

国家社会科学基金资助期刊



QK2031844

民族研究

ETHNO-NATIONAL
STUDIES

2
2020

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Contents, Abstracts and Keywords

From Separatism to Global Jihad: An Analysis to the Evolution of the ETIM

Ideology **Zheng Liang** (1)

Abstract: Besides the studies about the organization and danger of the Easter Turkistan Islamic Movement (ETIM), the analysis of the evolution of its ideology will help us to acquire its recent development completely, and respond to need of the work of fighting terrorism and extremism. The study of the evolution of the ETIM's ideology should consider the context of the history, reality and geopolitics, and focus on its theoretic basis, "Pan-Turkism" and "Pan-Islamism", and its worldwide Jihad activities. Nowadays the ETIM under the great influence of the al-Qaeda has transformed itself from a separatist group into a transnational terrorist one with both separatism and Jihad ideology. Meanwhile, the multi-goal value, that is, the separatism and Jihad, has led to its inner ideological conflict. In general, only when the work of fighting terrorism eliminates the terrorist ideology, can the breeding grounds of the extremism be eradicated.

Keywords: ETIM, Easter Turkistan Islamic Movement; Jihad; ideological evolution.

Construction of the Interwoven Community for the Uyghurs and the Hans: A Case Study of Communication, Interaction and Integration among the Ethnic

Groups in Nanyang **Sun Qiang** (17)

Abstract: Since 2000, Xinjiang ethnic minority people have gradually come to inland areas for the Hetian Yu 和田玉 (Hetian jade) trade, and formed a new multi-ethnic mixed community in Nanyang of Henan province. The community has experienced spontaneous and limited economic interaction among different ethnic groups, which led to chaos in the early days, and then the reconstruction of the social order under the government's active intervention. Through long-term exploration and endeavors, the local people gained the important experience of advancing the construction of multi-ethnic interwoven community. This article argues that an open national market is the key to an interwoven social structure, and market relations are the main relations at the beginning of the interaction among the ethnic groups. That the government positively guides and actively builds an interwoven community environment would be conducive to transform the the single dimension and tensile limited interaction among the ethnic groups into an all-round, balanced, and harmonious one. The continuous improvement of the living environment and the growing interactive experience with each other would stimulate the individual interaction to ascend into the greater exchanges and interactions among all ethnic groups.

Keywords: ethnic exchanges and interactions; Uyghur; Han; ethnic interwoven community; mobile population.

The Changes of Employment Characteristics of Chinese Ethnic Minorities: An Analysis Based on Chinese Household Income Project (CHIP) Data

..... **Deng Guangqi, Han Jinrong, and Cai Hongbo** (27)

Abstract: This article uses the Chinese Household Income Project Data (CHIP) in 1988, 1995, 2002, 2007, 2013, and 2018 to make a longitudinal analysis of the employment characteristics of the ethnic minority population in terms of unit type, industry, occupation, employment status, labor contract, and social security. The changes of employment characteristics of ethnic minorities in the past 30 years are also involved. The results show that the employment level of Chinese ethnic minority population has improved significantly,

and the employment gap between the ethnic minorities and the Han has gradually narrowed. Specifically, urban minorities have flowed to private enterprises; the proportion of employment in the Party and government institutions is higher; the proportion of both urban and rural ethnic minorities engaged in low-level service industries gradually reduces; and the uncertainty, flexibility and protection of employment are also similar to those of the Han. However, the urban-rural gap of ethnic minorities is still relatively large in terms of unit type, industry and labor contract. Accordingly, this article not only proves the policy effectiveness to support the employment of ethnic minorities, but also puts forward policy recommendations to improve the sufficiency and quality of employment.

Keywords: ethnic minorities; employment characteristics; employment policy; ethnic policy.

