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Analysing the status of Chinese Literature in India

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Abstract:

With the China becoming major economic power, led to broadening of objectives and scopes of learning Chinese language in India. It brought necessities to study various dimensions of Chinese society i.e Society & Culture, Economic & Commerce etc. Chinese language indeed became one of the important medium of employment generation as various government and private organisations having business with China felt the need to hire Chinese language expert for their day to day operation. Therefore, objectives of learning the language got broadened with changing socio-political, cultural and strategic importance within India as well as in Global arena. Teaching and learning of Chinese language began with the teaching of civilisational contacts through understanding the reason of spread of Buddhism to China and other east and southeast Asian countries from India, then crossed through the conflicts era of Sino-India war of 1962 and finally reached to trade and bilateral negotiations at present. China rise has infused great enthusiasm among the Chinese teachers and learners to know and understand Chinese language and culture, as it is providing various opportunities for young scholars to enhance their knowledge and get better career. The advantage of China's rise is not limited to academics, it has also opened huge opportunities for business and trade. The growing urge to learn and understand Chinese minds led to surge in demands for Chinese reading materials and new apps. The demands has encouraged Indian and Chinese publishing house to collaborate with each other in order to enable people of both countries to have easy and open access to the two big ancient civilisation of the world. It won't be an exaggeration to say that till date people of both countries are not aware of each other culture. Therefore, it is imperative to look for the reasons that are becoming hindrance for the two big and economically powerful neighbours to understand and learn from each other culture.

The latest Initiative taken by the leadership of both Countries, on People to people exchange during Informal Summit both at Wuhan, popularly known as "Wu Han Spirit" in 1918 and recently concluded "Chennai Connect (October 11-12, 2019) has certainly become the driving force in pushing the translation of important literature of India and

China, which will be very useful in achieving the objectives laid by the various leaders of past and at present.

I will try to analysis the reception of Chinese Culture in India through the Indian Scholars working on China and their work and during the process would look for the various reasons of Chinese literature not getting popularity in India and try to answer the three questions;

- 1. What are the issues and challenges faced by Chinese literature to gain popularity among Indian readers?*
- 2. What are the measures adopted and should be adopted in order to promote Chinese literature in India?*
- 3. Will Chinese government “Policy of International Communication of Chinese Culture to the World” help to promote and create literary wave of Chinese literature in India?*

Keywords: Chinese Literature, translation and localization, Issues, Challenges and Way Forward

Overviews:

Period of Western Literature entry into to China (1919-1996): It has been observed that the Chinese literature has yet to receive its popularity in India visa ve/ as compared to popularity of Indian literature and culture in China. There are few reasons which could have made this happen; 1. Buddhism and its teaching which has its origin in India got wide acceptance in China 2.The winning of Nobel Prize by Rabindranath Tagore in 1913 by an Asian for the first time followed by his popular visit to China in 1923. 3. The outbreak of New Cultural Movement during May Fourth Era of 1919 leading to quest to Understand world Culture. It has been observed through various text that Chinese youth of May Fourth generation thought that the repeated humiliation faced by their motherland was due to existence of the Confucius tradition, therefore, they were looking for its solution and alternative to Chinese tradition which can cure china from their existing state of miseries. May Fourth Era witnessed the emergence of various academic discussion forum created by the Chinese youth, such as New Crescent Moon Society, the Society for the Discussion of Family Reconstruction, the Chinese philosophical society,the society for Promoting the New Education , The Society for the Study of Socialism, Society for the Study of Bertrand Russell ,The Society for Lectures on the New Learning , The Educational Survey Society, the Popular Education Association etc. These organisations undertook works on realistic Western Dramas and Novels, especially those of France, Russia, Germany, and later, Communist Literature and on western culture.

These forums invited scholars, social scientist and philosopher, artist from various countries across the globe especially from west to deliver lecture in China in order to awaken Chinese people of their rights and duties. The renowned scholars were; Bertrand Russel (1920-21) a Nobel laureate invited by the Scholar Association of Peking University.,travelled around China and gave 63 public lectures. Russel pointed out that the education was the most important thing for China’s reconstruction and during his lectures talked China, problem and his lecture was enthusiastically listened and welcome by the

Chinese scholar¹. According to Dr. Louis Greespan, “He was ideal guest for their the Chinese academia at that historical period, for his achievements in both mathematics and philosophy’, and during that time Chinese scholars were struggling to design a republic that would appropriate the best ideas of Western modernity.”² From 1919 to 1924 apart from Bertrand Russell others internationally renowned philosopher who visited China and widely accepted in China’s academics and scholarships were John Dewey, Paul Monroe, Han Driesch and Rabindranath Tagore.

