Chapter - II: Geographical Location of South-East Asia

The term 'South-East Asia' is first used in a headline of a description of Howard Malcolm, an American Missionary, in the year 1839. The name of the headline of the description is 'Travels in South-Eastern Asia Embracing Hindusthan, Malay, Shyam and China and the Burma Emperor'\(^{140}\). One hundred years after 1839 the terms 'Greater India', 'Far East', 'Further India', 'Outer India', 'Far Eastern Tropics', 'Monsoon Asia', 'East Indies', etc.\(^{141}\) were used instead of South-East Asia to express the location of this region. But the term 'South-East Asia' was very little used in that time. This term became very popular during the Second World War\(^{142}\). The whole region extends from about 11°00' south latitude to 28°30' north latitude and about 92°20' east longitude to 141°00' east longitude\(^{143}\). But, the area with which the present research work is concerned includes the mainland states of Burma (Myanmar), Siam (Thailand), Cambodia (Kamboja), Laos, Campā (Vietnam), Malay together with the Republic of Indonesia (Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Bali, Celebes etc.) of South-East Asia. These are extended from about 11°00' south latitude to 28°29' north latitude and about 92°01' east longitude to 125°00' east longitude\(^{144}\).

**Burma (Myanmar):** With an area of 6,76,577 square k.m. (2,61,218 square miles) Burma is the largest of all states of mainland South-East Asia\(^{145}\).

Burma stretches from 09°55' north latitude to 28°30' north latitude and from 92°10' east longitude to 101°09' east longitude of Greenwich\(^{146}\).

\(^{140}\) Trager, Frank N. - Burma From Kingdom to Republic (New York, 1966), P. 280; Sen, Jahar - Daksin-Purba Asiar Itihas (Malay - Indonesia) [in Bengali] (Calcutta, West Bengal State Book Board, 1st Print : August-1985, 2nd Print : March-1996), P. 1.


\(^{144}\) Ibid ; Ibid.


\(^{146}\) Oxford University Press - The Oxford School Atlas, P. 25; Dcs & Co. Private Ltd., Chandi Charan - Adhunik Prithibir Manchitra (in Bengali), P. 7; Stamp, L. Dudley - Asia [A Regional and Economic Geography], P. 387; Basu, Nagendra Nath (Edited & Published) - Bic:vikosa [in Bengali] (Calcutta, Nandimukh - Patrugal, Volumn-XIV, Bengali Year : 1306, English Year : 1899), P. 129; May, Regenald Le - The Culture of South-East Asia, P. 44.
India and China lie on the northern border of Burma (Myanmar). Bay of Bengal, Gulf of Martaban and Andaman Sea are on the south of Burma. China, Laos, Siam (Thailand) are on the eastern border. India and Bangladesh lie on the western border of Burma (Myanmar).

Until 1937 Burma was the largest province of the Indian Empire. On 1st April 1937 Burma was separated from India and emerged as a separate country under the British rule. But, Burma became an independent republic on 4th January, 1948 and known as Myanmar on 19th June, 1889 under the military rule.

From west to east Burma can be divided into three main belts, i.e., Western Belt, Middle Belt and Eastern Belt. In the Western belt of Burma there are few mountains, i.e., the Patkai Hill, the Naga Hill, the Chin Hill, the Arakan Yoma stretches from north to south accordingly. Among them the Arakan Yoma really is located in the south-west of Burma. Mount Victoria is the highest peak of the Arakan Yoma. Really these Hills make the series of high ridges. These mountains also shut off the country from India and Bangladesh. Large parts of this region are practically uninhabited. Dense Evergreen Rain Forest and Humid Deciduous Forest are found here. Teak, Pyinkado, Poma, Oak, Pine and other valuable timber trees are found here.

The Middle Belt can be divided into three sub-divisions, i.e., the Northern Hilly Region, the Dry Zone and the Deltic Region. The Northern Hilly Region stretches from the mountain wall which shut off the Northern Hilly Region of Middle Belt from Assam (in India) and Tibet, as far southwards as the borders of the Dry Zone (Middle Belt). In the north tip of Burma

148. Ibid; Ibid; Ibid.
149. Ibid; Ibid; Ibid.
150. Ibid; Ibid; Ibid.
152. Ibid, PP. 59, 85; Ibid, PP. 63, 64.
154. Ibid. [The name of the country Myanmar is derived from the Maramma and stands for Burma proper. – Haidar (De), Manikuntala - History of Buddhism, PP. 42 – 43].
156. Ibid, P. 407 (map.).
158. Ibid.
160. Ibid; Stamp, L. Dudley - A Regional Geography (Part-IV, Asia), P. 88.
161. Fisher, Charles A. - South-East Asia: A Social, Economic and Political Geography, P. 431 (fig. 6); Ibid, P. 90 (fig. 63).
162. Stamp, L. Dudley - A Regional Geography (Part-IV, Asia), P. 91.
(Myanmar) Theing Wang Razi (19578 feet) join with the eastern end of the Himalayas. The Chindwin river valley lies in its western side and Irrawaddy river valley lies in the eastern side. Kumon Mountain is located in the north of this hilly region. Deep and narrow gorges and rugged relief are found in many places in the Northern Hilly region of Burma. This region is wild.

The Dry Zone stretches from south border of the Northern Hilly Region to north border of this Deltic Region. The Shan Plateau lies in its Eastern side and the Chin Hill lies in its western side. This region makes a rain-shadow region of the Arakan Yoma of Burma. Yearly rainfall of this region is less than 40 inches. In the centre, rainfall is as low as 20 inches. It is an alluvial plain region which is consistsed by Irrawaddy River. The line of extinct volcanoes is now showing as the eroded cones in the north of Pegu Yoma. Among them Mount Popa, an old extinct volcano is situated at the northern end of the Pegu Yomas and also the highest peak of the Pegu Yoma. Dry Scurb Forest found here.

The Deltic Region is the most important part of Burma. It is formed by alluvial soil of the Irrawaddy River and the Sittang River in their lower course. This region is divided by the Pegu Yoma Mountain. So, it can be said that the eastern part of this region is the Sittang Deltic Region and Western part is the Irrawaddy Deltic Region. Yangon (former Rangoon), the capital of Burma (Myanmar) is situated at the southern end of the Pegu Yomas and beside the Rangoon River. Evergreen Forest is found in the south of Pegu Yoma and Deciduous

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164. Stamp, L. Dudley - A Regional Geography (Part-IV, Asia), P. 91.
165. Fisher, Charls A. - South-East Asia : A Social, Economic and Political Geography, PP. 408 - 409; Debenham, Frank - Illustrated World Geography, P. 368.
166. Stamp, L. Dudley - A Regional Geography (Part-IV, Asia), PP. 91 - 92.
167. Fisher, Charls A. - South-East Asia : A Social, Economic and Political Geography, P. 431 (fig. 6) ; Stamp, L. Dudley - A Regional Geography (Part-IV, Asia), P. 92.
168. Ibid.
169. Stamp, L. Dudley - A Regional Geography (Part-IV, Asia), P. 88.
171. Ibid, P. 92.
173. Stamp, L. Dudley - A Regional Geography (Part-IV, Asia), P. 92.
175. Stamp, L. Dudley - A Regional Geography (Part-IV, Asia), P. 92 ; Fisher, Charls A. - South-East Asia : A Social, Economic and Political Geography, P. 431 (fig. 6).
176. Ibid ; Dobby, E. H. G. - South-East Asia, PP. 155 - 156.
177. Fisher, Charls A. - South-East Asia : A Social, Economic and Political Geography, P. 431 (fig. 6); Debenham, Frank - Illustrated World Geography, P. 368; Basu, Nagendra Nath (Edited) - Biswakosa (14th Volume, in Bengali), P. 130.
178. Stamp, L. Dudley - A Regional Geography (Part-IV, Asia), P. 92.
179. Fisher, Charls A. - South-East Asia : A Social, Economic and Political Geography, P. 440 (fig. 65).
Forest of Teak, Ironwood etc. is found in the north of Pegu Yoma. Again, the Eastern Belt can be divided into two sub-divisions, i.e., the Shan Highland and the Tenasserim Coastal Region. The Shan Highland is situated in the east of Burma. This region stretches from the South-Western border of Yunnan Plateau of China to the northern border of Tenasserim Coastal Region. It is also a dissected plateau and above 3000 feet high from sea-level. The region is eroded by many rivers. Salween and other small rivers make deep and narrow gorges in many places. Shan plateau covers the whole Shan state. Savana type of forest is found in this region.

