



Multiculturalism in Asia

Learning Cluster 2017

<https://thesingaporemalaysiaic.wordpress.com/>

8155-0016

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Winter Block 2017

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There is no such thing as a nation-state, where the borders of a nation perfectly correspond to those of the state. All countries, regions, and towns contain minorities—groups whose language, origins, skin color, religion, and other traits differ from that of the majority. Some of the worst events in history have involved one group trying to purge its minorities to create a homogenous nation. In other places, cultures have been cleansed in an effort to assimilate minorities into the nation. Then again, the failure to create some sort of overarching identity could undermine national unity and sustain ethnic conflict. How should governments and societies handle ethnic diversity? How can they create a sense of common identity without sacrificing difference?

Most countries feature ethnic nationalism. Here, national policies reflect the identity of the dominant group, with minorities expected to acquiesce. Other countries feature civic nationalism, where national identity is not drawn as much along ethnic lines. The United States is known as a ‘melting pot’, where a civic identity is open to (most) groups to assimilate to and become the nation. Other countries, such as Canada, promote a ‘mosaic’, in which multiculturalism supports minorities in preserving their languages and distinct identities. These different models are not necessarily chosen by leaders, but instead reflect long-standing historical forces and local contexts.

Too often, we assume that Western countries offer more civic, inclusive models, while ethnic dominance characterizes non-Western countries. This Learning Cluster challenges this view by studying how the Southeast Asian countries of Singapore and Malaysia approach ethnic diversity. Sharing similar colonial histories and ethnic composition, the two countries provide different models. Singapore has developed a more multicultural vision, trying to create a shared national identity through affirming difference. Meanwhile, Malaysia features ethnic dominance by Malays in politics and some economic areas, efforts to safeguard the economically disadvantaged native majority. Neither country sees much intermarriage between census-defined communities. How do these models work in practice? What are their shortcomings? What can we learn from these important Southeast Asian countries?

Roster

Amanda Boralessa	0209908	2018	USA		Early LC Fair Preparation
To learn what factors (colonial histories, government types, ethnic organization) explain the differences in multicultural approaches across nations/regions Book: Kymlicka and He, <i>Multiculturalism in Asia</i> (Oxford University Press, 2005) Country Case: Argentina					
Eduardo Escobedo	0223032	2018	USA / Mex	Vegetarian	Soka Schwag
To understand the historic and sociopolitical conditions that account for a variation of multicultural models between Singapore, Malaysia, and the United States To learn how these multiculturalism models fit into Soka ideas of global citizenship Book: Barr and Skrbis, <i>Constructing Singapore</i> (Hawaii, 2015)					
Alaska Tan	0228644	2018	Singapore	Woodlands	Prep Singapore Meetings
To understand the relationships of power between different ethnic groups and the institutional structures put in place Book: Lian, <i>Race, Ethnicity, and the State in Malaysia and Singapore</i> (Brill, 2006) Country Case: France					
Jaroslav Zapletal	0232206	2018	Czech		Organize Scavenger Hunt
To understand the degree to which economic policies influence interethnic relations in the two regions To understand the legacy of colonization on interethnic relations Book: Anderson, <i>Imagined Communities</i> (Verso, 1983) Country Case: Canada (with Kana)					
Kana Aizawa	0221442	2019	Japan		Connect with Alumni / Schwag
To understand how the education systems in multiculturalism affect one's identity formation Book: Lim, Pakir, and Wee, <i>English in Singapore: Modernity and Management</i> (Hong Kong University Press, 2010) Country Case: Canada (with Jaro)					
Khyla Horton	0252414	2019	USA		Connect with Schools / Soka
To obtain a broader understanding of the effects which ethnic/ racial relations in differing countries have on the dynamic of social, political, and cultural structures Book: Nightingale, <i>Segregation: A Global History of Divided Cities</i> (University of Chicago Press, 2012)					
Mahesh Kushwaha	0247286	2019	Nepal	Vegetarian	Connect with Alumni
To learn about the political environments of two countries and study electoral, executive, and all other rights various ethnic minorities have been exercising. Book: Kymlicka, <i>Politics in the Vernacular: Nationalism, Multiculturalism, and Citizenship</i> (Oxford UP, 2001) Country Case: Nepal					
Nguyen Lee	0253662	2019	USA		Prepare Web Presence
To analyze how politics shape the evolution (or devolution) of English and how this has affects multiculturalism To examine how migration and entangling of ethnic groups has influenced regional cuisine and food culture Book: Low and Hashim, <i>English in Southeast Asia: Features, Policy and Language in Use</i> (Amsterdam: John Benjamins) Country Case: India					
Michael Note	0253673	2019	USA		Research Transit
To observe the intricacies of popular culture across the diverse ethnicities of Singapore and Malaysia To recognize the cultural exchange between globalized powers Book: Wong, <i>Media and Culture in Singapore: A Theory of Controlled Commodification</i> (Hampton Press, 2001)					
Beng Hwee Tan	0253110	2019	Singapore	Eunos	Prep Singapore Meetings
To understand the role of the government in building racial and religious harmony in a country To understand how religious organizations function in multicultural societies and how they peacefully coexist Book: Goh, Gabrielpillai, Holden, and Khoo, <i>Race and Multiculturalism in Malaysia and Singapore</i> (Routledge 2009) Country Case: China					
Nikita Sukmono	0263535	2020	USA / Indo	Vegetarian	Malaysia Logistics
To understand how multicultural policies affect economic dynamics and shape inter-ethnic interaction To grasp how individual ethnic languages learned from childhood through school can affect multicultural interactions Book: Kong and Yeoh, <i>The Politics of Landscapes in Singapore: Constructions of Nation</i> (Syracuse University Press, 2003) Country Case: Australia					

