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Research on the Situation and Factors of Inter-marriage of Multi-Ethnic Towns:

A Case Study of Jiantang 建塘 Town, Shangri La City, Yunnan Province

..... Wang Deqiang and Zhao Jie (1)

Abstract: Based on an investigation from a large number of questionnaires, this paper objectively describes the actual situation of intermarriage in Jiantang Town, Shangri La city. The intermarriage among various ethnic groups in Jiantang town is prevalent, and the higher rate of exogamy than that of homogamy shows the integration of different ethnic groups that is also an important social and cultural foundation for the long-term stability and harmony of Tibetan areas in Yunnan Province. The empirical analysis shows that interethnic communication is the most important factor affecting the intermarriage. Interethnic communication acts as the premise of intermarriage, while intermarriage is the consequence of interethnic communication. The conditions and circumstances of interethnic communication regulate and affect the performance of interethnic communication, and likewise the performance of interethnic communication directly affects the intermarriage. From the perspective of empirical facts, all the factors affecting the intermarriage act on the intermarriage through interethnic communication. Therefore, proper conditions and circumstances of interethnic communication will promote the communication, interaction and integration of ethnic groups. Jiantang town offers a useful reference for constructing a good interethnic communicative conditions and environment.

Keywords: intermarriage; interethnic communication; factors.

A Study on Relative Poverty Measure and Poverty Rate in Ethnic Areas of China

..... Zhao Zhijun, Luo Hongyun, and Wang Wenhao (15)

Abstract: 2020 is the final year for securing a decisive victory for building a moderately prosperous society in all respects and eliminating absolute poverty in all poor counties and regions. After that, the goal of the poverty alleviation is to consolidate the achievements of poverty alleviation, prevent large-scale population returning to poverty and solve the issues of relative poverty. Hence, the poverty measure and evaluation system should be modified accordingly. This paper from the perspective of social welfare function, constructs a theoretical model relating to poverty incidence rate, poverty line, economic growth and income inequality, and designs a Logistics regression analysis model with the poverty incidence rate as the explained variables. The paper also tests the model using the economic indicators of ethnic regions in the *China Statistical Yearbook* and the *Poverty Monitoring Report of Rural China*, and puts forward some of its policy implications. The estimate result of the econometric model is highly consistent with the prediction result of the theoretic model. The paper suggests that the per capita disposable income of lowest 20% of the low income groups could be regarded as the standard of the relative poverty. We should improve infrastructure in ethnic regions to increase the wage bill, develop the industries to increase the income from business, and promote the social relief and charity programs to increase the transfer income of the poverty population.

Keywords: ethnic areas; relative poverty; poverty incidence rate; gini coefficient; logistic regression.

A Study on the Confidence of Poverty Alleviation among Ethnic Minority

Poor Groups and Related Factors Bao Zhiming and Jiao Kaishan (28)

Abstract: In order to further strengthen the poverty alleviation of ethnic minorities,

while cracking the structural constraints, it is also necessary to stimulate the internal dynamics of individuals and families. Anti-poverty policies or programs need to bring the poor the hope and confidence. Although previous studies have conducted some research on the internal dynamics of poor groups, most of the studies still stay at the theoretical level, and less empirical research has been performed on the relevant factors behind it. This study conducted a large-scale social survey in ethnic minority areas, examining the confidence of ethnic minority poor groups and their influencing factors. The study found that the ethnic minorities with a small number of family laborers, unmarried state, low education, poor health, low self-efficacy, and low perceived social support have significantly less confidence in poverty alleviation. In 2020, if all the rural poor escape from poverty under the current standards, our work must be targeted at ethnic groups that lack internal motivation and confidence.

Keywords: ethnic minorities; confidence of poverty alleviation; internal aspiration; promote ambition.

Research on Differentiated Construction of Local Tax System in Ethnic

Minority Regions **Zhang Dongmei (42)**

Abstract: The differentiated construction of the local tax system (LTS) in ethnic minority regions is an important part of the refined tax system reform and the establishment of an inclusive modern financial system, and it is also compatible with the incentives between the central and local fiscal relations respecting for the characteristics under a common framework. The LTS is defined based on the broad dimension of the local-level tax revenue system, and the differential construction of the LTS is demonstrated through three aspects, including law, policy, and reality in ethnic regions. The suggestions are put forward in this paper: the different LTS can be constructed based on the extended local tax right under the tax law in ethnic regions; the LTS can be operated differently based on standardized and transparent intelligent collection and administration in ethnic regions; the main tax category can be cultivated differently based on the inclusivity of discretion and difference in ethnic regions.

