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各民族

CHINA'S  
ETHNIC  
GROUPS

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# 中国的民族和民族政策

## China's Ethnic Groups and China's Policies Regarding the Ethnic Groups

### 中国的民族人口

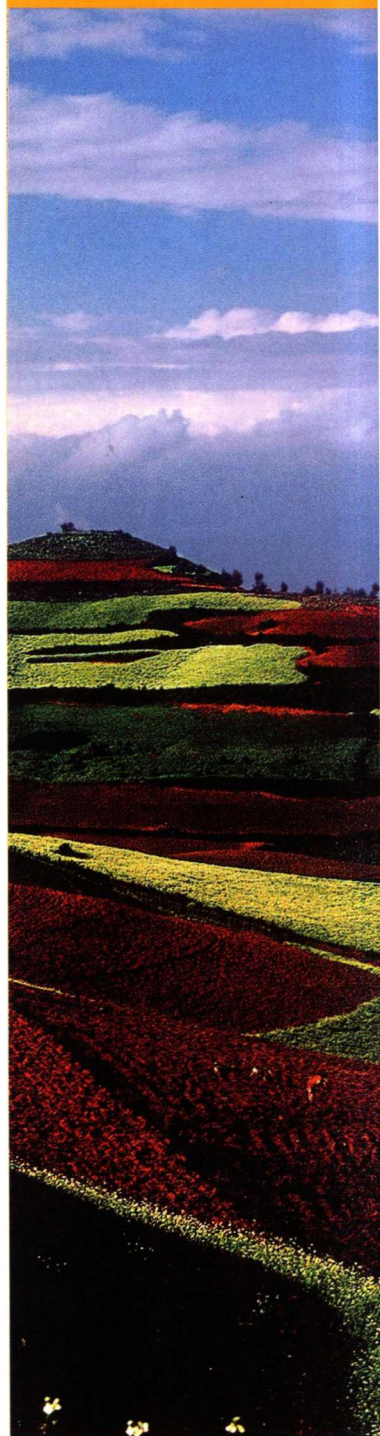
中国是个幅员辽阔的国家，在960万平方公里的土地上，生活着56个民族。其中汉族人口最多，有11.37亿人，占全国总人口数的91.53%；其他民族人口较少，只占全国总人口数的8.47%，因此也被称为少数民族。

在少数民族中，1000万人以上的民族有两个，他们是壮族和满族。人口在100万以上、1000万以下的民族有16个，他们是蒙古族、回族、藏族、维吾尔族、苗族、彝族、布依族、朝鲜族、侗族、瑶族、白族、土家族、哈尼族、哈萨克族、傣族、黎族。人口在10万以上、100万以下的民族有17个，他们是傈僳族、佤族、拉祜族、水族、东乡族、纳西族、景颇族、柯尔克孜族、土族、达斡尔族、仫佬族、羌族、撒拉族、毛南族、仡佬族、锡伯族。人口在1万以上、10万以下的民族有14个，他们是高山族、布朗族、阿昌族、普米族、塔吉克族、怒族、乌孜别克族、俄罗斯族、鄂温克族、德昂族、保安族、裕固族、京族、基诺族。人口在1万以下的民族有6个，他们是塔塔尔族、独龙族、鄂伦春族、赫哲族、门巴族、珞巴族。

### The Total Population of All the Ethnic Groups

China is a large country with a landmass of 9.6 million square kilometers. On this vast expanse of China's richly endowed land live 56 ethnic groups. The Han people make China's the largest ethnic group, numbering 1 137 000 000 and making up 91.53 per cent of the country's population. The population of the other ethnic groups adds up to making up 8.47 per cent of the China's population. The reason why these 55 ethnic groups are habitually referred to as "ethnic minorities" is that the population is smaller compared with that of the Han people.