The Mission and Identity of Soka University of America

The core of Soka University of America's mission is to foster a steady stream of global citizens. The concept of global citizenship is founded upon a respect for difference—of knowing and interacting with people of different backgrounds, faiths, and philosophies. SUA itself is extremely diverse, ranking as the third most ethnically diverse and the most international of American liberal arts institutions. SUA features many discussions of ethnic difference, although the more complex concepts of multiculturalism are rarely discussed, making this course an interesting avenue for research. This Learning Cluster also reflects Soka's Pacific Basin focus, showing cultural diversity in a non-Western, Asian context.

Safety & Ethics

Singapore and Malaysia are extremely safe countries, with some of the world's lowest crime levels. They are also healthy countries, as neither Singapore nor Malaysia feature major infectious diseases or have recommended vaccinations. Still, our class will take several precautions. We will travel as a group and stay together in our accommodations wherever possible. When we are not together, students will always travel in small groups. The instructor will also carry medicine for potential stomach problems or accidents. The instructor is familiar with the places we will visit, and will carry a cell phone at all times.

On ethics: Our discussions with groups and individuals will be informal, off the record. Students are encouraged to take notes, but will not quote them in written assignments. These are illustrations, not evidence. Also, students are encouraged to be responsible photographers. They will not take pictures of children and old people as if they are part of the landscape, and will always ask for permission before taking photos of any person.

Because we will take part in informal discussions, not formal interviews where local persons and organizations will be quoted in our papers, we do not anticipate requiring Institutional Review Board clearance for our activities. We do not intend to discuss potentially sensitive topics of ethnic relations with ordinary people or at schools, only with activists, politicians, and other professionals.

Research Questions

How do Asian countries manage ethnic diversity? What are the advantages and disadvantages of promoting an official ethnic identity? What are the advantages and disadvantages of multiculturalism? Does fusion represent a threat to ethnic communities, or an opportunity?

Politics: Why do some countries have ethnic parties, while others do not? Should constituencies be delineated by ethnicity? Does multiculturalism require liberal democracy? How do governments use multiculturalism to boost their legitimacy?

Economics: How does economic inequality reinforce political differences? How can affirmative action close wealth gaps? What are the dangers of state intervention into ethnicity and economics?

Residence: Why do some countries and cities feature enclaves, with territorial concentrations of minorities, while others feature integration? What are the tradeoffs?

Language: Should countries promote a single official language? What are the tradeoffs of promoting English or other colonial languages in multicultural contexts?

Education: Should all students be educated through a single national system, or should different groups maintain their own schools? How can respect for other cultures be promoted in the classroom?

Culture: How does ethnic difference play out in cultural spheres, such as food, music, and dance? Is multiculturalism more than surface-level cultural events?

Religion: How can faith cut across or strengthen ethnic divisions? How can multiculturalism handle conservative religious beliefs?

