



印度蓝皮书

BLUE BOOK OF INDIA

印度国情报告

(2016)

主编/吕昭义

副主编/林延明

ANNUAL REPORT ON INDIA'S NATIONAL
CONDITIONS (2016)



社会科学文献出版社
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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

印度国情报告. 2016 / 吕昭义主编. -- 北京: 社会科学文献出版社, 2017. 4

(印度蓝皮书)

ISBN 978 - 7 - 5201 - 0559 - 0

I. ①印… II. ①吕… III. ①印度 - 研究报告 - 2016 IV. ①K935. 1

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2017) 第 063398 号

印度蓝皮书

印度国情报告 (2016)

主 编 / 吕昭义

副 主 编 / 林延明

出 版 人 / 谢寿光

项目统筹 / 宋月华 郭白歌

责任编辑 / 赵晶华 孙以年

出 版 / 社会科学文献出版社·人文分社 (010) 59367215

地址: 北京市北三环中路甲 29 号院华龙大厦 邮编: 100029

网址: www.ssap.com.cn

发 行 / 市场营销中心 (010) 59367081 59367018

印 装 / 北京季蜂印刷有限公司

规 格 / 开 本: 787mm × 1092mm 1/16

印 张: 17.75 字 数: 233 千字

版 次 / 2017 年 4 月第 1 版 2017 年 4 月第 1 次印刷

书 号 / ISBN 978 - 7 - 5201 - 0559 - 0

定 价 / 89.00 元

皮书序列号 / B - 2012 - 214

本书如有印装质量问题, 请与读者服务中心 (010 - 59367028) 联系

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摘 要

2014 年印度第十六次大选后，莫迪强势执政，印度人民党开展“扩员运动”壮大其队伍，并强化该党指导思想“印度教特性”的宣传与灌输，为长期执政与推行改革筑牢组织和思想基础。莫迪政府大刀阔斧推进改革，掀起印度第二轮改革大潮，印度发展与改革进入莫迪时代。两年多来，莫迪触动多年来阻碍和制约经济增长的老大难问题，为了营造良好环境，给企业松绑，给经济增长注入活力，实施了多项改革，制定了若干发展规划。其中重要的有：撤销自 20 世纪 50 年代初以来凌驾于各部之上，实际掌握经济方针、政策、规划决策权的国家计划委员会，革除以往中央政府在机构设置、运转机制方面不适应发展与改革的积弊，提高政府效率；出台《商品和服务税法案》，解除对柴油的价格管制，放宽对外国资本、私营资本投资的限制，着手改革劳工制度和工业用地征地办法；制定和实施“印度制造”、“数字印度”、“智慧城市”等战略规划和发展计划。2016 年 11 月，莫迪重拳出击，下令废除大面额卢比，以打击长期困扰印度的黑钱与腐败。

莫迪改革取得显著成效。印度经济走出“增长困境”，驶入快速增长的轨道。在世界经济不景气，主要经济体增长速度下滑的情况下，印度脱颖而出，经济增长速度连续攀升，成为世界上经济增速最快的国家。据印度中央统计局的统计，2013 ~ 2014 年度，印度国内生产总值增长 6.6%，2014 ~ 2015 年度增长 7.2%，2015 ~ 2016 年度增长 7.6%。进入 2016 ~ 2017 年度以来，印度经济继续保持快速增长态势，2016 ~ 2017 年度一季度（2016 年 4 ~ 6 月），比上年度同期



增长 7.1%。2013 ~ 2014 年度，国内生产总值为 98.39 万亿卢比，2014 ~ 2015 年度为 105.52 万亿卢比，2015 ~ 2016 年度为 113.50 万亿卢比。按世界银行的数据，印度的实际国内生产总值 2013 年增长 6.6%，2014 年增长 7.2%，2015 年增长 7.6%，2016 年增长 7.6%。莫迪上台两年多来，印度经济形势见好，宏观经济更加趋于稳定，批发价格指数和消费者价格指数涨幅均有所下降；中央政府的财政赤字占国内生产总值的比例下降；私人消费继续充当拉动经济增长的最大动力；对外贸易逆差大幅下降，外汇储备较充足；工业，尤其是制造业增长较快，服务业继续引领经济增长；农业由于受自然灾害影响，2014 ~ 2015 年度负增长，2015 ~ 2016 年度增长缓慢；对外货物贸易也因世界石油等大宗商品价格巨幅下降、世界贸易增速较慢而大幅滑坡。

