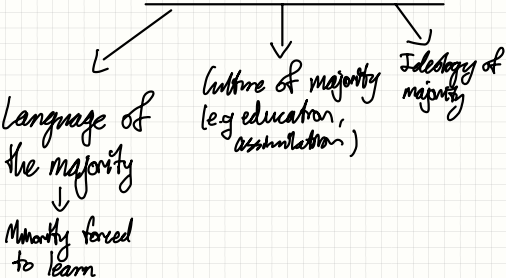


✱ If anything in these notes contradict with what your teacher has taught, please follow your teacher's advice. There may be some factual or conceptual inaccuracies that I am unaware of. (+ there is some missing info/dates I never found the answers for)

Generally, these notes are sound and helped me get A for my internal NV essays (I did not do this topic at the A levels).

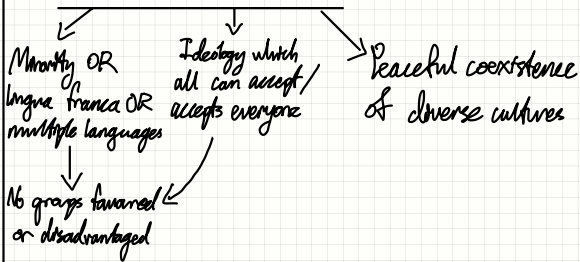
Assimilation:

Dominant culture



Accommodation:

Multiculturalism



Indicators of success:

- Economic/Political integration
- Lack of racial violence
- Lack of separatist movements
- Taking up & implemented characteristics (e.g. linguistic, religious unity)

cause → effect
(policy) (reaction by minority)

Thailand

Ideology → Nation, Religion, King'
(Basis for all other policies)

National education,
language

National
symbol

King's birthday as

→ national holiday,

Sponsored developmental projects

→ No group
objected

→ Separatist movements for
Malay Muslims

→ No objection to this
from the majority

Religion + Language → National education
(1921)

(1960s)
→ Secularisation of
Islamic pondok schools

→ 88% of Muslims in
Pattani, Yala and Narathiwat
attend state schools

↓ BUT...

Only 1.7% go on to university

↓

1940s-50s protests

→ sporadic violence,
migration to Malaysia,
demands for autonomy

→ Chinese-sponsored schools
to teach Chinese

→ No resistance
from Thais

→ Border Patrol Police established
schools in tribal villages (mid-1960s)

↓
Increase in no. of tribal people
gaining literacy in Thai

Insufficient → still have
been refused
citizenship
(Treated as outsiders)

Religion
(1948)

→ No resistance from Thais + Chinese
(both were Buddhists)

→ Did nothing to ease the
protests from the Malays

National language → Condition for citizenship → Educational opportunities → 90% of Thailand speaks Central Thai, including the Thai Chinese and Satun Muslims
(Idk... Since long long ago)

Separatist movements in Thailand:

1959: National Front for the Liberation of Patani (BNPP), a coalition of aristocracy and conservative Islamic class
1960: National Revolutionary Front (BRN), radical Islam
1968: Patani United Liberation Organisation (PULO), focused more on secular nationalism than Islam

→ Pattani Muslims, although they could speak Thai, still carried on their insurgencies
↓
Linguistic unity ≠ National unity

Transmigration (1948) → Phibun encouraged local Thai to move into local minority areas and mix with the minorities → alcohol and pork entered Muslim communities → 1940s-50s protests
(unintentional marginalisation) Thai Chinese became eager to identify with the majority
↓
Adopted Thai names, no demand from most Chinese to have Mandarin shown
Since 1980s, several PMs have been Chinese: Chuan Leekpai, Banharn (1992-95) (1995-96)

Exclusion of Chinese → Various laws excluded Chinese from about 27 professions
+
Patani: Teaching of Chinese limited to 7 hours per week

Shift to Accommodation
(Since 1980s)

→ Prem issued 3 presidential decrees (1980, 1982, 1986) on the need to use political instead of military solutions against Pattani Muslims

→ Women allowed to wear hijabs in school

→ In the early 1990s, radio and TV began broadcasting in local Malay dialect

→ King provided patronage to the Office of Islamic Affairs

↓
Violence from Muslim separatist groups decreased dramatically from early 1980s to end of 1990s