Assignments







- 20% Participation Ongoing
Participation is understood broadly to include student contributions to the class as a whole, from the early planning stages through to the LC Fair. It means being a good team member in the field, helping to plan meetings and document our experiences, sharing thoughts on readings, and supporting classmates. Scoring a high participation grade means demonstrating a positive, constructive attitude throughout the course, attending early planning meetings, completing readings and bringing questions to class, helping your classmates and the instructor in the field, participation in various meetings, and constructive feedback throughout the course.
- 20% Book Review and Discussion Due Thursday, 12 January
Students will read a book related to the course topic and their specific interests and prepare a brief (2-3 pages) analysis of the book's key themes and contributions. Books must be decided before the end of the Fall semester, in consultation with the instructor. Please see below for a list of relevant books, although students may also suggest one to the instructor. Students will share their books through brief presentations (about 5 mins) during the first week of class, and will submit their paper in class on Thursday, 12 January.
- 10% Presentation Wednesday 11 January
Students will prepare brief, colourful presentations on how multiculturalism applies around the world. Presentations can be individual or group, can use PowerPoint or be more informal, and the concept of multiculturalism is understood broadly. Each presentation should be about 5 mins plus some discussion. The purpose of this assignment is to understand how multiculturalism, as derived from Western Europe and Canada, is lived, understood, and / or implemented in other countries and world regions.
- 10% LC Fair On Wednesday, 01 February
This is an additional participation grade focused specifically on contributions to the class presentations at the LC Fair. The LC Fair is an opportunity to teach our colleagues at SUA what we learned and to show our appreciation to those who made it possible. Let's get creative and impress!
- 40% Research Paper Due Friday, 03 February
Students will prepare a 7-10 page research paper on some aspect of multiculturalism, preferably grounded in the cases we explored. Papers must present a clear research question and argument. Citation style is up to the student, just do it properly (copy the style you find in an article that you like). Topics are to be decided in consultation with the instructor. They could compare approaches to managing ethnic identity in Singapore and / or Malaysia with each other or with another country. They could analyze some specific area of cultural diversity, such as language, cuisine, or religion. They could trace historical roots or consider the implications of cultural fusion.


Budget





Total Budget **\$27,000**

	<u>Estimated</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Diff</u>
Airfare (12 x seats)	\$14,500	\$8598.12	-\$5900
\$960 deposit paid 27 October, full payment paid 20 November, reimbursed December			
Ground Transport	\$2000	\$1600+	-\$700
Estimated: To / from LAX (\$200), public transit (\$800), taxis (\$400), intercity coach (USD \$400)			
Taxi and drive to / from SNA: \$50			
Shuttle to SNA (\$160 total, paid 08 January), Reimburse 11 JAN			
Kuala Lumpur Van / Driver: 1378 MYR (half / \$158.84), paid 30 November, Reimburse 11 JAN			
Remaining 721.32 MYR paid 20 January, plus 100 MYR tip			
Singapore to KL Bus: SG \$250.44 (USD \$176.85), paid 30 November, Reimburse 11 JAN			
Malacca to Singapore Bus: SGD \$278.74 (USD \$196.34), paid 30 November, Reimburse 11 JAN			
Singapore Tourist Pass: SG\$38 x 12 = SG\$456			
Other Transportation: 12x \$20 for 17 Jan = \$240, taxi 17 JAN \$12, train 40 MYR, taxis 40 MYR, taxis 30 SG\$ 23 JAN; MRT SG30 23 JAN			
Accommodation	\$4000	\$4242.49	+\$240
Singapore AirBNB (4 nights = \$1802), Kuala Lumpur Hostel (2 nights = \$405.39), Malacca AirBNB (2 nights = \$468), and Singapore AirBNB (3 nights = \$1537) Reimbursed December			
Food	\$3500	\$2350	-\$1000
12 people x 3 meals / day x 12 days = 432 x \$8 / meal = \$3456			
14 JAN (\$120), 15 JAN (\$240), 16-17 JAN (\$600); 14 JAN \$58.95 groceries, 15 JAN \$136.27 groceries, 22 JAN (\$750) → \$2000 (\$1500)			
19-20 JAN 100 MYR each (1200 MYR); 100 MYR meal, 100 MYR meal, 444.50 MYR meal, 300 MYR for 21 JAN, 300 MYR 21 JAN dinner, 103.30 MYR breakfast 22 JAN → 3450 MYR (\$850)			
Other	\$2000	\$200	-\$1800
Includes gifts for interviewees (\$48.77 Reimburse 11 JAN), materials for LC Fair, laundry, prizes, SIM / airtime for cell phones (SG\$32), Kuala Lumpur Museum (60 MYR), Malacca Museum (16MYR x 12 = 192 MYR)			
Exchanged \$3000 USD for SG\$4179 (1.393)		\$1200 USD → 4896 MYR (4.08)	
Still have \$1500 SG, 2000 MYR (\$500)			
Costs: 8600 air, 1200 credit card, 4200 accom = \$14000		Plus \$3000 SG, \$1200 MAL	


