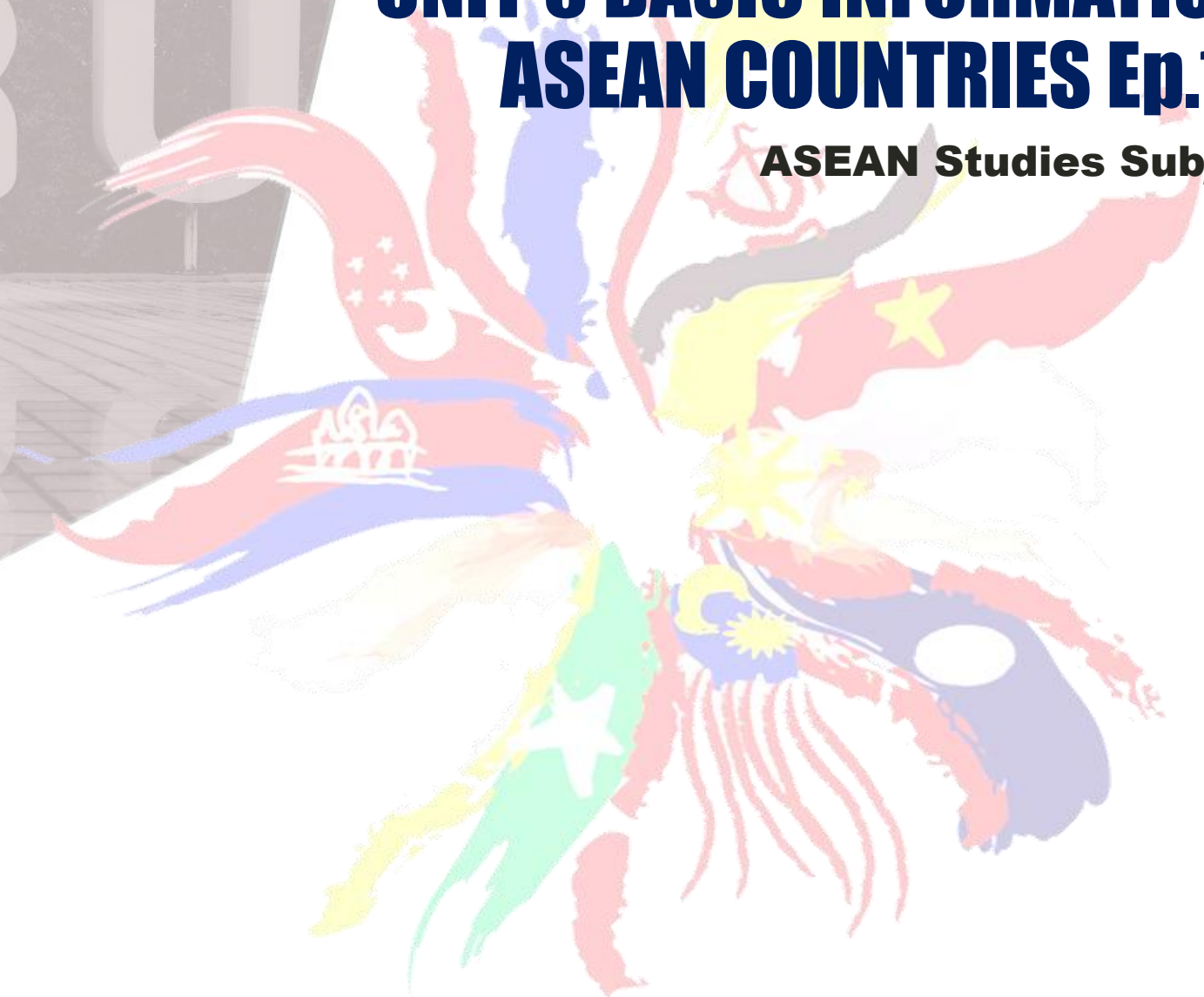


UNIT 6 BASIC INFORMATION OF ASEAN COUNTRIES Ep.1

ASEAN Studies Subjects

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ASEAN STUDIES

subject



UNIT 6

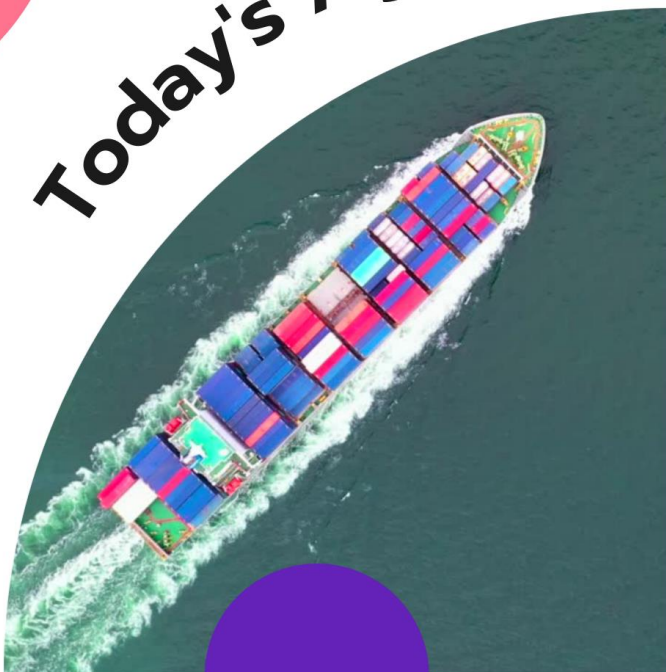
BASIC INFORMATION OF ASEAN COUNTRIES

Ep.1

BY AJ. PATCHARAMON TOSURAT



Today's Agenda



- ASEAN Official Name and Capital Cities
- ASEAN Countries Coat Of Arms and Flags
- ASEAN Member States Accession
- ASEAN Area
- ASEAN Population
- ASEAN Religion





ASEAN Official Name and Capital Cities





Republic of Indonesia

Capital City is Jakatar

Jakatar derives from Jayakarta
that is an old Javanese
(eventually Sanskrit) means
complete victory





Republic of the Philippines

Capital City is Manila

MANILA or Maynila is from the word Nila, a kind of mangrove tree along the delta of the Pasig River of Manila Ba



Republic of Singapore

Capital City is Singapore

Singapore is from native Malay name, Singapura, Singha or Simha meaning Lion, Pura is city. However, the lion could be clarified that it's not lion, but Malayan tiger, since lions should not be on this island of Southeast Asia

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Federation of Malaysia

Capital City is Kuala Lumpur

Kuala means a junction of two
rivers, Gombak River and
Klang River.

Lumpur means a muddy area





Kingdom of Thailand

Capital City is Bangkok

The name "Bangkok" comes from the French word "Bang-kok".





Negara Brunei Darussalam

Capital City is Banda Seri
Begawan

Banda Seri Begawan means the
harbor town blessed by the
God.





Socialist Republic of Vietnam Darussalam

Capital City is Hanoi

Hanoi means river inside.
The river is the Red River.





The Lao People's Democratic Republic

