



THE FUKUOKA  
ASIAN CULTURE PRIZES

**THE 15th  
FUKUOKA ASIAN CULTURE PRIZES 2004**

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2004年(第15回)福岡アジア文化賞

2004年(第15回)受賞者

大賞

GRAND PRIZE



アムジャッド・アリ・カーン

Amjad Ali KHAN

サロード奏者

Sarod Maestro

1945年10月9日生

Born October 9, 1945

インド

India

# INTRODUCTION OF LAUREATES

## BRIEF BIOGRAPHY

- 1945 Born in Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh, India
- 1951 Started performing of the sarod
- 1958 Major solo debut in Kolkata (former Calcutta)
- 1963 First overseas tour in USA
- 1964 Debut record *Raag Kausi Kanada* released
- 1970 The UNESCO Award from the International Music Forum
- 1973 Founded the Haafiz Ali Khan Memorial Society (now Haafiz Ali Khan Memorial Trust) in honor of his father
- 1975 The Padma Shree from the Government of India
- 1989 The Tansen Award from National Cultural Organization, India
- 1989 First Japan tour (second tour in 1995)
- 1991 The Padma Bhushan from the Government of India
- 1991 Participated in the first World Arts Summit (Venice, Italy) representing India
- 1994 First Indian visiting professor at the University of York, UK (received an Honorary Doctorate at the same university in 1997)
- 1996 UNICEF's Goodwill Ambassadorship
- 1997 Carnegie Hall Concert (New York) celebrating India's 50th year of Independence
- 1997 The Crystal Award by the World Economic Forum
- 1999 Launched the "World Festival of Sacred Music" with His Holiness the Dalai Lama
- 2001 The Padma Vibhushan by the Government of India
- 2002 Royal Festival Hall Concert (London) celebrating 50th performing year
- 2003 The "WOMAD" (World of Music, Arts and Dance) Festival performed in Australia, New Zealand, UK, Canary Islands and Singapore

\* Other than the above-mentioned, held sarod concerts all around the world including Iran, Nepal, Singapore, UAE, Australia, Mauritius, the Czech Republic, France, UK, USA and Hong Kong.

## MAJOR WORKS

- (CD) *Sadaayen: Evocation* (Navras Records, 2002)  
*Sarod for Harmony* (Navras Records, 2002)  
*Raga LALITADHVANI* (Victor Entertainment, 2000)  
*Live 50th Birthday Concert* (Navras Records, 1997)  
*Raga Bhairav* (Navras Records, 1995)  
*Raga Shree and Khamaj – Live in New Delhi 1994* (Navras Records, 1995)
- (Video) *Maestro Amjad Ali Khan* (Gulzar, 1990)  
*Amjad Ali Khan Live Concert in Tokyo* (JVC Company, 1989)

Mr. Amjad Ali Khan is a maestro of the sarod, a stringed instrument used in Indian classical music that demands exceptional performance technique. Very active both in India and abroad, Mr. Khan has won high acclaim as a musician.

The Khan family of musicians is part of the school of Tansen, the legendary musician who served at the Mughal court. The sixth generation of musicians in his family, he studied under the tutelage of his father, Haafiz Ali Khan, himself a noted performer. The elder Khan faithfully passed on to his son the techniques and forms of classical music that have been handed down for more than 300 years. Mr. Khan also has added new forms to the existing repertory by creating new ragas (melodic patterns), as well as revolutionizing performance style and technique. Thus, he has breathed new life into the musical world of the sarod, and created his own musical culture.

Mr. Khan laments the current state of affairs in which classical music is generally supported by older people and is shunned by the younger generation, tradition is waning, and culture is in danger of becoming homogenized. Believing there is not essential difference between classical music and popular music, he intends to hand down and develop the tradition by conducting workshops at educational institutions both in India and overseas. He continues his active efforts to broaden the understanding of classical music among the younger generation. One aspect of these efforts has been his participation in the world music festival WOMAD (World of Music, Arts and Dance) held in various locations throughout the world. This has resulted in expanding the number of people who appreciate the music of the sarod.

Based on his belief that music transcends all, Mr. Khan became the first Indian musician to perform in Pakistan in 1981 in an effort to break a 25 year-long cultural hiatus between the two countries and create an opening for cultural exchange. In addition, he has used music to assume an important role in society, having been actively involved for many years in activities to help disabled children and serving as a UNICEF goodwill ambassador.

Mr. Khan has entranced audiences throughout the world, performing in such noted venues as Carnegie Hall in the United States, the Royal Festival Hall in Great Britain, and Suntory Hall in Japan.

He has greatly contributed to the preservation and development of classical Indian music through a musical sensibility that enables him to weave a rich tapestry of music transcending generations. Combined with his musical convictions and passion, this has enabled him to popularize the music of Asia and its spirit throughout the world. For this meritorious achievement, he is truly worthy of the Grand Prize of the Fukuoka Asian Culture Prizes.

2004年(第15回)受賞者

## 学術研究賞

# ACADEMIC PRIZE



リ・イーニン  
厲以寧

LI Yining

北京大学光華管理学院院長

Dean, Guanghua School of Management,  
Peking University

1930年11月22日生

Born November 22, 1930

中国

China

## BRIEF BIOGRAPHY

- 1930 Born in Jiangsu Province, China
- 1955 Obtained a B.A. from Department of Economics, Peking University
- 1955-83 Assistant Professor, Lecturer, Associate Professor, Peking University
- 1983 Professor, Peking University
- 1985-92 Dean, Department of Economic Management, Peking University
- 1988 Member, the Standing Committee of National People's Congress
- 1988 Science Adviser to the Environmental Protection Commission of the State Council
- 1991 Member, the China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development
- 1992-97 Vice-Chairman, the Law Committee of National People's Congress
- 1993 Vice-President, the Chinese Association for International Understanding
- 1993 Adviser to the National Environmental Protection Agency
- 1993-94 Dean, College of Business and Management, Peking University
- 1994- Dean, Guanghua School of Management, Peking University
- 1997 Won the Prize for International Cooperation on Environment and Development by CCICED (China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development)
- 1998 Obtained Honorary Doctorate in Social Science from the Hong Kong Polytechnic University
- 1998-2002 Vice-Chairman, the Financial and Economic Committee of National People's Congress
- 1999- Chairman, the Association for the Historical Studies on Sino-Japanese Relations
- 2003- Member, the Standing Committee of the 10th Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference
- Vice Chairman, the Economic Committee of Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference

