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ABSTRACTS

China and India: Competitors or Partners?

Shang Quanyu

Into the 21st century, China—India relationship has reached a new phase of strategic partnership toward peace and prosperity, which is marked by the catchword of “Hindi—Chini New Bhai Bhai” or “Chindia”. How do China and India view each other? How do they re—define their bilateral relationship? These key questions need to be answered seriously. This paper examines various perspectives of academia and media of the two countries and tentatively develops a balanced understanding of the nature and trajectory of China—India relations.

China's Special Envoy Diplomacy towards South Asia

Wang Weihua

As a supplementary form of direct diplomacy, special envoy diplomacy is increasingly seen in China's foreign interaction. In China's South Asia engagements, special envoys have begun to play an important role, which unmistakably reflects a meaningful shift of China's influence in the international communities and conveys some new ideas and projections of China's global and regional behaviors. Benefiting from this flexible form of negotiating its interests and mediating the ongoing disputes, China's foreign agenda towards South Asia is experiencing a moderate readjustment at both the bilateral and the regional levels.

High—tech Sanction Lift and Indo—US Strategic Relations

Zhang Li

The dual—use high—tech embargo has served as a significant obstacle in India's ties with the United States since 1998 when India firmly had its nuclear option. Recent years have seen the escalation of the Indo—US relations that culminate in the kickstarting of civilian nuclear cooperation and US endorsement of India's participating in global anti—proliferation and arms control regimes. To nurture a partnership, Washington and New Delhi have worked together for removing the high—tech trade embargo against India through time—consuming horsetrading. Obama administration's recent announcement of removing DRDO and ISRO from the entity list mark a breakthrough in negotiating the issue of shard concern. US removal of export control will prove greatly helpful for furthering the Indo—US strategic engagement.

Musharraf back to Pakistan's Political Mainstream?

Chen Jidong & Yang Yong

Pakistan former president Musharraf announced launching a new political party— The All Pakistan Muslim League— in London in October 2010 and pledged to campaign for the next general election due to be held in 2013. It becomes a tell-tale signal of Musharraf restoring his influence by organizing a new political party. Despite the fact that Musharraf continues to be a popular figure at home and abroad, his renewed aspiration will unavoidably be challenged by major political opponents and be checked by some legal controversies.

Pakistan's Participation in the Afghan Reconstruction

Dai Yonghong & Qin Yonghong

The U. S. war on terror has made Afghanistan unstable and created a grave impact on Pakistan's economic, political and security scenario and its foreign policy as well. To help restore stability in the neighboring Afghanistan, Pakistan is involved in Afghanistan's reconstruction by providing economic aid, enhancing its profile as a credible partner, and strengthening counter—terrorism cooperation, which work well in a modest way. Islamabad's positive role in Afghanistan tends to produce mixed implications for its relations respectively with Afghanistan, India and the United States. Pakistan also has to meet some daunting challenges in terms of its own economic and security problems.

India's Energy Diplomacy and Sino—Indian Cooperation

Gong Wei

India is one of major energy consumers and importers and sees energy security a key task to be achieved through diplomacy. India enforces a strategy aimed at diversifying energy resources to enhance its capacity to be engaged in the contest for energy acquisition worldwide. China, like India, faces a bottleneck of energy security and thirsts for overseas energy supply from the same resources that tends to intensify the competition between both sides. There is an urgent need for China to deal with India in terms of their clashing interests regarding overseas energy supply and to serve its own energy security.

Significance of High—Technology to India's Economy

Wen Fude

For decades following the independence, Indian government has attached importance to high—tech development in order to make the dream of being an industrialized global power true. Indeed India has made remarkable progress in pursuing the national goals of developing economic, social and military capabilities as well as raising its international prestige. The high—tech research and development will continue to exert a significant influence on economic growth, foreign trade, and the optimization of sectoral distributions. This paper discusses the influence of high—tech development on India's economic growth and sustainability.

Indian Micro—Finance Operation Model: The Process and Implications

Jia Li & Fu Yingdong & Wang Hongming

The study of micro—finance operation, starting in the 1970s, is of visible importance in promoting rural economic development. Because of some similarities of their rural economies, it would probably be highly suggestive to make a comparative study of the cases of China and India regarding micro—finance operation, especially their characteristics and social benefits. According to the authors, the Indian model of micro—finance has alleviated the shortage of developmental funds in rural areas, moderating the problem of agricultural stagnation and narrowing the regional disparity.

Rural Labor Transfer: A Comparative Approach and Implications

Huang Guohua

Rural labor transfer is a necessary stage in the global socio—economic development and deserves a comparison. The practice in England was directly driven by the process of industrialization, in which the government played an intervening role and agriculture declined as a result. South Korea addressed this problem through the export—oriented policy, urban development schemes, and advanced mass education. India's underdeveloped agriculture, capital— and tech—intensive industries, and lagging rural education contribute to a slow transfer of rural labors. In China, the rural labor transfer still lags behind its development of industrialization.

