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Contents, Abstracts and Keywords

The New Development of Marxist Ethnic Theory with Chinese Characteristics: An Interpretation of Xi Jinping's

Thought on Ethnic Work **Wu Xiaohua and Hao Nan(1)**

Abstract: Xi Jinping's thought on ethnic work, the guidance of ethnic work in the new period, covers not only the innovation and development of ethnic theory, but also the design and plan of ethnic work, which reflects the persistence of the Chinese way to solve ethnic problems as well as the improvement of the system of socialist ethnic theory and policy with Chinese characteristics. It is not only rich, but also visionary, with profound historical and practical significance. In brief, it opens a new era of Marxist ethnic theory and Chinese practice in solving ethnic problems. The paper discusses the characteristics and implementations of Xi Jinping's thought on ethnic work, including its theories, contributions to systematic developments, contemporary conditions, and practice significance.

Keywords: Marxist ethnic theory; Xi Jinping's thought on ethnic work; Chinese characteristics; inheritance and development; practical significance.

People, Nation and Class under the Era of Globalization: Tom Nairn's

Research on Nationalism in the Context of Neo-Marxism **Liu Ye(11)**

Abstract: The Marxist concept of nationhood has developed from one that claims no nation for the working class to one that calls the people to sing the national anthem. Tom Nairn, whose study represents such development, explores the dialectical relationships among the people, nation and class, inheriting and developing Marxist views on these concepts. By analyzing the political and economic situation of the world, he illustrates the interdependence between people and nationalism. On the basis of Lenin's thought, Nairn answers the question in traditional Marxism of whether nationalism should be supported. Through historical analysis, he integrates and unites class consciousness and national consciousness, comprehensively explains the issue of nationhood in the age of globalization, forms a philosophical analysis of nationalism in the context of Neo-Marxism, and reveals the realistic value of Marxism and its contemporary significance.

Keywords: people; nation; class; globalization; nationalism; Neo-Marxism.

Symbiosis of National Identity and Ethnic Identity: Theoretical

Review and Exploration **Hao Yaming(25)**

Abstract: There are two opposing theoretical views on the relationship of national identity and ethnic identity within academia; one is an antagonistic relationship and the other is a symbiotic relationship. Due to the relative absence of theoretical foundation, the

influence and explanatory power of the latter cannot be compared with that of the former. In order to construct the theoretical basis for symbiotic relationship, domestic scholars usually demonstrated that the two identities are similar by looking for what they share in common, or argued that they are complimentary by identifying their differences. Meanwhile, foreign researches on multiculturalism, acculturation, identity threat, bicultural identity, intergroup relation also provided theoretical support for the symbiotic relationship from different perspectives. Based on the literature at home and abroad, this article attempts to establish a clear theoretical framework for the symbiotic relationship between national identity and ethnic identity.

Keywords: national identity; ethnic identity; symbiotic relationship; theoretical foundation.

Aging Population and Its Trend in Ethnic Rural Regions: An Empirical Analysis Based on the Provincial Panel Data from 2000 to 2015

..... **Cheng Aihua, Zhao Fan, and He Lihua**(39)

Abstract: Based on the data of eight ethnic minority provinces from 2000 to 2015, this paper analyzed the overview, influence factor and developing trend of aging population in ethnic rural regions. The research conclusions are as follows. In 2002, the rural ethnic areas began to enter an aging society. Two observations include that the rural areas have a larger aging population than urban areas, and that the poor began aging before having accumulated enough wealth. Various factors took effect jointly in rural aging population in ethnic areas; medical care condition, income of residents and inter-provincial population flow had significant positive effect; however, mortality rate, birth rate and education development had obvious inhibitory effect. In 2020, the degree of aging of the rural population in ethnic areas will be deepened, and there are four provinces in which the aging rate of rural population will surpass 10 percent, and the aging rate of rural population will surpass 7 percent in Xinjiang. In order to effectively cope with the problems and challenges caused by rural aging population in ethnic areas, it is necessary to know situations, strengthen foundations, improve social security and work together.

Keywords: ethnic rural regions; rural aging population; influence factors; developing trend.

Polysemic Author: The Anthropological Writing Participated by Multiple Subjects: Based on the Analysis of Texts on "the Spirit of Gift"

..... **He Ju**(50)

Abstract: Postmodern anthropology points out that the anthropologist has never been the only subject who participates in writing. Following this argument, the author makes a detailed inquiry "how multiple subjects perform anthropological writing". This article goes back to traditional anthropological works to reveal that they had adopted such approach of writing, taking texts on "the spirit of gift" as an example. Actually, the anthropological work is shaped by an open writing space accessible to multiple subjects, and in this process these multiple subjects become the polysemic author of anthropological writing.

Keywords: anthropology; writing; polysemic author; multiple subjects; "the spirit of gift".

