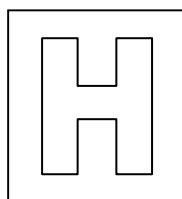


Candidate Name: _____

Class	Adm No



2017 Promotional Examination II Pre-University 2

H1 CHINA STUDIES IN ENGLISH
Paper 1

8628/01

14 September 2017

3 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name, class and admission number in the spaces at the top of this page and on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.

You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Begin each question on a fresh sheet of writing paper.

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 all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

Section A - Case Study

How should China manage its relations with Japan?

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

Source A

In 2013, China-Japan relations encountered continuous grave difficulties, and exchanges and cooperation in various fields were seriously affected due to frequent provocations by Japan on Diaoyu Dao and on historical issues.

Bilateral political exchanges between the two sides were gravely affected. On 26 December, Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe blatantly paid homage to the Yasukuni Shrine that honours Class-A war criminals of the Second World War. This act taken by Abe seriously hurt the feelings of people of all countries that once suffered from Japanese militarist aggression and colonial rule.

The Chinese government immediately took strong and resolute measures in response to Abe's egregious action. State Councillor Yang Jiechi, leading officials from China's National People's Congress and CPPCC foreign affairs committees and Foreign Ministry spokespersons all made strong statements to condemn Abe's actions. Foreign Minister Wang Yi called for an emergency meeting with Japanese Ambassador Masato Kitera and the Chinese Ambassador to Japan Cheng Yonghua asked for an appointment with Vice Foreign Minister Akitaka Saiki, during which Ambassador Cheng lodged stern representations and strong protest against Japan.

The Chinese government attaches importance to its relations with Japan and holds the consistent view that China-Japan relations should develop on the basis of the four political documents between the two countries and in the spirit of taking history as a mirror and looking forward to the future. The Chinese government urges Japan to have a proper perspective, reverse mistakes, properly handle sensitive issues, and make earnest efforts to improve China-Japan relations.

From the official website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, 2014.

Source B

The recent dip in Japan-China relations has been a long one, continuing for almost a decade. Such dips and peaks are connected by an internal logic – they are evidence of strategic competition between Japan and China. But the recent downturn occurs in a context in which, for the first time ever, both are modernised, globally significant economies. The risks arising from their inability to create long term, balanced, sustainable relations with each other have therefore escalated.

We know one of the main sources of this recent ill feeling on the Chinese side – the continuing anger over what is seen as Japanese unwillingness to confront their history of aggression in World War II. For Japan, where the vast majority of its

people were born long after the tragic events of eight decades ago, however, this persistence by China for greater, continuing penance has clearly started to grate. Japanese irritation toward the Chinese is more recent, and stems from the ways in which former prime ministers from the early 1970s onward into the 1980s made a clear strategic decision to engage and work with China in its modernisation process but received a poor return for it. Dreyer quotes one staggering statistic in her book that illustrates this – 70 percent of Japanese aid went to China in the 1980s. But the relationship was about more than mere money; Japan was a major technology and knowledge partner. Chinese reform and opening up would not have succeeded as quickly, and as extensively, without this assistance.

In Japan, the consensus has been growing that the whole gamble of engagement with China is starting to look like it was a mistake. Their neighbour has not changed politically, nor has it developed grateful or friendly feelings toward Japan. On the contrary, it has come increasingly to look like Japan's worst nightmare – a strong, Communist led one party state, angry and harbouring revengeful sentiments toward Tokyo. Most worrying of all, China is now building up naval military assets that look increasingly like they are pointed directly at Japan's interests.

From an article by Professor of Chinese Studies at a London university, 2016.

Source C

Forty-five years after China and Japan established diplomatic relations, both countries are investing more into regularising their ties.

In June, China and Japan resumed talks on maritime issues, which were last held in December, agreeing in principle to introduce crisis-management mechanisms to prevent accidents at sea from spiralling into conflict. That is most important in the waters surrounding the Senkaku/Diaoyu Islands in the East China Sea. One Chinese official told the Global Times that Beijing was “placing great importance on discussing setting up [a] hotline” between the two countries’ naval and air forces.

Also in June, Japanese Prime Minister Abe cautiously endorsed China's Belt and Road initiative—one of Xi's signature foreign policy projects, which aims to back infrastructure projects across Eurasia—overcoming Tokyo's former coolness toward the initiative. Abe's support could help improve his personal relationship with Xi, who has made the initiative a priority for his government. What's more, Japan's interest and potential involvement could eventually help shape the course of the initiative. Abe has recently shown some interest in joining the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), so long as the Bank addresses Tokyo's concerns about governance and project regulations. The Asian Development Bank, an institution dominated by Japan and the United States, has already begun to work on some joint projects with the AIIB.

From an article by an international affairs consultant working in Japan, 2017.

Source D

Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe was able to push a bill through Japan's legislature — the Diet — in 2015, reinterpreting Article 9 of Japan's constitution. After days of fierce debate about Article 9's anti-war language — ironically culminating in fist fights in the Japanese parliament's upper house — it was decided that a reinterpretation of the constitution to allow the use of Japan's army for "collective self-defence" would be made.

This change meant that Japan would from then on be able to assist the US and other allies, if those allies were attacked. However, limitations still apply. For example, Japan would be able to provide logistical support to Seoul if North Korea invaded the South, but it would still be prohibited from sending troops to fight on Korean soil.

In 2016 Japan declared that it would invest billions of dollars in new submarines, ships and stealth fighter aircraft. As a matter of fact, the Japanese Defence Ministry put out a \$44 billion spending plan focussed on defending the Senkaku Islands, the chain in the East China Sea administered by Japan but also claimed by China.

Japan is slowly trying to re-balance Chinese influence in East Asia. Such Japanese adjustments can potentially widen the scope of Japanese defence interest beyond the task of defending Japan's home islands.

From an article published in the official journal of the Indian army, 7 July 2017.

Answer **all** the following questions.

- 1 (a) With reference to Source A, explain the Chinese government's position on relations with Japan. [6]
- (b) Using Sources B and C and your own knowledge, assess the factors determining the state of bilateral relations between China and Japan. [9]
- (c) Using information from the sources and your own knowledge, evaluate the challenges to Chinese foreign policy posed by Japan's re-militarisation and make recommendations as to how China can improve its relations with Japan. [15]

Section B – Essay Questions

Answer **two** questions from this section.

EITHER

- 2 To what extent are foreign non-governmental organisations a threat to one-party rule in China? [25]

OR

- 3 'Social unrest is the result of economic slowdown in China.' How far do you agree? [25]

AND EITHER

- 4 How has China's current defence and foreign policy benefited countries in the Asia-Pacific region? [25]

OR

- 5 To what extent is China's military modernisation a response to the military presence of the United States in the Asia-Pacific region? [25]

- End of Paper -

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Question 1 Source A	© http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/wjb_663304/zzjg_663340/yzs_663350/gjlb_663354/2721_663446/ ; 18 August 2017
Question 1 Source B	© http://thediomat.com/2016/08/the-most-dangerous-problem-in-asia-china-japan-relations/ ; 18 August 2017.
Question 1 Source C	© https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/asia/2017-07-17/japan-warms-china ; 18 August 2017
Question 1 Source D	© http://www.claws.in/1765/japan%E2%80%99s-remilitarization-implications-in-east-asia-anushree-dutta.html/ ; 18 August 2017.

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