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CCSEAS initiated Ambassadorial Lecture Series of China and Southeast Asian Nations: H. E. Le Yucheng, Chinese ambassador to India the first to deliver lecture

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The Centre for Chinese and Southeast Asian Studies (CCSEAS), School of Language, Literature and Culture Studies (SLL&CS) besides its regular 'China Perspective' Lecture Series, initiated a new series named 'CCSEAS Ambassadorial Lecture Series.' H.E. Le Yucheng Chinese Ambassador to India became the first ambassador to speak in the School on January 28, 2015. He was followed by H.E. Drs. Rizali Wilmar Indrakesuma, Ambassador of Indonesia to India on 27 February 2015.



Ambassador Le Yucheng making his speech (photo and text courtesy Chinese Embassy in India website)

A brief account of Ambassador Le's speech is as follows:
Respectable Mr. Sopori, Vice Chancellor of Jawaharlal Nehru University,
Ladies, Gentlemen and Friends!
Namaste!

I am very delighted to meet with you at renowned Jawaharlal Nehru University. I have been in India for more than 4 months. It is not a long time, but I had extensive contacts with friends from all walks of life in India. Besides Delhi, I visited Ahmadabad in Gujarat, Mumbai in Maharashtra and Jaipur in Rajasthan. By watching Indian TV and reading Indian newspaper every day, I have integrated myself into Indian life and begin to enjoy it. During this

period, many vivid and touching stories inspire me to think about India and China-India relations, which I would like to share with you on this occasion.

I must acknowledge that I have been lucky, for just a week after assuming my posting in India; I had the privilege of welcoming President Xi Jinping last September during his state visit to India. The visit put new impetus into the all-round cooperation between China and India, and pushed the China-India Strategic and Cooperative Partnership to a new height.

As a member of the delegation, I participated in all engagements of the visit and witnessed the close interaction between the two leaders, which deeply impressed me. The chemistry was apparent as Prime Minister Modi in a rare gesture welcomed President Xi in Gujarat, his home state. In Gujarat, the two leaders wore Indian traditional Khadi jackets, visited Sabarmati Ashram, strolled along the Riverfront Park, swung on the typical Gujarati *Jhoola*, enjoyed the folk performances and shared birthday cake in an amicable atmosphere. One of many impressive moments was vividly captured by local and world media when President Xi tried his hands on a legendary *Charkha* with Prime Minister Modi by his side at Sabarmati Ashram. It has become the symbol of their mutual bonding, and the resolve that the two neighbors will pick up the threads of our ties, and join hands in weaving them into a beautiful picture of shared dream of friendship and development.

President Xi Jinping and Madam Peng Liyuan met and mingled with the people of India. Upon their arrival in Gujarat, hundreds of thousands of local residents lined the streets

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where the motorcade passed. Their warm smiles, applauses and greetings deeply touched President Xi, every member of the Chinese delegation and 1.3 billion Chinese people. During her visit to the Tagore International School, Madam Peng sang Chinese song together with the local students. One of the boys who were kissed by Madam Peng on the cheek became well-known and received numerous interviews after that.

This visit opened a new chapter of the China-India relations, sent to the world a positive signal that China and India, two major neighboring countries, would be sincere to and trust in each other and join hands in cooperation. I am lucky to experience and witness this historical event. I am fully confident about the future of our bilateral relations. Currently, relevant authorities of our two countries are proactively implementing the outcomes of this visit. The year of 2015 marks the 65th Anniversary of establishment of the China-India diplomatic relations. It is also the "Visit India Year" in China. Prime Minister Modi will pay an official visit to China this year. This visit will be a significant event and will inject new vigor to the development of China-India relations.