对外关系方面，莫迪上台以后，为营造有利于印度经济增长的国际环境，吸引对“印度制造”、“数字印度”、“智慧城市”等发展规划的支持，印度政府展开积极活跃的外交活动。在南亚地区，印度与其邻国在各个领域的合作继续加强，但 2016 年下半年印巴边境对峙升级，两国关系恶化。在与大国关系中，与美国的关系虽因印度外交官科布拉加德被捕事件而受一定的影响，但两国在防务领域方面的合作取得突破性进展；与中国在各领域的合作持续发展；与俄罗斯、日本、法国、英国和德国等重要国家的政治、经济关系加强；与日本的防务合作引人注目。在东南亚、西亚和海湾地区，印度与相关国家的合作与交流继续深入，成为印度外交的重要支点。在非洲，莫迪出访非洲多国，印度与非洲国家关系有所加强。在联合国，印度加强与德国、巴西、日本联手“入常”活动，四国向联合国大会提交增加 6 个常任理事国的安理会改革提案。莫迪出席联合国大会，在一般性辩论上发言，呼吁联合国设立“国际瑜伽日”，塑造印度文化大国形象。

国防方面，最近三个财年，印度国防预算仍保持“适度增长”的势头，预算总额的年度增长率维持在10%左右。莫迪对国防部和军队高级职务进行大幅度人事调整，继续推进海军和空军的部署调整；印军实力稳步提升，国防生产保持增长势头，武器装备持续升级换代。此外，印度继续推进全球层面的防务外交，加强与友好国家的防务合作，与美、俄、日、澳等国频繁开展联合军演。

国内安全方面，印度国内安全形势总体上有所好转，民众生活的稳定程度略有提高，尤其是恐怖主义对印度内陆地区的直接威胁已明显减弱，“伊斯兰恐怖主义”对印度的影响实际上并不大。在印度国内安全的两大重点区域，查谟和克什米尔邦的安全局势有所起伏，局势恶化的风险依旧比较高，而印度东北地区的安全局势则依旧以恐怖暴力事件频发和个别邦动荡不安为主要特征，阿萨姆、曼尼普尔、那加兰和梅加拉亚四个邦的邦内局势不容乐观。就左翼极端主义运动的发展趋势而言，印度中央政府通过一系列治理举措，较为有效地迫使左翼极端主义运动在全国范围内持续陷入低潮，以往受左翼极端主义运动影响的大多数邦的局势均逐渐好转。

两年多来，莫迪政府敢于触碰印度历年积累下来的老大难问题，其改革力度之大、规模之广，为独立以来少见，其成效也是明显的。但对印度经济的增长要有清醒的认识：2015年的经济增长率，其中有按照新系列统计数据计算的因素。

还须指出的是，印度在发展，但也还存在若干隐忧。2015年印度人民党在德里和比哈尔邦立法院选举中两度落败，表明印度政治分散化、地方化的趋向在地方一级仍然持续，莫迪改革法案的通过、改革方案的实施均存在很大的阻力和变数。莫迪故乡古吉拉特邦和哈里亚纳邦发生的种姓骚乱，也表明在印度这样一个种族、文化、种姓多样，各群体间关系复杂、利害各异的社会中，要达成发展与改革的共识对莫迪政府来说仍是一个严峻的挑战。大规模的贫困人口制约经济



