



RIVER VALLEY HIGH SCHOOL
Year 6 Preliminary Examination 2 2016
HIGHER 2

China Studies in English

9733/01

Paper 1

14 September 2016

1 hour 30 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write in dark blue or black ink.

You may use a 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.

Answer **all** the 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.

This document consists of **5** printed pages.

Case Study

China's Peaceful Development Strategy

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

Source A



A cartoon with the caption “China hurries to gobble up space”, published in June 2013.

Source B

China's military budget will rise 7 to 8 percent this year, it was announced on March 4. The increase has drawn worldwide attention, as usual, although it will be less than in previous years.

Foreign critics have been most concerned in recent years about the modernization of China's military, which is basically guaranteed by the increase in the defense budget. But what critics

don't understand is that China's growing military capacity will not pose a threat to regional peace and security.

First, the increase in the defense budget is justified, especially as the military's modernization has always been at an appropriate level.

China needs its armed forces to protect its peaceful development. This is important for maintaining peace and managing crises. China has to safeguard its sovereignty, security and development interests, and to deal with both traditional and non-traditional security threats. Given these facts, China has every reason to develop its military's capabilities. Militaries of all countries need to develop, for that is the global trend, and the Chinese military is no exception. The military's development is in proportion to China's economic development, with the latter being the national priority.

Second, to determine whether a country's military poses a threat to other countries, the key factor is not defense expenditure or the size and capability of its armed forces; instead, it is its defense policy and military strategy. A country with an aggressive policy could invade another country despite having a weaker military.

Another typical misconception about China's military is that, since its missiles can strike a certain country, it is capable of destroying that country's satellites and thus poses a threat. But the fact is that many countries have developed long-range strategic missiles. The United States has the greatest capability of destroying other countries' space assets, and its weapon systems can attack any country. So is the US the greatest threat to the world?

Also, let us not forget that the US has 11 aircraft carriers, while China has just one, which is not fully operational. It is therefore clear that it is a country's defense policy that matters most in determining whether it poses a threat to other countries. China's national defense policy has always been defensive in nature, and its military strategy is to strike only when it is struck.

From an article published in a Chinese newspaper "Military spending in pace with peaceful development" published in March 2016.

Source C

Most Chinese would agree with academics that China's growth and development creates challenges as well as opportunities. Managing these challenges peacefully is key to successful implementation of the peaceful development strategy. One such challenge is managing regional economic competition. China's economy is basically at the same level as most smaller countries in Asia; China's development, even if peaceful, will therefore include a competition for foreign investment and market share. China's size, moreover, will likely make the country's economy more competitive than the economies of neighboring states. Some Chinese gains may come at the expense of economic losses by others. The Chinese government recognizes this challenge and intends to soften any potential shock by building free trade areas with Southeast, Northeast, and Central Asia. The intended benefit of economic cooperation hopefully will be to reduce the cost of increased competition to those smaller economies in Asia.

Security constitutes a second challenge. Although few countries perceive China as a serious threat, the worries surrounding China's increasing national defense budget continue to brew. The anxiety felt in Southeast Asia is perhaps the most understandable. The countries in this region are smaller and less powerful, yet they border a giant nation with increasing military capabilities. China must develop more trusting relations with these countries and continue to manage sovereignty disputes in the South China Sea in a peaceful manner.

An excerpt from an American report published in 2009.