4. Visit of Dr. Dwarkanath Kotnis as Indian goodwill medical mission during the war of against Japanese aggression

However, the same enthusiasm and interest could not be seen in India during modern period and contemporary period in India. There were not much work done on Chinese literature and culture till the visit of our Prime Minister late Rajeev Gandhi in 1988, when India China decided to open other channel to encourage friendship between two important neighbours. There are few scholars who have tried to introduce Chinese short stories to Indian readers but they too translated the Chinese text which was already translated in English to Hindi or in collaboration with Chinese scholars, however, the numbers are very few. The translation of Chinese stories and novel could not attract Indian readers because the basic essence of the literature gets lost in translation. As a result, the reception and localisation of Chinese literature gained much attention and localisation of Chinese literature could achieve the expected speed as compared to localisation of Indian literature in China. People found more comforts in understanding Western culture and philosophy as this western literature were rated as more advance and elite and could be easily available in English. It can be summed up in one simple line that Indian literary culture was more West Centric during those days. Having said this, The contribution of Indian scholars especially Rabindra Nath Tagore, Prof. Tan Yunshan, Prof. Tan Chong, Huang-Yishu, grandson of Tagore, Manik Bhattacharya, Prof. H.P. Ray generation could not be ignored as they all tried their best to introduce and localise Chinese literature in India. They published many articles articles and books related to China for the India readers and scholars.

Evaluating China Studies in India since 1917 to 2019: There was gradual shift in the theme of Chinese studies in India. Cheena Bhavan group started with study of Chinese Classics especially Buddhism and civilisational contact between India and China. It did followed the civilisational approach as it was structured by Literary figure Rabindranath Tagore. Lot of work done on Buddhism and India and China and still Cheena bhavan is known for the reach archive of classical literature of China and India. With the establishment of various new centre for China and Chinese language learning, focus gradually shifted to other areas of China such as diplomacy, strategies, geopolitics, international relation etc. The major work done by Indian scholars are translation of Lu Xun fictions and short stories, Ba Jin, Ai Qing poems, Modern short stories, poetry and prose of modern period in China.

¹Zheng Wei-ping, Bertrand Russell on Chinese Education, US-China Education Review, ISSN1548-Sep. 2008, Volume 5, No.9 (Serial No.46) 3, USA

² <https://shanghai.nyu.edu/news/bertrand-russell-china> accessed at 1:35am on June 9, 2020

China had so many writers such as Lu Xun whose writings are compared with Indian Writer Premchand they both talked about subjugation and discrimination and unequal treatment in respective societies but there was no link to connect them and introduce them to each other culture.

There are miniscule numbers of Indian scholars, who are working on Chinese literature or engaging themselves in translating Chinese classics, novel and short stories directly from the Chinese language text into Hindi. To quote few collaborative work done with the Chinese scholars in late 1990s and can be considered to be the first of its kind as revealed by the authors during my interview with him in JNU are Samkalin Kahani ka Samajshastra (Sociology of Contemporary Short Stories) in 2001, Kathakar Amritlal Nagar (Criticism) in 1994, Adher Aayuwale (Chinese novel by Cheng Rung and Translated by Sun Wei Guo) in 1998, Contemporary Chinese Short Stories (Translated by Deng Bing) in 1993 (ed.) ,Translation of 20th Century Contemporary poems ,Translation of Chinese classics in Hindi ,Translation of Lu Xun <Wild Grass> and << Mad Mans diary) In Hindi, LaoShe< Rickshawpullar> and few more which are directly translated from Chinese to Hindi etc.Chinese - Hindi translation of Lu Xun's prose poetry collection Wild Grass ,Lu Xun's A Madman's Diary , <<Wild Grass >> from Chinese to Hindi.

