

# **THINK PAIR SHARE**

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**“When you hear the word REGION/ REGION OF ASIA,  
what comes to your mind? Countries? Culture?  
Geography? Or teamwork?”**

- Steps:
- 1. Think individually (1 min)
- 2. Pair up to discuss (3 min)
- 3. Share insights with the class

# GROUP ACTIVITY

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- I. WHAT ARE THE REGIONS OF ASIA?**
  - 2. WHAT ARE THE SIGNIFICANT EVENTS HAPPENED ON EVERY REGIONS OF ASIA?**

Regions	Overview
<b>Central Asia</b>	Important in the Silk Road trade (Roman Empire and China)
<b>East Asia</b>	Cradle of ancient civilizations – China, Japan and Mongolia
<b>South Asia</b>	High population density; cradle of Indian civilization
<b>Southeast Asia</b>	Located in the Asia-Pacific Ring of Fire; historically the goal destination of the European expeditions that search for spice
<b>Middle East</b>	Many are arid desert regions but serve as a gateways to major bodies of water in the world

THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD

*Asian  
Regionalism*

# ASIA

ASIA IS THE LARGEST AND MOST POPULATED CONTINENT IN THE WORLD. GEOGRAPHICALLY, IT IS SEPARATED FROM THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT BY THE URALS, FROM AFRICA BY THE SUEZ CANAL, FROM THE NORTH AMERICA BY THE BERING STRAIT. IT IS COMPRISED OF DISTINCT REGIONS SUCH AS CENTRAL ASIA, EAST ASIA, SOUTH ASIA, SOUTHEAST ASIA, AND THE MIDDLE EAST.

ASIA HAS BEEN THE CRADLE OF SEVERAL ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS SUCH AS THE CHINESE, INDIAN, AND KHMER CIVILIZATIONS.







ASIA HAS ALSO BEEN THE HOME OF INFLUENTIAL CULTURAL, PHILOSOPHICAL, AND RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS. HINDUISM, JUDAISM, CHRISTIANITY, BUDDHISM, TAOISM, AND OTHER ORIENTAL PHILOSOPHIES AND RELIGIONS GENERALLY ORIGINATED FROM AN ASIAN COUNTRY AND HAVE PROLIFERATED AROUND THE GLOBE.



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In the contemporary world, Asia has become an economic force characterized by reduced poverty and fast pace economic development (ADB, 2008).



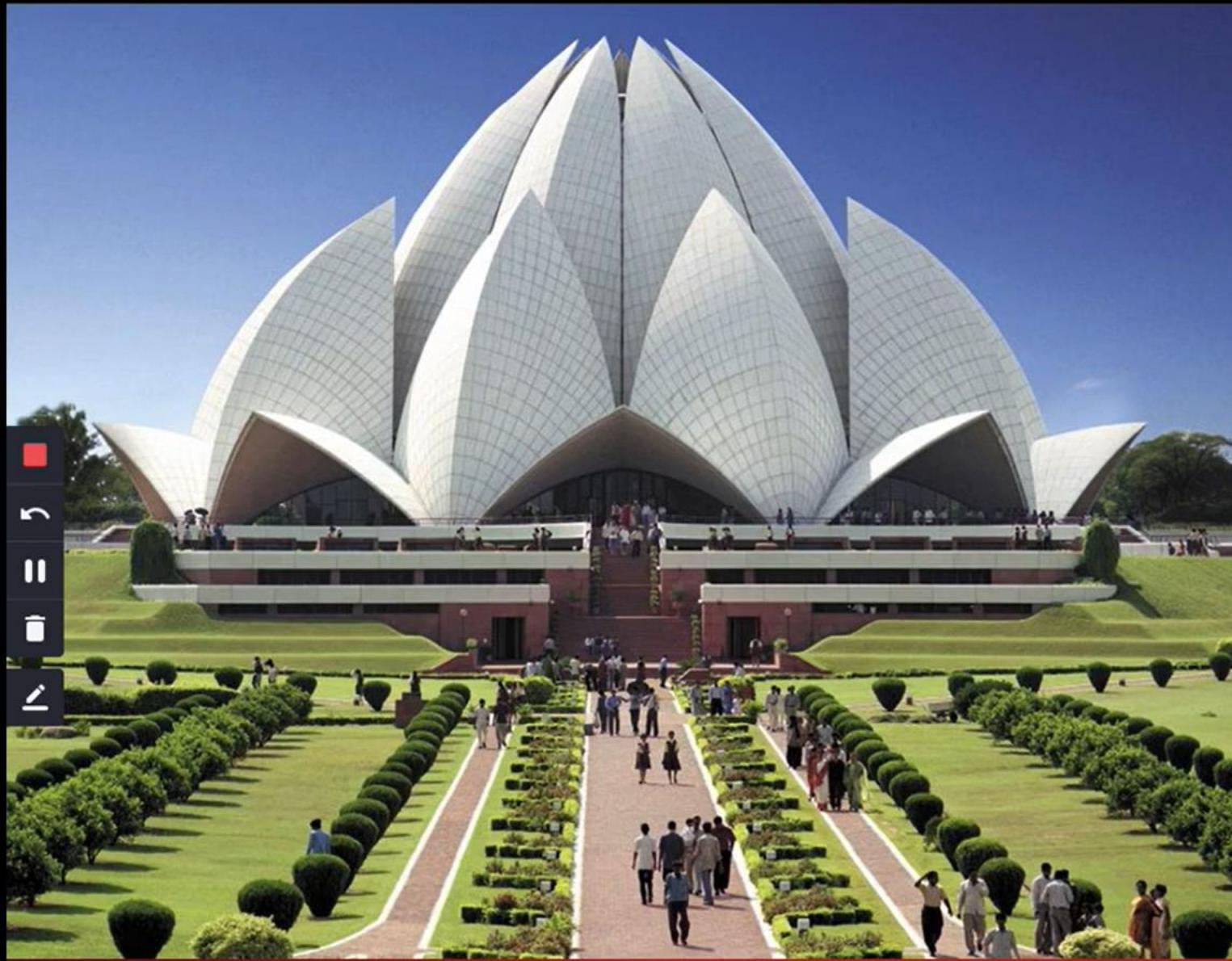
Asia was the central global force in the early modern world economy. It was the site of the most important trade routes and in some places more advanced in technology than West such as science and medicine.



