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印度蓝皮书

BLUE BOOK OF INDIA

印度国情报告

(2015)

主编 / 吕昭义

副主编 / 林延明

ANNUAL REPORT ON INDIA'S NATIONAL
CONDITIONS (2015)



社会科学文献出版社
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摘 要

2013~2014 年度,受腐败蔓延、经济停滞、改革乏力等问题困扰的曼·辛格政府艰难地坚持到任期结束。2014 年 5 月,印度举行第十六次大选,国大党和印度人民党分别推出拉胡尔·甘地和纳伦德拉·莫迪为总理候选人,对中央执政权展开了激烈竞争。印度人民党在大选中获得压倒性胜利,赢得了人民院议席的绝对多数席位,打破了印度政坛 20 多年以来“悬浮议会”和多党联盟执政的局面,莫迪出任新一届印度政府总理。印度人民党的胜利以及莫迪成功当选新一届政府总理,显示了印度民众对于中央政府大力推进新一轮改革和加快走出经济增长困境的热切期盼,尤其是十分期待莫迪将“古吉拉特模式”推广到印度全国。莫迪上台后不久,就撤销了国家计划委员会,以此为标志,印度第二轮改革大潮正式启动。

此次选举结果还表明,印度政治格局发生了显著变化,即从国大党和印度人民党两大政党联盟轮流执政时期进入印度人民党一党独大、一党执政时期,而莫迪则领导印度人民党拉开了在印度建立强人政治的序幕。值得注意的是,在过去 30 余年,以“印度教特性”为指导思想的印度教民族主义助长了印度人民党的发展壮大,而印度人民党在成为议会第一大党并单独执掌中央政权之后,若任由印度教民族主义蔓延扩散,则不仅会对该党自身,而且也会对印度的和平与发展,带来重大损害。

2013~2014 财年,印度政府在经济发展方面虽然没有大的改革举措,但印度宏观经济形势在总体上依然趋于稳定,主要表现为:政府财政赤字率控制在预定目标内,物价水平明显回落,对外贸易赤字和国际收支情况有所改善,等等。按照新系列统计数据,印度在 2013~2014 财年的经济增长率为 6.9%,仍是世界主要经济体中增速最快的国家之一。从三大产业的发展



情况来看,印度的农业在2013~2014财年保持了较快增长,粮食产量再创新高;工业发展情况较为复杂,新旧系列统计数据显示的工业增长率呈现出完全不同的状况,工业内部不同产业的增长情况各不相同、差异明显;第三产业仍是印度经济增长的最大推动力,交通通信基础设施建设取得了明显进展。从对外贸易来看,2013~2014财年,印度商品出口增长、进口下降,对外经济部门的总体形势有所好转。此外,在这一时期,印度的人力资源开发继续取得进步,但人类发展指数的排名仍然处于全球后列。

在对外关系方面,2013~2014年度,印度的外交活动持续在全球范围内开展。从与南亚国家的关系来看,印度与巴基斯坦、孟加拉国、斯里兰卡等近邻在各领域的交流合作均有发展。从与大国的关系来看,印度与美国的战略关系持续推进,但科布拉加德事件使得两国关系受到了一些影响;印度与中国在各领域的合作持续推进,两国总理还在2013年实现了年内互访;另外,印度与俄罗斯、日本、法国、英国和德国等重要国家的政治、经济关系进一步加强,与东南亚、西亚和海湾地区国家的交流互动也有不同程度发展。在非洲,印度-非洲论坛两次峰会的合作协议正在逐步落实和推进。此外,印度在各类国际组织中积极开展外交活动,尤其重视与相关国家协同努力,大力推动联合国安理会改革。

在国防方面,印度继续在“两类邻居”的概念下,从全球、地区和国内三个层面,对国家安全环境进行分析研判,国家防务安全观未见明显改变。2013~2014年度,印度军事部署的调整在经历了过去几年的加速整合与大幅变动之后,转入了以巩固前期成果和稳步向前推进为特征的新阶段,国家军事实力稳步提升,军队武器装备也有所扩充。2013~2014财年,受国民经济增长乏力等因素的影响,印度国防预算进入“适度增长”的新阶段,预算总额的年度增速明显放缓,国防生产在继续向前发展的过程中遭遇了一些瓶颈和困难,不过国防科研活动却取得了不少新的成就。在军事外交方面,印度依然注重加强与友好国家的战略互信,积极开展以大国为重心的防务外交活动,同时着力强化与亚太国家的防务关系。与此同时,印度频频开展与其他国家的联合演习,军演合作对象依旧较为多元,陆海空三军参演

