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前言

《西北少数民族女性/性别研究》是西北师范大学少数民族妇女研究中心主持、美国福特基金会北京办事处资助的《西北少数民族妇女生存状况与发展对策研究》项目的阶段性成果之一。该项目集行动、实践、理论研究为一体，以西北少数民族女性尤其是甘肃省两个特有民族东乡族、保安族女性发展为例，用参与式和社会性别分析方法，探索少数民族女性与经济、政治、文化、教育、健康等方面的关系，展示少数民族女性特有的经验、智慧与创造性，揭示少数民族女性对民族发展的作用及贡献，提出促进少数民族女性发展、摆脱贫困、实现社会公正的相关对策。该研究也试图为民族女性学的建构提供思维框架，并为女性学的发展添砖加瓦。

该项目从2004年4月至2007年5月的三年运行过程中，先后开展了一系列的田野调查、结构式访谈、社会性别与参与式方法培训、民族妇女座谈、省内外学术交流等多种形式的社会实践与研究活动。

2004年5月—6月，项目组成员查阅了大量相关的历史及文献资料。7月4日—5日，我们邀请了我国女

性问题研究专家李小江教授来兰州对项目组成员进行了为期2天的专门培训,为项目的顺利进行奠定了基础。7月12日,项目调查小组专门走访了东乡族著名学者马自祥教授,他从本民族角度谈了东乡族的文化与民族特点、东乡族的历史与研究现状,介绍了东乡族女性的现状、东乡族与其他信仰伊斯兰教民族的共同点和不同点以及对东乡族女性研究应该注意的问题等,并对我们的项目提出了很好的意见和建议。

为了获得真实、准确的第一手资料,我们首先进行了项目调查点的摸底工作。2004年7月15日—16日,项目调查摸点小组在东乡族自治县县委、县政府、县妇联的大力支持与协助下,召开了由县妇联、教育局、扶贫办、统战部、工商局、卫生局、农林局、宗教局、宣传部、法制局等十六个部门负责人参加的会议,经过比较充分的讨论,按照城镇与乡村人口的比例和乡村高、中、低等不同的经济发展水平,初步确定了锁南坝(城镇)、达板乡、汪集乡和龙泉乡四个调查点。

制定、测试、确定调查问卷。7月17日—8月20日项目组在摸点的基础上,经过充分讨论,制定了调查问卷。8月30日—9月2日,项目调查问卷测试小组到达板乡进行测试,男女问卷各30份,共60份。对测试中遇到的问题我们及时进行了讨论与修改,然后确定了正式调查问卷。



临夏回族自治州干部社会性别与参与式方法培训现场

9月4日—9月13日，调查组成员分三批先后到达东乡、积石山各调查点进行调查。为了保证调查的真实性和可靠性，我们在各调查点，集中培训了东乡族和保安族具有小学毕业以上文化程度的部分男女青年，并聘请了部分翻译人员，协助我们做问卷调查与访谈。东乡族自治县锁南坝镇调查点完成男女问卷各24份，共48份。汪集乡调查点在沙黑池村、咀头村完成男女调查问卷各60份，共120份。达板乡调查点在达板村一社、二社完成男女调查问卷各60份，共120份。龙泉乡调查点在老庄村、尕李家村完成男女调查问卷各60份，共120

份。东乡县调查问卷共 408 份。在积石山自治县, 由于保安族民族小、人口少, 居住比较集中, 对保安族妇女的调查摸点与正式调查工作连续进行, 该点在吹麻滩(城镇)、大河家乡的梅坡村、大墩村、甘河滩村(即保安三庄), 共完成男女调查问卷各 102 份, 共 204 份。同时, 各调查点的调查人员对州、县、乡级的相关部门负责人、普通干部、部分男女村民、村长、宗教界人士等进行了访谈, 注意倾听她/他们的需求、愿望以及对许多具体问题的基本看法, 比较准确地了解东乡族、保安族女性的生存与发展状况。

9 月 20 日, 项目组对调查与访谈工作进行了认真的总结。10 月, 由专人负责统一编码, 用 spss 统计软件处理, 建立数据库。11 月, 项目组成员先后录入有效问卷资料 608 份, 其中, 东乡族自治县 408 份, 积石山自治县 200 份。

2005 年 5 月 24 日—28 日, 项目组对临夏州干部、积石山自治县干部、保安族女性进行了社会性别和参与式培训及座谈。7 月 5 日—7 日, 对东乡族自治县干部、东乡族女性进行了培训与座谈。五次培训参加者总人数有 107 人, 两次座谈会参加者人数有 46 人, 共计参加者有 153 人。在培训过程中, 我们一方面提倡平等参与, 民主讨论, 相互合作, 能够有效地提出问题并提出解决问题的办法; 另一方面, 推动性别平等理念的贯彻, 改

