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## ABSTRACTS

### Maritime Security in the Indian Ocean and China's Strategy

*Shi Chunlin*

The maritime routes of the Indian Ocean are of critical importance to China given perceived security threat in this region and China's increasing relevance of interests. There comes to be a strategic imperative for China to step in efforts to gain a credible security reassurance in terms of substantial China's overseas energy shipments and its increasing sense of insecurity caused by the emerging conflict of interests with other powers. The author believes that China would have a better capacity to cope with any potential crisis or emergencies given defining its proactive countermeasures and taking calibrated but result-oriented operation.

### Pakistani Policy Shift in Antiterrorism and Prospects of the Antiterror Operation

*Lan Jiang*

Since the end of 2009, Pakistani government has initiated some subtle adjustments to its antiterrorism policy. They have been introduced mainly because of the deteriorating security situation in the country, escalating anti-American sentiment, Islamabad's attempt to isolate TTP militants and secure strategic depth in Afghanistan, guarding against India and responding to the pressure from the US. The effects of the adjustments have begun to emerge and will define the consequences of the antiterrorism operation.

### On Three Major Issues Concerning Sino-Indian Border War

*Shang Quanyu*

The Sino-Indian Border War of 1962 exerts a far-reaching impact on the Sino-Indian relations. There has been a heated controversy over the war among both Chinese and Indian strategic communities. This paper identifies and probes into several major issues concerning the military conflict, including the causes of Chinese swift victory in the battlefield and its declared unilateral withdrawal. The analysis helps better the understanding of the border war from a Chinese perspective.

### Muslim Insurgencies in Indian-controlled Kashmir

*Liu Xiangyang*

Due to various complex reasons, a large-scale armed Muslims insurgency broke out in the India-controlled Kashmir in late 1980s and early 1990s. Initially, the military struggle was led by local secular Muslim militant groups with the goal of achieving their national self-determination and Kashmir's independence. With the unchecked influx of extremists outside the region, the armed insurgency gradually evolved into a Jihadi campaign with pan-Islamic characters and violence. To address this thorny issue, the Indian government adopted a series of policy countermeasures and attained modest results.

### Political Situation in Nepal and China's Policy Options

*Li Tao Dai Yonghong*

Nepal is of special geo-strategic importance to China and the development and stability in the Himalayan country considerably influence China's Tibetan region. Nepal's present political turbulence and the deadlock of national building exert negative impacts on the economic development and social stability in the country and in the region at large. According to the authors, China's Nepal policy should adhere to the principle of "non-intervention but to do something meaningful" and, for Beijing, a thoughtful bilateral policy is expected to cover political, economic, security, and cultural domains. It is also argued that Nepal has potentials to be a China's international route leading to the South Asian subcontinent and play a greater role in building the Free Trade Area between China and South Asia.

### Indian Dealing with Nepal on Border Disputes: Policy Measures and Effects

*Song Haixiao*

Border disputes between Nepal and India began in the early 20th century and continue to influence the present bilateral relationship of the two South Asian neighbors. Of these disputed, ones on the Narshahi forest, Susta tract, Kalapani

area are basic sources of trouble. India has tried to deal with these disputes by prioritizing their relevance and degree of easiness, strengthening security guards, suppressing the separatists in northeast states of India as well as the Naxalite movement at home, and keeping a lookout on China's involvement in South Asia.

#### Pakistan's New Privatization: Opportunities and Challenges for Chinese Enterprises

*Song Zhihui*

Pakistan has begun to implement new privatization since 1990 that plays a positive role in developing national economy, increasing financial income and reducing government's expenditure burden, and promoting the national economy growth. This privatization has also provided increasing chances for Chinese enterprises to invest and expand market overseas. However, Chinese business will face some new challenges as a result of the changed policy environment. This paper introduces Pakistan's new thrust of privatization and analyzes both opportunity and challenge facing China by conducting the case study of China Mobile Corporation failing to purchase Pakistan Telecommunications.

#### Experience and Lessons on India's Foreign Trade Policy Reform

*Li Hao*

India has boasted significant experience and lessons regarding its foreign trade policy reform over the past two decades. First, India has insisted on a progressive and reserved approach for trade liberalization in order to effectively ensure a stable economic growth; second, India has taken well advantage of the measures allowed by WTO to realize the legal trade protection; and last, India has emphasized on sustainable development driven by technology-intensive sectors while neglecting the stimulation on economy and employment by labor-intensive sectors.

#### Dynamism of India and India-ASEAN Free Trade Area: An Analysis of IPE

*Guo Qiumei*

Since the end of Cold War, India has integrated herself into the process of regional economic integration in Asia by intensifying exchanges and cooperation with ASEAN and promoting the building of India-ASEAN Free Trade Area (IAFTA) in specific. However, as far as its unhidden motivation of proactively taking part in Asia and Pacific affairs is concerned, to search for power has dominated its overall interest consideration prior to expanding economic benefits by adopting IAFTA.