A narrow tract of land is situated in the south-east portion of Burma which is known as the Tenasserim Coastal Region. Siam lies in its eastern border and western side is bounded by the Gulf of Martaban. It is nearly mountainous. Yearly rainfall is often more than 200 inches. Dense Evergreen Forest of Equatorial type is found in the large part of this region.

The Irrawaddy is the largest river (about 2090 km or 1300 miles) of Burma (Myanmar). It emerges from the Kumon Mountain of north and falls into the Gulf of Martaban. The Irrawaddy basin is situated in whole of the Coastal Belt. The Chindwin river and the Sittang river are the major tributaries of the Irrawaddy river. The Chindwin merges into the Irrawaddy at the Dry Zone and the Sittang merges into the Irrawaddy at the Deltic Region. The Salween is an another major river of Burma which flows over the Shan plateau and falls into the Gulf of Martaban. Rangoon river is a small one of Burma. All rivers of Burma flow from north to south and fall in the Gulf of Martaban.

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180. Stamp, L. Dudley - A Regional Geography (Part-IV, Asia), P. 92; Critchfield, Howard J. - General Climatology, PP. 160 - 161, 226.
181. Ibid, P. 90 (fig. 63); Fisher, Charls A. - South-East Asia : A Social, Economic and Political Geography, P. 431 (fig. 6).
183. Stamp, L. Dudley - A Regional Geography (Part-IV, Asia), P. 91; Dobby, E.H.G. - South-East Asia, PP. 154 - 155.
185. Ibid, P. 90 (fig. 63).
187. Stamp, L. Dudley - A Regional Geography (Part-IV, Asia), P. 90 (fig. 63).
188. Ibid, P. 90; Bassu, Nagendra Nath [Edited] - Biswakosa (14th Volume, in Bengali), P. 130.
189. Ibid, P. 91.
190. Ibid ; Critchfield, Howard J. - General Climatology, PP. 160 - 161, 226.
193. Ibid.
194. Fisher, Charls A. - South-East Asia : A Social, Economic and Political Geography, PP. 431 (fig. 6), 433; Stamp, L. Dudley - A Regional Geography (Part-IV, Asia), PP. 87, 90 (fig. 63), 91 - 92.
195. Ibid, P. 431 (fig. 6); Ibid, P. 90, (fig. 63); Oxford University Press - The Oxford School Atlas, P. 24.
196. Ibid ; Ibid ; Ibid.
199. Ibid, P. 410 (fig. 61).
As a whole Burma is influenced by Tropical Monsoon Climate\(^\text{200}\).

Siam (Thailand) : The land of the 'Thais' is Thailand\(^\text{201}\). The 'Thais' are a Mangolian tribe\(^\text{202}\). The vernacular name of Thailand is Muang Thai\(^\text{203}\). But, since the 16th century AD Europeans habitually referred to the country as Siam\(^\text{204}\). The word 'Thai' means 'free'\(^\text{205}\). The inhabitants of this country always proudly called their country as 'Moung Thai' (the land of the free)\(^\text{206}\). Certainly Thailand is the only part of South-East Asian country which has never been formed as a part of any Western Colonial empire\(^\text{207}\). Before 1939 it was known as Siam\(^\text{208}\). But, in June 1939, the change took place in the name for the country from Siam to Thailand\(^\text{209}\). Again, in September 1945 it changed back from Thailand to Siam\(^\text{210}\). But, in 1948 it again changed back to its previous official designation as Thailand\(^\text{211}\).

With an area of about 5, 13, 115 square kilometre (1,98,108 square miles) Siam (Thailand) is an important independent mainland state of South-East Asia\(^\text{112}\). Siam (Thailand) stretches from about 05°40' north latitude to 20°30' north latitude and from about 97°20' east longitude to 105°40' east longitude of Greenwich\(^\text{213}\).

Laos and Cambodia lie on the eastern border of Siam (Thailand)\(^\text{214}\). Burma (Myanmar) lies on the western border of Siam (Thailand)\(^\text{215}\). The Gulf of Siam and Malay are on the south of Thailand\(^\text{216}\). North-Western part of Laos and Eastern part of Burma (Myanmar) covered the northern part of Siam (Thailand)\(^\text{217}\).

Siam (Thailand) can be divided into six main natural region, i.e., Northern Hilly Region,
Western Hilly Region, North-Eastern Plateau Region, Central Plain Region, South-Eastern Hilly Region and Southern Peninsula Region.

Northern Hilly Region is really the southern foot-hill zone of Yunnan Plateau. About 17°30’ north latitudinal line is southern limit of Northern Hilly Region. Over a quarter part of the country falls in the Northern Hilly Region and consists of a series of hill ranges and valleys lying from north to south. The four large tributaries, namely Me Ping, Me Wang, Me Yom, Me Nan draining this region from north to south and the Menam Chao Phraya in Thailand, in between Lampang and Pre there are outcrops of some volcanoes which are not active. Fertile alluvial soil is found in some places of river valleys. Northern Hilly Region is fairly covered by Deceduous type of Monsoon Forest in which Teak is widely found.

A narrow hilly region is situated in the western side of Siam (Thailand). It is also the foot hill zone of Shan Highland. Generally gentle slope of this region is found from north-west to south-east. According to slope the Gweinoi and Gweiyai River flow over this region. Tropical Rain Forest covers the Western Hilly Region.

The north-eastern region is a plateau region. It is consisted by red sandstone. It is known as the Korat Plateau and its average altitude is about 500 feet above the sea level, but Khao Khiaw in its south-west rim reaches 4196 feet. At the Mieng Hills, north-west of Petchabun an outlier of the Korat Plateau is found there and in the south-west corner of the plateau appears Cardamon Mountains. Nam Mun and Nam Si (Chi) are the important rivers of Korat Plateau and drain eastwards to the Mekong. Savanna type of vegetation covers the interior of the Korat Plateau. Bamboos and Scrubs are predominate here. But, the edge of the Korat Plateau is covered by Tropical Rain Forest.

The south-eastern Thailand is a low hilly region. It is an extension of the Central plain.