变部分干部或群众中存在的性别歧视观念，为女性的生存和发展，争取更好的政策和社会环境。我们的培训受到了当地干部和群众的好评。同时，我们在与部分民族女性的座谈中，听到了她们最质朴的声音，她们渴望接受教育，渴望改变家乡贫穷的面貌，她们为此付出了辛勤的劳动，这些都让我们感到非常震撼。同时，她们的真诚、热情、好客以及对美好生活的向往与追求，也深深地打动了我们。我们强烈地意识到我们的工作不是单纯的理论研究，而是一种现实的社会责任，是同她们一起想方设法战胜贫困的社会实践工作。



东乡族自治县干部社会性别与参与式方法培训现场

项目组在大量调查研究的基础上,经过认真充分地准备,于2006年7月在西北师范大学专家楼召开“东乡族、保安族妇女发展”学术研讨会。9月10日—14日又召开了全国“女性/性别研究与少数民族妇女发展”学术研讨会。对少数民族女性的研究形成了一系列的研究成果。该书所收集的论文就是这些成果的部分展示。

在该项目的运作过程中,我们深刻意识到,如何反映少数民族女性的思想、智慧,分享她们的经验,了解她们的需求,是我们项目组成员面临的一个很重要的问题。我们希望,该书中的每一篇论文,都能尽量客观、真实地反映她们的现实生存状况与发展要求。

回首三年岁月,虽不漫长,但很艰辛。项目组的各位老师和研究生呕心沥血、废寝忘食,她/他们的智慧和心血相对集中地凝结在这本书中,其上既有我们在弯弯山道上跋涉的脚步,也有我们在图书馆中的身影,更有我们在不同程度上表达出的西北少数民族女性的心声。

最后,我们期望有更多的人能了解少数民族女性,能分享她们的经验、智慧和所创造的成果,同时,也能帮助她们摆脱贫困,走向富裕,为西部发展尤其是西部少数民族女性发展做出应有的贡献。

编 者

2006.12.10

Preface

The project of “The Living Status and Development Strategies of Minority Women in Northwestern China” was funded by the Ford Foundation and conducted by the Research Center of Minority Women in Northwestern China, Northwest Normal University. The study on minority women and gender issues in northwestern China is one achievement of project. The project takes minority women in northwestern China, especially women from the unique ethnic groups of Dongxiang and Bao'an in Gansu province as a case study and features an integration of action, practice and theoretical research. Methods of participation and social gender analysis were also adopted in the project to explore the relationship between minority women and economics, politics, culture, education and health. The current study also attempts to set a pattern of thinking and commitment for the studies on women of minority ethnic groups.

From April 2004 to May 2007, several social work studies were undertaken for the project: structural interview, field investigation, training on social gender and the be - involved - model, seminars, as well as academic exchanges inside and outside of the province.

From May 2004 to June 2004, the members of the project researched numerous historical documents and literature. On July 4th and 5th, 2004, Prof. Li Xiaojiang, an expert on women issues in China was invited to train members of the project in Lanzhou for two days, which laid the groundwork for further research. On July 12th, task forces of the project visited Mr. Ma Zixiang, a well-known scholar of the Dongxiang ethnic minority group. From his own nationality's perspective, Mr. Ma elaborated on the cultural and nationalistic features of the Dongxiang ethnic minority group, its history and research, the status of Dongxiang women, similarities and differences between the Dongxiang and other Islamic nationalities, and issues that need to be considered when studying the Dongxiang ethnic group.

To achieving real and accurate first-hand materials, firstly, we started survey so as to have the real situation of the investigated sites. On the 15th and 16th July of 2004, with the support and cooperation from the county government, the county party committee and the women's union of Dongxiang, we organized a meeting attended by the leaders from 16 departments of the county, as the women's union, the education bureau, the office of poverty aid, the union front department, the business administration, the public health bureau, the forestry bureau, the religion administration bureau, the department of public media and the laws bureau. According to the development level of economy of different villages and the ratio of population in towns and villages, four investigation sites were decided on the meeting, which are

Suonanba, Dabanxiang, Wangji and Longquan.

