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Contents, Abstracts and Keywords

The Significance of Chinese Nation on the Rule of Law System

..... **Li Zhanrong** (1)

Abstract: Chinese nation has experienced three historic periods; a nation-in-itself; a nation with initial self-consciousness; and a nation with full self-consciousness. Zhonghua Minzu 中华民族 (Chinese nation) indicates that, Zhonghua 中华 has same connotation with Zhongguo 中国 (China) in the Chinese laws; the Zhonghua in the Chinese Constitution refers to the Zhonghua Minzu as a sovereign nation; and the Zhonghua Minzu in the Chinese laws represent the Chinese pluralistic unity of 56 ethnic groups, China and Chinese people. As socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new era, the category Chinese nation becomes the manifestation of the value of Chinese rule of law system through the principal position of the people, which means that, Chinese nation is a basic media through which the principal position of the people is implemented; the great unity of the Chinese nation is a fundamental guarantee of achieving the complete reunification of China and upholding the national unity; the national rejuvenation is the important mission of Chinese rule of law.

Keywords: Chinese nation; historic development; embodiment of the law; value for the rule of law.

The Mechanism Affecting Ethnic Integration and Its Development Trends: In Basis of the Social Survey Data Of Ethnic Minority Areas in Yunnan

Province of 2018 **Ai Bin** (16)

Abstract: Considering the rising trend of China's urbanization, from the widely mixed settling with small compact communities to the widely mixed settling with small scattered communities, this paper reveals the structural dimensions and mechanism affecting the ethnic integration and its development trends, based on the expositions on the integration among the different ethnic groups in a new era, the social survey data and social equation model. The four structure dimensions, the close relation in living, working and entertainment, and inter-ethnic marriage, together with social capital and ethnic habitus, form a triangular productive eternal effect, whose implementing subject also contains individuals with ethnic behaviour. The transformation from rural fields to urban fields increases the scale of the integration and changes the function of the four dimensions. In addition, the effective mechanism has three development trends: the expansionary effect by social capital; reducing negative impact from the ethnic habitus; indirect effect through ethnic habitus by social capital.

Keywords: integration among different ethnic groups; ethnic habitus; social capital; fields.

The Evaluation System of High Quality Development of Cultural Industry

of Distinctively Ethnic Villages **Li Zhongbin and Luo Xi** (32)

Abstract: Cultural capital will gradually increase marginal benefits with the satisfaction of social benefits, which has innovated the non-material economic growth mode of factor productivity. To achieve the full revitalization of the rural areas in ethnic areas, it is necessary to abandon the one-sided pursuit of a high-speed economic development model,

fully explore its own advantages, and step on the development path of high-quality cultural industries. On the basis of combing related researches in recent years, the paper argues that the high-quality development of the distinctively ethnic villages has six main characteristics: precisely defined industry; sound cultural foundation; wide choices of development model; clear competitive advantage; villagers' broad participation; and strong industrial relevancy. The paper conducts a value analysis of the high-quality development of cultural industry of distinctively ethnic villages on seven aspects. The paper puts forward the "cultural factor extraction" model from cultural factor to single cultural industry to cultural industry system, and uses the analytic hierarchy process, to establish an evaluation system for the high-quality development of distinctively ethnic village cultural industry, which includes 1 target, 6 criteria, and 29 indicators. The evaluation system can help us grasp the quality and effect of the use of cultural resources, and reflect the overall situation and problems of cultural industry development in time, so as to precisely target the aim of the development of cultural industry.

Keywords: industrial development; distinctively ethnic villages; cultural industry; high-quality development; evaluation system.

Job Creation Capacity of Small and Micro Businesses in Ethnic Regions and Its Affecting Factors: A Comparative Analysis Based on CMES 2015

Survey Data **Guo Siwen and Chen Jianwei** (48)

Abstract: In order to promote job creation capacity of enterprises, achieve fuller employment and create better quality jobs in ethnic regions, it is an important prerequisite to study the development trend, affecting factors and relevant policy concerns of small and micro businesses' job creation in these areas. Based on the survey data of CMES 2015, this paper compares and analyzes the current situation and characteristics of the job creation capacity of small and micro businesses in ethnic areas, and finds that the average number of jobs created by small and micro businesses in ethnic areas is lower than that in non-ethnic areas, and the average gap between each enterprise in the survey year reaches nearly 9 employees. And the gap is even greater in important industries that can create a great number of jobs, such as manufacturing industry. Furthermore, the paper tests the affecting factors of the job creation ability of enterprises in ethnic regions by using an econometric model. The results show that the weak capacity for self-development of small and micro businesses and the development environment to be improved, are the important reasons for the lower job creation capacity of enterprises in ethnic regions. In the upcoming 14th Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development, the central government needs to increase the public expenditure in ethnic areas for innovation and entrepreneurship, and expand the market demand of small and micro businesses with government procurement to enhance their capacity for self-development. Moreover, it is important to create good business environment conducive to the high-quality development of small and micro businesses and improve public employment and entrepreneurship services in ethnic regions.

Keywords: ethnic regions; small and micro businesses; job creation capacity.

The Contemporary Changes and Social Adaptation of the Yis' Marriage Customs: A Case Study of the Bride Price and the Marriage Process

..... **Feng Lin and Yuan Tongkai** (61)

Abstract: Based on the fieldwork of Butuo county, Liangshan Prefecture, this article presents the contemporary changes and social adaptation of the Yis' marriage customs from two dimensions, the bride price and the marriage process. In terms of the bride price, the locals have changed strategies from traditional conventions to more flexible ways. Meanwhile, the conversion of marriage forms, the intermediary and the procedure, the

expansion of geographical scope as well as the increasing choices of mating partners reflect that the marriage of the Yi has undergone the transition from isolated circle to open one. All these changes are the manifestation of traditional cultural identity and the adaptation of modern society under the background of society modern transformation in the new period.

