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Professor Priyadarsi Mukherji honoured with the Special Book Award of China

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Professor Priyadarsi Mukherji of the Centre for Chinese & South-East Asian Studies, School of Language, Literature & Culture Studies, JNU— was honoured with the Special Book Award of China. On 26 August 2014, the Chinese Vice-Premier Ms. Liu Yuandong conferred the award to Prof. Mukherji at a grand ceremony held at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing.



Chinese Vice-Premier Ms. Liu Yuandong conferred the Special Book Award of China to Prof. Priyadarsi Mukherji at the Great Hall of the People, Beijing on 26 August 2014

(Photograph by Guan Feng)

Prof. Mukherji was among the ten award-winners comprising of writers, translators and publishers. The event was organized by the State Administration of Press, Publication, Radio, Film and Television of the People's Republic of China. At the award ceremony Prof. Mukherji delivered his lecture in Chinese which was commended unequivocally by every listener in the audience, including the program anchor, and most notably by the Chinese Vice-Premier, for his perfect Chinese accent and a Tang-styled poem composed by him in Chinese.

The award ceremony held in the Great Hall of the People added grandeur to the occasion. China honoured Prof. Mukherji in recognition of his long-term outstanding contribution to the translation and publication of Chinese works,

and cultural exchanges between India and China. The award ceremony was preceded by a press conference at the Beijing International Hotel, and an exclusive meeting with the Chinese Vice-Premier at the Central Hall of the Great Hall of the People.



Prof. Priyadarsi Mukherji at the Great Hall of the People, Beijing after receiving the Special Book Award of China

(Photograph by Guan Feng)

Prof. Priyadarsi Mukherji has translated a number of works from Chinese into Bengali, Hindi and English, and monographed books on Chinese culture, literature and language over the last 25 years. He has to his accomplishment many works themed around China. His translated works include "Poems of Lu Xun", "An Anthology of Contemporary Chinese Poetries", "Poems and Fables of Ai Qing", "Cross-Cultural Impressions: Ai Qing, Pablo Neruda and Nicolas Guillen", "Complete Poems of Mao Zedong and

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the Literary Analysis”, and “The *Prison Diary* of Ho Chi Minh during his captivity in China”.

Prof. Mukherji has also to his credit a number of monographs based on several years of research, like “Chinese and Tibetan Societies through Folk Literature”, “Chinese Sounds and Syllables: A Handbook for Indians”, and two voluminous books on Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and the INA with an unconventional dimension to the study of modern Indian history.

Apart from many other honours, Prof. Priyadarsi Mukherji has been the first Indian to have won the China Cultural Research Scholarship in 2002; and was also the first Visiting Professor deputed by the ICCR to the prestigious chair of Indian studies at Shenzhen University, China, 2008-09.

Faculty Focus

Prof. B R Deepak and Prof. Sabaree Mitra attends the First International Communication Forum of Chinese Culture in Qingdao, China between August 23 and 26, 2014.

First International Communication Forum of Chinese Culture was organized by the China Publishing Group Corporation (CPGC), its subsidiaries like People’s Literature Publishing House, The Commercial Press, Zhonghua Book Company, Encyclopaedia of China Publishing House etc. and Qingdao Municipal Government.

The Forum was attended by over 30 foreign China experts and dozens of eminent Chinese writers such as Zhang Wei, Chi Zijian, Bi Feiyu, Wang Gang, Cui Manli and others. The Forum was divided into many parts like Top Dialogue, Conference, Sub Forums, Translation Studio and Symposia.



Prof. Deepak speaking at the Press Conference of the Forum

Prof. Deepak participated in press conference, top dialogue, presented a Conference paper titled ‘Chinese Literature in Indian Translation’, and a sub forum on ‘Translation Project and Cross Cultural Communication’. Prof. Mitra presented a paper on ‘Chinese Contemporary Literature and the World.’



Prof. Deepak with President of the CPGC Mr. Tan Yue



Prof. Deepak at the Top Dialogue with China experts from Russia, US and the Chinese writer Chi Zijian

Prof. B R Deepak and Prof. Sabaree Mitra as the Founder Consultants of the Institute of Translation Studies in China

At the sidelines of the Forum, an Institute of Translation Studies under the auspices of CPGC was founded with 12 foreign and 12 Chinese consultants to the Institute. Both Prof. Deepak and Prof. Mitra were designated as founder consultants amongst the 12 foreigners