增长，庞大的人口既可为印度经济发展提供源源不断的廉价劳动力，但也需要投入大量的资源与精力来养活他们、教育他们、给他们谋生之道，否则庞大的人口就是沉重的负资产。莫迪与印度人民党的最大隐患是他们的教派主义倾向。试图以“印度教特性”来号召和凝结人心，实际上是对少数群体的排斥。如果任由教派主义不受限制地膨胀，教派冲突、教派残杀酿成燎原之势，那将既毁了改革，也毁了改革的领导者。

Abstract

With strongly coming into power of Narendra Modi after the sixteenth Indian Election, Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) has implemented the plan for expansion with a focus to increase its members, and intensified the publicity and implantation of Hindutva, which is the guiding ideology of BJP, in order to firm the organizational and ideological basis of long-term governing and reforms. Pushing forward reforms drastically, the Modi administration has raised the second wave of reforms in India, and then India's development and reforms have come into the era of Modi. For more than two years, Modi has been confronting the chronic problems which had hindered and restricted Indian economic growth for many years. To create a favorable environment, unleash enterprises, and revive economic growth, the Modi administration has carried out many reform initiatives, and worked out many development schemes. What are important is as follows: Firstly, to dissolve the Planning Commission, an institution in the Government of India being put above other Ministries of the Centre Government from the 1950s and actually holding the decision-making power to formulate the principles, policies and plans of economy, so as to get rid of the disadvantages of the central government in institution setting and operating mechanism both not adapted to development and reform, and to improve the efficiency of the government. Secondly, to issue Goods and Services Tax (India) Bill, to deregulate the price of diesel oil, to relax restriction on foreign capital investment and private capital investment, and to set about to reform the labor system and the land acquisition of industrial estates. Thirdly, to formulate and implement the strategic plans and



development programmes such as ‘Made in India’, ‘Digital India’ and ‘Smart City’. Last but not least, Modi has taken a shocking action in November 2016, to abolish large bills for the purpose of fighting against black money and corruption troubled India for a long time.

Modi’s reform has got remarkable achievements. Then, India’s economy has walked out ‘growth dilemma’ and being stepped into a fast development period. Under the circumstances of the recession of world economy and slowing growth rates of major economies, India has stood out and become the fastest growing economy in the world with its continuous rising growth rate. According to the Central Statistics Organisation, the GDP growth rate is 6.6% in the year 2013 – 2014, 7.2% in 2014 – 2015, and 7.6% in 2015 – 2016. Since the year 2016, India’s economy has kept rapid growth continuously. In the first quarter of the financial year 2016 – 2017 (date from April 1, 2016 to June 30, 2016), the growth rate is 7.1% compared with the same period of the past financial year. In 2013 – 2014, India’s GDP is 98.39 trillion rupees, 105.52 trillion rupees in 2014 – 2015, 113.50 trillion rupees in 2015 – 2016. According to the World Bank figures, India’s real GDP increased 6.6% in 2013, 7.2% in 2014, 7.6% in 2015, and it is expected to grow 7.6% in 2016. That means, after coming into power of Modi for more than two years, India’s economic situation has improved, which is mainly reflected as follows: (1) macro-economy tends to be more stable, Wholesale Price Index (WPI) rises, and Consumer Price Index (CPI) declines slightly; (2) the central government’s fiscal deficit of GDP decreases; (3) private consumption remains the most powerful drive of economic growth; (4) foreign trade deficit has decreased significantly, and foreign exchange reserve is more sufficient compared with the past; (5) industry, especially manufacturing industry, grows rapidly, and service industry leads economic growth. However, because of the influence of natural disasters, Indian agriculture showed negative growth in 2014 – 2015 and slowing growth in 2015 – 2016. Besides, India’s foreign trade in goods has glided down drastically, because

the price of bulk commodity such as oil in the world falls sharply and world trade grows slowly.