CA 2004 daily violence?
Ehh

Burma

Shan, Karen, Karenni, Chin, Kachin

Panglong agreement
(1947)

→ 5 designated states

→ Right of secession

→ Important roles for traditional chiefs and rulers

BUT preserved territorial unity

→ Karen not invited → KNLA

1949 insurgency

Signed by Aung San, Kachin, Chin and Shan

(Abrogation of political rights)

Saukwas forced to give up judicial autonomy in 1950 and complete autonomy in 1958 → Open secessionist result in 1959, Kachin state not allowed to secede after 10 years

Religion → Creation of state-financed agency for propagation of Buddhism (1951)

+ All religious publications and sermons are subject to approval and censorship by the government (1962-1988)

90% of people are Buddhists

BUT → 1958 NMSP (Buddhists)

religious unity ≠ NU

Declared state religion (1961)

→ 1961 KIO (Christians)

→ Protests from university students

→ Pluralist teachings

Protests from Buddhists monks

Seminar on the

Federal Principle
(February 1962)

More of an outcome of
the previous failures?

→ Aimed to grant ethnic
states more autonomy
after threats to secede

→ 1962 coup

See: 1964 Shan State Army,
1967 Arakan Liberation Party

→ National Democratic
Front (1976) (Exclusively
non-Burmese) → Goal of
self-determination

Language → Printers and
Publishers Act
(1962)

+ Censor Law
(1965)

1974 Constitution:

Myanmar-batha-ska as
the official language

→ Insurgences
continued

Demonetisation → Govt demonetised 25, 50 and 100
(September 1987) kyat denominations to cut off ethnic
insurgents' financial source

→ Economically unaffected and
insurgences continued

Multi-cultural Ministry for the
development programme (1989) + Development of Border
Areas and Ethnic Groups (1992)

→ Aimed to foster national
solidarity through socio-
economic development →

1989 Ceasefire with elements of
Shan

1990 Ceasefire with main Kachin
Karen force

1994 Ceasefire with Kachin militia

1995 Ceasefire with NMSP

1996 Ceasefire with main Shan Army
financed by drug baron Kluen Sa
(Too short a period to
judge?)

1947: Karen National Union (KNU)

1957: Karen National Progressive
Party (KNPP)

1958: New Mon State Party (NMSP)

1961: Kachin Independence Organisation (KIO)

1964: Shan State Army (SSA)

1967: Arakan Liberation Party (ALP)

1988: Chin National Front (CNP)

↓
Five remaining major
ethnic separatist groups
formed an alliance (1999):
KNU, SSA, ALP, KNPP, CNP

Indonesia

National education
(see below)

Pancasila
(1 June 1945)

(ACCOMMODATION with
assimilative effects for
some Muslims)

Belief in one God, Humanism,
justice and democracy

Many santri Muslims joined the Darul
Islam Movement (armed rebellion for
an Islamic State) (1950s)

Politicians from Masyumi joined Darul Islam
groups in Sumatra and Sulawesi to declare
alternative Islamic government (Revolutionary
Councils) (1958)

Political deadlock in Constituent Assembly
and its dissolution in 1959

Compulsory subject in school
(1945-1965)

All civil servants and
businessmen obliged
to take a course on
Pancasila (1966-1992)

Side ideological basis for
all social organisations and
political parties

→ Tanjung Priok Affair
(1984)
(unintentional marginalisation)

Even after Suharto's downfall,

Pancasila remains the ideology of major
political parties such as Indonesian Democratic
Party of Struggle (PDI-P) and National Mandate
Party (PAN)

1984 Tanjung Priok Affair:

Military opened fire at large crowds of Muslims
protesting the government's forcing of United Development
Party (PPP) to relinquish Islam as its basic ideology
and remove symbol of Muslim shrine from its banner

National Party System
(up to 1957) /
(1973 onwards)

Little opposition to this system
(showing lack of ethnic and religious
identity) until 1997 AFC

Political parties were multi-ethnic
and national in their following
↳ Popular participation in these
parties showed sense of national identity

Suharto combined the nine existing parties
into two new ones: Partai Demokrasi
Indonesia (PDI) and United Development Party
(PPP) + state-sponsored Golkar (all multi-ethnic)

