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# 民族研究

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## Contents, Abstracts and Keywords

### **Creating a Strong Sense of Community for the Chinese Nation and Building the Community for the Chinese Nation ..... Wang Yanzhong (1)**

**Abstract:** This paper reviews the innovative development of Xi Jinping thought on ethnic work for a new era. Creating a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation, encouraging more exchanges and interactions among different ethnic groups, promoting their unity, and building the community for the Chinese nation form the guiding outline of the Xi Jinping thought on ethnic work for a new era. Focusing on the main task of creating a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation, the paper expounds its tremendous importance for the safeguarding of national unity, handling well the work relating to ethnic minorities, securing a decisive victory in building a moderately prosperous society in all respects, and puts forward the ideas for the building of community for the Chinese nation and some suggestions for the handling well relevant works.

**Keywords:** Xi Jinping thought on ethnic work for a new era; Chinese nation; community; sense of community.

### **Reflection on Ethnology and Sociology in China 69 Years Ago and Its Contemporary Significance ..... Yang Shengmin (9)**

**Abstract:** For the first time, this paper reveals the important record of a group of leading scholars on the eve of the founding of the People's Republic of China to reflect on the causes of the rise and fall of the disciplines of ethnology and sociology, and gives an explanation and analysis of their consensus on past mistakes and how to improve the disciplines in the future. The article tries to explain that the predecessors have made great contributions to the development of the subjects, so far it is worth our inheritance. However, if we do not understand the shortcomings of the past and critically review the previous experience, we cannot go beyond ourselves and move to the forefront of international academia. Building Marxist ethnology and sociology with Chinese characteristics is the only correct way to develop the subjects in China.

**Keywords:** ethnology; sociology; reflection; development.

### **On the Three Types of the Multi-National/Ethnic States and the Different Constructions of National Identity in Them: From the Perspectives of National and Ethnic Research ..... Ye Jiang (18)**

**Abstract:** On the basis of in-depth examination of the different types of multi-national/ethnic states in the world, this article systematically analyzes the national and ethnic composition in different types of multi-national/ethnic states, and further uses the social identity theory to discuss the construction of national identity of various national and ethnic groups in different types of multi-national/ethnic states. The article argues: First, the multi-national/ethnic states in today's world can be roughly divided into three types in which the first type is that the central (federal) government and local people both admit that there are several domestic "nations", the second type is that both the central (federal)

government and local people admit that there is no domestic multiple “nations,” and the third type is that disagreements between the central (federal) government and local civilians in the existence of multiple domestic “nations.” Second, the national/ethnic composition of the three different types of multi-national/ethnic states presents different complexities. Third within the first type of multi-national/ethnic states, “national/ethnic community identity” and “national identity” of various national/ethnic groups are separated from each other; in the second type of multi-national/ethnic state the construction of the “national identity” usually be built simultaneously with the national community identity of all ethnic groups; and in the third type of multi-national/ethnic states it is more complicated and difficult to build the national identity, which causes great pressure and challenges in safeguarding the national unity.

**Keywords:** nation; ethnicity; multi-national/ethnic state; national/ethnic identity.

### **Western-Style Democracy Is Not the Cure for the Ethnic Conflict;**

#### **Mechanism Analysis on the Growing Ethnic**

#### **Conflict in Emerging Democracies ..... Wang Wei (32)**

**Abstract:** Since the 1990s, some multi-ethnic countries where ethnic conflicts frequently happened have chosen the path of Western-style democracy and hoped it can be used to resolve ethnic conflicts. However, according to statistics, ethnic conflicts have failed to be solved in these countries but intensified instead in the past 30 years. The main reasons are that internal tensions of liberalism and nationalism, the process of democratization, and democratic system design and practice. Taking the medicine of liberalism to treat the wounds of nationalism is apparently difficult to work. Therefore, the governance of ethnic conflicts should be combined with the actual conditions of the country, to explore their own governance model.

**Keywords:** Western-style Democracy; ethnic conflict; emerging democracies; Burundi.

### **Study on the Current Situation Deep Poverty and the Path of Governance**

#### **in Ethnic Areas: Taking “Three Districts and Three Prefectures” as an**

#### **Example ..... Li Junjie and Geng Xin (47)**

**Abstract:** The deep poverty area is the priority among priorities of the poverty alleviation and the most tough row to hoe. Xi Jinping’s thought of “solving deep poverty” has important theoretical value and practical guiding significance for the new era of poverty alleviation. “Three districts and three prefectures” is the nation-level deep impoverished areas with a wide range of poverty, a high poverty rate, backward in ranking regional development, low per capita living level and there is a high degree of dependence on the poverty alleviation policy. The reasons for deep poverty lie in weak infrastructure, fragile natural capitals, closed cultural concepts, low level of marketization and special policy planning constraints. To solve the deep poverty of “three districts and three prefectures,” we must adhere to the strategy of regional coordinated development, implement the special poverty alleviation plan; enhance the effect of poverty alleviation policy; give full play to the positive energy of religious culture in poverty alleviation; increase investment in poverty alleviation and increase endogenous dynamics.

**Keywords:** Xi Jinping’s thought of “solving deep poverty”; deep poverty; “three districts and three prefectures;” accurate poverty alleviation.

