

国家社会科学基金资助期刊



QK2144718

民族研究

ETHNO-NATIONAL
STUDIES

4
2021

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The Struggle of Communist Party of China Opposing Two Kinds of

Nationalism during Past Century Zhang Shaochun (1)

Abstract: This paper reviews the theory and practice of the Communist Party of China about opposing two kinds of nationalism (Han chauvinism and local ethnic chauvinism) in the period of the new democratic revolution, socialist revolution, reform and opening up, and the new era. The national problems in different historical periods showed different forms and contents, and their crux and focuses were also different. In the process of promoting the sinicization of the theory, the Communist Party of China created a systematic theory and policy system, and accumulated rich historical experience. It is significant for forging the sense of community for the Chinese nation to study the historic experience that the Communist Party of China opposed two kinds of nationalism to consolidate the unity among all the ethnic groups.

Keywords: two kinds of nationalism; unity among all the ethnic groups; the Communist Party of China; century-long endeavor.

On the Goal and Direction of Fortifying a Strong Sense of Community for the Chinese Nation: From the Fact that the World Today Is Undergoing a

Scale of Changes Unseen in a Century Ye Jiang (15)

Abstract: The process of realizing the Chinese dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation is a key variable in the midst of great changes of the world unseen in a century, which means the conversion of the old and new drivers of the world economy, the change of the power balance of the international political system, the reconstruction of the global governance system, and the “rise in the East and fall in the West” of the whole world. Fortifying a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation is therefore closely related to the great changes by grasping the cause of national unity and progress in China in order to realize the Chinese dream. Thus, the important goal of fortifying a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation is to promote the great changes that have not been seen in a century to continue to evolve and develop under the track of realizing the Chinese dream, and effectively dealing with a series of severe challenges launched by the United States and the West to China on ethnic issues is an important part. At the same time, in the environment that the world is in the midst of great changes that have not been seen in a century, the following three aspects should become the development direction of fortifying a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation; to clarify two level communities - national and ethnic ones in China, and continuously strengthen the sense of pluralistic integration of the Chinese nation; to adhere to the equality of all 56 ethnic groups under the level of the Chinese nation, consolidate and strengthen the unity among all ethnic groups in China, and build a stable Chinese national identity among the 56 ethnic groups in China; to urge all the ethnic groups at home to overlap the identity of the Chinese nation with the national identity of the People’s Republic of China, and maintain the long-term stability of our unified multi-ethnic country.

Keywords: the sense of community for the Chinese nation; the world in the midst of great changes unseen in a century; nation and ethnic groups; pluralistic integration; Chinese dream.

Yunnan's practices and Implication in Creating a Strong Sense of Community for the Chinese Nation

..... **Shen Xiangxing, You Gongsheng, Zhou Yue and Li Yajie** (26)

Abstract: Since ancient times, many ethnic groups have resided and developed together in Yunnan. It is the province with the largest number of ethnic groups, unique ethnic groups, cross-border ethnic groups and autonomous areas in China. Yunnan is also a good example of the pattern of Chinese pluralistic unity and "Yunnan Practice" will provide valuable insights for other regions. This article points out that creating the sense of community for the Chinese nation has political and historic significance, characteristic of era, unification and diversity. The paper argues that "Yunnan Practice" include "always following the party", "unified nation for all ethnic groups", "initial prosperity for all ethnic groups", "good life for all ethnic groups" and "the construction of demonstration zone of ethnic unity and progress". This article also analyzes "Yunnan Practice" theoretically, looking into both its historical and present circumstances. In conclusion, this article argues that the only way of creating a sense of community of Chinese nation is to uphold the leadership of the party, strength pluralistic unity, put the people first, put development first and pursue a holistic approach to national security.

Keywords: the pluralistic and integrated Chinese nation; creating a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation; Yunnan practice.