The Failed Nehruvian Agricultural Policy: An Examination of Causes

Luo Wenbao

Nehruvian agricultural policy, as a telltale lesson of public—decision failure, is of importance in understanding India's agricultural economy. This paper examines the feasibilities of the agricultural policy options based on an assessment of the accompanying economic, social, and institutional scenarios as well as of its designed goal of coordinating multiple developmental areas. An attempt is made to explore the root causes of the failure of this ambitious policy.

The Regime Factor for Success or Failure of Economic Reform in China and India

Zhang Hongwei & Chen Weiguo

The trajectories of economic reform in both China and India show a great success, which have changed the structure of global economy and have attracted increasing attention worldwide. This paper makes a survey and comparison of the dynamics, performances, and outcomes of the economic reforms in China and India, exploring the reasons of management regimes for securing a successful reform and analyzing the differences of regimes and institutions governing economic development in the two countries. The authors argue that both China and India have to pay attention to the regime reform and learn from each other in order to achieve their shared aspiration to be among global powers.

Sichuan Trading with India: The Facts in the 11th “Five Year Plan”

Song Guodong & Ni Guoliang

Chinese Sichuan's trading ties with India is a subject of increasing operational significance that has been neglected by both academic circles and business groups in China. This article is a deserving attempt to deal with the issue, surveying Sichuan's trading interaction with India during the 11th “Five Year Plan” period and analyzing the characteristics, restricting factors and challenges, and countermeasures. According to the author, a balanced survey of the trading scenario will be greatly helpful for Sichuan enhancing its export—oriented agenda toward India and South Asia as a whole in the following “Five Year Plan”.

A Comparative View of the Delisting Procedures of Chinese and Indian Companies

Zhang Yanyan

This paper focuses on comparing the newly listed and delisted companies in China and India, which is firmly based on a number of comparative data and a tentative analysis of differences of Chinese and Indian delisting regimes and regulations

for their listed companies. A perspective is also developed in order to help understand their respective stimulating factors and experiences regarding the delisting practice of governing the listed companies and some suggestions for improving the existing Chinese managing regime come to be a result of the empirical study as well.

The Honor Killing: Pakistani Women's Status of "Otherness"

Zhou Yujia

The honor killing is one of the widely committed crimes in Pakistan. Despite originating in the earlier cultures it has been internalized in Pakistani Islamic cultural practice. The complicated process of internalization of honor killings mirrors the centuries—old patriarchic tradition of Pakistani society and also offers some useful cues for the phenomena of prevailing male dominance, feudal rural socio—economic structure, and primacy of militarism in the country. The author argues that it is an overt reflection of the status of "otherness" of Pakistani women.

Compensatory Discrimination and Its Constitutional Adjustment: An Indian Case

Li Cheng

The Indian Constitution incorporates two approaches to social justice simultaneously: prohibition discrimination on the ground of caste etc. and authorization of "compensatory discrimination" in favor of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. However, the tendency of reverse identification has endangered the existence of compensatory discrimination. The Supreme Court of India de—conflicts the tension among competing constitutional interests by inserting anti—subordination value into the principle of anti—discrimination and adopting the principle of "balancing—proportionality". The debate over the legal issue in India offers a reference to scrutinizing China's special treatment regulations for its ethnic minorities.

China Studies in Modern India

Tan Chung

China Studies in Modern India can be divided into three phases. The first phase is from 1918 to 1962, in which Indian public opinion showed friendship toward China and had a cultural interest in China. Because of the 1962 Sino—Indian border war, in the second place, both the government and the public in India openly expressed distrust towards China. Nevertheless, the interest in understanding China became stronger and India's China Studies overcame the geopolitical paradigm and contributed much to exploiting the prolonged historical of cultural exchange between them. The third phase in today shows that more and more Indian scholars join the team of China Studies, which will certainly promote India's China Studies in the future.

India's China Studies since the 1900s: An Overview and Features

Yin Xi'nan & Chen Xiaoping

The China studies in India had a start in the early 20th century with its focus on the Sinology covering Chinese history and cultures. In the post—independence years, the traditional Sinology has begun to be marginalized and give way to an inter—disciplinary and comprehensive study dealing with different subjects regarding modern China. The problems between China and India and the influence of the cold war globewide all contributed to the shift of academic curiosity about China. However, the recent years also witness Indian scholars' renewed interest in the traditional Sinological study that is believed to substantially bridge the gap of understanding between China and India and facilitate the improvement of the bilateral relations.

Chinese Language Teaching in India: The Evolution, Problems and Measures

Gu Jun & Yang Wenwu

India and China are the countries with splendid civilizations and share a long history of cultural and educational exchanges for centuries. Over recent years, the two nations have seen increasingly frequent high—profile visits and a robust bilateral trade growth, which further highlights the need of learning Chinese language in India to serve the purpose of growing people—to—people contacts. This paper assesses the ongoing scenario of India's Chinese language teaching, especially the problems to be overcome and puts forward several recommendations for promoting educational exchange, increasing mutual trust and developing friendly relations between the two countries.