

NOTE:

1. THERE WILL BE NO SECTIONS IN CURRENT YEARS QUESTION PAPERS.
2. GENERAL ENGLISH WILL BE OF GRADUATION LEVEL.
3. THERE WILL BE NEGATIVE MARKING THIS YEAR.

DEPARTMENT OF EAST ASIAN STUDIES UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

ENTRANCE TEST: PhD. IN EAST ASIAN STUDIES 2016-17

TIME: 2 HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 85

THE QUESTION PAPER IS DIVIDED INTO THREE SECTIONS,

SECTION A: COMPREHENSION (PART I & II)

SECTION B: CURRENT AFFAIRS

SECTION C: GENERAL ENGLISH

ALL QUESTIONS ARE TO BE ATTEMPTED

SECTION A

COMPREHENSION (PART I)

(ALL QUESTIONS CARRY FIVE MARKS EACH)

COMPREHENSION PASSAGE ONE: Read the passage and choose the correct answer.

What is the Post-colonial ?

An obvious implication of the term post-colonial is that it refers to a period coming after the end of colonialism. Such a common sense understanding has much to commend it (the term would otherwise risk being completely meaningless), but that sense of an ending, of the completion of one period of history and the emergence of another is hard to maintain in any simple and unproblematic fashion.

On the face of it, the era of the great European colonial empires is over, and that in itself is a fact of major significance. Post-colonialism may then refer in part to the period after colonialism, but the question arise: after whose colonialism? after the end which colonial empire? Isn't it unacceptably Anglocentric or Eurocentric to be foregrounding the mid-twentieth century and the end particularly of the British and French empires? What about, for example, early nineteenth-century Latin America and the end of Spanish and Portuguese control? Or the late eighteenth century and the independence of the United States of America? Clearly, there has not been just

one period of colonialism in the history of the world, and a colonizing power may itself have once been a colony.

A major stance in post-colonial studies is that the overlapping development of the ensemble of European colonial empires- British, French, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Belgian, Italian, German – from the sixteenth century onwards (but especially in the nineteenth), and their dismantling in the second half of the twentieth century, constitutes an unprecedented phenomenon, and global repercussions in the contemporary world, so that one answer to the question ‘When is the post-colonial?’ is ‘Now’. Another and much more contentious answer, and which complicates the simple sense of historical period just outlined, is offered by *The Empire Writes Back*, a book on postcolonial literature, which defines post-colonialism as a ‘continuity of preoccupations’ that cover all the culture affected by the imperial process from the moment of colonization to the present day.

Another complication of the periodizing implied by post-colonialism relates to the persistence of colonialism. Although the article began by referring to the dismantling of the colonial empires, there are important ways in which European control is very much present. In the period after decolonization, it rapidly became apparent (to the newly independent nations, at least) that although colonial armies and bureaucracies might have withdrawn, Western powers were still intent on maintaining maximum indirect control over erstwhile colonies, via political, cultural, and above all economic channels, a phenomenon which became known as neo-colonialism. For a growing number of analysts, it was clear that the overriding concern was the ability to go on extracting profit from formerly colonized areas, and that the relation between colonialism and neo-colonialism made most sense in the context of even larger historical processes.

A different sort of problem with the temporality of post-colonialism is expressed by the Caribbean poet Lorna Goodison: ‘When is post-coloniality going to end? How long does the post-colonial continue? A pertinent question, and one which compounds the problems of periodizing. If the ‘obvious’ answer to the opening question ‘When is post-colonial?’ is ‘Now’; an alternative answer might be ‘Not (quite) yet’. It is evident that post-colonialism can in no sense be regarded as a fully achieved state. We could, however, argue for post-colonialism as an anticipatory discourse, recognizing that the conditions it names does not yet exist, but working nevertheless to bring that about. There is a form of perverseness in taking the label ‘post-‘ for a state which is not fully present, and linking it to something which is not fully disappeared, but in many ways that paradoxical in-betweenness precisely characterizes the post-colonial world. As Gayatri Spivak says, ‘We live in a post-colonial neo-colonized world.’

Q1. What is the main intend of this article?

- a.) To focus on the problems of colonialism.
- b.) To highlight the difficulty in defining the post-colonial period.
- c.) To emphasize on the importance of neo-colonial theories.
- d.) To describe the decline of European colonial empires.

Q 2. What is neo-colonialism?

- a.) Dismantling of European colonial empires.

- b.) Continuity of domination by western powers over its former colonies.
- c.) Revival of direct colonial rule by Western countries.
- d.) Boom in post-colonial literature.

Q 3. Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement about post-colonialism, as discussed in the above article.