## MAJOR PUBLICATIONS

- Economics of Education*, Beijing Press, 1984
- System, Objective and Human - Challenges Faced by Economics*, Heilongjiang People's Press, Harbin, 1986
- Political Economy of Socialism*, The Commercial Press, 1986
- Management of the National Economy*, Hebei People's Press, Hebei, 1988 (revised 1998)
- Ideas on China's Economic Reform*, Chinese Prospect Press, 1989
- Disequilibrium of Chinese Economy*, Economic Daily Press, 1990 (reprinted by Guangdong Economic Press, Guangdong, 1998)
- China's Economic Reform and Share-holding System*, Peking University Press, and Hong Kong Cultural Education Press, Hong Kong, 1992
- Share-holding System and Modern Market Economy*, Jiangsu People's Press, Jiangsu, 1994
- Development Theory of Transformation*, Tongxin Press, 1996
- Transcending Market and Transcending Government: the Role of Moral Power in Economy*, Economic Science Press, 1999
- The Origin of Capitalism: Comparative Studies of Economic History*, The Commercial Press, 2003
- Li Yining's Collection of Lectures at Peking University*, Economic Science Press, 2003

\* Published all in Chinese

\* Titles without place of publication are published in Beijing.

Professor Li Yining, one of China's most well-known economists, spearheaded on a theoretical basis of the reform that has resulted in the growth of the Chinese economy since the 1980s.

Professor Li graduated from the Department of Economics of Peking University. As a young economist, he was labeled as a "rightist" in 1957 when the anti-rightist campaign was launched. During the period of the Cultural Revolution from 1966 to 1976, he suffered greatly for his ideals and was sent to live in a farming village. He was rehabilitated in 1978 and garnered attention for his bold theoretical declaration in support of economic reform, which had just gotten underway.

Professor Li's theoretical contribution to economic reform was his insistence that the first key step of reform was to reform ownership, and his proposal that the goal should be a share-holding system--in other words, privatization--of state-run companies. Until the mid-1980s, the mainstream tenet of systemic reform of the economy was the theory of giving precedence to price reform. Professor Li, however, presented the theory that precedence should be given to ownership reform. He insisted that price reform did nothing more than create a competitive environment for companies, while ownership reform solved the problems related to profit, accountability, stimulus, and the driving force for development.

The correctness of his assertion was borne out in 1988, when price reform, which had been implemented too quickly, generated serious inflation, throwing into danger the entire process of economic reform itself. Professor Li insisted that the objective for giving priority to ownership reform was to create companies accountable for profits or losses. The means to accomplish this, he claimed, was by creating a shareholding system to reform state-run companies, whose accountability for profits or losses was ill-defined. That's why he came to be known as "Mr. Stock Market Li". Thus, his theory and policy proposals for reforming the ownership system contributed greatly to current Chinese economic reform and growth, and became widely hailed throughout the world.

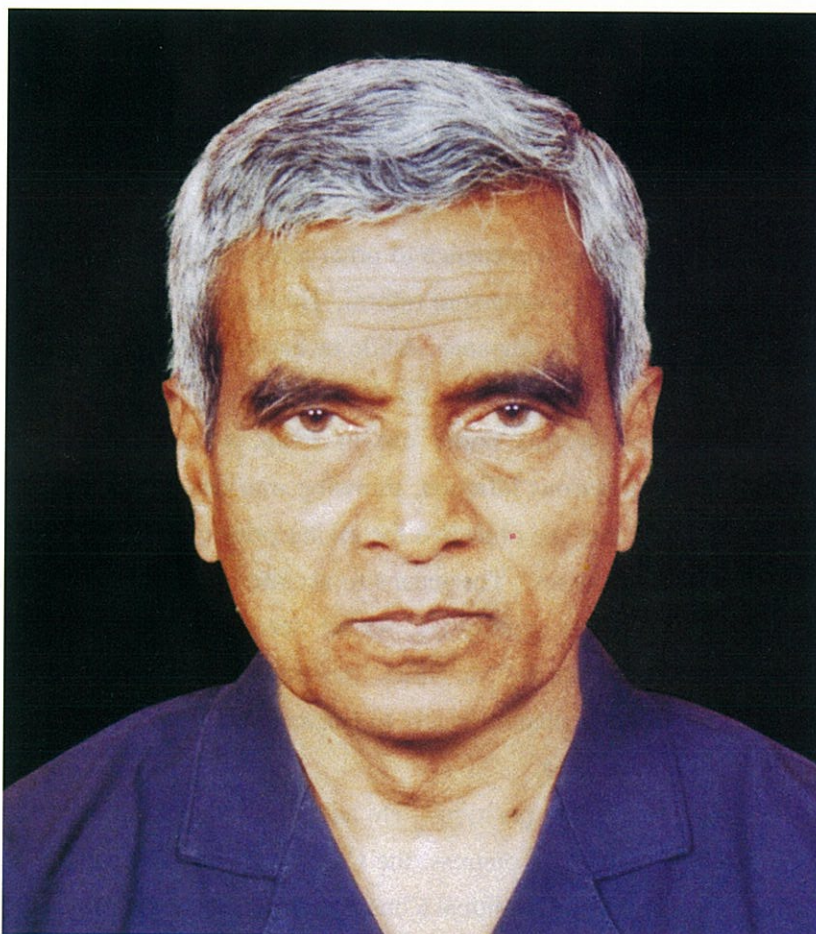
Professor Li has held many important positions. He has been a member of the Standing Committee, a core organization of the National People's Congress, the Chinese national legislature, and a member of the advisory organization, the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) National Committee. He also has been involved with formulating fiscal and economic policy. In addition, he has for many years been the Dean of the Guanghua School of Management, China's premier business school founded by Peking University. Thus, he helps train many young economists, economic technocrats, and economic scholars in industry, government, and academia. Further, he contributes to the development of amicable relations between Japan and China, serving as a Chinese member of the 21st Century Committee for Japan-China Friendship and the Chairman of the Chinese Society for History Studies of Sino-Japanese Relations.

It is said that the growth of the Chinese economy will have an increasingly major impact on the world in the 21st century, particularly the economies of Japan and the Asian region. It also is noted that it will face the new challenge of sustained development. Professor Li's research and his wide-ranging activities have provided the theoretical guidelines for the development of the Chinese economy. For that, he is indeed a worthy choice for the Academic Prize of the Fukuoka Asian Culture Prizes.

