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馬太阳最近的地方 Land Closest to the Sun

从财政看中国之西藏篇

告诉你一个真正的新西藏



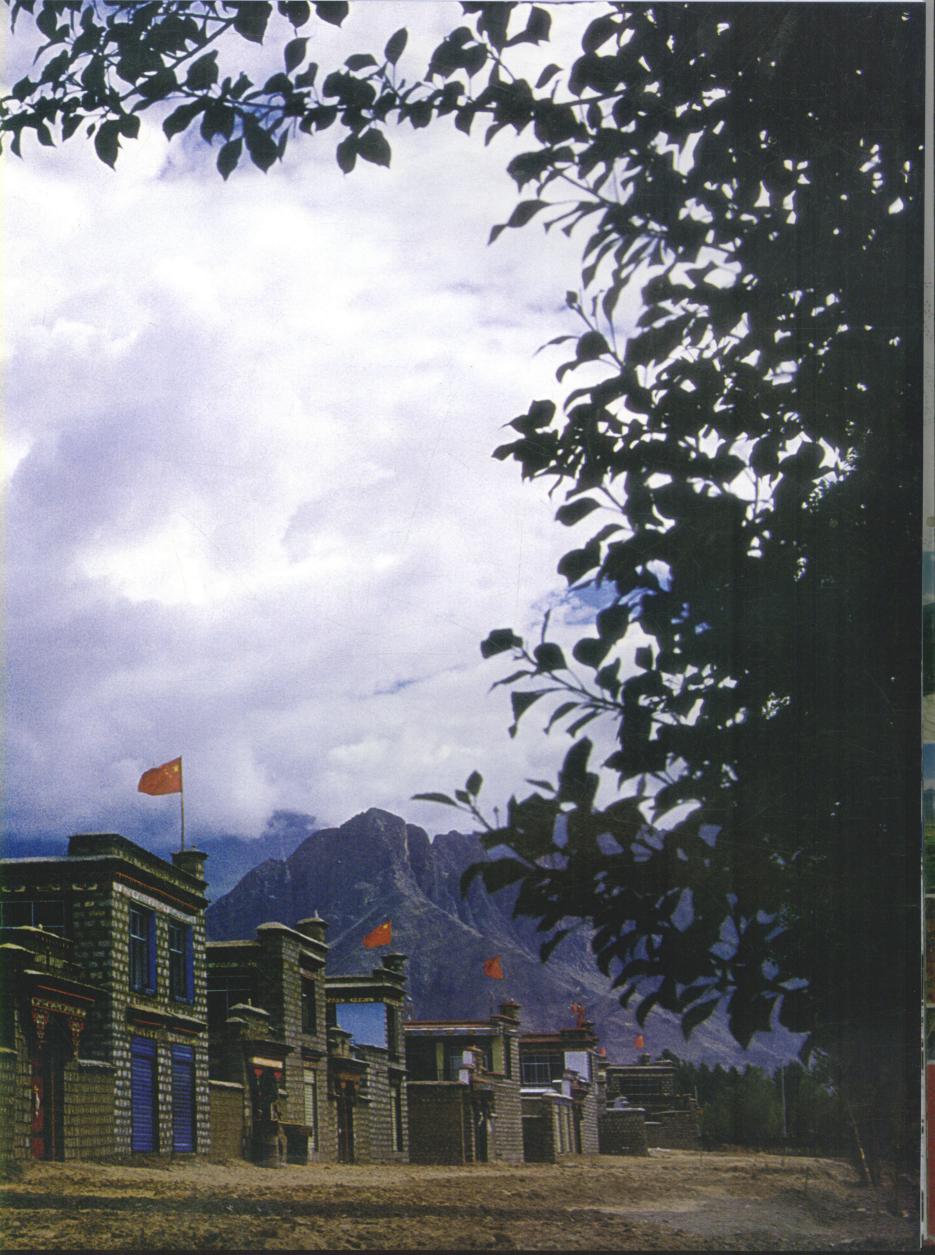
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