

Candidate's Name: _____

CT Group: _____

Index no: _____



PIONEER JUNIOR COLLEGE

JC 2 Preliminary Examination 2016

H2 9733/01

CHINA STUDIES IN ENGLISH

Date: 20th September 2016 (Tuesday)

Time: 1400 - 1530 hrs

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

Candidates will answer **ALL** questions.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES:

Write your answers on the separate answer paper provided.

If you use more than one sheet of paper, fasten the sheets together.

You are reminded of the need for grammatically correct English and clear presentation in your answers.

Start each question on a fresh page.

Indicate the question number in your answer scripts.

For official use

| Question | Full marks | Marks obtained |
|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | 30 | |
| | Total marks: | |

Case Study

China's relation with Southeast Asia

1. Read the following sources and answer all the questions that follow.

Source A

President Xi Jinping proposed on his maiden Southeast Asian trip on Thursday to join efforts with countries in the region to build a new "maritime silk road". The new maritime Silk Road has a win-win strategic significance for both China and the 10 members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, said experts. Since ancient times, Southeast Asia has been an important hub along the historical "maritime silk road", a commercial route on which China sold its silk and other commodities to other countries. According to Xi, to build the new "maritime silk road", China will strengthen maritime cooperation with ASEAN countries "to make good use of the China-ASEAN Maritime Cooperation Fund set up by the Chinese government".

From an article in an edition of China Daily, 2013

Source B

Apprehension about China's real intentions and whether ASEAN has actual influence over its powerful neighbour is somewhat alleviated by a base of shared norms for international relations. This relates especially to the issue of state sovereignty. Their attitudes towards democracy and human rights are also much alike, and China and ASEAN have in recent decades stood united against their Western counterparts in defence of 'Asian Values'. Besides having shared values, they also have strategic preferences. Both ASEAN and China strive for a multi-polar world that is free from Western hegemony, as well as regional stability.

From an article by Netherlands Institute of International Relations, 2011.

Source C

Following the guidance of the harmonious worldview, China has adopted good neighbour policy towards its surrounding regions. China abides by the “five principles of peaceful coexistence” as its policy foundation for shaping a peaceful international environment. The effects on Southeast Asia can be observed in political and economic advancements in bilateral relations. With the unpleasant experience of western structural reforms in the Asian financial crisis, Southeast Asia has gradually developed good will towards a booming China. China’s import from ASEAN increased from 12.4 billion USD in 1997 to 154.6 billion USD in 2010. In terms of export to ASEAN, the sum increased from 12.7 billion USD in 1997 to 138.2 billion USD in 2010.

Yet Southeast Asia’s recognition of Beijing is far from absolute, as fear of the implications of China’s rise continues to dominate debates in the region. Southeast Asia is acknowledged by many observers as adopting a balancing strategy between the major powers in order to maintain its independent voice in the international community.

From an article in Political Perspectives, 2011

Source D

Tensions in the South China Sea are rising. China and the Southeast Asian nations with competing territorial claims seem set on a collision course. Though still low, the probability of conflict is rising inexorably. China already has few friends in the region. In a speech last year, Li Keqiang said that China sought to assure the world that its intentions are to cooperate with other countries to smooth its emergence as a global power. This idea of China's peaceful rise has been a cornerstone of Beijing's foreign-policy strategy. Unfortunately, its Southeast Asian neighbours do not see China's actions matching its rhetoric.

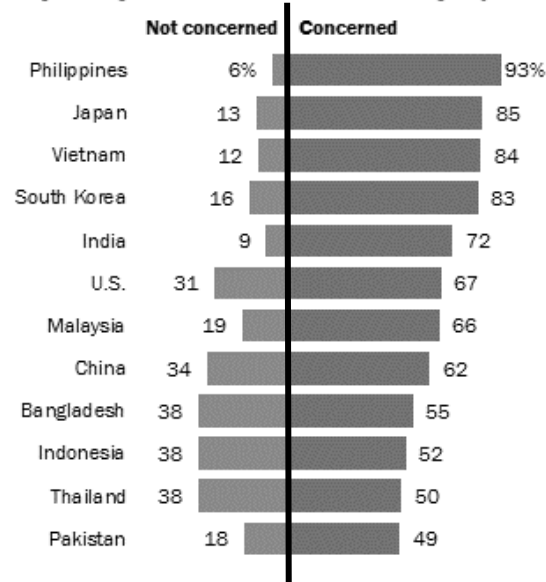
At this point, the focus should not be resolving competing claims. Instead, diplomats must try to lower temperatures and get all sides to implement confidence-building measures to ensure peace and stability in the region. Only when cooler heads prevail can the concerned countries turn their attention to resolving the longer-term questions of the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the islands in the South China Sea.

