

# VICTORIA JUNIOR COLLEGE

## JC 2 Preliminary Examinations

### 8817 H1 - CHINA STUDIES IN ENGLISH

Date: 16 September 2015

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 three questions in total –

**Section A** – Answer question 1

**Section B** – Answer **two** questions. Answer **either** question 2 **or** question 3 **and either** question 4 **or** question 5.

At the end of the examination, fasten your case study answer as well as the two essays SEPARATELY.

You are advised to spend no more than 1½ hours answering the case study question and no more than 45 minutes answering each essay question.

You are reminded of the need for good English and legible handwriting in your answers.

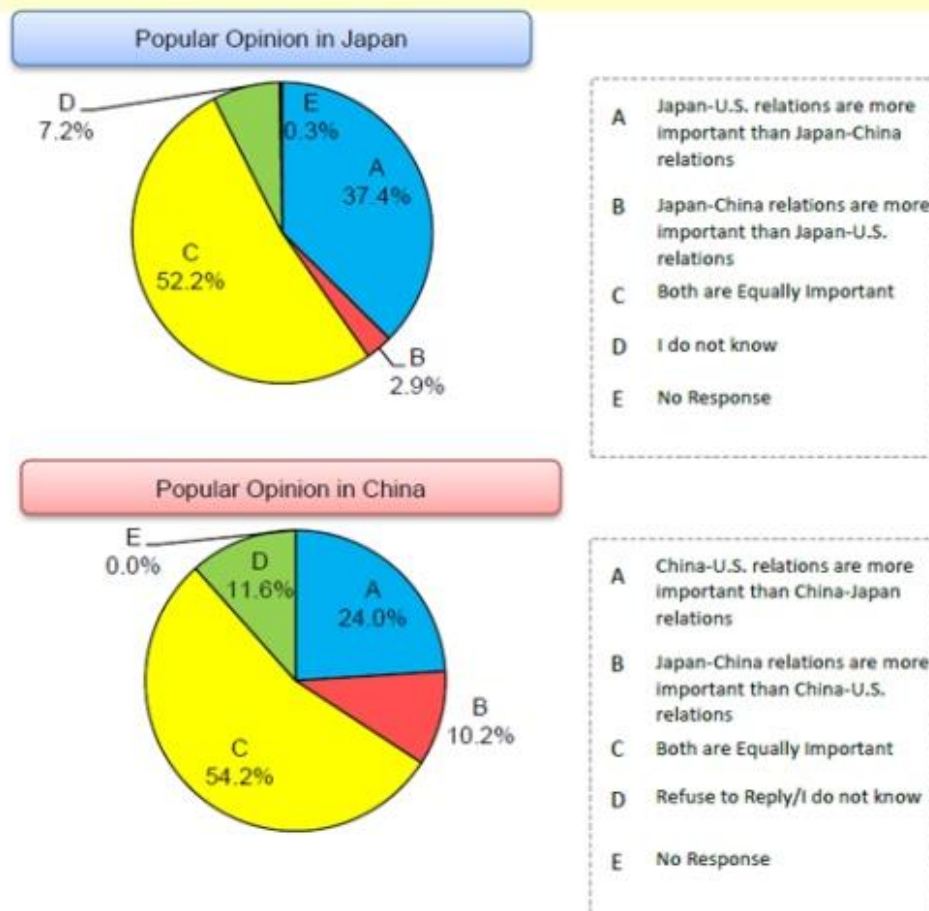
## Section A: Case Study

### CHINA'S RELATIONS WITH THE USA AND JAPAN

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

#### Source A

Chart 4-1: Answers to the Question, "When Regarding Your Country's Future, are Relations with the U.S. more important or is Relations with Japan/China Important?"



*From the 10<sup>th</sup> Joint Public Opinion Survey by The Genron NPO (Japan) & China Daily, 2014*

#### Source B

Although they acknowledge Japan's importance, Chinese analysts rarely display much warmth or sympathy toward Japan. On the whole, Chinese analysts convey a sense of ambivalence and wariness toward Japan. Chinese security analysts typically convey a stark "gloom and doom" approach toward security issues involving Japan, while Chinese students of the Japanese economy and specialists on Japan convey a more balanced view.