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218. Fisher, Charls A. - South-East Asia : A Social, Economic and Political Geography, PP. 485 (fig. 70), 486; Dobby, E.H.G. - South-East Asia, P. 267.
220. Dobby, E.H.G. - South-East Asia, P. 267.
221. Stamp, L. Dudley - A Regional Geography (Part-IV, Asia), P. 105.
222. Ibid, PP. 105-106; Fisher, Charls A. - South-East Asia : A Social, Economic and Political Geography, P. 486.
223. Dobby, E.H.G. - South-East Asia, P. 267.
224. Ibid ; Debenham, Frank - Illustrated World Geography, P. 444.
225. Ibid ; Fisher, Charls A. - South-East Asia : A Social, Economic and Political Geography, P. 486.
227. Dobby, E.H.G. - South-East Asia, P. 274; Debenham, Frank - Illustrated World Geography, P. 444.
228. Ibid, P. 268.
229. Ibid ; Debenham, Frank - Illustrated World Geography, P. 444.
230. Debenham, Frank - Illustrated World Geography, P. 444.
231. Dobby, E.H.G. - South-East Asia, P. 269.
232. Ibid.
234. Ibid, P. 274; Debenham, Frank - Illustrated World Geography, P. 444.
235. Ibid, P. 274 (fig. 89); Ibid.
236. Fisher, Charls A. - South-East Asia : A Social, Economic and Political Geography, P. 487.
237. Ibid; Dobby, E.H.G. - South-East Asia, PP. 269, 313.
Particularly the numerous hills diversify the relief of this region. Tropical Rain Forest covers this region.

The Central Plain consists of a great alluvial lowland. The Menam, the chief river of Siam (Thailand) flows over the Central plain and falls in the Gulf of Siam and built up large Deltas. This region is surrounded by Northern Hilly Region, Western Hilly Region and Eastern Korat Plateau. It is a flat, low and fertile land. It is the main rice producing area of Thailand. Savanna like vegetation found over the Central Plain. Bangkok, the capital of Siam (Thailand) is located in the Menam deltaic area, south of Central plain. It is called 'the Venice of the East'. The Central Plain forms the natural heart of the country.

The Peninsular Thailand is located in the South-West of Thailand. It is also a narrowpart of the Malay Peninsula and in places it is more than a dozen miles wide. The Peninsula Thailand is also characterised by heavy rainfall. This region is covered by the Tropical Rain Forest.

Cambodia (Kambuja): Cambodia (Kambuja) is an important independent mainland state of South-East Asia. According to a local legendary account, kaundinya, an Indian Brahmin, who is known as in the Chinese sources as Hun-t'ien, founded the kingdom at Funan. Funan is a Chinese name recorded by a Chinese, named Kang T'ai. It is the earliest Hindu kingdom.

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238. Fisher, Charls A. - South-East Asia : A Social, Economic and Political Geography, P. 487.
239. Dobby, E.H.G. - South-East Asia, P. 274 (fig. 89).
240. Ibid, PP. 269 - 270; Debenham, Frank - Illustrated World Geography, P. 444; Fisher, Charls A. - South-East Asia : A Social, Economic and Political Geography, P. 486; Stamp, L. Dudley - A Regional Geography (Part-IV, Asia), P. 106.
242. Ibid, P. 266 (fig. 86); Ibid; Fisher, Charls A. - South-East Asia : A Social, Economic and Political Geography, P. 485 (fig. 70).
243. Debenham, Frank - Illustrated World Geography, P. 444.
245. Debenham, Frank - Illustrated World Geography, P. 444.
248. Debenham, Frank - Illustrated World Geography, P. 444.
249. Ibid, PP. 513 (map), 444; Fisher, Charls A. - South-East Asia : A Social, Economic and Political Geography, P. 485 (fig. 70).
250. Stamp, L. Dudley - A Regional Geography (Part-IV, Asia), P. 106.
251. Fisher, Charls A. - South-East Asia : A Social, Economic and Political Geography, P. 487; Critchfield, Howard J. - General Climatology, P. 156.
252. Dobby, E.H.G. - South-East Asia, P. 274, 274 (fig. 89); Ibid, P. 226.
254. Ibid, P. 177.
(nearly 1st century AD) in Cambodia. But, according to another legendary account Kambu Svayambhuva, the king of Āryadeśa, established a Hindu kingdom in Kambuja at the north-east of Funan and became very powerful. In course of time by the strong influence of Kambuja the whole country came to be known as Kambuja (the modern Cambodia). During the 7th century AD the Indianized Khmer kingdom first became important. After 1431 Khmer-power declined. But, in the nineteenth century AD Cambodia became a minor power when it came under the French Colonial Government. Then French established a protectorate over Cambodia in 1864. In 1887 Cambodia became part of the Union of Indochina and was recognized in 1948-1949 as independent kingdoms with the French Union. Since the Geneva Settlement of 1954 Cambodia has been independent. From 1970-1976 Cambodia was known as Khmer Republic. Then from 1976-1979 it was known as Democratic Campuchia and from 1979-1989 known as Pupils Republic of Campuchia. Since 1989 it was known as Cambodia.

With an area of about 1,81,035 square k.m. (69,880 square miles) Cambodia (Kambuja) is an important independent mainland state of South-East Asia. Cambodia (Kambuja) stretches from about 10°0' north latitude to 15°00' north latitude and from about 102°0' east longitude to 108°00' east longitude of Greenwich.

Laos and Slam (Thailand) lie on the northern border of Cambodia (Kambuja). Slam (Thailand) and the Gulf of Slam are on the west and south-west of Cambodia (Kambuja) accordingly. But, Vietnam lies on the eastern and south-eastern border of Cambodia (Kambuja).

255. Majumdar, Ramesh Chandra - Hindu Colonies in the Far East, P. 177; Mahajan, Vidya Dhar - Ancient India, P. 670; Hazra, Kanai Lal - History of Theravāda Buddhism in South-East Asia, P. 72; Coedès, G. [Translated by Wright, H. M.J - The Making of South-East Asia, PP. 57 - 58; Brigges, Lawrence Polmer - The Ancient Khmer Empire (Philadelphia, American Philosophical Society, 1951), P. 12.
256. Ibid, P. 183; Hall, D.G.E. - A History of South-East Asia, P. 105; Mahammad, Din [Edited] - Biswakosa (Volume - 7th, in Bengali), P. 111.
257. Majumdar, Ramesh Chandra - Hindu Colonies in the Far East, P. 183; Mahammad, Din - Biswakosa (Volume - 7th, in Bengali), P. 111.
258. Debenham, Frank - Illustrated World Geography, P. 394.
259. Ibid.
260. Ibid; Sengupta, Sisir and Bhaduri, Jayanta Kumar - Jāgrata Daksin-Purba Asia [in Bengali], PP. 121 - 122.
261. Ibid; May, Regenald Le - The Culture of South-East Asia, P. 109.
262. Ibid.
263. Stamp, L. Dudley - A Regional Geography (Part-IV, Asia), P. 107.
266. Ibid.
267. Ibid.
268. Ibid.
269. Ibid; Oxford University Press - The Oxford School Atlas, P. 11 [1,81,035 square k.m.]; Majumdar, Subir - Unnyansil Deshar Arthanaitik O Samajik Bhugol [in Bengali] (Original Text by Maxacovaxi, V. P. - Economic and Social Geography of Developing Countries), P. 120 [1,81,000 square k.m.]
270. May, Regenald Le - The Culture of South-East Asia, P. 110; Ibid; Das and Co. Private Ltd., Chandi Charan - Adhunik Prithibir Manchitra [in Bengali], P. 10.
271. Ibid, P. 111; Ibid ; Debenham, Frank - Illustrated World Geography, PP. 393, 513; Dobby, E.H.G. - South-East Asia, P. 299; Fisher, Charls A. - South-East Asia : A Social, Economic and Political Geography, P. 531; Sengupta, Sisir and Bhaduri, Jayanta Kumar - Jāgrata Daksin-Purba Asia [in Bengali], P. 119.
which is consisted by Tonle Sap (the Great Lake) and the Mekong River. Total length of Tonle Sap from north-west to south-east is 100 miles\textsuperscript{274} and bordered by the Dangrek Range to the north\textsuperscript{275}. The Cardamon Mountains and the Elephant Mountains to the south-west\textsuperscript{276}. The Tonle Sap is linked by a river to the Mekong River\textsuperscript{277}. The Mekong River enters Cambodia (Kambuja) from Laos below the rapid of Prah Patang\textsuperscript{278}. Then it flows southwards over the eastern side of Cambodia (Kambuja) and enters South Vietnam\textsuperscript{279}. The Mekong plays an important role in the life and history of Cambodia (Kambuja). It can be said that the Mekong is to Cambodia is the Nile is to Egypt\textsuperscript{280}. From November to June water drains eastwards from the Tonle Sap basin to the Mekong River\textsuperscript{281}. Again from June to October water drains westwards from the Mekong River to the Tonle Sap basin\textsuperscript{282}. For this reason the region flooded twice in a year by winter and summer rainfall\textsuperscript{283}. It can be said, Cambodia (Kambuja) is influenced by Tropical Monsoon Climate\textsuperscript{284}. The Mekong River basin and the Tonle Sap basin are enriched by fertile alluvial soil\textsuperscript{285}. It makes this region an important agricultural land and rice is the main crop of this region\textsuperscript{286}. Fishing in the Tonle Sap is very important\textsuperscript{287}. Nompen, the capital of Cambodia (Kambuja), located in the south-east of Plain Region\textsuperscript{288}.

