Life in Southeast Asia

Chapters 14, 15, and 16
• Historically, very large population
• 1900’s – population exploded
• Put One Child Policy in place to slow growth
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• China is densely populated, especially on east coast, slowing growth rate

• Mongolia is very sparsely populated (lowest density in world), low growth rate

• Japan is densely populated, very low growth rate
• Many live in cities
  – Shanghai – 11 million
  – Beijing – 7 million
  – Hong Kong – 5 million
  – Tokyo – 32 million
  – Seoul – 10 million
• Very similar, not very diverse
  – Japan – 99% Japanese, speak Japanese
  – N/S Korea – 99% Korean, speak Korean
  – Mongolia – 95% Mongolian, speak Khalkha Mongolian
  – China – 92% Han Chinese, speak many dialects of Mandarin Chinese
• Mix of Buddhism, Daoism, Confucianism
• In Japan, also Shinto
• In South Korea, also Christianity
Landscape painting
Pottery
Calligraphy
Haiku poems
Today – anime and “k-pop”
• Education is very important
• Teachers are paid well and respected, students work hard, year round school, take difficult exams every year
Public spending on education, total (% of GDP)

Source: The World Bank - 2014
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• Martial arts like tai chi and tae kwon do
• Baseball, basketball
• Chinese Spring Festival (Chinese New Year)
• Korean Harvest Moon Festival
• Rapid growth
• Factories in China pollute the air
• Power plants in Japan produce acid rain
• A trade deficit occurs – the US imports more goods from China than it exports to China.
• One Child Policy
  – More elderly
  – Smaller workforce
  N. Korea’s nuclear weapons

• Human rights violations in China and North Korea
• A large city that influences others around it
• 11 million people live in Manila, many in slums
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- Myanmar – Burmese
- Thailand – Siamese
- Malaysia – Malay
- Laos/Cambodia – Mon-Khmer
- Vietnam - Vietnamese
• Buddhism is the most common
  – Others include Roman Catholic, Animism
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- Rice, rubber, coconuts, palm oil, sugar
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• Growing only enough food for oneself/family
• Many live in poverty – large cities have many slums
• Deforestation, wastelands from mining
• Dams – loss of fishing industry
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• Military took over government in 1962
• People have few freedoms, rights as a result of harsh rule

An annual Human Rights Risk Atlas, analysing the extent of human rights abuses in 197 countries, has revealed that human rights and labour standards risks for companies and investors are increasing on a global scale, with 48% of the world now posing ‘extreme’ or ‘high’ risks of corporate complicity in rights violations.

Source: Maplecroft.
• Highly populated (India, Pakistan, Bangladesh)
• India – 1.2 billion – will surpass China by 2030
• High growth rates

![Population pyramid graph showing age distribution by gender and population size.](image)
• Many live along Ganges and other rivers
• Many live in small villages
• People are moving to cities - urbanization
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- Growing population puts strain on resources, people live in slums, pollution
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- Very diverse with many ethnic backgrounds
- India is bilingual (English and Hindi), 15 other main languages
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- Hinduism, Islam, Jainism, Buddhism, Sikhism, Christianity
• Popular Hindi film industry based in India
• Many generations live in one home
• Men are superior to women
• Arranged marriage is common
Agricultural output is no longer meeting the demand of growing population
• Small businesses that employ people in their own homes
• A company hires an outside company to do work
• Many Indians speak English and serve customer service jobs
• India vs. Pakistan over Kashmir – to control Indus River
• Caste system – lowest caste “untouchables” are discriminated against
• Population growth – strain on resources and infrastructure