

国家社会科学基金资助期刊



QK2108136

# 民族研究

ETHNO-NATIONAL  
STUDIES

**1**  
**2021**

# 目 录

· 庆祝中国共产党成立 100 周年 · 中国共产党成立初期“中华民族”话语体系的构建 .....	赵 超 (1)
· 铸牢中华民族共同体意识研究 · 新时代多民族国家建设与铸牢中华民族共同体意识 ——以人民为中心的理论与实践 .....	青 觉 徐欣顺 (15)
各民族交融汇聚史知识再生产的价值与路径 ——以铸牢中华民族共同体意识为视角 .....	杨须爱 (30)
· 十九届五中全会专题 · 增强凝聚力 开启新征程 .....	史金波 (48)
国家通用语言能力对民族地区农村劳动力 非农就业的影响研究 .....	丁 赛 阎 竣 (52)
· 田野调查与研究 · 抗击新冠疫情中的海外华侨华人 ——基于行动者网络理论的分析 .....	邢菁华 龙登高 张洵君 (66)
多元医疗及其整合机制 ——以青海互助县一个土族村落为例 .....	周爱华 周大鸣 (77)
多元通和:汉族、藏族、蒙古族宗教文化 交往交流交融的历史考察 .....	孙悟湖 班班多杰 (89)
《金史·宗室表》再探 .....	陈晓伟 (105)
元朝疆域观演变与多民族国家的空间认知 .....	陈彩云 (120)
· 学术动态与信息 · 中国民族研究社团 2020 年联合学术大会暨新时代民族研究 与铸牢中华民族共同体意识学术研讨会综述 .....	刘 欢 (133)
中国民族史学会第二十三届学术年会“凝聚与发展: 中华民族共同体的历史进程”综述 .....	温 拓 (136)
英文目录、提要、关键词 .....	(139)

## Contents, Abstracts and Keywords

### **The Construction of Discourse System of the Chinese Nation in the Early Days of the Establishment of Chinese Communist Party ..... Zhao Chao (1)**

**Abstract:** This paper analyzes the keywords of the texts in the early days of the establishment of Chinese Communist Party (CCP), and discovers that the word zhonghua minzu 中华民族 (the Chinese nation) contained three aspects of semantic meaning: the aspects of the national state; the country's people; and the nation. The main aspect, the meaning of state, was used in the contexts of the anti-imperialist, in which the core discourse was Chinese independence and liberation for the expression of sovereign and national territory. The meaning of the country's people was used majorly in the contexts of anti-imperialist for the degradation and discrimination to Chinese people, in which the core task of the discourse construction was to arouse patriotic sentiment of the people. The meaning of nation was used mainly in the context of the ethnic relationship in the country by Yun Daiying 恽代英 and Li Dazhao 李大钊 for the explanation of the relationship between the Chinese nation and ethnic minorities. The CPC's discourse of the Chinese nation in the different contexts constructed a system with special implication and structure.

**Keywords:** Chinese Communist Party; the Chinese nation; discourse system; state; people; nation.

### **Multi-Ethnic Nation Building of the New Era and Creation of a Strong Sense of Community for the Chinese Nation: Theory and Practice Based on the People-Centered Principle ..... Qing Jue and Xu Xinshun (15)**

**Abstract:** To build multi-ethnic nation in the new era, it is necessary to recognize the inherent normative presuppositions given by the new historical position to the national community, and the leading and practical role of the value based on the presuppositions. Starting from the basic needs for a better life of the Chinese people of all ethnic groups, this article extends a series of people-centered value presuppositions and normative requirements, specifically including the people's solidarity as a whole, the people's harmonious ethnic relations, the people's real running of the country, the people's shared prosperity and happiness, and people's expectations of the brilliant future of national rejuvenation. On the one hand, we need to establish a guaranteed modern system for governance of ethnic affairs through a people-centered approach, and through the organizational form of party state, the general rule of law system, the dynamic system of democracy, the basic livelihood system, and common spiritual home, the guarantee system of normative presuppositions can be formed. On the other hand, to broaden the practice path, we also need to grasp the basic characteristics of the people through a people-centered approach. With the help of education for all, life events, public governance, inclusive policy, mass routes, etc., the normative presuppositions will be achieved. Thus, on the basis of obtaining the value direction, condition guarantee and action path, the people-centered theory and practice can promote the multi-ethnic nation-building in a desirable, attainable and feasible way in the new era, and then effectively lay down the ideological and operational basis of the Chinese nation and create a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation.

**Keywords:** multi-ethnic nation building; people-centered; normative presuppositions; value realization; a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation.