In the south and south-west of Cambodia (Kambuja), the Cardamon and the Elephant Mountains make a Hilly Region\textsuperscript{289}. The ruggedness of this region makes it isolated, negative and thinly populated\textsuperscript{290}. Rubber is the main agricultural crop of this region\textsuperscript{291}.

**Laos** : Laos is a small inland in south-east Asia. Before 1353, most of the areas of Laos [i.e., Vien Chang (Vientiane), Luang Prabang etc.] was under the political hegemony of Sukhodaya of Siam\textsuperscript{292}. According to the chronicle of Laos, described by Paul Le Boulanger, Fa-Ngum, the

\textsuperscript{274} May, Regenald Le - The Culture of South-East Asia, PP. 110 - 111.
\textsuperscript{275} Debenham, Frank - Illustrated World Geography, P. 393; Fisher, Charls A. - South-East Asia : A Social, Economic and Political Geography, P. 534.
\textsuperscript{276} Ibid ; Ibid.
\textsuperscript{277} Ibid ; Ibid, P. 529.
\textsuperscript{278} Ibid, P. 393 (fig.) ; Majumdar, Ramesh Chandra - Hindu Colonies in the Far East, PP. 175 - 176.
\textsuperscript{279} Ibid ; Ibid.
\textsuperscript{280} Majumdar, Ramesh Chandra - Hindu Colonies in the Far East, P. 175.
\textsuperscript{281} Debenham, Frank - Illustrated World Geography, P. 394 ; Dobby, E.H.G. - South-East Asia, P. 308.
\textsuperscript{282} Ibid ; Ibid.
\textsuperscript{283} Ibid, P. 393 ; Sengupta, Sisir and Bhanduri, Jayanta Kumar - Jagrata Daksin-Purba Asia [in Bengali], P. 120.
\textsuperscript{284} Ibid, P. 394 ; Critchfield, Howard J. - General Climatology, P. 156.
\textsuperscript{285} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{286} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{287} Stamp, L. Dudley - A Regional Geography (Part-IV, Asia), P. 109.
\textsuperscript{288} Mukhopadhyay, Jognath - Bhugol Avidhan (A Dictionary of Geography, in Bengali), P. 78 ; Das and Co. Private Ltd., Chandi Charan - Adhunik Prithibir Manchitra [in Bengali], P. 10.
\textsuperscript{289} Dobby, E.H.G. - South-East Asia, P. 313.
\textsuperscript{290} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{291} Debenham, Frank - Illustrated World Geography, P. 394.
\textsuperscript{292} Hatra, Kanai Lal - History of Theravāda Buddhism in South-East Asia, P. 184.
son-in-law of Jayavarman Paramesvara of Cambodia established a new kingdom at Lan Chang
towards the middle of the 14th century AD293. The whole of Laos territories were united under
the kingdom of Lan Chang with its capital at Moung Chava (now known as Luang Prabang) in
1353294. But, in subsequent centuries most of the area of Laos were influenced by Thai rule295.
Again from 1893 to 1904 the whole of the Laos territories came under the Protectorate rule of
French within the Union of Indo-China296. But, in July 1941 whole Indo-China came under the
supremecy of Japan297. But, Japan surrendered his supremacy in 1945 for his political
troubles298. From 1948-1949 Laos (capital Vientiane) was recognized as an independent
kingdom within the French Union299. Since the Geneva Settlement of 1954 Laos has been
independent300.

The total area of Laos is about 2,36,790 square k.m. (91,400 square miles)301. Siam
(Thailand) lies on the western border of Laos302. The Mekong River forms the western
boundary line between Laos and Siam (Thailand) for hundreds of miles303. Vietnam lies on the
eastern border and Cambodia on the southern border of Laos304. Burma lies on the north­
western border of Laos305. Like western border the Mekong River forms a boundary line on
the north-western border of Laos306. In the northern border lies Yunnan of China307. Laos
stretches from about 13°50' north latitude to 22°25' north latitude and from about 100°10' east
longitude to 107°30' east longitude of Greenwich308.

The extensive part of Laos consists of hills and plateaus309. The Mekong River plain
borders the south and south-western edge of the country310. Many small tributaries rise from
the highland of Laos and flows towards the Mekong river\textsuperscript{311}. For this reason the highland transformed into dissected plateau region at a height of 3000 feet to 6000 feet\textsuperscript{311}. Most of the area is inaccessible and undeveloped\textsuperscript{313}.

Laos is influenced by Tropical Monsoon climate\textsuperscript{314}. Most of the country is covered with Tropical Monsoon forest and Teak is the most valuable tree\textsuperscript{315}. The Mekong valley region is very fertile and rice is the main crop of this valley region\textsuperscript{316}. But, people of the upland region practise Shifting Cultivation of dry paddy, maize etc.\textsuperscript{317}.

**Campâ (Vietnam)**: The ancient Hindu kingdom of Campâ lies on the eastern coast of Indo-Chinese Peninsula which was known as Annam, but now called Vietnam\textsuperscript{318}. The name of the country Campâ is derived from 'Cham'\textsuperscript{319}. The 'Chams' were Austronesian in race and had a more advanced culture\textsuperscript{320}. The Annamites who lived in Northern Vietnam (the whole of Tonkin and a considerable part of Northern Annam) established a powerful nation after the Chinese subjugation over that land and advanced towards south\textsuperscript{321}. But, the Chams established themselves a little to the north of Quang Nam\textsuperscript{322}. Very early centuries (2nd century AD) they attacked the Chinese possessions in the north\textsuperscript{323}. In about 192 AD they occupied the city Siang-lin (Chinese name) which is known as Campâ-Pura or Campâ by the Chams\textsuperscript{324}. According to Elliot, Campâ was founded (between 150 and 200 AD) by a Hindu king, so far known, is Śrī Mara\textsuperscript{325}. But, upto the 15th century AD the Chams never played an important part in the political history over this country\textsuperscript{326}. Then they adopted the Indian manners, customs, language and religion\textsuperscript{327}. Then Campâ came under the Annamite administration from 15th

