

# VICTORIA JUNIOR COLLEGE

## Preliminary Examinations

### HISTORY 9731 / 02

Date: 11 September 2008

Duration: 3 hours

*victoria junior college victoria junior college victoria junior college victoria junior college victoria junior college  
victoria junior college victoria junior college victoria junior college victoria junior college victoria junior college  
victoria junior college victoria junior college victoria junior college victoria junior college victoria junior college  
victoria junior college victoria junior college victoria junior college victoria junior college victoria junior college  
victoria junior college victoria junior college victoria junior college victoria junior college victoria junior college  
victoria junior college victoria junior college victoria junior college victoria junior college victoria junior college  
victoria junior college victoria junior college victoria junior college victoria junior college victoria junior college  
victoria junior college victoria junior college victoria junior college victoria junior college victoria junior college  
victoria junior college victoria junior college victoria junior college victoria junior college victoria junior college  
victoria junior college victoria junior college victoria junior college victoria junior college victoria junior college*

#### 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 all your work securely together.  
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**

You **must** answer Question 1.

**ASEAN'S ROLE IN REGIONAL SECURITY**

- 1 Read the sources and then answer the question.

**Source A**

ASEAN hopes that its efforts to intensify regional security discussions within ASEAN, with its dialogue partners and with China and Russia will eventually evolve into a regional process for promoting political and security cooperation. ASEAN made headway on a number of the most difficult issues, such as the disputes over territory in the South China Sea claimed by several nations. Among the other achievements was the accession of Vietnam and Laos to the ASEAN Treaty of Amity and Cooperation. That treaty, adopted in Bali in 1975, lays down a number of principles governing relations between states. The treaty emphasizes the duty of states to settle their disputes peacefully and prescribes procedures for doing so. By acceding to the treaty, Vietnam and Laos have signaled their wish to put an end to the confrontation of the Cold War era and to become more closely associated with ASEAN.

*"ASEAN Charts a New Regional Order" in Asia Wall Street Journal, 1992*

**Source B**

The criminalization of insurgent movements in Southeast Asia... is a disturbing feature of the new security environment. In Burma's northeastern Shan state, 15,000 well-armed Wa tribesmen control an expanding enclave that has the hallmarks of a state within a state. Their 'army' runs an efficient and extremely lucrative trade in illicit drugs, pumping hundreds of millions of dollars worth of heroin and amphetamines into Thailand and other neighboring countries. Countries in the region need to be more active in condemning and countering kidnappings, hostage-taking, drug-trafficking and other criminal practices because they are undermining Southeast Asia's previously hard-won reputation as an area of peace and cooperation. Without such stability, investment and economic growth will be much more difficult to sustain.

*Alan Dupont, "Southeast Asian Stability is at Risk" in International Herald Tribune, 2000*

### Source C

ASEAN has bolstered regional security through political cooperation. [but] It has never constituted an alliance; its members have never agreed on any external threat against which they would be willing to deploy joint military power. An ASEAN task force to police the region is not a likely prospect... If ASEAN wants to continue to be taken seriously, it must begin to put its house in order. ASEAN government should express confidence in their machinery for dispute settlement within the 1976 treaty by using it to resolve differences. Such an initiative would lead credibility to a newfound collective diplomacy that ASEAN cannot underpin with military power.

*"ASEAN: Now for the next 25 years" in International Herald Tribune, 13 August 1992*

### Source D

Recognizing that the maintenance of regional peace and stability served the interests of all parties, they undertook to resolve their differences or disputes through peaceful means, without resorting to the threat or use of force. The parties concerned agreed to resolve their disputes in the South China Sea through friendly consultations and negotiations in accordance with universally recognized international law, including the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea... the parties concerned agreed to continue to exercise self-restraint and handle relevant differences in a cool and constructive manner.

*ASEAN-China Cooperation towards the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, from the ASEAN website*

### Source E

The Asian economic crisis of 1997-98 has had profound implications for Southeast Asian security. Most countries in Southeast Asia have cut defense budgets and postponed arms modernization programs because of their economic difficulties. With ASEAN armed forces modernization programs essentially stagnant, there could be serious implications for the protracted dispute among the Spratly Island claimants, particularly with China. The Spratly archipelago consists of more than 230 barren islets, reefs, shoals, and atolls... Claimants include China, Taiwan and Vietnam – for the whole archipelago – and the Philippines, Brunei and Malaysia for portions of it... In strategic terms, they reveal an Association unable to create a common external security front even as China continues to upgrade its installations in the Spratlys.

*Peggy Hu, "Economic Crisis has Affected SEA Security Priorities", 1998*

Now answer the following question -

How far do Sources A - E support the view that 'ASEAN has been ineffective in forging regional security'?

**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 with the view that education provided the greatest stimulus for the development of Southeast Asian nationalism during the period 1900-1941?
- 3 “The Japanese Occupation had so dramatically altered the colonial landscape that independence was a foregone conclusion.” How valid is this statement?
- 4 “The Southeast Asian economic miracle was a mere illusion.” Discuss with respect to Southeast Asia economic development from 1946-1997.
- 5 Evaluate the success of nation-building efforts in Southeast Asia after independence.
- 6 “The persistence of inter-state tensions in Southeast Asia can best be explained by the various states’ concern over national sovereignty.” To what extent is this statement valid?