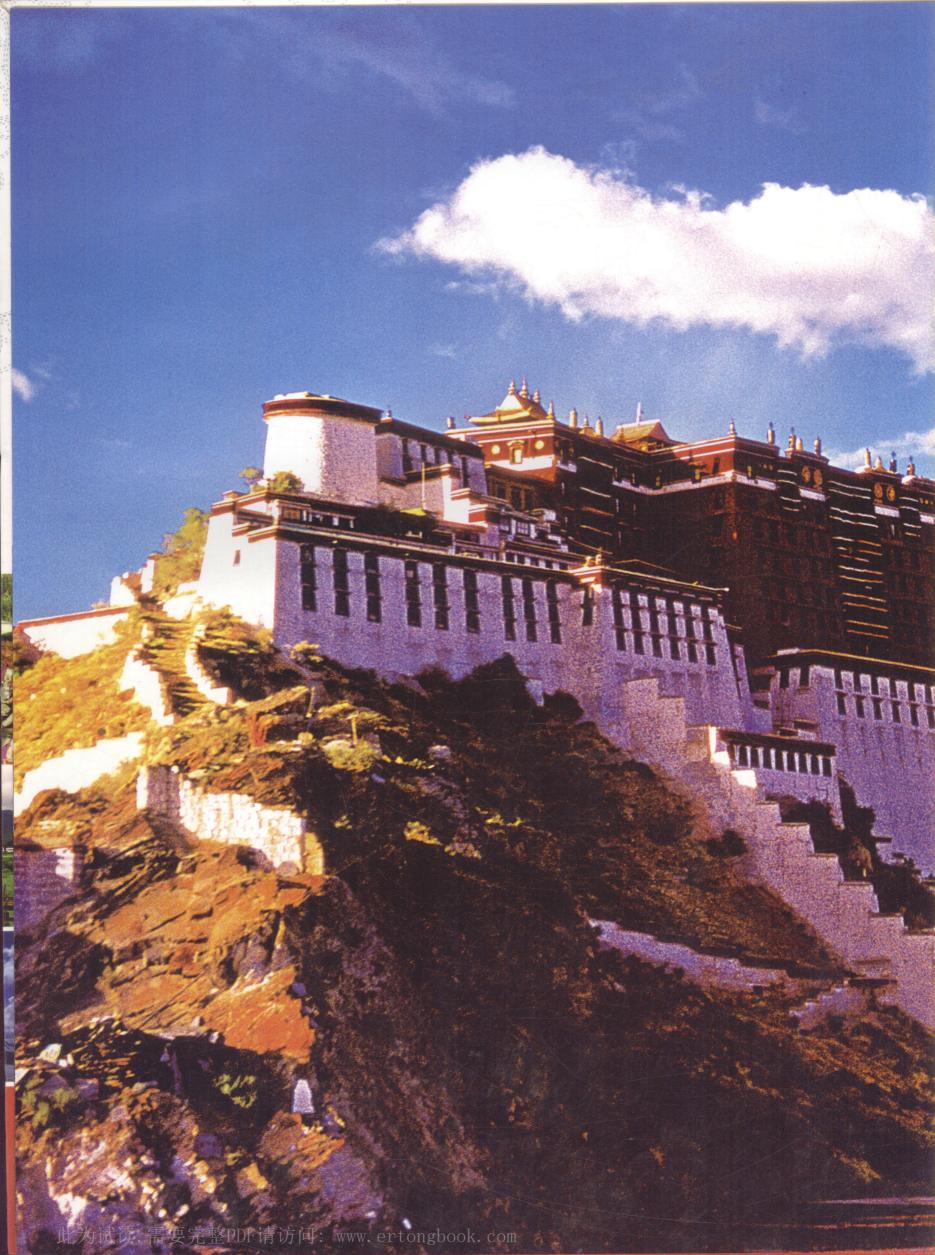
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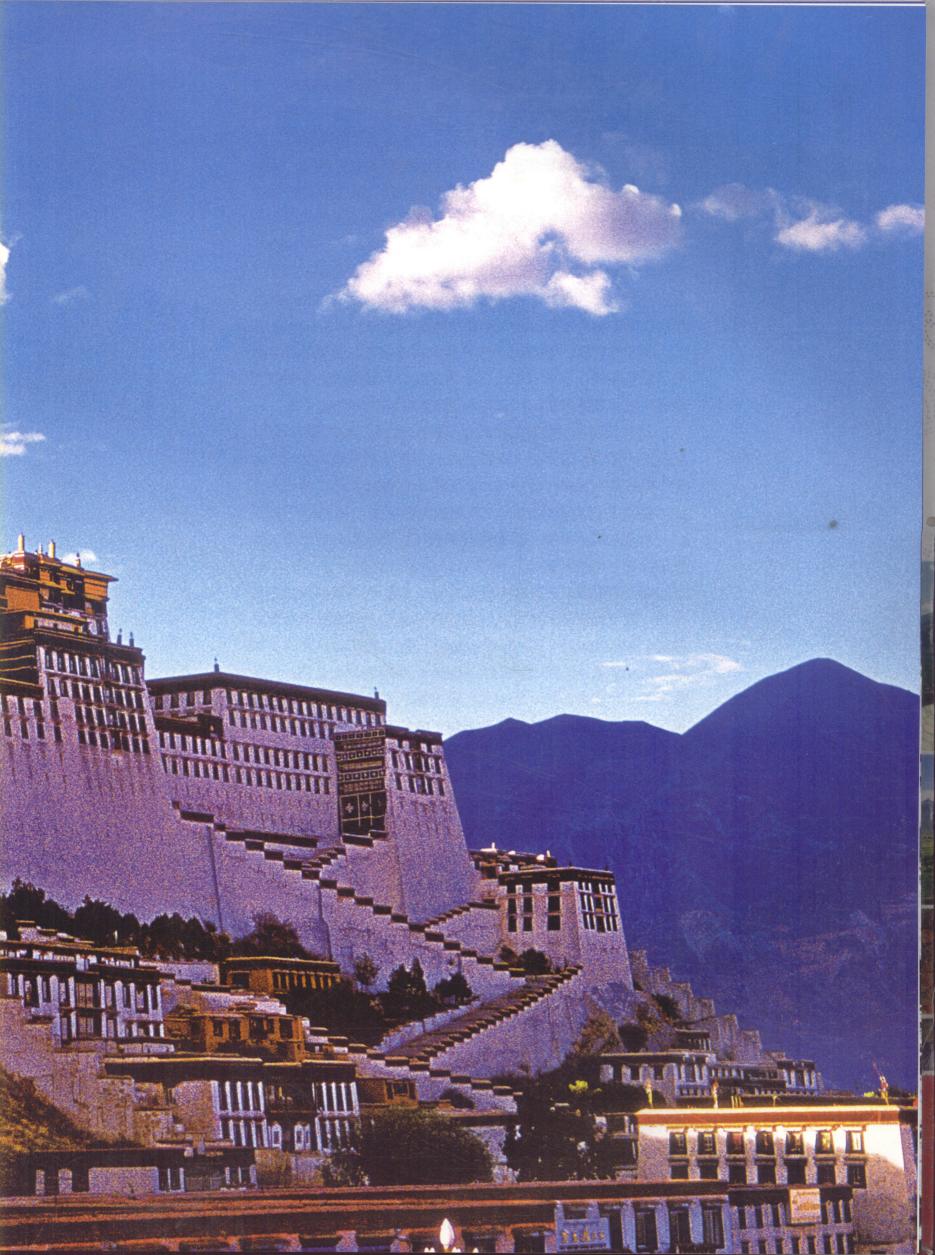
Land Closest to the Sun