The Rising and Falling of "Mutual Economic Associations" in Rural Areas in Eastern Fujian: Taking Ping Village as an Example

..... **Zhou Enyu, Huang Liping, and Chen Yueqiao**(64)

Abstract: With the beginning of the reform and opening up, "mutual economic associations" based on the mechanism of clan community came into being in rural areas in eastern Fujian. However, it was gradually falling into decay as many people flooded into cities and with the advancement of urbanization in the 21st century. Those factors, such as the change of reciprocal custom, the missing of ancestral identity, and the deconstruction of the clan community, caused the falling of "mutual economic associations". The rising and falling of "mutual economic associations" is a reflection of the self-adjustment of the rural society in China in the process of modernization.

Keywords: "mutual economic association"; villages in eastern Fujian; modernization.

The Survival Adaptation of the Hui Migrants in Xihaigu Area of Ningxia

..... **Peng Mo, Zhang Zhaoan, and Mo Yang**(72)

Abstract: After the Hui Migrants in Xihaigu Area of Ningxia moved to the new residences, they began to face some changes of production method, life style, social interaction, as well as thoughts and ideas, and gradually adapted to the new environment. They gained significant improvements on material living conditions, but were still plagued by their livelihoods. They basically accomplished the revolution of production method from farming-oriented to migrant laboring-oriented, while still living in the rural society. They gradually adapted to the modern life while still keeping up the Islamic tradition and culture. Practice shows that in the process of identifying poor populations and increasing poverty alleviation efforts, more attentions should be paid to the development of their subjective role.

Keywords: relocation for poverty alleviation; migrant; Hui people in Xihaigu Area; survival adaptation; targeted poverty alleviation.

"Tongwen 同文": The Structuring and Practise of Multilingual Political

Culture in the Qing Dynasty **Ma Zimu and Borjigidai Oyunbilig**(82)

Abstract: Scholars have deeply investigated how the Qing Dynasty maintained its rule over wide territory and various ethnic groups successfully. Reconsidering this issue in the Qing's context, we can find that "Tongwen", an idea corresponded to "Dayitong 大一统" (The Grand Unification), was exactly the word that had been used to describe Pax Sinica by the Qing emperors and literati. Actually, the conception of "Tongwen" had a fundamental function in the structuring of the Qing's political culture. Different understandings of its political meaning also created two interlaced implementations. Reannotated by Qianlong emperor and his courtiers, "Tongwen" meant that a variety of ethnic groups and their cultures accommodated to one political structure and all admitted the Qing's administration as well as jurisdiction. A multilingual political culture was thus established, and each ethnic group and its culture, comparing to previous dynasties, was treated far more equally. Meanwhile, by launching court-sponsored book-compiling projections and language

standardization, Qing emperors utilized the moralizing dimension of "Tongwen" to show devout respect to Confucian teachings. These two interlaced interpretations of the term intersected in the Qing's imperial power, thus bestowed Qing emperors a comparatively more effective ruling-ability that could cross the boundaries between various languages and ethnic groups, and also provided intellectual resources for the demonstrations of the Qing's legitimacy.

Keywords: "Tongwen"; "Dayitong" (The Grand Unification); multilingualism; political culture; Qing Dynasty.

**On the Arrangement of the Multiple Monarchic Titles and Its link with
Emperorship in the Qing Dynasty; Also on the Synchronic**

Emperorship Theory **Zhong Han**(95)

Abstract: According to the synchronic emperorship theory popular in the "New Qing History", the Qing emperor-khan had different images; emperor to the Chinese; khan to the Manchu-Mongols. The above interpretation neglects important facts as follows. Firstly, among those multiple monarchic titles proper to the Qing sovereign, Emperor, the Son of Heaven, was above the Khan, Ejen. Secondly, the universal emperorship belong to the political traditions of the Central Plains had taken the place of the former limited emperorship popular in the Inner Asia since 1650. Finally, a few buddhist monarchic titles that belonged to the Qing sovereign were used only by the buddhist outsiders, and not chosen by the emperor himself.

Keywords: universal emperorship; multi-lingual dictionaries; emperor; khan; Qing Dynasty.

A Study on the Spread of Bow, Arrow and Harquebus to Daur and Ewenki

in the Qing Dynasty as well as Its Influence **Jin Xin**(110)

Abstract: Horn bows, iron arrowheads, and harquebuses were widely spread in Daur and Ewenki people who belonged to Heilongjiang Eight Banners garrison in the Qing Dynasty. In this process, the technology of repairing and manufacturing those tools also were spread in this area. Because of the use of those efficient shooting tools, individual hunting became popular, while traditional large-scale tribal hunting gradually disappeared.

Keywords: Daur; Ewenki; horn and arrow; harquebus; Qing Dynasty.

A Summary of the 2017 Annual Conference of Chinese Association of Ethnic

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