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བོད་རིག་པ་དུས་དེབ།

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四川大学中国藏学研究所 主编

第 4 辑

多元视角下的藏区社会研究专辑



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Abstracts

A Study on Zang-Yi Corridor from the Hengduan mountains

Nanshan Ai

(Architecture and Environment College, Sichuan University)

This paper discusses the ethnic geography of the Tibetan-Yi Nationality Corridor by analyzing the geomantic omen (Fengshui), the ethnic migration and human gene of the Hengduan Mountains. As we know, Chinese traditional geomantic omen view is transmeridional and "China is center of the world". Contrarily, in the Hengduan mountains area, mountain and river trends are southward and to the South-east Asia, the geomantic omen of the Hengduan mountains is open and based on a north-south extension. The ethnic migration through the north-southward plateau surface and the river valleys of Hengduan mountains, has brought hearty life to the peoples in the corridor region by the mix of the ethnic groups.

Key words: the Hengduan Mountains, the Tibetan-Yi Nationality Corridor, Geomantic Omen (Fengshui)

The Local Knowledge and the Harmonious Society: The Non-governmental Organizations in Tibet in Perspective

Yondrol K. Tsongkha, Naizhu He

(Lanzhou University)

The local knowledge which included the Non-governmental Organizations, the religions (Tibetan Buddhism and Bon), the local customary laws, the festivals and even traditionally no-religious rituals and games could be seen as the important resource to build so called "harmonious society" in current Tibet and Tibetan cultural areas.

Key words: Local Knowledge, Local Resource, Non-governmental Organization,

Tibetan, Multiplicity, Culture-consciousness

Research on Move of Big Condyle Disease Project in Tibet——A Study in Ninth Group of Qinu Village, Daga, Qushui County

Guangrong Ran, Jun Xu, Gangqiang Xu, Ting Yin

*(Center for Tibetan Studies of Sichuan University;
School of History & Culture, Sichuan University)*

Established in the thorough investigation at move site of big condyle disease in the ninth group of Qinu village, Daga, Qushui county, Tibet, Aug. -Sep. , 2007, this paper carefully clean up the detailed execution of a move project of big condyle disease in Tibet, and the production arrangement of moving family. It beings forward that only move to other place could not radically settle the sufferers' production and living, they also need some physical and mental treatment. It also suggests to establish the special allowance system for the treatment of big condyle disease. And the new phenomenon occurred after move should be paid attention to, such as the consolidation of georelation, the improvement of self-management, and some new symptoms of notion should be actively inducted.

Key words: Tibet, Big Condyle Disease, Emigration Move

Perception of Community on Authenticity of Ethical Singing and Dancing Performance in Jiuzhaigou Tourism Destination

Lu Gan, Tianling Lu, Qingchuan Lv, Yiyun Kuang

(School of Tourism & Culture, Sichuan University)

Study on authenticity is one of the important fields in cultural tourism research. This paper focused the community's perception on singing and dancing performance. The results show that the economics factor and identity with ethic culture are the most crucial factors to perception of authenticity in Jiuzhaigou tourism destination. In middle age and young local inhabitants, economics factor has priority in judge of authenticity. And identity of traditions is the criterion to judge of authenticity in the elderly because

they surpassed the limit of economics.

Key words: Community, Ethic Singing and Dancing Performance, Authenticity, Tourism, Perception

The Guangong-adoration in China's Tibet Area in Modern China: A Typical Case of Culture Blending with Tibetan and Han Nationality

Chuan Wang, Bo Liu

*(The College of History, Sichuan Normal University;
Literary Department, Southwest University for Nationalities)*

Based on the accomplishment, this article sums up the Guangong temple's distributing and types in China's Tibet area in modern China from culture blend, points out the Guangong-adoration in Tibet area not only taking on the characters of culture blending with different nationalities, but also showing a typical case of culture blend.

Key words: Chinese Tibet Area, Guangong-adoration, Culture Blending with Tibetan and Han Nationality, Character

Further Study on Cultural Connotation of the Tibetan Celestial Burial's Origin, Ritual Process and Taboo System

Xinba Dawa Zhaxi

(Sichuan University Museum)

The celestial burial is one of unique Tibetan funerals and important component of the Tibetan funeral culture. Understanding and studying celestial burial is an important exploration on Tibetan funeral culture. By analyzing and comparing both Tibetan and Chinese historical documents, and combining with the former studies, this paper would like to try some new discusses on the origin of celestial burial, and analyze the Ritual Process and Taboo System from a cultural perspective, which expects to have a restricted view.

