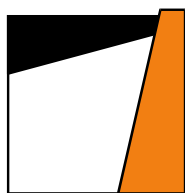


Candidate's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

CT Group: \_\_\_\_\_

Index no: \_\_\_\_\_



**PIONEER JUNIOR COLLEGE**

**H2 HISTORY**

**JC 2 PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2015**

**9731/02 History of Southeast Asia, 1900 – 1997**

**DATE: 23/09/2015 (WED)**

**TIME: 0800–1100**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:**

**Section A**

Answer **Question 1**.

**Section B**

Answer any **three** questions.

Write your answers on the separate answer papers provided.

If you use more than one sheet of paper, fasten the sheets together.

**Attach this cover page on top of your answer scripts upon submission of paper.**

**Information to candidates:**

All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

You are reminded of the need for grammatically correct English and clear presentation in your answers.

**For official use:**

Question No.	Full Marks	Marks Obtained
( 1 )	/25	
( )	/25	
( )	/25	
( )	/25	
	<b>TOTAL: 100</b>	

## Section A

You **must** answer Question 1.

### ASEAN AND REGIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION

1 Read the sources and then answer the question.

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

ASEAN has made remarkable strides in economic co-operation since its very humble beginnings. Starting with bold and innovative approaches in the late 1980s and early 1990s, ASEAN leaders began to develop more ambitious means of economic co-operation. This culminated in the creation of an ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) at the Fourth Summit in 1992. Since then, ASEAN has expanded the coverage of AFTA, expedited the liberalisation process and has embarked on deeper regional economic integration accords. While many of these latter initiatives are only now being developed, they are indicative of the intentions of the ASEAN leaders to create a unified marketplace in a wider Southeast Asian region.

*Excerpt from the ASEAN Economic Bulletin, November 1997.*

#### Source B

Effectively, economic cooperation among members produced some results, though not particularly impressive. Negotiations were conducted on trade, tariffs, quotas and also economic and technical cooperation with the European Community, the United States, Japan, Australia, and other countries, obtaining here and there some limited satisfaction but nothing earth-shaking. However, within the organisation, intra-regional trade and economic as well as industrial joint projects made little headway, because of exacerbated nationalism shown by technocrats laying the groundwork for their political superiors. Moreover, certain members on several occasions have displayed a bazaar rather than co-operative spirit by insisting on taking more than giving, as evidenced in the case of industrial joint ventures and a few others. Also, there is no common market in the making.

*From an article by Thanat Koman, the former Thai Foreign Minister, 'Reminiscences', 1988.*

#### Source C

Prior to the 1990s, it was inconceivable to talk about economic integration, much less a free trade area, in Southeast Asia. This stems from the fact that most countries in the region have economic structures that are competitive rather than complementary. It was a major political decision then when the leaders finally decided to establish the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) in 1992. Initial reactions have been pessimistic and skeptical. Ten years later, AFTA has reached its initial target. The original signatories to the AFTA

agreement have lowered their tariffs in accordance with the agreed schedule... AFTA is considered not only an important achievement of ASEAN regional cooperation but also a significant development in the international trading system.

*Excerpt from an academic article, 'ASEAN Free Trade Area: Lessons Learned and the Challenges Ahead,' 2004.*

#### **Source D**

In 1993 and 1994, ASEAN governments addressed the concerns of the domestic interests adversely affected by AFTA. Thailand provided an 8 billion baht fund to improve loans and support to AFTA-affected industries. In other ASEAN countries, industries successfully lobbied for the implementation of nontariff barriers or placement on the AFTA-exclusion list. These side deals were made even as the ASEAN states accelerated regional liberalisation.

There are legitimate questions about the extent to which AFTA can affect regional economic integration. AFTA's success will ultimately be judged by the level of intra-ASEAN trade. The volume and value of intra-ASEAN trade has increased in recent years as intra-industry trade has grown within the region. Nonetheless, intra-ASEAN trade remains a relatively small percentage of overall ASEAN trade. It hovered at around 20 percent of total ASEAN trade for most of the 1990s. When goods transshipped through Singapore are factored out, intra-ASEAN trade falls to about 12 percent of total trade.

*From a book by a Canadian academic on regionalism in Southeast Asia, 2002.*

#### **Source E**

The financial crisis that started in ASEAN caught almost everyone by surprise, including most of the world's most brilliant economists. And it quickly spread. Because of inadequate consultations among ASEAN members, no ASEAN country was sufficiently aware of the problems building up in others or of the imminent impact of those problems on themselves. There was no institutionalised mechanism for ASEAN members to compare notes on developments in their economies, particularly in their financial sectors, but in the real economy as well. There was no formal forum for the finance ministers to consult on what to do about impending or fundamental problems that they may see.

*ASEAN Secretary-General Rudolfo Severino, speaking at a conference of editors from ASEAN countries in Jakarta, 1999.*

Now answer the following question.

***How far do Sources A-E support the view that ASEAN was an effective platform for regional economic cooperation from 1967 to 1997?***

## Section B

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

You must support each answer with examples drawn from **at least three countries**.

- 2 'The colonial governments in Southeast Asia before World War II did not face any serious challenge from the nationalist movements.' How far do you agree with this statement?
- 3 To what extent was the post-WWII process of decolonisation in Southeast Asia the result of the influence of the Cold War?
- 4 Assess the political significance of the Communists in Southeast Asia after the achievement of independence.
- 5 How effective have government interventions in the economies of independent Southeast Asian states been as a force for stability?
- 6 'Inter-state tensions originating from historical animosities have been impossible to resolve.' Discuss with reference to the newly-independent states of Southeast Asia.

---THE END---