On Campus: Approaches to Multiculturalism



09 January Monday Session 01	Introduction <i>About the course. What is ethnicity? What is race? What is culture? Why does it matter?</i>
 Choose 2 of 3	Fredrik Barth, "Introduction," <i>Ethnic Groups & Boundaries</i> (New York: Little, Brown, & Company, 1969); pp. 9-38. <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> Audrey Smedley, "Race and the Construction of Human Identity" <i>American Anthropologist</i> 100:3 (1998); pp. 690-702. <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> Lisa Wedeen, "Conceptualizing Culture: Possibilities for Political Science," <i>The American Political Science Review</i> 86:4 (2002); pp. 713-728.
BREAK (1130-1)	
Session 02	What is multiculturalism? Why is multiculturalism desirable? <i>Multiculturalism Policy Index, Integration, Deeply Divided Societies, ethno-nationalism, ethnic conflict</i>
	Charles Taylor, <i>Multiculturalism & the Politics of Recognition</i> (Princeton, 1992); pp. 25-73.
10 January Tuesday Session 03	Approaches to Ethnic Identity <i>Exclusion, Mosaic, Melting Pot, Multiculturalism</i>
	Charles Hirschman, "America's Melting Pot Reconsidered," <i>Annual Review of Sociology</i> 9 (1983); pp. 397-423. <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> Will Kymlicka, "Multicultural Citizenship within Multination States," <i>Ethnicities</i> 11:3 (2011); pp. 281-302.
BREAK (1130-1)	
Session 04	Managing Ethnic Identity <i>Assimilation, Exclusion, Control, Consociationalism</i>
	Arend Lijphart, "Constitutional Design for Divided Societies," <i>Journal of Democracy</i> 15:2 (2004); pp. 96-109. <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> Ian Lustick, "Stability in Deeply Divided Societies: Consociationalism versus Control," <i>World Politics</i> 31:3 (1979); pp. 325-344. <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> Benjamin Reilly, "Political Engineering in Conflict-Prone Societies," <i>Democratization</i> 13:5 (2006); pp. 811-827.
	Book Review Presentations Jaro, Mahesh, Khyla
11 January Wednesday Session 05	Global Multiculturalism <i>Applying Multiculturalism to Diverse Contexts</i>
	Will Kymlicka, "Liberal Multiculturalism: Western Models, Global Trends, and Asian Debates," in <i>Multiculturalism in Asia</i> , edited by Will Kymlicka and Baogang He (Oxford University Press, 2005); pp. 22-55. <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> Alvin Rabushka and Kenneth Shepsle, <i>Politics in Plural Societies: A Theory of Democratic Instability</i> (Columbus: Charles E. Merrill, 1972). Excerpt, pp. 10-12.

	Book Review Presentations Amanda, Beng, Eduardo, Alaska
BREAK (1130-1)	
Session 06	Student Presentations Multiculturalism Around the World

12 January Thursday Session 07	Southeast Asian Context <i>Regional Overview; Background on Singapore and Malaysia; Raffles and urban planning; Peranakan and Kristang; Plural Societies; British Colonialism; Race Riots</i>
	Johan Saravanamuttu & Ooi Kee Beng, "Malaysia," in <i>Southeast Asia in a New Era</i> , edited by Severino, Elspeth Thomson, & Mark Hong (Singapore: ISEAS, 2010); pp. 113-130 AND M. Shamsul Haque, "The Role of the State in Managing Ethnic Tensions in Malaysia," <i>American Behavioral Scientist</i> 47:3 (2003); pp. 240-266. AND Ho Khai Leong, "Singapore," in <i>Southeast Asia in a New Era</i> , edited by Rodolfo C. Severino, Elspeth Thomson, & Mark Hong (Singapore: ISEAS, 2010); pp. 181-198 AND Chua Beng Huat, "Multiculturalism in Singapore: An Instrument of Social Control," <i>Race & Class</i> 44:3 (2003); pp. 58-77.
	Book Review Presentations Kana, Nguyen, Michael, Nikita
BREAK (1130-1)	
Session 08	Multiculturalism in Singapore and Malaysia <i>Singapore: Housing Development Boards; Group Representation Constituencies; Multilingualism and English Malaysia; Bumiputra, Malay Supremacy, Barisan Nasional, Truly Asia</i>
	Noraini M. Noor and Chan-Hoong Leong, "Multiculturalism in Malaysia and Singapore: Contesting Models," <i>International Journal of Intercultural Relations</i> 37 (2013); pp. 714-726.
	Discussion Behaviour in the field, meetings, norms