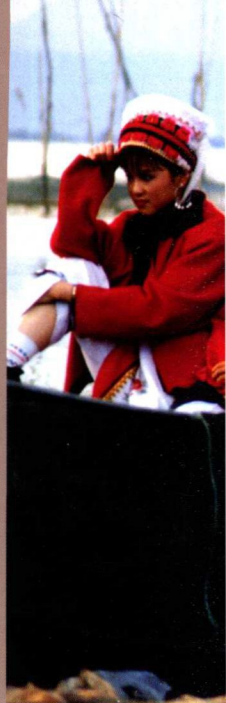
The ethnic groups with populations over ten million people are: the Zhuang and Manchu, all in two. Those with populations between over a million and below ten million each are the Mongolian, Hui, Tibetan, Uygur, Miao, Yi, Bouyei, Korean, Dong, Yao, Bai, Tujia, Hani, Kazak, Dai, li, 16 in all. Those with populations between over 100 000 and below a million each are the Lisu, Va, Lahu, Shui, Dongxiang, Naxi, Jingpo, kirgiz, Tu, Daur, Gelo, Qiang, Salar, Maonan, Xibe, 17 in all. Those with populations between over 10 000 and below 1000 000 each are the Gaoshan, Blang, Achang, Pumi, Tajik, Nu, Uzbek, Russian, Ewenki, De'ang, Bonan, Yugur, Jing, Jino, 14 in all. Those whose population is below 100,00 are the Tatar, Dulong, Oroquen, Hezhe, Lhoba, Moinba, 6 in all.











## 中国少数民族的特点

中国少数民族的特点，概括起来主要有以下几个方面：

## The Characteristics of China Ethnic Groups

The ethnic groups sum up with the following common characteristics:

### 1. 聚居散居并存，民族关系和睦

在长期的历史发展过程中，中国各民族形成了大杂居、小聚居，交错居住的分布格局。少数民族主要分布在中国的西南、西北和东北地区，除了在内蒙古、西藏、广西、宁夏、新疆5个自治区和云南、贵州、青海三个民族省份居住比较集中外，在中国的县级以上行政单位，也都有少数民族分散居住。

这种自古以来交错居住，你中有我、我中有你的分布格局，形成了各民族之间在政治、经济、文化等方面密不可分的联系。几千年来，中国各民族和睦相处，团结互助，形成了汉族离不开少数民族，少数民族也离不开汉族，少数民族之间也互相离不开的民族关系。

1) A wide expanse of land with a sparse distribution of population.

Various ethnic groups live both mingled together and as separate compact communities. The relations between various ethnic groups are friendly and concordant. In the long course of the history, the ethnic groups in China today live in concentrated communities scattered all over the country as well as in intermingled communities; and usually there are communities of several ethnic groups in one area. The ethnic minorities of China mainly distributed in southwest, northwest and northeast China. In addition to Inner Mongolia, Tibet, Xinjiang, Guangxi and Ningxia, the five Autonomous regions, and Yunnan, Guizhou, Qinghai, the three provinces where the ethnic minorities inhabit in larger groups, some ethnic groups live widely scattered.

Meanwhile, cultural exchange between the Hans and the other ethnic groups has lasted for thousands of years. It is this friendly intermixing that has laid a solid foundation for a united nation. Since ancient times, each of these ethnic groups of China has amalgamated and gotten along with each other; they learn each other and help each other. So, with mutual influence on each other in economy, politics and culture, they have formed so close ties with each other that the Hans cannot do without the other ethnic groups and they all depend on each other. All of China's 56 ethnic groups have established a new pattern of relations based on the principles of equality, unity and mutual aid.





## 2. 自然资源丰富，经济差异较大

中国的少数民族人口相对数虽然较少，但聚居地区的面积却占全国总面积的63.72%。这些地方资源丰富。中国的五大天然牧场都在少数民族地区，少数民族地区的木材蓄积量约占全国总蓄积量的46.57%，水能资源蕴藏量约占全国的65.93%。此外还有许多富集的金属和非金属矿藏。

由于历史、自然等多方面原因，中国各民族的发展很不平衡。新中国建立初期，有些民族与汉族发展水平相近，有些处在奴隶制经济发展阶段，有的还保存着浓厚的原始社会残余。直到今天，这些影响也没有完全消失。如东南沿海地区的经济发展水平较高，而少数民族聚居的西部地区，经济发展还处于相对落后状态。

### 2) Rich in natural resources and unbalanced at levels of economic development

Although small in number, the peoples of the various minority ethnic groups inhabit 63.72 per cent of the country. There are plenty of natural resources in these areas. The five great natural grazing grounds of China's are located in minority areas. Minority area's wood reserves cover 46.57 per cent of the national total and water resources make up 65.93 per cent of the country's energies. Besides, there are abundant metal and mineral resources in these areas.