The friendship between China and India is not only reflected by the close interaction between our leaders and at the official level, but also flourishes in people-to-people exchanges. Let me share with you a story of "blood transmission between Chinese people and Indian people" reported by Chinese newspapers and websites. At the end of last year, a little girl in Zhejiang Province in eastern China needed blood transmission. More than 100 Indian merchants there volunteered to donate blood for her. And in 2013, more than 80 Chinese people in Zhejiang Province were actively involved in a voluntary blood donation campaign initiated by the local Chinese authority to save an Indian patient in emergency care. This kind of reciprocal sacrifice among the common folks of our two countries serves as the best example of friendship between China and India.

From a historical perspective, China and India are two major neighbors with the longest mutual contact and deepest mutual influence. The story of Xuan Zang, an eminent Chinese Buddhist monk who came to India to learn Buddhist scriptures in the 7th century is a legendary name in China and India. Based on his epic adventures, a classic literature entitled *Journey to the West* is well-read in China. Another well-known and much-respected name in China is Doctor Kotnis, a doctor of the five-member Indian Medical Mission to China. He sacrificed his life by supporting the Chinese people in the War of Resistance against Japan.

To enhance the traditional friendship between our two peoples, President Xi announced during his visit that China would open a new route for the Manasarovar Yatra through Nathu La Pass. Elaborate preparations have been undertaken by the relevant authorities of China. The two sides have reached preliminary consensus that the new route will be opened this summer. In a few months, the Indian pilgrimage will be blessed with more convenient transportation to Mount Kailash and Manasarovar. This is another great deed to facilitate the friendly exchanges between our two peoples.

The current number of visitors between China and India is only 800,000, a very small number compared with our combined population of 2.5 billion. Huge potential remains to be tapped. Visitors between China and other foreign countries of much less population than India have already reached one million and even ten million.

I have visited a lot of places of interest in many countries. All of them are full of Chinese tourists. A lot of countries are working hard to attract Chinese tourists by providing Chinese-language tour guides, setting up Mandarin signboards and accepting Chinese Yuan at their shops. Last November, President Obama announced to provide multiple-entry visa with maximum validity of 10 years for Chinese tourists and businessmen during his visit to China. Chinese tourists were more and more welcomed by other countries. Yet when I visited Mumbai and Aurangabad days ago, I felt regretted to have seen only a few Chinese tourists there. This year is the "Visit India Year" in China and next year will be "Visit Chinese Year" in India. We are facing unprecedented opportunities in the bilateral tourism cooperation. I hope and believe that with joint efforts by the two sides, the number of visitors between our two countries will remarkably grow.

Talking about the China-India cooperation, I would like to share the story of Jack Ma with you. Mr. Ma is the main founder of Alibaba, newly-listed at the New York Stock Exchange. During his visit to India last year, he mentioned in an interview that Alibaba has had business-to-business relationship with Indian vendors for 15 years. 400,000 Chinese customers are buying tea and spices from India through Alibaba and around 1.3 million Indian vendors are doing business via Alibaba platforms. This story reflects that the companies of our two countries have a solid business foundation and the development of Chinese companies also provides the opportunity for the Indian businessmen. Huawei, a Chinese telecom company, is a living example of Chinese investment to India. Huawei, one of Global 500 companies with business covering more than 170 countries, has already created more than 5,000 jobs in

India at present. Its R&D Center with 2000-plus posts will operate next month in Bangalore. The story of Huawei tells us that Chinese companies brought great vitality and opportunities to Indian economy and China-India economic and commercial cooperation has great potential.

In 2014, China-India bilateral trade registered another breakthrough of US\$ 70 billion with growth of Chinese investment to India. President Xi announced during his visit to India that the Chinese side would endeavor to realize an investment of US\$20 billion in India in the next 5 years in various industrial and infrastructure development projects. China now is building two industrial parks in Gujarat and Maharashtra, including a US\$1.8 billion investment plan to power equipments.