Travel to / Arrival in Singapore


12 January Thursday	Depart California Confirmation Number HVPGBC / P9DKRX		
	1640 1900 2030 2220	Leave SUA Depart SNA Arrive SFO Depart SFO	Shuttle (#6530630) / Uber / Drive United Flight #529; Flight time 1hr20 United Flight #1, Flight time 17hr25 Seats: 37E – 38F (Shane 16A)


14 January Saturday	Arrive Singapore		
	0745	Arrive Singapore	
	4 Nights Singapore Air BNB (\$1802) 35A Newton Road, Singapore, 30798 Host: Lin (+65 9012-4044) Listing: www.airbnb.com/rooms/15728091 Confirmation #38AFEZ		




In Singapore

15 January Sunday	Singapore: Ethnic Enclave / Scavenger Hunt	
	1000 1600	Begin Scavenger Hunt! Meet at home to discuss, Shane makes dinner with some friends

16 January Monday	Singapore Meetings	
	0930 1000 1100 1520	Buddha Tooth Relic Temple & Museum (288 South Bridge Rd) Masjid Jamae (218 South Bridge Rd) (contact: Haniff) Chinatown Heritage Centre (48 Pagoda St) Dunman Chinese High School (10 Tanjong Rhu Rd)

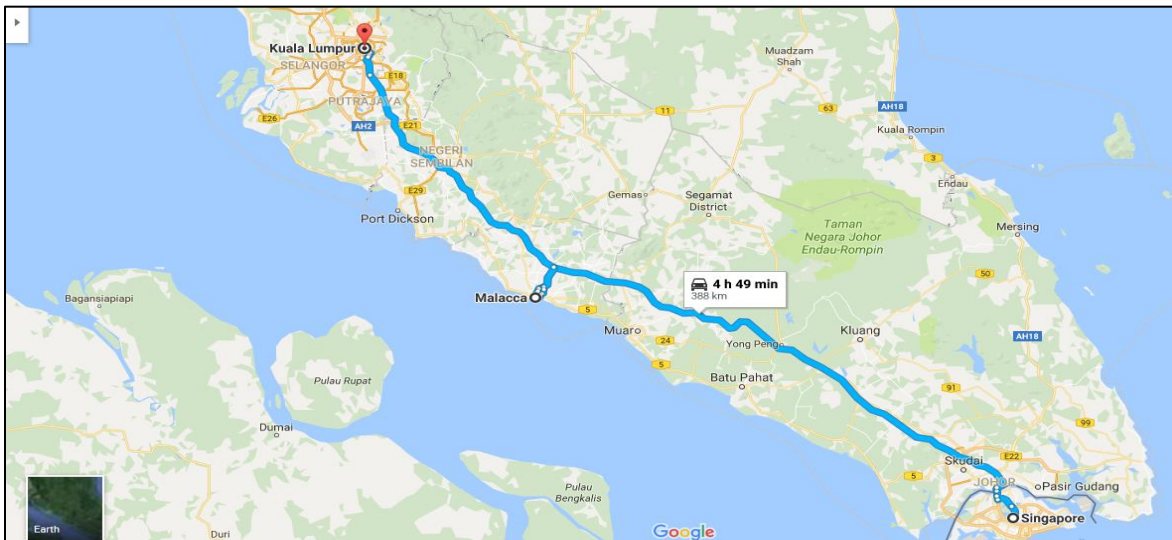
17 January Tuesday	Singapore Meetings	
	1000 1300 1500	Worker's Party Representatives Leon Perera and Kenneth Foo Singapore Democratic Party, John Tan (90257492) Think Center (NGO) (Sinapan Samydorai, 65 9479 1906)