From July 17th to August 20th, the project group designed a questionnaire based on preliminary research. The project group then went to the town of Dabanxiang from August 30th to September 2nd, to deliver the questionnaire to 60 villagers (30 males and 30 females). After initial interviews with the villagers, problems in the questionnaire were detected, thus, resulting in a revision and a new final draft.

From September 4th to September 13th, three research groups went to the specified sites, Dongxiang and Jishishan, for further investigation. In order to guarantee the accuracy and reliability of the data from the investigation, some young Dongxiang and Bao'an with a minimum of a primary school diploma were trained. We also employed an interpreter to assist us in conducting the questionnaire and interviews. The research team in Suonanba, Dongxiang County had collected 48 questionnaires (24 males, 24 females). The research team in the villages of Shaheichi, and Jutou had collected 120 questionnaires (60 males, 60 females). The research team in Daban collected 120 questionnaires (60 males, 60 females). The research team in the villages of Laozhuang, and Galijia, and in the town of Longquan had collected 120 questionnaires (60 males, 60 females). The total valid number of questionnaires collected in Dongxiang County was 408. In Jishishan Autonomous County, the population of the Baoan ethnic group is very small, but densely inhabited. The research team had collected 204 questionnaires (102 males, 102 females) in the town of Chuimatan,

and the villages of Meipo, Dadun, and Ganhetan (i.e. three villages of the Baoan ethnic group).

Research teams of the four sites also interviewed the heads of the departments of the prefecture, county and villages, as well as religious leaders, ordinary cadres and villagers, to know their needs, wishes and basic viewpoints about issues relating to the living status and present development of Dongxiang and Bao'an women.

On September 20th, the project group carefully summarized the investigation and interviews in a written report. In October, a specified person processed the data with universal codes, and formed a databank with SPSS statistical software. In December, members of the project imputed 608 valid questionnaires including 408 from Dongxiang county, and 200 from Jishishan county.

From May 24th to 28th of 2005, the project group held the social gender and be - involved - model training and seminars for cadres from Linxia prefecture and Jishishan county, and Bao'an women representatives. From July 5th to July 7th, the cadres and women representatives from Dongxiang County were invited to participate in the training and seminars. 107 persons participated in the five training sessions, and 46 persons participated in the seminars, totaling 153 participants. During the course of the training, equal participation, democratic discussion, cooperation, question raising and problem solving were promoted. There was also an important issue of implementing gender equality in order to change the gender discriminatory attitude among

cadres and the community to strive for better policy and a better social environment for women's survival and development. The training was greatly welcomed and won high praise from the local cadres and people.

In the seminar, we were deeply moved by the desire from the women representative, who are longing for receiving education and changing the poor condition of their hometown. Meanwhile, their sincerity, hospitality and wish for a better life moved us, too. We have become keenly aware that the work is not merely theoretical research, but a real social responsibility to work together with the minority women to help them overcome their poverty.

Based on the results of the study, the project team organized a seminar entitled, "Dongxiang, Bao'an Minority Women's Development" in July of 2006 in the Experts Building of Northwest Normal University. Then from September 10th to 14th, a symposium was held entitled, "Women/Gender Studies and Minority Women's Development." Many achievements can be seen as a result of the seminars. The papers collected here are part of the achievements.

In the process of conducting the project, we were aware that the ability and importance of reflecting minority women's thought, wisdom, sharing their experience, and understanding their demands and issues they are facing is an important problem we should solve. It is hoped that every thesis in this book will be objective, and truly reflect the reality of minority women's living conditions and demand for develop-

ment.

Looking back on the three years which are not long but very difficult for us, teachers and graduate students of the project team worked painstakingly to condense the findings and achievements of the study in this book. As a result, through this book one can share in the aspirations of minority women in Northwestern China.

Finally, it is hoped that more and more people have a better understanding of minority women, can share in their experiences, wisdom and achievements, while also learning how to help them eliminate poverty and become a prosperous people, in order to make due contribution to the development of the western region and the development of western ethnic minority women.

Editor

December 10, 2006

目 录

前 言	(1)
-----------	-------

女性/性别研究

社会转型期性别观透视	李育红 (3)
有关妇女理论问题的四点反思	张德强 (17)

民族女性与经济、政治和法律

民族区域农业产业化的现状、问题及对策分析	
——以甘肃省积石山保安族东乡族撒拉族	
自治县为例	岳子存 (27)
关于西北少数民族地区妇女参政问题的思考	
——以东乡族为例	牛正兰 (48)
东乡族妇女法律地位现状分析	吴建萍 (59)

民族女性与宗教

伊斯兰教妇女观对西北穆斯林女性的影响	马克林 (73)
--------------------------	----------