Nationalist movement
(since 1945)

Indo's Islamic Organisations (★)

Nahdlatul Ulama (NU): Traditional and moderate
Masjumi: Modernist but banned in 1960
Darul Islam: Radical / Separatist Islam

National history of Dutch repression

↳ Little challenge to
this shared history

National symbols

National anthem

National language

↳ Little opposition to these
symbols (except for Darul Islam)
as seen from quiet accept by
NU and Masjumi

National flag

Language

(since 1945)

Bahasa Indonesia (Malay)
chosen as it was already a lingua franca + minority language (1.6%)

No opposition to national language / demand for ethnic languages even from Aceh secessionists (linguistic unity $\neq$ NU)

Of the 358 newspapers published in 1965-67, only 3 were in ethnic languages

Struggle for Independence (1945-1949)

Gestapu (1965)

Education

(Suharto's regime)

Covered events of collective struggle in exhaustive detail but ignored events of New Order violence

'Communist' killings (1965-66)

General lack of opposition and rebellions

Ineffective in Aceh
↳ Free Aceh Movement (GAM) (1976)

→ If lazy:

1969-89: 730,000 families shifted from Bali, Java and Madura to the Outer Islands

Local Christians who held key government positions were replaced by migrant Muslims (1990s) (Islamisation of New Order)

Between 1994-96, no. of cases of violence between different religious/ethnic groups increased dramatically (esp between Christians and Muslims)

Flones: Transmigrants came to fill up local bureaucracy (1970s-80s)
→ Florinese had difficulty accessing training programmes

Proportion of Muslims increased from 12% (1981) to 20% (1990)

Transmigration (Suharto)

Aimed to promote national integration through increasing contact between ethnic groups

Irian Jaya: 2000, 1.6 out of 2.6 million inhabitants were Papuan while 1 million were migrants

Kalimantan: 1980, 1.4% transmigrants
2000, 21% transmigrants

East Timor: Bugis migrants gained control over local trade and Japanese filled positions of civil servants

↓
Young East Timorese often denied these positions

↓
1994-95 riots between Catholic East Timorese and Bugis Muslim migrants

→ Largely failed as although it was supposed to be assimilative, it had marginalising

Maluku: From 1969 to 1999, 97,422 people transmigrated; Muslims began to play leading role in business sector

→ Proportion of Muslims increased from slightly less than Christians to 56.8% in 1990

→ Maluku Sectarian conflict (1999-2002)

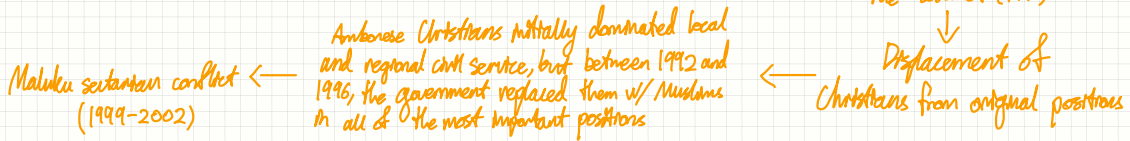
2001 clashes between local Christian Dayaks and Muslim transmigrants (Sampit conflict)

Granting of logging rights and business concessions diminished Dayaks' customary use of forest area (reduced from 84% in 1970 to 56% in 1999 in Central Kalimantan)

(West) During New Order, none of the governors were Dayaks + (Central) None were Dayak after 1984

effects as minorities had their jobs and culture eroded by transmigrants

Islamisation of New Order (1990-98)