To and In Kuala Lumpur

18 January Wednesday	Bus to Kuala Lumpur	
	1030 1530	Depart Singapore: Qistna Express Bus Arrive Kuala Lumpur



2 Nights Kuala Lumpur, Backhome Hostel: 30 Jalan Tun H S Lee, Kuala Lumpur
 Webpage: <http://backhome.com.my/>



19 January Thursday	Kuala Lumpur Meetings: Cultural Groups & Political Parties	
	0900 1000 1200 1500	Bus Pickup: Driver Mr. Lee (012-322 3211) Kian Ming Ong, Member of Parliament, Democratic Action Party (DAP) Pang Khee Teik, Seksualiti Merdeka +60177471135 Sivarasa Rasiah, Member of Parliament, People's Justice Party (PKR)


20 January Friday	Kuala Lumpur Meetings: Civil Society	
	1000 1300	Jabatan Muzium Malaysia (KL Sentral): National, Islamic, Orang Asli Crafts Dobby at Suaram, human rights NGO
	To Malacca	
	1500 1700	Depart Kuala Lumpur Arrive Melaka / Malacca Jonker Street Night market
	2 nights at Malacca Air BNB (\$468) 6i, Jalan Laksamana 2, Taman Kota Laksamana, Melaka, 75000 Listing: www.airbnb.com/rooms/4105795	


21 January Saturday	Malacca: Cultural Groups and Museums	
	T. Chee Beng, "Structure and Change: Cultural Identity of the Baba of Melaka," <i>Leiden Papers</i> 2/3 (1988); pp. 297-314. AND Peter Borschberg, "Ethnicity, Language, & Culture in Melaka after the Transition from Portuguese to Dutch Rule," <i>Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society</i> 83:2 (2010); pp. 93-117.	
	Explore Malacca	
	1230 1500 1730	Portuguese Settlement Baba and Nyonya Heritage Museum Peranakan Dinner: Nancy's Kitchen

To Singapore


22 January Sunday	Bus to Singapore		
	0930 1330 PM	Depart Malacca: Starmart Express Bus Arrive Singapore, Golden Mile Tower Free Time in Singapore	
	3 Nights Singapore Air BNB (\$1567), Confirmation 2ZNHQR 205 River Valley Rd #06-71, Lobby 6, Singapore, 238274 Listing: www.airbnb.com/rooms/8674369		

In Singapore

23 January Monday	Singapore Meetings: Intercultural Groups		
	0930 1030 1200 1500	Singapore Soka Association: 10 Tampines Rd (Contact: Shiqi) NUS Interfaith Society, student groups (Contact: Tammie) National University of Singapore: Dr. Jamie Davidson Chern Wei Sng, Educator / Ministry of Education	


24 January Tuesday	Singapore Meetings: Educators, Political Parties		
	1100 1300 1600	Harmony Centre: 9A Bishan Street, An Nahdah Mosque (Contact: Juliza) Eurasian Society (Contact: Jacqueline Peeris. 139 Ceylon Rd, Dakota Stn) Dayna Chia, Temasek Secondary School	

Travel to / Arrival in Aliso Viejo


25 January Wednesday	Return Home		
	0945 0825 1100 1240	Depart SIN Arrive SFO Depart SFO Arrive SNA	United Flight #2; Flight time 14hr40 Seats: LKJ Rows 31-34 (Shane 27A) Layover 2hr35 United Flight #1576; Flight time 1hr35 Seats: 26A-27F Super Shuttle / Uber Home

26 January Thursday	Rest Day Catch up on sleep, do laundry, do some reading		
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On Campus: What We Learned

27 January Friday Session 09	Multiculturalism in Singapore <i>HDBs, Language, Culture</i>		
	Li-Ching Ho, "Global Multicultural Citizenship Education: A Singapore Experience," <i>The Social Studies</i> (2009); pp. 285-293. AND Lo Lee Sim, Shi Ming Yu, and Sun Sheng Han, "Public Housing and Ethnic Integration in Singapore," <i>Habitat International</i> 28 (2003); pp. 293-307.		
BREAK (1130-1)			

Session 10	Multiculturalism in Malaysia <i>Bumiputra, Affirmative Action</i>
	Vejai Balasubramaniam, "Embedding Ethnic Politics in Malaysia: Economic Growth, its Ramifications, and Political Popularity," <i>Asian Journal of Political Science</i> 14:1 (2006); pp. 23-39. AND Kikue Hamamatsu, "Towards a More Democratic Regime and Society? The Politics of Faith and Ethnicity in a Transitional Multi-Ethnic Malaysia," <i>Journal of Current Southeast Asian Affairs</i> (2013); pp. 61-88.