**The Value and Approach of the Reproduction of the Knowledge about the History of Ethnic Communication and Integration: From the Perspective of the Creation of the Sense of Community for the Chinese Nation**

..... **Yang Xu'ai** (30)

**Abstract:** The reproduction of the knowledge about the history of the ethnic communication and integration of China means that following the progression of the creation of the sense of community for the Chinese nation, guided by the Marxist ethnic conception, we must discover more comprehensive and scientific history in which all ethnic groups of China experienced integration, and became the pluralistic and integrated Chinese nation, as well as make the history widely attainable. It is helpful for the development of socialist ethnic theory with Chinese characteristics and increment and updating of the ethnic knowledge, as well as for dispelling confusion and seeing that the people develop an accurate understanding of country, history, ethnicity, culture, and religion. It is also a "infrastructure project" for creating the sense of the community for the Chinese nation. For the thorough investigation and scientific writing of the history of integration of all ethnic groups of China, we must focus on the general law of the development of the ethnicity, follow the main thread of the interaction between the integration of all ethnic groups and development of Chinese nation, and grasp four aspects, that is, synchronic ethnic elements; diachronic ethnic progression; connective ethnic structure; ethnic consciousness with value. The reproduction including two parts, the construction of knowledge system and promote the knowledge, is a complicated projection for which the researchers and government must work together.

**Keywords:** the history of ethnic communication and integration of China; the reproduction of the knowledge; the Chinese Nation; the pluralistic and integrated Chinese nation.

**Strengthening the Cohesiveness, Embarking on a New Journey** ..... **Shi Jinbo** (48)

**Study on the Effect of Skill in the Standard Chinese Languages on Non-Agricultural Employment of Rural Labor Force in Ethnic Areas** .....

**Ding Sai and Yan Jun** (52)

**Abstract:** Based on the investigation sample of project "The Survey of Economic and Social Development of Ethnic Areas of China in the Early 21st Century", this paper analyzes the effect of the skill of the standard spoken Chinese language, Putonghua, on non-agricultural employment of rural labor force in ethnic areas. The results show that there are 32% of rural minority labor force who can't communicate with Putonghua; the percentage of rural minority labor force who has non-agricultural employment is 36.9%; the percentage of those who only do non-agricultural employment is 11%; such are much lower than the average in rural China. With the extended regression model (ERM) and the first speaking language of children as IV, we found that Putonghua level has obvious effect on non-agricultural employment. It is estimated that the non-agricultural employment probability will increase 52% and the probabilities of those who have part-time and those who have full-time non-agricultural jobs will increase 24% and 34% respectively. It is also estimated that the non-agricultural employment probability will increase 22% if those who can't communicate with Putonghua turn to communicate with Putonghua, though not very proficiently. The effect trend of Putonghua level on non-agricultural employment is U shape accompanying with the minority population density, which means that popularizing Putonghua to effect on non-agricultural employment should not only be concentrated on the high minority population density area, but also on the Han people in ethnic areas.

**Keywords:** rural labor force; standard Chinese language; non-agricultural employment; ethnic areas.

**The Research of Overseas Chinese in Combating the COVID-19 Epidemic:  
An Analysis Based on Actor-Network Theory (ANT)**

..... **Xing Jinghua, Long Denggao, and Zhang Xunjun (66)**

**Abstract:** Under the social background of the global multipoint outbreak and spreading of COVID-19, overseas Chinese actively threw themselves into various social activities of combating the epidemic. The research draws on actor-network theory (ANT) to theorize the process of overseas Chinese combating the epidemic of heterogeneous actors. Through the online surveys and interviews with the overseas Chinese in Brazil, Australia, France and Italy, this paper attempts to reveal the transnational, initiative and innovative features, presents an interpretation and reconstruction of the subject value of overseas Chinese as the key actor in combating the epidemic.

**Keywords:** overseas Chinese; key actor; COVID-19 Epidemic.

**Medical Pluralism and Its Integration Mechanisms:**

**A Case Study of a Village in Huzhu County,**

**Qinghai Province** ..... **Zhou Aihua and Zhou Daming (77)**

**Abstract:** Through field work at a village in Huzhu County, Qinghai Province, this study reveals treatments from different medical systems in a single village: western medicine treatment, traditional Chinese medicine and Tibetan medicine treatment, as well as indigenous ritual treatment. These multiple treatments are used separately, successively or simultaneously in different situations in daily practices. Based on their cultural background, villagers integrate three medical systems cognitively reflecting to their own illness experiences. Most local healers are familiar with traditional Chinese medicine and Tibetan medicine treatment as well as indigenous ritual treatment, who can provide mixed treatment schemes for villagers and thus achieve functional integration of multiple medical systems. The social ties between patients and doctors in a western medicine treatment practice are typically loosen than those between patients and healers in the two other types of medical treatments, so villagers might prefer the two other treatments when symptoms are mild. These three medical systems are differentiated in the broad level of doctor-patient relationship and provide people with more options.