Capital City is Vientiane

Vientiane means the city of
sandalwood.



Republic of the Union of Myanmar

Capital City is Naypydaw

Naypyitaw or Naypyidaw is
Burmese language, means
residence of kings.

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Kingdom of Cambodia

Capital City is Phnom Penh

Phnom Penh is shorted form,
means City of Four Faces.





ASEAN Countries Coat Of Arms and Flags



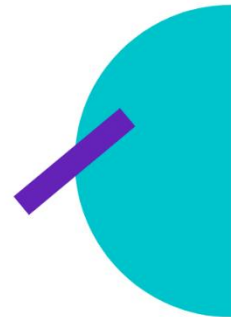
"The Indonesian coat of arms consists of a golden eagle, called "GARUDA," that is a figure from ancient Indonesian epics. It is also pictured on many temples from the 6th Century. The eagle is a symbol of creative energy. Its principal color, gold, suggests the greatness of the nation. The black color represents nature. There are 17 feathers on each wing, 8 on the tail and 45 on the neck. These figures stand for the date of Indonesia's independence proclamation: 17 August, 1945."

Source : [https://www.crwflags.com/fotw/flags/id\).html](https://www.crwflags.com/fotw/flags/id).html)



The flag is divided into two horizontal parts, the upper half is red and the lower half is white. Red represents courage and freedom, white represents purity and justice.

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" The coat of arms of the Philippines features the eight-rayed sun of the Philippines with each ray representing the eight provinces (Batangas, Bulacan, Cavite, Manila, Laguna, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, and Tarlac) which were placed under martial law by Governor-General Ramón Blanco during the Philippine Revolution, and the three five-pointed stars representing the three major island groups of Luzon, the Visayas, and Mindanao."