According to Prof. Yin Xinan , the main reasons of less research on Chinese literature in the past was due to lack of well-established institutions working on China unlike western nations such as Germany , France and other countries which has well established sinology studies departments. He also argued in his article that the Indian Sinologist lack knowledge of Chinese language, therefore, their works lack the correct understanding of China. However, he later in his article has mentioned and appreciated the works of few Indian scholars.³

Prof. Guan from Beijing Foreign Language Studies University(BFSU),Beijing published an article on Indian sinologist and has given a detailed account of the scholars and periodise written and named the scholars working on China and the list of the scholars he mentioned is overlapping with the list given by Prof. Yin Xinan. There is no significant increase in the number of scholars working on China especially on Chinese literature.⁴

Prof. Yin Xinan articles primarily focussed on the literature and issues on literary propagation of Chinese literary work done by Indian scholars and issues faced by them. Prof. Guan articles highlighted the periodization of the sinological studies in India right from 1949 till date. He talked about the shift in work from literature to foreign policies, military economy etc.

³Yin Xinan, "A Study of Modern and Contemporary Chinese Literature in the Realm of Indian Sinology, Institute of South Asian Studies, Chengdu. (Translation from Original Chinese text into English by the author)

⁴ Guan yonqian, "China Studies in India over 70 years: History and Trends://whis.cssn.cn/sjs/sjs_rdjj/201910/t20191009_4981192.shtml?from=singlemessage&isappinstalled=0 accessed at 11:33pm on April 10,2020 Translation from Original Chinese text into English by the author)

However, both of them came to a common conclusion that there is indeed shortage of Sinologist well versed in Chinese language and understanding of Chinese culture and could be in a position to consult primary sources written and documented in Chinese language.

Their observations are correct to some extent because Indian scholars lacked access to China as well as reading materials due to the sour relation between India and China since the Sino-India war of 1962. The relation between India and China started getting better after the Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi visit in 1988. Indian students who were studying Chinese language could only see the original copy of Chinese study materials and dictionary only in year 2008. It started with Chinese Embassy in India donating Chinese reading materials and dictionaries to Centre for Chinese and southeast Asian studies students. The access of study materials to Indian students and scholar indeed was a great hurdles in mastering the Chinese language and understanding Chinese culture which lead Indian academia to ignore or focus less on China inspire of being one of the important neighbour of India and had a very long association with her since the development of Buddhism in India. However, there are many more reasons which could have made Chinese literature less attractive to Indian people.

Reasons of Chinese literature not getting translated and localised in India:

1. Due to the differences in mainstream ideology between China and India, translation activities aimed at promoting the culture of primitives often fail to achieve the desired results. Communist Party under Mao formulated policies on Literature at Yanan in 1942 and comprehensively laid down the guidelines about the purpose and motive of literature, which in nutshell can be summarise that the focus of Chinese literature was inward and not outward. There is no doubt that the guideline helped the party to achieve its ultimate goal to serve the people and Party. however, the literature produced during that time failed to attract Indian people as a whole .It might happened due to following reasons ; 1. India was under the British rule Indian were more inclined to understand Britain and other western nations.
2. ‘Machiavellian model’ of education in India that made learning English as mandatory for Indians, in order to produce more clerks for their business. 3. China and Chinese Condition were much similar to India as both were being exploited by the imperialist powers .Therefore, two similar plights of the people unable to attract each other’s attentions.4. The difficulties of learning Chinese language due to its phonetic and pictographic nature too stopped scholars in venturing in the field of Chinese literature and culture.
3. Class and Caste: Chinese Communist Party’s main focus was on class struggle and its literature was primary focus on class struggle, India had and has class and caste both and caste was more prominent during that modern time since the creation of Nation State. The India dominant class didn’t want both class and caste to go from India as it posed threat to their dominance. These so called dominant caste were more than willing to part with their freedom and liberty than part with their social dominant stature. Chinese communist literature has always talked about the class struggle, women emancipation , it termed Religion as Poison etc , made Indian

dominate caste to deliberately ignore the caste discourse in Political space/sphere ,that can be summed up as 'Protected Ignorance'⁵ Chinese literature , which in other way became hindrance in reaching to Indian people . Dominant Caste acceptance of glorification of class struggle could have adverse effect on unequal social system (caste) as well as on religious traditions of India.