The social and economic development of the various ethnic groups was very uneven for a variety of historical and natural reasons. At beginning of the People's Republic of China, some ethnic minorities had the similar developing level as the Han people. The ethnic minorities that live in isolation from external influences remained in slavery system and a quite primitive communal society. Even up to now, these influences have not yet disappeared completely. For instance, the Hans have a well-developed economy in the southeast of China; the social economy in the west areas inhabited by the ethnic minorities has been generally backward.

## 3. 民族历史悠久、文化丰富多彩

中国各民族都有悠久的历史。自古以来，中国各民族就在祖国的土地上生存繁衍，共同创造了中国的历史和光辉灿烂的文化。在中国55个少数民族中，有53个民族有自己的语言（回族、满族现在通用汉语），有21个民族有本民族的文字。

少数民族文化源远流长，在中国的数学、天文历法、农学、建筑、医药发展史上，少数民族都创造过辉煌的成就。少数民族的文化艺术多姿多彩，文学、诗歌、音乐、舞蹈都有相当高的水平。其中像藏族史诗《格萨尔王传》、柯尔克孜族史诗《玛纳斯》、蒙古族史诗《江格尔》、维吾尔族叙事长诗《福乐智慧》、彝族叙事长诗《阿诗玛》等，都在国内外产生了很大的影响。





### 3) With a long history with splendid cultures

In China, every ethnic group developed its own long history and splendid culture, which together make up the pluralistic civilization of the Chinese nation. Among the 55 ethnic minorities of China, only the Hui and Manchu use the Han language (Chinese). The others 53 ethnic minorities speak their own languages, while 21 of them have their own written script.

Since remote times, each of these ethnic groups has made their own priceless contributions to the history and culture of China. In the course of its development, ethnic artists and scientists created a wealth of beautiful poems, myths, legends, music, dances, paintings and scientific achievements in mathematics, astronomical calendar, agriculture and medicine. Among them, the epic of Tibetan's Life of Gessar Khan, the epic Manasi of Kirgiz, a long epic of Mongolian's Jianggar, a long narrative poem of the Uygur people Wisdom Gives Happiness, a long narrative poem of the Yi people Ashima. These masterpieces have been a profound influence on the development of Chinese culture, as well as the world culture.

### 4. 风俗习惯各异、宗教影响较深

在长期的历史发展过程中,各民族都形成了独具特色的风俗习惯。这些风俗习惯表现在生产、居住、服饰、饮食、婚嫁、丧葬、节庆、礼仪、禁忌等各个方面,从不同程度反映民族的历史传统、心理感情和道德准则,是民族传统文化的重要组成部分。

在少数民族中,宗教有广泛和深刻的影响,有些民族全民信仰某一宗教;藏、蒙古、土、裕固等民族信奉藏传佛教。维吾尔、回、哈萨克、柯尔克孜、塔塔尔、

乌孜别克、塔吉克、东乡、撒拉、保安等10个民族信仰伊斯兰教;傣、布朗、德昂等民族信仰小乘佛教;彝、苗等民族的一部分信仰基督教;独龙、怒、佤、景颇、鄂伦春等民族有些人保持原始的自然崇拜和多神信仰。

### 4) Different traditions and customs and deeply rooted religious beliefs

The ethnic groups of China are distinguished by their different traditions and customs in work, production, marriage, childbirth, attire, food, housing, festivals, wedding ceremonies and funerals, hosting guests, recreational activities and taboos, which reflect the historical traditions, psychological feelings and code of ethics from different aspects and form the main parts of the tradition cultures of the nation.