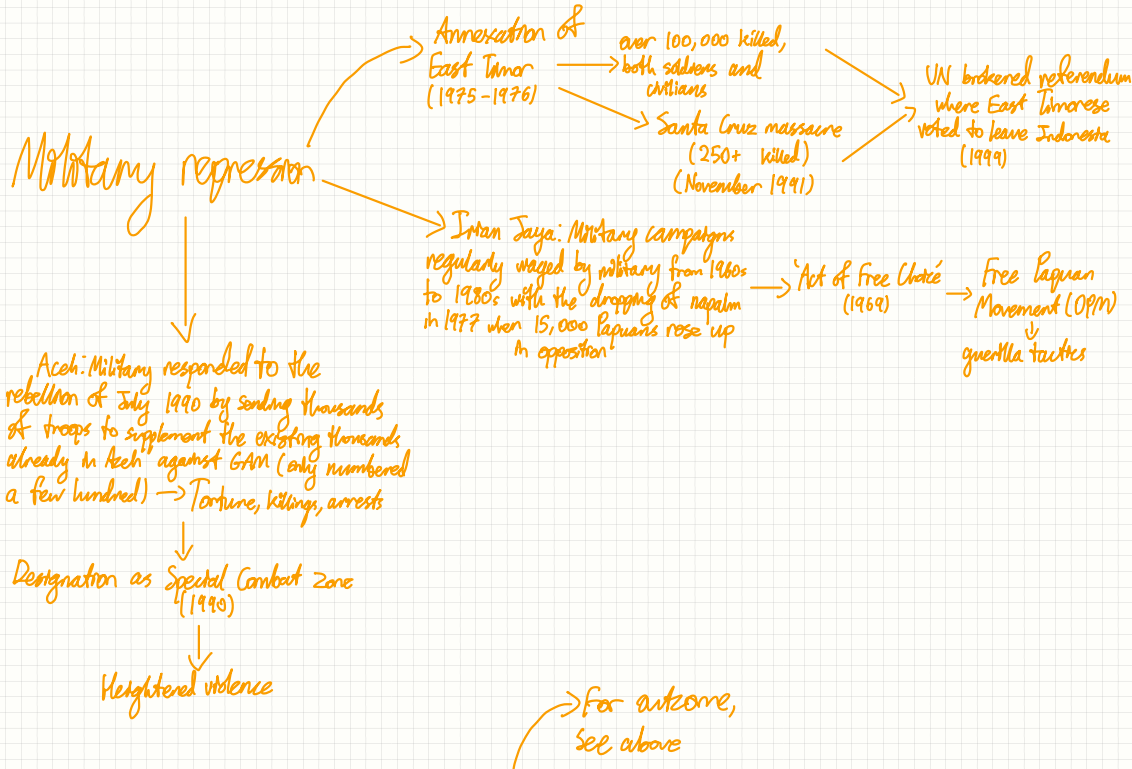
Sampit conflict (2001):

Caused by ethnic tensions in Central Kalimantan, the migrant Muslims attacked and killed Dayaks and took control of Sampit (town in Kalimantan). In retaliation, Dayaks decapitated hundreds of Muslim migrants. The violence led to about 1000 dead and displaced at least 100,000.

Maluku sectarian conflict (1999-2002):

Caused by transmigration, ethnic tensions and jihadism, Muslim militia carried out campaigns to drive Christians out and Christian militia also carried out attacks and massacres against Muslims. The violence led to 700,000 being displaced and 5000 dead.

Military repression



Economic Exploitation

→ East Timor: As reward for annexation, military gained monopolies in areas such as coffee and cloves → Locals forced to sell goods at low prices to these cooperatives

↳ Between

↓
Aceh: Large revenues generated from large natural gas reserves in 1970s but 70% of Acehinese remained employed in agriculture

↓
GAM

↳ Irian Jaya: Rich copper and gold mines were mined by the government for huge profits in the late 1960s, but only a few Papuans were hired to work in mines and only obtained low skill jobs

↓
Virtually none of the funds were directed to improving lives of Papuans → OPM and instead went to administrative costs

Assimilation of the Chinese

→ Most Chinese schools closed in 1958 & 1959, all newspapers banned in 1960

→ President's decree 10 (1959):
Banned Chinese from retaking in villages and townships

→ New order: Confucianism removed as official religion, Chinese had to adopt Indo-sounding names

↓
Suharto favored Chinese business interests; by 1990s, Chinese controlled 70% of wealth despite being only 4% of the popn

↓
Created perception that Chinese were always at fault due to their econ domination → 1998 Chinese pogroms

Philippines

Shared History (education) (since Independence)

→ Emphasis on common colonial revolution against Spain in mid to late 1800s

→ Acceptance by majority of population

→ Painted Filipino history as elitist

→ Hukbalahap rebellion (1946)