It is progressing smoothly regarding railway cooperation between our two countries in increasing speed on the existing railway lines, heavy-haul transportation training, redevelopment of existing railway stations and establishment of a railway university in India. The first batch of the high-level Indian officials has been to China to receive training in heavy haul. China and India will consider jointly building a high-speed railway from Delhi to Chennai in the future and the feasibility study has been initiated. When finished, it will be the second longest high-speed railway after the Beijing-Guangzhou high-speed railway. By then, the travel time from Delhi to Chennai will be cut from 28 hours to 7-8 hours. It means that passengers will be able to have breakfast in Delhi and drink high tea in Chennai on the same afternoon.

The new initiatives of the Government of India such as "Make in India", "Digital India" and Smart City have inspired great enthusiasm of Chinese companies to invest in India. With more and more Chinese companies visiting India to make market research, the Chinese embassy has received lots of consulting phone calls from Chinese companies every day. We hope the companies of our two countries could seize the opportunities and promote economic and commercial cooperation to a new level.

'Belt and Road' Initiative

Recently, I have noticed that there were some comments on "One Belt and One Road" when reading Indian newspapers. I would like to take some time to brief on it. "One Belt and One Road" was initiated by President Xi during his visit to Kazakhstan in September and to Indonesia in October 2013.

At that time, I was Ambassador of China to Kazakhstan and witnessed that moment. The strategic concept of "One Belt and One Road" aims to provide wings for the soaring of Asia and to provide an open and inclusive platform for the development and cooperation of countries along the belt and the road. It aims to connect the Asia-Pacific economic circle and European economic circle through policy coordination, road connection, unimpeded trade, monetary circulation and mutual understanding between peoples, to realize mutually beneficial win-win cooperation and create benefits for peoples along the belt and the road. In this sense, the "One Belt and One Road" is a magnificent project which contributes to contemporary times and brings benefits for future centuries. This strategic concept has been well acclaimed and warmly welcomed by the international community and currently has come to a stage for pragmatic cooperation with positive response and participation of more than 50 countries along the belt and the road.

In order to provide financial support for the "One Belt and One Road" strategy, China has taken the initiative in establishing the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and announced to contribute US\$40 billion to set up a Silk Road Fund. As an important country along the belt and the road, India is an important member of AIIB and New Development Bank of BRICS countries. We believe that the "One Belt and One Road" will definitely create more opportunities for India's development. The BCIM Economic Corridor is an important part of the "One Belt and One Road". We welcome India to actively participate in building this Economic Corridor and promote the "One Belt and One Road" cooperation, which will benefit our two peoples and the region at large.

In the past four month, I had a strong feeling that the vigor of India's economy and social development are being reactivated in an all-round manner since Prime Minister Modi introduced the new policy. What I see now, is a blooming, young and vigorous country.

A few days ago, my colleagues in the Embassy told me that they were very surprised to find the efficiency of the Delhi Municipal Department has drastically improved. Usually, it took half month or even one month to obtain an approval to install a new LNG pipeline in our Embassy. Now it takes only 3 days! And some friends in the Ministry of External Affairs and Ministry of Commerce and Industry told me now they have to punch in before work and often work overtime. Even in New Year's Day there was no break. Work is hard, but they are more confident and energetic. They are supporters and fans of Prime Minister Modi, and

they are greatly influenced and encouraged by Modi's style and speed.

During my visit to Maharashtra days ago, Chief Minister Fadnavis told me that Maharashtra is making efforts to create a more pro-business environment for foreign companies by providing them with optional-menu and single-window services to cut administrative clearance from 2-3 years to 2-3 months. Meanwhile, I also find that the *Swachh Bharat Abhiyan* has made obvious difference in India. To be frank, some places in India did impress Chinese people with dirtiness, mess and disorder in the past. However, today's India is quite different. Now I see the streets in Delhi are much cleaner than before, and the cartoon ads of *Swachh Bharat* are posted in almost every corner of Delhi. I took many pictures in Mumbai and uploaded them onto Weibo, the Chinese Twitter. My friends are all amazed at the new change in India.