从财政看中国之西藏篇 告诉你一个真正的新西藏









前言

也许造物主没有时间去欣赏地球上所有美丽的风光,于是 就将他最得意的作品,都浓缩在青藏高原上,作为自己私家花 园中最美的盆景。

地球上,没有任何一片土地像西藏这样神秘、高深。无论 从自然还是人文的角度来说,西藏都是地球上最生动的一座博 物馆。即使用一生的时间,也难以参悟其浩若烟海般内涵的一 部分。不能亲自去感受这片土地,本身就是生命的一种缺陷。

西藏自治区位于我国西南边陲的青藏高原,面积120多万平方公里,平均海拔高度达4000米以上。全世界共有14座8000米以上的山峰,这里就占了11座。

海拔平均4000米以上,在许多人的脑海中,等同寒冷、荒凉、空气稀薄、高原反应、生命的极限、人类的禁区。联合国教科文组织曾将海拔3800米定为不适宜人类生存的生命线。

然而就在这片超越生命适宜线的土地上,早在五万年前,就有了人类活动的踪迹。在接受恶劣自然环境考验的同时,人们不但在这片土地上坚强地生息繁衍,而且还创造了璀璨的文明。这里不仅有高山大川的雄浑,小桥流水、草长莺飞的温情,也有大漠的孤烟、长河落日的苍凉,还有历史的厚重、岁月的沧桑 、文明的久远、宗教的神圣。

由于高原雪山的阻挡,千百年来,人们对西藏有着太多的误解。而一些到过西藏的人,也有意无意地渲染自己的经历之险恶,无形中又在人们的心中竖起了一道比喜马拉雅山还要难以逾越的天堑 一 心理障碍。事实上,西藏地域之辽阔,地貌之丰富,风光之多样,无时无刻不在向人们诠释着什么才是真正惊魂动魄的美。

