

# Southeast Asia's Shifting Sands: Culture, Politics, and Youth Movements in the

Southeast Asia Politics · Practice Test · 14 Questions

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**1. In Indonesia, which foundational ideology emphasizes principles of monotheism, civilized humanity, national unity, deliberative democracy, and social justice, and is currently being re-emphasized by President Joko Widodo to counter rising Islamism?**

- A) Tri Sakti
- B) Pancasila
- C) Gotong Royong
- D) Bhinneka Tunggal Ika

**2. The 'New Economic Policy' (NEP) in Malaysia, initially launched in 1971, aimed to address economic imbalances. Despite its official end in 1991, its legacy continues to influence debates on national unity and equitable growth, particularly regarding privileges for which demographic group?**

- A) Non-Malays
- B) Chinese Malaysians
- C) Bumiputera
- D) Indian Malaysians

**3. Youth-led protest movements in Southeast Asia, often referred to as 'Gen Z protests,' frequently incorporate elements of global popular culture. Which Japanese anime's flag was notably used by youth protesters in Indonesia and other countries as a symbol of freedom and anti-authoritarianism?**

- A) Dragon Ball Z
- B) Naruto
- C) Attack on Titan
- D) One Piece

**4. In Singapore, the concept of meritocracy is a cornerstone of its societal structure. However, it faces criticism for potentially creating structural and cultural conditions that reproduce inequality and elitism. Which of the following is a cited concern regarding Singapore's meritocracy?**

- A) Over-reliance on foreign talent
- B) Lack of social mobility for the middle class
- C) Increasing social segregation
- D) Insufficient focus on academic achievement

**5. Recent trends in Southeast Asia show a resurgence of nationalism. In Cambodia, nationalist sentiment has been particularly evident in diplomatic disputes, with public debates and reactions fueled by historical grievances and perceived cultural appropriation by which neighboring country?**

- A) Laos
- B) Vietnam
- C) Thailand
- D) Myanmar

**6. Myanmar has experienced protracted conflicts between its central government and ethnic minority groups. Despite political reforms, a core issue that remains largely unaddressed and is crucial for lasting peace concerns the:**

- A) Economic development of border regions
- B) Integration of ethnic armed groups into a federal system
- C) Resettlement of refugees from neighboring countries
- D) Recognition of Buddhism as the state religion

**7. The Doi Moi (renovation) reforms in Vietnam, initiated in 1986, led to economic liberalization and a shift towards a 'socialist-oriented market economy.' Culturally, this transition resulted in increased Western influence and a move towards consumerism, marking a departure from traditional values of:**

- A) Individualism and competition
- B) Materialism and luxury
- C) Frugality and self-sufficiency
- D) Religious devotion and piety

**8. In Thailand, the concept of 'Lanna-ism' refers to a local identity distinct from the central Thai-based identity. This movement, which gained traction post-WWII, aims to claim space for local political and cultural identity in cities like Chiang Mai, but its engagement with national history is often shaped by the influence of which dominant center?**

- A) Chiang Rai
- B) Ayutthaya
- C) Sukhothai
- D) Bangkok

**9. The rise of youth-led movements across South and Southeast Asia, often characterized by leaderless organization and the use of pop culture references, has been observed. These movements often leverage digital platforms to voice opposition and resonate with wider audiences, a strategy highlighted in studies of protests in countries like:**

- A) Malaysia and Brunei
- B) Singapore and Timor-Leste
- C) Indonesia and Thailand
- D) Laos and Cambodia

**10. ASEAN's vision for an inclusive socio-cultural community (ASCC) faces significant hurdles. A critical challenge to developing a cohesive regional identity stems from historical grievances, extensive cultural diversity, and persistent socioeconomic inequalities among member states, exacerbated by:**

- A) Lack of a common language policy
- B) Competition for tourism revenue
- C) Inadequate synchronization of economic, political-security, and socio-cultural agendas
- D) Overemphasis on traditional religious practices

**11. In the Philippines, the 'War on Drugs' has had significant cultural implications. While proponents emphasize its role in combating crime, critics point to its impact on human rights and the social fabric, leading to increased polarization and concerns over extrajudicial killings.**

- A) This statement is factual and describes a significant political and cultural event.
- B) This statement is hypothetical and presents a potential outcome.
- C) This statement is an opinion and reflects a biased perspective.
- D) This statement is outdated and no longer relevant to current events.

**12. The concept of 'Pancasila' in Indonesia, while intended to unify a diverse nation, has also faced challenges in its interpretation and application. A notable concern is the potential for its principles to be used to limit religious freedom for non-recognized groups, such as:**

- A) Sunni Muslims
- B) Hindus and Buddhists
- C) Atheists and other non-theist communities
- D) Catholics and Protestants

**13. The resurgence of nationalism in Southeast Asia is often shaped by political elites to legitimize authority. In countries with strong ethnic and religious identities, this can fuel internal or cross-border conflicts. Which of the following is an example of how nationalism has complicated diplomatic resolutions in the region?**

- A) Disputes over maritime borders in the South China Sea
- B) Border skirmishes between Cambodia and Thailand involving historical grievances and cultural appropriation claims
- C) Tensions between Malaysia and Singapore over water rights
- D) Territorial disputes between Indonesia and the Philippines

**14. In Malaysia, the New Economic Policy (NEP) and its successors have aimed to uplift the Bumiputera community. However, critics argue that these policies, intended to be temporary, have at times led to rent-seeking behavior and political patronage, while also contributing to debates on:**

- A) Environmental conservation efforts
- B) National unity and equitable growth
- C) Digital privacy regulations
- D) Foreign investment policies