**Keywords:** medical pluralism; Tu people; doctor-patient relationship.

**Seeking Harmony in Diversities: A Historical Investigation on the Religious-  
Cultural Exchange among the Hans, Tibetans and Mongolians**

..... **Sun Wuhu and Banbur Dorje (89)**

**Abstract:** How to reach harmonious contacts, communion and integration between different ethnic groups with different cultures in a country? How to draw lessons from the experiences in multi-ethnic cultural exchanges in Chinese history? Do Confucianism, Taoism, and Buddhism just belong to a part of the Central Plains culture? The exploration on these questions has practical significance to create a strong sense of community for Chinese nation, and develop a human community with a shared future. In Chinese history, the religious cultures of the Hans, Tibetans, and Mongolians kept developing in the course of exchange, integration and mutual promotion among the multi-cultures, which provided a valuable experience and formed a religious cultural exchange model of "seeking harmony in diversities." The three ethnic groups took the Confucianism, Taoism, and Buddhism as the central axis of their belief cultures, forming a multi-layered communication mode, in which the different religions coexisted in harmony. This not only enriched and developed Chinese main culture of Confucianism, Taoism and Buddhism, but also absorbed the fresh elements of new cultures with a interactive innovation situation, flourishing and diversified, which forged a broad, profound, everlasting Chinese culture unity in diversities.

**Keywords:** harmony in diversities; cultural acculturation; ethnic relationships; harmonious coexistence.

**Re-Examining “Genealogical Table of Emperors” in *Jin History***

..... **Chen Xiaowei** (105)

**Abstract:** This paper argues that the origin of the “Genealogical Table of Emperors” in *Jin History* was not the *Imperial Clan Genealogies*, but the prefaces of the biographies of emperors’ sons; so the table cannot be regarded as a first-hand resource for the Jin history studies. When the officials who edited *Jin History* in the Yuan Dynasty constructed “Genealogical Table of Emperors,” they pieced together two kinds of legend stories about the ancestors of the Jin emperors from the *Record of Zuzong* 祖宗 (*progenitors or ancestors*) and *Record of Taizu* 太祖, as to make Agunai 阿古乃 and Baoheli 保活里 come into the family tree of the emperors. This text was regarded as “classical resource” in the Jin history studies. So we have to break the myth and go back to the texts of the *Jin History* for the further studies of the imperial clan genealogies of the Jin rulers.

**Keywords:** “Genealogical Table of Emperors” in *Jin History*; *Shiji* 世纪 (the book of the imperial family tree); Hanpu 函普, the first ancestor; Agunai; Baohuoli.

**Evolution of Territory Concepts in the Yuan Dynasty and Spatial Recognition of the Multiethnic Country** .....

**Chen Caiyun** (120)

**Abstract:** The territorial discourse among the monarchs and ministers in the Yuan Dynasty was based on the prairie-based territorial view and the tianxia 天下 (all under heaven) concept in the traditional Chinese culture. In the process of the unification of the Yuan dynasty, the above-mentioned two were closely related and had complex aspects of collision, conflict and integration. As early as the founding of the Yuan Dynasty, Confucian ministers from the Han areas persuaded the Mongols to accept the political goal that they should unify tianxia and regard the destruction of the Song Dynasty as the symbol of the total victory. However, influenced by Mongolia’s political traditions, only after the failure of external expansion war in the late Kublai Khan period and the Emperor Timur’s time, the Yuan Dynasty began to use the traditional Chinese way, tribute, to handle the relations with foreign countries and established a clear sense of borders. In the Yuan Dynasty, monarchs and ministers took the concept of super vast territory which was “unprecedented in history” as a tool to build their political identity of the multiethnic regime. The government started a fierce propaganda campaign including formulating the title of the reigning dynasty, mapping and publicizing the cognition in the mainland and overseas. By means of comparison between the past and the present, they intended to illustrate the inheritance and transcendence of the historical territory of China. And then they wanted to show an ethnicity-mixed and brand-new dynasty which surpassed the Han Dynasty and Tang Dynasty in all aspects comprising the destiny which Heaven gives, the morality of monarchs and the culture governance. It further enriches the spatial recognition of China as a unified multiethnic country.

**Keywords:** Yuan Dynasty; territorial identity; tianxia concept; multiethnic country.

**The Summary of the 2020 Year Joint Meeting of Associations of China for Ethnic Studies, and the Conference on Ethnic Studies in the New Era and Creation of a Strong Sense of Community for the Chinese Nation** .....

**Liu Huan** (133)

**The Summary of the 23rd Annual Conference of Chinese Association for Nationality History on “Unity and Development: The History of the Community for the Chinese Nation”** .....

**Wen Tuo** (136)

# 民族研究

MIN ZU YAN JIU

2021 年第 1 期

(双月刊)

1958 年创刊 1979 年复刊 (总第 249 期)

2021 年 1 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 mzyjbjb@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 中国国际图书贸易集团有限公司 (北京 399 信箱)

国外代号 BM165

ISSN 0256 - 1891

CN 11 - 1217/C

ISSN 0256-1891



9 770256 189217

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