2004年(第15回)受賞者

## 学術研究賞

# ACADEMIC PRIZE



ラーム・ダヤル・ラケーシュ

Ram Dayal RAKESH

王立ネパール学士院文化部門長

Chief, Department of Culture, Royal Nepal Academy

1942年7月25日生

Born July 25, 1942

ネパール

Nepal



# INTRODUCTION OF LAUREATES

## BRIEF BIOGRAPHY

- 1942 Born in Village Sisautia, Janakpur, Nepal
- 1962 Obtained B.A. in English, Bihar University, India
- 1965 Obtained M.A. in Hindi Literature, Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, Nepal
- 1966 Received the Mahendra Vidya Bhushan second class medal (Gold Medal)
- 1966-92 Professor, Tribhuvan University. Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences (1966-92), Padma Kanya College (1966-71) and Campus of International Languages (1977-79)
- 1968-70 Awarded fellowships by Royal Nepal Academy to research on Maithili culture, and by the Institute of Humanities and Social Sciences to study the life-pattern of the Newars of the Kathmandu Valley
- 1975 Obtained Ph.D. in Literature, University of Delhi, India
- 1976 Received the Mahendra Vidya Bhushan first class medal
- 1993-94 Post-Doctoral Research, Indiana University, USA
- 1994-95 Joint Secretary, Nepal Election Commission
- 1995 Director, Curriculum Development Centre, Nepal
- 1996 Chief, Non-Formal Education Centre, Nepal
- 1996 Received the International Honor medal for contribution in literature in Trinidad & Tobago by the Prime Minister
- 1999 Established Maithili Women Empowerment Centre
- 1999- Member & Chief, Royal Nepal Academy, Kathmandu
- 2001-02 Editor, the *Safari Nepal*, culture and tourism oriented magazine

## MAJOR PUBLICATIONS

- Nepali Kavita Bibhin Aayam* (Nepali Poetry: Different Dimensions), Sajha Publication, Kathmandu, 1987 (published in Nepali)
- Folk Culture of Nepal: An Analytical Study*, Nirala Publications, New Delhi, 1990
- Nepali Translation of Maithili Folksongs*, Safari Nepal, Kathmandu, 1992
- Cultural Heritage of Nepal Terai*, Nirala Publications, New Delhi, 1994
- Folk Tales from Mithila*, Nirala Publications, New Delhi, 1996
- Folk Festivals of Mithila*, Book Faith India, Delhi, 1998
- Maithili Culture in Nepali Languages*, Royal Nepal Academy, Kathmandu, 1999
- Pilgrimage Tourism in Nepal*, Safari Nepal, Kathmandu, 2002
- Janakpur, The Jewel of Nepal*, Nepal-Thai Chamber of Commerce, Kathmandu, 2004
- Nepalese Culture in a Nutshell*, Book Faith India, Delhi [Publishing Shortly]

\* Titles without languages are written in English.

In addition to being one of the foremost scholars of folk culture in Nepal, Dr. Ram Dayal Rakesh has accomplished a great achievement in the comparative study of literature. While engaged in research and teaching at Tribhuvan University, Nepal's preeminent educational institution, he has confronted the problems facing Nepalese society through the field research, and actively worked to improve them.

Dr. Rakesh's birthplace is the Mithila region, which lies between central Nepal and the Indian state of Bihar. This region is viewed in two different ways. On the one hand, Mithila is viewed by the Nepalese state, centered in the Kathmandu Basin, as a peripheral area, despite its long and brilliant history. On the other hand, it is a spiritual center when viewed from the perspective of the Hinduism in South Asia. Dr. Rakesh's own educational background reflects the dual nature of his birthplace, as he also studied English at Bihar University in India and was awarded a master's degree for his study of Hindi literature at Tribhuvan University. Later, he was awarded a Ph.D. from the University of Delhi in India for his comparative study of contemporary Hindi and Nepalese poetry. Thus, he has established an identity as a literary scholar while moving across contemporary national boundaries and fields of specialty. He also has assiduously conducted research into folk literature, and is a pioneer in this field in Nepal.

Janakpur, the central city of the Mithila area, was the birthplace of Sita, wife of Rama, in the epic poem "The Ramayana". While traditional Brahman rituals remain strongly rooted there, the region's unique Maithili-language literature and the folk art that is handed down from mother to daughter through successive generations are still a part of daily life.

Dr. Rakesh has studied the rich folk culture of this area from its literature, folk tales and songs, and essentials of daily life, including food, clothing, and shelter, to its annual festivals and events, ceremonies, and rituals, and explained them to the world through his books. Many have learned about Nepalese culture and visited Nepal because of these works.

At first, Mithila art was known only for its unique style and creations, but it was largely through Dr. Rakesh's work that people have understood the underlying culture and society that gave birth to the unique art. During that process, he became intensely aware of the severity of the problems faced by the women of the region, who are the people responsible for transmitting this artistic culture. The Mithila region has a particularly strong bias against women, even for the male-centered Hindu society as a whole. In 1999, he was recommended for membership in the Royal Nepal Academy, and also founded the Maithili Women Empowerment Centre, an NGO whose objective is to promote the economic and social independence of the women of Mithila.

In addition to his noteworthy achievements in folk culture study, the region's literary and cultural legacy, he has focused on contemporary problems and worked as an active intellectual to deal with them. For these activities, Dr. Rakesh is unquestionably worthy of the Academic Prize of the Fukuoka Asian Culture Prizes.

