



HWA CHONG INSTITUTION
JC2 Preliminary Examination
Higher 2

**CANDIDATE
NAME**

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CT GROUP

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**INDEX
NUMBER**

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HISTORY

History of Southeast Asia, c.1900 – 1997

9731/02

Additional Materials: Answer Paper

September 2015

3 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your **name** and **CT class** clearly in the spaces at the top of this page.

Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Attempt both Section A and Section B.

Attempt one question from Section A and only three questions from Section B.

Please start every question on a *fresh* sheet of paper and label each question clearly.

If you did not manage to complete a question, please hand in a piece of blank paper with your name and CT on it.

At the end of the examination, fasten your responses with the string provided **together**.

All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

Section A

You **must** answer Question 1.

ASEAN AND REGIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION

1 Read the sources and answer the question which follows.

When answering **Question 1**, candidates are advised to pay particular attention to the interpretation and evaluation of the sources both individually and as a group.

Source A

The existing low level of intra-ASEAN trade has always been the rallying point for the 'regionalists', who strongly advocate a rapid growth of intra-regional trade in order to diversify the region's market base and to reduce its over-dependence on the industrialised countries. However, the intra-ASEAN trade since 1976 has simply failed to take off in real terms and remains stagnant at around 15 per cent level, despite the implementation of some regional trade liberalisation measures. In a sense, the sluggish expansion of intra-regional trade in ASEAN brings to the fore the inefficacy of the technique of trade cooperation adopted by ASEAN.

A United Nations Industrial Development Organisation study on ASEAN published in 1983.

Source B

It has been said that the progress of ASEAN's economic integration has been hampered by the admission of the four new members. I fail to see how this is so. If the four had not been admitted into ASEAN, the AFTA, for example, would have included only the six older members. In the light of their small share in intra-ASEAN trade and in investments in ASEAN, the ASEAN-4 cannot be the obstacle to ASEAN's economic progress that they are sometimes accused of being. In fact, the accession of the ASEAN-4 to the AFTA and related agreements has, at least theoretically, given investors a wider choice of where to place their investments in the free trade area according to the availability and cost of other resources, the effectiveness and enforcement of the legal and policy regime, the overall investment climate, and so on.

An excerpt from a book written by a former ASEAN Secretary-General, published in 2006.

Source C

In the short run, it (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. I am well aware that all of us are bound to be affected one way or the other. 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 over 360 million people which would surely be more attractive for investments, from both within and without, than six separate markets. With economy of scale, this would also lead to rational allocation of resources and increased efficiency in production.

An excerpt from a speech by Thai Prime Minister Anand Panyarachun at the 4th ASEAN Summit in 1992.

Source D

The first wave of liberalisation has benefited nearly all countries, and strengthened their stakes in it. At the same time, closer interaction among economies has inevitably intensified competition among them. ASEAN has adopted a pro-active approach to cope with this intense competition. It has agreed to establish the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) by year 2003. Studies have shown that AFTA will greatly benefit ASEAN trade. In 1990, intra-ASEAN trade was only US \$27 billion. This has increased to US\$60 billion in 1994, an average growth of 22 per cent per annum. Under AFTA, average ASEAN tariff rate of products is expected to decrease from 7.1 per cent in 1996 to 2.7 per cent in 2003. This is expected to prove very attractive to foreign investors using ASEAN as a production centre.

An excerpt from a speech delivered by the Singapore Minister for Trade and Industry, in 1996.

Source E

During the Cold War, the ASEAN economies experienced phenomenal development. This impressive economic showing greatly enhanced ASEAN's political standing in the international community. The ASEAN states' economic achievements, however, were the result of individual achievements ... they had no direct connection to ASEAN, the organisation.

An excerpt from a Western academic work, published in 2002.

Now answer the following question.

How far do Sources A-E support the view that by 1997, ASEAN's efforts at promoting regional economic cooperation was a success?

Section B

You must answer **three** questions from this section.

- 2** To what extent can the emergence of nationalism before 1941 be attributed to impact of colonial rule on Southeast Asian societies? [25 marks]
- 3** “Nationalist efforts, more than colonial attitudes and the Cold War, influenced the process of decolonisation in post-1945 Southeast Asia.” How far do you agree? [25 marks]
- 4** How far is it valid to say that maximum governments in Southeast Asia had been effective in maintaining control of their countries by 1997? [25 marks]
- 5** “Strategies adopted by Southeast Asian governments to address economic challenges after independence were successful.” Discuss. [25 marks]
- 6** Assess the view that inter-state tensions in Southeast Asia produced negative consequences between 1960 and 1997. [25 marks]

END of PAPER

Acknowledgements:

- Source A United Nations Industrial Development Organisation, Annual Report, 1983
Source B Rodolfo C. Severino, Southeast Asia In Search Of an Asean Community, 2006.
Source C Anand Panyarachun, Prime Minister of Thailand, Fourth Asean Summit (Singapore). 1992.
Source D Yeo Cheow Tong, Minister For Trade And Industry, At The New Zealand Asean Free Trade Area (AFTA) Seminar, 16 July 1996, In Christchurch, New Zealand.
Source E Shaun Narine, Explaining ASEAN: Regionalism in Southeast Asia, 2002.