



国家社会科学基金资助项目 QK1943760

民族研究

ETHNO-NATIONAL
STUDIES

4

2019

目 录

新时代背景下云南少数民族群体的 国家认同及其影响因素	焦开山 包智明(1)
民族地区居民评价民族政策的研究 ——基于2016年民族地区大调查数据的分析	薛 品(15)
中央与民族地区财政关系:国家治理视角的分析	王玉玲 彭 翔(34)
宁德畲族地区扶贫开发的实践与启示	赖扬恩(47)
· 田野调查与研究 ·	
傣族傣卯人的生肖表征及其影响	马翀炜 汪 洋(59)
多元医疗:一个侗族村寨的个案研究	余成普(68)
从夏鲁寺东无量宫回廊壁画看布顿对藏式佛塔的贡献	廖 旻(80)
明代“野人女真”称谓刍论	赵令志(95)
宗族组织与蒙古八旗牛录 ——以国家图书馆藏清代满文印轴为例	N·哈斯巴根(104)
· 研究述评 ·	
政治生态学研究述评	李永祥(118)
· 学术动态与信息 ·	
第十届全国民族理论与民族政策教学研讨会暨 第十四届全国民族理论研究生学术研讨会综述	
董 强 张又嘉 王 瑶(129)	
中国人类学学会2018年学术年会综述	罗 婷(132)
第十二届中国民族研究西南论坛:“共有家园、乡村 振兴与高质量发展”学术研讨会综述	
王美英 王 珏(134)	
“清代统一多民族国家与中华民族共同体的发展”学术研讨会综述	肖超宇(136)
英文目录、提要、关键词	(139)

Contents, Abstracts and Keywords

National Identity of Yunnan Ethnic Minority Groups and Its Influencing Factors in the New Era Background Jiao Kaishan and Bao Zhiming (1)

Abstract: From the perspective of creating a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation, on the basis of the latest social survey data of ethnic minority areas in Yunnan Province, this paper presents an empirical study on the national identity and related factors of ethnic minority groups in daily life in the new era background. The results of data analysis show that there is a significant positive correlation between ethnic identity and national identity of ethnic minority groups. And the correlation is significantly different among groups at different economic and cultural levels and with different understanding to ethnic policies. In addition to ethnic identity, factors such as age, culture, economy, and policy could affect national identity significantly. This study suggests that when we study the national identity of ethnic minority groups, in order to get fully recognition about the effects of regional, economic, social, cultural, policy, and ethnic identity factors and their dynamic interactions on the national identity, it is necessary to shift the research perspective from special historical background or major historical events to daily life in the new era background, from political and cultural elites to common people, from structural analysis to action analysis.

Keywords: ethnic minorities; ethnic identity; national identity; interaction analysis.

The Evaluation of Ethnic Policies from Residents in Ethnic Areas: Based on the Analysis of the 2016 Survey Data from Ethnic Areas Xue Pin (15)

Abstract: For recent decades, in order to promote the development of ethnic areas, a series of ethnic policies were implemented in China and great achievements have been made. But we need to further refine ethnic policies. The paper uses a large-scale household sampling survey data of ethnic areas to analyze the evaluation and influencing factors of ethnic support policies for residents in ethnic areas, including the training of ethnic-minority cadres, economic help, educational support, program for revitalizing border areas and enriching the people, support to the development of Xinjiang and Tibet, pairing-assistance, program for developing ethnic groups with small populations etc. . The paper finds that the residents in ethnic areas have little knowledge about the relevant ethnic support policies, but evaluate more positively the result of the policies. Statistical model analysis shows that the evaluations of married people's and highly educated people to the result of policies are not so positive; social-economic status factors also have a significant impact; moreover, due to ethnic identity the experience of discrimination during employment had a significantly negative impact on the appraisal of ethnic support policies; in addition, there exist regional differences in residents' appraisal.

Keywords: ethnic areas; ethnic support policies; evaluation; influencing factors.

The Financial Relationship Between the Central Government and Ethnic Minority Areas: An Analysis from the Perspective of State Governance Wang Yuling and Peng Xiang (34)

Abstract: By constructing a framework composed of governance system, governance capacity and governance performance, this paper analyzes the financial relationship between the central government and ethnic minority areas from the perspective of state governance. As an integral part of the national governance system, the financial relationship between the central government and ethnic minority areas has gone through three stages: unified

collection of revenues and allocation of expenditures, grading and contracting out, and tax-sharing system, which are all general policies with characteristics of ethnic regions. From the four aspects of absorptive capacity, re-distributive capacity, commanding capacity, absorptive and integration capacity, this paper analyzes the mechanism with which the financial relationship between the central and ethnic regions serves in the construction of national governance capacity. The evolution law of the financial relationship between the central government and ethnic minority areas, which maximizes the performance of state governance, ranges from specialization to differentiation, from strategy to standardization, and from restraint to incentive and restraint. The main manifestation of it is its conformation to the regional development strategy and supports to the development of ethnic minority areas.