Source : https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coat_of_arms_of_the_Philippines

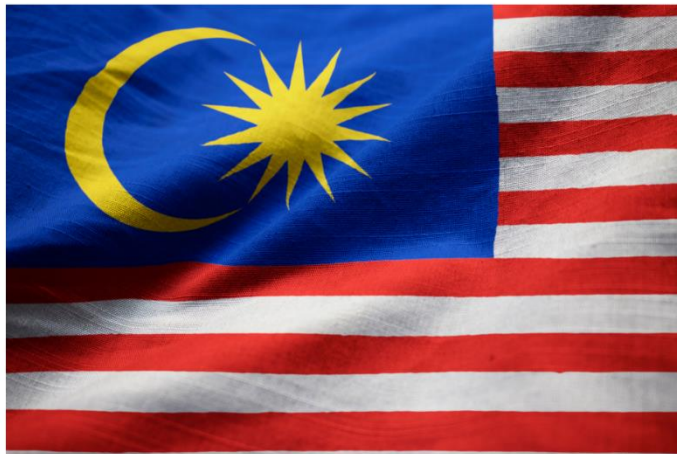


The white triangle represents the movement for freedom instead of freedom. Equality and fraternity, blue represents peace, truth and justice, red represents patriotism and values. The eight-pointed sun represents eight provinces: Batangas, Bulacan, Cavite, Laguna, Manila, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga and Tarlac, the three stars refer to the three islands of Luzon, Mindanao and Visayan, in case of a declaration of war. Red and blue will alternate.



"The coat of arms of Malaysia (Malay: Jata Negara Malaysia) is a coat of arms comprising a shield or escutcheon, two tigers for supporters, a crescent and fourteen-pointed star for a crest and a motto. As the Malaysian coat of arms descended from that of the Federated Malay States under British colonial rule, it resembles European heraldic designs."

Source : https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coat_of_arms_of_Malaysia



The 14 red and white stripes represent the equal status of The 13 member states and the central government at Kuala Lumpur, the 14-pointed star represents unity among all such states, the crescent moon represents the state religion of Islam, the yellow crescent and the federation star are the colors of Yangdi Pert. Van Agong, the head of the Federation The blue part represents unity.

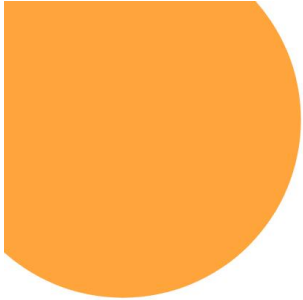


"The national Coat of Arms of Singapore is the heraldic symbol representing the Southeast Asian island nation of Singapore. It was adopted in 1959, the year Singapore became self-governing within the British Empire. The committee that created it, headed by then Deputy Prime Minister Toh Chin Chye, was also responsible for the national flag and the national anthem of Singapore."

Source : https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coat_of_arms_of_Singapore



Red represents the fraternity and equality of Singaporeans, white represents lasting purity and beauty. The rising crescent moon represents a new nation, the five stars represent the five ideals: democracy, peace, progress, justice and equality.



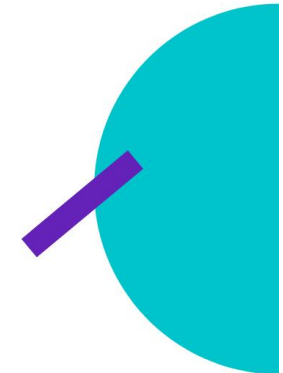
The National Emblem (National Symbol) of Thailand features the Garuda, a figure from both Buddhist and Hindu mythology. In Thailand, this figure is used as a symbol of the royal family and authority. This version of the figure is referred to as Krut Pha, meaning "garuda acting as the vehicle (of Vishnu)." The National Emblem is also the Emblem of the King of Thailand

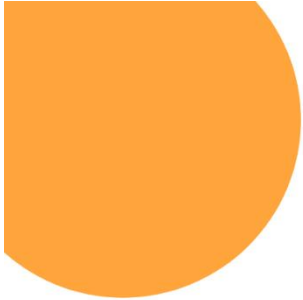


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Three colors of the tricolor flag are red, white and blue. Red represents the nation, white represents religion, blue represents the King.



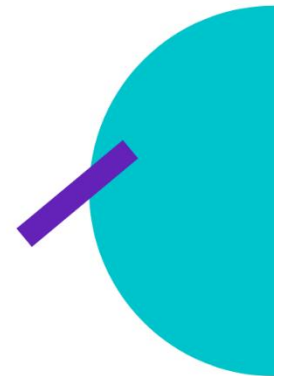


"The national emblem of Brunei is featured prominently on the flag of Brunei. It was adopted in 1940. There are five main components to the national emblem: the flag, the royal parasol (ceremonial umbrella), the wings, the hands, and the crescent."