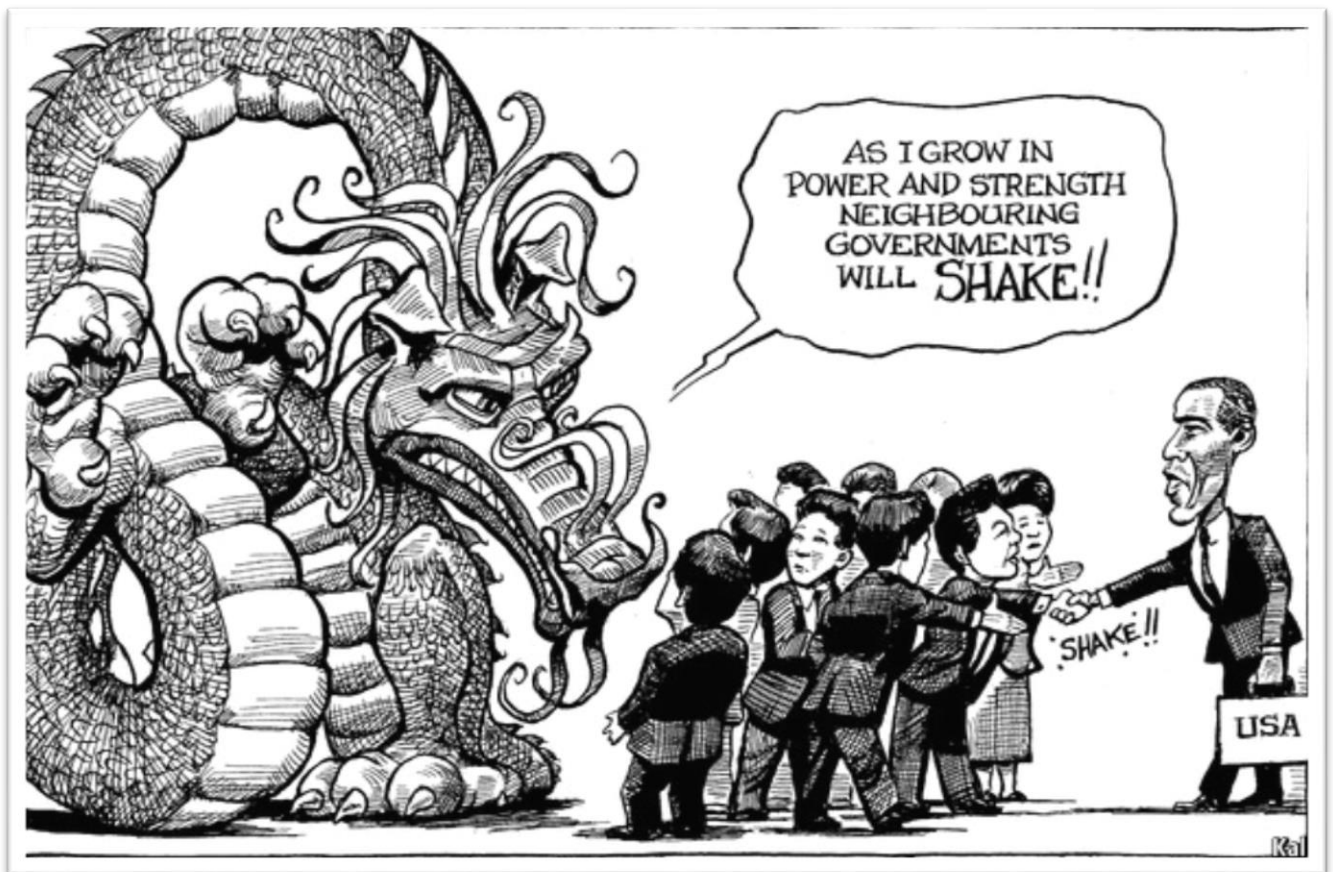
Source D

China's emerging grand strategy in respect of its neighbourhood relationships is marked by a growing confidence in its ability to shape the regional environment and is underpinned by several important ideas. Two of these ideas are particularly worth mentioning. One is the notion that all China's neighbouring areas must be taken as a single region closely connected and inseparably bounded by shared interests. The other is the view of this integral neighbourhood region as strategically indispensable in supporting China's rise to Great Power status. This means that China will no longer regard its neighbourhood region as a source of threat to its security, but will see a good relationship with its neighbours as the foundation of its search for security.

To put these new ideas into practice, however, is no easy job. The neighbouring countries are highly diverse in terms of political system, level of economic development, degree of social cohesion and historical relationship with China. Further difficulty lies in the fact that there are all sorts of complicated contradictions and conflicts of interest among China's neighbours themselves; and in the further factor of intervention and interference from extra-regional powers that engage in overt and covert competition in the region. This last point is perhaps best illustrated by the recent US 'pivot' to Asia and the heightened tensions in the South China Sea. Furthermore, as a rising power, China will naturally expand its interests and exert its influence, which may lead to competition or conflict with other Great Powers in the region in various forms, including the possible use of military force. Such action may lead China's neighbours to question its proclaimed intention to take the path of peaceful development.

