

从西天到中土: 印度新思潮读本

丛书主编:张颂仁陈光兴高士明

# DIPESH CHAKRABARTY Reader

迪佩什・查卡拉巴提 澳 读本\_\_\_



## WEST HEAVERS

# **泗**西天到中土

印度新思潮该本 Readers of Current Indian Thought

迪佩什·查卡拉巴提读本 Dipesh Chakrabarty Reader



## 图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

迪佩什•查卡拉巴提读本 / 张颂仁, 陈光兴, 高士明主编, 一 广州: 南方日报出版社, 2010.10

(从西天到中土: 印度新思潮读本: 2)

ISBN 978-7-5491-0085-9

Ⅰ. ①迪… Ⅱ. ①张… ②陈… ③高… Ⅲ. ①文化史一印 度一文集 IV. ① K351.03-53

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2010) 第 193591 号

出版发行:南方日报出版社

址:广州市广州大道中 289 号 地

电 话: (020) 87373998-8502

销:全国新华书店 经

ED 刷: 广州市怡升印刷有限公司

开 **太**: 787mm×1092mm 1/32

ED 张: 9.031

**数**: 中文 50 千字 英文 28 千字 字

版 次: 2010 年 10 月第 1 版

ED 次: 2010 年 10 月第 1 次印刷

**价:** 160.00 元(全套8册) 本册定价: 20.00 元 定

投稿热线: (020) 87373998-8503 读者热线: (020) 87373998-8502 网址: http://nf.nfdaily.cn/press/ 发现印装质量问题,影响阅读,请与承印厂联系调换。



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迪佩什•查卡拉巴提读本 / 张颂仁, 陈光兴, 高士明主编, 一 广州: 南方日报出版社, 2010.10

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ISBN 978-7-5491-0085-9

1 Ⅰ ① ① 迪··· Ⅱ . ① 张··· ② 陈··· ③ 高··· Ⅲ . ① 文化史一印 度一文集 IV. ① K351.03-53

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2010) 第 193591 号

**迪佩什·查卡拉巴提读本** 张颂仁 陈光兴 高士明 主编

出版发行:南方日报出版社

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投稿热线: (020) 87373998-8503 读者热线: (020) 87373998-8502 网址: http://nf.nfdaily.cn/press/ 发现印装质量问题,影响阅读,请与承印厂联系调换。

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# 《印度新思潮读本》系列是"从西天到中土"学术项目出版计划的第一组丛书,是专为以下系列论坛编辑的参考读本:

从西天到中土: 印中社会思想对话

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承 办: 汉雅轩 梦周文教基金会

支持:民生现代美术馆 民生当代艺术研究中心 印度驻上海总领事馆 南方日报

出版社 翠菊基金会 邓永锵 特别媒体支持:《南方周末》

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- 6. Dipesh Chakrabarty Reader
- 7. Homi Bhabha Reader
- 8. Geeta Kapur Reader

# Readers of Current Indian Thought is the first series of publication of the West Heavens Project, which coincides with the following academic forums:

West Heavens: India-China Summit on Social Thought

Commissioner: Chang Tsong-Zung

Lecture Curators: Kuan-Hsing Chen, Gao Shiming

Presented by: The 8th Shanghai Biennale, Institute of Visual Culture (China

Academy of Art)

Co-presented by: Hanart TZ Gallery, Moonchu Foundation

Supported by: Minsheng Art Museum, The Institute, Consulate General of India in

Shanghai, Nanfang Daily Press, Verdant Foundation, David Tang

Media Partner: Southern Weekly



### 缘起

《从西天到中土》是一个综合的文化交流方案,由中国美术学院展示文化研究中心和香港汉雅轩发起,梦周文教基金会资助研究,从学术思想和当代艺术两个角度去亲近印度,进行视觉文化和亚洲现代性的文化比较。读本中的学者于 2010 年秋的上海双年展期间陆续来华演讲;为了让听众进一步了解他们的思想,每位学者为我们精挑了这个选集,以中英双语出版。

当今的印度离我们既近且远,除了被西方传媒渲染的新兴经济的龙象之争和模糊偏见之外,印度不在一般国人的视野之内。印度咸称古国,但作为当代文明,一个甚至在现代西方思潮中举足轻重的印度学界,并不在普遍意识之中。作为人口的大国和现代国家,印度的经济、文化、科技皆有不可估量的前景;作为中国近邻与久远的故交,印度早就应该被中国关注。但与印度交流的当务之急不在于此;中国须要深切思考印度、亲近印度是为了自明。

