

MACQUARIE
UNIVERSITY



FACULTY OF
BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS

ECON349 Southeast Asian Economies

Semester 1, 2009

Department of Economics

**MACQUARIE UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS
UNIT OUTLINE**

Year and Semester: Semester 1 2009

Unit convenor: Dr. Alison Vicary

Prerequisites: ECON235 or ECON200 or ECON201 or BBA204 or BBA214

Students in this unit should read this unit outline carefully at the start of semester. It contains important information about the unit. If anything in it is unclear, please consult the convenor of the unit.

ABOUT THIS UNIT

ECON349 is a 3 credit point subject. Each credit point assumes 2-3 hours private study each week in addition to class attendance.

The unit addresses the problems of economic development in the different countries of South-East Asia. The development issues addressed include agricultural development, industrialization, the role of the state, foreign trade, health, education, population growth, economic inequality and the environment. Topics addressed within the tutorial program include land rights, title and reform, labour migration and trafficking, the illegal drug industry, food security, the logging and fishing industries, along with the economic impact of corruption.

TEACHING STAFF

- *Convenor:* Dr. Alison Vicary
Room: E4A437
PH: 9850 8591
Email: avicary@efs.mq.edu.au

CLASSES

- A 2-hour lecture each week at Thursday 9-11 am in W5C220.
- A 1-hour seminar, commencing in week 4. There are 6 seminars in total. You have the following choice of seminar times:
 - Thursdays at 12 pm in C5A404
 - OR
 - Thursdays at 1pm in C5A404
- The timetable for classes can be found on the University web site at: <http://www.timetables.mq.edu.au/>

- Students should attend lectures and seminars.

REQUIRED AND RECOMMENDED TEXTS AND/OR MATERIALS

- There are **no prescribed texts** or materials for this unit.
- Most of the reading material will be placed on the website. Other materials are accessible from the library electronically or available on the web.

UNIT WEB PAGE

- The web page for this unit can be found via <http://learn.mq.edu.au>
- Lecture outlines will be provided on the webpage. These will not contain all the information required to pass the exams.
- Most of the readings (*essential* and *supplementary*) will be provided on the webpage. Students are not expected to read all the material provided on the webpage. Guidance to the readings is provided, along with the opportunity for some specialization within the course material.
- Each student's essay (based on one of the seminar topics) will be placed on the webpage for other students in the course, as seminar topics are examinable. Students can request that their names be redacted from their essay prior to placement on the unit webpage.
- Updates, messages, information will be posted on the webpage.
- **YOU MUST CHECK THE WEBPAGE REGULARLY FOR ANY UPDATES. THIS IS YOUR RESPONSIBILITY.**

LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND OUTCOMES

The learning objectives of this unit are to introduce students to the main issues affecting economic growth and development in the Southeast Asian region. Specific issues to be dealt with are:

- What have been the main trends in economic growth and structural change in the region and how has the pattern varied within the region?
- How has state intervention affected economic development in the different countries in the region?
- How have economic policies affected economic outcomes including poverty, education, health and the environment?

The learning outcomes of this unit mean that students:

- Acquire an understanding of the main influences on the economies in the southeast Asian region over the past half century;
- Be able to analyse the major socio-economic factors that have promoted and/or inhibited development;

- Understand that economic growth has been uneven between and within countries. Know the groups/populations that have not benefited and sometimes been adversely affected by economic growth. Understand the reasons for these disparities.
- Have some understanding of the 'perspectives' of the different organizations, institutions and individual academics writing about the Southeast Asian region.
- In addition to the discipline-based learning objectives, all academic programs at Macquarie seek to develop students' generic skills in a range of areas. The aim of this unit is that students develop their communication skills, critical analysis skills and creative thinking skills.

UNIT CALENDAR LECTURE AND SEMINAR TOPICS

Please note there may be some overlap between weeks with lectures.

Date	LECTURE	SEMINAR/ESSAY TOPICS
Week 1 (26 Feb)	Introduction	
Week 2 (5 March)	Indonesia	
Week 3 (12 March)	Malaysia and Singapore	
Week 4 (19 March)	Philippines	Corruption Case Study
Week 5 (26 March)	Cambodia and Laos	Land Rights, Title and Reform
Week 6 (2 April)	Burma	Illegal Drug Industry
Week 7 (9 April)	Mid-Semester Exam (Held in the Lecture)	
<i>Mid-Semester Break (10 April – 24 April)</i>		
Week 8 (30 April)	Thailand	
Week 9 (7 May)	Vietnam	Food Security and Government Policy
Week 10 (14 May)	Health & Education Policy, Outcomes and Financing.	
Week 11 (21 May)	Population Growth, Sanitation and Policy Responses	Labour Migration & Human 'Trafficking'
Week 12 (28 May)	Environment	Logging or Fish Farming or Fishing Industry
Week 13 (4 May)	Conclusion	

LECTURE READING GUIDE

For each week, readings are divided into two categories, *Essential* and *Supplementary*. These are not mutually exclusive categories with some cross-over determined by your level and areas of interest. There is also a *Check it Out* section, which includes movies, novels, articles and you-tube videos. These can provide students with a background to different countries and topics in a non-academic manner. Obviously, examinations questions will not directly refer to any material in this section, but these can provide insights and understanding of the different countries not available from the economic literature.

Week 1: Introduction

Essential:

Rodan *et al* (eds.) (2006) *The Political Economy of Southeast Asia*, OUP, Melbourne, Ch.1.

Lecture Notes and Material

Week 2: Indonesia

Essential:

Ascher (1998) "From Oil to Timber: The Political Economy of Off-Budget Financing in Indonesia," *Indonesia*, 65 (April), 38-61.

Hill, Hal (2000) *The Indonesian Economy*, Cambridge University Press, U.K., Ch.6-8.

Milne (1992) "Privatization in the ASEAN States: Who Gets What, Why and With What Effect?" *Pacific Affairs*, 65(1), 14-15.

McLeod (2002) "Second and Third Thought on Privatisation in Indonesia," *Agenda*, 2, 151-164.

Robison, Richard & Vedi Hadiz (2006) "Indonesia: Crisis, Oligarchy and Reform," In Rodan *et al* (eds.) *The Political Economy of Southeast Asia*, OUP, Melbourne, Ch.4.

Vickers, Adrian (2005) "The Development State" In *A History of Modern Indonesia*, Cambridge University Press, 184-196.

Wickaksono, Agung (2008) "Indonesian State-Owned Enterprises: The Challenge of Reform," *Southeast Asian Affairs*, 146-167.

Supplementary:

Asian Development Bank (2006) *Indonesia: Strategic Vision for Agricultural and Rural Development*, ADB, Ch.1.

Barr, Christopher (1998) "Bob Hasan, the Rise of Apkindo, and the Shifting Dynamics of Control in Indonesia's Timber Sector," *Indonesia*, 65, 1-36

Barron, Patrick, Rachael Diprose & Michael Woolcock (2007) "Local Conflict and Development Projects in Indonesia: Part of the Problem or Part of the Solution?" *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper*, No. 4212, April.

Church, Peter (2006) *A Short History of South-East Asia*, 4th Ed, John Wiley & Sons, 38-63.

Economist (2008) "An Anti-Poverty Scheme Invented in Latin America is Winning Converts Worldwide," *Economist*, 7 February.