的侧重点也各有不同。就对外军购而言,受到国防采办向本土企业倾斜的政策影响,印度在保持世界上武器装备进口第一大国地位的同时,对外军品采购的订单量与开销额大幅削减,呈现出采购意向不少但合同签订不多的特征。

在国内安全方面,2013~2014年度,印度国内局势的和平程度与民众生活的稳定程度总体上有所下滑,国内安全总体形势有所恶化,集中表现为恐怖暴力事件的死亡人数相较于上一年度明显增加,平民生命与财产安全受此类事件的影响有所上升。尽管左翼极端主义运动波及范围进一步收缩,但是引发的恐怖暴力事件及此类事件的死亡人数明显增加,对印度国内安全的威胁程度大大加深,尤其是切蒂斯格尔、恰尔肯德等邦的安全局势受左翼极端主义的干扰十分明显。在印度国内安全的两大重点区域,东北边疆过去几年形势较为动荡的曼尼普尔和那加兰两个邦的安全局势在呈现好转迹象的同时依然存在诸多潜在挑战,阿萨姆邦和梅加拉亚的安全局势则继续恶化,米佐拉姆和特里普拉的和平局面依然延续但也出现了一些新的风险;而在西北边疆,查谟和克什米尔邦的安全形势急剧恶化,印度方面公开指责巴基斯坦新政府导致克什米尔地区局势动荡。

此外,针对本年度的重大问题和热点问题,本书邀请三位国内知名专家,就莫迪执政后印度国家战略的走向,莫迪上台后的印度经济增长及前景,以及印度瑜伽和文化软实力的传播,分别撰写了专题研究报告,以供读者参考。

Abstract

In the year 2013 – 2014, due to the spread of corruption, stagnation of economic development, and weak of reform, the Manmohan Singh's Administration has ended its office with difficulty. In May 2014, the 16th Indian Election has been hold. Rahul Gandhi and Narendra Modi, as the candidate for Prime Minister chosen by the Congress Party and Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) respectively, have scrambled for the ruling power competitively. As a result, BJP has won a landslide victory, and gained the most seats in Lok Sabha. With the end of the so-called "Hung Parliament" and the ruling coalition of multiple parties, Modi has taken up the post of the new India's Prime Minister. It is shown by the fact, BJP winning the Election and Modi becoming new Prime Minister, that Indian people has warmly expected a new round reforms carried out by the centre government and India out of the economic growth dilemma, especially looking forward eagerly that Modi will generalize the "Gujarat Model" to the whole India. After being in office, Modi disbands the Planning Commission in a short time. It marks that the second round of reform has been launched.

It is shown by the result of the Election that the Indian political pattern changes a lot. After the period of ruling in turn by the two party coalitions led by the Congress Party and BJP respectively, BJP has attained its status of one-party dominance and one-party ruling. And then, under the lead of Modi, BJP has started to set up strongman politics in India. However, what is noteworthy is that, in the past 30 years, the development and growth of BJP has been fostered by Hindu Nationalism whose guiding ideology is Hindutva. If the spread of Hindu Nationalism out of control, BJP could be harmed by Hindu Nationalism after becoming the largest party of Lok Sabha and coming into power alone. Moreover, Hindu Nationalism could even be harmful to India's peace and development.

In fact, in the financial year 2013 – 2014, although the government of India

haven't issued some important reforming measures, India's macro-economic situation continues to be stable on the whole. The main performances have included that the government fiscal deficit had been controlled within the intended target, the overall prices had dropped obviously, foreign trade deficit had been reduced, the situation of the international balance of payment had been improved, and so on. According to the New Series Statistical Data, with the economic growth rate of 6.9% in the financial year 2013 – 2014, India is also one of the fastest growing economic entities in the world. From the perspective of the development of the three main industries in the financial year 2013 – 2014, firstly, India's agriculture has developed rapidly, and the grain production has harvest a new record. Next, the development of India's industry is complex. Above all, the growth rate of industry is completely different in the Old and New Series Statistical Data. What's more, different industrial sectors has shown different growing situation. Thirdly, tertiary industry has continued to be the most powerful impetus to India's economic growth, and India has made obvious achievement in the field of infrastructure construction of transportation and communication. As to the foreign trade, the commodity export of India has increased, but the import has decreased. As a whole, the situation of Indian foreign economic sectors has been improved. In addition, in the financial year 2013 – 2014, India has made some progress in the field of human resource development, but it has continued to rank one of the lowest location in the world by the Human Development Index.