中国走上现代化的道路已逾一世纪,从革命到冷战到自由资本全球化,我们的道路一直摆脱不了欧美的世界想象,话语也固定在"东西"和"中西"之说法。 无怪中国百年来的各种自强运动的结果,都脱不离西方制度的模式。作为典范的欧美,中国钦羡为"先进文化",于今天的国情已不适宜无条件借鉴。但面对中国的历史资源时,我们又往往囿于欧美范式而无法善用。 如何在冷战的两种西方历史计划以外找到中国的位置, 如何发掘被欧美视野冷落的历史资源,就必须放眼其他的发展经验。在亚洲现代化道路上与中国采取截然另途,但依我们的"富强"尺度又是成就可观的例案,无法不审视印度。

中国引以自豪的现代之路是民族革命,彻底推翻过去,重新再造大一统,但结果我们离自己的历史文化越来越远。印度的道路则是摆脱殖民帝国,但在民族独立后依然承继了殖民时代机制。然而,当中国的"后革命"经验与印度的"后殖民"相遇时,我们又不能不讶于左翼革命在印度至今不衰的事实。目前各种倾向的共产党在印度尚有四十多个组织,革命经验不可说不丰富;可是印度又是世上最大的民主国家。这让我们无法不想:中国的革命是否潜伏了殖民基因;而印度的"后殖民"是否革命的另一种方式。印度现代化的历程之多样与丰富,中国无法相比;同时,在日常生活的层面,新旧文化传统并行不悖。雅利安文明的婆罗门学者和各式传统修行人似乎与工业文明不相涉地穿插在都市节奏之中。现代中国与印度相遇,感观上最受刺激的疑惑是:现代与历史(而且是多层面的历史)到底如何并存?

印度与中国的现代都因承欧美的帝国主义和资本逻辑而致,所以中印的相遇是设在欧美的大平台上,绕开欧美无法谈亚洲的现代,也无法深切交流双方的经验。但要脱略于欧美的历史经验来重新自明,不能够自闭地缅怀过去;要打开未来,我们更必须能把中国经验提升为足以让欧美也能借鉴的新知识。这可能是印度当代学术最值得国人参考的一面。这系列读本的作者大多为西方学界熟悉,而且,印度学者擅长的"后殖民"理论和城市研究至今尚是西方新思潮的显学;比方在当代艺术的领域,就直接影响了近二十年的国际趋向。

《从西天到中土》的计划源于展示文化研究中心历年的一系列工作计划。2003年许江院长倡议以"亚洲"作为中国美术学院建校七十五周年纪念的议题,嘱高士明、吴美纯两教授主持,邀我并预其事。"亚洲的双重时间"从亚洲各国的民间历与耶稣历的并行现象着墨,作为《地之缘:亚洲当代

艺术的迁徙与地缘政治》越域考察和展览的基础。2008 年广州三年展由高士明,萨拉·马哈拉吉和我策划的《与后殖民说再见》再次启动了对"东西"二元框架的反思。《从西天到中土》企图推进前此的探索,在亚洲内部作近距离和实质的交往。陈光兴教授在这领域已投入多年的气力,承不弃,介入高士明和我的行列,策动了他在学术圈的老关系,论坛才得以顺利成事。此中的心意非言谢可以相报,亦惟有以谢忱言表。为组织和翻译这系列读本投入了大量热情工作的陈韵、彭嫣菡是此项计划的枢纽;并感谢陈恒、孙田审慎的审译,杜可柯、卢隽婷、叶富华、王立秋、张博、戴维佳、林盼盼、钟添雅、夏河、冯盈、曹艺馨和彭嫣菡等的译文,苍穹文化及唐锁的版面设计,南方日报出版社何灿先生和阮清钰编辑的支持,以及民生现代美术馆和民生当代艺术研究中心对出版的赞助,在此谨致谢意。

印度和中国在现代境遇中相遇,不独是现代西化大潮的因缘。远在西风东渐之前,中土唯一一次文化大变革来自汉唐的佛教东渡。佛学来华虽然远远未有近百年西洋革命的残酷惨烈,但其影响之深远,也要历数百年的反刍,直到宋代才被彻底消化。在百年西化的意识形态革命之后,再访天竺可以提醒中国自我改造的历史记忆,并提醒我们在想象世界版图的"西方"时,尚有一个离感官更远而脚程更近的"西天"。

张颂仁记于二〇一〇年八月

### Passage to West Heavens / Chang Tsong-Zung

WEST HEAVENS is an initiative for cultural exchange developed jointly by the Institute of Visual Culture of China Academy of Art, and Hanart TZ Gallery, and supported by the Moonchu Foundation. The aim is to foster closer understanding of India through contemporary art and scholarship, and develop cross-cultural dialogue based on visual culture and notions of Asian modernity. Scholars represented in this series of Readers have been invited to lecture at the 2010 8th Shanghai Biennale, and they have specially selected this anthology of representative writings to introduce their thinking to the Chinese public.