- Indonesian Corruption Watch (www.antikorupsi.org/eng/)
- McCulloch, Neil, Julian Weisbrod & C. Peter Timmer (2007) *Pathways Out of Poverty During an Economic Crisis: An Empirical Assessment of Rural Indonesia*, World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, #4173.
- World Bank (2008) *Indonesia: Economic and Social Update, December*, World Bank (www.worldbank.org/)
- Zaman, Mohammad (2002) "Resettlement and Development in Indonesia," *Journal of Contemporary Asia*, 32(2), 255-266.

Check Out:

- Idrus (1992) "Why I Didn't Set Up My Own Business," *Indonesia*, 53 (April), 165-167.
- Pramoedya Ananta Toer (1973) "It's Not an All Night Fair," *Indonesia*, 15 (April), 21-8.
- Pramoedya Ananta Toer (1992) "Blora", *Indonesia*, 53 (April), 51-64. (famous Indonesian novelist, whose novels are based on historical events)
- Year of Living Dangerously* (1982) Directed Peter Weir (Australian film set in Indonesia during Sukarno period. The title comes from a speech given by Sukarno in 1964, which itself came from a speech given by Mussolini.)

Videos (www.youtube.com)

- Colonial Dutch Army 1939; The Fall of Java Island, March 1942 Dutch East Indies; Soekarno; Proklamsi (Sukarno announcing Indonesian independence after Japanese surrender); Sukarno the Perfect Leader of Indonesia; Indonesia's (Almost) Student Revolution 1998; Trisakti and Semanggi Tragedy part 2 of 5; Trisakti and Semanggi Tragedy part 3 of 5; Tragedi Jakarta 1998 part 5-5;

Week 3: Malaysia

Essential:

- Crouch, Harold (1996) *Government and Society in Malaysia*, Cornell University Press, Ithaca and London, 32-43 & 196-218.
- Drabble, John (2000) *An Economic History of Malaysia, c.1800-1990: The Transition to Modern Economic Growth*, Ch.10, ANU, Canberra.
- Khoo Boo Teik, (2006) "The State and the Market in Malaysian Political Economy," In Rodan *et al.* (eds.) *The Political Economy of Southeast Asia*, OUP, Melbourne, Ch. 6.
- Ling, S.L.M. (1992) "The Transformation of Malaysian Business Groups," In Ruth McVey (ed) *Southeast Asian Capitalists*, SEAP, Cornell.
- Milne (1992) "Privatization in the ASEAN States: Who Gets What, Why and With What Effect?" *Pacific Affairs*, 65(1), 15-18.
- Yasuda, Nobuyuki (1991) "Malaysia's New Economic Policy and the Industrial Co-Ordination Act," *The Developing Economies*, 29(4), 330-349.

Supplementary:

- Bowie, Alasdair (1994) "The Dynamics of Business-Government Relations in Industrialising Malaysia," In Macintyre, Andrew (ed.) *Business and Government in Industrialising Asia*, Allen & Unwin, Sydney, Ch.6.
- Chye, T.E. & M. Ariff (2001) "Structural Change in the Malaysian Manufacturing Industry," In C. Barlow (ed.) *Malaysia in the Global Economy: Political and Social Change in the 21st Century*, Edward Elgar, UK & USA.
- Church, Peter (2006) *A Short History of South-East Asia*, 4th Ed, John Wiley & Sons, 80-105.
- Hew, Denis (2008) "The Malaysian Economy: Developments and Challenges," *Southeast Asian Affairs*, 207-222.
- Jomo, Kwane Sundaram & Chris Edwards (1993) "Malaysian Industrialisation in Historical Perspective," In Jomo K.S. (ed) *Industrialising Malaysia: Policy, Performance, Prospects*, Routledge, London & New York.
- World Bank (2008) *Malaysia Economic Update*, April

Check Out:

Monday Morning Glory (2005); Directed by Ming Jin Woo (Movie set around the re-enactment of a terrorist bombing, showing the sensitivities of the Malaysian authorities and their management of the media. Re-enactment of crimes as a component of criminal investigations is common to other Southeast Asian countries.)

The Last Communist (Lelaki Komunis Terakhir) (2005) Directed by Amir Muhammad (Funny, entertaining documentary that is banned in Malaysia, though the reasons are not obvious.)

Videos (www.youtube.com)

Mahathir Mohamad; Anwar Ibrahim; Lingam: The Musical; (There are many videos that deal with issues in Malaysia after Anwar Ibrahim the Deputy Prime Minister was sacked and subsequently charged with sexual offences including sodomy. There is a cyber-war between the Malaysian government and disparate opposition groups, which is representative of the internal debate and dynamics currently occurring within Malaysia).

Week 3: Singapore

Essential:

- Rodan, Gary (2006) "Singapore: Globalisation and the Politics of Economic Restructuring," In Rodan *et al* (eds.) *The Political Economy of Southeast Asia*, OUP, Melbourne, Ch.5.

Supplementary:

- Huff, W.G. (1994) *The Economic Growth of Singapore: Trade and Development in the Twentieth Century*, Cambridge University Press, Ch.11-12.
- Rodan, Gary (1987) "The Rise and Fall of Singapore's Second Industrial Revolution," In R. Robison, K. Hewison and R. Higgott (eds.) *Southeast Asia in the 1980s*, Allen & Unwin, Sydney, Ch.6.

Rodan, Gary (1989) *The Political Economy of Singapore's Industrialization: National State and International Capital*, Macmillan, London.

Week 4: Philippines

Essential:

Hutchison, Jane, (2006) "Crisis and Change in the Philippines," In Rodan *et al* (eds.) *The Political Economy of Southeast Asia*, OUP, Melbourne, Ch. 2.

Fabella, Raul (2007) "What Happens When Institutions Do Not Work: Jeuteng, Crises of Presidential Legitimacy, and Electoral Failures in the Philippines," *Asian Economic Papers*, 5(3), 105-127.

Milne (1992) "Privatization in the ASEAN States: Who Gets What, Why and With What Effect?" *Pacific Affairs*, 65(1), 12-13.

Tongson, Jose (2005) "Trade Policy in the Philippines: Treading a Cautious Path," *ASEAN Economic Bulletin*, 22(1), 35-49.

Supplementary:

Borros, Saturnino (2007) "Free Market, Export-Led Development Strategy and its Impact on Rural Livelihoods, Poverty and Inequality: The Philippine Experience seen from a Southeast Asian Perspective," *Review of International Political Economy*, 14(1), 143-175.

Boyce, James K. (1993) *The Political Economy of Growth and Impoverishment in the Marcos Era*, Ateneo de Manila University, Manila.

Church, Peter (2006) *A Short History of South-East Asia*, 4th Ed, John Wiley & Sons, 122-139.

Hawes, Gary (1992), "Marcos, his Conies and the Philippines' Failure to Develop," In Ruth McVey (ed.) *Southeast Asian Capitalists*, Cornell University, Ithaca.

Hutchcroft, Paul, (1994), "Booty Capitalism: Business-Government Relations in the Philippines," In Macintyre, Andrew (ed.) *Business and Government in Industrialising Asia*, Allen & Unwin, Sydney, Ch. 8.