\textsuperscript{311} Dobby, E.H.G. - *South-East Asia*, P. 299 (fig. 97).
\textsuperscript{312} Ibid, P. 305; Debenham, Frank - *Illustrated World Geography*, P. 394.
\textsuperscript{313} Stamp, L. Dudley - *A Regional Geography (Part-IV, Asia)*, P. 109.
\textsuperscript{314} Debenham, Frank - *Illustrated World Geography*, P. 394; Critchfield, Howard J. - *General Climatology*, P. 156.
\textsuperscript{315} Ibid; Ibid, PP. 160 - 161.
\textsuperscript{316} Ibid, PP. 394 - 395; Dobby, E.H.G. - *South-East Asia*, P. 305.
\textsuperscript{317} Ibid; Ibid.
\textsuperscript{318} Majumdar, Ramesh Chandra - *Hindu Colonies in the Far East*, P. 113; Mahajan, Vidya Dhar - *Ancient India*, P. 659; Halder (De), Manikuntala - *Buddha Dharmer Itlhas [in Bengali]*, P. 391; Banerjee, Anukul Chandra - *Buddhism in India and Abroad*, P. 210; Bapat, P. V. [Edited] - *2500 Years of Buddhism*, P. 82.
\textsuperscript{319} Ibid; Ibid.
\textsuperscript{320} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{321} Ibid, P. 114; Debenham, Frank - *Illustrated World Geography*, P. 395.
\textsuperscript{322} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{323} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{324} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{325} Ibid, P. 115; Mahajan, Vidya Dhar - *Ancient India*, P. 659.
\textsuperscript{326} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{327} Ibid.
century AD\textsuperscript{328}. But, in 1883 AD, Campā came under French Protectorate rule\textsuperscript{329}. In 1887, it became a part of the Union of Indo-China\textsuperscript{330}. After World-War-II the French were unable to re-establish their hold over Vietnam\textsuperscript{331}. Since the Geneva Agreement in 1954 Vietnam got independence and was partitioned into two independent regions i.e. Northern Vietnam (capital Hanoi), a communist state and Southern Vietnam (capital Saigon), a Republican state\textsuperscript{332}. After 1954 a political friction happened between Northern and Southern Vietnam for a long time\textsuperscript{333}. In 1975, Northern Vietnam occupied Saigon, the capital of Southern Vietnam and in 1976, unification was held between Northern and Southern Vietnam\textsuperscript{334}.

The total area of Vietnam is about 3,29,600 square km. (1,27,259 square miles)\textsuperscript{335}.

The land of Vietnam is very long in its length, but narrow in width\textsuperscript{336}. China lies on the northern border of Vietnam\textsuperscript{337}. The Gulf of Tonkin and the South China Sea are on the east and south-east of Vietnam\textsuperscript{338}. Laos and Cambodia lies on the western border of Vietnam\textsuperscript{339}. In the south-west, Vietnam is bounded by the Gulf of Siam\textsuperscript{340}. Vietnam extends from about 08°40' north latitude to 23°15' north latitude and from about 103°00' east longitude to 109°30' east longitude of Greenwich\textsuperscript{341}.

Generally the land of Vietnam is bounded between mountains on the west and the sea in the east\textsuperscript{342}. Northern area of Vietnam is a Highland region. It is also southern extention of the Yunnan Plateau of China\textsuperscript{343}. This highland lies from north-west to south-east\textsuperscript{344}. Song-koi (Red River) is the main river of this region\textsuperscript{345}. Song-bo (Black River)\textsuperscript{346} is its main tributary and flow...
through the similar lines of Highland\(^{347}\). Song-koi and Song-bo both are created deep narrow gorge on their way\(^{348}\) and makes a dissected highland region\(^{349}\). Spurs are covered by dense Tropical Rain Forest\(^{350}\). Teak and Ironwood are the important commercial wood\(^{351}\). In some area of this region exceeding 10,000 feet in altitude\(^{352}\). Most of this area is infertile, uncultivated and sparsely populated\(^{353}\). Shifting cultivation is practised in this region\(^{354}\).

Red Sea falls in the Gulf of Tongking and forms a Deltic region. It is a silt plain of 6,000 square miles in area\(^{355}\). This deltic region is fertile and main agricultural land. Rice, sweet potatoes, fruits, vegetables etc. are the main agricultural products\(^{356}\).

In Southern Vietnam is a great deltic region which is consisted by the Mekong River. The Mekong has already divided into two distributaries (i.e. the Mekong proper and the Bassac) when it enters in Southern Vietnam\(^{357}\). Most of the area is marshland, cultivated, densely populated\(^{358}\). It is also a main rice field of Vietnam\(^{359}\). Tropical Monsoonal climate is found here\(^{360}\).

Middle Vietnam is a long and narrow region covered by Annamse Cordillera\(^{361}\). In its south, altitude exceeds 7300 feet\(^{362}\). In the north, Annamse Cordillera meet with Northern Highland, with summit levels of 500 to 6000 feet\(^{363}\). Many small rivers rise from this cordillera. In the extreme east of Vietnam a long coastal area stretches from north to south\(^{364}\).

**Malay**: According to the geographical shape Malay is a peninsula. It played an important role in the history of maritime trade and colonising activity of the Indians from a very early age\(^{365}\). In Malay Peninsula, during the first five centuries of the Christian era, the Hindu colonists set

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347. Dobby, E.H.G. - *South-East Asia*, P. 305; Fisher, Charls A. - *South-East Asia: A Social, Economic and Political Geography*, P. 530 (fig. 75).
348. Ibid, P. 304.
351. Ibid; Ibid.
356. Ibid; Ibid.
357. Ibid, P. 396.
359. Ibid.
362. Ibid, P. 396.
364. Ibid, P. 393 (fig.).
up in several states\textsuperscript{366} and this relation is continued for more than thousand years\textsuperscript{367}. European colonial influence was established (i.e. Portuguese, Dutch, British etc.) on Malay in the sixth century AD\textsuperscript{368}. But, Malay was occupied by the Japanese from February, 1942 to September, 1945\textsuperscript{369}. After World-War-II, the whole of the Malay Peninsula, except Singapore was known as Malay Union (in 1946)\textsuperscript{370} and in 1948 known as Federation of Malay\textsuperscript{371}. The Malayans got their freedom in 31st August, 1957 \textsuperscript{372} and in 1959 Singapore became largely self-governing\textsuperscript{373}.

The area of the whole Malay Peninsula (including Singapore) covers about 13, 0340 square k.m. (about 50,914 square miles)\textsuperscript{374}. The mainland of Asia's south-eastern most exntention is Malay Peninsula. Its three side is surrounded by water, i.e. the South China Sea in the east, Strait of Malacca in the west and Strait of Johar in the south\textsuperscript{375}. But, only Siam, a mainland state of south-east Asia, lies on the northern border of Malay Peninsula\textsuperscript{376}. Including Singapore Malay Peninsula extends from about 01°20′ north latitude to 06°40′ north latitude\textsuperscript{377} and from about 99°35′ east longitude to 104°30′ east longitude\textsuperscript{378}.

Malay Peninsula consists of a central mass of mountains surrounded by broad coastal plains. In general, Malay Peninsula is mountainous and roughly stretching from north to south direction\textsuperscript{379}. Eight ranges, i.e. the Nakawn range, the Western range, the Bintang range, the Kledang range, the Main range or Central range, the Benom-mt. Ophir range, the Tahan range and the Eastern range lying in the peninsular interior, with summit levels varying from 4000 to 7000 feet and some above\textsuperscript{380}. These mountain ranges are parallel to each other and also to the coastal line\textsuperscript{381}. Among the mountain ranges, the Main range (Central range) extends unbroken.
from Siamese border to Negri Sembilan and it is reinforced in the north by the Larut Hills in Perak. Gunong Tahan (7186 feet) is the highest peak in Malay. In the southern half of Malay, the main range lies towards the western side (near the Malacca boundary).