**The Distribution and Change of Ethnic Minority Population in China:****Analysis Based on the Data of the Six Censuses from****1953 to 2010 ..... Gao Xiangdong and Wang Xinxian (58)**

**Abstract:** Based on the county-level population data of the 6 censuses from 1953 to 2010, this paper analyzes the spatial distribution and the influencing factors of the ethnic minority population in China by using GIS spatial analysis and geographical detector method. The main conclusions is that in the past 60 years, the proportion of ethnic minority population in the eastern region has increased most significantly. This change has promoted the change of the population distribution of the ethnic minorities from the west, middle and east gradient patterns to the west, east and middle gradient patterns. The population of ethnic minorities still highly concentrates in the traditional areas, but the degree of concentration has a tendency to decline and scatter to other regions. After 1982, the trend of migration to other places in the country became more and more obvious. The eastern region, as well as large and medium-sized cities, has grown up to be an important gathering place for the population of ethnic minorities. With the continuous development of ethnic diversity in each county, a number of ethnic diversity centers and secondary ethnic diversity centers have been formed. Meanwhile, the geographical outline of the three "Ethnic Corridors" became clearer. Considering the influence factors of minority population distribution, the historical factors set the basis of minority population distribution in China. The constraints of environmental factors on the distribution of the minority population should not be ignored. Economic and social factors have important influences on the distribution of ethnic minority population. As time goes by, the relative influence of economic and social factors on the distribution of ethnic minorities shows a more obvious trend of increase. The distribution of ethnic minorities in different regions has different influences and directions.

**Keywords:** minority population; distribution; change; influencing factors.

**The Formation of Borderland, Remote People, and Frontier: From Hunan****Miao Borderland in the Qing Period to West Hunan Miao Ethnic****Group in the Republican Period ..... Zhao Shugang (70)**

**Abstract:** Miao borderland roughly refers to the vast residential area of non-Han Chinese ethnic groups in southern China in the Qing dynasty. During the Republican period, Miao borderland in Hunan Province was included into Xiangxi Political District, a new administrative division, and became a part of the border administration system. Xiangxi, the name of the new administrative division, has been connected gradually with the Miao and given a unique cultural implication from the outsiders since the Republican period. From the Hunan Miao borderland to Xiangxi, the overall development of the administrative divisions of Hunan Province confirms James C. Scott's argument that the legibility of statecraft causes the remodel of society and environment. During the Republican period, various agents' discourses constructed the frontier of Xiangxi, the image of remote people, continuing Miao ethnic group frontier.

**Keywords:** Miao borderland; Xiangxi; Miao people; frontier; legibility.

**The Ghost-Reciting Ritual and Its Cultural Logic of the Sui in Guizhou****..... Zhang Fan (79)**

**Abstract:** The ghost-reciting ceremony of the Sui in Guizhou is presented by the articles and words. Articles and words respectively reflect two ways the Sui deals with

ghosts: fosterage and expulsion. Fosterage develops and maintain the symbiotic relationship between the Sui and the ghosts. Expulsion aims to achieve individual well-being and social peace through the exclusion of haunted ghosts, potential ghosts, and ghostly people. The two approaches of fosterage and expulsion appear in the same ritual at the same time. The root cause lies in the duality of ghosts constructed by the Sui with problem makers and problem solvers. Ghosts are the manifestation of the social order of the Sui. The duality of the ghosts corresponds to the destruction and balance of the social order of the Sui. Both ways of fosterage and expulsion are the same, pointing to the social order that the Sui are pursuing and are restored in the ghost-reciting ceremony.

**Keywords:** Keywords; the Sui; ghost-reciting ceremony; ghost-fostering; exorcism; social order.

**The Discrimination of Han'er 汉儿 and the Bestowal of Xianbei 鲜卑 Surnames:  
On the Border of Rights and the Ethnic Border in the Northern Dynasties**

..... **Su Hang** (92)

**Abstract:** This article points out that “Han'er” only referred to the Chinese and sinolized people living in the Central Plains during the Northern Wei and Northern Qi Dynasties, was not a name for all Chinese who are now considered to belong to one ethnic or cultural group. In the middle ages of China, culture, political identity and blood, separately or combined, were all important to dividing ethnic categories, and the cultural standard should not be overemphasized. Political identity, instead of cultural factors, became the fundamental standard in determining the Han'er identity in the Eastern Wei and Northern Qi Dynasties, when the Six Garrison Group consolidated its privileged status in distributing the political resources by enhancing its ethnic border through the discrimination of Han'er. Meanwhile, after having molded a new “countrymen group” by bestowing the Xianbei surnames to Chinese, the Six Garrison Group in Western Wei and Northern Zhou constructed its military, political and social basis of the ruling. In fact, this policy functioned in the same way as discrimination policy of Northern Qi did. The privilege border and the ethnic border were also the border of Sinolization. As long as the privileged groups taking the ethnic identity as the border of their privileges existed, their Sinolization would never be completed, and the ethnic border would possibly be further strengthened by the “Xianbeization” policies. The ethnic border and Sinolization border would finally disappear only if the previous border of privileges had been destroyed.

**Keywords:** Han'er; Xianbei surname; privilege border; ethnic border; Sinolization.

**The Muslim Immigrants in Hangzhou in the Yuan Dynasty ..... Ma Juan** (110)

**Abstract:** It is well known that the traffic conditions became better than before during the era of the Mongol Empire and the Yuan Dynasty. Under this background, many Muslims immigrated to Hangzhou. Based on the previous contributions of many scholars, this article analyzes the background that the muslim immigrants moved to Hangzhou. This work also explores the identity changes of muslim immigrants in the Yuan Dynasty from the perspective of the immigrants. The article points out that the muslim immigration promoted the cultural diversity of Hangzhou. Meanwhile, it also shows that the openness of Hangzhou accepting immigrants as an international metropolis in the Yuan dynasty.

**Keywords:** Yuan dynasty; Hangzhou; muslim; immigrants.

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