- a.) Post-colonialism simply cannot mean the end of European colonial rule and the beginning of another.
- b.) Persistence of neo-colonialism.
- c.) Anti-westernism.
- d.) There has not been just one period of colonialism in the World history.

Q 4. Which of the following best explains Gayatri Spivak's position on post-colonialism?

- a.) Post-colonial period is yet to arrive.
- b.) Neo-colonialism is only relevant in the present historical context.
- c.) There is co-existence of both post-colonialism and neo-colonialism in contemporary historical situation.
- d.) Rejects both post-colonial and neo-colonial theories.

Q5. What is post-colonialism in *The Empire Writes Back*?

- a.) A specific period of colonial rule in the history of a country.
- b.) Continuing influence of the colonial era on contemporary times.
- c.) Anti-colonial literary movement.
- d.) None of the above.

COMPREHENSION (PART II)
(ALL QUESTIONS CARRY FOUR MARKS EACH)

COMPREHENSION PASSAGE TWO: Read the passage and choose the correct answer.

Manchukuo and Japan

Today the words "Empire of Japan" evoke multiple meanings: one set of images for formal colonial subjects, another for former enemies in the Pacific War, and yet another for the Japanese themselves. No epoch did more to inscribe these words with meaning than the period between 1931 and 1945, when Japan moved aggressively to expand its overseas territory, occupying first China and the Southeast Asia, and initiating a series of military conflicts against Nationalist and Communist forces in China, against the Soviet Union, against the United States, and against the British Empire. At the heart of the new empire Japan won and lost in the military engagements of these years lay the puppet state of Manchukuo in Northeast China.

Although Manchukuo was created in 1932, its roots went back to 1905, when Japan acquired a sphere of influence in the southern half of Manchuria as a result of victory in the Russo-Japanese War. A mix of formal and informal elements, the South Manchurian sphere of influence was anchored by long-term leases on the Liaodong Peninsula and on lands held by Japan's colonial railway company, the South Manchurian Railway, which the Japanese knew as *Mantetsu*.

Initially, Manchuria occupied a peripheral position within this wider empire: it was neither the strategic focus of foreign policy nor the site where key innovations in imperial management took place. But all this changed after 1931, as Japanese focused their energies on the construction of a new kind of empire in the Northeast.

The new face of empire showed itself in three areas of activity – military conquest, economic development, and mass migration. First, under the guidance of the garrison force known as the Kwantung Army, thousands spilled their blood in a series of military campaigns from 1931 to 1933 collectively designated the Manchurian Incident. In the course of these campaigns, Japan brought all of Manchuria under military occupation. Second, under a new regime of colonial management known as the controlled economy, the Japanese-run Manchukuo government conducted a bold experiment in planned economic development and state capitalism. The project involved the integration of the two economies, tying Manchurian development to domestic production goals through the creation of the Japan-Manchurian bloc economy. Third, an ambitious plan to send five million Japanese farmers to settle in the Manchurian hinterland was designed to create a new generation of “continental Japanese” who would secure a more thorough domination of colonial society. Linking social policy in the metropolis and the empire, the Japanese government sought to make the Manchurian population 10 percent Japanese through the export of impoverished tenant farmers, who were the most visible manifestations of Japan's rural crisis.

In Manchuria, Japan established a state apparatus, structures of economic domination, and mechanisms of social control; at home they build a parallel set of political and social structures to mobilize the resources essential to the success of the imperial project.

Q6. What was the name of Railway Company of Japan in Manchukuo?

- a.) Japan Railway
- b.) Manchuria Railway
- c.) China Railway
- d.) South Manchurian Railway

Q7. What is Manchurian Incident and what is the name of the army that carried it out.

- a.) It refers to a series of military campaigns from 1931 to 1933 by the Japanese army division called Kwantung Army
- b.) It was the mass migration of Japanese people to Manchuria organized by the Japanese army from 1931 to 1940.
- c.) It refers to a series of military conflicts between Chinese army and Japanese army from 1941 to 1945.
- d.) It refers to economic development activities carried out by Manchurian army.

Q8. Who were the “continental Japanese”?

- a.) The Chinese population living in the Japanese colony of Manchuria.
- b.) The Japanese men serving in the Kwantung Army in Manchuria.
- c.) The impoverished Japanese farmers who had migrated to Manchuria.
- d.) The Japanese businessmen living in continental China.

Q9. What was Japan’s economic policy towards Manchuria?

- a.) Focus on rural development in Manchuria.
- b.) Improvement of the public transport system.
- c.) Planned economic development of Manchuria by integrating the economies of Japan and Manchukuo.
- d.) Increasing the population of Manchuria by immigration from Japan

Q10. Which of the following statement is NOT correct about colonial control of Manchuria by Japan.

