

**COURSE DATA****Data Subject**

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Code | 33798 |
| Name | Development and Environment in Southeast Asia |
| Cycle | Grade |
| ECTS Credits | 6.0 |
| Academic year | 2018 - 2019 |

Study (s)

| Degree | Center | Acad. year | Period |
|---|----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1318 - Degree in Geography and the Environment | Faculty of Geography and History | 3 | Second term |
| 1902 - Training for specific skills (R.D. 860/2010) | Faculty of Geography and History | 1 | Annual |

Subject-matter

| Degree | Subject-matter | Character |
|---|--|------------------|
| 1318 - Degree in Geography and the Environment | 617 - Development and environment in South-East Asia | Obligatory |
| 1902 - Training for specific skills (R.D. 860/2010) | 1 - Geografía | Optional |

Coordination

| Name | Department |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| ESCRIBANO PIZARRO, JAIME | 195 - Geography |

SUMMARY

This subject aims introduce students to the knowledge and management of the key issues that define development processes in SE Asia, with particular attention to the environmental implications and considering a context defined by the constraints arising both globalization and climate change.

In addition to general approaches, case studies on specific topics, with special attention to the different environmental challenges arising from China's economic growth on the one hand, and high vulnerability to natural disasters and their impact on the socio-economic development will be conducted in SE Asia itself, on the other.



It is intended that the student has a proactive attitude in the search, analysis, interpretation and synthesis of information and explanatory elements of the processes that link the various aspects of development and environment in this region of the world.

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

Relationship to other subjects of the same degree

There are no specified enrollment restrictions with other subjects of the curriculum.

Other requirements

-No specific prior knowledge is required. However to have passed the first two years of the degree in Geography and the Environment will be very useful to better interpret the different regional processes and development-environment interaction.

Students should have an instrumental knowledge of foreign languages (like French, English, German, etc.) that allows them to read and understand any documents or texts written in these languages.

Knowledge of office automation systems to deliver exercises, res

OUTCOMES

1318 - Degree in Geography and the Environment

- Have capacity for analysis and synthesis.
- Have oral and written communication skills in one's own language and in a foreign language.
- Be able to work independently.
- Be able to work in interdisciplinary teams.
- Show commitment to the values of gender equality, interculturality, equal opportunities, universal access for people with disabilities, the culture of peace, democratic values and solidarity.
- Show motivation for quality, responsibility and intellectual honesty.
- Learn about regional geographical spaces.
- Learn about the time and space dimensions in the explanation of social, territorial and environmental processes.
- Be able to relate and synthesise cross-disciplinary territorial information.
- Learn about the diversity of places, regions and locations and their relationships.

LEARNING OUTCOMES



For the methodology as for the content, the subject Development and Environment in SE Asia gives certain results and building skills in students:

1. The focus of the subject, and especially the emphasis on the individual and collective guided work, allow to develop the analytical, explanatory, interpretation and argumentation capacity and critical thinking about the phenomena and processes taking place in different areas. It also contributes to a better understanding of the complexity and diversity of phenomena and processes occurring in SE Asia.
2. Individual work allow to develop the skills of search, processing and analysis of different types of information.
3. Through teamwork, sharing of individual skills and cooperation to achieve their goals they need to achieve greater critical mass is promoted.
4. As it is especially appreciate the active participation, communication skills and speaking skills are fostered.

DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS

1. Indochina and Indonesia

- 1.Green Revolution and agrarian change in the Asian SE: Rice culture
- 2.Development and environment in the exploitation of forest resources: opposing objectives? Experiences in Malaysia and the Philippines
- 3.Land colonization and social and environmental impact: experiences in Indonesia
- 4.Urbanization and urban primacy: Bangkok. Social and environmental consequences

2. China: the environmental challenges of economic growth

- 1.Environmental issues
- 2.Environmental policy and sustainable development in China?
- 3.Case study: Urban vulnerability and hydrological risks in Chongqing

3. India: demography and ecology

Topics detailed in the Annex of the Teaching Guide

**WORKLOAD**

| ACTIVITY | Hours | % To be attended |
|--|---------------|------------------|
| Theory classes | 30,00 | 100 |
| Other activities | 15,00 | 100 |
| Classroom practices | 15,00 | 100 |
| Attendance at events and external activities | 40,00 | 0 |
| Preparation of evaluation activities | 25,00 | 0 |
| Preparing lectures | 25,00 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 150,00 | |

TEACHING METHODOLOGY

PRESENCE CLASSES: An explanation will be made through presentations of the different theoretical contents of the syllabus.

STUDENT PERSONAL WORK: Read articles and official documents (UN, FAO, etc.).

REALIZATION OF WORKS AND PRACTICES: Review and acquire knowledge in geographic content of the Asian SE. They can be done individually or in a team. Part of the class time will be devoted to the realization of these practices.

TUTORIES: a) programmed: in these tutorials the teacher will explain the specific contents to be developed for each work group. In addition, different tutorials will be programmed to prepare the course work; B) Not programmed: they will be dedicated to clarify doubts that may have arisen during the development of the classes. There will also be presential and non-attendance (via Moodle or e-mail).