Principles and Practices of Self-Identification of Individual Ethnic Identity

in European Countries **Yang Yousun** (39)

Abstract: After the end of the Cold War, the Council of Europe and the Organization for Security and Co-Operation in Europe (OSCE) actively promoted the principle of self-identification regarding the ethnic identity of individuals. This principle realizes personal autonomy and guarantees individuals full freedom of choice. However, due to the problems of "self-identification" such as the subjective criteria, inclination to instrumentalism or contextualization, as well as the state's limited recognition of "ethnic group" or specific ethnic group classification, the principle leads to random, unstable and coercive implementation in practice. In this regard, it is necessary to distinguish two kinds of self-identification: one is when no specific preferences or specific rights are involved, subjective choice of the individual should dominate under the situation; the second is when ethnic identity links with certain interests or specific rights, it should not only rely on subjective choices, but also provide necessary "objective evidence." Besides, the specific problems of self-identification should be fixed, so that the ethnic identification can more objectively and stably reflect the true ethnic identity of individuals, and be in line with the data and privacy protection regulations of European countries. In doing so, the principle of self-identification can be made more reasonable and truly become a right.

Keywords: ethnic identity; self-identification; ethnic minorities; objective criteria.

Expanding Employment Effect of Business Startups of Migrant Workers in Hometowns or Villages Under the Strategy of Rural Revitalization

..... **Wang Yi and Zhao Yuanxing** (55)

Abstract: With the extensive drive for rural revitalization, it becomes thriving that migrants works start their business in their hometowns or villages, which is an important way to expand employment in ethnic regions. Based on the survey data of returning home startups 2019, this paper analyzes the expanding employment effect of the businesses in ethnic regions, and finds that the average number of employees recruited by returning home startups in ethnic regions is lower than that in non-ethnic regions. And the average gap of each enterprise in the survey year is about 4 employees. The gap is smaller for the early necessity-push businesses and larger for the developmental ones; and smaller for the primary industry and the tertiary industry and larger for the secondary industry. Further analysis

shows that the stronger an entrepreneur's innovation ability is, and the more sales revenue and bank loans of an enterprise owns, the employment scale of the businesses will grow markedly, while the enterprise cooperation couldn't significantly create jobs. In the period of the 14th Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development, it is suggested to increase the support from the central budget to returning home startups in ethnic regions, enhance the ability of returning home startups to expand employment in ethnic regions through innovation subsidies, government procurement and other measures, strengthen financial support for returning home startups, and improve the infrastructure in ethnic regions.

Keywords: rural revitalization; ethnic regions; business startups of migrant workers in hometowns or villages ; expanding employment.

Overseas Chinese Immigrants and Identity of the Chinese Nation

..... **Zeng Shaocong** (71)

Abstract: China is a unified multi-ethnic country. The Chinese nation not only develops at home, but also thrives overseas. China's overseas immigrants and their descendants spread all over the world, forming overseas Chinese groups. Since modern times, the efforts of Chinese people with lofty ideals to save the nation have awakened modern consciousnesses of the nation and the state of oversea Chinese as well as Chinese people. The identity of the Chinese nation is enhanced by overseas Chinese meanwhile. Before the Chinese government renounced dual citizenship in 1955, the vast majority of overseas Chinese identified with China and they were Chinese. After that, most overseas Chinese joined the nationalities of the countries where they lived and became the citizens of those countries; and therefore, they became Chinese with foreign nationalities and transferred their loyalty from China to those countries. However, all overseas Chinese have the blood of the Chinese nation and carry on with Chinese culture. They expect the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation and maintain close contacts with China. Hence, most overseas Chinese still keep their consciousness and identity of the Chinese nation. Additionally, individual factors and the policies of the Chinese government and other countries on overseas Chinese have profound impacts on overseas Chinese identity of the Chinese nation.

Keywords: overseas Chinese immigrants; the Chinese nation; identity.

World Cultural Heritage among Ethnic Minorities in Southwest China: Its

Representation and Meaning **Li Jin, Yan Haiming** (85)

Abstract: China's cultural heritage sector has given considerable attention to the heritage sites of ethnic minorities in southwest China since UNESCO's World Cultural Heritage criteria in the 1990s has struggled to place cultural diversity in its top priority in addition to "the outstanding universal value." It thus becomes imperative for heritage professionals in China to prove that the heritage sites they choose from ethnic minority regions have some "universal value." This article explores the issue and puts into dialogue the translation turn of anthropology and Fei Xiaotong's classical concept of "wenhua zijue 文化自觉" (self-awareness of culture). It argues that the best way to understand how the value of a heritage site is justified is to conceptualize the process as "translation."

