

## 「一帶一路」視域下的「南傳佛教」：雲南與南亞、東南亞聯繫的重要紐帶

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### 摘 要

中國雲南的德宏、西雙版納等傣族聚居區，遠離中原而地處祖國西南邊疆、廣大區域屬於內陸而沒有出海口，基本處於一種封閉狀態。南傳上座部佛教的傳入，架起了一座從印度經斯里蘭卡、中南半島到我國傣族地區的橋樑，印度等地文明由此介入，深受這些地區政治、經濟、文化影響。值得注意的是，南傳上座部佛教的傳入使傣族地區與東南亞各國由原來小規模的經濟往來迅速提升到文化的融合與交流層面，進而推動了傣族社會的全面進步。可見，佛教把雲南傣族區域與印度、東南亞緊緊聯繫在一起，這對經濟落後、與外界溝通不多的傣族具有特殊的文化意義，於今天「一帶一路」的倡議更有不一樣的社會價值。

**關鍵詞：**一帶一路、南傳佛教、雲南傣族

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## **Theravada Buddhism in the Context of “One Belt One Road”: An Important Bridge Between Yunnan and South and Southeast Asia**

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### **Abstract**

The Dai areas of Yunnan in China, such as Dehong and Xishuangbanna, are located on the southwestern border of China and are mainly inland without harbours, so they are basically isolated. The introduction of Theravada Buddhism created a bridge from India to the Dai region of China via Sri Lanka and the Central and South China peninsula, and the civilization of India and other places thus intervened and was influenced by the politics, economy and culture of these regions. It is noteworthy that the introduction of Theravada Buddhism rapidly raised the level of cultural integration and exchange between the Dai region and the Southeast Asian countries from the original small-scale economic exchanges to the overall progress of the Dai society. Therefore, Buddhism has linked the Dai region in Yunnan with India and Southeast Asia, which has a special cultural significance for the Dai people who are economically backward and have little communication with the outside world, and has a special social value in today's Belt and Road Initiative.

**Keywords:** One Belt One Road, Theravada Buddhism, Yunnan Dai

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