Source : https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emblem_of_Brunei



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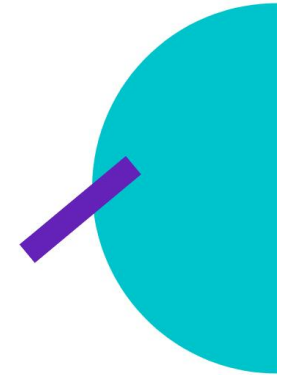
The nature of the national flag is a rectangular flag. yellow flag mean king which is the flag of the Sultan of Brunei Darussalam, white and black representing the country's chief minister. In the middle of the flag there is an image of the coat of arms.

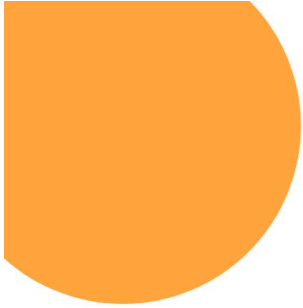


"The star symbolizes workers, peasants, soldiers, intellectuals and the youth. The red background stands for success and revolution. Ears of corn serve as the edge. Cogwheel and rice wreath symbolize the close alliance between workers and farmers."



The flag is plain red in the center with a five-pointed star. It is commonly understood that it represents the various classes of Vietnamese society, namely sages, farmers, craftsmen, merchants, and soldiers. The red color represents the struggle for independence of the Vietnamese people. The yellow and gold stars mean later Vietnamese The unification of Vietnam in 1976. The meaning of the flag is red, signifying the revolution by the proletariat. The golden yellow star represents the guidance of the Communist Party of Vietnam.





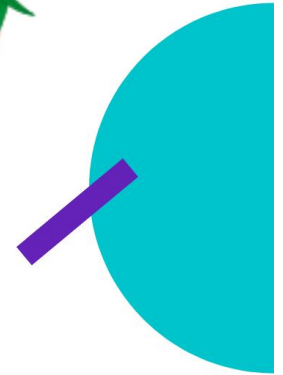
"National Emblem of the Lao PDR, which is below the crest and red bow with the words: Lao People's Democratic Republic. Its two sides are surrounded by a handful of paddy in the shape of a half moon and the red knot, with the words: Peace, Independence, Democracy, Unity, Prosperity. Among the two handfuls of paddy is the image of the That Luang stupa. At the center of the circle road, field, forest and hydroelectric dam."

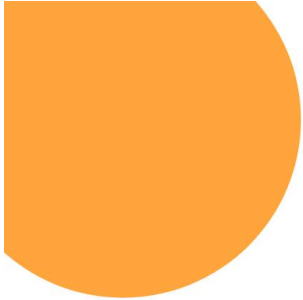
Source : <http://www.industcards.com/hydro-laos.htm>



The appearance of the flag is divided longitudinally into 3 parts, with the middle stripe being It is blue, 2 parts wide, with a white circular moon in the center. The outer bands on both sides are red and are equally wide and 1 part each. Red represents the blood of the Lao people's struggle for freedom. Blue represents wealth. completeness of Laos white moon Refers to the unity of the nation and symbolizes the prominent floating moon. over the Mekong

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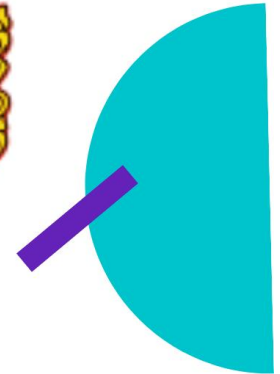


" Myanmar does not use a coat of arms, but the above symbol or emblem. The symbol shows the map of the country and has two chinthe (mythical lions) facing opposite one another as supporters. The map is surrounded by traditional Burmese flower designs and a star at its top."



The flag is divided in length into 3 parts and is equally wide: yellow, green and red. In the middle of the flag there is a large white 5-pointed star, of which the colors and symbols have the following meanings: green means peace, peace Peace and fertility in Myanmar, yellow represents unity, red represents courage, strength, decisiveness, white star represents solid union and unity.