可可西里,在人们的口耳相传中,被形容得似是一片极为险恶的土地。而真正的可可西里,就如同她藏语名字 — "美丽的姑娘"一样迷人。她并没有吃人的沙漠,只有晶莹剔透的雪山、冰川,无尽铺展的高原草地,倒映着蓝天白云的秀丽湖泊,以及那悠闲而幸福生活的野生动物。当然,能够接近这位美丽的姑娘的,必须是勇敢者。

西藏作家马丽华,是这样形容西藏的:"对于未来者,西藏是个令人神往的佛界净土;对于此在者,西藏是一种生活方式;对于离去者,西藏,你这曾经的家园让多少人为你魂牵梦绕一 西藏,就其实在的意义来说,更是一个让人怀念的地方……"。这是对西藏情怀的最真实写照。

为了探索这片神奇的土地,有人用几年的时间,徒步穿越它。有人不顾高原反应一次又一次进入她那少有人至的腹地。 更有无数人,将她视为心灵皈依的净土圣地,一生膜拜。她是一片神奇的土地,是地球上最后一片净土,是离太阳最近的地方,是让人魂牵梦萦的心灵"家园"。 西藏自古就是中国不可分割的一部分。公元七世纪初,唐朝进一步巩固了全国统一的形势,建立了强大的唐朝中央政府。与此同时,松赞干布统一青藏高原的大部分地区,建立了强大的吐蕃王朝,并于公元641年迎娶唐朝的文成公主,增进与中原地区政治、经济、文化的交流。自公元13世纪,元朝统一中国后,西藏成为中国元朝中央政府直接治理下的一个行政区域。

西藏地处边陲,境内高山大川纵横,对外交流十分不便。 高寒的自然环境,使得农牧业的发展受到限制;同时,旧西藏 政教合一的统治,也严重制约了生产力的发展和生产关系的改 善,由此造成了旧西藏历代政府的财源匮乏,形成了对中央财 政依赖性很强的地方财政。

从元朝开始,中央财政对西藏地方财政的支持就没有间断过。元朝尊佛、敬佛,而萨迦王朝的八思巴被封为帝师。朝廷对以西藏帝师为首的僧侣给予的资财极为优厚,以致当时有人指出: "今国家财赋,半入西番。"萨迦地方政府将大量的财赋用于统治阶层的开支和修建寺庙。明朝的贡马、税马制度,清朝的贡赐制度,都体现了西藏地方政府向中央政府进贡,而中央政府给予奖励和补贴的财政关系。虽然有中央财政的援助,但是由于地方官员的奢靡生活和巨额的宗教开支,西藏仍是长期封闭落后、经济贫困。

西藏和平解放以后,中央人民政府把对西藏财政的支持, 作为党的民族政策的一个重要组成部分,以实现各民族的共同 繁荣与全面进步。为了实现这一目标,中央准确把握时代发展 的脉搏,对西藏一直采取了特殊优惠的财税政策。

特别是1965年西藏自治区人民政府成立以来,在中央财政支持和全国其它各省市的大力支持帮助下,经过西藏各族人民的艰苦努力,西藏发生了翻天覆地的变化。改革开放以来,中央多次召开西藏工作座谈会,中央财政对西藏采取了更为优惠的财税政策,为西藏经济社会的加快发展,提供了有力的财力保障。可以这样说,西藏经济社会发展中所取得的每一点进步,都离不开中央财政的大力支持。目前,西藏正以前所未有的速度加入现代化的行列,向全面小康社会迈进。

关于西藏已经有着太多的文字描述,谓之汗牛充栋也绝不为过。本书力求选取一个新的视角,从财政的角度,向神往这个古老、神奇、美丽的地方的人们,全景式地展现西藏自治区人民政府成立40年以来社会的发展和进步,特别是介绍改革开放以来西藏和内地政治、经济、文化、生活同步前进、和谐发展的现状,展现西藏的壮丽山川、风土人情、民族文化。相信本书能带给读者一个更加全面、真实、魅力无限的新西藏。

Preface

Perhaps the Creator has no time to appreciate all the beautiful scenes on the earth, hence He concentrates the most unique work on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, and takes them as the most beautiful potted landscape in His own private garden.

On the earth, no other land is so mysterious and so intangible as Tibet. It is the liveliest museum, whether viewed in the perspective of nature or of humanities. Even devoting the whole of one's lifetime meditating, it is still hard for him or her to understand part of its voluminous implications. The fact that one is not able to feel this land in person is itself a kind of blemish of life.

Located in Qinghai-Tibet Plateau in the southwest border region of China, the Tibet Autonomous Region covers an area of over 1.2 million square kilometers, with an average altitude of 4,000-odd meters. Of the world's 14 mountain peaks exceeding 8,000 meters, 11 of them are in this region.