Research on the Capitalization of the Social Resources of the New Generation Ethnic Migrant Workers in Coastal Cities: Taking Three Cities of Shandong Province as Examples Tang Duoxian, Liu Chendong, and Yang Zhen (41)

Abstract: Social capital, as a form of capital, is significant for the new generation ethnic migrant workers to integrate into the city. The capitalization of social resources means that the resources can be invested and its value could increase by agents' practice of applicability. Relying on the field survey data of the three cities along the coast of Shandong Province, Qingdao, Yantai, and Weihai, the social resources of the new generation ethnic migrant workers are divided into traditional social resources and new social resources. It is found that the total amount of new social resources and the channels through which the new resources could be produced, has greatly increased. The research on the practice process of capitalization of social resources shows that the new generation ethnic migrant workers have actively capitalized various social resources in different periods of migration. However, the capitalization level of new social resources leaves a lot to be desired. The concern of the individual level of capitalization consciousness and the barrier of capitalization ability, as well as the restriction of institutional policy and communication platform at the social and environmental level are the main influencing factors. The capitalization of social resources could be promoted by improving the level of capital cognition and the ability of organizational participation, guiding the ethnic migrant workers to practice the norms of urban capitalization, building a cross-cultural communication platform, and perfecting the applicable policies.

Keywords: new generation ethnic migrant workers; capitalization of social resources; social capital; social integration.

A Review of Negative List System of Industrial Access in Ecological Functional Areas in Ethnic Autonomous Regions Liao Hua (56)

Abstract: The construction of ecological functional areas is one of the important ways to realize leapfrog development in ethnic autonomous regions. The negative list system of industrial access, as an environmental regulation means, is effective to achieve the goal of improving regional environmental quality. However, there are some problems in the implementation, such as lack of driving mechanism, insufficient financial support, lack of control standards for restricted industries, and difficulties in the withdrawal of prohibited industries. Under the guidance of the concept of equal development right, the negative list system of industrial access should be positioned as an industrial system aimed at adjusting the industrial structure and archiving green development. Strengthening the driving mechanism for local governments to implement the industrial system, changing the calculation method, optimizing the transfer payment system, clarifying the control standard for "restricted industries" based on environmental impact assessment, and developing alternative industries will help to promote the transformation and upgrading of the economic structure of ecological

function areas in ethnic minority regions.

Keywords: ethnic autonomous regions; ecological function areas; industrial structure adjustment; green development.

Analysis and Reflection on the Fieldwork of Netnography Bu Yumei (69)

Abstract: With the rise of network society, virtual community has attracted the attention of anthropologists and has been taken as a research field. Traditional ethnographic methods are facing challenges, and netnography has become increasingly important. How ethnographers could engage themselves into virtual community and how they could conduct participant observation become prominent questions. This article argues that the researcher can “sit on the chair” and conduct fieldwork, with a virtual body presented in a virtual community. Prolonged mental absorption is necessary in order to make sure the researcher has immersed into the community. The researcher can achieve ethnography by “non-participant” immersion, however participant immersion or participant observation is still the dominant method and requirement. “Immersion” and “participation” are the key characteristics of netnography which distinguish itself from other methods such as content analysis.

Keywords: netnography; fieldwork; virtual community; immersion; participant observation

The Age Groups of the Deang People in a Comparative Perspective: Taking the Deang People in Santaishan 三台山, Dehong, Yunnan as an Example

..... **Shu Yu (86)**

Abstract: Based on the comparison with age-sets system in Africa and the age grades system of the Dai people, this article provides an in-depth analysis on age groups of Deang people in term of their forms, functions, and historical evolution. The uniqueness of the age groups of Deang people lies in the organization of some age grades, that is, only the youth group and the elder group are organized, and respectively have different social functions. The case provides an important reference for further discussion on the relationship between age sets and age grades as well as the morphological type of the age class system.

Keywords: age group; the Deang people; age-class system; age grade.

The Integration of Zhu Xia 诸夏 and the Regional Community during the Spring and Autumn Period and the Warring States Period Yan Shian (98)

Abstract: The notion of Zhu Xia arose in the Spring and Autumn period, indicating that the prolonged integration of ancient Huaxia 华夏 had come into the “bearing” phase from the “gestation” phase. The major academic theory argues that the integration of Huaxia means the transformation from the clan society to the regional community. However, all the regional communities after the Spring and Autumn period is centered on the “states”. The formation and development of regional states on the one hand were the impetus of the integration of Huaxia community, and on the other hand, led to a different direction and prompted the state-orientation gatherings. Had such gatherings developed into regional community, the great integration of Huaxia would have been seriously delayed. One of the important reasons why the regional states after the Spring and Autumn period failed in forming regional cultural communities was that they, as principalities under the Western Zhou Dynasty, were all ruled by immigrated aristocratic cliques, who, in terms of culture, despised and alienated themselves from local experiences. Hence they lacked the ability to unite the ethnic population by creating a distinctive and state-oriented regional culture. Concerning the process of the integration of Huaxia during the Spring and Autumn period and the Warring States period, it is necessary to make further research on its complicated intrinsic factors which we have not yet discovered.