#### Risks and Risk-control Measures on Projects of Pakistan's Road Sector

*Li Hui fu*

Road sector is the key to Pakistan's transportation system but its overall development level has lagged behind, which mainly featured in a low ratio of expressway, a sparse road density, lacking of funding for road operation and maintenance as well as a shortage of investment. To remove the bottleneck, Pakistan makes a ten-year development plan aimed at promoting the efficiency of the national road network but the effects are yet to be seen and mixed. According to the author, commercial banks should pay assess credit risk on the projects of Pakistan's road sector, take specific measures for individual projects on a case-by-case basis, and avoid risks through the establishment of risk-managing mechanisms.

#### China-South Asian Economic and Trade Ties in the Context of the Global Financial Crisis

*Chen Jidong Li Jingfeng*

Trade in goods between China and South Asia in 2008 developed quite well but was negatively effected by the global financial crisis starting in 2009, seen in a significant reduction of total trade volume. The decline in Chinese exports to South Asia was much smaller than the decline in imports from South Asia, marking the fact that the trade volume drop is mainly due to a phenomenal reduction in imports from South Asia. The negative impact of the financial crisis became weakened since January-April 2010 and China and South Asia trade is expected to score a higher growth.

#### Tourism Cooperation between China and Nepal

*Li Yan*

There are many advantageous factors for China-Nepal tourism cooperation, such as friendly political relations and growing economic interaction, geographical and cultural linkages, and rich and complementary resources. However, some unfavorable factors have to be addressed to benefit their cooperation on tourism. This article deals with both advantages

and disadvantages of boosting this interaction between them and makes some meaningful recommendations regarding the two-way tourism.

#### India Antidumping against China from 1994 to 2008: An Empirical Analysis

*Yan Haiming Tang Meirong*

China has been among the main objectives of India's antidumping activities over the last decade and the affected sectors and business become increasingly multiple. Among them is chemical industry turning out to be the most vulnerable to the antidump investigations. However, as a result of the rapid expansion of import trade from China, the intensity of antidump against China has begun to weaken. This paper quantitatively analyses the scope and range, sectoral distribution, and the outcomes of India antidumping measures against China from 1994 to 2008 and examines the trends and identifiable causes of these actions.

#### Implications for Trade and Economic Cooperation between China and India: The Case of the Yiwu Small Commodity Market

*Chen Ling Wang Zaibo*

The trend of internationalization of commodity markets has promoted the development of international trade. Stimulated by economic globalization and regional integration, China's economic and trade cooperation with India presents an encouraging situation. This paper analyses the scenario and trends of the economic/trade cooperation between China and India and examines an innovative model of the Yiwu (China's Zhejiang Province) small commodity market. The author suggests that this model is expected to be introduced in diversifying economic and commercial engagements between China and India.

#### Debate on Conversion between Hindu and Christian

*Qiu Yonghui*

From the late 1940s to 1970s, the debate on conversion between Hindu and Christian was around the enactment of constitution and relevant laws and regulations. Although the evangelical right was shrouded in the Indian constitution, the Hindu personal law and the religious freedom acts adopted in some states actually restricted or prohibited the conversion of Hindus to Christians. During the debate the Christian repeatedly called for religious freedom and human rights, but it proves hard to avoid the ideological conflict with Hindu in the society where the Hindus are recognized as the mainstream, regardless of the defined rights of Christian groups to convert. Therefore, the action taken by the Christians to proselytize prevented a Hindu from his own belief and cultural rights and should be restricted by legislation.

#### Indian Political Leaders' Knowledge of Hi-tech Development

*Wen Fude*

After independence, the successive governments of India have moved beyond the party faction and political difference, forming strong consensus on promoting sciences and technology. The Indian leaderships have been fully aware of the role of hi-tech in social and economic transformation, attaching great importance to its upgradation and development. As a result of the far-sight insights and the persistent endeavors, India has made remarkable achievements in various hi-tech fields including nuclear, space, information technology, biotechnology and marine sciences.

#### The Association of Indian Traditional Thought and Environmental Ethics

*Ou Dongming*

Indian religious beliefs, cultural traditions and life styles invariably feature a high caring of and esteem to the Nature and still revitalizes itself in shaping major thoughts on environmental protection. Indian culture also possesses a unique sense of emotion, conscience and protection towards the Nature that plays a significant role in defining the present-day environment ethics.

#### On Alankara Theory in Sanskrit Poetics

*Yin Xi'nan Zeng Xiangyu*

The alankara theory is the essential part of classic Indian literary theory, which closely associated with ancient Indian linguistics. The frame and meaning of the alankara theory have changed more often than not as time passed by. Alankara in Sanskrit poetics is quite different from the figure of speech in the modern term.