A peneplain region is found in Johore, south of Malay. In the north-east of Malay, Trengganu plateau separated the drainage basin of Kalantan river from that of the Pahang river.

The Pahang river is the largest river in Malay. Kedah, Muda, Perak, Bernam, Setana, Longat, Muar, Johore, Besut, Kalantan are the other important rivers of Malay. Really these rivers emerge from the central mass of mountains and flow towards the sea. The rivers have built up a fringe of lowland around the coast. Rice is cultivated on the lowlands of the west, north-west and north-east of the Malay Peninsula. Main crop rice is cultivated mostly on a subsistence basis and rubber is the main cash crop which is mainly cultivated in the western lowlands (from Johore to Kedah). Malay is influenced by the Equatorial Monsoon type of climate and enriched by dense Equatorial Evergreen forest.

Republic of Indonesia: Indonesia is one of the most beautiful and wealthy Republic in the world. It is known as 'Ratnadvipas'. Indonesia spreads over an area of 19,19,443 square km. (7,40,105 square miles). The whole Indonesia extends from about 05°55' north latitude to 11°00' south latitude and from about 95°00' east longitude to 134°45' east longitude. It consisted of 13,677 islands (though all of these are not inhabited) which are located in the Indian Ocean. Java (including Madura); Borneo (Kalimantan), Sabah, Sarawak and Brunei; Sumatra; Celebes (Sulawesi); Bali; Irian Jaya (west of New Guinea); Lambok; Sumbawa; Sumba; Timor are the large size of islands. Among them Java (Javadvipas), Sumatra, Bali, Borneo...
(Kalimantan), Celebes (Sulawesi) are concerned in the present research work.

Indian civilization and Indianized kingdoms were established on the above islands, notably in Java and Sumatra during the early centuries AD399. Hindu kingdom rose to great eminence towards the close of the 7th century AD and continued up to 13th century AD400. Muslim rule was established over some Indonesian islands after the late 13th century AD401 and continued up to early 16th century AD. Thereafter, the Portuguese rule and then the Dutch rule were established over Indonesian islands upto 1941402. From 1941 to 1945 Indonesian islands were occupied by the Japanese403. The nationalist leader Dr. Achmed Sukarno proclaimed the independence of the Indonesian Islands after the defeat of Japan in 1945404 and 28th December in 1949 got independence as the Republic of Indonesia405. Jakarta is the capital of whole Indonesia which is located in the Java island406.

**Sumatra:** With an area of about 4,73,600 square k.m. (about 1,82,880 square miles)407 Sumatra is located in the Indian Ocean in a north-west to south-east direction and in the west of Indonesian Archipelago408. In the east, Malacca Strait separates Sumatra from Malay and in the south, Sunda Strait separates Sumatra from Java409. But, the north and west are bounded by deep Indian Ocean410. Sumatra is itself surrounded by some islands, viz, in the north Sabang; in the west Simeulue, Nias, Siberut, Pagai; in the east Bangka, Singkep etc411.

Sumatra stretches from about 05°05’ north latitude to 06°00’ south latitude412 and from about 95°00’ east longitude to 106°40’ east longitude of Greenwich413.

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399. Debenham, Frank - Illustrated World Geography, P. 399.
400. Ibid.
401. Ibid.
402. Stamp, L. Dudley - A Regional Geography (Part-IV, Asia), P. 117.
403. Ibid.
404. Ibid; Hall, D.G.E. - A History of South-East Asia, P. 933 ; Debenham, Frank - Illustrated World Geography, P. 399.
405. Ibid ; Ibid ; Ibid ; Mukhopadhyay, Jognath - Bhugol Avidhan (A Dictionary of Geography, in Bengali), P. 46.
409. Dobby, E.H.G. - South-East Asia, P. 264 ; Ibid.
413. Ibid ; Das and Co. Private Ltd., Chandi Charan - Adhunik Prithibir Manchitra [in Bengali], P. 10.
Sumatra is equally divided by the Equator. In the west of the Sumatran mainland there is a complex series of mountains along the whole length of the island. Throughout its length rift-valley discontinued most of the mountain region. There are near about 90 volcanoes present in this island and at least 12 of them are active. The active volcano, namely kerintji, is located in the south of Batang Hari. Its highest peak is Van Indrapoera (12,470 feet) and also Sumatra. Batak highland (plateau) is located in the north-west of Sumatra. Tawar and Toba are the important lakes of Sumatra. In the east of Sumatra there are huge flat alluvial lowland of the east coast and occupied of the coastal area. This lowland is drained by many rivers, viz, Siak, Kampar, Indragiri, Batang Hari, Musi etc.

Sumatra is influenced by the Equatorial Monsoonal climate. Two types of natural vegetation are found in Sumatra, i.e., the eastern half of the island occupying the Tropical Swamp Forest and rest of the island occupying the Tropical Rain Forest. Rice, tobacco, coffee, tea, coconut, rubber are the most important agricultural products.

Java: Java is the richest island in nature in the world. It is also known as Sunda island. The name of Java is first mentioned in the Rāmāyana as 'yavadvipa'. In the 2nd century AD Ptolemy refers to this island as 'Javadian' and he explained that maximum 'yava' produce in this island. 'Yavadvipa' and 'Yava' are the Sanskrit name. So, 'Yavadvipa', the Sanskrit name

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414. Dobby, E.H.G. - South-East Asia, P. 203 ; Majumdar, Ramesh Chandra - Hindu Colonies in the Far East, P. 22.
415. Ibid ; Ibid ; Debenham, Frank - Illustrated World Geography, P. 398.
416. Ibid.
417. Majumdar, Ramesh Chandra - Hindu Colonies in the Far East, P. 22.
418. Debenham, Frank - Illustrated World Geography, P. 398 ; Dobby, E.H.G. - South-East Asia, P. 207.
419. Ibid.
421. Ibid, P. 204 ; Debenham, Frank - Illustrated World Geography, P. 398 ; Majumdar, Ramesh Chandra - Hindu Colonies in the Far East, P. 22.
422. Ibid ; Ibid ; Fisher, Charls A. - South-East Asia : A Social, Economic and Political Geography, P. 219 (fig. 28).
423. Debenham, Frank - Illustrated World Geography, P. 398 ; Crüchfield, Howard J. - General Climatology, P. 156.
425. Ibid, PP. 216 - 218 ; Debenham, Frank - Illustrated World Geography, P. 400.
426. May, Regenald Le - The Culture of South-East Asia, P. 89.
428. Sen, Jahar - Daksin-Purba Asiaar Itihaks (Malay - Indonesia, in Bengali), in P. 44; Chakravarti, Acharya Dr. Dhaneshrnarayan [Edited] - Valmiki Rāmāyaṇa, 4th Kanda (Kīśkindhā Kānda) / 40th Sarga / 30th - 31st Slokas ("Yatnovanto Yavadvipaṃ Saptarājyopaiobhitatp I
Suvarṇa-rīpyakadvipaṃ Suvarṇa-karamanditaṃ II 30
Yavadvipamatiśramya Śīlo nama parvataḥ II
Divāṃ Sṛṣṭaī Śṛṅgena Devadānavasvitaḥ II 31") ; Chatterjee, Bijan Raj - India and Java, Part-II, P. 29.
429. Ibid, P. 45 ; Majumdar, Ramesh Chandra - Hindu Colonies in the Far East, P. 21.
430. Ibid.
of Java is probably taken from the Sanskrit word ‘Yava’\textsuperscript{431}.