Recently, I have read a Chinese-version of the biography of Prime Minister Modi, which tells a legendary story about how a tea-seller became a Prime Minister. I can't help admiring his outstanding talent and far-sightedness after reading it. I believe that, under the leadership of Prime Minister Modi, India will achieve new greater progress and realize the dream of national rejuvenation.

I learn that some Indian friends are concerned about the 7.4% growth of China's GDP in 2014. And there are different views on China's economic prospects. I think the overall situation of Chinese economy is stable and improved. After 30 years of rapid development, China's economy has been ranked second in the world; it is unrealistic to maintain double-digit growth. From high-speed growth to medium high-speed growth, the Chinese economy has come to a stage of "New Normal". China's development must transfer from a low level to a high level. To this end, now China is transforming the economic development mode, adjusting the economic structure and promoting industrial restructuring and upgrading. China's reform and development will provide more opportunities for the cooperation between China and India.

Just as President Xi and Prime Minister Modi said, China and India are "two bodies with one spirit" and "When China and India speak with one voice, the whole world will notice", we would like to join hands with India and work together. I believe, once the Chinese Dream and the Indian Dream are connected and integrated with each other, it will generate great positive energy. China and India will lead the economic growth in the region and achieve common development and prosperity in Asia and realize the Asian Century together.

Dhanyavad!

Towards Closer India-Indonesia Relations under President Joko Widodo' by H.E. Drs. Rizali Wilmar Indrakesuma, the Ambassador of Republic of Indonesia.

After the first lecture by the Ambassador of Republic of China, the 2nd lecture was delivered by H.E. Drs. Rizali Wilmar Indrakesuma, Ambassador of Republic of Indonesia. The topic of his lecture was **Towards Closer India-Indonesia Relations under President Joko Widodo'**



"Towards Closer India- Indonesia Relations under President Joko Widodo"

All are Welcome
3:30 PM Sharp

Friday, 27 February 2015
STLCS Committee Room 212

The accompanying diplomats with H.E. were: Mr. Edy Wardoyo; The Minister Counselor, Mr. Taufik Rigo; The 2nd secretary, Mr. Akbar Nugraha; the 3rd secretary and Mr. Rizki Multazam from Economy Division. Besides the students of Bahasa Indonesia, there were students and faculty members from other schools who came to attend the session.



The talk was also attended by diplomats and ambassadors of other countries of Southeast Asia. Welcomed by Dr Gautam Kumar Jha, Prof Sabaree Mitra from the Centre moderated the session. Bahasa Indonesia students Sayed Zameer Safavi and Twinkle Basu gave introduction of HE in Bahasa and in English. Dr Gautam highlighted the achievements in the field of collaboration and project during the last 2.5 years in collaboration with the Indonesian Embassy. Prof Shankari Sundaraman, the Chairperson of the Centre for Indo-Pacific Studies, School of International Studies, JNU summarized the talk at the end.

Hu Xijin, Editor-in-Chief of *Global Times* delivers lecture in JNU

Centre for Chinese and Southeast Asian Studies in tandem with ORF, Delhi organized a lecture by Hu Xijin, Editor-in-Chief of the *Global Times* on 29 January 2015. The title of his talk was "China - a Moderate Power" (中国是个温和的大国). The lecture was Chaired by Prof. Alka Acharya, Director, Institute of Chinese Studies. Mr. Hu started the talk by drawing a few parallels between the developmental model of India and China. He emphasized that, the issues too complicated to be solved have drained most of the attention and energy of China. He points out that the difficulties in the modernization process of China has its similarities with India. However, China has an additional problem of its political system being different from the West. Thus, politically it has to face huge pressure from the West. Since it has to unremittingly prove the righteousness of their political system, all issues faced by China are pertained to the failure of its political system by the West and the domestic opposition forces.