As for the foreign relations, after coming into power, the Modi's administration has carried out diplomatic activities vigorously, to create a favorable international environment for India's economic growth and gain supports for the development plans such as 'Made in India', 'Digital India', and 'Smart City'. In South Asia, the cooperation in all areas between India and its neighbors has improved, but India-Pakistan relations has worsened due to the escalation of border confrontation between the two countries in the second half of 2016. As to its relations with great powers, India-US relations has been influenced by the arrest of Devyani Khobragade, an Indian diplomatic officer, by the US, but the defence cooperation between the two countries has broken through. Sino-India relations keeps going with sustainable development in all areas. The political and economic relationship between India and Russia, Japan, France, UK, German and so on has been strengthened. Besides, it is noticeable of the India-Japan defence cooperation. In Southeast Asia, West Asia and the Gulf region, the cooperation and exchange between India and the countries has been deepened, as an important pivot of India's diplomacy. In Africa, Modi has visited many African countries and strengthened the relations between India and those countries. Besides, India has reinforced the activities with German, Brazil and Japan to apply for the permanent membership of the UN Security Council. Four countries have presented a proposal of the Security Council reform to the UN General Assembly with a recommendation of adding other six permanent security council members. Moreover, Modi has attended the General Assembly and given a speech in the general debate. He has also made a call for setting up the International Yoga Day for the sake of molding an impression of a great cultural nation for India.

In the realm of national defence, in the last three financial years, India's defence budget remains 'moderate growth', keeping an annual



growth rate about 10%. Modi has changed many high-ranking military officers in the Defence Ministry and the armed forces, and kept carrying forward the adjustment of military deployment of Indian Navy and Air Force. In recent years, India's military strength has been improved steadily, with defence production keeping growth and weapons continuing to be upgraded and updated. In addition, India continues to develop its global military diplomacy, focusing on strengthening its defence cooperation with all friendly countries, and launching joint military exercises frequently with US, Russia, Japan, Australia and other friendly countries.

As to internal security, India's situation has taken a turn for the better as a whole, and the stability degree of people's life has been improved a bit. Obviously, the immediate threat of terrorism to Indian hinterland has weakened significantly, and Islamic terrorism has less influenced India actually. What's more, Northwest and Northeast are the two key regions of India's internal security. On one hand, in Northwest India, the situation of Jammu & Kashmir has ups and downs, and the risk of a worse situation continues to be high. On the other hand, the security situation of Northeast India is still featured of frequent events of terrorist violence and unrest of some states. In particular, things are looking blue in Assam, Manipur, Nagaland and Meghalaya. As far as the development tendency of Left Wing Extremism, the Central Government of India has effectively forced the LWE movement to fall into a low tide continuously by a series of governance measures. So, the security situations of most of states affected by the LWE movement are improving gradually.

For more than two years, the Modi Administration dares to deal with those long-standing problems in India over the years. It is unusual of the hard efforts and broad areas of the reforms since India's independence, and the effects of the reforms are also obvious. However, it is needed to have a clear idea of India's economic growth. It is noted that India's economic growth rate in the year 2015 is calculated according to the New Series Statistical Data, which is an important cause.

It must be pointed out that India is developing, but there also exist some hidden worries. BJP was defeated in the Assembly Elections of National Capital Territory of Delhi and Bihar State in 2015, which shows that the trend of decentralization and localization of India's politics still continues at a local level. What's more, there exists obvious uncertainty to obstruct the pass of Modi's reform act and its implement. Besides, caste disorder has occurred in Gujarat, Modi's hometown, and Haryana, which indicates that in a society like India of multiple races, cultures and castes, and complex relations and various interests among all the groups, it is still a serious challenge for the Modi Administration to reach a consensus on development and reform. In fact, the economic growth has been restricted by a large population of poverty people. Though India's economic development will be supported by a steady stream of cheap labor power, a lot of resources are also needed to raise them, educate them, make them earn a living, or the large population will be heavy negative asset of India. The most hidden peril of Modi and BJP is the tendency of sectarianism. Actually, it will exclude the minority to try to call upon and bring together people by 'Hindutva'. If sectarianism were to expand without any restricts, and sectarian conflicts and massacres were to spread widely, not only the reform but also the leaders of reform would be ruined.

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