Key words: the financial relationship between the central government and ethnic minority areas; state governance; state governance system; state governance capability; state governance performance.

The Practice and Enlightenments from Poverty Alleviation of the She

Ethnic Minority Area in Ningde 宁德 City Lai Yangen (47)

Abstract: The She ethnic minority area in Ningde city is the place where General Secretary Xi Jinping practiced poverty alleviation in the early time. The poverty alleviation over the past 30 years promoted the modernization in the She ethnic minority area, which shows as follows: the fast improvement of a modern market economy system in this area and facilitation of major changes in its economic structure; the establishment of a sustainable poverty alleviation mechanism to provide institutional guarantee for narrowing the gap between ethnic groups; more communication, exchanges and integration between ethnic groups; the acceleration of the public service system construction; the enhancement of villagers' cultural consciousness and intensification of cultural diversity and ecological diversity in the She ethnic minority area. Poverty alleviation of the She minority in Ningde is a vivid practice of creating a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation, from which we can draw enlightenment as follows: by emphasizing the joint building of a moderately prosperous society in all respects by the She and the Han and focusing on the internal forces of development, we can firmly lay down a material foundation for the strong sense of community for the Chinese nation; by guiding the She people to enhance the "Five Identities", we can lay down an ideological foundation for the construction of a community of the Chinese nation; by adhering to drawing a blueprint to the end and concentrating on the improvement and innovation of ethnic policies, we can provide an important institutional guarantee for strengthening the sense of community of the Chinese nation.

Keywords: poverty alleviation of the She ethnic minority area in Ningde City; community of the Chinese nation; social transformation; ethnic policies.

The Representation of Zodiac of Daimao 傣卯 People and Its Influences

..... Ma Chongwei and Wang Yang (59)

Abstract: As the important signs of human birth and the establishment of villages, the zodiac symbols of Daimao people, a branch of the Dais, crucially influence the relationship construction between person and person, between village and village, and between person and village. The five relations among zodiac symbols, which are mutual promotion, mutual restraint, mutual promotion and restraint, non-mutual promotion and restraint, play a significant role in normalizing local people's social activities and religious life. The unique zodiac culture profoundly impacts on the Dai people's concepts and behaviors as well as the operation of their local society. It is beneficial to understand the characteristics of Dai society and the richness of Chinese Zodiac culture by presenting and revealing the representation and influences of Daimao zodiac of the Dai People.

Keywords: zodiac culture; Daimao Branch; Dai People.

Medical Pluralism: A Case Study at a Dong Village Yu Chengpu (68)

Abstract: C. Leslie proposed the concept of “medical pluralism” in the early 1970s. Since that, the relevant researches kept increasing. Based on a vivid case of a Dong village, this paper attempts to return to the basic problems to present the complex operational state of medical pluralism. The case shows that with time passing, the prospects of different medical systems are constantly changing in the village; at present, these systems are in the complementary symbiosis which fit into the classification of local diseases. And because of a competitive relationship between different practitioners of the same medical system, the maintenance of the ordinary doctor-patient relationship in local renqing 人情 society is important to doctors. To a certain extent, the practical operation of medical pluralism shows the operational rules of contemporary rural renqing society, and provides an indispensable perspective for the study of medical pluralism theory.

Keywords: medical pluralism, renqing society, classification of diseases, doctor-patient relationship

Butön’s Contributions to Tibetan Stūpas: A Review Based on the Murals in the Circumambulatory of East Shalye Chapel, Shalu Monastery

..... **Liao Yang (80)**

Abstract: The East Shalye Chapel (Tib. gZhal yas khang shar ma “East Immeasurable Palace”, aka Bu ston lha khang or bsTan ’gyur lha khang) on the third floor of the Shalu Monastery, Shigatse, TAR is surrounded by a circumambulatory except the west side. Painted after 1355, the inner murals of the circumambulatory, which reflected the Tibetan stūpas in various perspectives from the architectural forms to the religious implications, depict ten large stūpas -- Śrīdhānyakataka Stūpa at the center of a holy city, the Eight Great Caityas, and a Mahābodhi Caitya as an illustration of the iconometry following Butön’s system. Although he did not create these models himself, the great Tibetan Buddhist master Butön (Bu ston rin chen grub. 1290-1364) determined the textual basis and accordingly established visual examples around the Male Water Dragon year (1352). Consequently, they were widely spread and fully accepted throughout Tibet. The stūpa murals of the East Shalye Chapel completely and faithfully demonstrated Butön’s ideas about the stūpa design which turned into significant paradigm in Tibetan Buddhist art history, and then demonstrated that Tibetan art had reached its maturity and formed its own style of the times.