Religion retains a wide and deep influence in the ethnic areas. For some ethnic groups all peoples believe in one religion. Lamaism, a Buddhist sect, has its followers mostly among the Tibetans, Mongolians, Tus, Yugurs. Islam has followers among ten ethnic groups—the Uygur, Hui, Kazak, Tatar, Kirgiz, Tajik, Uzbek, Dongxiang, Salar and Bonan. Hinayana, or Lesser Vehicle Buddhism, has believers mainly among Dais, Blangs, De'angs, etc. Some of Yis and Miaos believe in Protestantism. Primitive fetishism and polytheism, ancestor worship, totemism, witchcraft and shamanism can still find believers among such ethnic groups as the Drungs, Nus, Vas, Jingpos, Oroqens.

### 5. 热爱伟大祖国、心向团结统一

中国自秦汉形成统一的多民族国家以来,其间虽然也出现过地方割据状态,但国家统一始终是历史发展的主流。不论是汉族还是少数民族,他们都视统一为常



态，都以统一中国为己任。凡是在历史上促进国家统一的人，不论他是哪个民族，都被视为英雄；反之，凡是制造分裂的人，不论他是哪个民族，都被贬斥为历史罪人。

中国少数民族大多居住在边疆，近百年来，他们为了捍卫祖国领土，抵御西方殖民主义者入侵，进行过英勇无畏的斗争。在有中国特色社会主义事业建设过程中，各民族人民都视国家统一为最高利益，都把民族团结和国家统一视为国家富强、民族繁荣的基本保证。

5) All with a love for our great motherland and hope for the unification of the country

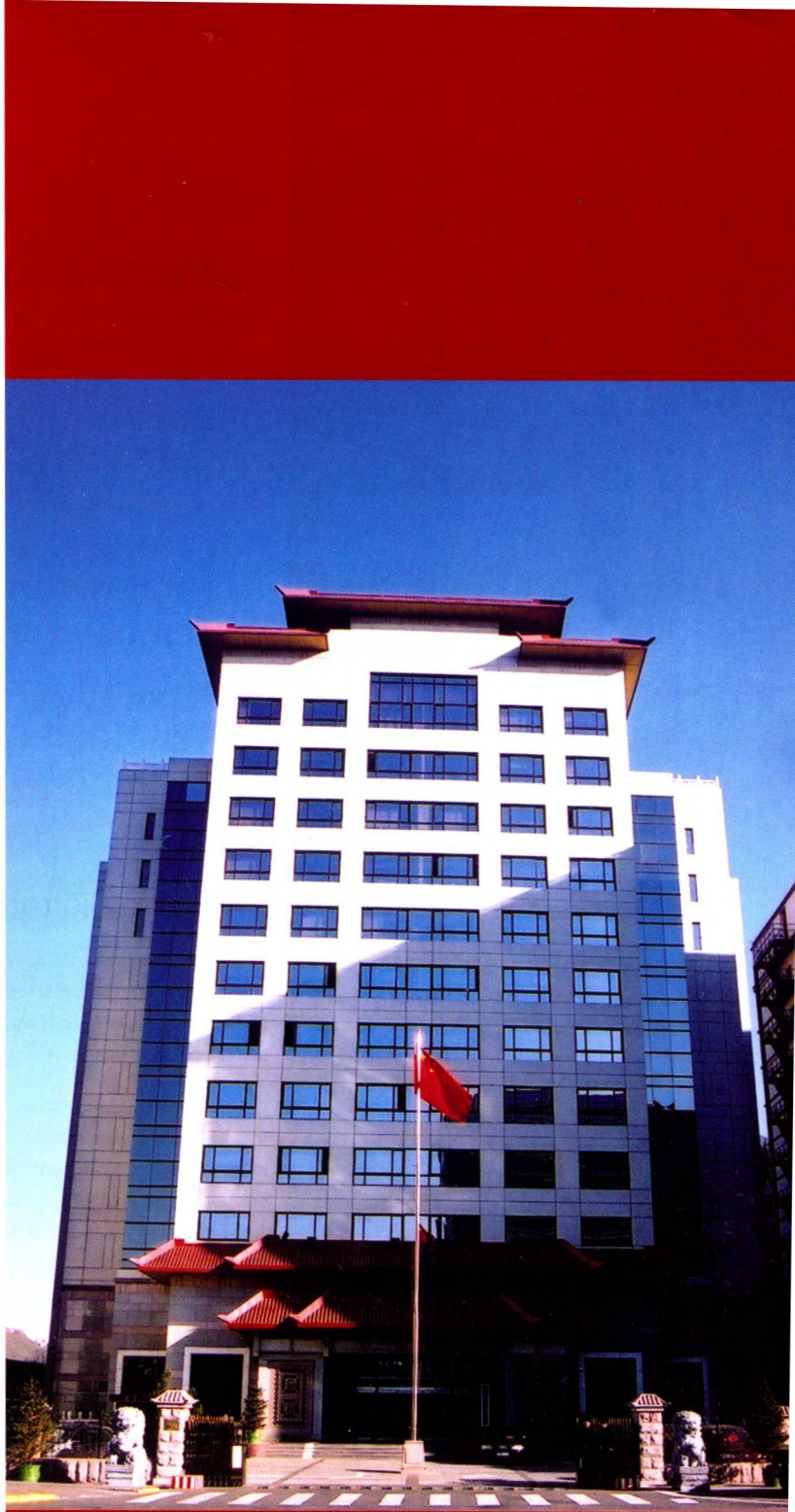
Since the formation of the unitary multiethnic nation in the Qin Dynasty, the unification was always the mainstream of the historical development, though there were occasions that the nation was torn apart by armed separatist forces. No matter for the Hans or other ethnic groups, unification of the nation is considered as a normal state and the responsibility of all ethnic groups. The people who promoted the unification were regarded as national heroes, no matter who were they; on the contrary, the people who separated the nation were condemned as the criminals of the history.

