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Contents, Abstracts and Keywords

Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era and Ethnic Work Hao Shiyuan (1)

Abstract: This article focuses on Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era established by the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China. Centering on the judgment of “innovative development of ethnic and religious work” according to the report of the Party’s 19th National Congress, combining through the essence of Xi Jinping’s important talk in the Central Working Conference about Nationality Affairs in 2014, and viewing from the broad perspectives of ethnic work regarding various related aspects, this article discusses and testifies Xi Jinping’s thought content regarding the innovative development of ethnic work in the new era. According to the judgment of China’s principal contradiction facing Chinese society in the new era, this article studies the cases of poverty relief and discusses the contradiction of “unbalanced and inadequate” developments in the western region and ethnic areas in the borderlands. This article analyzes the Party’s leadership of ethnic work, Chinese cultures and cultural confidence. Additionally, this study also provides some thoughts on ethnic work toward the acting point of the historical convergence period and the vision of “two-stage development plan.”

Keywords: Xi Jinping; the New Era; report of the 19th CPC National Congress; socialism with Chinese characteristics; ethnic work.

Discussions on the Xi Jinping Thought System on Ethnic Work for a New Era Wu Yuegang, Xiao Rui, and Jin Binghao (12)

Abstract: Xi Jinping’s thought on ethnic work in the new era including basic principle standing, basic theoretical viewpoints, basic working methods, and basic social practices regarding ethnic work is an important part of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era. As a complete system, Xi Jinping’s thought on ethnic work in the new era scientifically answers essential theoretical and practical questions of ethnic work, and it is an action guide of developing new stage of ethnic work in the campaign for comprehensively establishing a moderately prosperous society and winning the great victory of socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era.

Keywords: Xi Jinping; ethnic work; thought system; standing point; method; practice.

Contributions and Limits of Stalin’s National Theory: A Historical Analysis Dong Qiang (23)

Abstract: Stalin has prominently contributed to the enrichment and the development of Marxist national theory, and the establishment and the practice of national programme and policy. Meanwhile, in the process of developing Marxist national theory and practicing

Marxist national policy, Stalin also made serious mistakes. Historical materialism suggests that everything has a progress of production, development, and decline. Marxist national theory's understanding and investigation to nationality should also follow this historical rule and the methodology. Stalin pointed out that the formation of nationality cannot be separated from a certain historical period, and he categorized national issues into three periods. His discussions reflect historicity to a certain extent; however, in terms of comprehensively understanding the definition of nationality and the classification of ethnic groups, especially in dealing with national question and correctly understanding ethnic integration etc., Stalin had limits and could not fully follow and practice the historical and periodic developing rules of nationality. Consequently some theoretical deviations and practical mistakes occurred.

Keywords: Stalin; ethnic theory; contribution; limit; historicity.

Analysis and Optimization Strategy of Educational Resources

Allocation in Ethnic Minority Areas of China

..... **Cheng Gang, Yuan Liqing and Zhou Tao** (34)

Abstract: The distribution of educational resources in ethnic areas has always been the focus of government and the society. On the basis of establishing the evaluation framework, Clarifying the index and highlighting the structured problems, after analyzing provincial data from 1996 to 2015, this paper found that, in terms of scale, the educational funds in ethnic areas have been growing rapidly, but it is slower than the growth of fiscal revenue and expenditure. In terms of structure, the structure of educational funding sources has been given priority to the government. The hierarchical structure gap between primary education and higher education has been reduced, but there still is a collapse of ordinary high school. The usage of the structure embodies the idea of "Students First", and the student loan funds have been improved significantly. The spatial regional structure has achieved fairer "fiscal neutrality". There is no significant correlation between national education investment and local financial resources in ethnic areas, but there are still huge differences in resource within ethnic areas. Aiming at above problems, this article provides some suggestions to adjust the responsibility of intergovernmental expenditure, reform the mode of fund supply, pay more attention to the development of high school, and improve the local standards of precise poverty relief.

Keywords: ethnic minority areas, the allocation of educational resources, scale, structure.