30 January Monday Session 11	Looking Ahead <i>What is the best model? Global Multiculturalism, Assessing the Ethnicity / Democracy Linkage, The Limits of Multiculturalism</i>
	Will Kymlicka, "The Rise and Fall of Multiculturalism? New Debates on Inclusion and Accommodation in Diverse Societies," <i>International Social Science Journal</i> 61:199 (2010); pp. 97-112.

*****BREAK (1130-1)*****

Session 12	Conclusions / Course Evaluations
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31 January Tuesday	Work Day: LC Fair and Essays
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01 February Wednesday	LC Fair
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02 February Thursday	Papers Due
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Books

- Anderson, Benedict (1983). *Imagined Communities: Reflections on the Origin and Spread of Nationalism*. London: Verso Press.
- Barr, Michael D. and Zlatko Skrbis (2008). *Constructing Singapore: Elitism, Ethnicity, and the Nation-Building Project*. Copenhagen: NIAS Press.
- Birnie, Johanna K. (2007). *Ethnicity and Electoral Politics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2007.
- Brown, Michael E. and Sumit Ganguly, editors (2003). *Fighting Words: Language Policy and Ethnic Relations in Asia*. MIT Press.
- Carstens, Sharon (2005). *Histories, Cultures, Identities: Studies in Malaysian Chinese Worlds*. National University of Singapore Press.
- Duruz, Jean and Gaik Cheng Khoo (2015). *Eating Together: Food, Space, and Identity in Malaysia and Singapore*. London: Rowman and Littlefield.
- Goh, Daniel P.S., Matilda Gabrielpillai, Philip Holden, and Gaik Cheng Khoo (2009). *Race and Multiculturalism in Malaysia and Singapore*. New York: Routledge.
- Hechter, Michael (2000). *Containing Nationalism*. Oxford University Press.
- Hefner, Robert (2001). *The Politics of Multiculturalism: Pluralism and Citizenship in Malaysia, Singapore, and Indonesia*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press.
- Horowitz, Donald (1985). *Ethnic Groups in Conflict*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Horowitz, Donald (2000). *Deadly Ethnic Riot*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Kaufman, Stuart (2001). *Modern Hatreds: The Symbolic Politics of Ethnic War*. Cornell University Press.
- Kong, Lily and Brenda S.A. Yeoh (2003). *The Politics of Landscapes in Singapore: Constructions of Nation*. Syracuse University Press.
- Kymlicka, Will (1995). *Multicultural Citizenship: A Liberal Theory of Minority Rights*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Kymlicka, Will (2001). *Politics in the Vernacular: Nationalism, Multiculturalism, and Citizenship*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2001.
- Kymlicka, Will and Baogang He, editors (2005). *Multiculturalism in Asia*. Oxford University Press.
- Lee Ting Hui (2011). *Chinese Schools in Peninsular Malaysia: The Struggle for Survival*. Singapore: ISEAS.
- Lian, Kwen Fee (2006). *Race, Ethnicity, and the State in Malaysia and Singapore*. Leiden: Brill.
- Low, Ee-Ling and Azirah Hashim (2012). *English in Southeast Asia: Features, Policy and Language in Use*. Philadelphia: John Benjamin's Publishing Company.
- Mackerras, Colin (2003). *Ethnicity in Asia*. London: Routledge Curzon, 2003.
- Mauzy, Diane K. and R.S. Milne (1999). *Malaysian Politics under Mahathir*. New York: Routledge.
- Mauzy, Diane K. and R.S. Milne (2002). *Singapore Politics under the People's Action Party*. New York: Routledge.
- Mutalib, Hussin (2012). *Singapore Malays: Being Ethnic Minority and Muslim in a Global City-State*. London: Routledge.
- Nightingale, Carl (2012). *Segregation: A Global History of Divided Cities*. University of Chicago Press.
- Pearson, David (2001). *The Politics of Ethnicity in Settler Societies: States of Unease*. New York: Palgrave, 2001.