2004年(第15回)受賞者

## 芸術・文化賞

# ARTS AND CULTURE PRIZE



センブクティ・アーラチラゲ・ローランド・シルワ

Sembukuttiarachilage Roland SILVA

イコモス名誉委員長

International Honorary President, ICOMOS

1933年6月5日生

Born June 5, 1933

スリランカ

Sri Lanka

# INTRODUCTION OF LAUREATES

## BRIEF BIOGRAPHY

1933	Born in Sri Lanka
1954-59	Architectural Association School of Architecture, London, Professional Course in Tropical Architecture
1957	Royal Institute of British Architects - Part I, (Part II in 1959 and Part III in 1962)
1957-58	Institute of Archaeology, University of London, Academic Postgraduate Diploma in Indian Archaeology
1960-90	Assistant Commissioner (Architect), Deputy Commissioner, Commissioner of Archaeology and Director General of Archaeology, Department of Archaeology, Sri Lanka
1961-72	Associate, Fellow and President, Ceylon Institute of Architects
1962	Chartered Architect, Architects Registration Council of the United Kingdom
1963-79	Visiting Lecturer, University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka
1975-97	UNESCO Consultant, Bangladesh ('75), Thailand ('75), SEAMEO Countries ('80), Maldives ('83), Cambodia ('96), Pakistan ('97)
1980-96	Director General, Central Cultural Fund
1982	President, ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites), Sri Lanka
1985	Master of Science in Architecture (Hon. Causa), (Doctor of Science, Hon. Causa, in 2000), University of Moratuwa
1988	Doctor of Letters, University of Leiden, the Netherlands
1990	International President, ICOMOS (reelected in '93 and '96)
1992-96	Fellow and then President, Council of Archaeologists, Sri Lanka
1996	Gold Medal, Council of Archaeologists, Sri Lanka (second decoration in '99)
1997	Gold Medal, Sri Lanka Institute of Architects
1998	Memorial Medal, Russian Committee of ICOMOS, Moscow
1998	First Foreign Member, Academy of Architectural Heritage, Russia
1999-	International Honorary President, ICOMOS
2000-03	President, Sri Lanka-Netherlands Association

## MAJOR PUBLICATIONS

Revised the sections on South Asia and South-East Asia in Sir Banister Fletcher's *A History of Architecture*, (Chapter 23, South Asia; Chapter 24, South-east Asia; Chapters 37 and 46, South and South-east Asia), London, 1987

*Religious Architecture in Early and Medieval Sri Lanka*, Druk: Krips Repro Meppel, Netherlands, 1988

*Paintings of Sri Lanka*, (30 volumes), (co-author), the Archaeological Survey of Sri Lanka, Colombo, 1990

*Manjusri Vastuvidyasastra*, Bibliotheca Zeylanica Series I, (co-ed.), the Archaeological Survey of Sri Lanka and the Central Cultural Fund, Colombo, 1995

*Pule Temple Chengde*, (co-author), the Cultural Relics Bureau of the Municipality of Chengde, Beijing, 2003

*Conservation Theory*, Ancient Ceylon, Colombo, 2004

*Conservation Practice*, Ancient Ceylon, Colombo, 2004

*Architectural Theory*, Ancient Ceylon, Colombo, 2004

*Architectural History*, Ancient Ceylon, Colombo, 2004

*Thupa, Thupaghara and Thupa-Pasada*, "Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of Ceylon, No. 10," Department of Archaeology, Sri Lanka, Colombo, 2004

Dr. Sembukuttiarachilage Roland Silva has provided spiritual support for conserving historical monuments and sites since being named the first International President of ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) from Asia.

Dr. Silva studied at the Architectural Association School of Architecture in London in the 1950s. At the same time, he completed studies in the Royal Institute of British Architects program. While in London, he also studied archaeology at the University of London's Institute of Archaeology. He then continued his study of preservation and restoration at the University of Rome and other institutions. In 1988, he was awarded a doctor's degree by the University of Leiden in the Netherlands for his research into religious architecture in Sri Lanka. During this time, he has developed a basis for academic theories regarding the conservation of Asian historical sites. Dr. Silva has furthered historical insight and deepened artistic and cultural understanding. Further, he has created the practical underpinnings for the science of conservation by creating scientific methods and the appropriate conservation techniques.

Starting in the 1960s, he was involved in many activities of UNESCO and its advisory body, ICOMOS. He has performed a leading role as both an advocate and a man of action in the field for the conservation of cultural sites, not only in Sri Lanka, but also throughout the Asia. The result has been his selection as the International President of ICOMOS for three consecutive terms.

Dr. Silva has actively encouraged a greater involvement on the part of ICOMOS in Asia, and established a methodology for operations at archaeological excavation sites that encourages the understanding of the local population in historical site preservation and their participation in the work. In particular, he planned the Cultural Triangle Project in Sri Lanka, the largest Asian project conducted as part of UNESCO's campaign to protect the world's cultural legacy. It is typical of the broad scale of his endeavors that he has been involved in everything from creating a fund for financial resources to providing guidance in the conservation work at individual sites.

Dr. Silva also has provided guidance as a UNESCO Consultant for historical conservation to the governments of Thailand, Bangladesh, Maldives, Cambodia, and Pakistan. He has worked tirelessly to expand the number of Asian historical sites registered as world cultural heritage sites and contributed to the development of cultural tourism based on these cultural assets.

In addition to these activities, it is a well-known fact that he also utilized his knowledge to serve as an editorial consultant for Sir Banister Fletcher's *A History of Architecture* for the southern and southeastern areas of Asia.

Dr. Silva's great achievement has been the formulation of a sustainable policy for conserving historical sites that harmonizes the contradictory aspects of historical conservation and the creation of assets for tourism. He has provided dreams and hope for the future for many Asian countries and their people through the utilization of their historical assets. His contribution to the activities of conserving historical assets and monuments, not only in Sri Lanka, but also in Asia and throughout the world, make him a worthy recipient of the Arts and Culture Prize of the Fukuoka Asian Culture Prizes.

**Date & Time:** 14:00 - 16:00 Friday, September 17, 2004

**Venue:** ACROS Fukuoka Symphony Hall

The Prize Presentation Ceremony for the 15th Fukuoka Asian Culture Prizes 2004 was held with attendance by approximately 850 people, including Their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Akishino, representatives from the embassies of the laureates' countries, exchange students in Fukuoka, guests from international exchange organizations, business circles, universities, and local organizations as well as the citizens of Fukuoka City.

At the ceremony, His Imperial Highness Prince Akishino delivered an Imperial Address, followed by an introduction of the laureates' profiles on a video screen and the prize presentation by the organizing committee. Congratulatory addresses were also made by guests, H. E. Ambassador Kawai Masao from Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Kawai Hayao, Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs (Director Nishisaka Noboru, Arts and Culture Division, Cultural Affairs Dept. of the Agency read on his behalf), and Governor Aso Wataru of Fukuoka Prefecture, praising the laureates' contributions. Each of the laureates expressed their joy upon receiving the prizes and shared their views with the citizens of Fukuoka City.

A special music performance of the sarod by the Grand Prize laureate Mr. Amjad Ali Khan and his group added an extra touch of beauty to the ceremony.



アムジャッド・アリ・カーン氏による特別演奏  
Special performance by Mr. Amjad Ali Khan



式典にご臨席される秋篠宮同妃両殿下  
Their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Akishino  
attending the ceremony



福岡市長と受賞国大使との懇談  
Embassy guests exchanging courtesies with the Mayor  
of Fukuoka

### Grand Prize Amjad Ali Khan

"*Namaskaar* and good evening Your Excellencies and friends.