A region with an average altitude of above 4,000 meters reminds people of coldness, desolation, rarefied air, altitude sickness, extreme limit of life, and forbidden zones to mankind. An altitude of 3,800 meters was once set by the UNESCO as the extreme lifeline suitable for human beings to exist.

However, it is right on this piece of land far exceeding the altitude of extreme lifeline that the traces of human existence could be dated back to as early as 50,000 years ago. Though confronted with extreme and severe challenges of nature, people not only lived and multiplied sturdily here, but also created resplendent civilization. On this land, one can feel not only the majesty of gigantic mountain ranges, the tenderness of idyllic streams and bridges, the gentleness of growing grass and singing birds, but also the desolation of lonely smoke in the vast desert and setting sun above the Yellow River as well as the profoundness of history, vicissitudes of life, remoteness of civilization and sacredness of religions.

Separated by the plateau and snowy mountains, for hundreds of years, Tibet has incurred too many misunderstandings from people. Still, some people who have been to Tibet also intentionally or unintentionally exaggerate the dangerousness of their adventures, which has virtually created a block in people's mind — a mental moat more insurmountable than the Himalayas Mountains. In reality, the vastness of Tibetan territory, the abundance of its topography, and the diversity of its landscape, are all the time explaining to people what breath-taking beauty really is.

Hoh Xil (Kekexili) is described as an extremely dangerous land in people's fragmentary hearsay knowledge. However, the true Hoh Xil is as charming as its Tibetan name "a pretty girl". Here, instead of man-eating deserts, people will only see crystal glittering snow mountains and glaciers, endless expanses of plateau grassland, beautiful lakes reflecting the blue sky and white clouds, and those leisurely and carefree wild animals. Of course, only brave men will be able to approach this "pretty girl". In particular, during wintertime, people have to endure and fight against blustering gales and heavy snowstorms that would often make them lose their way.

Tibetan writer Ma Lihua described this piece of land as follows, "For those who are coming, Tibet is a fascinating Buddhist pure land; for those who are staying, Tibet is a life style; and for those who are leaving, Tibet, You, our former homeland, how many people are lost in reverie by You! —Tibet, in its real sense, is more of a place cherished by people in their memory." This is the truest portrayal of people's feelings toward Tibet.

To explore this wonderland, some people spend several years trekking through it; others risk into its untraversed hinterland again and again, regardless of the altitude sickness. More than that, numerous people regard it as a pure land and holy place for their souls to be converted, and worship it in their whole life. She is a miraculous land, the last pure land on the earth, a place closest to the sun, and yearning "home" of people's souls.

Since ancient times, Tibet has been an

inseparable part of the Chinese territory. In the early 7th century, Tang Dynasty further consolidated its national unification and established a strong central government. Meanwhile, King Songtsan Gambo united most part of Tibet and set up a strong Tubo Kingdom. In 641 AD, King Songtsan Gambo married Princess Wencheng of Tang Dynasty, which promoted the communication of Tibet with the Central Plain areas politically, economically and culturally. After Yuan Dynasty, the Tibetan political power became a local government of the Central Power.

Situated in the border area, Tibet is discouraged from communication with the outside world by its crisscrossing mountains and rivers. The arctic-alpine natural environment hinders its reproduction in agriculture and animal husbandry; meanwhile, under the ruling system of "unification of temporal and religious power" in Old Tibet, the development in productivity and improvement in production relations were seriously obstructed, thus resulting in extreme deprivation of financial resources in those past dynasties and great dependence of the local finance on the State revenue.

Since Yuan Dynasty, the Central Government had never ceased its support of the Tibetan local finance. Buddhism was enshrined and worshiped in Yuan Dynasty. Pagpa of the Sakya Dynasty was conferred the official title of Imperial Tutor. The Yuan government offered funds and materials extremely generously to monks headed by the Tibetan Imperial Tutor. Consequently, people at that time even protested that half of the national revenue went to the Tubo regime. The local Sakya government spent most of its revenues covering the expenditure of the ruling class and building temples. The system of horse as tribute and horse as taxation in Ming Dynasty and the tribute & grant system in Qing Dynasty were both indications of the financial relationship that Tibetan local government paid tribute to the Central Government and the Central Government granted award and subsidy to the Tibetan local government. However, owing to the extravagance of the local officials and huge religious expenses, Tibet was still stricken with

extreme backwardness and poverty for a long time.

