

# Human Rights in Xizang in the New Era (II)

## 新时代西藏人权事业的发展与进步(下)

### IV. Further Improvement in the Protection of Cultural Rights

Xizang attaches great importance to protecting, passing down and developing the fine traditional cultures of all ethnic groups, improving public cultural services, generalizing the use of standard spoken and written Chinese language, and guaranteeing the right to study and use the Tibetan language. These measures have raised cultural prosperity and development in the region to new heights and ensured that the cultural rights of all the ethnic groups in Xizang are protected.

—Preserving and protecting fine traditional cultures of all ethnic groups

The protection of Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) in Xizang has steadily improved. Between 2012 and 2024, RMB473 million from the central government and the government of the Xizang Autonomous Region was earmarked for the protection of ICH items on the national representative list in the region, the documentation and recording of the knowledge and skills of the bearers of ICH items on the national list, the training of new ICH practitioners, and the construction of new ICH protection and utilization facilities. Xizang now boasts 2,760 items on the representative lists of all types and levels, with 1,668 bearers. Gesar, Tibetan Opera, and the Lum medicinal bathing of Sowa Rigpa of Xizang have been inscribed on the UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. Five state-level and 12 regional-level demonstration bases that protect ICH items by transforming them into cultural products have been approved. Eight counties, townships, and villages with abundant ICH resources, 19 ICH scenic areas and spots, 159 bases for ICH practitioner training, and 153 part-time Tibetan Opera troupes have been named. Xizang has completed a rescue effort to record the knowledge and skills of 66 old-age bearers of the ICH items on the national representative list and of eight bearers of the ICH items on the regional representative list, and set up 224 ICH workshops. ICH items of all types have been effectively

### 四、文化权利保障持续加强

西藏高度重视各民族优秀传统文化的保护、传承和发展，不断提升公共文化服务质量，推广使用国家通用语言文字，保障藏语言文字学习使用权利，西藏文化建设实现了前所未有的繁荣与发展，有效保障了各族人民的文化权利。

——各民族优秀传统文化传承保护

切实加强非物质文化遗产保护和传承。2012年至2024年，中央和西藏自治区财政累计投入专项资金4.73亿元，用于西藏非物质文化遗产代表性项目保护、国家级非遗代表性传承人记录工作、开展传习活动及保护利用设施建设等。西藏现有各级各类代表性项目2760项，代表性传承人1668名。

《格萨（斯）尔》、藏戏和藏医药浴法已列入联合国人类非遗代表作名录，认定国家级生产性保护示范基地5家、自治区级生产性保护示范基地12家，命名8个非遗特色县乡村、19个非遗旅游景区（点）、159个非遗传习基地和153支民间藏戏队，完成66名高龄国家级、8名自治区级代表性传承人的抢救性记录工作，设非遗工坊224家，各类非遗项目得到有效传承、保护和发展。

妥善保护文物古迹。截至2024年12月，西藏调查登记各类文物点4468处，各级文物保护单位2373处（其中全国重点文物保护单位70处），世界文化

preserved, protected and developed.

Cultural relics and historic sites have been placed under proper protection. By December 2024, a total of 4,468 cultural relics sites of all types had been examined and registered. There are 2,373 cultural relics units under the protection of governments at different levels (70 of which are key units under state protection). The Potala Palace, Norbulingka, and Jokhang Temple, together as one item, are inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List. The region boasts 155 sites of revolutionary significance, 43 museums, exhibition halls, and memorial halls, and 155 places on the list of immovable revolutionary cultural heritage. Xizang has completed the survey of resources in 277 grotto temples, and 15 stele and stone inscriptions have been included in the first batch of the list of famous ancient inscriptions by the National Cultural Heritage Administration. Between 2016 and 2024, over RMB2.84 billion was earmarked for 377 projects on the protection and maintenance of cultural relics. Major programs such as the Archeological Finds in China program and the archeological program on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau have been promoted. From 2016 to 2024, 102 archeological excavation projects have been carried out, including 70 proactive ones and 32 rescue operations. The region has held 21 cultural relic exhibitions and 10 museum online exhibitions.

Ancient books and documents have been placed under sound protection in Xizang. At the end of 2018, a 10-year project with a budget of RMB300 million was launched to conserve and explore the use of ancient documents, including the Pattra-leaf Scriptures in the Potala Palace. The results of the first and second phases of this project have been reviewed and accepted. The Ancient Book Protection Center of Xizang has created innovative methods of protecting ancient books and documents. By December 2024, more than 67,000 folios of rare ancient texts had been uploaded to global cloud-sharing platforms, more than 18,000 rare ancient texts from 1,180 units had been registered and filed, 305 ancient texts had been included in the Catalog of National Rare Books of China, and some 13,990 broken folios of ancient texts had been repaired. In 2013, the state launched a priority cultural project called the Complete Collection of Chinese Classics: Tibetan Volume. This project aims to publish important Tibetan classics for the period from the Tubo Kingdom (618-842) through to the peaceful liberation of Xizang in 1951. Currently, 201 volumes have been published across 12 titles, containing around 128 million characters in total. Additionally, in November 2023, a total of 206 volumes of Tibetan Medical Canon were published, recording 3,022 titles of ancient Tibetan medicinal classics.