I have no words to express my gratitude to the Fukuoka Asian Culture Prize Committee. The Grand prize is a great honour not only for me, but it's an honour for my country and to Indian classical music. I feel fortunate to be born in this soil and to have been able to spread the message of our age-old tradition across the world.

My relationship with Japan goes back many years. I have visited most of the cities, in fact I was very fortunate to be the first Indian performer to have played at the magnificent Suntory Hall in Tokyo in 1989. Japan has always fascinated me with its technical and electronic achievements, but now through the Fukuoka Asian Culture Grand Prize, it has overwhelmed me even personally. I admire Japanese music immensely, which is exceptionally unique.

Music can be appreciated without knowing it. It should be felt and experienced. Music is the food for the soul and is a celebration of life. I cannot remember a particular day when I was initiated into the world of music. It was part of me as far as I can remember. Indeed, I cannot think of a moment when music has been separated from my life. My father and guru, the legendary Maestro Haafiz Ali Khan *Saheb* lived for music.

Today, a wise man does not allow his son to become a classical musician, because of the uncertainty and insecurity of a livelihood. That's why in the past, only Sufi saints and fakirs could dedicate their lives to music or to god almighty. Though for my father, there was no life outside the world of music. Music was life itself. Born to him, I inherited a musical legacy of five generations as naturally as a bird takes to flying. They are responsible for the solid foundation of art in both North and South Indian system of music. There is an old saying in Hindi '*Swar Hi Ishwar Hai*'. Through music, I feel connected with every soul, with every religion and with every song of the world.

Music has been the greatest wealth that I inherited from my forefathers, something that I am constantly sharing with my disciples. It was indeed a great moment for my wife Subhalakshmi and me when my two sons, representing the seventh generation of musicians in my family began to play Sarod. Considering today's distractions and musical pollution, Amaan and Ayaan's playing is perhaps god's wish that this tradition is carried forward.

I thank god for giving me my wife Subhalakshmi, who, I feel, is the first Guru to Amaan and Ayaan. An artist herself of great repute, she has been a pillar and strength in my life. A beautiful soul, she has created an atmosphere of artistic inspiration that has kept me going. My sons, Amaan Ali Bangash and Ayaan Ali Bangash, both hardworking, talented and kind human beings, make me proud when I see them as role models for today's youth. My family would not be complete without my dedicated disciples who have played a tremendous role in my musical journey and of course all my music lovers across the world.

It is indeed a matter of great satisfaction to be recognized by the Fukuoka Asian Culture Prize Committee. It is humbling and heartening to know that the Award Committee maintains a level par excellence, as I understand that the Grand Prize Awardee is nominated by around four thousand people around the world. It is my privilege to accept this award with utmost humility. Thank you.



### Academic Prize Li Yining

It is truly a great honor to be given the Academic Prize of the 15th Fukuoka Asian Culture Prizes 2004.

I am a professor at Peking University, specializing in economics. Over the years, I have focused my studies on the economic reform in China, arguing that the final goal of the reform shall be the transformation of the system from the planned economy to the market economy by thoroughly reforming the ownership of national companies. To put it concretely, it is necessary to shift state-run companies to stock companies, in which diversification of capital unit is available. For that purpose, a through changeover of government's functions is needed. While the government shall be shifted from the "almighty government" to the one providing services to companies as administration, further development of the capital market shall be pursued. The idea of developing private companies has to be supported and promoted in order to solve the issue of reemployment of those who have lost their jobs due to state-run company reform and to deal with excessive labor migrating from rural area to the city. For over 20 years, I have continued my research in this transformation of state ownership. My proposals have gradually gained support among leaders of China and now the policies are employed in various governmental policies.

I would like to extend my appreciation to the experts of the Fukuoka Asian Culture Prizes for their understanding and support for the economic reform of China. I also would deeply appreciate your recognition of what I have achieved in my research.

China has shown signs of rapid economic development, due to the government's efforts to reform its economy into market economy. Various problems derived in the process of the economic development in China can only be solved through reform, thus I can firmly foresee China continuing steady progress in its economy. I would like to continue to work hard not to fail to meet your expectations and do what I can do for achieving the "peaceful rise of China."

Ladies and gentlemen, let us firmly believe that China, with increasingly prosperous economic development, makes great contribution to the world peace and development, and at the same time, will further promote intercommunication between China and other Asian countries.

Ladies and gentlemen, with my sincere appreciation, I wish the people of Fukuoka further happiness. My expectation also goes to Fukuoka City to play a bigger role in international cultural exchange.





### Academic Prize Ram Dayal Rakesh

First of all please allow me to extend my sincerest and heartfelt thanks to the Fukuoka Asian Culture Prize Committee for providing me this prestigious award.

I am pleased and honored to be the first Nepali to receive this Academic Prize of the 15th Fukuoka Asian Culture Prizes 2004. Receiving the Fukuoka Asian Culture Prize is a great inspiration for me and I consider it as a new starting point for studying and researching further the folklores of Mithila. This prize they gave me has brought a new spring in my life and has also given enthusiasm to start working again in the area more vigorously. So, I am really grateful to the Fukuoka Asian Culture Prize Committee for recognizing me as the laureate of the Academic Prize of the 15th Fukuoka Asian Culture Prizes 2004.

Let me express and explain here what is Mithila and Mithila culture in short. Mithila is very old and an ancient kingdom whose capital was Janakpur. Karal Janak was the king of Mithila whose dutiful daughter was Janaki. She had been married to Lord Rama, the son of Dasharath king of Ayodhya. Thus Mithila has built a cultural bridge between Nepal and India. The world famous epic the Ramayan has been written depicting different events and episodes of their lives.

Mithila is the second language of Nepal. Mithila has been a cultural tower which has been inspiring and reminding of the glorious past of its people living in the vast areas of Nepal, India and abroad. It has also been a key cultural link between different kingdoms of Nepal in the past like Kirat, Karnat and Malla period which has immensely contributed towards cultural upliftment of Mithila especially in the Malla period which is considered golden age for the all-round development of this great tradition. It is an ancient civilization, endowed with a colorful folk culture manifested in many fold fields such as oral tradition and folk literature.

The Fukuoka Asian Culture Prizes provide us a suitable opportunity to exchange our own culture and to learn from each other, promoting a fusion of different and diverse cultures of Asia as a whole.