After the peaceful liberation, financial support to Tibet has always been an important part of the Party's ethnic policy by the Central People's Government in order to ensure the co-prosperity and advancement of all nationalities. To fulfill the goal, the Central Government has extended special preferential policies in Tibet. Particularly, after the CPC Central Committee's third and fourth Tibet Work Forums, more favorable financial and taxation policies have been adopted to provide powerful financial guarantee for accelerating the social and economic development in Tibet. We may say that Tibet owes its every single economic and social progress to the vigorous support of the State revenue.

Since its peaceful liberation, in particular, since the establishment of the People's Government of Tibet Autonomous Region in 1965, Tibet has been experiencing earth-shaking changes under the brilliant leadership of the CPC and with the vigorous support from other provinces, as well as with the arduous efforts of people of different nationalities in Tibet. At present, it is striving at an unprecedented rate to make new progress in building a moderately prosperous society in an all-round way.

Although there have been excessive descriptions and records about Tibet, we intend, in this book, to take a different point of view, i.e., a financial angle, to provide those who long for this old, miraculous and beautiful land, a panoramic view of its development and progress since the establishment of People's Government of Tibet Autonomous Region 40 years ago. We will highlight its synchronized progress and harmonious development with other parts of China politically, economically, and culturally, and present its magnificent mountains and rivers, local customs and ethnic culture as well. We believe this album will bring to you a more complete, authentic and charming new Tibet.