Jayasuriya, S. (1987) "The Politics of Economic Policy in the Philippines during the Marcos Era," Ch. 4, In R. Robison, K. Hewison and R. Higgott (eds.) *Southeast Asia in the 1980s*, Allen & Unwin, Sydney

World Bank (2001) *Philippines Poverty Assessment*, Vol.1, World Bank.

Check Out:

Videos (www.youtube.com/)

Imelda and Ferdinand Marcos; People Power; Gloria Arroyo;

Week 5 (a): Laos

Essential:

Baird, Ian & Bruce Shoemaker (2005) *Aiding and Abetting? Internal Resettlement and International Aid Agencies in Lao PDR*, Probe International (www.probeinternational.org)

Bank Information Center (BIC) (2002) "The Proposed World Bank-Funded Nam Theun 2 Hydropower Project", Lao PDR, 6 February, BIC Project Factsheet, # 18.

Stuart-Fox, Martin (2005) *Politics and Reform in the Lao People's Democratic Republic*, Working Paper No.126, Murdoch University.

Stuart-Fox, Martin (2006) "The Political Culture of Corruption in the Lao PDR," *Asian Studies Review*, 30, 59-75.

World Bank *Lao PDR Economic Monitor*, World Bank, Vientiane, Various Years.¹

Supplementary:

Asia Development Bank (2006) *Lao PDR: Poverty Assessment Report – From Valleys to Hilltops – 15 Years of Poverty Reduction*, Vol.1, Summary Report, Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Sector Unit East Asia and Pacific Region.²

Church, Peter (2006) *A Short History of South-East Asia*, 4th Ed, John Wiley & Sons, 64-79.

Scudder, T., L. Talbot, T.C. Whitmore (2001) *Lao Peoples Democratic Republic Nam Theun 2 Hydro Project: Fifth Report of the International Environmental and Social Panel of Experts*, Ministry of Industry and Handicraft, Vientiane PDR, 22 January.

Warr (2005) "Road Development and Poverty Reduction: The Case of Lao PDR," February, *ADB Institute Discussion Paper*, No.25.

Check Out:

Videos (www.youtube.com/)

Hmong;

The following is the link to a very short video on the road link from Kunming, Yunnan Province in China to Laos; (This road is part of a larger road building exercise to link countries, such as India, Burma, China, Laos, Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam).

(<http://link.brightcove.com/services/link/bcpid959009704/bclid979509466/bctid1476789557>)

¹ No need to read every year or all of the documents. Note two issues. Firstly, the Politburo announces decisions via "Decrees" and "Guiding Orders." You are not expected to regurgitate these. Secondly, read the World Bank Monitor in league with the other references and be aware of the differences in the representation of similar issues. Reports published by the international agencies require the agreement of the government.

² This is basically a government report, explaining its poor quality. Take what you can from it, but don't give it more attention than you think it deserves.

Week 5(b): Cambodia

*Essential:*³

Calavan, M., S. Briquets & J. O'Brien (2004) *Cambodian Corruption Assessment*, USAID and Casals and Associates.

Dapice, David (2006) *A SWOT Analysis of the Cambodian Economy*, UNDP, Supreme National Economic Council & Harvard's Kennedy School (snec.gov.kh/Doc/Cambodia%20SWOT%20Report.pdf)

Global Witness (2007) *Cambodia's Family Trees: Illegal Logging and the Stripping of Public Assets by Cambodia's Elite*, June, Global Witness, Ch.1.

Williams, Rhodri (2007) *Title through Possession or Title through Position? Respect for Rights to Housing, Land and Property in the Wake of Cambodia's Transition*, COHRE (www.cohre.org)

World Bank (2007) *Cambodia: Rural Sector Note and Business Plan*, World Bank East Asia and Pacific Region, Sustainable Development Department, March (<http://siteresources.worldbank.org>)

Supplementary:

Amnesty International (2008) *Rights Razed: Forced Evictions in Cambodia*, Amnesty International.

Cambodian Development Review (www.cdri.org.kh/)

Church, Peter (2006) *A Short History of South-East Asia*, 4th Ed, John Wiley & Sons, 10-31.

Osborne, Milton (2007) "Cambodia: The Endgame of Politics," *Southeast Asian Affairs*, 117-132.

World Bank & IMF (2004) *Cambodia at the Crossroads: Strengthening Accountability to Reduce Poverty*, East Asia and Pacific Region World Bank.

World Bank (2006) *Cambodia: Halving Poverty by 2015?* World Bank, 1-16. (<http://web.worldbank.org>)

World Bank (2007) *Sharing Growth: Equity and Development in Cambodia*, East Asia and Pacific Region World Bank, Executive Summary, i-xiv.

Check Out:

The Killing Fields (1984) Directed by Roland Joffe;

Rice People (1992) Directed Rithy Pahn; (Shows the struggles of a poor farming family and the constraints on improving the quality of their lives).

S21: The Khmer Rouge Killing Machine (2003), Directed by Rithy Panh (Helps understand the serious difficulties and the present situation in Cambodia).

Videos (www.youtube.com/)

Hun Sen; Land Grabbing in Cambodia

³ Difficult to divide into essential and supplementary readings, and partly depends on your areas of interest. You certainly don't need to read all the references and not all of each reference is necessary. For some references the executive summaries are sufficient, as the details are beyond the scope of the course.

Week 6: Burma

Essential:

Burma Economic Watch (2008) "The Roots of Unrest: Burma's Economic Crisis," BEW Update.

COHRE (2007) Burma: *Displacement and Dispossession, Forced Migration and Land Rights*, CORHE Country Report, November (www.cohre.org)

FAO/WFP (2009) *FAO/WFP Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission to Myanmar*, 22 January, Food and Agricultural Organization, World Food Programme.

Karen Human Rights Group (2007) *Development by Decree: The Politics of Poverty and Control in Karen State*, Karen Human Rights Group, April, 1-17 (www.khrg.org/khrg2007/khrg0701.pdf)

Steinberg, David (2001) *Burma: The State of Myanmar*, Georgetown University Press, Washington, 123-165.

Warr, Peter (2000) "The Failure of Myanmar's Agricultural Policies," *Southeast Asian Affairs*, 219-239.

Newspaper Articles Placed on Web

Supplementary:

Economist (2008) "Briefing Myanmar," 12 April, 28-30.

Turnell, Sean (2003) "Myanmar's Banking Crisis," *ASEAN Economic Bulletin*, 20(3), 272-82.

Seekins, Donald (2008) "Forced Relocation in Burma's Former Capital," *Forced Migration Review*, 30 (April), 10.

Tin Maung Maung Than (2007) *State Dominance in Myanmar: The Political Economy of Industrialization*, ISEAS, Singapore, 351-397.

Check Out:

Amnesty International; Human Rights Watch; (Reports on the extensive human rights violations in Burma).

Beyond Rangoon (1995) Directed John Boorman (Movie set in Rangoon during the 1988 uprising, so give some ideas about the event. Rather awful in the sense that it centres on the crisis of one foreigner in the midst of a country's political turmoil.)

Irrawaddy Magazine; (The magazine was started by Burmese university students, who had fled from Burma to Thailand in 1988, after the military regime suppressed a national uprising). (www.irrawaddy.org/)

Orwell, George (1934) *Burmese Days* (Orwell was a policeman in the Indian Imperial Force in Burma between 1922 and 1927)

Rambo (2008) Directed by Sylvester Stallone (Rambo rescues a bunch of Christian aid workers, who had decided to go into Karen State, without a military escort from the KNU. A very unlikely scenario, but Rambo comes to the rescue killing lots of SPDC soldiers.