Keywords: Yi of Liangshan; bride price; marriage process; contemporary changes; social adaptation.

Embodied Practice: Reinterpretation the Circumambulation Rite

(skor-ba-rgyag-pa) of Tibetan Buddhism: A Case

Study of Kangding's dbal-gsas-skaybs Pagoda,

Sichuan Province Mu Jingran (74)

Abstract: Based on the fieldwork in Kangding's dbal-gsas-skaybs Pagoda (mchod-rten), Sichuan Province, this paper argues that the circumambulation (skor-ba-rgyag-pa) in Tibetan Buddhism should be properly regarded as an embodied practice, in which people make their cult by accumulating repetitive body movements. Three aspects of the ritual, including the construction of body-subject, the embodied perceiving of environment and the embodied sociability with others, prove that the body practice plays a core role either at individual level or at environmental and social level. The circumambulation is thus not just a mechanical action which leads to eradicate the sense of ego or self in the subject supported by American anthropologist Sherry Ortner, for it is the body that helps to maintain and express the subjectivity of people through the ritual. The perspective of embodied practice can also help to re-examine the opposition between idea and practice, consciousness and body within the Western thought.

Keywords: embodied practice; body; circumambulation (skor-ba-rgyag-pa); Tibetan Buddhism.

An Analysis on Hanhai 瀚海 Protectorate and Hanhai Area Command: Also on the Establishment and Development of Military and Political

Agencies for Nomadic Tribes during the Early Period of the

Tang Dynasty Li Danjie (86)

Abstract: As two important military and political agencies to deal with the nomadic tribes on the northern border, Chanyu 单于 Protectorate and Anbei 安北 Protectorate played a significant role in stabilizing the situation of the border areas during the early period of the Tang dynasty. In the early history of the two protectorates, the setup and change of Hanhai Protectorate is a key point, but the relevant records are not very clear, and there is still no consensus on the issue in academic circles. For the further understanding of the establishment and development of the Protectorate, we should re-discuss the wrong or confused records in the ancient historic literature about the Hanhai Protectorate. Through critically reviewing the previous discusses, analyzing resources of the core texts, and combining the related excavated documents, the paper provides a new view on the founding and changing of Hanhai Protectorate and other related issues.

Keywords: Hanhai Protectorate; Hanhai Area Command; Chanyu Protectorate; Uighur Tribe.

Textual Research on the Ancestors of Tong's 佟 Clan in Liaodong 辽东

Region during the Ming and Qing Dynasties Yang Haiying (95)

Abstract: The Tong's Clan with a long history, on which both the Ming and Qing courts placed great reliance, was a powerful family in Liaodong region. The family's origin and the moving path in the late Ming and early Qing are difficult to trace, although the

relevant problems about the Tong Clan have been attracting the researchers for almost a hundred years. The research about the Clan is also important for the studies of other questions in the Ming and Qing history, such as the question of Qing's inheritance of Ming's system, the origin of the ethnic groups, and the fabricated or unconnected genealogies. This paper attempts to discover the important persons' position on the Tong's ancestry lineage through analyzing comprehensively public and private resources, such as archives selection, actual records, genealogies and inscriptions. This work is helpful for the further study of the evolution of the state and ethnicity of Manchus, as well as the social development and family change during the late Ming and early Qing dynasties.

Keywords: the Ming and Qing Dynasties; Tong's Clan in Liaodong Region; genealogy; Nuergandusi 奴儿干都司; Haixi Jushen 海西女真.

The Research on the Urban Form and Urban Pattern Evolution of Kashgar in the Qing Dynasty Wang Yao (109)

Abstract: The urban pattern of Kashgar changed dramatically in the Qing Dynasty. The paper aims to illustrate the evolution with the help of Chinese literature, Manchu archives, Western records and some old urban maps, which is rarely concerned by researchers. Before reunification of the Qing Dynasty, the Muslim city on the south bank of Tuman River was in irregular shape. The interior of city was basically centered on the ancient palace and the streets were radially distributed. And then, Emperor Qianlong ordered to build a new city named Laining 徠宁, forming a dual-city structure with the Muslim city. In the period of Emperor Daoguang, the city of Laining was destroyed by war and a new city named Huiwu 恢武 was built. Huiwu city, like Laining city, carried out the military and political functions. Meantime, the Muslim city expanded westward and gradually evolved into a new Muslim city centered on the Id Kah Mosque. From Daoguang period to the end of the Qing Dynasty, a new dual-city pattern of Huiwu city and the new Muslim city was formed.

Keywords: the Qing Dynasty; Kashgar; urban historical geography; urban form; urban pattern.

Three Paradigms of "Expression of the State" in Western Anthropology and Their Theoretical Significance Li Yuanyuan (123)

Abstract: Based on the different answers of western anthropologists to the question of "what is the state?", this paper classifies the state-related expressions of western anthropology into three paradigms: cultural evolutionism, cultural symbolism, and "the ethnography of the state." Cultural evolutionism regards the state as a concrete expression of social complexity; cultural symbolism regards the state as a symbolic representation of the particular cultural concept; and "the ethnography of the state" views the state as the effect and result of power practice. The paper provides a referable and comparable theoretical framework for the state study in anthropology of China by clarifying the various state-related expressions of western anthropology and showing the anthropological "state" discourse and their theoretical significance, which has been ignored for a long time.

Keywords: state; cultural evolutionism; cultural symbolism; ethnography of state.

A Summary of the International Seminar on "In What Sense Would the Social Science be the Science?" Xie Mei and Fu Chong (134)

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