Hu Xijin during his speech

He added that the focus of China's diplomacy is to let the world accept China's peaceful rise and realize the political harmony of the Asia Pacific region and as far as possible build a friendly strategic environment for China's modernization. He emphasized that China is not an enemy of present world order. However, it hopes that the world order gets readjusted in view of China's rise and provides more space. China is not hoping to topple it or take the initiative to start afresh, that will be too risky. China is only hoping to integrate peacefully with the world order. He points out many scholars are of the view that the 21st century is the era of the Pacific Ocean. China and the U.S. will decide the face of this era. However, he was of the opinion that this might change if India's GDP comes up to the level of being third in the world by the middle of this century. It is certainly possible that India achieves this stride.



He added the key would be then what will be the nature of relations developed between China and India on the two sides of the Himalayas. Will it be cooperation, competition or "Zero sum game" relations? He personally wants to be optimistic and hopes that China and India will create a new cooperative and competitive Asian power relation. The borders of China and India are peaceful, apart from a few Indian media reports which are mostly exaggerated. The Chinese media is also much more moderate than the Indian media. *The Global Times* is one of the most marketized paper of China. The Chinese media criticizes the government, however, when it comes to international conflicts it protects the interest of China, but it has already pulled away from the official voice. However, the media of both the countries do get into fist fights.

He concluded by saying that, India and China are countries with ancient civilizations. They mutually understand each other much more than the Western powers. Some

Westerners hope that China and India are engaged in conflicts so that they can stand and watch the fun. China and India cannot be stupid; we must not become competitors, but become friends.

(Report by Dr. C. Usha)

“Islam: A Religion of Love and Mercy” by Dr. Haidar Bagir

A lecture on “Islam: A Religion of Love and Mercy” by Dr. Haidar Bagir, a scholar, entrepreneur, philanthropist, and the President of the Mizan Group of Indonesia was organized by the CC&SEAS in the school of Languages, Literature and Culture Studies in Collaboration with the Indonesia Embassy on 23 February 2015. Dr Saumyajit Ray from the School of International Studies, moderated the session, and gave expert comments as discussant.

Dr Bagir, who obtained his M.A from Harvard University and PhD from the Department of Humanities, Universitas Indonesia (with one year research in the Department of History and Philosophy of Science at Indiana University, Bloomington) has worked on Mystical Experience in the Epistemology of Mulla Shadra and its Comparison with Heidegger’s Idea about Thinking (Denken).



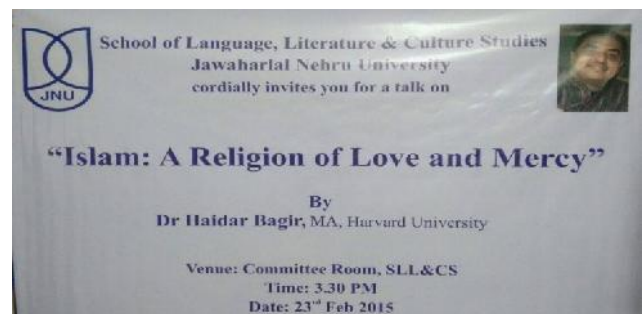
Dr. Haidar Bagir during the lecture

To start with Dr. Bagir quoted from late Prof. Annemarie Schimmel’s remarks in one of her lectures at Harvard University in 2002 made this remark : “Islam is usually treated rather badly or briefly because most historians of religion and most people in general think that it is a rather primitive religion with very little interest. But, I think, if you approach it from a different angle, it can yield highly interesting results. And the fact that put me on this track many, many years ago was when I was teaching in Ankara, at the Faculty of Islamic Theology. I was at great pain to explain to my students the theories of Rudolph Otto about the Numinous as the *Mysterium Tremendum* and the

Mysterium Fascinans when one of my students got up and said, “*But this is very simple, we have had that in Islam for centuries and centuries. We have always spoken about God’s Jalal, his tremendous Majesty, and his Jamal, his fascinating Beauty.*”