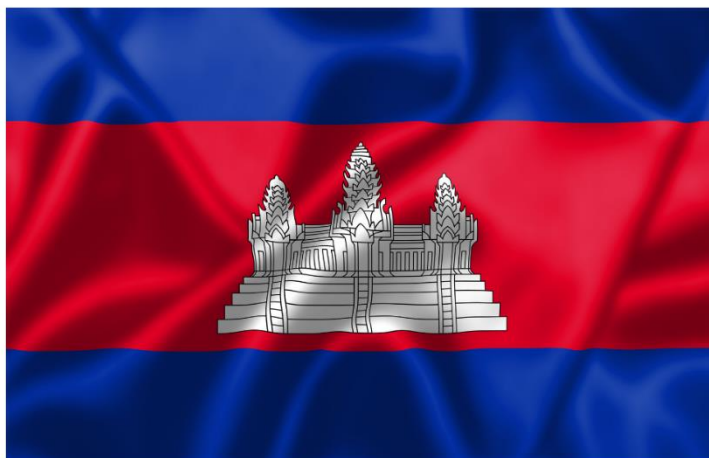
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"The Royal arms of Cambodia or Cambodia's coat of arms is composed of two lions, one with an elephant trunk and the other a rajasingha (royal lion). The two lions hold onto royal five-tiered umbrellas symbolizing the King and Queen, and stand on top of a blue ribbon displaying the phrase 'Preah Chao Krung Kampuchea' (King of the Kingdom of Cambodia). A royal crown is situated between the lions, with an Unalome sign beneath it and a ray of light on top."

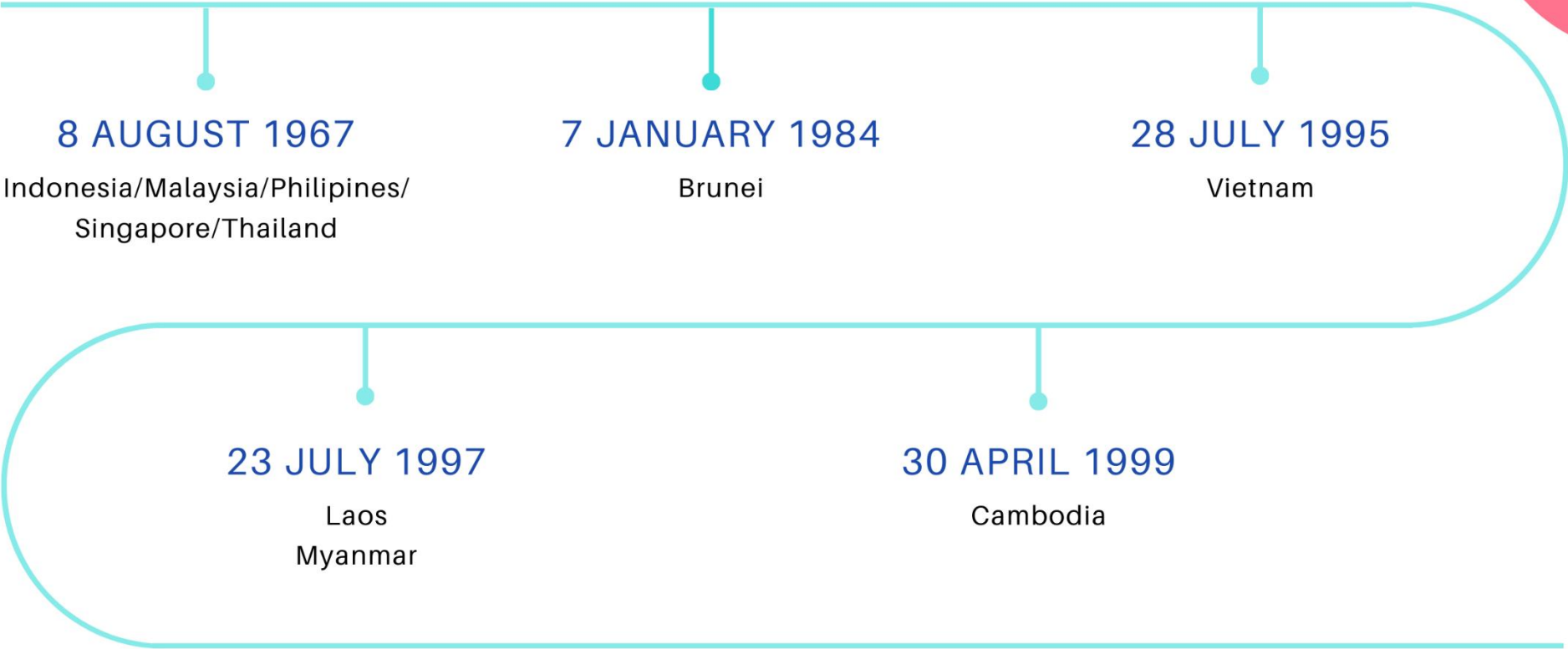
Source : <https://www.worldatlas.com/flags/cambodia>



The characteristics of the flag are divided along the length into 3 stripes, with the middle stripe being red, 2 parts wide, with the image of the Angkor Wat Three Peaks in the center, blue means King, red means Nation, White Angkor Wat means peace.

