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Contents, Abstracts and Keywords

Seventy Years of Chinese Ethnic Rule of Law: Achievements, Experience, and Prospects Pan Hongxiang and Zhang Xing (1)

Abstract: Chinese ethnic rule of law unites theory and practice. Over the past 70 years since the People's Republic of China was founded, our country's ethnic rule of law has gone through three stages: from infancy to rally and improvement, then to rapid growth. In practice, the improvement of the legal framework, of the supervisory mechanisms and supportive system for law enforcement, effectively promoted the economic development and social stability in the ethnic regions. The ethnic rule of law theory, based on the studies of China's problems, constructed a preliminary academic and discourse system with Chinese characteristics. Ethnic rule of law in new era, with the main themes of the ethnic work, needs to serve the law-based governance in every dimension, for ethnic regions entering the moderately prosperous society together with the rest of the country, for the creation of a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation. The jurisprudence on ethnic affairs must take the methods and theories of other research fields, especially of dogmatics of law, to form its own characters.

Keywords: law-based governance; ethnic rule of law practice; ethnic rule of law theory; theoretical system of ethnic law study.

Fei Xiaotong's 费孝通 Reflective Thinking about the Complexity of China's Ethnic Configuration and its Contemporary Significance Hua Tao (18)

Abstract: Professor Fei Xiaotong published his book *The Pattern of Chinese Nationalities' Pluralistic Unity* as the result of his overall reflective thinking after the Reform and Opening in China on his previous ethnic studies since he entered the academic field of anthropology in the 1930s. In almost 50 years between the 1930s and the 1980s, Fei engaged in two important events in the field, which were the debates about the idea of “中华民族是一个” advocated by Mr. Gu Jiegang 顾颉刚 in the Anti-Japanese War time and the ethnic identification of ethnic minority groups in the 1950s' China. We argue that, in his explanation of the internal connection between those two events, Fei hoped to indicate that China always faces a big question concerning “minzu” issue in the country, that is, how to understand academically the complexity of China's ethnic configuration and adopt a suitable governance policy on ethnic issues. Through the reflective thinking, Fei formulated his theory of pluralistic unity in the configuration of Chinese Nation. Although he did not give a conclusive clear answer to the question what is the cohesive power in the ethnic formation, he really indicated and emphasized that “meimeiyugong” 美美与共 (to respect and treasure other's cultures and values) reciprocally and to enclose Others will result in emerge of cohesive power as well as peaceful existence of nations and states around the world. His idea will not only help to improve understanding of call to the identity of Chinese Nation, but also help us in contemporary policy-making.

Keywords: pluralistic unity; ethnic configuration; ethnic formation; ethnicity;

identity; power of cohesion.

**Chinese Road of Integration and Development Among All Ethnic Groups
from a Compararive Perspective Between China and the West**

..... **Zhou Shaoqing** (28)

Abstract: By comparision of five aspects bewteen China and the West-ideal, model of political participation, path of economic and social development, pattern of protection of language and culture rights, and model of social (national) cohesion and solidarity, this paper reveals that Chinese road of integration and development among all ethnic groups has the following characteristics: the ideal of equality, solidarity, mutual assistance and harmony among all ethnic groups; the integrative participation model of all ethnic groups under the unified leadership of the Communist Party of China; the integration on the economic and social development (common prosperity and development); equal protection of the language and culture rights of all ethnic groups; strong sense of cohesion and social solidarity of 56 ethnic groups, based on the equal emphasis on the individual and collective rights as well as the close integration between the political value and traditional cultural value. In general, china’s ethnic policies embody both specific rights and level of community with a common future. In China, due to the leadership of the Communist Party of China, harmonious relations between ethnic groups are strengthened, and the trend to the real equality of development among all ethnic groups is growing. On the other side, in the West countries, the ethnic (racial) relationship remains relatively stable though, sometimes a retrograde relationship can be discovered, and the gap between the ethnic groups has a trend of further expansion. Different ideals, systems and cultural concepts lead to the different ethnic relationship and current situation of development between China and the West.

Keywords: China; West countries; ethnic minority; rights; development.