I am particularly pleased to have been honored in Japan, which I have already visited twice. I sincerely and heartily thank the people of Fukuoka City for making this beautiful event possible, and allowing my spouse and me to be a part of it. We feel extremely privileged and honored. Fukuoka is just fantastic and its people are very friendly.

I hope the Fukuoka Asian Culture Prizes will continue to be an instrument to embody respect to those who have contributed greatly to science, arts and cultures of Asia.

With these few words I would like to conclude my acceptance speech. Thanking you all for kind attention.



### Arts And Culture Prize

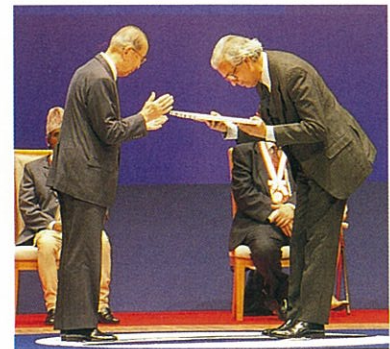
### Sembukuttiarachilage Roland Silva

It is, indeed, a happy moment in my life to be honoured with the distinction of receiving an Arts and Culture Prize for Asia. I am equally delighted that the Award is for the highest advancement in the "evolved state of the species called humans." I was able to trace the development of the "Species called Man" in the keynote to the Advancement of Science of Sri Lanka, and illustrated that the highest achievement was the growth of the element called "Culture." I had also requested the World Bank, to assess the growth of humans by changing the "Index of Development" by recognizing Man from the lesser creatures. In other words, humankind should be valued according to the highest achievements, namely, 'culture' and 'religion', and not confined merely to a 'food basket', upon which unit of measure, even the animal world is assessed. Accordingly, my proposal was to change the present index of the "Quality of Life" to a new measure such as the "Quality of Contentment."

I have also addressed the cultural intellectuals of the world in Yogyakarta in my specialized field covering "Monuments and Sites of Humankind," whereby, I have shown that humans are moving fast towards an uneasy state of "Excessive Leisure" loaded with "Fat Salaries" due to the invention of a "Machine Monster" which will reduce the working period of humans to three days per week by the year 2010, in the most developed continent, namely, Europe. Our solution to such a phenomenon of "Over-Leisure," was in Man "Imbibing Culture" in a more specific way. One such exercise would be to "visit the many historic monuments and sites" of humankind and enjoy the inert spirit of the civilizations of a bye-gone era, and abstract their frozen thoughts. In short, translate the vision of the Minister of Fine Arts of France of 1881 when he said, "The keeps ... of Carcassonne and Avignon instruct us about the power of the feudal regime. In these books of stone we find .... the soul of history." We referred to these monuments as our "Dumb Friends," when we said once that, "Man can sing and cry, animals can yell and moan, but monuments remain our dump and immobile friends and keep perpetuating their vigil from generation to generation."

Ladies and Gentleman, these many thoughts, that "culture is the index of the highest levels of evolution as achieved by humans," are found in many of my presentations. I leave four volumes of such essays. I am proud to be recognized by Fukuoka, the "City of Culture," of Japan, in the most advanced Nation of Asia. I accept this honour of being the "Laureate of Art and Culture for Asia" in all humility. I do promise the people of Fukuoka to continue the efforts in extending the "joy of culture" to every human being. I believe that, "as much as Food and Drink are a part of the daily diet of Man, Culture should be a part of the Daily Appetite of Humankind." The natural process of evolution needs to continue until all humans can imbibe the "joy of culture." Dear citizens of Fukuoka, thank you for raising this "enlightened want of all humans" to focus. I trust the example set by you, will remain a beacon of everlasting light, until all humans imbibe the "joy of culture," as a part of their "daily diet."

Ladies and Gentleman, On behalf of my wife and myself, Thank you, Your Worship the Mayor of the City of Fukuoka, Thank you, the People of Fukuoka, Thank you, all enlightened people of culture.



### Magical World of Indian Music

**Date & Time:** 14:00 - 17:00 Saturday, September 18, 2004

**Venue:** IMS Hall

**Participants:** Approximately 400

**1 Theme:** "Sarod - Heaven and Man Become One"

**2 Program:** Introduction of Indian music

Professor Fujii Tomoaki (Chubu Institute for Advanced Studies)

Performance

Players: Mr. Amjad Ali Khan, Grand Prize Laureate (sarod)  
Mr. Amaan Ali Bangash (sarod)  
Mr. Ayaan Ali Bangash (sarod)  
Mr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan (tabla)  
Mr. Yamamoto Shuji (tambura)

### 3 Outline:

Preceding the concert, Professor Fujii introduced the achievements made by Mr. Amjad Ali Khan and illustrated the characteristics and attraction of Indian classical music, comparing them with those of Western music.

At the first half of his stage, Mr. Khan explained the structure of the instrument sarod and its unique performance technique, commenting that by pressing strings with the tip of one's nail, not with fingers the sarod can create a human voice. Since the day fell on the birthday of Ganesa, the Hindu elephant-headed god, Mr. Khan began the stage by playing the "Raga Ganesa Kalyan." He encouraged the audience who was listening attentively and quietly not to be shy to express their own feelings as Indian music requires audience to feel the music together with performers.

The latter stage began with the tune, titled "Raga Bageshwari" played by Amaan and Ayaan, Mr. Khan's two sons. Mr. Khan, then joined, commented that he wished the sarod music which has been handed down for generations from his ancestors would reach in the hearts of the audience and the music shall be succeeded for years to come with further blessing. After this all three performed "Batiyar" and "Bifu," folk ballads of Bengal and Assam, and the last tune "Raga Kirwani," receiving an ovation from the floor.

After the program, an autograph session was held at the lobby, inviting a long queue of devoted fans.



アヤーン・アリ・バンガシュ氏  
Mr. Ayaan Ali Bangash



山本 周司氏  
Mr. Yamamoto Shuji



藤井 知昭氏  
Professor Fujii Tomoaki

### The Seminar for Chinese Economy

**Date & Time:** 18:00 - 20:00 Saturday, September 18, 2004

**Venue:** ACROS Fukuoka Event Hall

**Participants:** Approximately 180

**1 Theme:** "Can Japan-China Cooperation Encourage the Economic Integration in the East Asian Region?"

**2 Program:** Outline and Introduction of Speakers

Professor Kojima Tomoyuki  
(Faculty of Policy Management, Keio University)

Keynote Speech Professor Li Yining, Academic Prize Laureate

Panel Discussion

Panelists: Professor Li Yining  
Mr. Tokushima Chihiro (President of Tokusui Corporation)  
Professor Watanabe Toshio  
(Faculty of International Development, Takushoku University)

Coordinator: Professor Kojima Tomoyuki

### 3 Outline:

Coordinator Professor Kojima introduced Professor Li's achievements stressing three points -- (1) great contribution to China's rapid economic growth, (2) engagement in education of talented economic reform promoters, and (3) endeavors he has rendered for the advancement of Japan-China friendly relations.