The total area of Java (including Madura) is about 1,32,000 square k.m. (about 51,000 square miles)\textsuperscript{432}. On the north, Java is bounded by the shallow Java Sea\textsuperscript{433}. Sumatra is located in the west of Java\textsuperscript{434}. But, Sunda Strait is separating Java from Sumatra\textsuperscript{435}. On the south, Java is bounded by the deep Indian Ocean\textsuperscript{436}. Bali is located on the east of Java, but separated by a narrow strait\textsuperscript{437}. Java extends from about 06°00' south latitude to 09°00' south latitude and from about 105°15' east longitude to 114°30' east longitude\textsuperscript{438}.

Java can be divided into five parallel natural region, i.e. South Coastal Region, Medial Highland Region, Volcanic Axis of Java, Northern Highland Region and Northern Coastal Plain Land.

The South Coastal Region is a narrow region\textsuperscript{439}. Its surface is generally waterless, barren, negative to agriculture and sparh populated\textsuperscript{440}. This region is formed by lime stone\textsuperscript{441}. Only to the west of this region receive regular rains and rich of vegetation\textsuperscript{442}.

The Medial Highland Region covers the 3% of the total surface\textsuperscript{443}. The Medial Highland is formed by Mountain (viz, Serajn Mountain, Semeru Mountain, Tengger Mountain etc.), Plateaux (viz, Dieng Plateau, Prianger Plateau etc.), Volcanoes, Valleys etc\textsuperscript{444}. Most part of this region is covered by volcanic debris\textsuperscript{445}. This region is thickly covered with evergreen forest\textsuperscript{446} and rubber is the main agricultural product in the east of this region\textsuperscript{447}.

\textsuperscript{431} Mahajan, Vidya Dhar - Ancient India, P. 662.
\textsuperscript{432} Majumdar, Ramesh Chandra - Hindu Colonies in the Far East, P. 20 ; Mukhopadhyay, Jognath - Bhugol Avidhan (A Dictionary of Geography, in Bengali), P. 119 ; Fisher, Charls A. - South-East Asia : A Social, Economic and Political Geography, P. 208 [Total area 51,039 square miles] ; Debenham, Frank - Illustrated World Geography, P. 397 [Total area 51,039 square miles].
\textsuperscript{433} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{434} Das and Co. Private Ltd., Chandi Charan - Adhunik Prithibir Manchitra [in Bengali], P. 10 ; Debenham, Frank - Illustrated World Geography, P. 513.
\textsuperscript{435} Ibid ; Ibid ; Majumdar, Ramesh Chandra - Hindu Colonies in the Far East, P. 20.
\textsuperscript{436} Ibid ; Ibid ; Ibid.
\textsuperscript{437} Ibid ; Ibid ; Ibid.
\textsuperscript{438} Ibid ; Oxford University Press - The Oxford School Atlas, P. 25 ; Fisher, Charls A. - South-East Asia : A Social, Economic and Political Geography, P. 228.
\textsuperscript{439} Stamp, L. Dudley - A Regional Geography (Part-IV, Asia), P. 117.
\textsuperscript{440} Dobby, E.H.G. - South-East Asia, P. 223.
\textsuperscript{441} Ibid, PP. 223 - 224 ; Stamp, L. Dudley - A Regional Geography (Part-IV, Asia), P. 117.
\textsuperscript{442} Ibid, P. 223.
\textsuperscript{443} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{444} Fisher, Charls A. - South-East Asia : A Social, Economic and Political Geography, P. 225 (fig. 31).
\textsuperscript{445} Ibid, P. 223.
\textsuperscript{446} Critchfield, Howard J. - General Climatology, P. 226.
\textsuperscript{447} Stamp, L. Dudley - A Regional Geography (Part-IV, Asia), P. 117.
The Volcanic Axis of Java is an uninterrupted range of eroded volcanic mountains runs along the whole centre line of the island. Near about 121 volcanoes are in Java. Among them 17 volcanoes are still alive, 14 of them are exceeding 10,000 feet in altitude and 44 of them are between 6,000 and 10,000 feet in altitude. G. Mohomeru (12061 feet) in the Semeru mountain is the highest volcano. Goenong Merapi (nearly 10,000 feet high) is one of the destructive active volcano (local name Fire mountain) in Java. Other important volcanoes are Pangrango, Danau, Karang, Salak, Gedeh, Bandung, Slamet, Lawu, Willis, Kelud, Tengger, Andjasmoro, Ijang, Idjen etc. These volcanoes are located in the middle of Java from east to west. The line of volcanoes forms the axis of Java. But, the axis is covered with fertile volcanic ash and rice, tea, coffee are the major agricultural products.

The Northern Highland Region is a eroded plateau region which runs parallel to both the north coast and the central highland region. Really it is a limestone region which stretches from Rembeng and Kendeng to Madura. Soil is less fertile but most of the area is covered by Teak forest. Some oil fields are found at the south of Rembeng.

The Northern Coastal Plainland region is formed by fertile alluvial soil. Rice and sugarcane are main agricultural products.

Java is influenced by Equatorial Monsoon type of climate. Most of the rivers of Java is not helpful for navigation and commerce, but helpful for irrigation. Brantas, Solo, Manuk, Tji Tarum are the important rivers of Java. According to R. C. Majumdar, "Any one who travels in the country cannot fail to be charmed by its evergreen fields, meadows and hills, with traces of abundant harvest everywhere around him."
Bali: Bali is a small island. In Bengali 'Bali' means full of strength. In ancient time the heroic persons who were entitled to full of strength lived in this island. It can be said the name of the island of 'Bali' is derived from the strength of the heroic persons. Now it is generally known as Bali island.

Bali covers an area of 5800 square k.m. (2240 square miles). It is situated to the east of Java. A very narrow strait, 1/4 miles wide, separated Bali from Java. Lambok island is located on the east of Bali, separated by the Lambok Strait. But, on the north, Bali is bounded by the Bali Sea and on the south, bounded by the Indian Ocean. Bali extends from about 08°00' south latitude to 09°00' south latitude and from about 114°26' east longitude to 115°40' east longitude.

A line of volcanic mountains well to the north runs throughout the island from west to east, i.e., Patas, Batoer, Seraja etc. and it makes a line of watershed. Many greater lakes, i.e., Tamblingen, Bratan, Bawer etc. are located at the high elevation of this line. Like Java, Bali is influenced by Equatorial Monsoon type of climate. Many streams rise from the both side of the watershed. The streams of the northern side are small and flow towards the Bali sea. They are torrential and dry for half of the year. But, southern streams are large and flow towards the Indian Ocean. The southern streams build up a fertile alluvial plain. Dense settlement and paddy field are located here.

The southern part of Bali is a low altitude plateau which is formed by limestone and a small outcrop region also formed in the southern part of Bali. Denpasar is the present capital of Bali. The whole island looks like a beautiful garden.