Comment from Zhang Yunling published in an American periodical, 2016.

Source E



Cartoon published in The Economist, 2014.

Answer **all** the following questions.

1.

- (a) How useful is Source B when evaluating China's justification for increasing its military budget? [6m]
- (b) With reference to Sources D and E and your own knowledge, assess the view that China's peaceful development strategy is irrelevant in China today. [9m]
- (c) You are foreign policy advisor to the Chinese government. Using the sources and your own knowledge, identify 2 issues why China's peaceful development strategy is being questioned, provide 2 solutions that you feel will best resolve the problem and justify why you have suggested them. [15m]

Total [30 marks]

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Source A © *International Herald Tribune*; June 2013
Source B © *China Daily Europe*; March 2016
Source C © *The National Bureau of Asian Research*, October 2009
Source D © *International Affairs*; 2016
Source E © *The Economist*; 2014

Suggested Answer Scheme

(a)	How useful is Source B when evaluating China's justification for increasing its military budget?	[6m]
L1	Identifies areas of usefulness and limitations	1
L2	Evaluates source's usefulness OR limitations in evaluating China's justification for increasing its military budget	2-3
L3	Evaluates source's usefulness AND limitations in evaluating China's justification for increasing its military budget	4-6
E.g.	Usefulness: The source provides the official point-of-view regarding why the Chinese are pursuing increased military spending. Limitations: The source is clearly one-sided and seems intent on defending the position at all costs. This is seen in the language and tone used in the source. Further than that, the justification attempts to use comparisons with the US without providing a strong basis for the accurateness of the comparison.	
(b)	With reference to Sources D and E and your own knowledge, assess the view that China's peaceful development strategy is irrelevant in China today.	[9m]
L1	Describes/Paraphrases source(s) on how relevant China's peaceful development strategy continues to be in the current context.	1-3
L2	Explains how relevant China's peaceful development strategy continues to be in the current context using sources and contextual knowledge.	4-6
L3	Assesses how relevant China's peaceful development strategy continues to be in the current context using sources and contextual knowledge.	7-9
	Message of D: China's intention in her FP goals is not to be aggressive but to pursue relations in a positive manner "will see a good relationship with its neighbours as the foundation of its search for security". This is due in no small part to China's new position in the world.	
	Message of E: China's rise is a threat to neighbourly countries, driving them to push for security through building a relationship with the USA.	
	Far from being irrelevant, the fact that China's new position has led to views espoused in source E, shows that China's peaceful development	

strategy is even more relevant today. While only depicting an exaggerated one-sided view, Source E is still representative of certain views towards China's new position in the region. Source D provides a more measure analysis of China's new foreign policy endeavours, however, in order to truly achieve what is mentioned in Source D, China needs to ensure the correct environment for this to happen. This also means that the peaceful development strategy is still relevant in China today.

- (c)** You are foreign policy advisor to the Chinese government. Using the sources and your own knowledge, identify 2 issues why China's peaceful development strategy is being questioned, provide 2 solutions that you feel will best resolve the problem and justify why you have suggested them. [15m]
- | | | |
|-----------|--|-------|
| L1 | Identifies 2 issues, makes 2 suggestions and makes a general assessment about the effectiveness of the suggestions without reference to the sources. | 1-3 |
| L2 | Identifies 2 issues, makes 2 suggestions and makes a general assessment about the effectiveness of the suggestions with reference to sources OR contextual knowledge | 3-5 |
| L3 | Identifies 2 issues, makes 2 suggestions and explains the effectiveness of the suggestions with reference to sources OR contextual knowledge | 5-7 |
| L4 | Identifies 2 issues, makes 2 suggestions and evaluates the effectiveness of the suggestions with reference to sources AND contextual knowledge | 8-11 |
| L5 | Identifies 2 issues, makes 2 suggestions and critically evaluates the effectiveness of the suggestions with reference to sources AND contextual knowledge | 12-15 |

Issue 1: China's increased spending on defence budgets

Issue 2: China's rise seen as a threat to other countries due to her more assertive nature when making claims.

Suggestions:

1: China to suggest more talks between regional countries to allay concerns with regards to her rise (Bilateral, multilateral talks, including military exercises)

2. China to contribute more to global affairs rather than just regional affairs

3. China to move towards more transparency in strategic areas.