Videos (www.youtube.com/)

8888 Uprising; Than Shwe; Thandar Shwe's Wedding; Aung San Suu Kyi; Monk Protests; Myanmar state TV's cyclone coverage – 08 May 2008; Myanmar TV Attacks; Myanmar (Burma) newscast about voa; Fuck Burmese Junta;

Week 7: Mid-Semester Exam

Week 8: Thailand

Essential:

- McCargo, Duncan & Ukrist Pathmanand (2005) "Thaksin and the Politics of Telecommunications", In *The Thaksinization of Thailand*, NIAS Press, 23-69.
- Hewison, Kevin (2001) or (2006) "Thailand's Capitalism: Development through Boom and Bust," In Rodan *et al* (eds.) *The Political Economy of Southeast Asia*, OUP, Melbourne, Ch. 3
- Milne (1992) "Privatization in the ASEAN States: Who Gets What, Why and With What Effect?" *Pacific Affairs*, 65(1), 10-11.
- Ruangrong, Pallapa (2005) *ARGC Task Force on Corporate Governance of SOES: The Case of Thailand*, State Enterprise Policy Office, Ministry of Finance, Thailand.

Supplementary:

- Baker, Chris & Pasuk Phongpaichit (2004) *Thaksin: The Business of Politics in Thailand*, Silkworm Books, 41-61.
- Church, Peter (2006) *A Short History of South-East Asia*, 4th Ed, John Wiley & Sons, 156-179.
- Laothamatas, Anek, (1994) 'From Clientelism to Partnership: Business-Government Relations in Thailand', In Macintyre, Andrew (ed.) *Business and Government in Industrialising Asia*, Allen & Unwin, Sydney, Ch.7.
- Lintner, Bertil (2002) *Blood Brothers: Crime, Business and Politics in Asia*, Allen & Unwin, Australia, 234-235.
- Thailand Economic Monitor*, Overview (www.worldbank.or.th)
- Warr, Peter (1993) *Thailand's Economic Miracle*, National Thai Studies Centre, ANU, Canberra.
- Warr, Peter (ed.) (1993) *The Thai Economy in Transition*, CUP, Cambridge.

Check Out:

Buddhas Lost Children (2006) Director Mark Verkerk (Set in the area of Thailand that borders Burma's Shan State. A charismatic Thai monk and ex-kick boxing champion, who provides protection and education to Shan refugee boys at his monastery. The documentary never mentions that the children are from Burma and may have been a condition imposed by the Thai border police.)

Videos (www.youtube.com/)

Thaksin; Thai Drug Killings/War; Tak Bai; Thailand Airport Protest; Thailand protests 2008;

Week 9: Vietnam

Essential:

Beresford, Melanie, (2006) "Vietnam: The Transition from Central Planning," in Rodan *et al* (eds.) *The Political Economy of Southeast Asia*, OUP, Melbourne, Ch. 7.

Or

Beresford, Melanie, (2008) "Doi Moi in Review: The Challenges of Building Market Socialism in Vietnam," *Journal of Contemporary Asia*, 38(2), 221-243.

Gainsborough, Martin (2003) "Corruption and the Politics of Economic Decentralisation in Vietnam," *Journal of Contemporary Asia*, 33(1), 69-84.

Montesano, Michael (2005) "Vietnam in 2004: A Country Hanging in the Balance," *Southeast Asian Affairs*, 408-416.

Van Arkadie, Brian, & Raymond Mallon (2003) "Prelude to Reform: The Attempted Introduction of Central Planning," In *Vietnam: A Transition Tiger*, Ch.4⁴ (<http://epress.anu.edu.au/vietnam/prelims.htm>)

Van Arkadie, Brian, & Raymond Mallon (2003) "State Enterprise," in *Vietnam: A Transition Tiger*, Ch.10 (<http://epress.anu.edu.au/vietnam/prelims.htm>)

Supplementary:

Human Rights Watch (2002) *Repression of Montagnards: Conflict over Land and Religion in Vietnam's Central Highlands*, April, HRW, Sections IV-VI (<http://hrw.org/reports/2002/vietnam/index.htm#TopOfPage>)

Human Rights Watch (2007) *Vietnam: Respect Rights to Free Expression, Assembly – Allow Farmers to Peacefully Protest*, 20 July. (<http://hrw.org/english/docs/2007/07/20/vietna16441.htm>)

Castella, J.C., V. Gevraise & P. Novosad (2005) "Centralized Planning and Economic Reforms in a Mountainous Region of Vietnam," *Journal of Contemporary Asia*, 35(2), 166-182.

Church, Peter (2006) *A Short History of South-East Asia*, 4th Ed, John Wiley & Sons, 180-197.

de Vylder S. & A. Fforde (1996) *From Plan to Market: the Vietnamese Economy in Transition*, Westview, Boulder

Marr, David G. and Christine White, (1988) *Postwar Vietnam: Dilemmas of Socialist Development*, Cornell University, Ithaca.

Van Arkadie, Brian, & Raymond Mallon (2003) "Poverty Alleviation," in *Vietnam: A Transition Tiger*, Ch.10 (<http://epress.anu.edu.au/vietnam/prelims.htm>)

Check Out:

Cyclo (1995) Directed by Tran Ann Hung; (Story set around a young man who drives a taxi bicycle in Saigon. Focuses on his struggle to earn an income, where small business is dominated by criminal gangs).

Hearts and Minds (1974) Directed by Peter Davis (Influential anti-Vietnam War film. Academy Award for Best Documentary 1974)

⁴ This book has shortcomings, but it does provide an easy to read over-view of policies.

In the Year of the Pig (1968); Directed by Emile de Antonio (Influential anti-Vietnam War film)

The Vietnam War with Walter Cronkite

Vietnam's Unseen War: Pictures from the Other Side, National Geographic DVD

Week 10: Health and Education Policy, Outcomes and Financing

Essential:

ASEAN Secretariat (2004) *ASEAN in Figures 2003*, ASEAN Secretariat, Jakarta, 9-17.

Oehlers, Alfred (2005) "Public Health in Burma: Anatomy of a Crisis," *Journal of Contemporary Asia*, 35(2), 195-206⁵

UNICEF (2007) *Situation Review of Children in ASEAN*, UNICEF East Asia and Pacific Office, 10-14.

Vicary, Alison (2007) "Revisiting the Financing of Health in Burma: A Comparison with the Other ASEAN Countries," *Burma Economic Watch*, 4-10.

Supplementary:

Asian Development Bank (2002) *Project Completion Report on the Primary Health Care Project in the Lao People's Democratic Republic*, June, PCR: LAO 25109.

Crouch, Harold (1996) *Government and Society in Malaysia*, Cornell University Press, Ithaca and London, 158-164 & 185-189

Bercow, John (2008) "Reproductive Health in Burma," *Forced Migration Review*, 30 (April), 22-23.