# JAPAN

# JAPAN

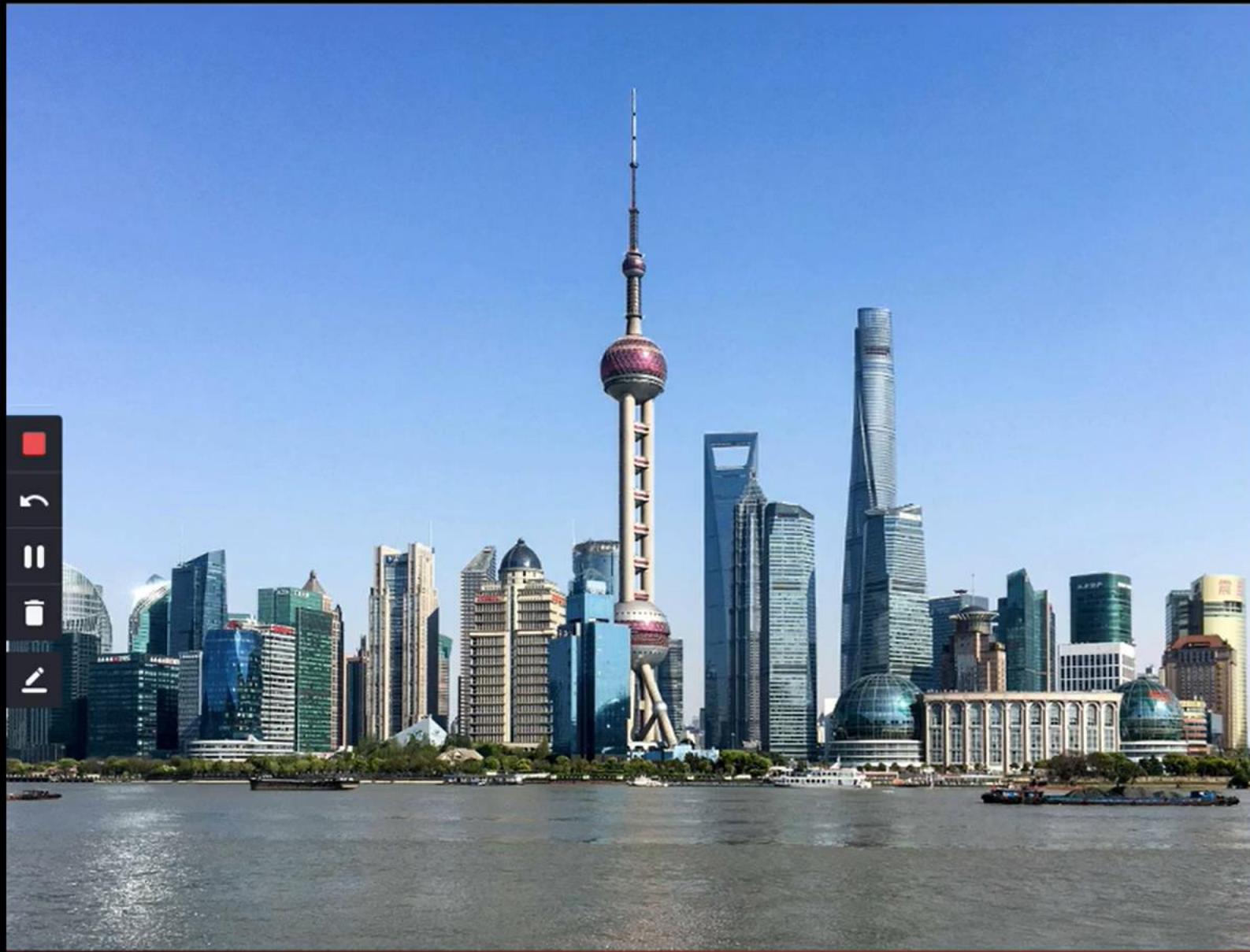
Japan embarked on procuring raw materials like coal and iron at unprecedented economies of scale allowing them to gain a competitive edge in the global manufacturing market as well as globalized shipping and procurement patterns which other countries modeled.



