



NANYANG JUNIOR COLLEGE

Year Two Preliminary Examination

2018

HISTORY

Paper 2 The Making of Independent Southeast Asia
(Independence to 2000)

9752/02
19 SEP 2018
3 hours

No Additional Materials are required

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name and civics tutorial group on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.
You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.
Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.
DO **NOT** WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Section A

Answer **Question 1**.

Section B

Answer **two** questions.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.
The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

Section A

You **must** answer Question 1.

THE EXPANSION OF ASEAN

1 Read the sources and then answer the questions which follow.

Source A

Malaysian Foreign Minister Datuk Abdullah Ahmad Badawi told more than 100 journalists that the decision to admit the three countries was a unanimous one, "We are satisfied that they are all prepared to be ASEAN members." He then faced a barrage of questions from reporters who wanted to know if ASEAN was sending a signal to the United States not to interfere in its affairs. The US has maintained that Myanmar should not be admitted into the grouping until its military regime improves its human rights record. Datuk Abdullah replied: "We are not sending any signals to anyone. We are just doing what is best for the region and ASEAN."

There were some concerns over the political situation in Myanmar and Cambodia. But *The Sunday Times* understands that consensus was reached after foreign ministers met late into the night on Friday and for over two hours yesterday. The prevailing view on Myanmar was that it would be easier to influence the military regime once it was an ASEAN member.

An excerpt from an article, "ASEAN to admit Myanmar, Cambodia, Laos in July", published in a Singapore newspaper, 1 June 1997.

Source B

The Myanmar issue has already shaken up the Southeast Asian grouping, which has been criticized in the past for its policy of not interfering in the internal affairs of member states. ASEAN appeared to break with this tradition during its annual ministerial meeting last month, demanding the Nobel peace laureate's release.

Mahathir said, "We have already informed them that we are very disappointed with the turn of events and we hope that Aung San Suu Kyi will be released as soon as possible...We are very disappointed over these things and of course, we have done our very best to try and get them to change their minds but if they are willing to defy the world, then what can Malaysia do? We don't criticise member states unless what one state does embarrasses us, causes a problem for us. We are thinking about ourselves as ASEAN, we are not criticising Myanmar for doing what is not related to us, but what they have done has affected us, our credibility. Because of that, we have voiced our views."

A 1998 interview by a French newspaper with then Prime Minister of Malaysia.

[Turn over

Source C

Following an open exchange of views, the ASEAN leaders have come to the decision to admit the Kingdom of Cambodia as the tenth member of ASEAN and have instructed their Foreign Ministers to organise a special admission ceremony in Hanoi. The decision makes it possible to fulfill the vision of ASEAN-10, enhances ASEAN's strength and international standing, and contributes, in an important way, to strengthening peace, increasing cooperation and promoting development in Southeast Asia.

Keynote address delivered by the Prime Minister of Vietnam at the 1998 ASEAN Summit.

Source D

Myanmar's inclusion in ASEAN has created the most obvious, and perhaps most serious, problems in ASEAN's expansion. Myanmar is an international pariah. Far from enhancing ASEAN's international prestige, Myanmar's inclusion has seriously weakened ASEAN's international standing. The difficulties ASEAN has had in negotiating its membership reveal problems that the organisation must address in both its internal and external relations.

During the 1995 ASEAN Ministerial Meeting, ASEAN expressed its commitment to incorporate all of Southeast Asia by 2000, regardless of the economic and political differences between the current ASEAN-Seven and its prospective members. ASEAN answered criticism of its policies toward Myanmar by arguing that it was pursuing "constructive engagement", a policy of quiet diplomacy combined with increased economic relations in an effort to induce the SLORC to reform its internal policies.

However, in May 1996, the SLORC regime cracked down on its democratic opposition, detaining more than 250 NLD members. Moreover, Myanmar has strongly rejected the idea that "constructive engagement" was ever meant to influence its domestic politics. Myanmar has defined the term to mean that "ASEAN would like to see Myanmar as an equal" and has consistently rejected calls for democratic reform.

An excerpt from an academic work on Regionalism in Southeast Asia, published in 2002.

Source E

Expansion is especially beneficial to smaller states like Cambodia and Laos which, like Brunei and Singapore before them, could now expect to be treated as equal partners with their larger and more powerful neighbours. For Vietnam, Myanmar, Cambodia and Laos, ASEAN membership marked the end of their isolation in international politics. ASEAN membership made it increasingly difficult for Washington to rationalize and continue its policy of non-relations with Hanoi. As ASEAN members, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam and Myanmar have been able to take advantage of the coordination and collective bargaining capacity at multilateral institutions and secure greater resources for their reconstruction and development efforts. The new members are also able to engage the major powers of the world through the ASEAN Post-Ministerial Conferences (ASEAN-PMC), which would be difficult for small states like Cambodia or Laos left to their own devices. Similarly, new members can pursue their security interests within the ARF, which includes all the major players affecting regional security and stability in the Asia-Pacific region.

An excerpt from an academic article on ASEAN, published in 2001.

[Turn over

Source F



Cartoon published on a Thai news website, 1999.

Now answer the following questions.

- (a) Compare and contrast the evidence provided by Sources A and D with regard to the effects on ASEAN of Myanmar joining the organisation in 1997. [10]
- (b) How far do sources A – E support the claim that the expansion of ASEAN has strengthened the organisation? [30]

[Turn over

Section B

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

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

EITHER

- 2 'Cold War led to the rise of military rule in independent Southeast Asia.' How far do you agree? [30]

OR

- 3 'It was better for minority groups to adapt to the minority policies of independent Southeast Asian states.' How far do you agree? [30]

AND EITHER

- 4 Assess the effects of government intervention in the economies of independent Southeast Asian states. [30]

OR

- 5 Discuss the effects of the Asian Financial Crisis on Southeast Asian states. [30]