Keywords: Butön; Shalu Monastery; Śrīdhānyakataka Stūpa; Eight Great Caityas; iconometry of Tibetan stūpas.

Some Remarks on the Appellation “Wild Jurchens” of the Ming Period

..... **Zhao Lingzhi (95)**

Abstract: The appellation “Wild Jurchens” (Ch. Yeren Nuzhen 野人女真) developed from a disparaging name to a special term for certain Jurchen group in the Ming Dynasty. During the middle of the Jiajing 嘉庆 period (1522-1566), the Ming placed a quota on the size of the tributary delegations of Haixi 海西 and Jianshou 建州 Jurchens to rectify the disorder of Jurchen jimi 羁縻 (governed by traditional chiefs and headmen) wei-suo 卫所 (literally, guard and garrison) tributary activities. For the first time the Jurchens were divided into the three groups of Haixi, Jianzhou, and Wild Jurchens when it was decided that the Haixi could only present tribute with a thousand imperial edicts, the Jianzhou with five hundred imperial edicts, and the “extreme east” or “very far” wild Jurchens without these fifteen hundred edicts would be allowed to “present tribute irregularly.” The “Wild Jurchens” have been conflated with the Donghai Jurchens 东海女真 (literally, East Sea Jurchens) by lots of researchers of China and other countries. But this term hasn’t been found in the records of the Ming dynasty. The names of the three main Wild Jurchen tribes of the Hūrha, Warka and Weji were adopted by the Qing court and were first found in the Manwen yuandang 满文原档 (original achieves in Manchu language). Yet, the ranges of the three Donghai Jurchen tribes in the Qing dynasty were not the same as those of the Wild

Jurchens in the Ming Dynasty.

Keywords: the Ming dynasty; Wild Jurchens; Haixi Jurchens; wei-suo; imperial edicts.

Clan Organizations and Mongolian Eight Banners Niru: Taking the Manchu Temgetu Bithe of the Qing Dynasty in the National Library of China as an Example N. Hasibagen (104)

Abstract: In the National Library of China, it is found that the Manchu archives of 11 pieces of Mongolian Eight Banners Niru's (organization or the leader of Eight Banner) temgetu bithe (Ch. yinzhou 印轴, literally, printed scroll) and mukun (clan) leader's temgetu bithe have not been used by researchers. Through these archives, as the resources for resolving the internal organizations and personnel composition of the Mongolian Eight Banners, some details of the mukun organizations in the Mongolian Eight Banners Niru in the Qing Dynasty could be discovered. This paper mainly uses the four temgetu bithe to explore the relationship between the clan organizations and the compilation, support, inheritance of Niru and garrison of the Mongolian Eight Banners. In general, although the Qing court during the Yongzheng 雍正 and Qianlong 乾隆 periods, carried out a large-scale reform of the Eight Banners system to strengthen centralization, within the Niru which as the grassroots of the Eight Banners, the clan organizations which continued from the tribal era were still playing an important role.

Keywords: clan organizations; Mongolian Eight Banners Niru; Niru temgetu bithe; mukun leader's temgetu bithe.

A Review on Political Ecology Research Li Yongxiang (118)

Abstract: Political ecology derived from the theoretical criticism of cultural ecology. After a long period of development, political ecology has become one of the most important theoretical frameworks in ecological/environmental anthropology. Political ecology covers the topics of land use, forest management, livelihood change, water rights, animal husbandry, genetically modified organisms (GMO), and homeland security. With human's continuous exploration of natural environment and continuous improvement of cognitive research methods, political ecology has stepped into a new research paradigm of post-structuralism. The theoretical reflection of political ecology from cultural ecology to post-structuralism ecology is of great significance in theory and practice to the study of global environmental change, such as disasters, climate change, anthropocene; and it is also useful for the construction of China's ecological civilization and the study of environmental issues.

Keywords: political ecology; cultural ecology; post-structuralism anthropology; environmental change.

Summary of the 10th National Symposium about Ethnic Theory and Policy Teaching and the 14th National Academic Conference by Graduate Students Who Study Ethnic Theory Dong Qiang, Zhang Youjia and Wangyao (129)

A Summary of the Annual Academic Conference of Anthropological Society of China in 2018 Luo Ting (132)

Summary of the 12th China Southwest Forum of Ethno-National Studies: Common Homeland, Rural Vitalization and High-quality Development Wang Meiyang and Wang Jue (134)

Summary of Colloquium on the Qing Unified Multiethnic Country and the Development of Community of Chinese Nation Xiao Chaoyu (136)

民族研究

MIN ZU YAN JIU

2019 年第 4 期

(双月刊)

1958 年创刊 1979 年复刊 (总第 240 期)

2019 年 7 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 社会科学文献出版社
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

ISSN 0256-1891



本刊不以任何形式收取版面费 全国社科工作办举报电话: (010) 55604027

封面设计: 段 丽

定价: 30.00元