Indeed, in the Islamic tradition, Divine Qualities are divided into two groups *Jalal* (*tremendum*, majesty) and *Jamal* (*fascinans*, beauty) and these two unite in Him as *Kamal* or perfection. Majesty is rigorous and severe, conjoining the qualities of wrath, arrogance, harshness, and the like. Beauty on the other hand is the synthesis of mercy, generosity, compassion, and other such kind qualities. *Jalal* is the “masculine aspect” of God, the Overpowering – that makes humans obey and abide by “His” law -- while *Jamal* is the feminine aspect, the Attractive – that makes humans fascinated and fall in love with “Her”. These *Jalal* and *Jamal* (Majesty and Beauty) qualities are also called the names of ‘*Adl* and *Fadhil* (Justice and Bounty) or *Ghadab* and *Rahmah* (Wrath and Mercy) or *Qahr* and *Lutf* (Severity and Gentleness).

Quoting a famous phenomenologist of religions, i.e. van der Leuw, Schimmel further reveals the prevalent mistake that has been made by the scholars and laymen alike in grouping Islam into the *nomos*/law oriented religion. Actually, scholars would almost naturally group this religion, together with Judaism, in this manner instead of grouping it into the *eros*/love oriented religion together with Christianity. In fact, all religions, Judaism not excluded, should be understood as love oriented should one’s understanding not be limited to its exoteric aspect only.



In the context of the aforementioned, Islam – still according to Schimmel -- is essentially a religion of Mercy, of love – a single and encompassing Love that manifests in God’s love for man, man’s love for God and man’s love for man and the entire creation. Love is indeed universal basis, *in omnibus*, as well as the goal of Islam, like in all genuinely spiritual religions. This understanding of Islam has been mainly echoed by the mystics of Islam – the Sufis of all ages.

According to Ibn 'Arabi : "No divine saying related through transmitters from Allah Most High contains anything indicative of Majesty without its being accompanied by something of Beauty to counter it. It is the same way in all revealed scriptures, and in everything."

Unfortunately, as stated in the introduction of his short article, the understanding of some of the masses within the followers of Islam, and many outside observers too, would be fixated towards the exoteric or legal-formal aspect of religion, to the Majestic aspect of God as well as the legal-formalistic role of the Prophet. But, as the Swedish Lutheran Bishop Tor Andrae (d.1948) a leading Islamologist, wrote in his biography of Prophet Muhammad: "A religious faith has the same right as every other spiritual movement to be judged according to what it really intends and not according to how human weakness and contemptibleness have stained this ideal"

What a Muslim needs to do is to refresh his or her understanding of religion by always bearing in mind that religion is not just legal matters, but is principally a matter of nurturing love within ourselves: love towards everything, toward all members of this universe without exception. Indeed, Muslims are taught to "inculcate within yourselves the traits of God" (takhallaqu bi akhlaq Allah)". God, above everything, is the Most Loving, The Most Merciful and The Most Beneficent towards His creations. Therefore, we have to be loving and compassionate towards our fellow creations. Moreover, Muslims are taught to follow the example of the loving and compassionate Prophet, about whom God says is "the best example" (33:21) owing to the fact that he "indeed possesses a lofty character". And this Prophet, in turn, has taught his followers that the love of God can only be achieved through the love towards fellow humans:

"If you love what is on earth, you will be loved by Who Is in Heaven." This is the true meaning of Islam as a mercy to the universe (rahmatan lil 'alamin) that the followers of this religion have to understand and embrace.



Dr. Gautam Jha with Dr. Bagir

A day earlier, I accompanied Dr Haidar Bagir together with Prof Iwan Pranoto, the Education Attache of Indonesian embassy for lunch at Karim near Nizamuddin and post lunch we together paid homage to the tomb of famous the Sufi saint Nizamuddin Olia. Dr Bagir did not stop a moment in appreciating the religious harmony of India where people of all the communities were ceaselessly paying homage to the tomb. He spent an hour talking to the management of this Sufi shrine and later spent an hour at the bookshops nearby. Being one of the most famous publishers of Indonesia he kept buying books authored by the local publishers on Islam. I also bought few at his recommendation. *(Report by Dr. Gautam Jha)*