स्ट्रिंग बी

યાલ્યાના તે ત્રાસ્ત્રા કેવાના તે ત્રાસ્ત્રા સ્ત્રા સ્

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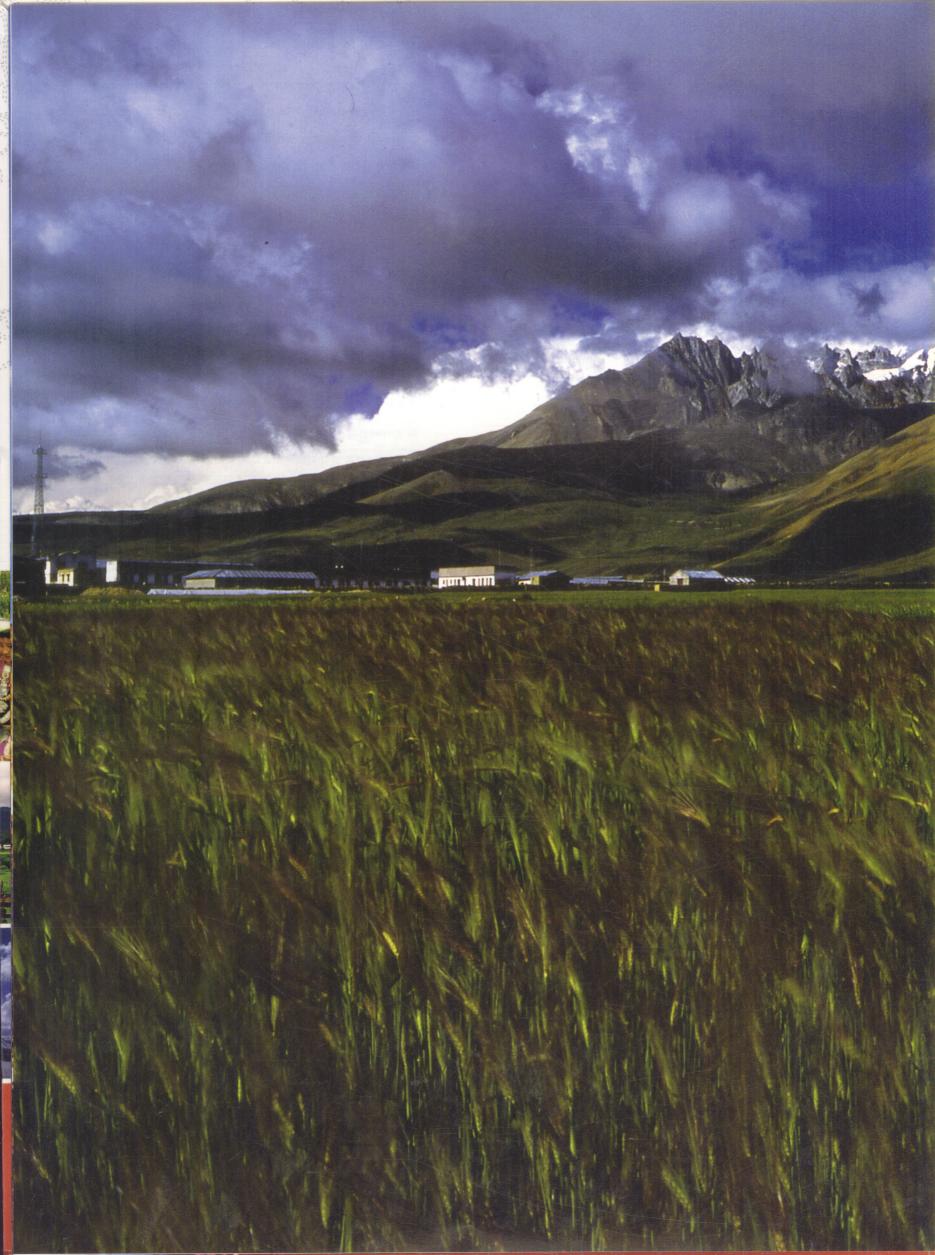
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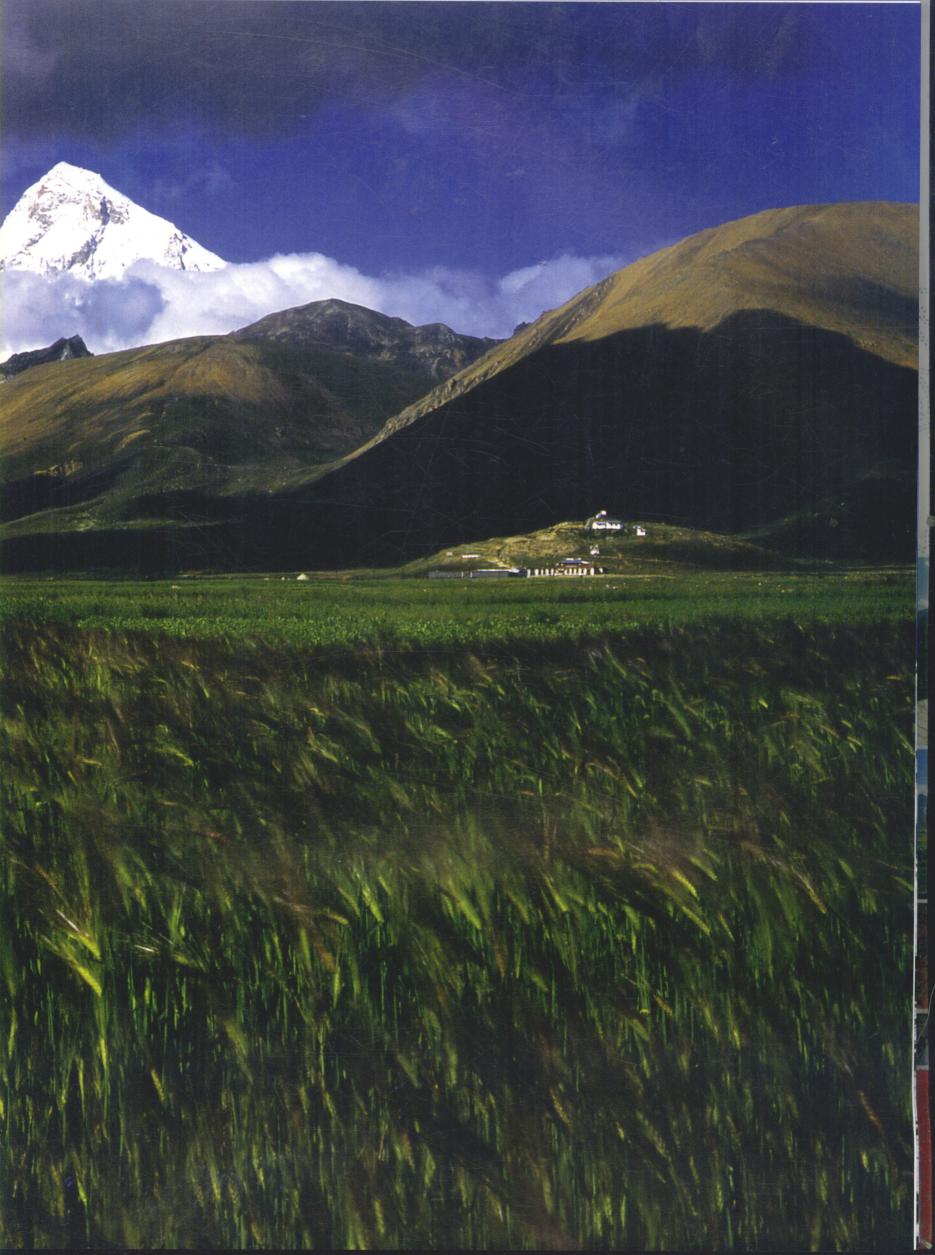
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धनार्वनात्रवार्चर् नी क्रिंर नवाया पन् नुवार्यते प्रस्वानु री -म्बिट्यानाक्षेत्राचारम्म्याचारम् 'मा के क्र मार्च न मार्च के मार्च मा क्र-ता यह्यास्वास्वाराचरवाणीयाक्रिनास्व चेन्य पवः क्रें नं गुवः वाध्वार्षेट्या क्राक्ष्यः वी इया परि विवाद वा प्राप्त ·श्रेट.र्केट.य.ट्यं.पड्डेय.यय.प्र.ट्र० ८५ट.ट्यं. यट.ड्ये.क्र्यय. पस्तामियारियाराम्यानियाराष्ट्रियाराम्यान्तरा श्चुर पर्देश क्षें द्वे व्यापायया प्राच्या प्राच्या स्थाप स् द्यवादर्चेत्र। त्रेषाः ग्वयादर्के पायस्यावरा स्टार्म्याया अनुया पर्मेर्ग्युम् अरु व पर्में प्रचेर् च प्रचेर स्थान स्यान स्थान स्यान स्थान स्य .पर्मे.पपु.चयम.क्षा.८५म। त्र.कूंटम.मी.के.य.सेम.तपु.यह्य. कूट्य.ट्टा लिल.च्याचाचेयालीचाचा श्रु.स्चायामी. स्चा.चायय चठमाञ्चुन यया दु ग्रम्थ ह्रांन लु कु दूर दे हें दु लु कु थेन द्रे दे च'तर्नेष'र्त्त्र्याचार्यते'श्चुव'ययानु'श्चर'चष'क'र्कट'च'न्द्रा' चर्नेव' या भर-रवर-प्रच्ना-पर्य-च्र-र्वेट बाबबर-पः नब्य स्व-वेर-वि य कुते थे द के ब र्षे दा