#### —Improving public cultural services

Xizang has seen improved equal access to public cultural services. Since 2012, the central government has invested a total of RMB4.89 billion in developing public cultural

遗产1处3个点（布达拉宫、罗布林卡、大昭寺），革命旧址155处，博物馆陈列馆纪念馆43家，革命文物名录155处。完成277处石窟寺等资源调查，15通碑刻石刻入选国家文物局第一批古代名碑名刻文物名录。2016年至2024年，累计投入资金28.42亿元，实施377个文物保护维修项目。积极推进“考古中国”“高原大考古”重大项目，2016年至2024年，实施考古发掘项目102项，其中主动性考古发掘项目70项，抢救性发掘项目32项。举办21个文物展，推出10个博物馆“云展览”。

科学保护古籍文献。2018年底，西藏启动了周期10年、计划投资约3亿元的布达拉宫贝叶经等古籍文献保护利用项目，目前已完成一期二期项目的验收。西藏古籍保护中心创新古籍文献保护手段，截至2024年12月，在全球“云共享”平台上传珍贵古籍达6.7万余叶，完成1180家收藏单位18000余函古籍文献的普查登记，305函古籍成功入选《国家珍贵古籍名录》，累计修复近13990叶破损古籍文献。2013年，国家组织实施《中华大典·藏文卷》重点文化工程，出版从吐蕃时期至西藏和平解放前的藏文文献典籍，目前已完成12种201卷，共约1.28亿字。2023年11月，出版了《藏医药文献大全》（206册），收录了藏医药古籍共3022种。

#### ——公共文化服务水平不断提升

推进公共文化服务均等化。2012年以来，中央累计投资48.9亿元用于西藏公共文化建设。截至2024年，西藏有博物馆、陈列馆、纪念馆共43个，图书馆82个、群艺馆（文化活动中心）82个、乡镇综合文化站697个、文化广场1600余个，为74个县（区、市）配备舞台车、图书车，基本形成五级公共文化设施网络。创建中国民间文化艺术之乡14个，命名自治区级民间文化艺术之乡89个。2023年

services across the region. By the end of 2024, Xizang was home to 43 museums, exhibition halls, and memorial halls, 82 libraries, 82 people's art halls and cultural centers, 697 all-purpose cultural stations in towns and townships, and over 1,600 cultural squares. Mobile stage trucks and mobile libraries are utilized across 74 counties and equivalent administrative units. A five-tiered network of public cultural service facilities has taken shape throughout the region. Moreover, 14 hometowns of Chinese folk art have been set up, and 89 regional-level hometowns of folk art have been named. In December 2023, the Xizang Performing Arts Center was completed and opened.

There is much better access to public cultural services. Opportunities to participate in cultural services at the grassroots level have increased, with Xizang now home to 76 art troupes at the county level, 153 part-time Tibetan Opera troupes, 395 performing teams at the township level, and 5,492 at the administrative village and urban community level, representing more than 100,000 professional and amateur performers who provide live performances for farmers and herders in their neighborhood. Digitized movie projection is now widely available in rural areas, with 478 digital movie projection facilities across the region holding more than 63,000 movie screenings every year. In 2024, Xizang launched over 1,000 high-quality cultural works, including the dance drama *Rainbow over the Snow Mountains*, and the song and dance performance *Sons and Daughters of Eastern Xizang*. The region also held the *Galsang Flower Performance Season* and presented 88 performances of drama, concert, song and dance gala, and Tibetan Opera, benefiting over one million online and offline viewers. Grassroots cultural facilities have been widely upgraded. A total of 6,312 centers or stations for promoting cultural and ethical progress in the new era have been set up in villages, townships and counties. Radio and TV broadcasting coverage reach 99.54 percent and 99.67 percent respectively. The network of grassroots cultural services has also improved, ensuring that all ethnic groups have access to public cultural services.

Informatization of public cultural services has been strengthened. Xizang has developed smart libraries and a digital platform of public cultural services, piloted a program of dividing county-level libraries or cultural centers into headquarters and branches, and established digital exhibition halls for cultural relics from the Tang-Tubo ancient road and the Qamdo section of the ancient tea-horse road. With new technologies and through new media, regular cultural services are now accessible to all the ethnic groups across the region, including online live-streaming of artistic performances, online study, events, and training. The public cultural institutions of all levels in Xizang have annually carried out over 100,000 cultural activities, benefiting nearly 15 million participants. These efforts have been effective in promoting the advanced socialist culture at the grassroots

12月，西藏大剧院顺利竣工启用。

推动公共文化服务可及性。基层文化服务队伍持续壮大，西藏现有76个县（区、市）艺术团、153个民间藏戏队、395个乡镇文艺演出队和5492个建制村（居）文艺演出队，专兼职文艺演出人员超过10万人，为广大农牧民群众提供“零距离”演出。农村电影放映全面实现数字化，478套数字电影放映设备每年放映6.3万余场电影。2024年，推出舞剧《雪山彩虹》、情景歌舞诗《藏东儿女情》等千余部高质量文艺精品。创新推出“格桑花演出季”，开展话剧、歌舞晚会、藏戏、音乐会等各类文艺演出88场次，线上线下惠及各族群众超百万人次。基层文化设施服务功能进一步提升，建成6312个县乡村三级新时代文明实践中心（所、站），广播、电视综合人口覆盖率分别达到99.54%、99.67%。基层公共文化服务网络不断完善，各族人民均能享受公共文化服务。

推进公共文化服务信息化。实施智慧图书馆和公共文化云建设，推动县级图书馆（文化馆）总分馆制建设试点。建成唐蕃古道、茶马古道（昌都段）文物数字化展厅。利用新技术新媒体传播手段，面向西藏各族人民常态化提供文艺演出网络直播、在线学习、活动培训等文化服务。西藏各级公共文化机构年均开展文化惠民活动10万余场次，受益群众近1500万人次。持续推进社会主义先进文化阵地向基层延伸，逐步打通公共文化服务“最后一公里”。

——学习使用藏语言文字权利有效保障

在行政领域保障使用藏语言文字的权利。西藏自治区人民代表大会通过的决议、法规，西藏各级政府和政府各部门下达的普发性文件、发布的公告同时使用国家通用语言文字和藏语言文字。