→ Failed to prevent clashes between Muslims and Christians during transmigration and MNLF

National Language (declared in 1937)

→ Tagalog was the sole national language

→ Filipinos conversant in Tagalog up to 2000 never exceeded 70% and only 30% used it as a first language

→ Sufficient NL to preserve territorial integrity
↓
Other ethnic group unable to identify w/ Tagalog

Clashes between ———— Conflict over land in
Muslim organised gangs Cotabato and Lanao
and Ilango + Cebuano settlers

Transmigration
(Marcos' rule)

→ Christians from Luzon and the Visayas were resettled in Mindanao

→ In 1903, Muslims were 76% of Mindanao's population but in 1990 they were only 19%

→ Christian politicians challenged status in elections and won in most parts of Mindanao (1971)

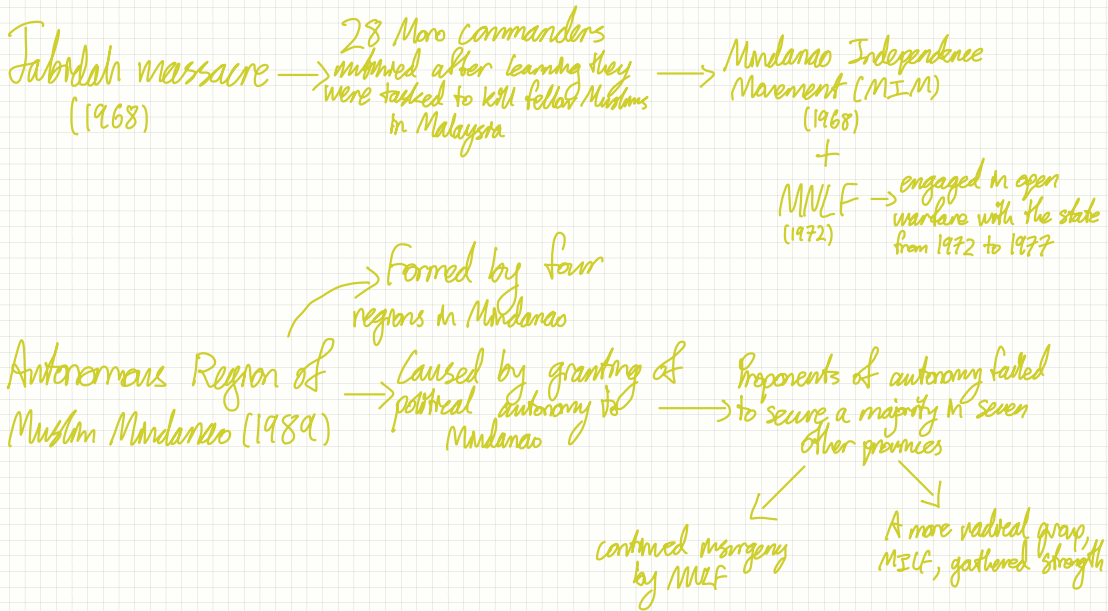
Commission for
National Integration
(1957)

→ Granted scholarships to Muslims in higher education

→ Only 16.7% of Muslim university students completed their studies (1957-67)

→ Continued clashes

→ MNLF



Southern Philippines Council for Peace and Development (SPCPD) (1996)

→ Aimed to link the
eleven Mindanao provinces

+
Former leader of
MNLF appointed as
its head

→ Members & MNLF are
actively cooperating with
government agencies, foreign
donors and local NGOs
(no more insurgency)

→ MNLF still wages a bloody
insurgency since 1977

Malaysia

Rukun Negara (1970)

→ Belief in God, loyalty
to king and country, upholding
of constitution, rule of
law, morality

→ Entailed respect for diverse
cultural traditions (common
principles regardless of race)

→ Lack of racial
violence

→ BN comprising of all
three major ethnicities

Bahasa Melayu (1957, 1963/67)