Keywords: ethnic minority regions; local tax system; main tax category.

The Paradox of Mobility: An Anthropological Reflection on Worldwide

Coronavirus **Peng Zhaorong (55)**

Abstract: Coronavirus leaves the world in a state of shock, but “the intermediary host” for the rapid and severe viral transmission, remains unknown. The author argues that the rapid transmission is supposed to be attributed to mobility, “the intangible host.” It means that the modern mobility helps to realize the unexpected speed. Meanwhile, it reminds us that we are confronted with the unprecedented disaster through the modern mobility which brings us the convenience and efficiency also. The paper intends to analyze several representative attributes of “mobility” and make the preliminary comments on the relation of Coronavirus and modernity with reference to the evolution of civilization, and then aims to come up with the hypothesis of overall mobility mechanism and some specific suggestions to prevent the epidemic.

Keywords: mobility; transmission; Coronavirus.

Fishermen Living on the Islands of Xuande 宣德 and Yongle 永乐 in Xisha 西沙

..... **Liu Li (66)**

Abstract: The fishermen from Hainan 海南 island have been engaged in fishery production in the South China Sea islands since ancient times. From sailboats to powerboats, the fishermen in the South China Sea have experienced different navigation eras. The fishermen who live and produce on the islands and reefs have also experienced the process

from seasonal living to long-term living. This paper takes the fishermen in Xuande islands and Yongle islands in Xisha as an example to reveal the unique fishing and hunting livelihood of the fishermen living on the islands and its contribution to the sustainable development of marine ecology.

Keywords: fishermen; live on islands; the South China Sea; Xisha.

Transformation and Integration: Naxi Funeral Culture in Sanba 三坝 and Its Contemporary Changes He Hongcan and Li Jiqun (77)

Abstract: Having the souls return, which refers to the return of the souls of the deceased to their exclusive space and state, is the universal desire of the Naxi people. They believe that if there is nowhere to put the soul of the dead, the dead would be lack of peace as well as bring endless trouble to the living. Funeral, in Naxi tradition, is the most important way to appease the soul of the dead. Through rituals, people help the deceased finish the soul conversion from the stage of "si"⁵⁵ (the living one, symbolizing the house member in the ritual) to the stage of "zi"³¹ (the dead soul in the liminal state. It symbolizes the guest in the house), and finally to the stage of "zv"³¹ (the house ancestor), completely assisting the dead to detach from human society and enter into the side of the ancestors and become a member of the ancestors. For Naxi people in Sanba, the house space is the specific place to help the dead souls complete their stage conversion. The funerals there have absorbed many cultural elements from other ethnic groups, which reflects the contemporary changes and interaction and enriches the connotation of the Naxi funeral culture.

Keywords: Naxi people in Sanba; funeral; transformation; integration.

The Family Name of Yuwen 宇文 and Yan Di 炎帝: The Historical Significance of the Western Wei's Reform of Imitating Zhou 周 System Su Hang (90)

Abstract: In the period of the Western Wei dynasty, the Yuwens esteemed Yan Di as their origin, while some of them kept the tradition from the Northern Wei dynasty when the family esteemed Huang Di 黄帝 as the ancestor. The change made by Yuwen Tai 宇文泰 was an important part of the Western Wei's reform of imitating Zhou and its system. The royal family of the Western Wei Dynasty regarded Huang Di as the ancestor, while Yuwen family, regarded Yan Di as the ancestor, and therefore the model of the Zhou Dynasty's first emperor and his chancellors was represented. The imagination was one of the key symbols of constructing legality that the Western Wei got the tianming 天命 (literally, heavenly mandate) from the Zhou and would rebuild Zhonghua 中华 order. Moreover, Yan Di as ancestor was conducive for the explanation of the political prognostication prevailing among the people of Liu Zhen 六镇 (Six Military Towns) that "the Qi 齐 will replace the Wei 魏 as ruler". The reform also made a formal connection between renaming most noble families, and giving nobles lands and names of Zhou Dynasty, which was helpful for the integration between the Xianbei 鲜卑 and Huaxia 华夏 orthodox reigns and meanwhile smoothed the conflicts between the Hu 胡 and Han cultures.