- a.) Establishment of Japanese-run Manchukuo government.
- b.) Establishment of a railway system.
- c.) Attempt to change the demography of Manchuria
- d.) Improvement in diplomatic relations with China.

SECTION B

CURRENT AFFAIRS

(ALL QUESTIONS CARRY ONE MARK EACH)

Choose the correct answer -

Q11. Mekong Group refers to which of the following international organizations?

- a.) Asian Mekong Development Co-operation
- b.) Mekong East Asia Development Group
- c.) Southeast Asia Mekong Alliance
- d.) Mekong Development Initiative

Q12. Which of the countries mentioned below does not belong to the Mekong Group?

- a.) China
- b.) Cambodia
- c.) Taiwan
- d.) Myanmar

Q13. Gol Gumbaz of Bijapur is the tomb of which of the following rulers?

- a.) Sher Shah Suri
- b.) Qutb-ud-din-Aibak
- c.) Mohammed Adil Shah
- d.) Akbar

Q14. Why is Gol Gumbaz of Bijapur considered an architectural marvel?

- a.) The circular dome is made up of a single piece of stone.
- b.) The dome stands unsupported by pillars.
- c.) The dome is support by one hundred pillars.
- d.) The circular dome is made up of glass.

Q15. What is “Dadaab” know for?

- a.) It is the world’s biggest hospital.
- b.) It is the world’s largest refugee camp.
- c.) It is the world’s biggest restaurant.
- d.) It is the world’s largest mall.

Q16. Where is Dadaab located?

- a.) Dubai
- b.) London
- c.) Kenya
- d.) New York

Q17. Who has been appointed as the first female Secretary General of FIFA?

- a.) Fatma Samoura
- b.) Mary Kom
- c.) Fatoumata Diawara
- d.) Serena Williams

Q18. Which country does she belong to?

- a.) Brazil
- b.) Argentina
- c.) USA
- d.) Senegal

Q19. “e-MMS Project” has been launched by which Indian Armed Forces?

- a.) Indian Army
- b.) Indian Air Force
- c.) Indian Navy
- d.) Both A & B

Q 20. What does “e-MMS Project” stand for?

- a.) Electronic Maintenance Management System Project
- b.) Engineering and Military Management System Project
- c.) Electronic Military Management System Project
- d.) Electrical Maintenance Military System Project

Q 21. What is the name of the China-led international Bank?

- a.) Asian Development Bank (ADB)
- b.) Asian Infrastructural Investment Bank (AIIB)
- c.) International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- d.) World Bank

Q 22. After China, which country is the second largest shareholder in AIIB?

- a.) Japan
- b.) Singapore
- c.) USA
- d.) India

Q 23. World Economic Forum (WEF) has named two Indian organizations among world's biggest employers. Which are these two Indian organizations?

- a.) Indian Army and Indian Police Force
- b.) Indian Army and Indian Railways
- c.) Indian Railways and Indian Police Force
- d.) Indian Police and Delhi University

Q 24. Approximately how many employees do each of these organizations employ?

- a.) Less than 1.5 million
- b.) Between 1.6 and 2.0 million
- c.) More than 2.0 million
- d.) Approximately 3.0 million

Q 25. While USA is backing India's candidature for Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), which country is trying to block India's entry?

- a.) Pakistan
- b.) China
- c.) Russia
- d.) Japan

Q 26. Which country is currently the Chair of NSG?

- a.) Argentina
- b.) South Korea
- c.) Japan
- d.) USA

Q 27. During Prime Minister Modi's visit to Japan in September 2014, a sister city Partnership Agreement was signed between Varanasi and a city of Japan. Which is the partner city in Japan?

- a.) Tokyo
- b.) Hiroshima
- c.) Kyoto
- d.) Sendai

Q 28. What is the partner city in Japan known for?

- a.) Mount Fuji is located in this city.

- b.) Automobile manufacturing hub.
- c.) Ancient capital city of Japan.
- d.) Was recently struck by a massive earthquake.

Q 29. Which of the following is NOT correct about Subhash Chandra Bose?

- a.) He is called the beacon of Light of Asia.
- b.) He became the Congress President for the first time in 1939.
- c.) He proclaimed the “Dilli Chalo”.
- d.) He said “Give me blood, I will give you freedom”.

Q 30. Who was defeated by Subhash Chandra Bose in the election of Congress President in 1939?

- a.) Mahatma Gandhi
- b.) Jawahar lal Nehru
- c.) Pattabhi Sitaramayya
- d.) Gopal krishna Gokhle

SECTION C

GENERAL ENGLISH

(ALL QUESTIONS CARRY TWO MARKS EACH)