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My Tryst with China: 'Our' Footprints on the Sands of Time, an autobiography by Professor B R Deepak and its Chinese version 《中印情缘》 released in China

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My Tryst With China: 'Our' Footprints on the Sands of Time, an autobiography by Professor B R Deepak and its Chinese version 《中印情缘》 was released in China at the headquarters of the China Publishing Group on 22 August 2016. The Hindi version will be published in India soon.



Professor B R Deepak at the release ceremony

etc. leading publishers that the idea of 'Belt and Road Series' originated. China believes many people from 'Belt and Road' countries have profound exchanges and sentiments with China, thus an attempt to interpret vividly and realistically the stories and emotions of these people towards China from a different angle and dimension. The CPG selected 20 influential China experts from Belt and Road countries and signed agreements with them. The task was handed down to China Translation Publishing House (CTPH) and Professor Deepak's *Tryst with China* was first book of the series released on 22nd August 2016 at the CPG headquarters in the glare of media and presence 19 awardees of this year's Special Book Prize of China of which Prof. Deepak himself has been a recipient of in 2011. Besides, the Chairman of the CPG, Mr. Tan Yue and 50 other dignitaries from all walks of life graced the occasion.



Both the versions of the book on display

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The book is the part of 'Belt and Road' initiative propounded by Chinese President Xi Jinping in 2013. It was during one of the conferences on 'Belt and Road' by the China Publishing Group (CPG), one of the largest conglomerates of publishers in China having over 40 publishing giants including Zhonghua Shuju, Commercial Press, People's Publishing House

According to Professor Deepak the book is just not about his personal tryst, but more importantly, it traces all those footprints that vehemently advocated opening of the channels of communion and communications between India and China in the civilizational history of these two countries.

'Our' in the title include all those scholar monks on both sides of the Himalayas during the height of the Buddhist glory and beyond; people like Ji Xianlin, Wu Xiaoling, Jin Kemu, Liu Anwu, Jin Dinghan, Huang Xinchuang, Lin Chengjie, Geng Yinzeng, Xue Keqiao, Wang Shuying, Yu Longyu, Jiang Jingkui etc. scholars on the Chinese side, and Tagore, Kotnis, P. C Bagchi, Tan Yunshan, Tan Chung, H. P Ray, Yap Rahman, Tansen Sen, Madhvi Thampi and many more on the Indian side who not only have kept the lamp of civilizational dialogue alight but have also kindled the light of reason for such a dialogue in the times of war, barbarity and geopolitics in the hearts and minds of many people on both the sides.

Faculty Focus

Participation in Seminars

Professor B R Deepak participated and presented papers at three international Conferences in China

In July-August, Professor B R Deepak attended and presented papers at three international seminars in China. The first one on 5 July 2016 was on translating the Analects of Confucius at a workshop on translation of classical and contemporary works organised by Peking University in the Friendship Hotel.



Professor Deepak with Prof. Xue Keqiao and Prof. Jiang Jingkui

Second was at the sidelines of the Forum on Asian Civilizations between 8-11 July where Professor Deepak spoke on Building Trans-Himalayan Cultural, Economic and Security Community: Opportunities and Challenges. He also chaired a session of the panel 4 of the Forum. The session touched upon Chinese world order.

Third was on translation of Chinese Classics in India at the Sino-foreign literature translation workshop during

the sidelines of Special Book Prize of China on 23 August 2016.



Professor B R Deepak at the Forum on Asian Civilizations



At Sino-foreign literature translation workshop

Professor B R Deepak delivered a Special Lecture on 'China and the South China Sea' at India International Centre on 9 August 2016



Professor B R Deepak with fellow panelists Admiral Murugan, Amb. Ashok Kanta, Amb. Rangachari and MP Tarun Vijay at India International Centre

CCSEAS and media

中印学者呼吁携手推动全球治理新变革

http://ex.cssn.cn/hqxx/bwyx/201605/t20160531_3041377.shtml

近年来，全球经济面临的挑战从未止息。国际金融危机带来的影响并未衰退，各国经济面临持续增长的新挑战，以往国际治理机构和框架存在缺陷并亟待调整，世界各国在经济共同体中同呼吸、共命运。如何扭转现有颓势，找到全球经济增长新引擎，新兴经济体尤其是新兴大国责无旁贷。随着前不久印度总统普拉纳布·慕克吉（Pranab Mukherjee）的访华之旅，以及在二十国集团（G20）峰会召开之际，中国社会科学记者针对相关问题采访了国内外学者。