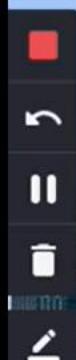
INDIA

# INDIA

India opened -up and emphasized an export-oriented strategy. Textiles and other low wage sectors have been a key part of the economy with highly successful software development exports.



**CHINA**



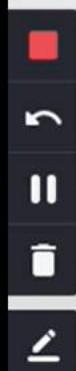
# CHINA

China pursues similar pattern of development at present and is now the world's largest importers of basic raw materials such as iron and surpassed Japan, the US and Europe in steel production.

INDIA AND CHINA HAVE ALSO BECOME A MAJOR SOURCE OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRANT LABOR, WHICH IS ALSO ONE OF THE FUNDAMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ERA OF GLOBALIZATION. THIS INCLUDES THE MIGRATION OF HIGHLY SKILLED LABOR INTO THE HIGH- TECH INDUSTRY BASED IN SILICON VALLEY.

INDIA, CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINES WERE THREE OF THE TOP FOUR RECIPIENT STATES OF MIGRANT REMITTANCES.

IN CULTURE AND GLOBALIZATION IN THE REGION, ASIA HAS BEEN THE SOURCE OF A WIDE VARIETY OF CULTURAL PHENOMENA THAT HAVE SPREAD OUTWARD TO THE WESTERN COUNTRIES AND THE REST OF THE WORLD.







BTS

# DYNAMITE



# DYNAMICS OF ASIAN REGIONALISM

ADB (2008) IDENTIFIED SOME FACTORS THAT ARE INFLUENTIAL IN THE INTEGRATION OF ASIAN NATIONS.

- ENHANCED DIALOGUE BETWEEN CITIZENS OF VARIOUS NATIONS

THIS IS FACILITATED BY GROWING TOURISM ACTIVITIES IN THE REGIONS AND CONSISTENT MULTILATERAL MEETINGS AMONG LEADERS OF NATION-STATE.

- EXPANDING INTRAREGIONAL TRADE AND INVESTMENTS

THIS BRINGS FORTH CLOSER FINANCIAL MARKETS AND INDEPENDENT ECONOMIES.

- INCREASED CONNECTIVITY

THIS IS FACILITATED BY REGIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS AS WELL AS DELIVERING PUBLIC GOODS.

# BENEFITS OF ASIAN INTEGRATION

- IT HARNESES THE STRENGTH OF DIVERSE ECONOMIES.
- IT PROVIDES PLATFORM FOR CONNECTING FINANCIAL MARKETS.
- IT MAKES THE ECONOMY MORE RESILIENT TO GLOBAL RISKS.
- IT POOLS RESOURCES.
- IT CREATES REGIONAL MECHANISMS FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY.

# CHALLENGES

- THERE IS A NEED TO ESTABLISH COMPATIBLE PRODUCT STANDARDS.
- THE NEED TO ESTABLISH GUIDELINES THAT BUFFER FINANCIAL CONTAGION AND ENSURE COMPATIBLE FINANCIAL REGULATIONS.
- THE NEED TO COORDINATE MACROECONOMIC POLICIES.
- THE NEED TO MANAGE CROSS-BORDER ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL POLICIES (E.G. FAIR TREATMENT OF MIGRANT WORKERS).