Lall, Marie (2008) "Evolving Education in Myanmar: The Interplay of State, Business and the Community," In Monique Skidmore & Trevor Wilson (eds.) *Dictatorship, Disorder and Decline in Myanmar*, 127-149.⁶

Ramesh, M. (2000) "The State and Social Security in Indonesia and Thailand," *Journal of Contemporary Asia*, 30(40), 534-546.⁷

Skidmore, Monique (2008) "Contemporary Medical Pluralism in Burma," In Monique Skidmore & Trevor Wilson (eds.) *Dictatorship, Disorder and Decline in Myanmar*, 193-207.⁸

Stewart, Ian (2003) *The Mahathir Legacy: A Nation Divided, A Region at Risk*, Allen & Unwin, Singapore, ix-xii.⁹

WHO (2000) *The World Health Report 2000: Health Systems Improving Performance*, World Health Organisation, Geneva.¹⁰

WHO (2005) *World Health Report 2005: Making Every Mother and Child Count*, World Health Organisation, Geneva.¹¹

⁵ Unfortunately the article is poorly written;

⁶ Not a great article, but little else available. It does give some idea of the severe problems and limited educational opportunities available to people in Burma.

⁷ Article is a bit of a muddle and don't worry about the detail.

⁸ Not a great article, but again provides some ideas of the severe shortcomings or lack of, a health system in Burma.

⁹ This is nothing more than a bit of a chat, but makes a point.

¹⁰ Relevant information is presented in the lecture. It is not necessary to read the report.

¹¹ Relevant data presented in the lecture. It is not necessary to read the report.

WHO (2006) *World Health Report 2006: Working Together for Health*, World Health Organisation, Geneva.¹²

Week 11(a): Population Growth and Policy in Southeast Asia

Essential:

ASEAN Secretariat (2004) *ASEAN in Figures 2003*, ASEAN Secretariat, Jakarta, 2-6.

Alonzo, R et al (2004) *Population and Poverty: The Real Score*, Discussion Paper No.0415, University of the Philippines, School of Economics, December.

ASEAN Secretariat (2004) *ASEAN in Figures 2003*, ASEAN Secretariat, Jakarta, 127-172.

Mahathir, Mohamad (1983) "Population and the Size of the Domestic Market: A Malaysian View," *Population and Development Review*, 9(2) 389-391.

Tan, Gerald (2003) "Human Resource Development," in *ASEAN: Economic Development and Cooperation*, Eastern University Press, 136-163.

Supplementary:

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) (www.unfpa.org)

Week 11(b): Sanitation Systems and Problems in Southeast Asia

Essential:

ASEAN Secretariat (2004) *ASEAN in Figures 2003*, ASEAN Secretariat, Jakarta, 18.

Black, Maggie & Ben Fawcett (2008) *The Last Taboo*, Earthscan, London, 101-108 & 201-227.

Water and Sanitation Program (2008) *Economic Impacts of Sanitation in the Philippines*, Water and Sanitation Program, East Asia and the Pacific (www.wsp.org/pubs/results.asp?countryID=12)

Water and Sanitation Program (2007) *Economic Impacts of Sanitation in Southeast Asia: Summary, A four-country study conducted in Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Vietnam under the Economics of Sanitation Initiative*, Water and Sanitation Program – East Asia and the Pacific.

Water and Sanitation Program (2008) *Economic Impacts of Sanitation in Vietnam*, Economics of Sanitation Initiative, Water and Sanitation Program, East Asia and the Pacific.

Water and Sanitation Program (2002) *Learning What Works for Sanitation: Revisiting Sanitation Successes in Cambodia*, Water and Sanitation Program – East Asia and the Pacific.

Water and Sanitation Program (2002) *Selling Sanitation in Vietnam Learning, What Works*, Water and Sanitation Program – East Asia and the Pacific.

Supplementary:

Hutton, Guy and Laurence Haller (2004) *Evaluation of the Costs and Benefits of Water and Sanitation Improvements at the Global Level*, Water, Sanitation

¹² The relevant information from this report is presented in the lecture.

- and Health, Protection of the Human Environment, World Health Organization, Geneva.
- National Development Planning Agency/BAPPENAS (2003) *National Policy: Development of Community Based Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation*, (Indonesia) (www2.gtz.de/Dokumente/oe44/ecosan/en-indonesia-national-policy-water-supply-sanitation-2002.pdf)
- Philippines Sanitation Sourcebook and Decision Aid (www.esa.un.org/iys/docs/san_lib_docs/Philippines_sanitation.pdf)
- Salter, Sam (2003) Private Sector Financing of Rural Water Supply in Vietnam and Cambodia (www.wsp.org/filez/pubs/)
- Levisay, Michael & Chea Sameth (2006) *Measuring Rural Water Supply Access: Findings from a Comparative Analysis of Cambodian National Surveys*, World Bank Water and Sanitation Program, Project Report, June.

Week 12: The Environment

Essential:

- Hirsch, Philip (1993) *Political Economy of Environment in Thailand*, JCA Publishers, Manila, Ch. 1 & 3.
- Beresford, Melanie, and Lyn Fraser (1991) "Political Economy of the Environment in Vietnam," *Journal of Contemporary Asia*, 22:1.
- Huynh, F and H, Stengel, (1993) "Sustainable Development: Challenges to a Developing Country", In Mya Than and J. Tan (eds.) *Vietnam's Dilemmas and Options*, ISEAS, Singapore, Ch.10.
- MacAndrews, E and C.L. Sien, (eds.) *Developing Economies and the Environment: the Southeast Asian Experience*, McGraw Hill, New York.
- Symon, Andrew (2007) "Petroleum and Mining in Southeast Asia: Managing the Environmental and Social Impacts," *Southeast Asian Affairs*, 77-100.
- Thompson, H, (1993) "Malaysian Forestry Policy in Borneo," *Journal of Contemporary Asia*, 23:4, 503-14.
- Thompson, H. (1999) "Social Forestry: An Analysis of Indonesian Forestry Policy," *Journal of Contemporary Asia*, 29:2, 187-201.

Supplementary:

- Fahn, David (2003) *A Land on Fire: The Environmental Consequences of the Southeast Asian Boom*, Westview Press, Ch.6.
- Global Witness (2007) *Cambodia's Family Trees: Illegal Logging and the Stripping of Public Assets by Cambodia's Elite*, June, Global Witness.
- Jomo, Kwame Sundaram (1991) *Fishing for Trouble: Malaysian Fisheries, Sustainable Development, and Inequality*, Institute for Advanced Studies University of Malaysia.
- Lang, Graeme & C.H.W. Chan (2006) "China's Impact on Forests in Southeast Asia," *Journal of Contemporary Asia*, 36(2), 167-194.

Week 13: Conclusion

Wrap-Up and Exam

SEMINAR/ESSAY QUESTIONS AND SUGGESTED READING

The readings provided below are in no manner exhaustive and are only provided as an initial guide. You do not have to read all the references provided. The references you choose to read will depend on the country(s) or focus that you choose for your essay.

1. A Case Study in Corruption, Cronyism and its Economic Impact (Week 4)

Choose one country. Analyze an example of corruption in a particular industry or institution, which involved some relationship between the state and business. Your analysis should address the conditions/regulations/laws (or lack thereof) that allowed the corruption to take place? You must address the economic implications of the corruption.

Backman, Michael (2001) *Asian Eclipse: Exposing the Dark Side of Business in Asia*, John Wiley and Sons, 7-42.

