



QK1710168

国家社科基金资助期刊

民族研究

ETHNO-NATIONAL
STUDIES

2

2017

目 录

比例代表制框架下的少数民族政治参与分析	严 庆 牛朋利(1)
加拿大多民族国家构建中的国家认同问题	周少青(16)
省直管自治县:完善和发展民族区域自治制度的路径探索	陈永亮(31)
少数民族家庭消费结构与特征	
——基于中国社会状况综合调查的分析	蔡宏波 李明洲(44)
青藏高原及其周边地区的民族构成与文化互动	刘志扬(55)
· 田野调查与研究 ·	
变异中的延续:凉山彝族丧葬文化的变迁及其动因	巫 达(68)
民族传统工艺遗产的活态流变	
——以四川少数民族传统工艺遗产为例	张建世(78)
马卫集书中的契丹“都城”	
——兼谈辽代东西交通路线	康 鹏(88)
明代松潘的“黑人”和“白人”	旷天全 黎小龙(98)
清代优异世管佐领考	
——以阿什达尔汉家族佐领为中心	关 康(107)
· 书评与札记 ·	
评赵心愚《清代西藏方志研究》	秦和平(117)
· 学术动态与信息 ·	
“社会科学在什么意义上能够成为科学”国际学术研讨会综述	丁岩妍(120)
英文目录、提要、关键词	(123)

Contents, Abstracts and Keywords

Analysis of Ethnic Minority Political Participation under the

Framework of Proportional System Yan Qing and Niu Pengli(1)

Abstract: Ethnic political participation is an important issue of ethnic politics and an important part of the political development of multi-ethnic countries. Relying on the popular proportional system in the world today, ethnic minorities in some countries have obtained political opportunities through political campaigns, referendums and parliamentary election. In a certain extent, the system of ethnic political participation under the proportional system framework of many countries provides the participation opportunities for ethnic minorities. On the other hand, it also provides diameter for ethnic minorities to integrate into a wider political ecology. Affected by stare structure, democratic level, identity recognition and other factors, ethnic political participation under the proportional system presents different ways, and different ways also determine the realization of the rights of minority groups in different degree. The regulations on the distribution of the number of deputies to ethnic minorities in the system of People's Congress embody the political participation of ethnic minorities with Chinese characteristics.

Keywords: ethnic minority; rights; political participation; proportional system; election.

On the National Identity Issue in the Process of Construction of

Multi-ethnic Canadian Nation Zhou Shaoqing(16)

Abstract: The special historical process of the construction of multi-ethnic nation as well as the high degree of national (ethnic) heterogeneity makes the national identity of the Canadian multi-ethnic state present a very complex facade; historically, the four national or ethnic groups on the Canadian land, namely, the French people, the British people, the indigenous peoples and the new immigrant groups, have their own different ethnic or "national" identity. After World War II, Canadian national identity gradually evolved into a sort of identity to the Canadian federal state by different national or ethnic groups. To reconcile or explain these national or ethnic groups' especially the three major national or ethnic groups' contradictory, and even structural conflict on national identity, Canadian historians came up with so-called limited identity. The limited identity respect current situation on national identity resulted from history and reality of various national or ethnic groups, and various national or ethnic groups mutually respect each other's way of identifying nation. Limited identity embodies the flexibility and the pragmatism-based political wisdom of Canadian people in dealing with national identity issues.

Keywords: national identity; Canada; national(ethnic) minorities; limited identity.

Province-Managing-Autonomous County: A Probe into the Improvement

and Development of Regional National Autonomy Chen Yongliang(31)

Abstract: With the institutional reform and urbanization, the autonomous counties are faced with a series of problems like the urbanization construction and compatibility with

the system of regional national autonomy, the realization of well-off society, this requires institutional innovation in terms of regional national autonomy. The success of province-managing-county served as reference and guidance for province-managing-autonomous County. This paper conducts a study on problems that autonomous counties has encountered in the process of reform, analyzes the influence of market economy for the autonomous counties, discusses the superiority of province-managing-autonomous county in the particular area, and finally a conclusion has been made, in order to reach a well-off society, more power need to be given to the autonomous counties with the implement of autonomy of local self-government.

Keywords: regional national autonomy; province-managing-county; autonomous county.