Most ethnic minorities inhabit in border regions. In the hundred years or so, the ethnic groups made significant contributions in the struggle against foreign imperialism and colonialism. In the course of building the socialist country with Chinese characteristics, the people of all ethnic groups take the national unity as the utmost mutual interest and the basic reassurance of the country's prosperity.

## 中国的民族工作机构

国家民族事务委员会简称国家民委，是负责处理全国民族事务的政府机构。在中国的各省、直辖市、自治区和各民族自治州，以及少数民族人口较多的地区和县，也都设有民族事务委员会或民族宗教事务委员会。

国家民委成立于1949年10月22日，是中华人民共和国最早成立的中央部委之一。作为国务院的组成部







门，它承担着执行民族政策，促进少数民族和民族地区经济、政治、教育、文化、科技等事业的发展，保障少数民族的合法权益，维护平等、团结、互助的社会主义民族关系，实现各民族共同繁荣的重要任务。

国家民委现有机关行政编制150名，其中设主任1名，副主任4名，专职委员2名。国家民委设置的业务司局有办公厅、政策法规司、经济发展司、文化宣传司、教育司、国际司、规划财务司、人事司等8个职能司(厅)。还设有关服务中心、民族问题研究中心、信息中心、少数民族古籍整理办公室等机构承担机关的后勤管理、信息服务和研究决策咨询等服务工作。

国家民委还举办和管理一些文化事业单位，直接为发展少数民族教育文化事业服务。这些单位有：中央民族大学、西北民族大学、西南民族大学、中南民族大学、西北第二民族学院、大连民族学院、中央民族干部学院、中国民族语文翻译中心、中央民族歌舞团、民族出版社、民族画报社、民族团结杂志社、民族文化宫、中国民族报社、中国民族博物馆。

## The administrative institution of the state ethnic affairs

The State Ethnic Affairs Commission of P.R.C, short as SEAC, is an administrative institution of ethnic affairs. In China, there is an ethnic affairs commission/ ethnic & a religious affairs commission not only in each province, city directly under the state, autonomous region and autonomous prefectures, but also in the prefectures and counties where a fairly large number of people of some ethnic minorities inhabit.

The State Ethnic Affairs Commission of P.R.C, founded on Oct.22, 1949, was one of the earliest ministries of P.R.C. During the new century period, as a department of the State Council, the SEAC undertakes the important tasks: to carry out the policies for the ethnic groups; to assist the large masses of all ethnic minorities to develop politically, economically, culturally, educationally and technologically; to achieve national unification and to safeguard the right of equality between the various ethnic groups and practice regional autonomy. All China's 56 ethnic groups have established a new socialist pattern of relations based on the principles on equality, unity, mutual aid, friendship and cooperation among all ethnic groups.