Baker, Chris & Pasuk Phongpaichit (2004) *Thaksin: The Business of Politics in Thailand*, Silkworm Books, 41-61.

Barr, Christopher (1998) "Bob Hasan, the Rise of Apkindo, and the Shifting Dynamics of Control in Indonesia's Timber Sector," *Indonesia*, 65, 1-36

Fabella, Raul (2007) "What Happens When Institutions Do Not Work: Jeuteng, Crises of Presidential Legitimacy, and Electoral Failures in the Philippines," *Asian Economic Papers*, 5(3), 105-127.

Indonesian Corruption Watch (www.antikorupsi.org/en/)

McCargo, Duncan & Ukrist Pathmanand (2005) "Thaksin and the Politics of Telecommunications", In *The Thaksinization of Thailand*, NIAS Press, 23-69.

Nissen, Christine (2005) *Living Under the Rule of Corruption: An Analysis of Everyday Forms of Corrupt Practices in Cambodia*, Centre for Social Development.

Newspapers - Thailand, Indonesia, Philippines

Transparency International (www.transparency.org/)

World Bank (2001) *Indonesia Country Procurement Assessment Report: Reforming the Public Procurement System*, March 27, East Asia & Pacific Region Operational Services unit, World Bank Office.

Note: The freer the media, the greater the information about corruption. This is one of the reasons there is considerably more information available about corruption in Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines, than say Burma and Laos.

2. Land Rights, Title and Reform (Week 5)

Choose two countries in the region. Compare the basic systems of land title over agricultural land. Have the governments instituted any land titling and reform programs? Analyze the relative success and/or failure of these policies.

- Castella, J.C., V. Gevraise & P. Novosad (2005) "Centralized Planning and Economic Reforms in a Mountainous Region of Vietnam," *Journal of Contemporary Asia*, 35(2), 166-182.
- COHRE (2007) *Burma: Displacement and Dispossession, Forced Migration and Land Rights*, CORHE Country Report, November (www.cohre.org/)
- de Guzman, Marissa, Marco Garrido & Marry Manahan (2004) "Agrarian Reform: The Promise and Reality," In Walden Bello *Anti-Development State: Political Economy of Permanent Crisis*.
- Feder, Gershon (1988) "Land Policies and Farm Performance in Thailand's Forest Reserve Areas," *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 483-501.
- Human Rights Watch (2002) *Repression of Montagnards: Conflict over Land and Religion in Vietnam's Central Highlands*, April, HRW, Sections IV-VI. (<http://hrw.org/reports/2002/vietnam/index.htm#TopOfPage>)
- Hun Sen (www.youtube.com/)
- Land Grabbing in Cambodia (www.youtube.com/)
- Leonard, Rebecca & Kingkorn Narintarabul Na Ayutthaya (2003) *Thailand's Land Titling Programme: Securing Land for the Poor?* Northern Thailand Development Association (www.landaction.org/)
- Lucas, Anton (1992) "Land Disputes in Indonesia: Some Current Perspectives," *Indonesia*, 53 (April), 79-92.
- Williams, Rhodri (2007) *Title through Possession or Title through Position? Respect for Rights to Housing, Land and Property in the Wake of Cambodia's Transition*, COHRE (www.cohre.org/)
- Zaman, Mohammad (2002) "Resettlement and Development in Indonesia," *Journal of Contemporary Asia*, 32(2), 255-266.

3. Illegal Drug Industry in the Region (Week 6)

Which countries are the main producers of drugs in ASEAN? Who is behind the production? Where does the money go? What are the policies to tackle the supply of drugs in the region? What is the economic impact of drug production and eradication policies?

- Bouchard, Andre & Louis Bouchard (1985) *Burma's Golden Triangle: On the Trail of the Opium Warlords*, Asia Books, Thailand.
- Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control, Ministry of Home Affairs (CCDAC) (www.myanmar-narcotic.net)
- Irrawaddy (www.irrawaddy.org/)
- Khun Sa – Opium Warlord of the World (www.youtube.com)
- McCoy, Alfred (2003) *The Politics of Heroin, CIA Complicity in the Global Drug Trade: Afghanistan, Southeast Asia, Central America and Columbia*, Lawrence Hill Books, Chicago.
- Renard, Ronald (2001) *Opium Reduction in Thailand 1970-2000: A Thirty Year Reduction*, Silkworm Books, Thailand.
- Thailand Relaunches War On Drugs (www.youtube.com)
- Thai Drug Crackdown – 04 Mar 08 (www.youtube.com)

The Crazy Drug – Thailand (www.youtube.com)

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) – See country offices for Burma (Myanmar, Lao PDR, Thailand, Vietnam)

Note that the institutions involved in reporting on drug enforcement do not necessarily provide reliable and/or independent information. There are various institutional interests that influence the reporting process.

4. Government Policies and Food Security (Week 9)

“After many years of stability, world food prices have jumped 83 percent since 2005 – prompting warnings of a food crisis throughout much of the world earlier this year” (Collier 2008: 67). High food prices and declining incomes arising from the credit crisis are having a serious impact on the poor in some Southeast Asian countries.

Choose two countries in the Southeast Asian region. Have the countries’ agricultural policies and problems either exacerbated or ameliorated the impact of increasing food prices and declining incomes? Has the government of your chosen countries implemented any policies/programs to assist obtain food security? What has been the impact of government policies/programs in general on food security? What are your suggestions to improve food security in your chosen countries?

Collier, Paul (2008) “The Politics of Hunger: How Illusion and Greed Fan the Food Crisis,” *Foreign Affairs*, Nov/Dec, 67-79. (This article simply provides a backgrounder on the general causes and the authors proposed solutions to global increases in food prices. It does not refer to the situation in Southeast Asia.)

Economist (2008) “An Anti-Poverty Scheme Invented in Latin America is Winning Converts Worldwide,” *Economist*, 7 February.

FAO (2008) Crop Prospects and Food Situation, No.5, December (Not all of this article is relevant) (<http://www.fao.org/qIEWS/english/cpfs/index.htm>)

FAO/WFP (2009) *FAO/WFP Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission to Myanmar*, 22 January, Food and Agricultural Organization, World Food Programme.

“Food Crisis” World Bank Website (www.worldbank.org/html/extdr/foodprices/)

5. Labour Migration and Human Trafficking (Week 11)

Large numbers of people from Southeast Asia have left their home countries in search of employment. Many of these move to countries outside the region, but there is also considerable inter-regional movement of people seeking employment. This latter group is the focus of the seminar, which includes Indonesians, Burmese, Laotians and Cambodians. Many Burmese are going to Thailand and Malaysia. People from Laos and Cambodia are moving to Thailand. There are also many Indonesians working in Malaysia and Singapore.

Choose one country in the region where there are significant numbers of people leaving in search of employment in other countries in the region. Outline the major reasons people are leaving their country of origin. This should include the regions and ethnicity of those leaving, if this is of importance. Where are people going? What is the nature of their employment? What are the policies in the receiving countries? What do you think of these policies? What role does human trafficking play in the movement of these people?

Note: Many of the United Nations agencies and international NGOs, governments give considerable attention to 'human trafficking'. Do not take their pronouncements as fact. The interests of these organizations are improved by promoting the size and negative impacts of human trafficking.