4. There was no genuine efforts by the Indian academia to understand China and its culture as it all ended with the end of Buddhism in India.India adopted British Political structure and education system which has always demonise Chinese people since the establishment of People's Republic of China.
5. The Bhai-Bhai Period also could not last for long as it was political formulation not the cultural formulation between India and China. It ended with the outbreak of Sino-India War of 1962. It has been argued by many scholars that Real India China 'Hindi-Cheene Bhai-Bhai' Phase is yet to come.
6. Translation of foreign text were more west centric, huge chunks of western literature has been translated into Indian languages , therefore has huge readers in India .The reasons can be the Indian scholars feel more comforts in accessing English language due to its colonial past. If one talks about the asian Literature and especially East Asian, Japanese literature has wider audience than the Chinese literature in India. Indian people know more about the Japanese society and culture .It happened due to the wider translation of Japanese literature into Indian languages especially in Hindi.⁶
7. The emergence of various areas of research /studies such as Dalit studies/ Sub-altern literature in India, which engaged scholars to focus on internal issues of India. As a result, Indian studies became more inward rather than outward. Thus ignoring research and translation of Chinese literature and culture in India.
8. The bumpy and inconsistency in India China relation deeply impacted literary and cultural interaction and exchanges between India and China.Fellowships and grants were more coming as supports from western countries that made Indian scholars to travel to western countries especially to England for higher studies. Many of our leaders such as Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and others were the graduate of British universities.They were trained in western philosophy and after returning to India imparted western teaching among the masses.None of the Indian scholars visited China to study Chinese culture and philosophy .Some of the work which got translated were from ancient and modern china such as , Daoism, Chinese traditional Medicine, silk , Sunzi Great Art of warfare , Luxun short stories etc.were produced in modern period⁷.China only opened itself after 1978 to outside

⁵ Alone, Y.S , "Indian Political Space and Religion: Perspectives and Exploring Alternatives" in Narendra Kumar(ed) Politics and Religion In India ,Routledge , London and New York ,2020 pp.178-196

⁶Contemporary Chinese Literature in India In Sun Yixue, Bai Guiqin, "The Belt and Road" and Chinese Literature Going Global, Tongji University Press, Shanghai, China, 2019 pp.32-40(

⁷ Ibid pp.34-35

scholars. There are nearly 20,000 to 25,000 Indian students are studying in China at present.⁸ However, this number is still very less as compared to Indian students opting for US and European countries for their studies.

9. There were very few language teaching centres which used to impart Chinese language teaching in India since 1917. One can count name of the universities on fingers such as , Mumbai University, Shantiniketan (Cheena Bhavana), Delhi university and Jawaharlal Nehru University Center for Chinese and Southeast Asian studies to the forefront. There were more centres of Chinese language teaching opened in newly established central and state universities but that numbers too are not enough to alter to the rising demands of learners in India.
10. There was not a single joint collaboration between Indian and Chinese Publishing houses before 2008. It was only in Year 2008, one of the Indian publishing houses General Book Depot (GBD) took initiative to collaborate with Chinese Publishing house and got right to reproduce and publish Chinese language teaching material in India. GBD Publishing house is pioneer in making Chinese language study material and other reference book easily available to the common people of India.
11. The recognition of translators on translated works and the difficulties in learning Chinese language could have be the reasons. Interestingly, the trend is being spotted not just in India, but the world over, with translators being recognised and fêted. At the 69th National Book Awards to be held in November this year, for instance, translators will be rewarded alongside authors, which was not in the past. There was no mention of the translator on the book.

Various Indian Universities such as Jawaharlal Nehru universities, Viswa Bharti and other central and state universities are producing very good language resource graduates every year with good language skills. These graduates are seriously engaging themselves in translation of various Chinese classical and modern Chinese literary pieces supported by various grants public and private. Some of them are also working as freelance translators for publishing houses in India. The research areas to have become more diversified.

Apart from translation of literary works, more and more showing interests in doing research on diverse topic related to China. Some of these topics / theme are; The Role of Political Rhetoric in Shaping Chinese Mindset: Perspectives from 2002-2015, "An Analytical Study of Major Romantic Folktales to China", A Comparative Analysis of Chinese and Manipuri Folktales on Deities and Popular Folk Ethics, Skopos Theory and Contemporary Chinese Discourse on Translation Efficiency: Analysing Chinese-English Translation of official Policy Slogans/Phrases during Reform Era, Evolution of Huaju in Modern China: A Study of Select Works, 1907-1949, Tagore's Home and the World in The People's Republic of China, Women's Consciousness in Zhang Jie's Works: A Case Study of Three Novels, Philosophical, Spiritual and Metaphysical Aspects of Yoga and Chinese