In his keynote speech, Professor Li stated notable features and future prospects of China's economic reform, saying that China needs to accelerate the 'transformation of government functions,' 'protection of private assets,' and 'adjustment of income allocation.' Measures targeted farmers and the unemployed in big cities were also introduced. He declared that the future of China would be bright since it would maintain its pace of development, which would be of tremendous benefit to not only in China but the East and Southeast Asia as well.

He concluded his lecture by appealing the importance of cooperation between Japan and China as well as mutual complement of their superiority.

At the following panel discussion, Mr. Tokushima commented that while the economy in China was the lifeline for Japanese economy, Chinese economy faced problems in such areas of energy and agricultural policies. Professor Watanabe followed, illustrated the high dependency of Chinese economy on foreign investment, and suggested that China transform its national economy in the direction for further sophisticated industrial structure. Professor Li said that the dependency ratio on foreign investment is not a major issue for China. He exemplified the ground why China could maintain its growth at an annual rate of seven percent for the coming 20 years. The heated discussion triggered many questions from the floor, showing the high interest in Chinese economy among the audience.

Professor Kojima concluded the forum by making a proposal that mutual supplementation of economy between Japan and China is of prime importance, even though the two countries always face political issues.

**Date & Time:** 13:00 - 15:30 Sunday, September 19, 2004

**Venue:** ACROS Fukuoka Event Hall

**Participants:** Approximately 150

**1 Theme:** "Women Carry and Revive Folk Culture for the Future"

**2 Program:** Outline and Introduction of Speakers

Professor Ohji Toshiaki  
(School of Human Culture, University of Shiga Prefecture)

Speech Dr. Ram Dayal Rakesh, Academic Prize Laureate

Panel Discussion - Part I "The World Folk Art Depicts"

Speakers: Dr. Ram Dayal Rakesh  
Ms. Hasunuma Miyoko (Curator at the Mithila Museum, Niigata)

Coordinator: Professor Ohji Toshiaki

Panel Discussion - Part II "The World Women have Passed Down"

Speakers: Dr. Ram Dayal Rakesh  
Ms. Mori Jun (Director, the Association of Dental Cooperation in Nepal)

Coordinator: Professor Ohji Toshiaki

**3 Outline:**

The hall was brightly decorated with large and small sizes of Mithila folk art. Coordinator Professor Ohji located Mithila region on the map of Nepal at the beginning of the forum.

In the first part, Ms. Hasunuma projected photographs she took in Mithila to introduce actual rituals and how women draw Aripan art on the floor of their houses. She commented that drawing gave Maithili women chances to express themselves. Dr. Rakesh followed and gave practical comments on the spiritual background found in Mithila folk art and its drawing techniques, commenting that the art depicts the past experience and present life of native people living in the area.

In the latter half of the program, Ms. Mori also used images to introduce Nepalese women she encountered through her volunteering activities of dental treatment in Nepal. She acknowledged the women, who hardly have any right to speech in their community, have dedicated their time and efforts in volunteering activities to improve health conditions for themselves and their children. Dr. Rakesh then exemplified Maithili women for their passion to the art and their commitment to commercialize their work for self-reliance, saying the future for the women is shining. The audience gave him questions on a discrimination issues and how women have changed after they gained income, throwing conditions of exploitation by the owner of women's empowerment groups, discrimination by status or races, and other issues they suffer from.

The audience appreciated the Mithila folk art exhibits after the forum.

\* Aripan - geometric pattern art drawn at rituals

### Cultural Heritage Harmonizing History and the Future

**Date & Time:** 16:00 - 18:00 Sunday, September 19, 2004

**Venue:** ACROS Fukuoka Event Hall

**Participants:** Approximately 120

**1 Theme:** "Spirit of Conservation, Spirit of Creation"

**2 Program:** Outline and Introduction of Panelists

Professor Fujihara Keiyo  
(Faculty of Design, Kyushu University)

Panel Discussion

Panelists: Dr. S. Roland Silva, Arts and Culture Prize Laureate  
Professor Nakagawa Takeshi  
(School of Science and Engineering, Waseda University)  
Professor Muramatsu Shin  
(Institute of Industrial Science, the University of Tokyo)

Coordinator: Professor Fujihara Keiyo

### 3 Outline:

At the beginning of the forum, Professor Fujiwara introduced the achievements of Dr. Silva and explained the forum would examine how cultural monuments and assets relate to our life and future.

Panel discussion began with Professor Silva's detailed introduction of Sri Lanka's Cultural Triangle area with slides, in which he said the numbers of assets and past achievement provide us with knowledge and inspiration to follow in the future. Supplementing Professor Nakagawa's assertion that Sri Lanka and Japan are rare in Asia to share similarities in their chronological distinctive cultural forms, Dr. Silva said it was because they both face the mainland, sharing island culture in common. Professor Muramatsu then asked about Sri Lanka's originality against the culture in India, inviting enthusiastic discussion.

In the latter half of the forum, Professor Nakagawa introduced the restoration activities of cultural assets he engages in Ankor in Cambodia and Hue in Vietnam. Professor Muramatsu also told the audience about the activities of mAAN, which he commits as one of the key members.

A question came from the floor, asking if Mt. Fuji could be listed as a world heritage site. Dr. Silva replied that people have already appreciated the international value of Mt. Fuji and therefore was an important asset to be registered in a world heritage list.

Professor Fujiwara concluded the forum, stating that protecting cultural assets and at the same time raising the charm of each area would increase high expectations for a rich future.