Modern India is both near China and far away. Apart from vague generalizations, and supposedly Indian-Chinese economic rivalry enthusiastically promoted by Western media, most Chinese people are unaware of India. Of course we are aware of India's rich history, but we are less familiar with its modern culture, in particular the significant role that played by Indian thinkers in international academia. As China's neighbor and traditional ally, India has long been deserving of China's attention. As a large modern nation, India also has tremendous economical, cultural, and technological potentials. But the most important reason for China to connect with India is to enlighten ourselves.

China has been possessed by the demon of modernization for over a century. From revolution to Cold War, and now capitalist globalism, China has been unable to shake off paradigms set by the West. Even Chinese discourse about modernity has so far been trapped by dichotomies of "East/West" and "China/West". No wonder that efforts at developmental self-reliance have only led to increasingly westernised economic and political institutions and lifestyles. Today the West that China emulates as the model of "advanced civilization"

is no longer suitable for guidance. And yet access to China's own historical resource has been blocked by the framework of these models. To establish a position for itself outside the two Western Cold War ideological paradigms, to develop historical resources beyond Western ideals, China must make connections elsewhere. Among Asian countries that have struck off on different paths but still successful by the parochial standards of prosperity, India has much to offer its neighbors.

China's path to modernity has been moulded by a series of revolutions, having overthrown shackles of the past to create new social forms. The damage of revolution is to become increasingly removed from our historical roots. India has adopted radically alternative ways. India overthrew colonial domination, but characteristically preserved colonial institutions after liberation. And yet, when China compares its post-revolutionary record with the post-colonial experience of India, we can't help but be amazed at the prevalence of left wing politics in India. There are currently over forty major parties of Communism in India, engaged in varying forms of revolutionary tactic. At the same time India is also impressively the world's biggest democracy. China's encounter with India inadvertently raises the suspicion: whether if China's revolution harbors a latent colonial gene? Conversely, whether the Indian version of post-colonialism is in fact another form of revolution? China's singularity of state purpose has completed the most daunting social engineering in history; but in terms of diversity and richness of historical culture it is no match for the treasure trove of India, where old and new traditions co-exist on the level of daily life. Brahmins and Sadhyus of ancient descent have integrated into the fabric of industrial urban life. In the modern encounter of two ancient civilizations, an urgent issue is being raised for China: How do modernity and history, history with multilayered complexity, coexist?

Both the modernity of India and China have been shaped by Western imperialism and capitalist logic, so the modern meeting of India and China cannot but be under the auspices of the West. Asian modernity cannot be understood, no profound inter-Asian exchange is possible outside of this context. And yet, to go beyond the experience of the modern West, to return to our own histories, a myopic obsession with the past is unrealistic. To truly open up the future, local history and reality must be shown to have global significance. For China this is perhaps the most valuable lesson of our Indian colleagues. The authors collected here are not only well versed in Western academic discourse, their own work have made major contributions worldwide. Indian scholarship in the academia of post-colonialism and urban theory, for example, has had major influence on the practice of contemporary art in the recent decades.

WEST HEAVENS is preceded by a series of projects undertaken by the Visual Culture Research Institute. In 2003, as celebration of the 75th anniversary of China Academy of Art, Director Xu Jiang proposed an investigation into the internal boundaries of "Asia", and I was invited to join Gao Shiming and Wu Meichun in the project. Looking at the reality of a parallel system of native and Christian calendars at work within Asian countries, "Asia's Parallel Time" became the theme that coursed through the interdisciplinary investigations and exhibitions that made up "Edges of the Earth: Migration of Contemporary Asian Art and Regional Politics". In 2008, Gao Shiming, Sarat Maharaj, and I co-curated the 3rd Guangzhou Triennial with the project "Farewell to Post-Colonialism", which reviewed the pros and cons of a "East/West" bipolar framework. WEST HEAVENS is a continuation of this work, and it represents an attempt at close encounter between Asian cultures. Professor Kuan-Hsing Chen has committed many years in related academic fields; his participation has honored us and hereby I would like to acknowledge my sincere gratitude to him.

Without his abundant resources in academic circles, this series of forums cannot turn out properly. In additional to this, Chen Yun and Peng Yanhan are the key coordinators in this series of publication. I would also like to thank Michael H. Chen, Sun Tian for their cautious proofing work, Du Keke, Lu Junting, Ye Fuhua, Levis Wang, Zhang Bo, Dai Weijia, Lin Panpan, Zhong Tianya, Xia He, Feng Ying, Cao Yixin, Peng Yanhan and others for their translating work. Thank Heavens Co., Ltd. and Tang Suo for the layout; thank Mr. He Can and Ruan Qingyu from the Nanfang Daily Press; and at last the sponsors Minsheng Art Museum and the Institute.