**Understanding the “Nationality Issue” of India from Indian Perspectives:
The Official Categories and Basic Institutions Historically Formed**

..... **Wu Xiaoli** (46)

Abstract: As to the “nationality issue” of India with which the Chinese ethnologists are generally concerned, this paper posits that we must understand the issue from the perspectives of Indians themselves, put aside the prevalent conceptual framework of “nationalities” in China, and ask the question of higher level, that is, how India deals with her inner diversity in the process of transformation into a modern state. In independent India, under the national narrative of “unity in diversity”, there is no a universal category of political and governance significance like Chinese minzu 民族 (nationalities) to classify the people. What India has, are categories and institutions of three levels: the multi-level structure of political autonomy overlapping with the regional-cultural units under federalism; cultural categories and minority categories based on languages and religions, and related cultural rights; under the quota system which is aimed at uplifting the backward communities, the whole population is divided into three categories and the basic units used for classification and identification are caste, tribes, religious minority communities as a whole or their sub-communities. The formation of such categories and institutions can be traced to the process of state construction of India which started from the British colonial period.

the truth.

Keywords: teeth filing; tooth notching; prehistory; Japan.

Social Role and Status of Women in Zhubalong 珠巴龙 Valley, Northwest Yunnan Province, China: A Comparative Study of the Tibetan and Lisu Peoples Han Yan (82)

Abstract: Based on the field work of Zhubalong valley at the piedmont of Baimaxueshan 白茫雪山 mountain in Deqin 德钦, Yunnan, this paper compares the social role and status of both Tibetan women and the Lisu women in Northwest Yunnan. The particularity and singularity of the social role and status of women in the local social and cultural system, as the reflection of the particularity of ethnic cultures, are mainly determined by different ethnic cultural patterns,

Keywords: Northwest Yunnan; ethnic integration; Tibetan; Lisu; women; social role; social status.

The Yinyang Wuxing 阴阳五行 and the Thoughts about Huayi 华夷 and Frontier in the Western and Eastern Han Dynasties Li Xiaolong (95)

Abstract: It is found that the concepts of the yinyang wuxing, and huayi that originated from the pre-Qin 先秦 period could be linked to explain the political changes in *Shiji* 史记 (Historical Records) by Sima Qian 司马迁. In the Western Han Dynasty, especially in the period of Emperor Zhao 昭帝 and Xuandi 宣帝, the link was more and more close. In *Hanshu* 汉书 (History of the Han Dynasty) by Ban Gu 班固 in the Eastern Han dynasty, the connection between the concepts of yinyang wuxing and huayi had been presented systematically. The main theories were the yinyang zaiyi 阴阳灾异 (calamity or unnatural phenomenon according to yinyang) based on the thought of the tian ren ganying 天人感应 (nature and humans respond to each other) and the yinyang zhi yun 阴阳之运 based on the thought of the tian xing you chang 天行有常 (nature's ways are constant). Since the period of Emperor Wudi 武帝, every theory had its supporter including emperors, court officers or literati of the Han Dynasty, who used and displayed different theories on the different grounds of political necessity or belief, and had powerful impact on the social and state governance as well as handling the frontier and ethnic relationship.

Keywords: yinyang wuxing; concept of huayi; yinyang zaiyi; yinyang you xing.

The Worship of Changbai Mountain 长白山 in the Jin Dynasty and Concurrently Discussing the Duality of Jin's Sacrificial System of Mountains and Rivers Qiu Jingjia (105)

Abstract: In the Jin dynasty, the Changbai Mountain was invested with the King of Xingguo Lingyin 兴国灵运王 (king who gives prosperity and good luck) in emperor Shizong's 世宗 reign, and invested with the Emperor of Kaitian Hongshen 开天弘圣帝 (emperor who opens up sky and fosters the sacred) in emperor Zhangzong's 章宗 reign period of Mingchang 明昌. Besides, in the second year of Taihe 泰和, the Jin court also sent officials to pay gratitude to the Changbai Mountain. On the basis of detailed analysis of all relevant records, this paper investigates those events, but focus on the concerned geographical problems, concluding the question that the envoys all took the way of Xianping

咸平 to the Changbai Mountain, and the statement of “going to Huining 会宁 Administration” was an error in the text of *Jin Shi* 金史 (History of Jin Dynasty). In the Jurchen’s mind, the Changbai Mountain was great and significant because it was the place which they king had come from and their tribes had become prosperous, which was the origin of the Huntong river 混同江, as well as the symbol of the virtue of Jin Dynasty. The Changbai Mountain, as the representative of the traditional Jurchen deities of mountains and rivers, together with the gods of Yue Zheng Hai Du 岳镇海渚 (gods of high mountains, strategical posts, great seas and rivers) from Central Plain, comprised the sacrificial system of mountains and rivers in the Jin Dynasty. The latter indicated the tendency of sinicization and the political demand of exhibiting the country’s orthodoxy, while the former displayed the rulers’ efforts to protect and promote Jurchen’s traditional culture. The fusion and symbiosis of two aspects produced the dual characteristics in the ritual system of Jin Dynasty.