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# EXISTING COOPERATION IN ASIA

- ASIA PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION
- EAST ASIA SUMMIT
- ASIA PACIFIC COMMUNITY
- EAST ASIAN COMMUNITY
- ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS
- ASEAN PLUS THREE (CHINA, JAPAN AND SOUTH KOREA)

# What is Regionalism?

- a political ideology that favors a specific region over a greater area
- it usually results due to political separations, religion, geography, cultural boundaries, linguistic regions and managerial divisions



# Regionalization

VS

# Globalization

a process of dividing an area into smaller segments called regions

a process by which the people of the world are unified into a single society and function together



# *Regionalism*

is the theory or practice of regional rather than central systems of administration of economic cultural or political affiliation

# *Regionalization*

the division of a nation into states or provinces



# Why countries form regional organization?

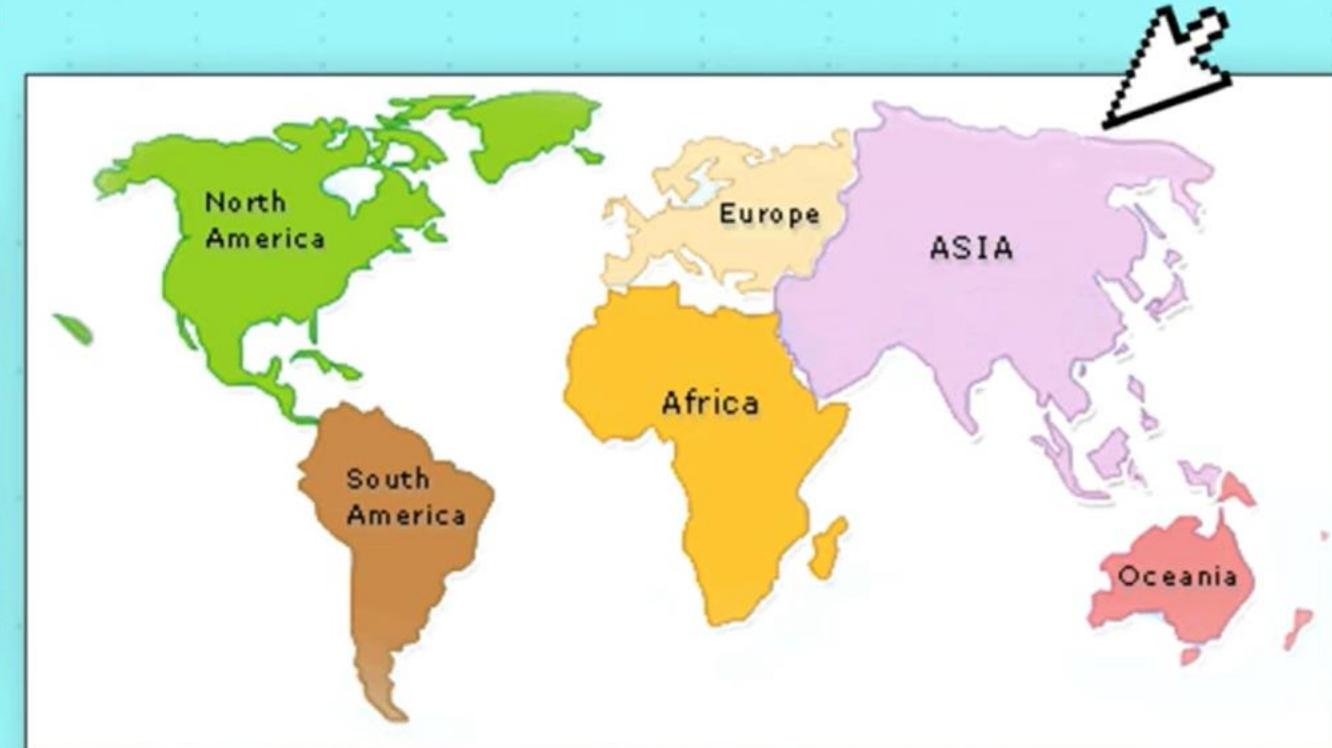
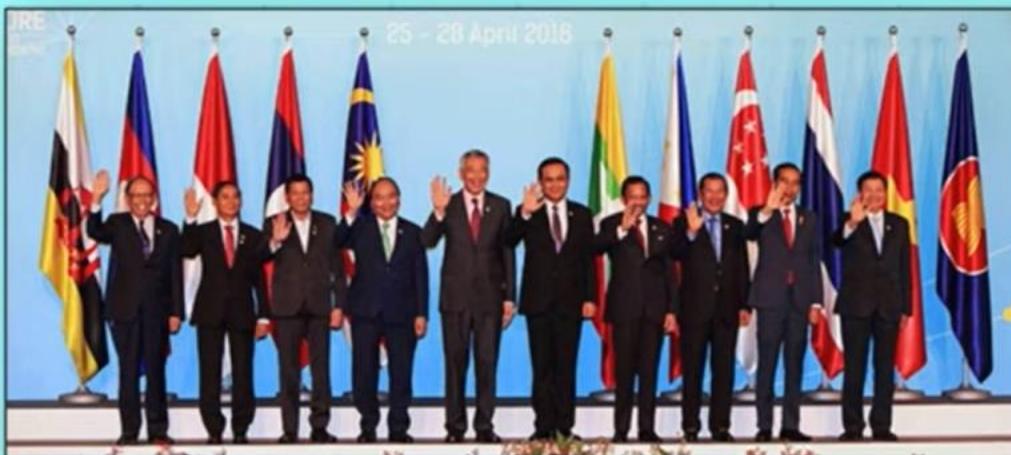