For more than a century, challenges of imperialism and capitalism have forced India and China to develop political strategies that have profoundly transformed both societies. To share this experience is valuable for Indian and Chinese alike. For China, long before the seismic cultural shift towards the West it had experienced one other profound cultural turn. The Buddhist turn did not come with comparable destructive fervour as the past century of revolutions, but its influence was just as far reaching; Buddhist learning took many centuries before it was fully absorbed into Confucian scholarship. Today, after a century of revolutions, it is important to remember this history of cultural self-transformation. It is critical to remind ourselves that in our imagination of the world there is not just the West, but also the "West Heavens".

## 序: 作为方法的印度

或许是因为过去十年主编 Inter-Asia Cultural Studies: Movement(《亚际文化研究》)国际学刊,与亚洲各地(特别是印度)的批判知识圈产生了工作关系,所以张颂仁与高士明两位先生会找我一起组织将在 2010 年10 月至 12 月于上海举办的"从西天到中土:印中社会思想对话"的系列活动,由于理念相通,当然就义不容辞地参与了规划工作。他们分派给我的任务之一是替来访的印度学者的读本写序,给了我这个机会说清楚投入这次印中对话的思想背景。

十几年前推动建立《亚际文化研究》学刊的动力,是在有限能力的范围内去改变既有的知识状况,在学术生产的层面上推动亚洲各地的互动与整合。那个时候我们来自亚洲各地十几个地区二十余位的编辑委员,对客观情势进行分析所产生的共识是:总的来说,在整个二十世纪的历史进程中,亚洲各地的知识圈都是把眼睛往欧美看,一个世纪下来,所有事物的基本参照体系都是欧美经验为主。百年之中,这个逐步建立起来、极其稳固的知识结构,造成了学术思想上巨大的问题,不仅是分析视野的窄化,把欧美之外该参照的多元历史经验割除,更糟糕的是欧美的知识方式几乎变成了唯一的典范。但是,历史已经证明这套知识根本无法有效地理解、把握与解释我们自身的生存环境。如何透过亚洲不同次区域之间知识圈的互动,能够彼此看到,进而能使得各地的历史经验成为彼此的参照点,多元转化既有的参照座标,才有可能创造出新的、更具解释力的知识方式。就是凭藉着这个认识论的共识,我们一起走了十年。

回头来看,这条路没有白走。虽然基本格局没有太大的变化,但是上

述的知识结构正在被快速地松动当中。过去十年世界情势的变化,正在确立世界是在走向多元并存的时代:拉美地区政权左转、东盟加三的形成、中国与印度的崛起、非洲经济持续成长、奥巴马取代布什政权、欧盟成员的继续增加,等等。相较于1980年代末期,东欧、苏联社会主义阵营的解体,美国强权一枝独秀主宰世界的"全球化"感觉结构,过去十年走向多元政治经济区域的变化,仿佛意味着一元世界的结束。在思想上,原来已经确定、凝固的知识体系,及其所深信不移的价值观,正在快速的崩解当中,以欧美历史经验为基地形成信心十足的解释框架都面临着前所未有的挑战。处于变动的时代,放慢脚步、重新找回世界各地根植于现代历史经验的思想资源,于是成为开创新的知识状况难以跳过的路径。十年很短,《亚际文化研究》还没做出值得彰显的知识方式,但是至少我们已经上路了,尝试着走"亚洲作为方法"的知识路线。

在亚洲,乃至于其他的第三世界地区,既有主流的知识结构之所以会长期以"欧美作为方法",还是得归咎于世界史的走向,在以欧美为中心向外旋转的力道下,中国也好,印度也罢,都是以"超/赶"(超英赶美)的基本姿势,学习欧美的事物(当然包括了它的价值观),学术思想、知识生产于是被定位成国家民族现代化工程中的主要环节。姑且不要追究"超/赶"的知识方式中暗藏的陷阱,它是否混淆了规范性的目的与客观的历史解释力,至少可以开始问的问题是,一个多世纪下来,现代化的工程到底把原有的这些所谓后发国家变成了什么长相?民主也好,科学也罢,在学习后的搅拌中,实践出了什么新的模样?换句话说,是不是该是停下脚步互相交换一些"超/赶"的经验,在欧美之外的地区之间,互相照照镜子,发现自己从过去变到现在的长相的路径?看清楚了,解释到位了,才能继续走下去,甚至进而发现"超/赶"的知识路线已经走到尽头,该是调整

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