Keywords: Jin Dynasty; Changbai Mountain; sacrificial system of mountains and rivers; Han culture, Jurchen culture.

Analysis of Earthquakes in Tachienlu 打箭炉 Region and Government Relief in the Early Qing Dynasty Liu Zhenggang and Huang Xuetao (118)

Abstract: In Tachienlu region, located on the junction of Sichuan and Tibet, the most local residents are Tibetan. In the Yuan and Ming Dynasties, the Chieftain governance had been set up here. In the early Qing Dynasty, violent earthquakes were common in Tachienlu. Through the official line, the reports on disasters were passed to the Qing court from local officers. And local troops were sent to maintain social stability and participate in earthquake relief. When the support for the victims was distributed, the different customs between the Han people and Tibetan were considered. To help the victims, the Qing court distributed the goods during the Kangxi and Yongzheng periods, and then after the Qianlong periods, the distribution of silver became the main method. The Qing court and its officers’ interaction with the people of Tibetan areas in the process of disaster relief reflected that the Qing court valued the Tibetan society’s stability and development.

Keywords: early Qing Dynasty; Tachienlu; Tibetan area; earthquakes; earthquake relief.

Book Review of *Research Methods in Ethnology and Anthropology* Ma Zhen (131)

An Overview of the Young Researcher’s Forum of Chinese Society of History of Nationalities with the Topic of “Studies of History of Nationalities from Multi-Views” Geng Mengqing (136)

Keywords: “nationality questions” of India; categories for diversity; minorities; unity in diversity.

**The Effects of Educational Expansion and Human Capital on Economic Growth
in Ethnic Minority Areas Zhang Aiqin and Gao Chunlei (61)**

Abstract: In order to understand the factors affecting the development of ethnic minority areas and promote the economic growth of ethnic minority areas, the paper constructed the regression model based on endogenous economic growth theory, used the provincial panel data from 2001 to 2016, and analyzed the effects from the perspective of education expansion and human capital, and then found that: (1) the government’s preferential policies in ethnic minority areas has increased the average years of education in ethnic minority areas over non-ethnic areas, and the regional gap has decreased. (2) The expansion of education has resulted in a significant decline in the proportion of the population at primary and lower levels of education and a significant increase in the proportion of the population at middle and high schools and above. Compared with the non-ethnic areas, the proportion of the population at primary and lower levels of education has fallen much in ethnic minority areas though , the proportion of the population at middle and high schools still lagged behind. (3) The human capital density has kept increasing in all regions. In ethnic minority areas, it has rose from 4.94% to 16.05%, but it is still lower than that in non-ethnic areas, and the regional gap is expanding. (4) The average year of education has a significant role in promoting the growth of per capita GDP of the whole country. Human capital density has a significant positive impact on per capita GDP of the whole country and non-ethnic areas, but the impact on ethnic minority areas is not significant. (5) There is a large gap in human capital and educational development among provinces in ethnic minority areas. In view of this, the government’s policy focus can be: to continue to increase investment in education development in ethnic minority areas; to improve the level of basic public services; to further reform and improve the labor market system; to accelerate the transformation and upgrading of industrial structure; to concentrate on key provinces or key groups.

Keywords: ethnic minority areas; education expansion; human capital density; economic growth.

**Distribution, Characteristics and Symbolic Meaning of Teeth Filing in
Japanese Prehistory He Xingliang (73)**

Abstract: Based on Japanese sources, this paper analyzes the distribution, characteristics and symbolic meaning of the custom of teeth filing. According to the archaeological sources, the tooth notching in Japanese prehistory was a widespread custom, including diversified and complicated types. And in Japan, more notched teeth, obvious differences of gender, and special types, teeth filing, were found. The human bones with teeth filing were unearthed from some sites in Aichi Prefecture and Osaka Prefecture of Japan. The teeth filing of Japanese prehistory has distinguishing features of type of tooth, region, period, gender, age, type of tooth notching and proportion. Japanese researchers put forward two theories about the symbolic meaning of the custom. The author argues that the theory that it was a symbol of wizard or military leader has no enough good arguments but the one that it was the symbol of a special class or a special occupation comes closer to

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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 mzyjbjb@cass.org.cn
网 址 <http://www.mzyj.net.cn>
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