

## MASTER'S THESIS

### 藏族牧區政治結構的變遷: 衝突與調適

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# 藏族牧區政治結構的變遷：衝突與調適

**Change of the Political Structures in the Tibetan  
Nomads Areas : Conflicts and Adaptations**

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## 內 容 提 要

二十世紀五十年代后期開始，中共政權對各藏區進行社會主義制度改造，從根本上廢除了舊體制，國家權力逐漸伸入到藏區社會基層，建立了統一的科層組織體系。其后經歷的一系列政治運動和文化衝擊，使藏族牧區傳統的部落自治體制被完全取締；二十年后，1978年中國實行改革開放的政策，在藏族牧區，隨着宗教信仰自由政策的落實，以民間組織形式復興了傳統體制運行方式，并形成制度權威與民間權威互動的共事關係。

本項研究主要采用文獻和實地調查相結合的方法。筆者為本項研究曾三次深入牧區做田野調查，首先，對藏族牧區原部落政治組織的構成及運行作了系統的分析；其次，對中共政治理念與制度的強制推行，引起的社會文化衝突進行了實證討論，還對藏族牧民怎樣被動適應這種變遷以及傳統權威怎樣復興有詳盡的論述；其三，本文還探討了制度權威與民間權威并存的情況下，牧區基層組織是如何運作的。

從宏觀的制度變遷中，關注微觀社區政治的變化。用全新的視角、結合第一手的資料，對牧區社會政治變遷過程，進行了系統的探討研究。

## Abstract

Beginning in the late 1950's, the Chinese government introduced socialist reforms in the Tibetan areas, abolishing the old system and extending state penetration into grass-roots units. A unitary hierarchical governmental system was established. Since then, largely because of continuing political campaigns, traditional Tibetan autonomous tribal organizations were nearly annihilated. Twenty years later, however, with the implementation of open-door and reform policies in 1978, religious freedom was gradually restored, and traditional tribal autonomy was revived, albeit informally. In the meantime, the formal authority remains in place. As a result, formal political authority finds itself in co-existence with traditional authority.

Based on archival sources and interviews conducted in three rounds of fieldwork, this thesis offers a comprehensive analysis of structure and functioning of the original tribal political organizations in Tibetan nomads areas. It then examines the social and cultural conflicts that resulted from the CCP's imposition of its political ideas and institutions on Tibet. It also discusses how Tibetans have adapted to this political change and how traditional authority managed to revive from near total destruction. Finally, this thesis explores how basic-level organizations in the nomads areas work, against the backdrop of the coexistence of formal political authority and informal traditional authority.

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