

## 那迦與龍之間：漢藏邊界藏人祈雨儀式的歷史及宗教意涵

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歷史上人類使用多種祈雨方式對抗乾旱這種常見的天然災害。存在多種文化的漢藏邊界居民們依各自的信仰體系，有不同的應對乾旱之道，時而和諧並存時而互相競爭。作為當地最有影響力的宗教，藏傳佛教為當地人提供了對抗天然災害的傳統基石，無論是作為理解災害的理論工具，或作為逃避災害的儀式工具。我的研究探討的是，近代漢藏邊界藏傳佛教在祈雨儀式中作為儀式工具的重要階段。

本演講的重點有三：

- 一、 儘管祈雨儀式由來已久，仍可從中觀察到邊境地區將印度-西藏佛教的智慧運用在控制天氣的新嘗試。
- 二、 與前述說法密不可分的，藏傳佛教被使用在現實生活中，是它普及於邊境各階層人民的原因之一，這也成為蒙古與中亞地區開始於16世紀的第二波信仰藏傳佛教風潮的主要推動力之一。
- 三、 邊境地區宗教和歷史的發展與17世紀以來邊境及其他地區佛教知識體系的成熟和創新有著共同的背景。

總結而論，漢藏邊境地區與祈雨儀式有關的新發展，顯示出藏傳佛教的活力、韌性，其影響力至今仍持續發生著。

### **Between Nāgas and Dragons: The Historical and Religious Meanings of Tibetan Rainmaking Rituals on the Sino-Tibetan Borderland**

Throughout history, mankind has attempted various types of rainmaking activities as a countermeasure against drought, one of the most ever-present natural calamities. In the multicultural setting of the Sino-Tibetan border region, people have

developed diverse measures to cope with drought based on the lines of their respective belief systems, sometimes harmoniously and sometimes competitively. As one of the most dominant belief systems in the region, the Tibetan form of Buddhism has also provided the local populace with the traditional basis for facing natural disasters, either as a conceptual tool for understanding disasters or a ritual apparatus for averting them. My study looks into an important phase of providing a ritual apparatus of Tibetan Buddhism for people's rainmaking activities in the Sino-Tibetan borderland in the late pre-modern period.

The main three aspects for discussion are as follows:

First, although rainmaking attempts existed throughout history, we can witness a new appropriation of intellectual assets from Indo-Tibetan Buddhism for the weather-controlling purpose in the borderland during this period.

Second, dovetailed with the aforementioned phenomenon, the practical use of Tibetan Buddhism contributed to the popularization of the religion among all the strata of people in the borderland, and this became one of the most important driving forces for the second wave of Buddhist conversion of Mongols and Inner Asian people that began in the 16th century.

Third, this religious and historical development shared its context with the broader maturation and innovation of the Buddhist knowledge system in the borderland and beyond during the 17th century onwards.

In conclusion, all of these aspects associated with the new development of rainmaking activities of the Sino-Tibetan borderland demonstrate the vitality and resilience of Tibetan Buddhism, as its ongoing influence is still felt today.

### 主講人簡介：

金漢雄（Hanung Kim），南韓籍，金先生係美國哈佛大學東亞語言與文明系博士，主要研究領域為西藏史、內亞史、西藏語、藏傳佛教、中國-西藏關係等。本年獲得漢學中心獎助，研究主題為「Between Nagas and Dragons: Contested Interactions between Tibetan and Chinese Rainmaking Rituals in Pre-modern Inner Asia」。