They form regional organization as a way of coping with the challenges of globalization



# Asian Regionalism

a product of economic interaction  
between Asian countries



# *Asian Regionalism*

- Asian economies have grown not only richer, but also closer together.
- New technological trends have further strengthened ties among them, as have the rise of China and India and the region's growing weight in the global economy.
- The 1997/1998 financial crisis dealt a severe setback to much of the region, highlighting Asia's shared interests and common vulnerabilities and providing an impetus for regional cooperation.



# *Asian Regionalism*

- Now, Asian economies are becoming closely intertwined.
- Interdependence is deepening because Asia's economies have grown large and prosperous enough to become important to each other, and because their patterns of production increasingly depend on networks that span several Asian economies and involve wide ranging exchanges of parts and components among them.

# Regionalization Globalization

- As to nature, globalization promotes the integration of economics across state borders all around the world but regionalization is precisely the opposite because it is dividing an area into smaller segments
- As to market, globalization allows many companies to trade on international level so it allows free market but in regionalized system, monopolies are likely to develop



# Regionalization Globalization

- As to cultural and societal relations, globalization accelerates to multiculturalism by free and inexpensive movement of people but, regionalization does not support this
- As to aid, globalized international community is also more willing to come to the aid of a country stricken by a natural disaster but, a regionalized system does not get involved in the affairs of other areas
- As to technological advances, globalization has driven great advances in technology but advanced technology is rarely available in one country or region.

## *Factors Leading to the Greater Integration of the Asian Regions*

- Regional integration is a process in which neighboring states enter into an agreement in order to upgrade cooperation through common institutions and rules
- The objectives of the agreement could range from economic to political to environmental, although it has typically taken the form of a political economy initiative
- Regional integration has been organized either via supranational institutional structures or through intergovernmental decision-making, or a combination of both



## *Factors Leading to the Greater Integration of the Asian Regions*

- Regional integration have often focused on removing barriers to free trade in the region, increasing the free movement of people, labor, goods, and capital across national borders, reducing the possibility of regional armed conflict and adopting cohesive regional stances on policy issues, such as the environment, climate change and migration.

# Factors Leading to the Greater Integration of the Asian Regions

- Intra-regional trade refers to trade which focuses on economic exchange primarily between countries of the same region or economic zone
- In recent years, countries within economic-trade regimes such as ASEAN in Southeast Asia for example have increased the level of trade and commodity exchange between themselves which reduces the inflation and tariff barriers associated with foreign markets resulting in growing prosperity



# ASSESSMENT:

Answer in 3–5 sentences.

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1. Why is Asian Regionalism important for the economic development of Asian countries?
2. How did the 1997 Asian Financial Crisis influence East Asian cooperation?
3. What are the positive and negative effects of globalization on Asian Regionalism?
4. Explain one major challenge that prevents full unity among Asian regions.
5. In your own understanding, how can Asia strengthen its regional cooperation in the future?

# AGREEMENT:

- I. What is the Asian Regionalism?**

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- 2. What is the advantage and disadvantage of Regionalism?**
- 3. What is the role of ASEAN?**
- 4. Does Globalization affects Regionalism? Why?**