Consumption Structure and Characteristics of Ethnic Minority

Households: Based on the Analysis of Chinese Social

Survey Data **Cai Hongbo and Li Mingzhou(44)**

Abstract: By examining the consumption changes of ethnic minority households in recent years, the paper directly reveals the situation of economic and social development and improvement of people's livelihood, providing references for the arguments and formulation of relevant policies. The paper uses the 2008 and 2011 Chinese Social Survey data, and finds that the total consumption expenditure of ethnic minority households is slightly lower than that of the Han households, but the trend of the increase is narrowing the differences in the consumption structure with the Han households. The proportion of clothing and food consumption to total consumption gradually decreases, and expenditure on housing, especially the reconstruction and decoration increases. And proportion of expenditure on household appliances, furniture and vehicles has risen rapidly. For ethnic minority households, the proportions of medical care, transportation and communication and human relationships expenditure are higher than those of Han households, and the proportion of educational expenditure is lower than that of the Han households. Besides, ethnic minority people are less likely to be troubles by problems such as education, medical care and prices than before, and the standard of living has been obviously improved.

Keywords: ethnic minority households; consumption structure; consumption characteristics.

Ethnic Composition and Cultural Interaction on Qinghai-Tibet Plateau

and its Neighboring Regions **Liu Zhiyang(55)**

Abstract: From ethnic corridors and Himalayan studies to Qinghai-Tibet Plateau and its neighboring regions studies, it reflects an academic appeal to discuss ethnic composition and cultural interaction on Qinghai-Tibet Plateau in a wider scope. Through analysis of geographical biology and characteristic of ethnic social culture and explanation of economic and cultural exchanges among various ethnic groups on Qinghai-Tibet Plateau and its neighboring regions, the studies attempt to establish a kind of persistent correlation among regions, and then expand to the correlation between Qinghai-Tibet Plateau culture and global culture, and narrate that various cultural communities including Qinghai-Tibet Plateau culture and Zhongyuan 中原 (Central Plain) culture belong to a united ensemble in history and make up Chinese Nation.

Keywords: Qinghai-Tibet Plateau; Qinghai-Tibet Plateau's neighboring regions; the Tibetans; Chinese civilization.

The Cultural Continuation in Variation: On the Change of the Funeral Culture and Its Motivations in the Yis of Liangshan Wu Da(68)

Abstract: In the first half of the 20th century, cremation and burial were the two main forms of the funeral culture of the Yis in Liangshan. Nowadays, three funeral forms, namely cremation, burial and "cremation plus burial", appear. The internal motivations of the change of funeral culture are the changes of soul and disease conception among the Yis, and the external motivations are the influences of ethnic interaction and national funeral policy. Compared with the first half of the 20th century, present funeral culture of the Yis people produces variation, embodies creolization culture of traditional and modern hybridity and reveals the characteristics of "modernity at large". However, the core of the funeral culture does not occur a fundamental change. It is fair to conclude that the phenomenon is cultural continuation in variation.

Keywords: the Yis in Liangshan; funeral culture; change; variation; continuation.

The Living Characteristics of the Traditional Ethnic Craft Heritage: Taking the Traditional Craft Heritage of Sichuan Minorities as an Example Zhang Jianshi(78)

Abstract: The traditional ethnic craft heritage has been in a dynamic change, showing different types as prosperity, variation, recession and others, and the main reason is that the production and consumption of traditional ethnic craft products changes under the influence of a variety of different modern social powers. The need of a particular consumer group for the unique ethnic crafts is the basic condition for the continuation and development of the crafts. In the view of the different types of the traditional ethnic craft heritage, the corresponding protective measures should be taken.

Keywords: traditional ethnic craft heritage; living characteristics; unique ethnic crafts; ethnic minority; Sichuan.

