

YISHUN JUNIOR COLLEGE
JC2 Preliminary Examination 2015

H2 History
History of Southeast Asia
1900 – 1997

9731/02
17/08/2015
MONDAY 0800h – 1100h

Additional materials:
1 piece of cover page



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

ASEAN'S ROLE IN THE CAMBODIAN CONFLICT 1978-1991

Source A

ASEAN not only led the diplomatic opposition to Vietnam's moves in Cambodia; it also actively engaged, under Indonesia's leadership, in the diplomacy that led to the political settlement of the conflict, including the "cocktail parties", the Jakarta Informal Meetings, consultations with the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, and the Paris Conference on Cambodia.

From a recollection by a former secretary-general of ASEAN, published in 2006

Source B

The main reason behind the willingness of the Cambodian factions to agree on the establishment of the Supreme National Council (SNC) was not directly influenced by ASEAN's diplomacy, but by the pressure of the "Perm-Five". It was the "Perm-Five" who pressed all Cambodian factions to hold elections in 1993 and the UN produced five resolutions allowing the UN to monitor peace and democratization process in Cambodia through UNTAC. This was a triumph as it successfully transformed the fighting among Cambodian disputants in battlefields into national elections.

This success was, of course, the result of the ASEAN's continuous efforts in seeking political solutions to the problem of power-sharing among Cambodian conflicted parties, and these contributions can be seen in ASEAN's consistent desire to engage the UN in monitoring the peace and democratization process in Cambodia plus consistent ASEAN efforts to provide platforms for relevant parties to seek resolutions to the conflict.

From a book published by the Cambodian Institute for Cooperation and Peace, 2009

Source C

ASEAN did not resolve the Cambodian conflict. The conflict was resolved due to the intervention of the Security Council and the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC). The Cambodia problem was basically an internal conflict within Cambodia (among the Khmer groups) for which ASEAN, the outsider, had no authority to intervene.

Nor did ASEAN have the capacity to do so. ASEAN was basically formed to reconcile inter-state conflicts among its original member states. ASEAN's mechanism for dispute settlement therefore did not go beyond the maintenance of good relations among its member states. It was never prepared to manage nor resolve a conflict of Cambodia's nature.

From a book by a Singaporean political scientist, published in 2005

Source D

ASEAN's position on Cambodia was important to Hanoi, because it was through ASEAN's efforts at the UN that the world's attention continued to focus on Cambodia in the late 1980s. The Vietnamese thus saw ASEAN as having the power to confer upon them or deny them legitimacy in Cambodia. Vietnamese diplomats sought to convince the ASEAN countries that the invasion of Cambodia was intended to eliminate the threat posed by Pol Pot's alignment with China. Rather than have its activity in Cambodia perceived as potentially damaging to ASEAN's security, Vietnam wanted to assure ASEAN members that it was in the group's interest to join with Vietnam in countering the Chinese threat to the region

Library of Congress Studies, 1987

Source E

In the immediate aftermath of the invasion, deep differences between Indonesia and Thailand regarding the long-term interests of ASEAN were revealed. Although compelled to make a show of solidarity with Thailand by its interest in sustaining ASEAN, Indonesia began to see the prolongation of the war as not being in its or the region's interests. Gradually, Indonesia played a more assertive role in the Cambodian peace effort, but was hesitant to entirely place its commitment to ASEAN above its own national interests. Indonesia actively sought to engage the Khmers and Vietnamese and their external sponsors to search for a settlement that would recognize all legitimate interests on all sides. The Jakarta Post, often reflective of the official stance, thundered in its editorial, "it is high time to spell out clearly to our ASEAN partners, as the largest archipelagic state in Southeast Asia with a growing national interest to protect; we cannot afford the endless prolonging of the Cambodian conflict." Similarly, an Indonesian analyst remarked, "The challenge for future Indonesian foreign policy is how to maintain a balance between an ASEAN policy that requires goodwill and trust of the other members, and satisfying some of the internationalist aspirations of the growing Indonesian political elite."

From a website on Indonesian History, 1992

Now answer the following question.

'ASEAN played a prominent role in the resolution of the Cambodian crisis between 1978 and 1991.' Using Sources A-E, examine how far the evidence supports this view.

Section B

Essay Questions

Answer **three** questions from this section.

- 2 Assess the view that the exclusive nature of pre-war nationalism limited its chances for success.
- 3 How significant a role did Southeast Asian nationalist leaders play in the process of decolonisation?
- 4 How far do you agree that the role of the government was crucial in the development of Southeast Asian economies up till 1997?
- 5 To what extent was the politics of communism relevant to the independent Southeast Asian States?
- 6 To what extent were attempts made to foster regionalism a success in independent Southeast Asia?