⁸Anjali Venugopalan, Prachi verma , " Indian students may reassess China option" at <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/politics-and-nation/indian-students-may-reassess-china-option/articleshow/73997547.cms?from=mdr> accessed at 1:33am on June22,2020

Marshal arts: A Comparative Study Philosophical, Spiritual and Metaphysical Aspects of Yoga and Taijiquan : A Comparative Study, A Thematic Study of Chinese Revolutionary Songs during the Anti-Japanese War, 1931-1945 and many more. The situation has become much better in the area of cooperation between India and China that has led to signing of various MOU's between various educational and commercial Institutions and organisation which will definitely change the present environment in India. The real boom in learning Chinese language and literature came in Year 2008, when a Indian Publishing house signed an copyright contract to reproduce Chinese Text and literature in India with a name General Book Depot based in Delhi. I considered him to pioneers in Chinese Text books and literary books in India. Indian students and scholars could have firsthand access to Chinese material only realized after 2008. Those who have studied Chinese language and Culture from Indian universities can be termed as "Photo Copy Generation"

Chinese Culture Going global and India (1996-2019): There is no doubt on the sincerity of Indian academia/literary societies /forums etc to promote Chinese Studies in India as compared to Chinese academia putting effort to learn from India culture and literature. However, it cannot be ignored that Chinese Government too did not take any concrete steps to promote Chinese culture /Chinese studies in India. Western countries and America indeed put efforts to understand and jointly worked in understanding each other culture. Lots of translation of Confucian text of Confucian Classics, and Daodejing were undertaken between these nations in 1980-2015. In these efforts, India does not figure anywhere.

Ji Xianlin in the preface of the first Academic Journal to Study Overseas Chinese Studies observed that China has not seriously paid attention in promoting Overseas Chinese studies and further ignorance will not be conducive in developing friendly relation with other countries of the world.

⁹("We are too inattentive to the work to promote Overseas Chinese studies. Some people simply do not know what Chinese studies are, and some scholars are indifferent to it. This is not conducive to enhancing the friendship between the Chinese and foreign people, nor is it conducive to strengthening the Chinese people's understanding of foreign countries. This situation can no longer allow it to continue)

China has never seriously promoted and introduces its rich culture to the outside since its existence as nation state. Professor Sun Yixue of Tongji University, Shanghai argues that China had never consciously promoted its culture to other countries; even Zheng He Voyage to Southeast Asian nations was not part of the active cultural exchange.

⁹Zhang Xiping: Progress and Prospects of Overseas Sinology Studies in China since the Reform and Opening Up (1978-2019) <https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/UolZrr3AF-xgj-rn9bLBXg> accessed at 12:34am on 26/6/20 (Translation of the text from original Chinese to english is done by the author)

China has vigorously pushed China Studies in Western Countries and other developed Asian countries. Presence of well-developed Centre for China Studies especially Germany, France, England etc can be the testimony of that.

Before President Xi Jinping Coming to power in 2013, the mission of promoting overseas Chinese studies had already begun with the establishment of Overseas China study Center at CASS and later on Peking University 1977, Qinghua University established Center for International Sinology Studies in 1992

China having aspirations to get participatory role in various international bodies started to promote its soft power and launched major projects such as the "Greater China Library" translation project in 1995, "Chinese Book External Promotion Program", "Classic China International Publishing Project", "Chinese Cultural Works Translation and Publishing Project", "National News Agency" A number of foreign publishing translation projects vigorously promoted at the national level have been implemented successively, such as the Science Foundation Chinese Academic Translation Project. As a national strategy, "Going out of Chinese culture" has become an important way to shape China's image and enhance its soft power which received great attention of various academia fraternity. In the field of translation, related discussions have been continuously deepened. From the beginning, "how to translate" oriented by the original text has gradually developed into a problem of acceptance by readers of the target language. But generally speaking, the current translation effect of "Going out of Chinese culture" is not satisfactory. One of the important reasons is that when we select topics for cultural foreign translation, we often make decisions based on our own subjective will, and are not adequate. Understand the social needs of target language countries for translation.¹⁰In 1996 BFSU At the celebration of width of its 65th Anniversary of established of Its University meet its Vice Chancellor explicitly put forward a new mission (Introducing China to the World) for Beijing Foreign Studies University (BFSU) and with no time BFSU became the number one at promoting China Studies in various part of the world especially to Western Nations and America.

