Mekong Delta**

**Archaeological site  
of Oc-Eo, Vietnam**

**Oc Eo,  
The Port of ancient kingdom of  
Funan(扶南)  
built about AD. 2<sup>nd</sup> Century**

**Under this circumstance,  
ancient kingdoms  
were formed in Southeast Asia  
since AD. 2<sup>nd</sup> Century**



**Many of them were inspired by  
the ancient Indian civilization**

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

**Definition of Indianization  
by G. Coedès**

### **Translation**

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

**the influence of Indian law and administrative organization; the persistence of certain Brahmanic traditions in the countries converted into Islam as well as those converted into Singhalese Buddhism; and the presence of ancient monuments which, in architecture and sculpture, are associated with the arts of India and bear inscriptions in Sanskrit.**

**Southeast Asia  
in the 7<sup>th</sup> & 8<sup>th</sup> Century**

**Characteristics of the ancient  
kingdoms of Southeast Asia**

**Basic Factors  
of  
a Modern Nation**

- Territory
- People
- Effectual Government

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

**We need to assume  
the different theory  
to understand state formation  
of ancient Southeast Asia.**

**Village and Nation**

Village: 村  
郷村(Chin.)

Maul(Kor.)  
Mura(Jap.)

Country; 国  
国(guo) Nara(Kor.)  
Kuni(Jap.)

**国(guo/kuk/koku) = country**

**国家(guo-jia/kukka/kokka)  
= nation state**

## **Village and Country in Thai language**

- “muang” (pure Thai word)  
muang phom: my (home) village  
Muang Thai : Country of Thai,  
Thailand
- “prathet”(Sanskrit origin) < pradeza  
Prathet Thai: Nation of Thailand

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

- “negara” : nation
- “negeri” : province, state, (nation)  
(not very clear in usage)  
negara/negeri < “nagara (skr.) :  
walled city (城、城市)
- “desa” : village (Indonesia)<“deza(skr.)
- “kampung”: village (Malaysia)

## **Village and Country in the Philippines**

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

•“barangay” : village  
group of people  
whose ancestors  
came aboard a  
“barangay”(boat)

•“barrio”: administrative village  
(Spanish)  
concept introduced by  
Spanish colonialism

## Village and Country in Vietnam

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

## Village and Country in Japan

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

“nihon-koku”(日本国):  
Japan as a nation state

(New concept introduced after  
Meiji Restoration in 1868)

## Original Image of “kuni” in Japan

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

「三国志」魏書、東夷伝、倭人条  
(武英殿版)

## Formation of a state in Pre-modern Southeast Asia

Six different types  
of state formation

## **Six types**

- **1. Continental types**
  - 1-1. “pura” type state, plain type state
  - 1-2. “muang” type state
  - 1-3. “krung” type state
- **2. Insular types**
  - 2-1. “negeri” type state
  - 2-2. “thalassocratic” state
  - 2-3. “chieftdom” type state

## **“pura” type state (plain type state)**

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

## **Bagan, Central Myanmar**

## **Bagan dynasty(1044-1299)**

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

## **Angkor dynasty (9<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> Century)**

## **Economic base was agriculture**

**Hydraulic Society  
(K.A.Wittvogel, 1896-1990)**

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

**Angkor  
Region by  
Landsat  
satellite**

**“muang” type state**

- A group of small states or their federations formed among a mountain basin.
- Thai people often formed this type of state.

cf. Sipsong Panna (西双版纳),  
Yunnan Province (雲南省)  
“twelve administrative units”

**Southwestern China**

**Luang  
Prabang**

**Former royal  
city of Laos  
until 1975**

**“krung” type state**

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

## Central Thailand

**Ayutthaya  
by  
Vincenzo  
Coronelli  
in 1696**

Suarez, T., *Early Mapping of Southeast Asia*, 1999, Periplus, H.K.

## Historic city of Ayutthaya

## Kingdom of Ayutthaya (1350-1767)

- City state was formed by a Thai chief in about 1350.
- It thrived as a commercial center.
- City of Ayutthaya is located at the confluence of three rivers, Chaophraya, Passak and Lopburi.
- It was a limit of land and water in 14<sup>th</sup> century

## Founding of Bangkok (1782)

- Ayutthya was ruined by intruding Burmese army in 1767.
- The new capital was formed at the lower delta of Chaophraya in 1782.
- It was named as Krung Thep Phra Maha Nakhorn, the Holy, Great City of Angels.

**“Aquatic city”  
in a French  
magazine in  
1893**

Smithies, M., *Old Bangkok*, 1986,  
Oxford University Press

## **Modern Bangkok**

## **“negeri” type state**

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

## **Malacca (Melaka) in the 17<sup>th</sup> century**

## **Malacca**

## **Malacca**

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

## **Priority is given to a commerce.**



**Ocean  
going ship  
in the 9th  
century  
Relief in  
Borobudur**

Outrigger type boat is typical of Malay World.

**“thalassocratic” state**

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

**Shrivijaya  
in the 7th and 8th century**

**Shrivijaya**

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

**Palembang,  
South Sumatra**

**Former seat of  
Shrivijaya**

**South Sumatra**

## **Key Factors of Shrivijaya**

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

## **Chieftom type state**

## **Chieftom type state**

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

## **The Philippines**

## **Conclusion**

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