Keywords: World Cultural Heritage; ethnic minorities in southwest China, representation; translation turn.

The Funeral Custom and Its Changes in Tibetan Villages around Labrang Monastery in Xiahe County of Gannan

..... **Yongdrol Tsongkha and Yang Tseringthar** (96)

Abstract: In Tibetan villages around the Labrang Monastery in Xiahe 夏河 County of Gannan 甘南 Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture and even in Amdo nomad areas, the funeral custom represents a distinctive funeral culture. There are altogether 12 phases involved,

starting from deathbed to death, ending with post-funeral activities. Seven steps are conducted when the body is temporarily kept at home before burial, such as offering butter lamps and a bathing ritual. From the exceedingly systematic and sophisticated rituals, we can see Labrang Tibetans' secular consideration and calmness in front of other-world. We also can see the profound cultural details of the Labrang area as one of the centers of Tibetan Buddhism for the past three hundred years. These rituals also play a decisive role in uniting the community and reinforcing its members' identity. Its essence could be regarded as the "passage" from one world to another (Les rites de passage). With the continuous enhancement of exchanges, interaction and integration of various ethnic groups, this traditional cultural custom is also undergoing changes.

Keywords: villages around Labrang monastery; Tibetans; funeral custom; Les rites de passage.

**A Study of the Inscriptions in the Yao Scriptures in the Bodleian Library,
University of Oxford, UK Zhang Zehong (110)**

Abstract: The inscriptions written by the Yao scriptures' copyists for recording, are useful for the study of Yao social history and culture. The Yao scripture inscriptions in the Bodleian Library, Oxford University, England, are typical of the Yao scripture inscriptions of the Qing and Republican periods. This paper examines the time of scripture copying, the transmission of scripture writing, the lineage of Daoist masters and the tenets of Daoism as reflected in some of the Yao scripture inscriptions in the Bodleian Library, revealing a vivid sample of Yao culture from the folk narratives of scripture inscriptions. In the great tradition and little tradition model of Chinese culture, the Yao scriptures belong to the folk literature of little tradition, maintaining the local style of folk scripture transmission. They are significant texts for the study of ethnographic minority literature. The Yao scripture inscriptions represents the Yao people's mentality and their deep-rooted strong sense of community for the Chinese nation.

Keywords: Yao scripture; inscriptions; ritual scriptures; Yao community.

**Policies for Overseas Chinese and Its Effects in the Nguyen Dynasty of
Modern Vietnam Liu Juntao (123)**

Abstract: Since modern times, Vietnam had lost an important "granary" in the Mekong Delta. For its own economic interests, the Nguyen Dynasty did not refuse the immigration of overseas Chinese. They continued to adopt "softness" and "goodwill" policies to give overseas Chinese preferential treatment and accelerate the localization of overseas Chinese by distinguishing Qing people from Minh Huong people. Through formulating commercial taxation policies and shipping tax regulations for overseas Chinese and overseas trade, the Nguyen Dynasty obtained huge financial revenues. At the same time the Nguyen Dynasty remained vigilant towards Qing merchants, made laws and took administrative measures to strictly manage overseas Chinese. Overseas Chinese businessmen who bought weapons for the Nguyen Dynasty, carried silver from overseas, delivered rice for disaster relief, and escorted the ship were rewarded with tax exemption or tax reduction. The wrecked Chinese merchant ships due to wind or bandits would also be rescued by the Nguyen Dynasty. However, under the Nguyen Dynasty's "pragmatism" policy, overseas Chinese could survive and develop only if they consciously abided by the local customs and laws.

Keywords: modern times; immigration; Nguyen Dynasty; overseas Chinese; trade.

**The Summary of the Second Jointed Meeting of the Ethnic and National
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民族研究

2021年第4期

MIN ZU YAN JIU

(双月刊)

1958年创刊 1979年复刊(总第252期)

2021年7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



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封面设计:段 丽

定价:30.00元