Key words: Tibetan; Celestial Burial; Origin; Cultural Connotati

A Review on the Religion of Waxiu-Seda Horde in Ganzi

Ga Dawa Cairen

(The China Tibetology Research Center)

Based on the fieldwork this article generally discusses the religion of Waxiu-Seda horde, including the sacred mountain belief focused on the worship and taboo of sacred mountain, the religious life in the temples of pasturing area based on religious ceremony, and the folk belief. The writer points that the religious faith, old legends, sacrifice habit and taboo behavior of Waxiu-Seda horde are all around the worship and taboo of sacred mountain. The sacred mountain worship places dominant role in the religion of Waxiu-Seda pasturing area. It is different from other area.

Key words: Sacred Mountain Worship, Tribe Alliance, Religious Ceremony, Living-buddha Incarnation, Folk Belief

A Typical Case Study of Sichuan-Yunnan Tibetan Area: Muli

Guangrong Ran

(Center for Tibetan Studies of Sichuan University)

Basing on field work, this article analyzes the research of Muli from six aspects, which includes its position and value, relationship between politics and religion, ethnic relationship, social relationship, eco-tourism and village investigation. Key words: Muli Tibetan Case Study

Dream and Outlet: Sustainable Development Analysis of Eco-tourism in East Tibet—A Study on a Tibetan Village in Muli

Qinghua Jiang

(Center for Tibetan Studies of Sichuan University)

This article is a study on a Tibetan village in Muli, which investigate the background, history, method and content of eco-tourism development in community by anthropological method, analyze the conflicts among primary beneficiaries and the characteristics of eco-tourism development in community, and discuss the sustainability of eco-tourism in East Tibet. It concludes that there is a disaccord between theory and practice in East Tibet's eco-tourism exploitation, then suggests that the community should be participate in both exploitation and management of eco-tourism, and the inhabitants should be the mainbody of environment protection.

Key words: East Tibet, Muli, Eco-tourism, Sustainable Development, Community Participant

Puzzledom and Exceed: Research on Puzzledom of School Education Development in Muli

Yongguo Zhang

(Center For Tibetan Studies of Sichuan University)

This paper investigates the history and actuality of school education development in Muli and opens out the problems in school education there. After analyzing from a perspective which environment restricts school education, the writer considers that natural ecology, economic ecology, social ecology and cultural ecology jointly make the puzzledom of school education in Muli.

Key words: Ethnic Minority, School Education

Medical Modernity: The Change of Medical Concept of Tibetan: A Case Study on Taoba of Muli County

Peirong Li

(Center for Tibetan Studies of Sichuan University)

Before modern medicine spread in Tibetan area, the traditional medical treatment is: folklore, traditional medicine and Tibetan medicine. After the Liberation in Tibetan area, modern medicine has entered these areas. The paper tries to analyze the Tibetan people's choosing which is changed after the modern medicine.

Keywords: Tibetan Modern Medicine, Choose

Research on the Qinghai-Tibet Railway and Increasing Income of Tibetan Farmers and Nomeds

Luorong Zhandui

(The China Tibetology Research Center)

Based on longtime field study and investigation, depending on the income structure of Tibetan farmers and the structure changes caused by Qinghai-Tibet railway, this paper discussed the contribution to income growth of local Tibetan farmers after one year of opening of Qinghai-Tibet railway.

Key words: Qinghai-Tibet railway, Farmer Income Growth, Income Structure

Research on An-Ju Project Construction of Tibetan Farmers and Herdsman—Based on the Perspective of Construction Socialism New Countryside

Zhou Zheng, Zemei Zhang

(School of Economy, Sichuan University)

2006, the Tibet Autonomous Region Government has started up the An-Ju Project Construction of Farmers and Herdsman comprehensively. Having made efforts to resolve the production and living conditions of farmers and herdsman and to increase the income of farmers and herdsman, the Tibet Autonomous Region Government hoped that the An-Ju project would become the breakthrough point of construction socialism new countryside of Tibet. This paper takes the An-Ju Project construction practice of farmers and herdsman in 2006 as an example, and analyses the living background, diversified investment mechanism, construction modes and effectiveness of the An-Ju project construction. The practice has proved that the An-Ju project construction has improved the production and living conditions of farmers and herdsman, and has increased the income of farmers and herdsman. Therefore the An-Ju project has realized the anticipated target of construction socialism new countryside of Tibet basically.

Key words: Tibet, An-Ju project, New Countryside Construction

Relocation and Reconstruction of Society: A Case Study of A Tibetan Village

Gangqiang Xu, Jun Xu, Ting Yin

(Center for Tibetan Studies of Sichuan University;

School of History & Culture, Sichuan University)

For the past few years, the government has carried out a mass of relocation in Tibet, then many new communities have come into being for this. These communities must reconstruct their societies hardly for its harmony. The ninth team of Qinu village

in Tibet is a new community which was relocated for big condyle disease, the course of reconstruction would be more lengthy, because of its special backdrop. This thesis tries to discuss how a new community reconstructs society, renews economy and acculturates by fieldwork to the ninth team of Qiniu village.