With Xi Jinping Coming to power and under his dream project (Belt and Road Initiative), lot of Center for People to people Exchange are getting established in various Universities of China, India too have found its place in official promotion of China studies in India. It cannot be an exaggeration to say that Indian know China through Western translated works and with western perspective as India did not have vibrant China Studies Environment in the past. Though, situation is changing with incremental pace, as more and more Chinese language graduates are graduating from Indian Universities every year, who possess ability and skill to translate Chinese text into Hindi /other Indian languages and help in localisation of Chinese culture. This will provide Indian academia and literary circle a

firsthand account of Chinese society and culture through Indian scholars /translators perspectives with getting influence from the secondary sources.

The recent few years have seen an ambitious translation project between China and India (two of the world's oldest civilisations). Focusing on time-honored classics and recent literary works, the collaboration has proved to be a landmark in the two countries' cultural exchanges. Based on a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed in 2013; China and India's national authorities in publication and foreign affairs took up the project. According to its arrangement, each country will translate 25 titles of the other's ancient classics and contemporary literature. So far, a team of 17 leading scholars from India has completed the Hindi translation of eight Chinese titles. Among them are novels written in the 20th century and Confucian classics from over 2,000 years ago.¹¹ Year 2016, witnessed the major activities in the area of cooperation between Indian and Chinese Publishing houses. Delhi and Kolkata witnessed the grand opening and exhibition of Chinese Book at International Book Fairs. At New Delhi International Book fair Many prominent writers such as Liu Zhenyun, Cao Wenxuan, Mai Jia, Shu Ting (along with nine others had academic interaction and exchange with Jawaharlal Nehru university, Delhi University, Sahitya Academy, National Museum Kolkata. China Writers Association and Sahitya Academy jointly organized Third China India Literary Forum in India on August 22, 2016. Sichuan Peoples Publishing house, China Central Translation Company, Shandong Education Press, had exchange and cooperation with many Indian Publishing house to promote translation and localisation of Chinese literature through translations of Chinese texts in Hindi and other Indian languages.¹²

Conclusion: The greatest challenges exist between the India and China is “Mistrust” and it can be successfully overcome by promoting people to people exchange, which should be free and in the free environment without minimum government interference. The various civil society groups, literary festivals, cultural performances in both countries, exchanging each other rich experiences, promoting more and more collaborations between India and Chinese Publishing houses can take lead in this endeavour. Chinese government should establish Cultural Centre in India and provide assistance in form of scholarship, fellowship, study materials and other cultural activities to the India scholars interested in China studies. Most of the Western countries have their Cultural Centres in India and these cultural centres are instrumental in promoting Western literature in India and helped in localisation of western literature India. Apart from Academic exchanges and activities both nation should come forward and collaborate wholeheartedly in other areas as mentioned above. E-commerce portals should take proactive role in providing Chinese literary and cultural resources in India.

¹¹Indian, Chinese writer-translators discuss shared literary culture https://www.business-standard.com/article/news-ians/indian-chinese-writer-translators-discuss-shared-literary-culture-118082401178_1.html accessed at 6:15 pm on 16/10/19

¹² ibid

Chinese literature received a very good attention during in the first phase of India China friendly relation and exchange as the Communist Party of India had very cordial relationship with the Congress and Bengal was forefront in translating Chinese literature into Indian languages especially Bengali.

With Mo Yan becoming the first Chinese citizen /residing in China to receive Nobel Prize for literature in 2012 and Belt and Road Initiative termed as one of the dream project of President Xi Jinping and his focus towards promoting the People to people Exchange during the 19th Party Congress which led various Universities to open schools and centres of people to people exchange can turn a game changer in this area of cultural interaction and will definitely be instrumental in promoting Chinese culture in India and bringing its people more closer. Year 2016 can be remembered as watershed in the history of India China Literary exchange, if efforts to localise Chinese literature in India brings desired results. This can only happen if India and China relation remains stable.

At the end it can be argued that the urge to understand each other's Culture ,government and individual scholarships are doing exemplary work in promoting literary and cultural exchanges in order to bring Chinese literature and culture to Indian readers .China effort to promote its Culture across the world will definitely help to develop China studies in India.“Policy of International Communication of Chinese Culture to the World” will certainly help to promote and create literary wave of Chinese literature in India. Literature is a gateway to enter into the heart and mind of people and mutual promotion of each other's literature will be win-win opportunities for both India and China.

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