COMPLEMENTARY ACTIVITIES: Several options will be proposed at the beginning of the course, although the possibilities that other subjects of the Degree will be used will be taken advantage of. If done, this part of the subject understands as a continuous evaluation and cannot be recovered if it is not done at the time it takes place.

EVALUATION

The evaluation model will be adjusted to the following percentages:

- Exam: 35 % - 65 %
- Directed work (individual and / or group): 15 % - 35 %
- Complementary activities: seminars, conferences, specific tutoring, etc.: 15 % - 35 %

The conditions for one or another composition will be detailed in the Annex of the Teaching Guide. In



any case, both for the theoretical part and for directed practices and jobs, one should always get 5 out of 10. Plagiarism will be penalized. The qualification system will follow the Regulations of the University of Valencia, approved by the Governing Council on January 27, 2004. (According to the RD 1044/2003 and 1125/2003).

REFERENCES

Basic

- Azcárate, B., Azcárate, M^a V., Sánchez, J. (2013): Geografía Regional del Mundo: desarrollo, subdesarrollo y países emergentes. UNED, Madrid. Conexión VPN de la UVEG: <https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/univalencia/reader.action?docID=3219568&ppg=297>
- Cebrián, A. (2005): Estructuras socioespaciales y niveles de desarrollo. Geografía de las desigualdades regionales del mundo. Diego Marín Editor. Murcia.
- Méndez, R., Molinero, F. (2002): Espacios y sociedades. Introducción a la Geografía Regional del Mundo. Ariel, Barcelona.
- Zabielskis, P. (2014): Environmental Problems in China: Issues and Prospects. Hao, Z., Chen, S. (Eds.): Social Issues in China. Gender, Ethnicity, Labor, and the Environment. Springer, pp. 257-280.
- Rigg, J. (2013): Southeast Asia: A Region in Transition. Routledge.

Additional

- AASA (Asociation of Academies of Sciences in Asia) (2011): Towards a Sustainable Asia. Green Transition and Innovation. Springer, 210 p.
- Banco Mundial (varios años): Indicadores de Desarrollo Mundial. <http://datos.bancomundial.org/>
- Braun, J.V., Gatzweiler, F.W. (2014) (eds.): Marginality. Addressing the Nexus of Poverty, Exclusion and Ecology. Springer, 388 p.
- Connell, J., Waddell, E. (eds) (2007): Environment, Development and Change in Rural Asia-Pacific: Between Local and Global. London, Routledge.
- Coxhead, I. (2003): Development and Environment in Asia: A survey of recente literature. Asian-Pacific Economic Literature, 17 (1): 22-54.
- Dennis Wei, Y.H., Liefner, I. (2012): Globalization, industrial restructuring, and regional development in China. Applied Geography, 32: 102-105.
- Dominey-Howes, Dale; Goff, James. 2011. Tsunami risk management in the context of the Pacific Islands. East Asia and the Pacific (EAP) Disaster Risk Management (DRM) knowledge notes working paper series ; no. 25. Washington D.C. - The Worldbank.



- Guo, R., Gui, H., Changlei, L. (2015): Multiregional Economic Development in China. Springer. 540 p.
- Iwami, T. (2001): Economic development and environment in Southeast Asia: an introductory note. International Journal of Social Economics, 28 (8): 604-622.
- Kawakami, M., et al. (2013): Spatial Planning and Sustainable Development. Approaches for Achieving Sustainable Urban Form in Asian Cities. Springer, 460 p.
- Leal, W. (2013): Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management. Springer. 675 p.
- Mitra, A.P., Sharma, C. (2010) (Eds.): Global Environmental Changes in South Asia. A regional Perspective. Springer. 384 p.
- Nüsser, M. (2014): Large Dams in Asia. Contested Environments between Technological Hydroscares and Social Resistance. Springer, 185 p.
- OCDE (2009): Urban Trends and Policy in China. 70 p.
- Putra, N.A., Han, E. (2014) (Eds.): Governments Responses to Climate Change: Selected Examples from Asia Pacific. Springer, 137 p.
- World Bank (1992): Development and Environment. World Development Report. Oxford University Press. New York.
- World Bank (2011). Disaster risk management in the lower Mekong basin: Development of an open risk modelling framework. Washington D.C. - The Worldbank.
- World Bank (2011). Jakarta - Urban challenges in a changing climate. Washington D.C. - The Worldbank.
- World Bank (2012): Acting today for tomorrow: A Policy and Practice Note for climate and disaster resilient development in the Pacific Islands region. Washington D.C. - The Worldbank.
- Wu, Y. (2013): Regional Development and Economic Growth in China. World Scientific Publishing Company.
- Yuen, B., Kumssa, A. (2011) (Eds.): Climate Change and Sustainable Urban Development in Africa and Asia. Springer, 278 p.
- Zhang, K., Wen, Z., Peng, L. (2007): Environmental policies in China: Evolution, Features and Evaluation. China Population, Resources and Environment, 17 (1): 1-7.
- Zhu, Y., Lan, H., et al. (2015): Transforming Rural Communities in China and Beyond. Springer. 203 p.
- New York Times: China and the Environment (consultado el 07 de julio de 2017):
<<https://www.nytimes.com/topic/subject/china-and-the-environment>>