The State Ethnic Affairs Commission of P.R.C has a staff of 150 personnel, including one minister, 4 vice-ministers, and 2 sole duty committee members. The administrative organization of the state ethnic affairs commission of P.R.C is as follows: the General Office, Law & Policy Department, Economy Development Department, Cultural Propaganda Department, Education Department, International Department, Planning & Finance Department, Personnel Department, all together 8 departments. In addition, there are still several units: the Service Center for SEAC administrative departments, the Research Center for the Ethnic Issues, the Information Center, and the Office of Ethnic Archives.

The State Ethnic Affairs Commission of P.R.C manages some cultural institutions, which serve directly for the cultural and educational undertakings of the ethnic groups, such as: The Central University for Nationalities; Northwest University for Nationalities; Southwest University for Nationalities; Central South



University for Nationalities; No.2 Northwest Institute for Nationalities; Dalian Institute for Nationalities; Central Institute for Ethnic Cadres; Minority Languages Translation Center of China; Central Song and Dance Troupe; The Ethnic Publishing House; Ethnic Picture Press; Ethnic Unity Magazine; The Ethnic Palace of the Cultures; China Ethnic Press; National Museum of China.

## 中国的民族工作

在中华人民共和国成立初期，中国的民族工作是主要围绕着疏通民族关系、实施民族区域自治、实行民主改革等重大任务展开的。在20世纪50年代，中央曾经组织少数民族参观团到北京和内地访问、派出中央访问团和医疗队、民族贸易工作队深入少数民族村寨，解决他们生产生活的实际困难，有效地消除了历史上形成的民族隔阂。在少数民族聚居的地方实行民族区域自治，到1965年，共建立了5个自治区、29个自治州、64个自治县（旗）。为了培养少数民族干部，先后建立了中央、西北、西南、中南、广东、广西、云南、贵州、青海、西藏等10所民族学院，专门招收少数民族学生和举办少数民族干部培训。为了促进少数民族文化发展，成立少数民族歌舞团、民族出版社、民族语文翻译局，帮助没有文字的少数民族创建或改革文字。为了深入了解少数民族情况，国家还组织了大量的人力，开展少数民族社会历史调查和语言调查，开展民族识别工作。

自1978年实行改革开放政策以来，中国的民族工作有了很大的发展。这一时期的民族工作以经济为中心，全面发展少数民族各项文化社会事业。所开展的工作主要有：

在政治方面，新建一些民族自治地方，颁布和修订了《中华人民共和国民族区域自治法》。在全国范围内，多次开展民族团结进步先进集体、先进个人表彰活动。

在经济方面，开展对少数民族地区的对口支援和扶贫工作，实施了对西藏的一系列援建工程，完善对民族贸易的优惠政策，实施了西部大开发战略，以及与其相配套的“兴边富民”工程、扶持人口在10万人以下的人口较少民族经济和社会发展计划。

在教育方面，先后召开三次全国民族教育工作会议，确定了举办民族教育的方针政策。在办好原有民族院校的同时，新建了西北第二民族学院、大连民族学院和中央民族干部管理学院，并在普通高等学校举办民族班，在招生时对少数民族考生给予适当照顾，以培养更多的少数民族人才。

在文化方面，先后举办了六届全国少数民族传统体育运动会，举办了两次全



国少数民族文艺汇演,开展少数民族文学“骏马奖”评奖活动、少数民族音乐舞蹈“孔雀奖”评奖活动和少数民族文字及民族题材图书的“民族图书奖”评奖活动。进行了民族文字规范化和计算机处理工作。还开展了“民族问题五套丛书”的编撰出版工作、少数民族民间文学收集整理工作、少数民族古籍整理出版工作以及少数民族传统医药的发掘整理工作。

