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Contents, Abstracts and Keywords

A Study of China's Practical Experience in Supporting the Development of Ethnic Minorities with Less Population

..... **Shi Yazhou, Gao Rui and Wang Rui (1)**

Abstract: Development is a common problem to human society. China's policy measures, institutional mechanisms and successful experiences for supporting the development of ethnic-minorities with less population have written a brilliant chapter in human history based on interpreting the connotation of real ethnic equality. The relative policy has gone through three periods including initial exploration, emphasis on preference and special planning. Its practical experience has provided multi-dimensional values such as concept, action, methodology and construction of national community for solving the development of those people in the world. At present, on the basis of new development concept, it is necessary to further plan the supportive strategy after 2020 for ethnic minorities with less population, improve the assistance policy system, and promote the high-quality development of minority areas with less populations.

Keywords: ethnic minorities with less population; supportive policy; China's experiences; Chinese values.

The Study on the Effectiveness of the Policy for Partnership Assistance Tibet with the View of Public Policy Implementation: A Comparative Analysis Between Changdu and Linzhi Districts

..... **Xie Weimin and He Donghang (16)**

Abstract: The implementation of public policy from the central to the local level often goes through many steps of policy refinement and policy reformulation. Existing research has provided the analysis perspectives of government authority and action, and policy implementation network. Based on the large differences of results of the implementation of partnership assistance policies to Tibet Autonomous Region between Changdu and Linzhi districts from 2001 to 2018, this paper proposes a combined analytic framework of political potential energy and policy implementation network. Under the conditions of weaker political potential energy between 2001 and 2010, Linzhi took the lead in policy implementation efficiency and Changdu slightly lagged behind. In contrast, under the conditions of stronger political potential energy between 2014 and 2018, the nature of the existing policy implementation network structure changed. Changdu's policy implementation progressed rapidly; however Linzhi was slightly delayed. Therefore, political potential energy from the CCP not only profoundly affects the progress and quality of the implementation of the

counterpart assistance policies to Tibet, but also affects the actions of various actors in the policy implementation network, and ultimately makes the same or similar policy implementation network structure implemented differently under different levels of political potential energy. This article also enlightens that through in-depth study of various factors in the policy implementation process, it is of great value to enhance the effectiveness of the implementation of partnership assistance policies to Tibet.

Keywords: partnership assistance policies to Tibet; political potential energy; policy implementation network; policy implementation efficiency.

The Modernization Adaptation of the Traditional View of Nature from Ethnic Minorities: A Case Study of TJ County in Haixi Mongol and Tibetan

Autonomous Prefecture in Qinghai Province Jiang Wei (29)

Abstract: The traditional view of nature containing the simple ecological idea begins with the exploration of nature. It has positive significance to the protection of ecological environment. This paper is devoted to explaining and developing the theory of the Adaptation of Religious Cultures to Chinese Socialism by Zhongjian Mu, a Chinese distinguished philosopher. It also sets up a preliminary theoretical model of the Adaptation and Compatibility between traditional view of nature from ethnic minorities and Chinese ecological civilization, based on making an analysis on the feasibility and conditions of the adaptation. In addition, by combining text analysis with field investigation of multi-ethnic settlements, the paper explores the approaches and effects of the adaptation and compatibility between traditional view of nature from ethnic minorities and modernization so as to promote the transformation of the original ecological concerns of traditional view of nature from ethnic minorities into the practice of eco-environmental protection and construction of ecological civilization in ethnic regions.

Keywords: traditional view of nature from ethnic minorities; theory of adaptation of religion culture; adaptation of modernization; eco-environmental protection.

The Formation and Significance of Fei Xiaotong's Research on Ethnic Corridor

..... Zou Libo (45)

Abstract: Ethnic corridor is a research orientation that Fei Xiaotong firstly proposed and continuously explained in the early stage of reform and opening-up. From a long-term perspective of academic history, its academic origin is closely related to the formation of Fei Xiaotong's early academic thoughts and self-academic reflections, and also stemmed from ethnic historical turn and ethnic investigation since the 1950s. Fei Xiaotong initially proposed the corridor idea in order to solve the remaining problem of ethnic identification, and advocated the identification of a single ethnic group from the ethnic relationship in the regional history. However, the phenomenon of multi-ethnic cultural integration in the corridor has pushed Fei Xiaotong's breaking away from the shackles of single-ethnic research, and promoted his corridor research to the exploratory level about the formation and pattern of Chinese nation. The academic path of Fei Xiaotong's corridor idea indicates ethnic

corridor research should pay more attention to the historical process interpretation and field investigation of multi-ethnic relation.

Keywords: Fei Xiaotong; ethnic corridor; ethnic history; field investigation.

Studies of Commutable Diseases from Anthropological Perspectives

..... **Jing Jun and He Ming** (55)

Abstract: By integrating ontological anthropology, emerging epidemics, and the Covid-19 pandemic as its background, this paper explores the significance of medical anthropology's theoretical perspectives for evidence-based studies in commutable diseases in general and emerging epidemics in particular. The rise of ontological anthropology in recent years serves as a necessary critique of anthropocentrism and the world view that arbitrarily sets humans apart from nature. Precisely because of their inclusion of a bio-cultural perspective and of a bio-social approach, the relevant explorations associated with commutable diseases as well as emerging epidemics can be said to have contributed to the development of ontological anthropology.

Keywords: commutable diseases; medical anthropology; bio-culture; bio-society; ontology.