Founder Consultants of the Center for Translation Studies

Faculty Publications

Articles in Journals/web

1. Deepak, B R "India's Political Leaders and Nationalist China: Quest for a Sino-Indian Alliance" *China Report* 50:3 (2014) pp. 215-231
2. Deepak, B R "印度的中文和中國研究：回顧與展望"(Chinese Language and China Studies in India: Retrospect and Prospects" 汉学研究通讯 33 (2) 民国 103 年 5 月 pp 21-29
3. Deepak, B R "वांग वेई की कविताएँ: मूल चीनी से अनुवाद" उदयन वाजपेयी (२०१४) समास-10, जुलाई २०१४ पृष्ठ ११२-११४
4. Deepak, B R "Deng Xiaoping: Interpreter of the Chinese Dream" *The Equator Line*, vol. 3 April-June 2014 pp. 40-49
5. Deepak, B R 日印'秀恩爱'难掩中印关系超双方范 畴 事 实 "http://news.sina.com.cn/w/zg/jrsd/2014-09-10/1145232.html Sina.com September 11, 2014
6. "Deepak, B R India-US relations battered by scandal" *Global Times* July 10, 2014 <http://epaper.globaltimes.cn/2014-07-10/56520.htm>
7. Deepak, B R "60th anniversary of Panchsheel: China's stand on border then and now" paper no. 5738, 3 July 2014 in Southasia Analysis Group <http://www.southasiaanalysis.org/node/1560>

CCSEAS in Chinese Press

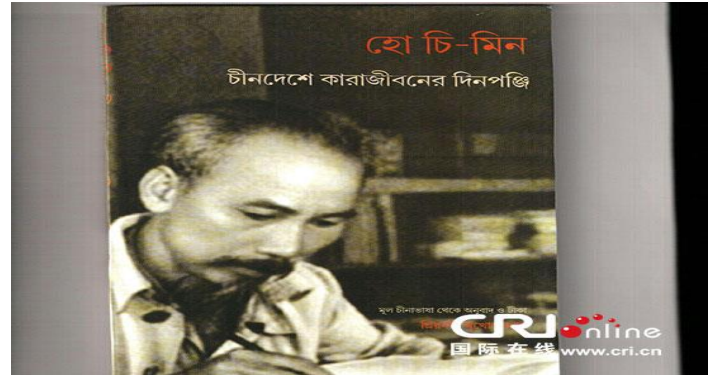
荣获中华图书特殊贡献奖的印度学者墨普德(图)

2014-08-18 17:08:42

<http://gb.cri.cn/42071/2014/08/18/6891s4658011.htm>

国际在线消息（记者 杨伟明）：在前不久举行的第八届中华图书特殊贡献奖评选中，印度学者墨普德因其在介绍中国、传播中国文化方面做出的突出贡献，获选本届中华图书特殊贡献奖。颁奖仪式将于 8 月 26 日在北京人民大会堂举行。

墨普德是印度尼赫鲁大学教授，也是印度当代最著名的汉学家和翻译家之一。2013 年 11 月他翻译的《胡志明在华的“狱中日记”》（孟加拉语译本）在印度加尔各答出版。这是胡志明的《狱中日记》第一次被译成孟加拉文。书中包括胡志明所著的 121 首诗及诗歌的注释。



墨普德孟译《胡志明在华的狱中日记》图书封面

墨普德还是由印度文化关系委员会选派到深圳大学的首位访问教授。他翻译出版了大量与中国文化相关的著作，如：《鲁迅诗集》（孟加拉文译本）、《中国当代诗歌集》（印地文译本）、《汉藏社会反映于民间文学》（英文）、《艾青诗歌、寓言》（孟译本）、《跨文化的印象：艾青、巴勃罗·聂鲁达、尼克拉斯·桂连诗歌集》（英文）、《伟大民众领袖苏葩士·崙德若·鲍斯在东亚的印度解放运动：中国、印度档案馆销密的文件》（英文）等，为中印两国的文化交流做出了突出的贡献。

China honours JNU teacher for his translation works

NEW DELHI, September 6, 2014

Vijetha S.N.

<http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/tp-newdelhi/china-honours-jnu-teacher-for-his-translation-works/article6385035.ece>

Jawaharlal Nehru University professor Priyadarshi Mukherji has been honoured by China this year in recognition of his long-term contribution to the translation and publication of Chinese works and cultural exchanges between the two neighbouring countries.

Prof. Mukherji, who is from the Chinese and Sinological Studies department of JNU, has translated a number of literary works from Chinese into Bengali, Hindi and English, and monographed books on Chinese culture and language over the last 25 years.

He was among the 10 award winners of the 8th Special Book Award of China, which were presented at a ceremony at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing in late August. The event was organised by the State Administration of Press, Publication, Radio, Film, and Television of the People's Republic of China. The award was conferred by the Chinese Vice-Premier, Ms. Liu Yandong.