Multi-Laminarity of Memory and Identity of Chinese Nation Community

..... **Ma Guoqing** (47)

Abstract: Since the modern period, while various ethnic groups in China have been gradually involved in the process of modernization and globalization, different layers of memory have been formed in the society of modern China surrounding some significant historical events and the basis of the identity of the present-day Chinese Nation community was established. By rediscovering ethnic corridor and the passage of the rim of Southern China Sea in China's ethnic research, this article extends Fei Xiaotong's theory of ethnic corridor and the idea of global society. This research not only pays attention to the common identity of Chinese Nation integrated from the common memory based on exchanges and

communications between ethnic groups in different regions, but also deeply analyzes the relationships between the collective memory of cross-border and trans-strait ethnic groups and the identity of Chinese culture. In doing so, this article further reveals important meanings of collective memory that strengthens the identity of Chinese Nation community from the perspective of globalization and consolidates the consciousness of Chinese Nation community.

Keywords: memory; Chinese Nation community; ethnic corridor; passage of the rim of Southern China Sea.

Mutual Construction of Frontier and Ethnic Minorities: Historical Process and Realistic Impacts Fan Ke (58)

Abstract: Ethnic minorities and frontier as a question related to modernity emerged at the late Qing. In the Republic era, due to the government's nation-making and the concern for sovereignty, frontier and ethnic minorities started to mutually construct each other. After the establishment of the PRC, the state, to a certain degree, continued the ways of the "construction of the frontier policy" but attempted to practice regional ethnic autonomy in order to replace the former. The issues of sovereignty and ethnic minorities continued to be top issues in this process. Through ethnic identification and social-historical investigation of ethnic minorities, the party and the state have formed particular representations with regard to the issue of frontier and ethnic minorities. The meanings of categorization these representations have produced could lead to different views toward the issues in question. This article examines this historical process to bring new insights with regard to the issues in question. It calls for changing the conventional view of the frontier, seeing the frontier as a field of interactions of multiple subjects.

Keywords: frontier; ethnic minority; mutual construction; sovereignty.

Living Strategies of Substitute Peasants of the Miao People in Yangjiang Region and Institutional Difficulties Wen Shixian (74)

Abstract: Since the 1990s, a part of Miao people from Wenshan of Yunnan have moved to Yangjiang of Guangdong due to the lack of land resources and became substitute peasants in Yangjiang. They employed various living strategies to establish relatively independent communities of substitute peasants different from other local villages in their resettlement places. The main difficulties to the substitute peasants of Yangjiang are from the regulations of household registration and land systems. Along with increasing frequency of population movement, it is necessary to discover how to give the right of equal development to the migrant groups and integrate them into a united policy framework on theoretical and institutional levels. The appearance of the communities of Miao people substitute peasants in Yangjiang provides a new case for studying migrant communities and migrant issues.

Keywords: Miao people; substitute peasants; communities of substitute peasants; migrant; social integration.

Re-Examination of the Death of Chinggis Khan and His Burial Ground Borjigin Ulaan (85)

Abstract: Regarding the death of Chinggis Khan and his burial ground, there are

relatively clear records in historical writings and some scholars have already done research on it. Except a few specific issues needed to be further discussed and studied, in general there should not be ambiguity and argument different from historical records. Nevertheless, there are a few publications making confusing arguments on the issues of the death of Chinggis Khan and his burial ground, and caused very negative effects. Based on historical records and prior studies, this article reviews, analyzes and clarifies the related issues by combining historical methodology and professional knowledge of Mongolian studies.

Keywords: Chinggis Khan; death; burial land; analysis of historical records; Mongolian History.

“Descendants of the Ming Imperial Clan” and the Activities of “Opposing the Qing and Restoring the Ming” in Folk Society of the Qing Dynasty

..... **Liu Xiaomeng** (97)

Abstract: During the Qing dynasty, the main contradiction through its ruling was the conflict between the Manchus and Hans. Among the anti-Qing activities, the revolts in the name of “opposing the Qing and restoring the Ming” have had a profound impact. After the conquest war, “opposing the Qing and restoring the Ming” was the most powerful slogan used among the Han, and often in the name of “the descendants of Ming noble.” The widely impact and long-lasting anti-Qing activists this paper focusing on were divided into four stages: the Shunzhi period, the Kangxi and Yongzheng period, the Qianlong and Jiaqing period, and the late Qing periods. The paper also analyzes the changing background and the characteristics of the activities accordingly.

Keywords: Opposing the Qing and restoring the Ming; descendants of the Ming imperial clan; Prince Zhusan 朱三太子; Manchus and Han relationship; Xinhai revolution.

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