

論文の英文要旨 (Abstract)	
Title	The process of formation of Qinghai Province and its meaning: Division of "Tibet" and transition to "Chinalization"
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<p>This thesis researches on the process of formation of Qinghai 青海 Province and its meaning. Qinghai area was under control by Amban in Qinghai 青海辦事大臣 who was managed by Lifan-yuan 理藩院 from 1725 after the formation of Qing 清 Dynasty. However, in 1907 at the end of Qing Dynasty for the reasons of national defense among the view that Fan-bu 藩部 area should be Province system the plan to form Province in Qinghai. Through the control of Ma 馬 family military clique which was on the rise due to the Muslim revolt at the end of Qing Dynasty, in 1928 Qinghai Province was formed under Nanjing National government. Most of the existing literature about Qinghai Province is written on the historical view of Chinese and the Han 漢 race which stands with the view of the rulers, since it is related to the problems of races and problem of the Modern China. We can say that research with plural view which incorporated the views of people which considers traditional culture and political characteristics of the area does not exist, except for the outline thesis which sees over the political events. At the end of Qing Dynasty and the era of The Republic of China there is no research on the modern history of Qinghai. Because of this, research on the formation of Qinghai Province not only enables to fill the research gap of the literature, but also atones for the past and has the current significance in thinking on Tibetan issues and the integration of ethnic groups in the current China.</p> <p>This thesis uses methodology of area studies, goes on the debates on the chronological order as the vertical axis and emphasizes views as the horizontal axis. The composition of the thesis is Introduction, Chapter 1 – 5, Conclusion and Appendices.</p> <p>The Introduction chapter shows the objective, motivation, contents, challenges, research history, methodology and the composition of the thesis, etc.</p> <p>Chapter 1 analyzes the Qinghai area as ‘historical space’ centering social order. It overviews the history of Qinghai and shows the definition of Qinghai and its coverage. And it considers the</p>	

background and the details of the formation of the Minister of Qinghai at Xining 西寧 by Qing Dynasty with the opportunity of the revolt of Lobsang Danjin. Finally it considers the social order under the Amban in Qinghai through ‘Shan-hou-shi-yi-13-tiao 善後事宜 13 条’ and ‘Ching-hai-fan-li-68-tiao 善後事宜 68 条’. It makes clear that these rules formed the basis of the administrative block of Qinghai Province today and formed multi-society.

Chapter 2 considers how the plan of formation of Province at Qinghai in the New government of the end period of Qing Dynasty in the beginning of the 20th Century rose up. In the latter half of the 19th Century Qing Dynasty gropes the re-formulation of the ‘state’ when the Qing Dynasty kept up with the advance of the Great Powers and the people’s revolts. The Han race bureaucrats who rose in the process took the lead of the debate that Fan-bu including Qinghai should be under the Province system for consideration of the national defense. It resulted that looking at formation of Qinghai Province at far distance, the test cultivation by Amban in Qinghai mainly around Xining from 1908. But the thesis made clear that it came back to the drawing board by that Qing Dynasty collapsed in 1912.

Chapter 3 focuses on the Military clique of Ma family who made the prototype of Qinghai Province. It analyses the following: the Ma family who was the leader of the Muslim revolt of Gansu 甘肅 in the latter half of 19th Century and surrendered to Qing Dynasty was promoted in the Qing Military with the opportunity of having achievements in the control of the Muslim rebellion. Then it analyses how the Ma family appeared in the Qinghai area from the end period of Qing Dynasty to the beginning of the Republic of China, and its causes and the background. It analyses how Ma family conducted the policies at the formation of the original Qinghai with the strong Ma family colour, by transforming to ‘the modern Military clique’ themselves at the period of Bei yang 北洋 government. Finally the thesis argues the role of the Ma family and appraises that they formed the prototype of Qinghai Province.

Chapter 4 reviews how the Qinghai Province was formed in the complex situation of the confused fight between Military cliques at the Republic of China. Firstly, centering around the response to the ‘Five races under one union’ by the revolutionaries including Sun Yat-sen 孫逸仙 and Yuan Shi-kai 袁世凱, it overviews the behavior of the government of the Republic of China. And with the western progress of Feng Yu-xiang 馮玉祥 and his relationship with Ma family, Yan Xi-shan 閻錫山,

opposition to Jiang Jie-shi 蔣介石, it analyses that Qinghai province was formed under the name of reformation of the area in order to balance of the powers. It makes clear that Qinghai could maintain the autonomy of the high class under the Ma family under the opposition relationship of the Military clique.

Chapter 5 analyses the meaning and its influence of the formation of Qinghai Province. It reviews how the governance structure of Qinghai which is correspondence traditionally with Tibettan Amdo changed in the whole Tibet, in order to clarify how Qinghai changed by the formation of the Province. It analyses although the Province had the Hanization by the modernization policies progressing Inland-changing, since Ma family were Muslims, the Province was the society of coexisting multi-ethnicities.

Conclusion chapter argues that if the governance behavior accepting own culture and life style of the people living there is needed, Qing Dynasty and Ma family Military clique should be evaluated certainly. It also argues that in order to be compatible between modernization and coexistence of multi-ethnicities, history would give us many hints and wisdom.

Based on the research above, this thesis reviews principally the process of formation of Qinghai Province with chronological order. It also aims that the problems surrounding Qinghai area are analyzed in both religious cultures and political thought as much as possible, and aims to see the political thought in the religious behaviors, and the religious meaning in the political actions. It analyzed empirically based on the historical facts and documents by looking at the Province, China as the Center, and international situation.