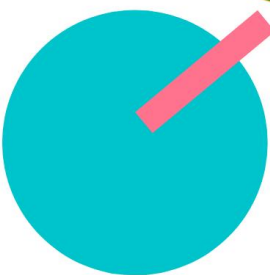


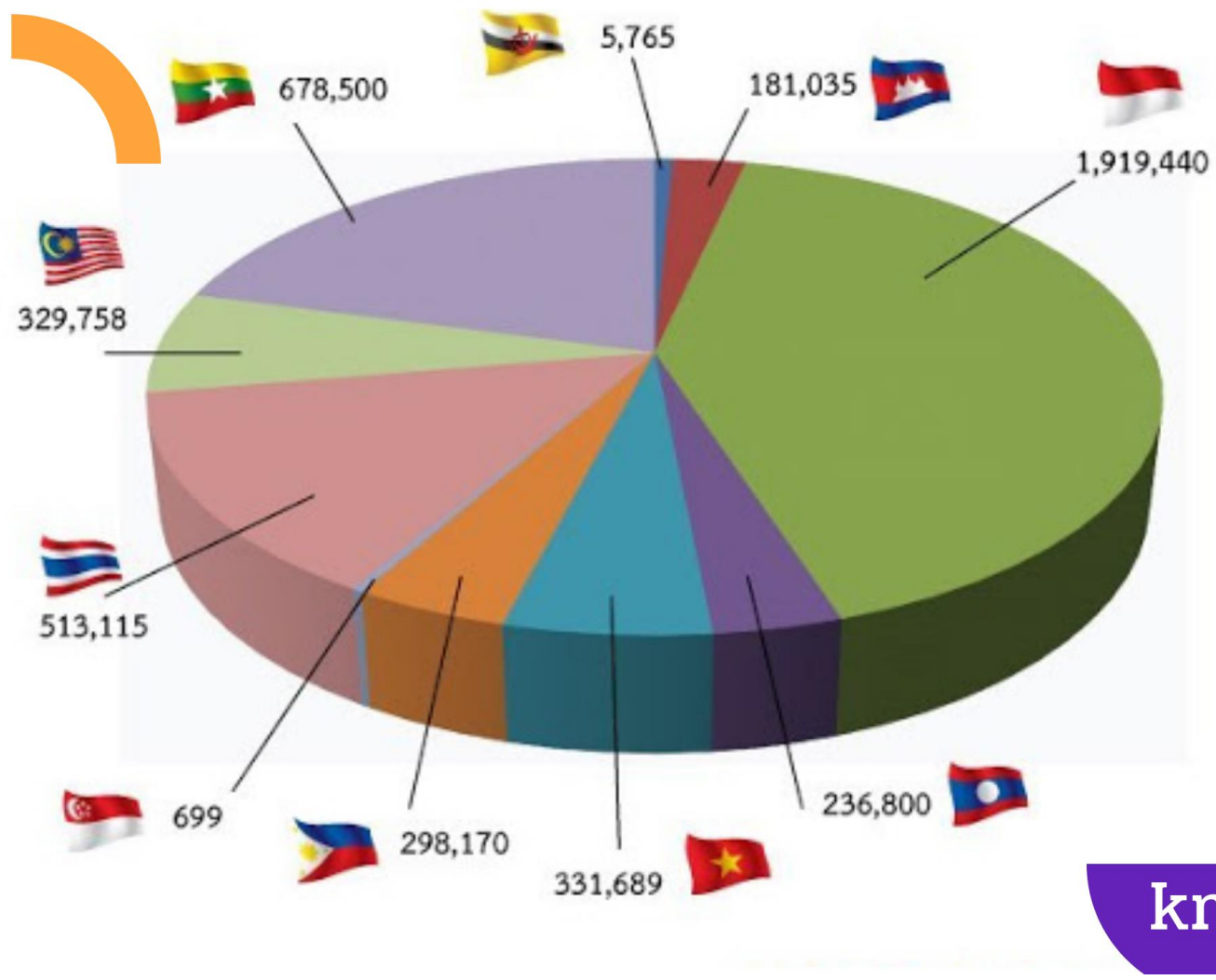
ASEAN Member States Accession



ASEAN Passports