Alexander, Amy (2008) "Without Refuge: Chin Refugees in India and Malaysia," *Forced Migration Review*, 30 (April), 36-37 (Only the section on Malaysia).

Irrawaddy Magazine (This has many articles on Burmese migrant workers, particularly in Thailand, but also in other countries in the region. (www.irrawaddy.org)

Lees, Jacqueline Lees (2006) "The Risks and Benefits of Using Brokers: The Journey from Burma into Thailand," *Burma Economic Watch*, 34-46.

Lewa, Chris (2008) "Asia's New Boat People," *Forced Migration Review*, 30 (April), 40-42.

United Nations Interagency Project on Human Trafficking (UNIAP) (www.no-trafficking.org)

"Abandoned, not Forgotten" (Burmese fisherman working in the Thai fishing industry) (www.youtube.com)

Check Out:

Blissfully Yours (2002); Directed by Apichatpong Weerasethakul; (Movie about a relationship between a Burmese migrant worker and his Thai girlfriend).

I Don't Want to Sleep Alone (2006); Directed by Tsai Min-Liang. (Tsai Min-Liang has received critical acclaim as one of the world's great contemporary directors, though you won't find his films at Hoyts or Greater Union. Chinese Malaysian, who is now located in Taiwan. *I Don't Want to Sleep Alone* is set in Malaysia around a Bangladeshi migrant worker and a poor Malay daily worker. Slow pace with no special effects, shoot-outs, car chases, though some low-key sex scenes.

6. The Logging or Fish Farming and Fishing Industry (Week 12)

Choose one (or two) country(s) in the region for which logging, fishing and/or fish farming is important. Who is behind the logging or fishing industry in this particular country? What has been the impact of your chosen industry on the local economy? Who are the beneficiaries and losers from this industry? Assess the future of the industry taking note of the industry's environmental sustainability.

- Butcher, John (2004) *The Closing of the Frontier: A History of the Marine Fisheries of Southeast Asia c. 1850-2000*, ISEAS, Singapore, 234-292.
- Fahn, David (2003) *A Land on Fire: The Environmental Consequences of the Southeast Asian Boom*, Westview Press, Ch.6.
- Global Witness (2007) *Cambodia's Family Trees: Illegal Logging and the Stripping of Public Assets by Cambodia's Elite*, June, Global Witness.
- Jomo, Kwame Sundaram (1991) *Fishing for Trouble: Malaysian Fisheries, Sustainable Development, and Inequality*, Institute for Advanced Studies University of Malaysia.
- Lang, Graeme & C.H.W. Chan (2006) "China's Impact on Forests in Southeast Asia," *Journal of Contemporary Asia*, 36(2), 167-194.
- Thompson, H. (1993) "Malaysian Forestry Policy in Borneo," *Journal of Contemporary Asia*, 23(4), 503-14.
- Thompson, H. (1999) "Social Forestry: An Analysis of Indonesian Forestry Policy," *Journal of Contemporary Asia*, 29(2), 187-201.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS

The following may be useful for your essays and for keeping up-to-date.

- Asian Wall Street Journal

Burma (Myanmar)

- New Light of Myanmar (NLM) (Regime rubbish but gives an indication of their mentality and capacity to govern).
- Myanmar Times (Not as ridiculous as the NLM, though the magazine is still censored by the regime. It is owned by an Australian).
- Irrawaddy (www.irrawaddy.org/)
 - Independent monthly journal (Part financed by US aid program) operating from Thailand and many journalists Burmese political exiles

Cambodia

- Cambodian Online (www.cambodianonline.net/)
- Phnom Penh Post (www.phnompenhpost.com/)

Indonesia

- Jakarta Post (www.thejakartapost.com)
- Inside Indonesia (<http://insideindonesia.org/>)
- Tempo

Laos

- Lao News Agency (www.kphnet.net/) (Government paper)
- Vientiane Times – www.vientianetimes.org.la/ (Government paper)

Malaysia

- Borneo Post (www.theborneopost.com)
- New Strait Times (www.nst.com.my/) (Linked to UMNO)
- The Star (<http://thestar.com.my>) (Linked to MCA)

- Malaysiakini (www.malaysiakini.com) (Independent/Opposition Newspaper)

Philippines

- Business World (www.bworld.com.ph)
- GMA News (www.gmanews.tv/)
- Manila Bulletin (www.mb.com.ph)
- Newsbreak (www.newsbreak.com.ph/)

Singapore

- Straits Times (www.straitstimes.com) (Linked to Government)

Thailand

- Bangkok Post
- The Nation

Vietnam

- Viet Nam News (<http://vietnamnews.vnagency.com.vn/>)
- Vietnam Net (<http://english.vietnamnet.vn/>)

(These are government publications, as there is no independent media in Vietnam. Rubbish, though of higher quality relative to Burma and Laos).

Radio

- Asia Pacific – Daily on ABC News Radio
- Asia Business – Weekly on ABC News Radio

ASSESSMENT

There are 2 assessment options. You must choose either Option 1 or Option 2. It is strongly recommended that you choose Option 1. Only those students with a good academic record, critical ability and capacity for independent thought should attempt Option 2. Any student intending to choose Option 2 should discuss the choice with the unit convenor, Dr. Alison Vicary.

ASSESSMENT TASKS (OPTION 1)

Final Exam	50%
Mid-Semester Exam	25%
Seminar Presentation and Essay	25%

You must complete all 3 assessment tasks. The non-completion of any of the 3 tasks will automatically cause the student to fail this course.

OR

ASSESSMENT TASKS (OPTION 2)

Final Exam	50%
Critical Assessment of PONREP	50%

You must complete both assessment tasks. The non-completion of either task will automatically cause the student to fail this course.

ATTENDANCE

- Non-attendance at lectures will have a negative influence on the determination of the final grade for those students whose marks are on the borderline between grades.
- Any student making a submission for special consideration, who has not regularly attended lectures and seminars will not have their application approved.
- Attendance at both the mid-semester and final exam is compulsory.

The rationale for this is:

- Encourage students to attend lectures and seminars, as past experience shows a relationship between examination results and attendance record.
- Exam attendance is compulsory to minimise the opportunities for cheating and to encourage students to partake of the course material.

SEMINAR PRESENTATION AND ESSAY (OPTION 1) (25%)

- The seminar presentation can be done in groups of no more than 3 people.
- The seminar essay is to be done individually.
- The essay should be around 1,500 words.
- You must reference your sources according to one of the accepted methods.
- Use 12 point font and double line spacing.
- Use footnotes, not endnotes
- Do not copy and paste tables, diagrams, graphs etc in your essay. Do them yourself. Source of data etc. must also be referenced.
- Do not fill your bibliography with references you have not read.
- Extensions of time may be granted for medical or compassionate reasons, at the discretion of the unit convenor. Late papers (without an extension) will be penalized at the rate of one mark per day.
- The seminar essay is to be submitted one week after your seminar presentation. The essay is to be submitted in hard copy (in lecture or time-honoured method of under the door) and electronically (via turn-it-in). The only exception is for those students doing Seminars 1 and 3. The 'extension' offered to those doing Seminar 1 is to encourage some students to volunteer for the first topic. The 'extension' is offered to those doing Seminar 3 (Week 6), as the mid-semester exam is in the following week. These students can hand in their seminar essays a week after the mid-semester exam.
- **Turn-it-in detects plagiarism.** This includes anything copied from the internet, journal articles, electronic books, other students in the course and any essay from another university that has been previously submitted to turn-

it-in.¹³ Any student foolish enough to partake in this activity will receive no marks for their essay.