From an article published by National Interest, 2012

Source E

Strong Concerns about Territorial Disputes with China

Concern that territorial disputes between China and neighboring countries could lead to a military conflict



A survey conducted by Pew Research Center, 2014

Answer all the following questions.

Question 1

- (a) According to Sources A and B, what are the potential shared interests between China and Southeast Asia? [4]
- (b) How useful is Source E in showing growing tensions between China and Southeast Asia? [6]
- (c) With reference to Sources C and D, and your knowledge, analyse China's foreign policy towards Southeast Asia. [8]
- (d) Assume you are an independent adviser to the Chinese government. Using information from the sources, and your knowledge, assess the challenges facing China's relations with Southeast Asia. How would you suggest the Chinese government should respond? [12]

[Total: 30]

End of Paper

2016 PJC H2 CSE Prelims Paper 1
Suggested Mark Scheme and Answers

| | | |
|------------|--|------------|
| (a) | According to Sources A and B, what are the potential shared interests between China and Southeast Asia? | [4] |
| L1 | Infer with no explanation | [1-2] |
| L2 | Infer with explanation Source A – Economic/Commercial benefits Source B – Preference in the conduct of international relations/ Set up of the international system | [3-4] |
| (b) | How useful is Source E in showing growing tensions between China and Southeast Asia? | [6] |
| L1 | Useful or Not useful | [1-2] |
| L2 | Useful and Not Useful | [3-4] |
| L3 | Evaluate usefulness Useful – because the source shows the level of concern among the people from various countries with regards to the escalating tensions between China and SEA. The survey results shows high percentage of people who are concern and views the likelihood of military conflict, for example in the Philippines 93% of the respondents were concerned and similar high percentages seen from Vietnam and Japan. This shows that the situation must be highly tensed for such strong ground sentiments to evolve. Limitations – the source only surveys one aspect of the relations and very specifically on the territorial disputes between China and the neighbouring countries. As such it does not help one make a more holistic assessment of the relations such as how the countries and China are managing the growing tensions and also other areas of cooperation that serves to strengthen their relations. For example, ASEAN is very much involved in the negotiation process with regards to the territorial disputes and also China has been trying to engage SEA with the setting up of AIIB and the OBOR initiative. <i>(Students can also consider the limitation that the survey shows ground sentiments which may not be representative of the G-to-G interactions)</i> | [5-6] |
| (c) | With reference to Sources C and D, and your knowledge, analyse China's foreign policy towards Southeast Asia. | [8] |
| L1 | Uses information in the source AND/OR own knowledge to describe China's foreign towards SEA | [1-3] |
| L2 | Uses information in the source AND own knowledge to explain China's foreign towards SEA | [4-6] |
| L3 | Uses information in the source AND own knowledge to analyse China's foreign towards SEA Source C – shows China's "good neighbourly" policy to SEA. The source also shows how the rather cold response from SEA towards China and the balancing strategy adopted. Source D – shows a seemingly contradictory policy as China verbally adopts | [7-8] |

| | | |
|------------|--|-------------|
| | the concept of “Peaceful rise” but yet shows increasingly aggressiveness in the South China Seas disputes. | |
| (d) | Assume you are an independent adviser to the Chinese government. Using information from the sources, and your knowledge, assess the challenges facing China’s relations with Southeast Asia. How would you suggest the Chinese government should respond? | [12] |
| L1 | Makes some comments on China's relations with SEA without reference to the sources | [1-2] |
| L2 | Describe the challenges or makes general recommendations with reference to the sources OR own knowledge | [3-4] |
| L3 | Explains challenges and makes general recommendations with reference to the sources AND own knowledge | [5-6] |
| L4 | Assess challenges and explains the recommendations with reference to the sources AND own knowledge | [7-9] |
| L5 | <p>Assess challenges and critically evaluates the success of the recommendations with reference to the sources AND own knowledge</p> <p>Source A – shows avenues for greater cooperation Source B – shows possible binding ties that China and SEA can leverage upon to build closer relations Source C – shows the challenge faced by China in convincing SEA of its peaceful intentions. China is faced with SEA's balancing strategy. Sources D and E – show the tensions brought about by the territorial disputes that can destabilize the entire region</p> | [10-12] |