

**YISHUN JUNIOR COLLEGE
JC2 Preliminary Examination 2014**

**H2 History
History of Southeast Asia
1900 – 1997**

**9731/02
26/08/2014
Tuesday 0800h – 1100h**

Additional materials:
1 piece of cover page
Writing paper



TIME 3 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name and CTG in the spaces provided on the cover page.

Section A

Answer question 1.

Section B

Answer **three** questions.

At the end of the examination, please hand in your answers with the cover page placed on top of the answer scripts.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

You are reminded of the need for clear presentation in your answers.

Each question in this paper carries 25 marks.

This paper consists of 4 printed pages

Section A

You **must** answer question 1

EFFECTIVENESS OF ASEAN'S MECHANISMS

1. Read the sources and then answer the question.

Source A

In the short run, AFTA could result in initial losses of government revenue. Inefficient sectors would become vulnerable to competition. Industrial restructuring and readjustment could also lead to temporary unemployment in some countries... Nevertheless, the overall long term benefits of AFTA will more than compensate for any short term loss...

Besides freer flow of trade, AFTA would lead to a larger ASEAN market of 360 million people which would surely be more attractive for investments, both from within and without, than six separate economies. With economy of scale, this would also lead to rational allocation of resources and increased efficiency in production. ASEAN would be in a much better position to attract investments as goods would be produced more economically and sold at a more competitive price.

Thai Prime Minister, Anand Panyarachun, at Meeting of the ASEAN Heads of Government, January 1992

Source B

The expansion of ASEAN "shall pave the way for a new synergy, maximizing the cooperation potential for growth of the entire region", Vietnam's Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam envisions. He expresses caution, however, that "in the face of a greater ASEAN which comprises countries at different levels of economic and technological developments and with different cultures and historical backgrounds, there emerges a need on how to keep those differences from slowing down the ASEAN growth pace and concurrently from creating difficulties for those countries of lower levels of development."

ASEAN 30th Anniversary Commemorative Publication

Source C

In the light of criticisms of the ARF as an organization with little substance, it is useful to revisit the critical elements behind its establishment. The ARF was conceived as a 'process' to create a more predictable and stable pattern of relationships between major powers and Southeast Asia, not an 'institution'.

Today, the ARF promotes dialogue among likeminded and non-likeminded states at the new norm in the ASEAN process of cooperative security. ARF is the only regional forum which discusses sensitive regional and domestic issues. While there has been little progress in discussions on Myanmar, a process has begun which would have unthinkable a decade ago.

Adapted from an article by Barry Desker, Director of the Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies at Taipei's Asia-Pacific Security Forum, 2001

Source D

In military matters, the ASEAN nations have been entering into bilateral arrangements with the United States on their own, in the 'so-called war' against terrorism. Analysts, who were once taken up with ASEAN's aim of setting up a Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality (ZOPFAN), have been left shaking their heads in despair as the role superpower engages in military exercises and bilateral military cooperation in the region. Such ASEAN disunity – or rather abdication of its role – has undermined the grouping's original ideal of securing a region free of superpower interference. Worryingly, it has also allowed the United States to re-establish a significant foothold in the region.

A report published in Asia Times, an online newspaper with global readership.

Source E

Buried, along the two Indonesian marines executed in Singapore on Thursday, were more of the fading hopes for ASEAN. A blend of hysteria, on Indonesia's part, and arrogance on the part of Chinese Singapore, hammered one more nail into the ASEAN coffin which many feel has already been polished to a fine finish by Filipino-Malaysian antagonism over Sabah.

A Newspaper report after Singapore executed the two Indonesian marines in 1968.

Now answer the following question.

'ASEAN as an organisation was more divisive than unifying.' Use Sources A-E to show how far the mechanisms of ASEAN have failed to bring about regional peace and security.

Section B

You **must** answer **three** questions

2. To what extent was the development of nationalism, for the period 1900-1941, exclusive rather than integrative?
3. 'The occupation attests that the age of imperialism had ended.' Critically assess this claim with reference to the period 1945 to 1965.
4. 'The pursuit of economic nationalism laid the foundations for economic instabilities experienced in Southeast Asia.' Evaluate this statement with reference to the period 1950 to 1997.
5. 'Democracy was an alien-concept to Southeast Asian independent states.' To what extent is this claim a true assessment for the failure of democratic institutions from the period of 1950 to 1997?
6. 'Unity among states remained an elusive and difficult goal for independent Southeast Asian states.' Discuss the validity of this statement in relation to the development of regional cooperation in Southeast Asia up to 1997.