CCSEAS China Perspective Lecture Series

Prof. Ma Min, Chancellor of Central China Normal University (CCNU) delivered a Lecture on 12 Feb 2015 on "Oxford Baptist Documents and Relations between India China and Great Britain in early stages"

At the invitation of the CCSEAS, Prof. Ma Min delivered a lecture in SLL&CS titled "Oxford Baptist Documents and Relations between India China and Great Britain in early stages" on 12 February 2015. Prof. Ma's lecture centered around the Chinese translation and printing of Bible by the famous British Christian Missionary Joshua Marshman during the early 19th century in the Indian city of Serampur in West Bengal.

Prof. Ma Min started his lecture with an introduction to the Oxford Baptist Documents, especially from the archives of the Agnus Library in Regent's Park College, Oxford which has a wealth of information on the history and activities of Baptist Christian Missionaries in China and India.

He described the painstaking efforts by Joshua Marshman who incidentally had never visited China, in learning Chinese language and finally successfully completing the translation and printing of the complete version of Bible into Chinese along with Jonnes Lassar. The entire work was done in the Indian city Serampur (a few miles north of Kolkata) in West Bengal.



Prof. Ma Min (extreme right) delivering his speech

He did a comparison of the Chinese translation works of Bible by Robert Morrison and William Milne which were carried out in Canton and Malacca which had been credited till now as being the first Chinese translation of the Complete Bible, and that of Marshman and Lassars's translations.

During his course of stay at Serampur, Marshman also published "Dissertations on the Sounds of the Chinese Language" (1809) and "The works of Confucius" (1809), an English translation of *The Analects of Confucius* which was one of the earliest work introducing Confucius to the Western readers in a comparatively detailed and accurate manner.

Prof. Ma Min's Conclusions were: 1. Marshman and Lassar's Bible is the first Chinese translation of the complete Bible known so far. This predates the translation of Bible done by Morrison and Milne in 1823 in Malacca by one year. 2. In the history of the modern printing technology, the first Chinese book published using the western movable metal type technology is Marshman's translation of "Gospel of John" of Bible, which was published in Serampur in 1813. This again predates Morrison's "Chinese English Dictionary" which was published in 1815 in Macau and was so far being credited as the first Chinese book printed using the movable metal type press, by two years. 3. Marshman's book *Elements of Chinese Grammar* written in English which was published in 1814 is one of the earliest works in English which systematically studies the Chinese grammar using the Western grammatical theories. This book predates Morrison's book "A Grammar of the Chinese Language" printed in 1815 by one year.

Prof. Ma Min's lecture certainly opens up a lot scope for research in India too and makes us to reevaluate the History of Chinese studies in India. Lecture ended with a vote of thanks by Prof. P Mukherji. (*Report by Reji M.A. Final CCSEAS*)

Faculty Focus

Prof. B R Deepak attends International Conference on Translation and publication of Classics and Contemporary Works of India and China, China

At the invitation of the Editor-in-Chief and Executive Editor of the Sino-Indian Translation and Publication Project of Classic and Contemporary Works Prof. Jiang Jingkui of Peking University, Prof. B R Deepak attended an International conference on Translation and publication of Classics and Contemporary Works of India and China in Beijing on January 5-7 2015. Prof. B R Deepak presented a paper titled "Translation of Chinese Classics in India: Retrospect and prospects"

Prof. B R Deepak attends India-China Media Exchange Forum organized by the Global Times Foundation and Observers Research Foundation, Delhi