\* mAAN: modern Asian Architecture Network

学校訪問  
SCHOOL VISITS

◆◆ 福岡西陵高等学校

日時：9月16日(木) 10:00～12:00

訪問者：大賞受賞者／アムジャッド・アリ・カーン

生徒：1、2年生 約800名

生徒たちは、初めて触れるインド古典音楽に少しとまどい気味でしたが、アムジャッド・アリ・カーン氏がリードし、みんなで一つの旋律を歌うと、自然と気持ちが一体になり、サロードの響きに心を奪われていました。同校の管弦楽部とのコラボレーションでは、「音楽はあらゆるものを超える」というカーン氏のメッセージをうけて、生徒たちが世界平和を願い選んだ、ビートルズの「イマジン」を一緒に演奏しました。管弦楽部とのワークショップも行われ、バイオリンの生徒が、カーン氏が指示したインド音楽の旋律を再現しようとはしますが、なかなかうまくいきません。「考えるのではなく、音楽を感じなさい」というカーン氏の言葉に、生徒たちは、ただ楽譜を再現するのではなく、音楽そのものを楽しむことを学びました。



◆◆ Fukuoka Seiryō High School

**Date & Time:** 10:00 - 12:00  
Thursday, September 16, 2004

**Visitor:** Mr. Amjad Ali Khan, Grand Prize Laureate

**Students:** Approximately 800 first- and second-grade students

At the beginning of the program, students looked a bit bewildered at the sounds of Indian classical music they heard for the first time. Students, however, gradually seemed to be eased of tension and started to capture the sound of the sarod as Mr. Amjad Ali Khan encouraged them to sing together.

In a collaborative performance with Mr. Khan, the school orchestra members enjoyed playing one of the Beetle's numbers, "Imagine." Learning Mr. Khan's belief of "music transcends all," they chose the song wishing for the world peace. A workshop with the orchestra members followed, in which students playing the violin tried to reproduce the specific melodies of Indian music instructed by Mr. Khan, finding them quite difficult to follow. "Don't think. Feel the music," was Mr. Khan's advice. Students learned music was not simply to read music notes but to feel and enjoy by heart.



## 学校訪問 SCHOOL VISITS

### ◆◆ 城香中学校

日 時：9月16日(木) 8:45～9:35

訪問者：学術研究賞受賞者／厲以寧

生 徒：1～3年生 約350名

「足の速いウサギが油断してカメに負けるという「ウサギとカメ」の話には、実は続きがあります。」意外な話の展開に首をかしげる生徒たちに、厲以寧氏は話を続け、最後はお互いに協力してウサギもカメもともに勝つというストーリーを通じて、日本と中国の協力関係の大切さを生徒に語りました。

また、詩人としても有名な氏は自ら筆をとり、努力をすることの大切さを書いた漢詩を生徒にプレゼントしました。

その後は、生徒たちと中国式のジャンケンを楽しむなど、なごやかな交流が続きました。

### ◆◆ Joko Junior High School

**Date & Time:** 8:45 - 9:35  
Thursday, September 16, 2004

**Visitor:** Professor Li Yining, Academic Prize Laureate

**Students:** Approximately 350 first- to third-grade students

"The Aesop's fable, 'The Hare and the Tortoise' tells us that the fast runner rabbit loses to the turtle in the race, but this story has more to follow." In front of the students who looked quite puzzled by an unexpected beginning of the story told by him, Professor Li Yining continued his talk. The ending of the story was for both the rabbit and turtle to win the race by cooperating together. Professor Li quoted the story to refer the importance of cooperative ties between Japan and China.

Also being famed as a poet, Professor Li picked up a brush and wrote a Chinese poem about the importance of working hard as a present to the students.

At the end of the program, students enjoyed playing the Chinese-style of the 'paper, stone and scissors' game in an amicable manner with Professor Li.





学校訪問  
SCHOOL VISITS

◆◆ 福翔高等学校

日時：9月16日(木) 14:40～15:30

訪問者：学術研究賞受賞者／  
ラーム・ダヤル・ラケーシュ

生徒：1年生 約320名

ラーム・ダヤル・ラケーシュ氏が、自身の体験や研究を講演しました。少年時代は本ばかり読んでいたと語るラケーシュ氏。文化研究の道を志すきっかけは「文学は人生を写す鏡だと思った。その国の栄枯盛衰は、その国の文学作品に表れる」と気がついたからだと言います。

講演後、意見交換会やお茶、お琴といった日本文化をつうじての交流で、生徒たちと楽しいひとときを過ごしました。

◆◆ Fukusho High School

**Date & Time:** 14:40 - 15:30  
Thursday, September 16, 2004

**Visitor:** Dr. Ram Dayal Rakesh, Academic Prize Laureate

**Students:** Approximately 320 first-grade students

Dr. Ram Dayal Rakesh spoke about his experience and studies in front of the students. He said he was a bookworm in his boyhood. Why he entered the career as a scholar of cultural studies, he said he noticed that literature is a mirror which reflects our life. The prosperity and decline in a country is reflected in literature works in the country.

After the talk, they enjoyed a relaxing time, exchanging views and going through the Japanese culture of tea ceremony and koto performance.



## 学校訪問 SCHOOL VISITS

### ◆◆ 博多工業高等学校

日 時：9月16日(木) 12:45～15:35

訪問者：芸術・文化賞受賞者／  
S・ローランド・シルワ

生 徒：2、3年生(建築科) 約90名

S・ローランド・シルワ氏が、建築科の生徒たちを対象に、スリランカの世界遺産の保存修復を例にあげながら、守るという視点からの建築学の広がりについて講演を行いました。

また、自身の学生時代を振り返りながら、生徒たちに「どんな授業を受けている時でも、そして人生のどんな瞬間であっても、今、自分がしている事が世界で一番大切だということを忘れないでください」、「たくさんの知識を身につけて、それを広く社会に、日本だけではなくアジアそして世界全体に伝えることができる人間になってください」と熱く語りました。

その後、茶道部による茶席のもてなしや、異文化研究部との座談会で生徒たちとの交流を楽しみました。

### ◆◆ Hakata Technical High School

**Date & Time:** 12:45 - 15:35  
Thursday, September 16, 2004

**Visitor:** Dr. S. Roland Silva, Arts And Culture Prize Laureate

**Students:** Approximately 90 students majoring in architecture

In front of the students in the Architecture course, Dr. S. Roland Silva spoke about how far the subject 'architecture' goes from the view point of 'protection,' taking conservation activities of the world monuments and sites in Sri Lanka.

Also reflecting his college life, he said, "whatever lesson you take at any moment in your life, do not forget that what you do right now is the most important thing in the world. Try to acquire as much knowledge as possible and be a man who is able to pass the knowledge to people in Japan and the world."

At the end of the lecture, Dr. Silva was invited to the tea ceremony hosted by tea ceremony club members. Members of the cross-culture club also enjoyed an informal talk to exchange their views with the laureate.