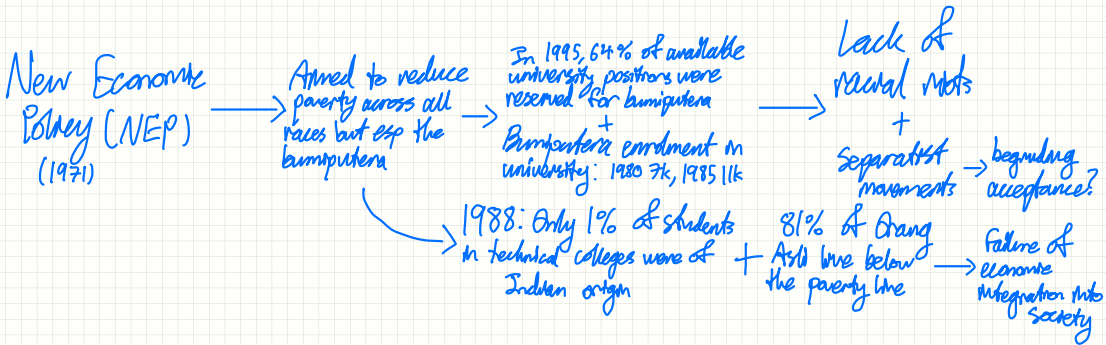
→ other languages allowed
in 1957 but Malay was
to be the sole national language
in 1967

→ Rejection by Chinese
led to Tanke Abdul
Rahman University (1969)

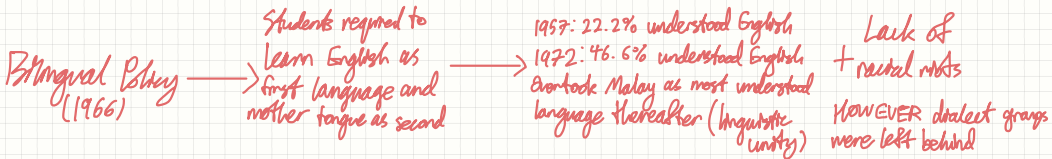
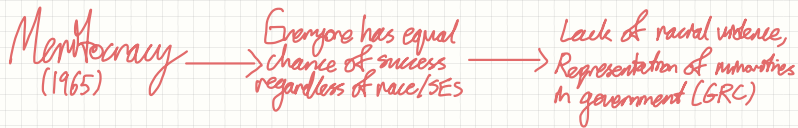
→ 1970s primary schools
converted to Malay with
universities expected to follow
suit in the 1980s

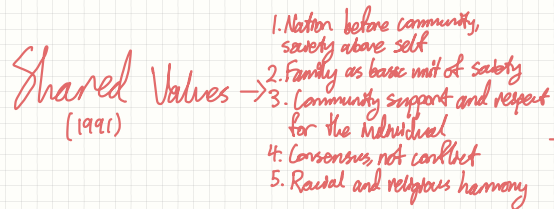
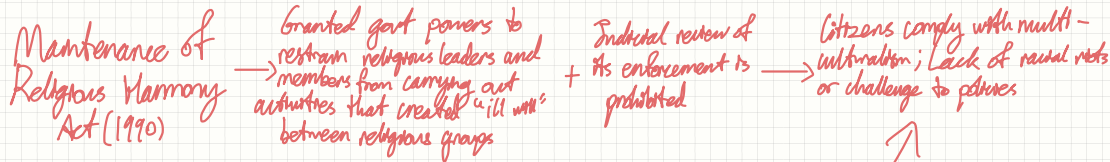
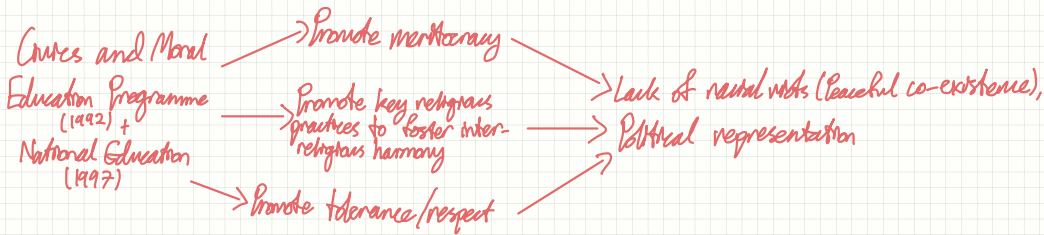
→ 1991 Malay
comprehension
test

[33% of Chinese passed
72% of Malays passed
19% of Indians passed]



Singapore





Vietnam