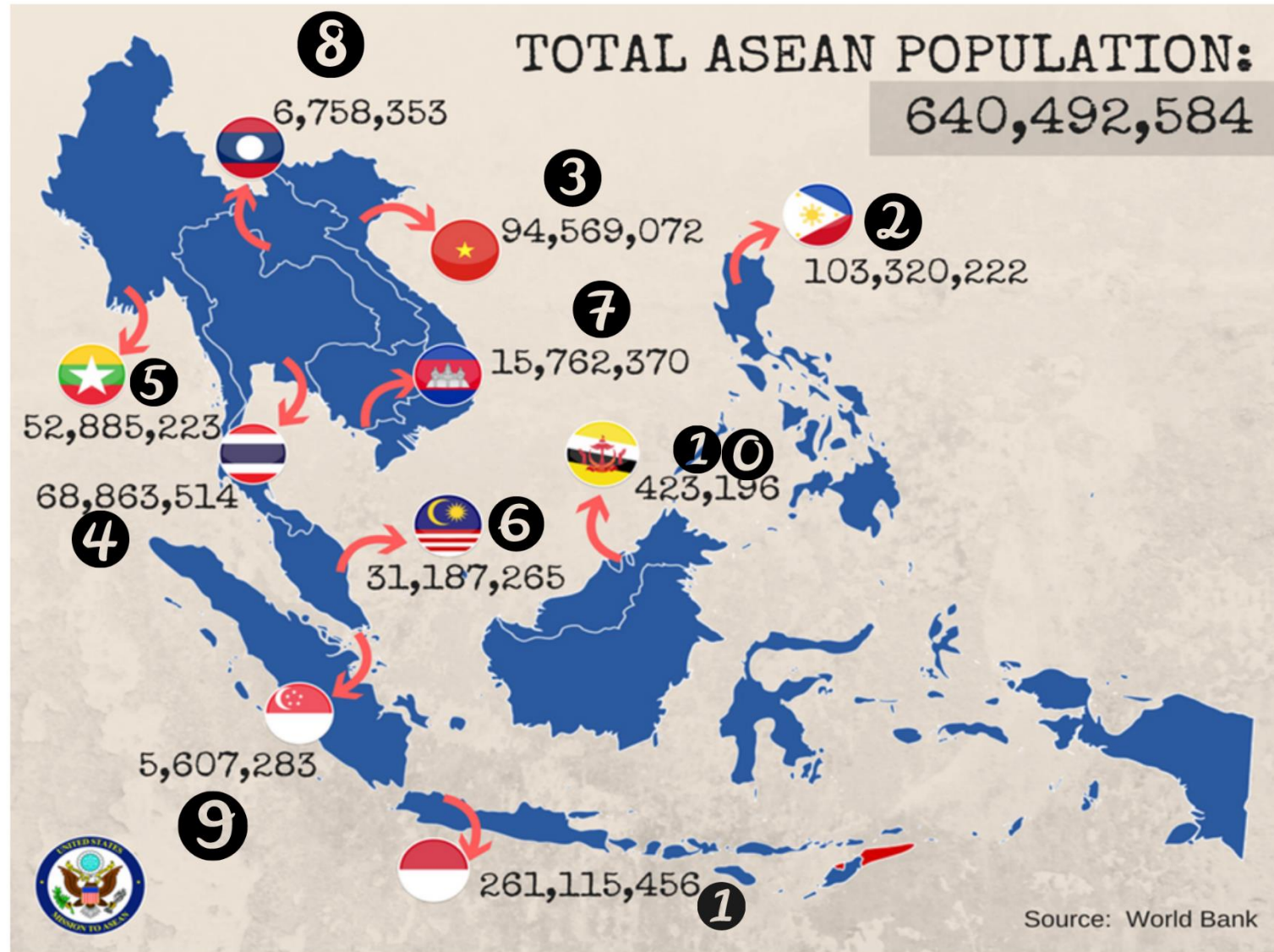
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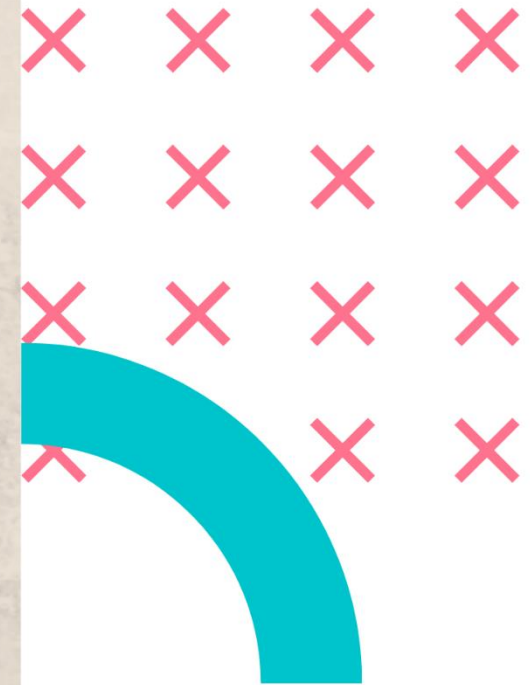