Prof. Mukherji delivered his lecture in Chinese which was commended unequivocally by every listener in the audience for his perfect Chinese accent.

Prof. Mukherji has to his credit many works themed around China like "Poems of Lu Xun" -- an anthology of 45 poems by Lu Xun from original Chinese into Bengali with exhaustive annotations and chronological index of the poems.

印度学者：莫迪治下印度如何与中国相处
<http://news.sina.com.cn/w/zg/jrsd/2014-06-10/084132.html>

中国外交部长王毅 8 日到访印度，两国外长在新德里举行会晤，这是莫迪上任以来中印首场高阶会谈。王毅当天接受印度媒体采访还指出，习近平主席有望在年内正式访印。

2013 年 5 月，李克强出任中国国务院总理之后首访目的地就是印度，与时任总理辛格进行了坦率交流。如今印度总理变成了莫迪，这是一个外界争议颇多的强势人物，他会给中印关系带来怎样的改变？

尼赫鲁大学中国和东南亚研究中心中国问题研究教授狄伯杰(B.R.Deepak)近日向新浪撰文，表达了自己的看法。以下为全文，小标题为编者所加。

印度总理莫迪因为曾卷入 2002 年古吉拉特骚乱而被西方世界诟病，部分印度全国性政党称其为“印度教偏执狂”，甚至是“法西斯分子”。这些政党称莫迪会使印度分裂，对印度和其它地方穆斯林的生存构成威胁。但莫迪证实了这些说法是错误的。他领导的以印度人民党为首的全国民主联盟取得了压倒性的胜利，仅印度人民党就在下议院赢得了 282 个绝对多数席位，这是印度 1984 年以来首次有政党赢得多数席位。领导先前两届政府的印度国大党因为其“政策僵局”和案值数十亿美元的腐败丑闻(在印度如此穷的国家里更是触目惊心)而惨遭败绩，只获得了 44 个席位。莫迪在印度政治舞台的兴起反映了拥有十亿人口的印度，尤其是中产阶级和年轻人，对一位强硬和决定性领导人的渴望。印度国大党的惨败反映了中产阶级和年轻人对腐败缠身、任人维亲、自尼赫鲁时代以来的国大党王朝统治感到失望。这也代表着印度人想模仿中国经济成功故事的愿望，印度人希望看到印度成为富强国家，从而在国际社会占据正确位置的梦想。

在看到印度选民的情绪后，前美国驻印度大使南西-鲍威尔大使远道前往古吉拉特邦，赞扬了莫迪的“良好管理”模式和古吉拉特邦“非常出色的投资环境”，称美

国将欢迎莫迪。在莫迪被任命为总理后，美国总统奥巴马向莫迪表示祝贺，并且邀请他在一个双方都合适的时机下访美。两位领导人的会晤已被定在九月下旬。这表明美国总统将连续两年会见印度总理。奥巴马可能与莫迪讨论防务协议、民用核能合作、美国在印度零售业的投资等议题。但印度总理能忽视印度的近邻中国吗？

莫迪已邀请南亚区域合作联盟国家的领导人参加其 5 月 25 日的宣誓就职仪式，这一地区外交政策杰出之举也说明了他外交政策的方向。莫迪看起来正试图修正并加强印度与南亚国家的关系，因此他选择不丹作为就任首访国就不足为奇了。在巩固与该地区国家关系的同时，印度仍需要与像美国、俄罗斯、中国这样的大国努力达成战略伙伴关系，而中国应成为印度的外交政策优先事务，这一点出于以下原因。

莫迪模式其实是深圳模式

首先，如果莫迪制订的印度头 10 项优先事务(他在就任后不久就宣布了这 10 项优先事务)有任何指标意义的话，那么可以肯定，中国是需要重点关注的国家。印度能以公道的价格普及手机服务，不是因为诺基亚和爱立信或者任何西方电讯巨头，而是因为面临华为和中兴这样中国电讯巨头激烈的竞争。同理，如果印度想建立发达的高速铁路和公路网，就应当与中国合作，中国有这方面的专业知识、资本和富有竞争力的价格，附加条件众多且价格昂贵的西方技术对印度则助益甚少。莫迪对这一点的理解应当要比印度其他政治领袖更深，因为他曾多次去过中国大陆和台湾，他的古吉拉特邦模式其实就是深圳模式。莫迪 2011 年在北京向 200 名中国投资者发表讲演时称，古吉拉特邦将提供良好的监管、透明度和稳定性。他是否能代表印度向这些中国投资者重复这三个词？我认为他能。如果古吉拉特邦能够吸引中国对印度 9 亿美元投资额的大部分，那么印度将能在基础设施发展和制造业吸引中国的数十亿美元投资。莫迪已意识到中国的全球影响力，这就是他为什么告诉李克强总理，印度要学习中国的经验。