新兴经济体需更多话语权

对于慕克吉前不久的来访，中国现代国际关系研究院南亚东南亚及大洋洲研究所研究员李莉对本报记者称，慕克吉此次来访体现了中印高层交流的日益密切。近些年来两国高层之间的频繁互访，实际上是两国关系日益热络的切实体现。

《印度斯坦时报》（Hindustantimes）称，2015年印度国内生产总值取得了7.5%的增长成绩，对中国这一世界重要经济体，印度自然要加强联系。与此同时，在传统“周边外交”政策的引导下，印度政府正在扩大外交范围，积极与世界大国构建紧密联系。

印度新德里尼赫鲁大学中国与东南亚研究中心（Center of Chinese and Southeast Asian Studies）教授狄伯杰（B. R. Deepak）对本报记者称，包括中国和印度在内的新兴经济体已经贡献了

全球生产总值的半数。而在全球新兴经济体中，中国和印度扮演了重要的引领性角色。同时，两国在发达国家和发展中国家之间的对话中也起到了重要的桥梁沟通作用。

狄伯杰说，虽然新兴经济体贡献巨大，然而，在由威斯特伐利亚体系（Westphalian System）和布雷顿森林体系（Bretton Woods systems）主导的发达国家治理体系中，美国仍然占据中心地位，而发展中国家却处于这个治理体系的外围。国际金融危机或许是第一次使现存全球治理体系受到了挑战，并促使了其他经济体如中国和印度不仅仅是自己从危机中恢复过来，而且帮助其他发展中国家克服了经济危机带来的困难。正如美国前国务卿亨利·基辛格所言“世界秩序正处于转折点”（‘world order is at a turning point’）。当前全球治理体系的合法性和有效性陷入了信任危机，作为新兴经济体要求更多的代表性和发言权已经成为一种趋势。

South China Sea Arbitration: Evolving geopolitical battle lines between China and the US

<http://www.southasiaanalysis.org/node/2026>

Guest Column by Prof. B. R. Deepak

Well over three years since the Philippines initiated arbitration proceedings as regards its maritime jurisdiction in the South China Sea (SCS), The Hague based Permanent Court of Arbitration announced the award of the arbitration on 12 July 2016.

As expected the Tribunal rejected China's claims as regards its historic rights in the SCS, the status of features in the SCS and the entitlements to maritime areas, and the lawfulness of the Chinese activities in the SCS. In essence it upheld Philippines sovereign rights with respect to sea areas in its exclusive economic zone and continental shelf. The Tribunal also considered that recent large scale land reclamation and construction of artificial islands by China at seven features in the Spratly Islands since the commencement of the arbitration had aggravated the dispute between the parties.

China has denounced the award as a farce and a trash of paper. The commentators in China agree that the verdict is a huge problem for China, for it is the manifestation of an evolving geopolitical scenario. They see it as a contradiction and conflict between an emerging and an established power. The question they are asking themselves is whether China is prepared to such battle lines or not. Zheng Yongnian, a security analyst believes that the Award could be considered as a watershed in the global geopolitical transition. Rather than viewing this a conflict between the Philippines and China, they have increasingly regarded it as a contest between China and the US which China has accused of deploying

250,000 troops, 5 aircraft carriers, 250 naval vessels and more than 1,500 military aircrafts in the Asia-Pacific with an aim to contain China.

China's knows irrespective of this massive force, the US is not entitled to implement the verdict of the arbitration; therefore, the best possible way for China is to accommodate Philippine fishermen in the vicinity of Huangyang Island. Secondly, China may initiate negotiations with ASEAN countries on fishery industry in the SCS etc. measures which will cool down the conflict to certain extent. If the countries like Philippines and Vietnam do not agree for bilateral negotiations and consultations, China must slap punitive economic sanctions on such countries as the US did to Cuba for over half a century. Secondly, China can turn SCS as a piece of burden on the SCS chessboard which is beneficial for China competition with the US, assert the analysts.

China believes that SCS crisis is not as serious as the deployment of THAAD in the Korean peninsula. The trial is similar to Russia deploying missiles in Cuba in 1962. Other crisis such as Chinese and Japanese fighter jets flying dangerously close over Senkaku/Diaoyu Island, Taiwan firing a missile towards China, and now they contemplating making Itu Aba Island/ Taipingdao accessible to the US army are all the crisis of US making to divert China's attention away from the THAAD.

