



EXAMINATION IN ORIENTAL STUDIES FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF
PHILOSOPHY

2-year MPhil in Chinese Studies (First Year)

Wednesday 3 June 2009 13.30 – 16.30

CCS3 CONTEMPORARY CHINESE STUDIES, 3

*Candidates must answer **one** question from **each** section.*

STATIONERY REQUIREMENTS

20 page Answer Book x 1

Rough Work Pad

**You may not start to read the questions printed
on the subsequent pages of this question paper
until instructed that you may do so by the
Invigilator.**

SECTION A

1. China's success in attracting foreign direct investment has been at the expense of its neighbouring economies. Discuss.
2. Either the Uppsala model or the theory of international new ventures can be used to explain the internationalization patterns and competitive positions of indigenous Chinese private-owned firms. Discuss.
3. It is always possible for reverse productivity spillovers from inward foreign direct investment to occur in an emerging economy like China. Discuss.
4. Strategic embeddedness of a multinational subsidiary is positively related to its autonomy and performance in an emerging economy like China. Discuss.
5. What are key characteristics and underlying rationales of China's macro-economic management system before 1978?
6. Analyse the main driving forces of China's economic growth since 1978.
7. The development strategy based on the theory of comparative advantage has been an optimal policy choice for China. Discuss
8. The strategy of Chinese economic reform since 1979 has often been labelled as "gradualism" :
 - a. Describe the events that epitomise this gradual reform process
 - b. Comment on the advantages and disadvantages of this approach
9. "The determinants of reform strategies in the former planning economies are endogenous instead of exogenous". Discuss.
10. Is China's reform a process of convergence to the conventional market economy, or is it an innovation of mixed economic system?

SECTION B

1. 'In China ethnic identities are inseparable from state policies'. Discuss.
2. 'Biological reproduction and social reproduction in China are closely intertwined'. Discuss
3. Through what means do the Chinese build *guanxi* among themselves and for what purposes?
4. How is sexuality linked to commoditization in reform-era China?
5. 'In Maoist as well as reform-era China, society is subordinate to the state'. Discuss.

6. 'Language (spoken and written) is a medium of domination and resistance.' Discuss in reference to official language, dialects and minority languages in Greater China (the PRC, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and overseas Chinese communities).
7. 'Commoditisation is the root of all evils in contemporary China.' Discuss.
8. In what ways can we say that the Chinese are good at handling money?
9. Characterise the ways in which the Chinese 'do religion'.
10. 'Urban China and rural China are thoroughly intertwined.' Discuss.

SECTION C

1. Analyse the political economy of China's open door policy by using H-O trade theory and related theorems.
2. What are the main reform measures China has taken on its foreign trade administration and policies since 1978? What are the main underlying trade theories?
3. Analyse the relations between the foreign exchange policy and domestic monetary policy of China.
4. "Without the establishment of a modern financial system, China's economic reform is unfinished". Discuss
5. "The emphasis of Chinese economic development on growth has led to the widening of income and regional disparities which could hamper further development of the Chinese economy in the future". Discuss.
6. What are the advantages of using a 'political ecology' approach in studying China's environmental problems and possible solutions? Give concrete case studies to illustrate your arguments.
7. Compare and contrast patterns of Chinese migration within China and out of China. Illustrate your answer using cases from the past as well as from the reform period.
8. What are the consequences and implications of the rise of the legal apparatus, the legal profession and legal consciousness in contemporary China?
9. Compare and contrast expressions of nationalism in the PRC and Taiwan.
10. 'Hong Kong is post-colonial.' Discuss.

END OF PAPER