Nomads Settlement and Transition of Grassland Ecological Environment:

An Investigation Based on the Turhong Basin in Xinjiang **Luo Yi** (69)

Abstract: Since the 1950s, Kazakh nomads in the Turhong Basin of Xinjiang have experienced a process of mutual reinforcement between a rapid natural population growth and agricultural development after their settlement. In the process, the basin witnesses a great change of natural landscape, the degradation of grassland ecological environment and the imbalance between herdsmen and grassland. In recent years, the natural growth rate of Kazakh herdsmen has slowed down, and the herdsmen are actively moving to urban areas and non-agricultural industries. These new changes have reduced the intensity of resource utilization, promoted the improvement of the ecological environment of the basin, and resumed the balance between herdsmen and grassland.

Keywords: nomads; settlement; grassland ecological environment; Kazakhs.

The Sinicization of Tubo Buddhism during the Tang Dynasty

..... **Zhang Yun** (82)

Abstract: Utilizing the different version of a Tibetan material namely *dbav-bzhed* and other Tibetan and Chinese materials, this article, based on the previous research results, focuses on the sinicization of Tubo Buddhism during the Tang dynasty. It points out that there are two outstanding characteristics of the sinicization of Tubo Buddhism: one is to absorb the contents of the Tibetan local religion namely Bon religion by which the process of the sinicization of Buddhism began; another is to absorb the contents of Chinese Buddhism from inner land of the Tang dynasty to push forward the process. Empirical method is used to study the social and cultural needs for which Buddhism adapted to Tubo, the substantial

contents of self-correction and self-adjusting in order to accept the Chinese Buddhism, and the practical process of the sinicization of Buddhism. This article emphasizes that the most important period during which Chinese Buddhism greatly affected Tubo Buddhism, is the 82 years from the year 710 when Princess Jincheng arrived in Tibet to the year 792 when the great debates happened between Chinese Buddhism (brtsen-min-pa) and Indian Buddhism (ston-min-pa) and the former failed, which is also the essential period of the sinicization of Tubo Buddhism,. In addition, this article also discusses the inner relation between the political and religious disputes of Tubo and the sinicization of Tubo Buddhism.

Keywords: the Tang Dynasty; Tubo Buddhism; sinicization; historical practice.

On Ethnic Intermingling in the Yuan Dynasty Reflected by the Marriage

of Mengsusi 孟速思 Clan Shang Yanbin (96)

Abstract: Mengsusi served ? inggis qan, Mongka, and Qubilai successively as a important minister. During the time of Mongka, he was appointed jarqu? i of Yanjing Province, and was a well-trusted Uighur minister under Qubilai. Through the analysis of contemporary literature, inscriptions, and portraits of people in the supporting picture of his clan, this study systematically examines the marriage of Mengsusi and his clan as well as the rationale behind the evolution of endogamy and exogamy. The findings indicated that while following endogamy to a certain degree, his clan established marriage connections with Mongol qonggirad k? mün, Mongolized Han Chinese, Southern Han Chinese, and even descendents of Nepalis in China. The open-mindedness and cultural tolerance exhibited through these spontaneous marriage connections with various ethnic groups and foreigners in China reflects the cultural diversity of the Yuan Dynasty, contributing to the pace of ethnic intermingling and acculturation.

Keywords: Yuan Dynasty; Uighur; Mengsusi; clan; marriage.

Explanations of Weixi Yi Ren Tu 维西夷人图 Cang Ming (109)

Abstract: Weixi Yi Ren Tu is an album by Weixi Xie 维西协 of Qing Luying 绿营 (literally, the Green Camp), describing ethnic groups of Northwest Yunnan. It is excellent in both illustrations and texts, and valuable for the research of ethnic groups and border defense in the Qing dynasty. This article firstly examines the condition of this collection concering design, content and style. After making a comparison with other albums, it confirms that Weixi Yi Ren Tu is a part of Weixi Xie Ying Zhi Zong Ce which formed in the 8th year of Empire Jiaqing. Secondly, by comparing Weixi Yi Ren Tu with other Yi Ren Tu in the Qing Dynasty, the author believes that different illustrators have various concepts as well as purposes on ethnic groups when they were drawing peoples. Thirdly, after all these comparisions, the author thinks that Weixi Yi Ren Tu has its own pespective from frontier army, that is to say, all the images of ethnic groups in it are realistic painting in order to distinguish them from one to another effectively, and texts pay much attention to whether ethnic groups handed in grain tax, obeyed the law, subjected to the rules or not. All of the contents in the album reflect how the Qing Troops placed their great emphasis on the

administration to the ethnic groups among border areas.

Keywords: Weixi Xie; Ying Zhi Zong Ce; Yi Ren Tu.

A Study on the Horse Tribute of the Solon in the Qing Dynasty

..... **Jin Xin** (120)

Abstract: In the early Qing, horses were once one of many local tributes which the court collected from Heilongjiang region, and was mainly undertaken by the Solon people under the jurisdiction of the Butha hunting tribe. In 1697, the Qing court first collected good horses from the five aba of Solons. Since 1699, the Kangxi emperor began to send royal horses of the Dalinghe pastureland to five aba regularly, recruited Solon riders to train them, and chose the best ones as tributes. In 1703, each aba of Solons set up a horse ranch so as to cultivate local good horses and pay tribute. During the reign of the Yongzheng emperor, the corvee of training royal horses from the Dalinghe pastureland stopped, but the government-controlled horse ranches in the Butha area increased from five to eight. By the early Qianlong reign, with the decline of nomadic and hunting economy in the Butha area, the horse tribute of the Solon gradually ceased, and the horse ranches of the Butha were also dismissed in 1791.

Keywords: the Qing dynasty; Butha; Solon; horse; tribute.

A Summary of the 6th Youth Forum on Ethno-National Studies: History, Theory and Practice of Creating a Strong Sense of Community for the Chinese Nation

Zhao Luoying (132)

A Summary of the Fourth International Symposium on Himalayan Regional Studies

Wang Jianfeng and Liu Huan (135)

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