How China should be responding to the deployment of THAAD, the Chinese analysts feel that China must slap hard hitting economic sanctions on South Korea, at least with those provinces in South Korea where missiles would be deployed. Meanwhile, China must stop Taiwan from inviting the US military ships visiting Itu Aba. China must respond to such crises simultaneously, for if China doesn't respond to THAAD deployment appropriately, South Korea will think that China has no problem with it, it is in this context that China must slap fatal economic sanctions on South Korea in shortest possible time. As regards the Itu Aba, China must draw a red line as soon as possible. If this line is crossed, there should be no hesitation in taking over the island by force. China must have a plan and the plan must be made public so that people know about China's bottom line.

Therefore, the verdict of the arbitration does not mean that it is all over now, contrarily it is the beginning of the contest between major powers. China has a habit of acting slow feels the experts. For example, imagine the outcome, had China acted in the SCS five-six years back. Therefore, China lacks predictive policy research. It is the time that China made its forays into to similar research conducted by the US.

It appears that China is prepared to a protracted contest with the US on a whole range of issues. However, it

believes that its rise will not necessarily be a bloody one as there are instances when the transition has been peaceful. Secondly, China is aware of asymmetries in its power projection vis-à-vis the US, therefore, rules out a major conflict with the US. At the same time, it will not be shy of using force if it has got to defend the one China policy; as regards SCS it appears that China is willing to negotiate the common exploration and development of the SCS minus sovereignty.

中国为何不接受南海仲裁

http://news.xinhuanet.com/world/2016-07/13/c_129140549.htm

从启动仲裁程序开始，菲律宾方面主张其在中国南海拥有“海事管辖权”的申诉已有 3 年。海牙仲裁庭今年 7 月 12 日出台仲裁结果。中国从 2013 年起便态度鲜明地表示，不接受、不参与菲律宾单方面推动的仲裁。中国为何会持这一立场？印度尼赫鲁大学中国与东南亚研究中心教授狄伯杰在接受记者采访时表达了如下观点。

历史性权益有据可考

狄伯杰首先强调，中国一直在历史和法律层面强调其对中国南海拥有绝对主权。毫无疑问，是中国人最早在中国南海地区航行、捕鱼甚至是命名这一海域。从东汉的《异物志》到随后唐、宋、元、明、清年间的众多史料显示，中国南海屡次被以“石塘”“长沙”等词汇命名。七下西洋的郑和曾在他的《郑和航海图》中确认过这些地名。清朝的《四海总图》中更是将该片海域划分为“东沙”“西沙”“中沙”和“南沙”四大群岛。由于缺乏淡水，中国人并没有在南海定居，但中国历代政府在该海域的巡查从未间断。从辛亥革命到新中国成立这段时间里，中国在东沙建有海上瞭望台。1933 年当法国军队在中国南海侵占 9 座岛屿之时，中国坚定地捍卫自己对这一海域的主权，并于 1938 年将法军赶走。日本侵华战争期间，日军曾占领南沙诸岛，但之后的《开罗宣言》及《波茨坦公告》均责令日本归还包括南海在内的一切中国领土。正是基于对中国南海历史权益的考证，中国政府在 1948 年出版的中国地图上标志出“11 段线”（后被更改为“9 段线”）。时至上世纪 70 年代，除了越南以外没有任何国家反对中国在中国南海的主权地位。

然而，上世纪 70 年代后期，不断有国家开始声张其对中国南海诸座岛礁的主权甚至将其侵占，其中包括菲律宾在中国

南海仁爱礁停靠军舰并借机占领。借助联合国海洋法就 12 海里领海以及海上专属经济区的规定，菲律宾希望将这种占领合法化进而公开地攫取这一地区的自然及海洋资源。而这恰恰是中国不接受仲裁的原因，因为无论是联合国海洋法还是此类仲裁，都无权裁决中国对南海拥有绝对主权。由于领土主权与海洋权益是内部相联系的，当事者双方共同协商将有利于问题的解决。将此类问题诉诸国际仲裁非但无意义而且会被中国唾弃。

和平协商才是有效途径

狄伯杰认为，与其指望仲裁，当事双方不如通过和平协商来解决问题。实际上中国和菲律宾都是《南海各方行为宣言》的签约国，以该宣言为基础当事双方通过协商谈判来解决争议问题已被证明在中国同东盟国家解决同类问题时切实有效。如果该机制顺利运行，类似中国南海的“行动准则”有望建立，然而菲律宾方面执意推动的仲裁决议无疑将使上述目标很难实现。菲律宾试图通过仲裁给中国施加的“政治压力”以及美国插手都将使问题复杂化并威胁这一地区的安全。

