



澳門大學
UNIVERSIDADE DE MACAU
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社會科學及人文學院 政府與行政學系

中國的民族和民族政策

日期：2012年11月15日（星期四）

時間：18:00-19:00

地點：ILG127

語言：普通話

演講嘉賓

沈桂萍 教授



民族學博士，中央社會主義學院民族與宗教教研室主任，教授。

主要研究領域：政治學視野中的民族宗教問題研究。

中國官方認定的少數民族有55個，占全國人口總數8.49%。其中，壯族、滿族、回族、維吾爾族等人口超過一千萬。少數民族主要聚居在西部12個省區，尤其是5個自治區。此外，大量少數民族分散居住在全國各個省區，比如回族廣泛散居於全國19個省區。儘管少數民族人口總數相對不多，但少數民族地區占國土面積64%，而且絕大部分是邊境地區，因此，少數民族問題事關國家統一、民族團結和社會穩定。近幾十年來，西藏和新疆先後爆發民族沖突和民族分裂主義運動。

中國民族政策主要為民族區域自治。這一政策來源於1984年出台、2001年修訂的《民族區域自治法》，《民族區域自治法》規定，在民族相對聚居的地區實行區域自治，由少數民族當家作主，自主管理本地區本民族內部事務。截至2000年，全國已建立154個自治地方，包括5個自治區，30個自治州，119個自治縣，此外，還建立了1256個民族鄉。在55個少數民族中，有44個建立了自治地方，自治地方占國土面積的64%。

除民族區域自治政策外，國家還出台一系列扶持少數民族政策，涉及政治、經濟和文化各個層面。

歡迎有興趣人士出席



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Department of Government and Public Administration, FSH

China's Ethnic Minorities And Ethnic Policies

SHEN GUIPING

Dr. Ethnology, the professor, Nationalities and Religions Department Director of the Central Institute of Socialism.
The main research areas of ethnic issues and religious issues in the field of view of political science.

Date: November 15 2012 (Thursday)

Time: 18:00-19:00

Venue: ILG127

Language: Mandarin

There are 55 officially recognised ethnic minorities in China, accounting for 8.49% of the population. Ten of them have a population of between two and 16 million, while the remaining 45 ethnic minorities a population of between 2,900 and 1.9 million. Ethnic minorities are concentrated in 12 western provinces, especially the five autonomous provinces. A number of ethnic groups are spread variously throughout the provinces. For example, the Hui (sinicised Muslims) live in 19 provinces. The ethnic issue has broad ramifications for China's national unity and security. Although relatively small in population, ethnic minorities inhabit 64% of the area of China, most of which is at the borders. In recent decades, separatist and ethnic riots have broken out in Xinjiang and Tibetan areas.

The main ethnic policy is regional autonomy for ethnic minorities (RAEM) which is spelled out mainly in the Regional Ethnic Autonomy Law. First promulgated in 1984, it was amended in 2001. It allows the setting up of ethnic autonomous areas of regions (provinces), prefectures and counties if one or more minorities live there in concentrated communities. By the end of 2000 the PRC had 154 ethnic autonomous localities, including five provincial-level autonomous regions (zizhiqu), 30 autonomous prefectures (zizhizhou) and 119 autonomous counties or leagues (zizhixian or zizhiqi). In addition, there were 1,256 ethnic townships (minzu xiang). Forty-four of the 55 ethnic minorities have set up their own autonomous areas. Three quarters of ethnic minorities reside in autonomous areas which together account for 64% of the national territory.

Other than limited regional autonomy, the RAEM also entails affirmative action for ethnic minorities, as well as fiscal benefits and economic and cultural support from the state for ethnic areas. They are under lax restrictions in birth control and are subject to relaxed requirements in admission to schools, colleges, universities and employment in state or public institutions.

All are welcome