Keywords: Yuwen; Yan Di; the Western Wei; reform of imitating Zhou system.

Holy Marriage and Legal Substitution: A Comment on Buddhism Conversion of the Tubo Kingship Zhang Yahui (100)

Abstract: Since Lha-tho-tho-ri-gnyan-btsan, the Tubo kingship had experienced a long and tortuous progress to reach Buddhism. Based on an analysis of the myths and history in the Tubo period, this essay argues that the main reason for the Tubo tsenpo (king) to introduce the Buddhism was to promote the transformation of Tubo society. The aim was to transform a warrior domain society which was structured entirely by the moral rules and laws of a junior age-set to a more developed political system. The tsenpo constructed a newly-formed group of senior age-set priests through the Buddhism, and thence overcame the

constant threat of internal peace by the feudal system of the warrior society. In this progress, the marriage between Princess Wencheng 文成公主 and Songtsen Gampo had shaped the Tubo to a political entity in a brand-new sense. It worked through the modeling of a mythical figure of the Rock Hag as well as using the Geomantic Omen Theory to subdue her. While the upper marriage between Princess khri-btsun and Songtsen Gampo made the Tubo's legal substitution possible. When it reached the generation of Trisong Detsen, Padmasambhava and Zhi-ba-tsho repeated the political function of Princess Wencheng and Princess Khri-btsun, and therefore eventually made the Tubo kingship parallel to the feudal system.

Keywords: Kingship; age-set; warrior society; treaty of alliance; priest.

The Interaction between Sogdian-Uighur Merchants and Steppe Nomads from the 12th to the 13th Century Bai Yudong (117)

Abstract: From the 12th to the 13th century, the most active merchants in northern China were Sogdian-Uighur merchants who believed in Nestorianism and Buddhism, and also included a small number of Muslim merchants. Because the fact that Tü Buqa of Kereit tribe pledged allegiance to Temüjin showed that Meng Gu Jiu 萌古纒 of the Jin Dynasty was set up in the boundary of Onggud tribe. And there was a close contact between Onggud tribe and Mongol tribe at that time. Hassan, a Hui Hui 回回 merchant, might vow loyalty to Temüjin in the name of a businessman with the recommendation of Onggud tribe. Ānqay was a Uighur merchant who mastered many languages, such as the Han language, Mongolian, Uighur and Farsi. He probably encountered Temüjin through the trade between Mongol tribe and Jin dynasty when he was in north of China. The U5328 Uighur manuscript unearthed in ancient ruins of Gaochang 高昌 in Turpan reflects that Sogdian-Uighur merchants were still trading with steppe nomads in the 12th and the 13th century.

Keywords: Sogdian-Uighur merchants; Onggud tribe; Kerait tribe; Uighur manuscript.

The Sacrifice of Fuxi 伏羲 in the Qing Dynasty and the Maintenance of Dynasty Rule Du Zhun (126)

Abstract: As a unified dynasty established by the minority, the Qing needed to prove its legitimacy. Under the guidance of the thought of "Hua-Yi 华夷 is a family", based on the argument of "inheriting daotong 道统 and renewing zhitong 治统", as well as the political order that daotong must submit and give service to zhitong, the Qing Dynasty constructed its orthodox speech system beyond the thought of the fixed Hua-Yi limitation. As the founder of daotong and zhitong, Fuxi became an important carrier for argumentation legitimacy to the Qing Dynasty, and was listed as an important object of sacrifice. In order to sacrifice Fuxi, the Qing Dynasty established a perfect ceremonial system such as sacrifice in the temple, sacrifice in the mausoleum, and sacrifice in the palace. Through various sacrificial activities, especially sacrifice in the mausoleum, the Qing Dynasty successfully infiltrated the state power and will into the grass-roots society, and in the interaction of imperial power, cultivation and customs, the recognition and submission of people toward the authority of the dynasty came into being, and consequently the Qing Dynasty had a long reign in China.

Keywords: Fuxi; the Qing Dynasty; daotong; zhitong.

A Summary of the Annual Academic Conference of Anthropological Society of China in 2019 Jiang Juan (136)

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