外部势力插手只会让问题复杂化

将南海问题送交国际机构仲裁，狄伯杰认为这种方式在本案中有失公允。他说，由于其仲裁团主席是日本人柳井俊二，而中日关于钓鱼岛的争端又是显而易见的，中国已对 5 名仲裁员中的 4 名提出异议，其中包括在此前同类问题上反对中国立场的成员。因此，中国认为此次仲裁团的组成是不符合程序正义的，此次仲裁更像是在为菲律宾方面做代理。例如该仲裁团已声称本案并不涉及领土主权和海界划定，但这一裁决实际上已经威胁到中美双边谈判的进程，因为它将使菲律宾在同中国就领土及领海谈判上处于有利地位。

狄伯杰同时认为，美国已在亚太地区部署了 25 万军队，5 艘航母，250 余艘舰船以及 1500 架战机，其目的是增强在该地区的军事存在。这与美国的“重返亚太”战略相吻合，但事实上它已威胁到中国南海地区的和平和稳定。美国不断唆使其在该地区的盟国和一些小国与中国展开对抗，但实际上中国南海并不直接涉及美国利益，而且美国至今甚至不是《联合国海洋法公约》的签署国。因此中国有理由相信，美国是披着主张航行及航线自由权的外衣推行其霸权同时限制中国，在中国南海问题上美国并没有发言权。基于上述原因，中国谴责美国施

行双重标准，以“选择性沉默”的态度来对待中国主张的那些非法被占领海域。事实上美国从未反对某些国家在所侵占中国岛屿上展开开垦活动，例如越南已经占领了南沙大片岛屿，美国要求“停止所有开垦活动”只是嘴上功夫。

菲律宾领导换届或许是契机

就中菲南海问题如何解决，狄伯杰相信菲律宾领导人的更替或许是一种契机。菲律宾新总统杜特尔特看起来要比他的前任更加务实。当前所需要的是当事双方回到谈判桌旁友好地进行协商，以至促成两国间各项协议的达成。扮演美国的马前卒只会更加损害菲律宾自身的利益，而非其他国家的利益。

《中印情缘》由中译出版社正式发布

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2016 年 8 月 22 日，由印度汉学家和知名学者狄伯杰教授所著新书《中印情缘》的英文版和汉语版由中译出版社正式发布。

2016 年中华图书特殊贡献奖的 19 位获奖人和牛津大学图书馆中国中心中文部主任邵玉书、印度汉学家狄伯杰、宁夏智慧宫总经理白鑫、越南丽芝文化有限公司总经理阮丽芝等 20 余位嘉宾应邀参加。中国出版集团总裁谭跃，中国出版集团公司党组成员、中国出版传媒股份有限公司副总经理李岩，中国出版集团公司党组成员、中国出版传媒股份有限公司副总经理孙月沐等近 50 余人参加。

《中印情缘》是《“一带一路”中国情，那些难忘的中国故事》丛书的第一本。该系列计划出版 20 册。选取“一带一路”沿线具有代表性的 20 位汉学家或与中国渊源极深的人作本系列图书的主人公和创作者。讲述他们自己的家庭、成长经历，自己国家的民族、生活、经济文化和美丽风光；如何开始关注、了解并爱上中国。通过他们讲述和照片故事等，把在中国求学、工作、生活中曾经的那些人、那些地方、那些美食、那些情感展现在读者面前、讲述他们与中国的缘。这些故事或美丽、或动人、或有趣、或伤感，最后把一切都化作对中国的眷恋。以他们切身的经历来告诉读者，自己国家与中国的关联，与中国在经济、文化和政治方面的相似与不同，通过民心相通，达到国与国、民于民更为深切地理解与融通。

这些真情实感的故事和讲述，可以消除隔阂、增强互信、加强融通，以达到真正的民心相通。该系列将以汉语、英语及作者母语出版。

该系列图书已签约作者格鲁吉亚汉学家玛琳娜和土耳其汉学家吉莱共同见证了第二批签约，这几位学者分别是罗马尼亚汉学家鲁博

安、埃及汉学家白鑫、越南汉学家阮丽芝和知名波兰汉学家卡伊丹斯基。

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