- To submit your essay via turn-it-in you will need to go the website: www.turnitin.com. The following information will allow you to submit your essay.
 - Class: ECON349
 - Class ID: 2595044
 - Enrollment Password: Pramoedya
- All seminar essays will be placed on the ECON349 website for the other students in the course. These are to be used by other student for the exams as all seminar topics are potentially examinable. Students can request that their names be redacted from the essay if they so desire. Students can also make changes to their essay after submission for placement on the website.
- Marks will not be awarded for presentation *per se*, but students who fail to present will receive no marks for their seminar essay. Students who make little effort with their presentation will have marks deducted.
- Presentation should be succinct and linked to the presentations of others in your group. Presentations should not consist of tiny print on overhead projections that are illegible to the class, not be directed at your feet, the whiteboard, window, ceiling or some electronic device, but at the audience. Do not ramble on forever. Do not speak at the speed of light. Alternatively, do not run away before you have said anything of substance.
- Students are expected to attend seminars. Non-attendance will have a negative impact on your capacity to fulfil the requirements of the final exam.
- Seminar Essays will be marked and returned with comments within two weeks of receiving the paper (except in the case misadventure).

MID-SEMESTER EXAM (OPTION 1) (25%)

- The mid-semester exam will be held in lecture time (and room) in Week 7.
- Attendance at the designated time and room is compulsory.
- The mid-semester exam will consist of a one hour paper in which students will be required to answer two questions.
The rationale for this examination is:
 - To ensure that each student begins to address the course content prior to the final exam.
 - To ensure that students are able to express what they have learned in their own words.

¹³ Many books, particularly academic books are now published electronically, as well as in hard copy.

- Mid-semester exam results will be posted on the web-site by the end of the mid-semester break.

CRITICAL ASSESSMENT (OPTION 2) (50%)

Cyclone Nargis hit the coast of Burma on the 2-3 May 2008 killing around 140,000 people and destroying large swathes of Irrawaddy (Ayeyarwady) Division and the Southern part of Rangoon (Yangon) Division. Initially Burma's military regime, the State Peace and Development Council (SPDC) refused foreign assistance, whilst taking no action to assist the 2 million people affected by the cyclone. The regime eventually backtracked from their initial refusal to accept foreign resources, though maintaining its xenophobic stance on accepting foreign assistance in the form of personnel.

The economy especially in the Irrawaddy (Ayeyarwady) Division, prior to the cyclone was based on rice farming and fishing. During the later period of British colonization this region was referred to as the Rice Bowl, producing large amounts of rice for export to India, Thailand and other countries in Southeast Asia. However, well before the cyclone, productivity had declined dramatically from its heyday, with Burmese colloquially referring to their country as the Rice Hole. Now, in those areas affected by the cyclone, around 50% less rice paddy land is being cultivated, with 26% of previously cultivated land no longer suitable for cultivation. Most of the livestock and equipment essential for agricultural production destroyed by the cyclone has not been replaced. The median number of birds (chickens and ducks), for those households, prior to the cyclone, holding poultry was 20. Now, after the cyclone it is one bird. The fish catch has plummeted, as boats and fishing nets/equipment have not been replaced. Between 30-70% of household food consumption is provided by foreign aid. Some 90% of households reported that their housing conditions were lower than prior to the cyclone, with most people only having undertaken makeshift repairs. People are experiencing increased levels of debt, credit is scarce and expensive. There are major shortages in the cyclone areas of inputs, required for rebuilding and reconstruction.

In January 2009, a report, from the international aid community (the Tripartite Core Group) was released, outlining the reconstruction program for those areas affected by Cyclone Nargis. Critically assess this report. What are the central premises (typically implicit) regarding the role of the market, the state and non-state organisations? Given this, assess the likely success or otherwise of the plan for reconstruction outlined in the report. Using the tools and your economic understanding of the role of the market and government in the production and distribution of goods and services, outline an alternative approach to reconstruction. In outlining an alternative plan you must take into consideration Burma's oppressive political environment and the country's poorly developed bureaucracy. That is, your alternative plan must consider the real world constraints that would be encountered in implementing any aid program in Burma.

The details of the report referred to above are as follows and can be found on the ECON349 website. (Note the date on the report differs from the date the publication was released publically).

Tripartite Core Group (2008) *Post-Nargis Recovery and Preparedness Plan*, Government of the Union of Myanmar, ASEAN and the United Nations

Other sources that might be useful for your analysis will also be placed on the webpage. You might also like to follow the reconstruction efforts in Victoria after the bush fires for an alternative and hopefully much more successful response. Some very large and important differences are already evident in terms of attitude to the role of government and the market. (Note Australia has been offered aid for its reconstruction effort, but I don't see aid as the issue per se. Note Burma's military regime has plenty of foreign exchange from gas sales. The regime just refuses to spend on its citizens, with most of it seemingly going into private bank accounts). There have been other large reconstruction efforts in Australia after natural disasters including Cyclone Tracey in 1974 and the Ash Wednesday Bushfires in 1983. You may also like to examine some of the reports assessing the reconstruction program after the Tsunami (say in Aceh) in 2004.

FINAL EXAM (50%)

- The **final examination** will consist of a two hour paper in which students will be required to answer **three questions**.
The rationale for this examination is:
 - To ensure that each student has covered the unit content adequately.
 - To ensure that students are able to express what they have learned in their own words.
- The final examination will be held during the University Examination period. The University Examination period for the First Half Year in 2009 is from 10 June to 26 June.

You are expected to present yourself for examination at the time and place designated in the University Examination Timetable. The timetable will be available in Draft form approximately eight weeks before the commencement of the examinations and in Final form approximately four weeks before the commencement of the examinations.

<http://www.timetables.mq.edu.au/exam>

The only exception to not sitting an examination at the designated time is because of documented illness or unavoidable disruption. In these circumstances you may wish to consider applying for Special Consideration. Information about unavoidable disruption and the special consideration process is available at <http://www.reg.mq.edu.au/Forms/APSCon.pdf>

If a Supplementary Examination is granted as a result of the Special Consideration process the examination will be scheduled after the conclusion of the official examination period.

You are advised that it is Macquarie University policy not to set early examinations for individuals or groups of students. All students are expected to ensure that they are available until the end of the teaching semester, the final day of the official examination period.

PLAGIARISM

The University defines plagiarism in its rules: "Plagiarism involves using the work of another person and presenting it as one's own." Plagiarism is a serious breach of the University's rules and carries significant penalties. You must read the University's practices and procedures on plagiarism. These can be found in the *Handbook of Undergraduate Studies* or on the web at: <http://www.student.mq.edu.au/plagiarism/>

The policies and procedures explain what plagiarism is, how to avoid it, the procedures that will be taken in cases of suspected plagiarism, and the penalties if you are found guilty. Penalties may include a deduction of marks, failure in the unit, and/or referral to the University Discipline Committee.

STUDENT SUPPORT SERVICES

Macquarie University provides a range of Academic Student Support Services. Details of these services can be accessed at <http://www.student.mq.edu.au>.