In the global strategic hierarchy conveyed by Chinese analysts, only the United States ranks as China's peer competitor, with Japan following as a second-tier power. Nevertheless, Japan's status as a significant nearby military power, its influential roles in the G-7, G-8, and the United Nations, and its economic importance, particularly to China, make good relations with Japan crucial for China. The Chinese rank Japan as the second most important "foreign" trade and private direct-investment partner, following the United States. These facts are widely understood by Chinese.

*Neil E Silver, 'The United States, Japan and China', 2000*

### **Source C**

Ever since Deng Xiaoping set China on the path of rapid modernization, China's rulers have been unwavering in giving priority to domestic development, keenly aware that China has many years to travel and many obstacles to overcome before it becomes a truly prosperous country. China needs a stable international environment in order to accomplish its development goals, and it has been seeking in recent years to create that environment by pursuing a pragmatic and sophisticated foreign policy. The hallmarks of that policy are efforts to develop cooperative relations with the United States, defuse tensions with Japan, avoid controversies with Southeast Asian countries over territorial disputes in the South China Sea, engage with existing international institutions, and convince the world that it has no intention to use its increasing power to upset the existing international system.

Still, whatever China's intentions may be, the reality is that its emergence as a great power changes the status quo. That is true whether it harbors hegemonic ambitions or not, whether it looks forward to acquiring the power that would position it to challenge the United States for influence in the world or instead sees its interests as lying in the evolution of an international system characterized by cooperation between China and the United States.

China makes no secret of its determination to become a great power in all dimensions. Its goals contrast sharply with those of Japan, whose peaceful postwar rise did not challenge US power. Japan's rise to great power status was unidimensional. Japan became a great economic power while foreswearing the option to become a political and military power as well. China has no such inhibitions.

*Gerald Curtis, Getting the Triangle Straight, 2010*

### **Source D**

We need to keep pace with the changing circumstances and evolving times. One cannot live in the 21st century with the outdated thinking from the age of Cold War and zero-sum game. We believe that it is necessary to advocate common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security in Asia.

Common security means respecting and ensuring the security of each and every country ... Security must be universal. We cannot just have the security of one or some countries while

leaving the rest insecure, still less should one seek the so-called absolute security of itself at the expense of the security of others ... Security must be equal. Every country has the equal right to participate in the security affairs of the region as well as the responsibility of upholding regional security. No country should attempt to dominate regional security affairs or infringe upon the legitimate rights and interests of other countries ... Security must be inclusive. We should abide by the basic norms governing international relations such as respecting sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and non-interference in internal affairs, respect the social systems and development paths chosen by countries on their own, and fully respect and accommodate the legitimate security concerns of all parties. To beef up and entrench a military alliance targeted at a third party is not conducive to maintaining common security.

In the final analysis, it is for the people of Asia to run the affairs of Asia, solve the problems of Asia and uphold the security of Asia. The people of Asia have the capability and wisdom to achieve peace and stability in the region through enhanced cooperation.

*Excerpts from the speech by President Xi Jinping at the CICA Summit, May 2014*

**Answer all the following questions.**

- (a) Evaluate the usefulness of Sources A and B in showing the relative importance of Sino-US and Sino-Japanese relations. [6]
- (b) With reference to Sources C and D, and your own knowledge, how far do you agree with the view that China has become more assertive in its foreign policy? [9]
- (c) You are an analyst from an independent think-tank. From the sources, identify two significant issues affecting China's relations with the United States and/or Japan. Using the sources and your own knowledge, make recommendations on how the Chinese government can address these challenges. [15]

**Section B: Essays**

Answer **TWO** questions from this section.

**EITHER**

- 2 'Traditional family and gender norms in China have been radically transformed since 1978.' Discuss. [25]

**OR**

- 3 How far do you agree that the success of China's economic growth since 1978 is due to its Open Door Policy? [25]

**AND EITHER**

- 4 'The greatest threat to the Chinese Communist Party lies within itself.' To what extent do you agree? [25]

**OR**

- 5 'China remains an incomplete global power.' Assess this view. [25]