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EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

- 09/2012-07/2016* **SCHOOL OF ASIAN AND AFRICAN STUDIES,
BEIJING FOREIGN STUDIES UNIVERSITY, CHINA**
- Degree: **Bachelor of Arts in Malay Studies**
- 09/2013-02/2014* **ACADEMY OF MALAY STUDIES,
UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA, MALAYSIA**
- Exchange Program: **Academy of Malay Studies**
- 09/2016-09/2017* **SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL AND AFRICAN STUDIES,
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, UNITED KINGDOM**
- Degree: **Master of Arts in South East Asian Studies**
- 09/2018-* **SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES,
PEKING UNIVERSITY, CHINA**
- Degree: **Ph.D. of International Politics**

PRACTICE EXPERIENCE

- 05/2014-06/2014* **2014 BEIJING INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON MALAY STUDIES**
- Work as a member of the Secretariat and Translator
- 06/12/2014-13/12/2014* **CHINA-MALAYSIA YOUTH EXCHANGE PROGRAMME**
- Escorting interpreter
- 01/2015* **15th AUN AND 4th ASEAN+3 EDUCATIONAL FORUM AND
YOUNG SPEAKERS' CONTEST**
- Took part in the educational forum as a representative of Chinese youth
- 08/2015* **THE INTERNATIONAL MALAY SPEECH CONTEST**
- Won the fourth place in the competition
- 09/2017-01/2018* **BEIJING FOREIGN STUDIES UNIVERSITY**
- Lecture in Malay Studies
- 09/2018* **HARVARD PROJECT ON ASIAN AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS (HPAIR)**
- Representative of China

SKILLS

Besides Chinese Mandarin and Wu Dialect, which are my mother tongues, I have the working knowledge of English (IELTS overall band 7.0), Malay/Indonesian (Major Study). In addition, I'm also learning Filipino and Thai in third foreign language optional courses at universities.

The Choice of Small State:
Why Did Brunei Not Join the Federation of Malaysia in 1963?

Brunei Darussalam is a typical small country in Southeast Asia. Before gaining its independence in 1984, Brunei was under British protection as a "protectorate" for many years, making it one of the few countries in Southeast Asia that did not gain independence. However, since the end of World War II, when the British began the process of decolonization, Brunei actually had the same chance as Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak and Northern Borneo (now Sabah), which were still under the British colonial government -- to join the federation of Malaysia and break away from the British colonial rule. But, after several rounds of negotiations, Brunei withdrew at the last minute from the 1963 federation agreement with Malaysia, opting instead to remain itself as a British "protectorate".

As a "tiny" country, where there is no prominent economic or military hard power, and particularly where shared the similar nationality, culture, religion, language and various aspects with Malaya, why did Brunei give up to become a member of the federation of Malaysia, but put aside their own sovereignty, choosing to seek asylum in the UK instead? What is the reason for Brunei's decision? Based on the consideration of this issue, this paper will take Brunei's failure to join the federation of Malaysia in 1963 as the main research problem, and analyze the reasons why Brunei finally decided not to join the federation of Malaysia by case analysis and process tracking under the background of the British policy of "decolonization".