向往西藏

Yearning for Tibet र्नर्भूट्यायावार्मुग्या

这里是地球的第三极 是最生动的自然和人文博物馆 是离太阳最近的地方 是人们魂牵梦萦的家园

This is the third pole of the Earth
The liveliest museum of natural
history and human history,
A land closest to the sun,
And homeland lingering in
people's dream.

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走进西藏

Approaching Tibet 독도(철도학(ਚ)대화도(대

人们将进入西藏的路称为 "天路"。大抵是因为西藏 的路大多处于世界上海拔最 高、离天最近的地方,故称 之为"天路"。走在天路 上,你能感受到灵魂的升 华。

Road to Tibet is called "Road to Heaven", perhaps because most of the roads to Tibet have the highest altitude and are closest to the sky. Walking on the heavenly road, one can feel the soul purified.

युन्त्रभ्रत्त्रस्य स्तु पर्यू द्राया स्त्र स् स्त्र स्त्र

多彩西藏

Colorful Tibet 교론회·되유·친두·철도회

天空是透彻的蓝,云朵和雪山是圣洁的白,草原和树林以青绿为基调点缀着七彩的花朵,更迷人的就是多彩的文化内涵。

The sky is crystal-clear, the clouds and snow mountains are purely white, and the deep green grassland and forests are decorated with colourful flowers. What is more fascinating is its diversified cultural heritage.

षाक्ष्वाक्षेत्रस्ति त्रित्रस्य अन्यम्य स्या व्यवस्त्रिक्षेत्रस्य स्वयस्य स्वय

阳光西藏

Sunny Tibet বি:ম্ব:শ্রু:ম্ব্র

离太阳最近的地方,感受到 自然界最多的阳光。西藏虽 然远离中国腹地,但同样沐 浴着公共财政的阳光。

As a land closest to the sun Tibet can receive the most sunshine. Although it is far away from the interior of China, it still enjoys the sunshine of public financing.

美好西藏

Happy Tibet অৰ্চ্চেশ্বাঞ্কানে বিশ্ৰুদ্বা

1951年西藏和平解放,西藏的社会发展揭开了崭新的一页。这片土地变得越来越美丽。

After its peaceful liberation in 1951, Tibet has opened a brand-new page in its social development. This land is becoming more and more beautiful.

श्रीया प्रमुक्त स्त्रीया प्रमुक्त स्त्रीया प्रमुक्त स्त्रीया प्रमुक्त स्त्रीया प्रमुक्त स्त्रीया प्रमुक्त स्त्रीया स्त्रीय स्त्रीया स्त्रीया स्त्रीया स्त्रीय स्त्