465. Ibid.
466. Majumdar, Ramesh Chandra - Hindu Colonies in the Far East, P. 26 [about 2095 square miles]; Mukhopadhyay, Jognath - Bhugol Avidhan (A Dictionary of Geography, in Bengali), P. 193 [2240 square miles].
471. Ibid, P. 513; Ibid.
472. Ibid, P. 397; Ibid.
475. Ibid, P. 261 (fig. 83).
476. Ibid, P. 262.
477. Ibid, P. 262 (fig. 84); Majumdar, Ramesh Chandra - Hindu Colonies in the Far East, P. 26.
478. Debenham, Frank - Illustrated World Geography, P. 398; Critchfield, Howard J. - General Climatology, P. 156.
480. Ibid; Ibid.
481. Ibid, P. 261.
Borneo: The whole Borneo is bounded by sea. It is mentionable that Borneo is divided into two parts, i.e., British Borneo (Sabah, Sarawak and Brunei) and Indonesian Borneo (Kalimantan). Among them Indonesian Borneo (Kalimantan) is concerned in the present research work. British Borneo lies in the north of Indonesian Borneo. In the south and south-west of Indonesian Borneo is bounded by the Java Sea and in the east, is bounded by the Celebes Sea. Makasar Strait separating Indonesian Borneo from Celebes.

The area of whole Borneo (Sabah, Brunei, Sarawak and Kalimantan) is about 7,54,000 square km. (2,90,000 square miles). Among the whole Borneo the area of Indonesian Borneo (Kalimantan) is about 5,50,000 square km. (2,10,000 square miles). Indonesian Borneo (Kalimantan) extends from about 04°20' north latitude to 04°10' south latitude and from about 108°50' east longitude to 119°00' east longitude.

Like Sumatra, Indonesian Borneo (Kalimantan) is equally divided by equator. Its mejor portion is lowland. Wide alluvial plains surrounded the interior uplands on all sides. The Schwaner Mountain and Madi Mountain are the two low altitude mountains located in the south and south-west of Indonesian Borneo. Probably G. Raja (7472 feet) is the highest peak in the Schwaner Mountain. There is an old mountain range lying on the north-east of Borneo which makes the frontier between the British and Indonesian part of Borneo. Many rivers rise from the interior uplands. Among them Barito, Mahakam, Kapuas-1, Kapuas-2, Kahajan, Kajam are mentionable. Kapuas-1 is the longest river (about 650 miles long) in Indonesian Borneo.

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484. Ibid; Ibid; Ibid.

485. Ibid; Ibid; Ibid.

486. Ibid; Ibid.


| Sabah   | 73,613 square k.m. (28,415 square miles) |
| Brunei  | 5,765 square k.m. (2,225 square miles)  |
| Sarawak | 1,24,400 square k.m. (48,018 square miles) |
| Kalimantan | 5,50,000 square k.m. (2,10,000 square miles) |
| Total   | 7,53,778 square k.m. (2,88,658 square miles) |

or approximate 7,50,000 square k.m. (2,90,000 square miles).

488. Ibid, P. 81 (5,46,000 square k.m. or approximate 5,50,000 square k.m. or 2,10,000 square miles).


490. Fisher, Charis A. - South-East Asia: A Social, Economic and Political Geography, P. 221; Dobby, E.H.G. - South-East Asia, P. 250.

491. Ibid.

492. Ibid, P. 222 (fig. 29).

493. Ibid, PP. 221, 223.

494. Ibid, PP. 221, 222 (fig. 29); Majumdar, Ramesh Chandra - Hindu Colonies in the Far East, P. 25.

495. Ibid, P. 221 (fn.).
Indonesian Borneo (Kalimantan) is influenced by Equatorial Monsoon type of climate. River basins are formed by fertile alluvial soil and well cultivated. The interior upland of Kalimantan is covered with the Mountain Moss Forest; Coastal lowland is covered with the Freshwater Swamp Forest and Mangrove Forest. But, predominantly alluvial lowland is covered by the Tropical Rain Forest. Coconut, rubbers, rice and pepper are well cultivated. The alluvial plain of the west and south-east are well populated. Everywhere of the eastern plain and coast are thinly populated.

Celebes: The tentacle like island of Celebes located in the east of Indonesian Republic. From north to south four tentacles are clear and lying eastwards.

The total area of Celebes is about 1,90,000 square k.m. (73,000 square miles). In the north, south and west Celebes is bounded by the Celebes Sea, the Flores Sea and Macassar Strait accordingly. But in the east, Celebes is bounded by the Gulf of Tomial, the Gulf of Tolo and the Gulf of Bone. Celebes stretches from about 01°40' north latitude to 05°40' south latitude and from about 118°50' east longitude to 125°15' east longitude.

Most of the area of Celebes are mountainous and Celebes has very little lowland at all. Celebes can be divided into three natural Regions, i.e., Minahasa Region, Central Region and Makasar Region. The narrow Minahasa Region which is located in the north-eastern part of Celebes is a peninsula. There are many active volcanoes, block mountains and rift-valleys in this region. It can be said, this region is influenced by geotectonic movements.

496. Debenham, Frank - Illustrated World Geography, P. 398; Critchfield, Howard J. - General Climatology, P. 156.
497. Dobby, E.H.G. - South-East Asia, P. 250.
498. Ibid; Critchfield, Howard J. - General Climatology, P. 226.
499. Ibid; Ibid.
500. Ibid, P. 256; Ibid.
501. Ibid, P. 255.
502. Ibid, P. 256.
503. About area there are some difference found in different texts, i.e., Mukhopadhyay, Jognath - Bhugol Avidhan (A Dictionary of Geography, in Bengali), P. 269 and Dobby, E.H.G. - South-East Asia, P. 258. [1,90,000 square k.m. or 73,000 square miles]; Debenham, Frank - Illustrated World Geography, P. 359 [72,890 square miles]; Fisher, Charls A. - South-East Asia: A Social, Economic and Political Geography, P. 232 [72,890 square miles].
505. Ibid; Ibid; Ibid.
507. Debenham, Frank - Illustrated World Geography, P. 398.
509. Ibid.
few miles of the coast most places rise steeply to several thousand feet\textsuperscript{510}. The soil of this region is generally fertile. Influence of the Warm Humid Equatorial Climate and Tropical Rainforest are found over this region\textsuperscript{511}. Rice, coconut, maize etc. are cultivated here\textsuperscript{512}.

Central Region is the largest part of Celebes. Highest relief is also found here. Molengraaf Mountain and Quarles Mountain are located in the west of Central Region\textsuperscript{513}. In the east tentacle like two peninsulas joined with Central Region. Many rift-valleys and lakes (i.e., Towuti, Matana Poso) are found in this region\textsuperscript{514}.

The narrow and fertile Makasar Region which is located in the southern part of Celebes is also a peninsula. G. Lompobatang, the great volcano, has no sign of volcanic activity in recent centuries\textsuperscript{515}. But, its previous volcanic ash makes the region fertile. In the north of this peninsula there is also a low-lying fertile alluvial soil area round the Tempe lake\textsuperscript{516}. Rice, maize, coffee and coconut are produced in this land\textsuperscript{517}.

\textsuperscript{510} Debenham, Frank - Illustrated World Geography, P. 398.
\textsuperscript{511} Dobby, E.H.G. - South-East Asia, P. 259 ; Critchfield, Howard J. - General Climatology, PP. 156, 226.
\textsuperscript{512} Fisher, Charls A. - South-East Asia : A Social, Economic and Political Geography, P. 230.
\textsuperscript{513} Dobby, E.H.G. - South-East Asia, P. 258 (fig. 82).
\textsuperscript{514} Ibid, PP. 258 (fig. 82), 259 ; Fisher, Charls A. - South-East Asia : A Social, Economic and Political Geography, P. 231 (fig. 33).
\textsuperscript{515} Fisher, Charls A. - South-East Asia : A Social, Economic and Political Geography, P. 230.
\textsuperscript{516} Ibid, P. 232 ; Dobby, E.H.G. - South-East Asia, P. 260.
\textsuperscript{517} Dobby, E.H.G. - South-East Asia, P. 260.