Key words: Reconstruction of Society, Relocation, Order, Economy, Culture

**Qinghai-Tibet Plain Three Rivers Source Areas Ecological Environment
and Ecology Immigration and Social Development Difficult Position
Question Research—Immigrates the Community Rake Qinghai
Tibet Area Tibetan National Minority as the Main Body
Real Diagnosis Research**

Xiaolin Zhan, Bingyuan Tao

(Qinghai Nationalities Institute)

This article based on the three rivers source areas ecological environment, the ecology immigration and the overall social development difficult position angle of view embarked, discussed the key question of Qinghai Tibet area Tibetan national minority, such as industry development and the ecology which for the main body immigration community's basic situation, the basic situation as well as the solution ecology immigration community developed Compensates Method question urgent need deepening the urgency, the necessity, the importance, as well as the correlation factor which restricted its development.

Key words: Three Rivers Source, Ecological Environment Ecology Immigration, Social Development

**A Study on the Ecology Compensation Mechanism of Three
Rivers' Headstream**

Muchi Yundeng Jiacao, Haihong Su

(Qinghai Research Institute of Nationalities, Qinghai Academy of Social Sciences)

This paper starts with the puzzledom in ecology construction of three rivers'

headstream. Then it refers to the issue of compensation mechanism. After analyzing the ecology input, cost and fund gap in three rivers' headstream, it suggests that extant ecology compensation methods should be used for reference to establish compensation fund by multi-financing. At the nation level, it includes establishing perfect ecology compensation mechanism, lawmaking in compensation and executing special policy. As for the downriver provinces, they should play more roles in the compensation of drainage area.

Key words: Three Rivers' Headstream, Ecology Compensation, Mechanism

Mode of the Ecological Immigrant's Resettlement in the Tibetan Area of Sichuan Province

Jin Li

(Sichuan Research Institute of Nationalities)

Tibetan Area of Sichuan Province is both the most important ecological protective screen in the upper area of Changjiang river and the most difficult area of assisting the people in poverty. In 2004, the ecological immigration experimental project with the goal of protecting the ecology and fighting against poverty started here. The practice in these two years has proved that the double goals of the ecological immigration has directly led to the double nature of the wills of the immigration. The characteristics are: most of the immigrants are unwilling to immigrate, only a small part of them are willing to do it. Aimed at this characteristics, three modes of ecological immigrants appeared, they are: farmers in the highmountains' immigration mode——both of the people and the forests exchange their original areas; highland cold grassland immigration mode——return pastoral area for grassland; the arid river valley area immigration mode——people move to another place and get rich project; border district in Hengduan mountain areas——marketization leads the people willing to be immigrants mode. All of the three modes coexisting has offered more choices for the successful ecological immigration.

Key words: Tibetan Area of Sichuan Province, Ecological Immigration, Resettlement Mode.

Research Review of Eco-migration in Sanjiangyuan Area

Jun Xu

(Center for Tibetan Studies of Sichuan University)

From 1990's, eco-migration is pointed out as a very important method to treat the problem of the ecosystem by Chinese government. Gradually, it also becomes a new research theme at the academia. Especially reviewed from the research of the eco-migration at Sanjiangyuan Area, the paper tries to find a better method to deal with this intractable question.

Key words: Eco-migration, Sanjiangyuan Area, Research Review

A Study on the influence of the latter-day opening-up in Tibet on the relationship between Han and Zang

Meilang Zongzhen

(School of Economy and Management, Tibetan University)

Before the opening-up, the inland of China had an economic and cultural relationship with Tibet which was based on "tribute and back-tribute" and traditional folk trade; after that, Britain continuously reinforced and expanded its influence on Tibet's economy so that Tibet moved its center of trade westward and was forced to build some treaty ports like Jiang Zi, Ge Dake and Ya Dong. With its increasing deficit in foreign trade, Tibet had a stronger dependence on the economy of Britain and India and broke its trade with the inland which has seriously harmed the sovereignty and economic interests of Chinese government and also severely damaged the economic interests of most of the low-income residents in Tibet.

Key words: the latter-day Tibet; opening-up; relationship between the Han nationality and Zang ethnic minority

A Disquisition of Aids Prevention in Tibetan Area of Sichuan Province

Yunchuan Shang

(*Sichuan Research Institute of Nationalities*)

It is rising that the trend of epidemic situation of aids in Tibetan area of Sichuan Province. For the various causes, it is difficult to prevent and cure aids in the area where the minorities live, and this article offers some suggestions on this problem.

Key words: Tibetan area of Sichuan province, Aids prevention, Difficult, Suggestion