Keywords: notion of Zhu Xia; Huaxia; regional community; the Spring and Autumn Period and the Warring States Period.

Epitaph of Tuyuhun 吐谷浑 Princess Huihua 晖华 and Ethnic Relations in the Northern Dynasties Zhou Weizhou (112)

Abstract: Based on the research on recently excavated epitaph of Tuyuhun Princess Huihua, this paper explores the political and officers system reform implemented by the father of the Princess, Fu Lianchou 伏连筹 (Emperor Mingyuan 明元 in historical annals), and the ethnic origin of her husband Qi Fu Xiaoda 乞伏孝达. The relation between Tuyuhun and Rouran 柔然 is discussed in term of the marriage between the Khan of Rouran, Anagui 阿那瓌, and Huihua's elder sister, who married Anagui as his first wife (Kedun 可敦). The delicacy of the situation between Rouran and the Western Wei Dynasty is also examined from the record of the epitaph that the whole family of Huihua Princess accompanied her niece (Empress Wei Daohou 魏悼后) to Chang'an who married Emperor Wendi 魏文帝 and after that lived there till she died. This epitaph is exceedingly valuable for the studies of the history of the ethnic relations in the northern part of China.

Keywords: Tuyuhun; epitaph of Tuyuhun Princess Huihua; Rouran; Western Wei Dynasty.

Layered Discourses of History and Construction of Dual Legitimacy: A Survey on the Legendary Narration about the Origin of Yuwen Kingdom 宇文部, Northern Zhou 北周 and Khitan Wen Tuo (119)

Abstract: The layered discourses (legendary stories) about the origin of Yuwen Kingdom and Northern Zhou reflected how the rulers of Northern Zhou constructed their own legitimacy. They not only imitated the "the first chapter of *Weishu*" to make the ancestor legend of Yuwen family, but also revised the records about Yuwen Kingdom in the Sixteen Kingdoms period, in order to explain the legitimacy of Northern Zhou. At the beginning of the founding of Khitan, the legend of Tuoba 拓跋 was also used to explain the legitimacy of its own rule. Northern Wei 北魏 and most of subsequent Northern ethnic dynasties faced the dual legitimacy construction of both the Zhongyuan 中原 (literally, Center Plain) and the northern grasslands. Northern Zhou and Khitan also followed the two ways to construct their own legitimacy.

Keywords: Yuwen Kingdom; Northern Zhou; Khitan; Liao 辽; legitimacy.

A Study on the Names of Ten Leagues of Inner and Outer Mongol in the Early Qing Dynasty Dalizhabu (132)

Abstract: In the early Qing dynasty, the ten leagues of inner and outer Mongol were named after the names of the places where they held meetings. The meeting sites were not fixed until the Kangxi reign; accordingly, the names of ten leagues were not fixed until then. The meeting locations of six leagues of inner jasaγ Mongol were fixed in the forty-fifth year of Kangxi (1706) or forty-ninth year of Kangxi (1710). All the names of ten leagues of inner and outer Mongol were fixed until the sixth year of Yong Zheng (1728). But the three leagues of outer jasaγ qalq-a changed their names as they moved to the eastern area during the Qing and Jegünyar War which broke out in the seventh year of Yong Zheng (1729). After the war, they went back to the land where they had lived in the fifth year of Qianlong (1740) and had new leagues names. The new names of these leagues were fixed in the twelfth year of Qianlong (1747). At the same time, the Qing court gave league chiefs the seals engraved leagues name. After that, the names of ten leagues of inner and outer Mongol never changed again.

Keywords: the Qing Dynasty; Mongol; league; inner and outer jasaγ.

民族研究

2020年第2期

MIN ZU YAN JIU

(双月刊)

1958年创刊 1979年复刊(总第244期)

2020年3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

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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



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封面设计:段 丽

定价:30.00元