In the realm of its foreign relations, India has continued to carry out its diplomatic activities in the worldwide in the year 2013 – 2014. In South Asia, the exchange and cooperation in all areas between India and its neighbor, such as Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka, countries has developed. As to its relations with great powers, India's strategic relationship with the United States has been continuously promoted, but the Indo-US relations have been affected by the Devyani Khobragade Incident. The cooperation in all fields between India and China has been further improved, and the two Prime Ministers of the two countries have a successful exchange of visits in 2013. Additionally, the political and economic relationships between India and some important countries, including Russia, Japan, France, UK and German, have been strengthened. Also, India's



exchanges and interactions with the countries in Southeast Asia, West Asia and Gulf region have been improved in different extent. In Africa, the cooperation agreements of the two Summit meeting of India-Africa Forum has been implemented and carried forward step by step. Furthermore, India is active in all kinds of international organizations, particularly attaching importance to vigorously promote the reform of UN Security Council by the cooperative efforts with some countries.

As for the national defence, under the concept of “the two type of neighborhood”, India has continued to analyze and judge its national security environment, from the perspective of the three levels of global, regional and internal security environment. In the 2013 – 2014, there is no change of Indian national defence security outlook. After the accelerating integration and substantially alteration, the adjustment of Indian military deployment has come to a new stage, which is characterized by consolidating earlier achievement and promoting forward with steady steps. In the meantime, India’s military strength has been enhanced steadily and military weapon equipments have been expanded. In the financial year 2013 – 2014, influenced by some problems, such as sluggish national economic growth, Indian defence budget shows a “moderate growth” . That is, the annual growth rate of defence budget has been decreased. In the area of defence production, there have occurred some bottlenecks and difficulties. However, Indian has made some new achievement in defence research and development. As far as military diplomacy, India has still laid emphasis on strengthening the strategic mutual trust with the friendly countries, actively carried out military diplomatic activities with the focus on big powers, and exerted itself to strengthen the defence relationships with Asia-Pacific countries. Meanwhile, with diversified cooperators, India has frequently held joint military exercises with other countries, and the three armed services have paid different focuses on the joint exercises. As to the foreign arms procurement, India has been the first-largest arms exporter in the world arms trade market, but influenced by the defense acquisition policy in favor of native enterprises, India’s order quantity and expenditure of foreign weapon acquisition has declined by a large margin, which is characterized of many acquisition intentions but not many awarded contracts.

In the year 2013 – 2014, the peace level of internal security situation and the stability degree of people's life in India has gone down as a whole. That is, the overall situation of Indian internal security has tended to deteriorate. The fact is demonstrated by the increase of the fatalities in terrorist violence in 2013, compared with the number of the year 2012. So, people's life and property safety has influenced the terrorist violence deeper and deeper. It's worth noting that the impact scope of the left wing extremism movement has shrunk, but the number and fatalities of the violent incidents resulted from the movement has increased obviously. This shows that, the threatening degree of the left wing extremism to India's internal security has been deepening. In particular, the security situation of some states, including Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand, has been influenced by the left wing extremism obviously. What's more, Northeast and Northwest are also the two key regions of India's internal security. In Northeast India, Manipur and Nagaland, which had been instable in the past years, have shown some signs of the security situation turning to better. However, the situations in Assam and Meghalaya have continued to deteriorate. As to Mizoram and Tripura, the situations have been still peaceful, but there have appeared some new safety risks. In Northwest India, the security situation of Jammu & Kashmir has worsened rapidly. Concerned about this problem, India has denounced in public that, it is the new Pakistani government that provoke the turbulence in Kashmir region.

Besides, there are three research reports focusing on the important and hot topics written by the well-known Chinese scholars in this book. Respectively, these reports have done studies in depth on the subjects of the trend of Indian national strategy after Modi has come into power, India's economic growth and its future, and the spread of Yoga and Indian culture soft power.

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