Prof. B R Deepak presented a paper on "Promoting People to People Exchanges between India and China" at India-China Media Exchange Forum organized by Observers Research Foundation, India and Global Times Foundation, China on 30 January 2015. The forum was attended by 9 top media personalities of China (Hu Xijin, Honorary Director of Global Times Foundation, Editor-in-Chief of Global Times, Liao Hong, President and Editor-in-Chief, People's Daily Online, Wen Zijian, Editor-in-Chief, Security Times, Ma Weigong, Chairman, CRI Online, Bai Yansong, Anchorman, CCTV, Lv Pengfei, Chief Correspondent in India, People's Daily, Tang Lu, Chief Correspondent in Mumbai, Xinhua News Agency, Niu Zhen, Chief Correspondent in India, Wen Hui Newspaper, and Wu Jie, Vice Editor in Chief, Global Times) and 10 top China experts and media personalities from India (Sunjoy Joshi, Director of the Observer Research Foundation, C. Raja Mohan, Distinguished Fellow, ORF and columnist, Indian Express, Manoj Joshi, Distinguished Fellow, ORF, Ashok Malik, Columnist, Times of India, B R Deepak, Professor Centre for Chinese and Southeast Asian Studies Centre, JNU, Maya Mirchandani, Foreign Affairs Editor and Senior

Anchor, NDTV, Ranjit Kumar, Diplomatic Editor, Navbharat Times, Suhasini Haidar, Diplomatic Editor, The Hindu, Pranab Dhal Samanta, Executive Editor, India Today, and Manish Chand, Editor, Indiawrites Network [Indiawrites.org])

Faculty Publications

Articles in Journals/web

1. Deepak, B R “Obama’s India visit and India’s role as a ‘swing power’ C3S Paper No. 0017/ 2015, January 25, 2015 <http://www.c3sindia.org/uncategorized/4783>

Student Focus

Severin Kuok awarded Harvard-Yenching Doctoral Fellowship



Severin Kuok, a PhD scholar from CCSEAS has been awarded the prestigious ICS-HYI Fellowship for China Studies for 2015-2018. The fellowship is awarded to Indian citizens for a multi-year doctoral fellowship in China Studies, starting in September every year and sponsored jointly by the Institute of Chinese Studies, Delhi (ICS) and the Harvard-Yenching Institute, Cambridge, Massachusetts (HYI). The applicants need to be either registered in a PhD programme in an Indian university or applying to a PhD programme in the social sciences or humanities including anthropology, archaeology, cultural studies, economics, geography, history, international relations, language and literature, legal history,

philosophy, political sciences, religion, and sociology, and would have adopted a specific China focus in their studies.

Shubhda Gurung awarded Yenching Academy Fellowship for Master Degree



Shubhda Gurung, M.A First Year scholar from CCSEAS has been awarded the prestigious Yenching Academy Fellowship for Master studies in International Relations and Public Policy starting from September 2015. The Yenching Academy of Peking University is a one year Master of Arts in Chinese Studies program (in English). Shubhda is the first cohort of 100 students for the 2015-2016 academic year. The course is designed to prepare an elite class of future leaders to meet the challenges of the 21st century global landscape. According to website of the Academy, it ‘provides an extraordinary education experience that draws from western and eastern perspectives; cultivates leaders who will advocate for global progress and cultural understanding.’

CCSEAS students participated in Spring Festival Celebrations Organized by the Chinese Embassy in India

Students from CCSEAS participated in the Spring Festival Celebrations organized by the Chinese Embassy in India on 15th February 2015. On the sidelines of the celebrations, the winners of the ‘Essay Competition’ that was held sometime back were also announced. The first, second and third prize went to Sujit Kumar, Prakash Prasad and Supriyo Mondal respectively, all from B.A third year batch.



Sujit Kumar, Prakash Prasad, and Supriyo Mondal (from right to left)



Winners with H.E. Amb. Le Yucheng and CCSEAS Chairperson Dr. H. Adlakha



CCSEAS students performing an Indian Folkdance

“Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Route: Opportunities and Challenges for Asia and the World?” to be held in JNU Convention Centre on March 26-27, 2015

The conference sessions will focus on the ongoing discourse on the Silk Road Economic Belt (SREB) and the Maritime Silk Road (MSR), which as such has been indistinguishably linked with security, interconnectivity, economic integration, people to people exchanges and cross cultural synthesis on a large scale by different stake holders.

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