在对外交流方面,与许多国家建立了联系,积极开展民族工作的对外宣传和国际交流工作。

## The work concerned with the ethnic groups of China

Shortly after the founding of the People's Republic of China, the attention concerned with the ethnic issues in China was focused on establishing a new pattern of the ethnic relations; practicing the regional autonomy; assisting the reformation in the economic, political and cultural development of the ethnic groups. In 1950's, the Central People's Government organized some delegations of the ethnic minorities to visit Beijing and the inland and sent some central delegations, medical teams and national trade teams to various parts of the ethnic areas to solve the problems in life and production and clear up the misunderstandings among the ethnic groups that were formed in the old time. By the end of 1965, China had five autonomous regions at the provincial level, 29 autonomous prefectures, and 64 autonomous counties and autonomous "banners". In order to train large number of minority cadres, 10 institutes for the ethnic minorities were established in the capital of the country and in the northwest, southwest, central south, Guangdong, Guangxi, Yunnan, Guizhou, Qinghai, and Tibet for the enrollment of the students and training of the cadres from the ethnic minorities. The Minority Languages Translation Center of China, The Central Song and Dance Troupe and The Ethnic Publishing House were set up to develop the ethnic cultures. An effort was made to help the peoples without written script develop their own written scripts on the basis of the Latin alphabet. A large number of people were organized for the investigations for studies of the ethnic languages and social histories and also for the ethnic identification.

Since the carrying out of the policies of reform and opening-up from 1978, there has been a great progress in the work concerned with the ethnic issues in China, which was undertaken with the economic development as the central task during this period. Cultural and social developments of various kinds have taken place as follows:

In the political respect, some new autonomous places were established. The government promulgated the "Law of the People's Republic of China on Regional Ethnic Autonomy". The government has commended those who made contributions in the aspect of the ethnic union for several times in the whole country-scale.

In the economical respect, large sum of financial aid were allotted by the central government to the ethnic autonomous areas, including a wide range of relief funds, loans and subsidies to facilitate the rehabilitation and development of production. Tibet has received support and aid from the central government and other areas of China; Some provinces and cities and the State economic departments built a series of construction projects in the region; The Central Government has introduced a set of special policies on ethnic trade; The implementation of strategy for the economical development of the western region has a bearing on the overall situation of national development of the ethnic unity and stability in the border areas; The "Project for Development of the Border Areas and Prosperity of the Ethnic People" as a necessary program for the strategy for the economy development of the western region was also put into practice; So was the plan for supporting the ethnic group with a population below 100 000.

In the educational respect, the government has held three nationwide conferences for ethnic educational development, which formulated the policies on the educational development of the ethnic groups. No.2 Northwest Institute for Nationalities, Dalian Institute for Nationalities, and Central Institute for Ethnic Cadres have been newly founded. Classes for the ethnic minorities have come into being in many ordinary colleges and universities. The government has made allowances for the minority students at the university entrance examination so that more minority students can be admitted.

In the cultural respect, six national games of traditional sports of the ethnic groups have been held altogether; twice theatrical festivals of national minorities have been held; The awards at national level have been issued to the best ethnic arts, literature and books, such as the "Steed Prize" for minority literature; the "Peacock Prize" for minority music and dance; and the "Minority Book Prize" is for minority books; Some ethnic languages have been standardized and computerized; Five collections on Chinese ethnic issues have been written and published; Materials of folk literature and ancient works from the ethnic groups have been collected and published; and the traditional medicine of the ethnic groups has been explored.

As to the foreign affairs, The State Ethnic Affairs Commission of P. R.C has developed friendly relations with many countries, by which China's ethnic groups have promoted the international exchanges and publicity with the foreign countries.



## 中国的民族政策

当代中国实行的民族政策，简要地概括起来主要有以下 10 个方面：

### China Policies Regarding the Ethnic Groups

China's policies regarding the ethnic groups can be briefly summarized as follows:

#### 1. 各民族平等、团结和共同繁荣的政策

民族平等、民族团结和各民族共同繁荣是中国处理民族问题的基本原则,也是制定各项民族政策的基本依据。

民族平等是指各民族不论人口多少,经济社会发展程度如何,语言文字和宗教信仰、风俗习惯是否相同,其社会地位一律平等,都在社会生活的一切方面,依法享有相同的权利,履行相同的义务。反对任何形式的民族压迫和民族歧视,不允许任何民族享受特殊的权利。

民族团结就是各民族之间平等相待,互相尊重,和睦相处,互助合作,共同致力于发展经济和各项社会事业,促进社会稳定,反对民族分裂,维护祖国统一。