其次，中印两国更密切的经济和政治接触也要求两国建设性和合作性的伙伴关系，这种伙伴关系将超越双边和地区范围，具有巨大的全球影响。21 世纪将是亚洲人的世纪，印度和中国则是亚洲和世界经济增长的双发动机，两国迫切需要一起实现重振亚洲梦想。中国在过去 30 年一直在积极推进这一梦想，现在是印度大展身手的时候了。正如莫迪所指出的，印度应当在实现这一梦想上面成为强大和平等的伙伴。孟中印缅区域合作、丝绸之路、海上丝绸之路等通过公路、铁路和市场把国家和地区联系在一起的提议是很受欢迎的步骤。印度的积极参与将使“珍珠串”论和“中国遏制印度”论变得毫无意义，为印度不仅在地区经济发展而且在地区的

安全基础设施发挥更大作用作好准备。鉴于印度和中国的崛起，两国会在印度洋、太平洋或者其它地区有利益重合处。因此，两国将积极探索共同的安全需求。这一点具有重要意义，两国已发现在气候变化、国际金融机构等其它多边论坛的民主化等领域有共同利益。

中印关系将冲击全球政治和经济结构

第三，印度与中国有许多悬而未决的议题，其中边界问题是最大的议题，也一直是造成中印两国无法互信的根本原因。并不是所有印度人知道我们曾错失解决该议题的许多机会，因为我们没有同意中国人在上世纪 50 年代末和 70 年代提出的一揽子协议。与中国自 1981 年进行的 39 轮边界会谈也没有取得多大成果。我们谈的越多，这一议题就变得越复杂。这一议题需要一个政治解决方案，而我们的作法恰恰相反，我们采取了分步走的方法，设计了多达 8 种的机制，包括最新的边境防务合作协议。这不是说，这些机制没有改善安全环境，安全环境确实得到了改善，中印长达数千公里的边境线未放一枪就证实了这一点。但是，这些措施未能给出一个可信的、双方都能接受的解决方案。

中国与巴基斯坦的“坚固友谊”在印度引发了长期的担心和焦虑。印度与日本、越南、韩国、美国关系的改善也在中国的安全圈引发了类似的焦虑，被视为对中国的“遏制”。随着中国越来越多地在东海与日本、在南海与越南和菲律宾发生海上争端，这些担心再度被提起。人们将持民族主义立场的日本安倍首相与莫迪进行比较，还有人谈及莫迪与安倍的“密切联系”。在这种情况下，印度需要有一个有精心设计的外交政策，“战略自主”将是它与地区国家和包括中国在内的大国打交道的外交核心政策。印度不一定要站队，但也不用在吸引日本投资方面缩手缩脚。日本在中国的投资已大幅下降，仅去年的下跌幅度就达近 33%。莫迪是一位务实的总理，前政府在国内和外交政策上谨小慎微的风格可能消失，这是一件好事。

最后，自古以来，印度和中国文明的对话自古以来就一直中断。莫迪曾告诉中国总理，玄奘曾到访过他的家乡。玄奘、鸠摩罗什、真谛、法显、不空等其他来自中国、印度的学者僧侣都促成了两国的交流。在公元 67 年至 800 年的 734 年间，185 位著名翻译家翻译了多达 7352 册的 2412 部佛经。正是这些学者僧侣的努力创造了东亚佛学。在现代，印度的民族主义领导人和中国孙中山和章太炎等民族主义者有密切的联系。印度戈达尔党在香港、上海、汉口、北京等地设有基地，并参与了上世纪 20 年代的中国革命。如果数字是可信的，在工业革命之前，印度和中国两国的 GDP 占了全世界 GDP 的一半。随着经济和政治的天平转向亚洲，亚洲会在未来数十年恢复这种地位，印度和中国将占亚洲

GDP 的大部分。在这种背景下，印中两国关系将具有全球意义，因为它将对全球政治和经济基础结构产生重大的冲击。毋庸多言，两国精心培育双边关系，继续可以加强文化和经济联系的文明对话是非常重要的。

狄伯杰(B.R.Deepak): 尼赫鲁大学中国和东南亚研究中心中国问题研究教授，曾分别在北大和中国社科院攻读研究生和博士课程。著有《印度与中国的 1904-2004：和平与纷争的一个世纪》(2005)和《20 世纪上半叶的中印关系》(2001)等著作。他撰写的《中国诗词：从公元前 11 世纪到公元 14 世纪》更为其赢得 2011 年的中国特别图书奖。



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