



SERANGOON JUNIOR COLLEGE
JC2 PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2016
Higher 2

HISTORY

9731/02

Paper 2 The History of Southeast Asia, c.1900 to 1997

Monday, 19 September 2016

3 hours

Additional Materials: Cover Page
Answer Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name and civics tutorial group in the spaces provided on the cover page and on every sheet of answer paper.

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

Write clearly the question numbers on the first page of every question attempted and the cover page.

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

Section A

Answer **Question 1**.

Section B

Answer any **three** questions.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

You are reminded of the need for good English and clear handwriting in your answer, and to leave two lines between each paragraph on the answer paper.

Section A

You must answer Question 1

THE ASEAN FREE TRADE AREA (AFTA)

1 Read the sources and then 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

More than ten years ago, ASEAN leaders agreed to establish the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) within 15 years. AFTA's objectives were to further enhance the competitiveness of ASEAN member countries and facilitate their integration into the global market for trade and investment. Under the Common Effective Preferential Tariff (CEPT) Scheme, the main mechanism to move ASEAN towards the direction of the AFTA, member countries committed to bring down intra-regional tariffs to within 0-5 percent.

ASEAN have proven the sceptics wrong. AFTA has now become a reality as about 98.9% of all the products traded by ASEAN-6 in the region are already in their CEPT Inclusion Lists and 99.6% of all these products have tariffs falling within the 0-5% band. ... Nonetheless, the path leading to AFTA was not at all rosy. Some countries still have sensitivities in a small number of sectors vital to them and their economic development. In the time-tested spirit of ASEAN brotherhood, other members gave them the leeway to address their difficulties.

From a speech by Pengiran Mashor Pengiran Ahmad, Deputy Secretary-General of ASEAN, at a conference of business leaders in the USA, 2003.

Source B

If intra-regional trade is an indicator of economic integration, ASEAN appears more integrated than other third-world regional organizations. Compared with other groupings, ASEAN has an overall larger volume of trade. The spectacular increase in trade volume from US\$2.5 billion in 1970 to US\$35.1 billion by 1983 suggests that the establishment of Preferential Trading Agreements in 1976 had a great effect on trade development. However, close inspection reveals that trade is not as well developed as dollar values indicate. ...

Without Singapore, the hub of regional trade, only a small percentage of intra-ASEAN trade, worth only US\$5 billion, occurs among the other five members. Intra-ASEAN trade is also dominated by minerals and fuels, which constitute 63 percent of all trade flows in the region, the overwhelming bulk of exports to Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia, and the imports from Malaysia and Indonesia.

From a journal article by an American academic, 1991.

Source C

The 1977 Preferential Trading Agreements (PTA) were reached specifically to encourage greater intra-regional trade. The consensus from studies suggests that this initiative was disappointing, due to the limited coverage of the PTA, an intra-regional trade structure that was competitive rather than complementary, and lack of urgency because of the continued growth and development of the region. In response to emerging challenges in the 1990s, ASEAN countries agreed to establish AFTA by 2008. The approach of the CEPT is essentially reciprocal and sectoral, which makes it more encompassing and less cumbersome than the product-by-product approach of PTAs.

From a journal article jointly written by an economics lecturer in a British university and a researcher in the Japanese government, 2004.

Source D

ASEAN leaders recognise that ASEAN has always progressed very slowly. For this reason, they consider the Singapore Declaration quite momentous. Scepticism about AFTA's prospects for success remains, with critics focusing on AFTA's loose structure and loopholes. For example, the plan excludes raw agriculture and services altogether. In addition, any country may omit items it considers "sensitive". Further, the AFTA plan also receives criticism because the time frame for tariff reduction is considered too long and, therefore, not reflective of ASEAN's priority for regional cooperation.

In the early stages of finalising the CEPT scheme's tariff reductions list, several countries exhibited potentially elusive behaviour. For example, Indonesia voiced concern about the impact of quick liberalisation on its cement and textile industries. Large quantities of low-priced imports, particularly from South Korea, already have begun to impair intra-ASEAN trade. Even as the national economies began to adjust to the goals of AFTA, some members called for delays.

From a journal article by an American academic, 1994.

Source E

Intra-ASEAN Trade in Total ASEAN World Trade, 1980-2000

Figures for ASEAN-6: Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, The Philippines, Singapore, Thailand

Year	Exports to ASEAN-6 (billions of US\$)	% share of exports to ASEAN-6 out of total exports	Imports from ASEAN-6 (billions of US\$)	% share of imports from ASEAN-6 out of total imports
1980	11.9	16.8	9.0	14.1
1985	13.2	18.4	11.2	17.4
1990	26.2	18.6	23.2	14.7
1995	71.5	23.0	56.2	16.6
2000	87.2	21.6	72.2	21.1

From the United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database

Now answer the following question.

'The efforts to establish an ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) from 1992 were a breakthrough for ASEAN economic cooperation.' How far do Sources A to E support this view?

Section B

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

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

- 2 'Colonial responses strengthened nationalist movements.' How valid is this statement for Southeast Asia c.1900-1941?
- 3 To what extent was the achievement of independence after 1945 the product of international circumstances rather than nationalist efforts?
- 4 How democratic were independent Southeast Asian states up to 1997?
- 5 Assess the view that the Asian Financial Crisis of 1997 was 'of Southeast Asia's own making.'
- 6 How successful were Southeast Asian nations in resolving their inter-state tensions after independence?

End of Paper