

## <u>Description of Course Unit</u> according to the ECTS User's Guide 2015

Course unit title	Southeast Asian Studies
Course unit code	HI191313
Type of course unit (compulsory, optional)	Compulsory
Level of course unit (according to EQF: first cycle Bachelor, second cycle Master)	First cycle Bachelor
Year of study (if applicable)	
Semester/trimester when the course unit is delivered	5 <sup>th</sup> semester
Number of ECTS credits allocated	4.83 ects (to be edited)
Name of lecturer(s)	<ol> <li>Adiasri Putri Purbantina, Ph.D.         email: adiasri.hi@upnjatim.ac.id         Office hours: mon-fri, 09.00-16.00</li> <li>Muhammad Dedy Yanuar, M.Sc         email: muhammad.dedy.hubint@upnjatim.ac.id         Office hours: mon-fri, 09.00-16.00</li> </ol>
Learning outcomes of the course unit	<ol> <li>Students demonstrate sufficient knowledge and understanding of Southeast Asian history</li> <li>Students demonstrate sufficient knowledge and understanding of various contemporary issues in Southeast Asian countries at domestic level</li> <li>Students establish critical understandings on contemporary international relation issues in Southeast Asia</li> </ol>
Mode of delivery (face-to-face, distance learning)	Face to face / Online learning (ilmu.upnjatim.ac.id)
Prerequisites	Regionalism (HI191317)

Course contents	For 14 weeks, students will learn:
	<ol> <li>Area studies in International Relations</li> <li>Introduction: The What and Why of Southeast Asia</li> <li>What Is Development In Southeast Asia And Who Benefits? Progress, Power And Prosperity</li> <li>Environmental issues in Southeast Asia: the Deforestation, Haze pollution and Exploitation of Marine Resources</li> <li>Human rights enforcement in Southeast Asia: Ethnic conflict in Myanmar</li> <li>Malaysia – Indonesia's Bilateral Relations</li> <li>Contemporary Politics in the Philippines</li> <li>Thailand's Policy towards International Labor Migration</li> <li>Legacy of the Past: Heritage in Lao Nation-Building</li> <li>Economic Development &amp; National Innovation System in Vietnam</li> <li>Northeast Asia-Southeast Asia relations: Trade, investment, and Industrialization</li> <li>Middle Income Trap in Southeast Asia</li> <li>Political Economy of Policy Reform in Southeast Asia</li> <li>Maritime security in Southeast Asia: Overlapping maritime jurisdictional claims in South China Sea dispute</li> </ol>
Recommended or required reading	<ol> <li>Required reading:         <ol> <li>Owen, N.G. ed., 2014. Routledge Handbook of Southeast Asian History. Routledge.</li> <li>Coxhead, I. ed., 2014. Routledge handbook of Southeast Asian Economics. Routledge.</li> <li>McGregor, A., Law, L. and Miller, F. eds., 2017. Routledge Handbook of Southeast Asian Development. Routledge.</li> <li>Case, W. ed., 2015. Routledge handbook of Southeast Asian democratization. Routledge.</li> <li>Robison, R. ed., 2012. Routledge handbook of Southeast Asian politics. Routledge.</li> <li>Weatherbee, D.E., 2014. International relations in Southeast Asia: the struggle for autonomy. Rowman &amp; Littlefield.</li> <li>Ian Story. "Maritime Security in Southeast Asia: Two Cheers for Regional Cooperation", Southeast Asian Affairs 2009 (Singapore: ISEAS, 2009)</li> <li>Anwary, A. (2019). Interethnic Conflict and Genocide in Myanmar. Homicide Studies, 24(1), 85–102. https://doi.org/10.1177/1088767919827354</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
Planned learning activities and teaching methods	Lecture and blended-learning consists of discussions, case studies and project-based examination.

	Mid-term exam: 700 words essay with open-ended questions. Final exam: 1500 words essay with open-ended questions.
Language of instruction	Indonesia-English
Work placement(s)	N/A