

# VICTORIA JUNIOR COLLEGE

## Preliminary Examinations

### HISTORY 9731/02

Date: 19 September 2016

Duration: 3 hours

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#### READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name, index number and class on all the work you hand in.  
Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper, but start your answer for each question on a fresh piece of paper.  
You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.  
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue and/or correction fluid.

**Answer FOUR questions in total. One from Section A and three from Section B.**

**At the end of the examination, fasten and submit the answer scripts for Section A and Section B separately. Attach the cover page to the front of Section B.**

All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

You are advised to spend no more than 45 minutes answering each question.  
You are reminded of the need for good English and legible handwriting in your answers.

## Section A: ASEAN, 1967-1997

You must answer Question 1.

### ASEAN AND REGIONAL STABILITY

#### 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

Interviewer:— Mr. President, the Sabah dispute has threatened to escalate into a major Southeast Asian crisis. Defense preparations are taking place in both countries, and there have been fears of war that have been expressed. Significantly, there has been no mention of steps being taken by other countries to resolve the crisis. In this connection, what formula or proposal do you have to diffuse the present situation?

President Marcos:— In the first place, all the efforts that we have undertaken, whether military or diplomatic, are aimed at one thing, and that is—that we protect our national territory.

You refer to defense preparations, and that is exactly what they are. Our preparations are for defensive purposes. [...]

Interviewer:— Mr. President, in view of recent developments which tend to underline a worsening crisis over the Sabah dispute, is there any possibility at all that the Philippines might or would be considering dropping the claim, say on the grounds that constant Malaysian refusal to accept this claim and bring it to the World Court: on grounds that, you know, threatens the peace and stability of the region?

President Marcos:— No, I don't believe that there is any plan of this nature. The present position of the Philippines still is, that we are ready to pursue this claim... resolutely.

*President Marcos during a radio-television chat regarding the Sabah issue, September 1968.*

#### Source B

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has played a significant role in shaping and contributing to regional security in Southeast Asia and beyond. Even though it has not ridden itself completely from sources of conflicts and tension, Southeast Asia has enjoyed a rather long period of peace and stability, [incorporating] former "enemies" into the grouping...

Indeed, the preservation of regional stability and the maintenance of internal order allowed ASEAN countries to achieve remarkable achievements in accelerating domestic economic development. As ASEAN's confidence grew, the association began to extend its security role beyond Southeast Asia. With the establishment of the ARF in 1993, the APT in 1997, and the EAS in 2005, regional order in East Asia was increasingly characterised by ASEAN-centred processes.

*Academic article by Rizal Sukma, Director at the Center for Strategic and International Studies, Indonesia, published in 2010.*

### Source C

The effective and successful opposition to the implementation of Vietnam's [invasion of Cambodia], using only diplomatic and political means, won a great deal of plaudits and international credit, lifting it from an insignificant grouping of small countries to a much courted organization with which more important states now seek to have contact and dialogue. This has not been a negligible result. Indeed, ASEAN has greatly benefited from its deviated performance. ASEAN has now become a well-established international fixture. [...]

Lately, ASEAN has taken up a new assignment by engaging in discussions on security matters, more precisely on the Spratly Islands which are claimed by a number of nations, including Vietnam and the People's Republic of China... If one or more contestants resort to violence the dispute may degenerate into an ugly conflict thereby disrupting the peace and stability of the region. [...]

[Further,] many countries outside our region are prodding us to integrate so that a single or more unified market will simplify and facilitate trade... In 1992 when all partners were convinced of the veracity of the proposition, the then Thai Prime Minister, Anand Panyarachun, officially put the idea of an ASEAN Free Trade Area for discussion at the ASEAN Summit at Singapore... For the months and years to come, gradual economic integration should be the credo for ASEAN

*Article by Thanat Khoman, published in The ASEAN Reader, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, 1992.*

### Source D

The ASEAN Community of today is a community of peace and security, a zone of prosperity and cooperation, a grouping of independent states with a justifiable reason to be proud of its stability and economic prosperity. It is a concerted voice that is heard and often heeded by the international community. In unity we have found strength... We have succeeded in being the key actors in the making of our collective and individual futures and in the shaping of our region... By working together over a quarter of a century we have created confidence, understanding, security, goodwill and cooperation among us. [...]

The time has come for us to bring economics to the core of the ASEAN enterprise... In this regard, it is a matter of great pride to ASEAN that following modest achievements in economic co-operation over the past decade, ASEAN had recently made that giant leap forward towards far-reaching economic cooperation by agreeing to the Common Effective Preferential Tariff (CEPT) arrangement that would lead to the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) within 15 years... though it is Malaysia's hope that AFTA would be firmly in place sooner.

*Speech by Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad at an ASEAN Congress, October 1992.*

### Source E

The idea of a free trade zone within Asean is at the moment 'taboo' – and something leaders of the regional five do not discuss, Mr. Lee Kuan Yew said yesterday.

He told West German industrialists and journalists at a press conference in the Istana Annexe: "It is out of the question, We don't talk about it." The Prime Minister said the term free trade zone aroused immediately "tremendous emotional upset." He added: "The idea of having to compete on par within Asean and having to open, to lower one's barriers of taxes and having factories wither away because they are inefficient and so on, immediately makes it a taboo word." [...]

Mr. Lee said [an] important objective was to consolidate the organization of Asean whose members were at different states of economic growth, following different administrative systems, political philosophies and economic methods of development.

*Article published in The Straits Times, April 1977.*

### Now answer the following question.

*How far do Sources A-E support the view that ASEAN has been effective in advancing regional stability?*

**Section B**

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

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

- 2** How far do you agree that colonial powers were able to prevent the success of nationalist movements in Southeast Asia before World War II?
- 3** Did the Cold War help or hinder the decolonisation process in Southeast Asia following World War II?
- 4** 'Politics in independent Southeast Asian countries were influenced most by their ethnic challenges.' To what extent do you agree with the given view?
- 5** 'The Asian Financial Crisis in 1997 was a disaster years in the making.' Discuss.
- 6** Assess the view that independent Southeast Asian states have been successful in resolving tensions between them.

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