ASEAN Area
Total 237,955 km²

km²

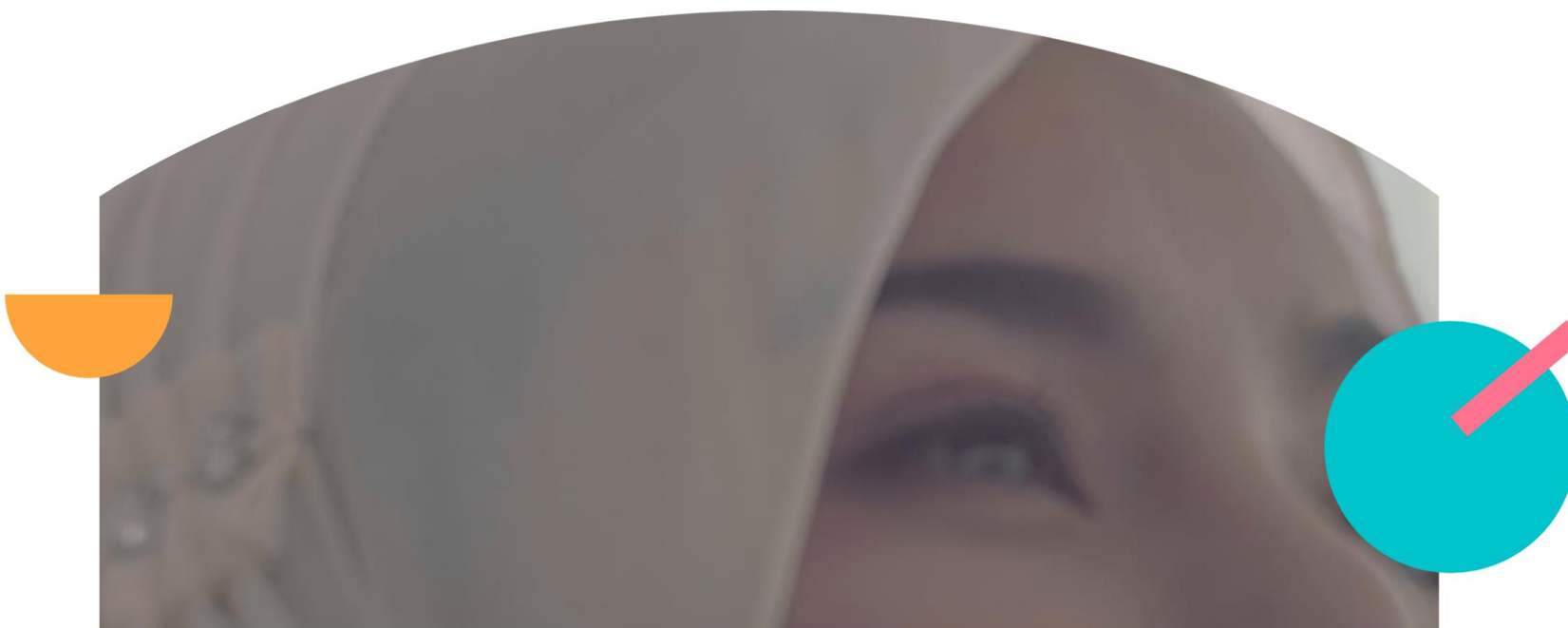


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ASEAN Religion





Buddhism

Thailand
Vietnam
Myanmar
Laos
Cambodia



Islamic

Indonesia
Malaysia
Brunei





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Christianity

Philippines



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Irreligious

Singaporeans are found in various ethnic groups and all walks of life in Singapore.



Thank You for Watching
This Unit is continue in Ep.2