Studies on the "Capital" of Khitan Recorded in *Sharaf al-Zamān Tāhir Marvazī on China, the Turks and India*, and the Route between the East and the West in the Liao Dynasty Kang Peng(88)

Abstract: In the early 12th century, Sharaf al-Zamān Tāhir Marvazī wrote down a famous east-west route of the Liao Dynasty. It takes two months from Shazhou 沙洲 (Dunhuang 敦煌 in Gansu) in its east section eastward to Khātūn-san (*Khātūn-sīnī), and one more month to ūŪtkin, and another one more month to Khitan capital Ūjam. Academic circles generally think Ūtkin is Ōtūkān and Ūjam is Shangjing 上京 (Upper Capital) of the Liao Dynasty. But through the examination of Khitan lexicon, Ūtkin should be *Ūdkin which means Shangjing in Khitan. ūjam is probably originated from *Ūḡu-ḡaḡ which means royal camp in Khitan. Because Khitan political center was in the royal camp, people misunderstood *ḡu-ḡaḡ as the capital of the Liao Dynasty.

Keywords: Marvazī; Khitan; Shangjing (Upper Capital); Ūtkin; Ūjam.

"Black People" and "White People" of Songpan 松潘 in the Ming Dynasty Kuang Tianquan and Li Xiaolong(98)

Abstract: The Qiangs and the Tibetans of Songpan were classified as "big surname", "small surname" and "black people", "white people" in the Ming Dynasty. "Black people"

and “white people” in *Songpan Bian Tu* 松潘边图 (Map of Songpan) did not strictly correspond to “big surname” and “small surname”. The classification of “black people” and “white people”, a borderland administration policy of “custom and rule” for the Ming court, was related with the custom and convention of “white for benevolence, black for viciousness”, and classifying “white-heart people” and “black-heart people” according to their “obedience or rebellion” among the Qiangs and the Tibetans. “White people” lived in benevolent villages. They submitted to the court of the Ming Dynasty, and should be appeased. “Black people” inhabited in vicious villages. They were rebellious to the court, and should be put down. The standard of classifying “black people” and “white people” was basically same with “sheng-fan” 生番 and “shu-fan” 熟番. The relations with the Ming court were core of the standard. In specific historical context, the two pairs may be reciprocally substituted. The standard of classifying “sheng-fan” and “shu-fan” could be used to distinguish “black people” and “white people”.

Keywords: the Qiangs and the Tibetans; “white people”; “black people”; Ming Dynasty; Songpan area.

A Study of the Special Hereditary Niru in the Qing Dynasty: Centre on the Niru of Asidargan Family Guan Kang(107)

Abstract: In the Qing Dynasty, the emperors awarded some ministers and relatives titles of special hereditary Niru for their submission and meritorious service. Orderly inheritance of the Niru must be secured for its special significance of rewarding ministers, so the Qing court investigated their origins and drafted hereditary rules during Yongzheng and Qianlong’s periods. In order to deepen our knowledge of special hereditary Niru and Eight Banners system, this article takes three special Niru of Asidargan family as examples, and makes use of Manchu archives and genealogy to examine issues on composition, confirmation and hereditary of those Nirus with focus on the lawsuit about the inheritance right.

Keywords: Special Hereditary Niru; Asidargan; Yehe Nara; Eight Banners system; Qing Dynasty.

Review of *Studies on Gazetteers in Tibet during the Qing Dynasty* by Zhao Xinyu Qin Heping(117)

The Summary of the International Meeting on “Can, in Which Sense, the ‘Social Sciences’ or ‘Human Sciences’ Become ‘Science’?” Ding Yanyan(120)

民族研究

MINZUYANJIU

2017 年第 2 期

(双月刊)

1958 年创刊 1979 年复刊 (总第 226 期)

2017 年 3 月 25 日出版

主管单位 中国社会科学院

主办单位 中国社会科学院民族学与人类学研究所

编辑单位 《民族研究》编辑部

地 址 北京市海淀区中关村南大街 27 号 6 号楼

邮政编码 100081

电 话 (010)68932934

电子信箱 mzybjb@cass.org.cn

网 址 <http://www.mzyj.net.cn>

出版单位 社会科学文献出版社

印 刷 北京盛通印刷股份有限公司

总发行处 北京市邮政报刊分发局

订 购 处 全国各地邮局

邮发代号 2-523

国外发行 中国国际图书贸易总公司 (北京 399 信箱)

国外代号 BM165

ISSN 0256 - 1891

CN 11 - 1217/C

本刊不以任何形式收取版面费 举报电话: (010) 63094651

封面设计: 段 丽

ISSN 0256-1891



9 770256 189170

定价: 30.00元