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Contents, Abstracts and Keywords

The Community Thoughts of Classic Marxist Writers and Their Enlightenment

..... **Ding Yuanzhu** (1)

Abstract: As the concept of community is widely used in the fields of policy, academia, and daily life, this paper studies the ins and outs of classic Marxist writers' thoughts on community and its characteristics. The characteristic of this paper is featured by three perspectives in cognition: from history to logic, from micro to macro, and from past to future. It sorts out the theoretical logic of classic Marxist writers' thoughts on community, and expounds the thoughts in a holistic and systematic method. Different from contemporary thinkers, when they constructed their own theory of community, classic Marxist writers made historical discoveries around the analysis of the capitalist system and its historical evolution based on historical logic, and explored the capitalist community through the analysis of the social relations behind the relevant elements of the capitalist system, that is, the social relationship model. On this basis, those writers analyzed and described the future form of community, which is the focus of this paper to understand classic Marxist writers' thoughts of community. Classic Marxist writers explained the community based on economic relations from the perspectives of history, reality and the future, which is a positive response to the profound changes unseen over the millennium. The main enlightenment of classic Marxist writers' community theory is to continuously foster a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation in the process of Chinese-style modernization, and strive to build a community with a shared future for mankind in promoting the sustainable development of mankind.

Keywords: classic Marxist writers; community thoughts; style and characteristics; enlightenment.

Analysis on the Historical Position of Fostering a Strong Sense of Community for the Chinese Nation in the Cause of National Rejuvenation **Ma Junyi** (15)

Abstract: President Xi Jinping has pointed out that the historical position of the Party's ethnic work in the new era must be understood from the strategic perspective of national rejuvenation. As the main task of ethnic work, fostering a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation takes priority in the Party's work related to ethnic affairs in the new era. Based on the methodology of historical politics, this paper explores the historical position of fostering a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation in the cause of national rejuvenation, from the perspective of Chinese history especially in the dimension of the self-consciousness of the Chinese nation aroused in modern times. Meanwhile, it also distills the significance and basic approach of the creation of this national identity in the new era. A review of the past can light the way forward. Therefore, it's important to properly understand the current situation for a better future with great historical initiative, and fully leverage the role of fostering a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation to achieve the national rejuvenation.

Keywords: fostering a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation; national rejuvenation; the self-consciousness of the Chinese nation; historical position.

On the Construction of National Cohesion in Multi-Ethnic States: A Case Study of Britain, France and Spain Chen Yuyao (26)

Abstract: Strengthening national cohesion is the consensus direction and goal of nation building in modern states. However, different national conditions lead to differences in conceptions and practice paths. France advocates national unity, and believes that "individualization" and "citizenship building" are the only way to strengthen solidarity and identity. Therefore, the concept of solidarity is implemented in all social policies that benefit individual citizens and the refinement of those policies. Spain is trying to build within a unified nation both autonomy and solidarity between its nationalities and regions and fulfill the constitutional principle of "solidarity" by the mechanism of "Inter-territorial Compensation Fund". The UK believes that national cohesion should start from the "community" level and build up step by step. Therefore, its community policy is committed to the local level of cohesion. The construction of comprehensive national cohesion should include theoretically at least three aspects of solidarity: the solidarity among citizens (people), the solidarity between regions and ethnic groups, and the solidarity between immigrants and local residents. In practice, it should also be carried out from these three dimensions without substitute for each other.

Keywords: national cohesion; solidarity among citizens; solidarity between regions and ethnic groups; solidarity between immigrants and local residents.

Research on the Multiplier Effect of Government Expenditure in Inter-Provincial Poverty Alleviation Policies: Empirical Analysis of Large-Scale Counterpart Assistance Practice in Xinjiang Xu Ming (38)

Abstract: Inter-provincial horizontal pairing assistance is an important innovation in China's poverty alleviation practice. Taking advantage of this policy shock, this paper uses a double-difference model to evaluate the multiplier effect of inter-provincial poverty alleviation policies in China's border minority areas, based on the observation data of 473 counties and cities in western China's ethnic minority areas from 2004 to 2016. The study finds that the overall expenditure multiplier in the aided areas of Xinjiang is less than 1, indicating that the comprehensive efficiency of government expenditure needs to be improved. Further research shows that financial assistance and corporate assistance from the eastern and central regions can play a better multiplier effect, and compared with social forces assistance (enterprise assistance), the assistance multiplier effect of government financial funds is greater (more than 1). This means that the inter-provincial poverty alleviation policy has played a significant role. In addition, this paper finds that the initial endowment of the region is an important factor of restricting the multiplier effect, so the government should intervene in assistance activities earlier than the market players, and improve the basic conditions of underdeveloped regions to overcome initial barriers. The research provides not only new evidence for the effectiveness of poverty alleviation in ethnic areas, but practical inspiration and directions for optimizing potential path for underdeveloped areas in the new development stage to more effectively promote rural revitalization and achieve common prosperity.

Keywords: Xinjiang; government assistance; enterprise assistance; government expenditure; multiplier effect.

Political Semiosis of Myanmar Peace Talks: Demonstrative, Performative and Representational Elements Wu Qingxiang and Fan Hongwei (57)

Abstract: Myanmar's ethnic conflicts have never ended since its independence in 1948 and are called "the longest civil war in the world". The peace talks are not only the critical junctures that influence the direction of its ethnic conflicts, but also the manifestation of its

ethnic conflicts. This paper analyzes Myanmar's ethnic peace talks since its political transition from 2011 to 2020 through three elements of political semiotics: the demonstrative (the context of the event), the performative (the speech act of the event) and the representational (the meaning generated by the event). There are mainly three reasons contributing to the difficulty in advancing the peace talks: the space of peace talks limited by Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement; opposite federal claims between ethnic armed organizations and national defense forces; and the representational contradictions triggered between "Panglong Spirit" and "Three Main National Causes".

Keywords: Myanmar; national peace talks; events; ethnic conflicts; ethnic reconciliation.

Buddhism Space Production in Khotan from the 3rd to 9th Century

..... **Li Zhijun (71)**

Abstract: Religious beliefs are produced by human beings. As the kingdom of Khotan was well placed with convergence of western and eastern cultures, its religious beliefs changed frequently. After the introduction of Buddhism, monks there structured and utilized space in Buddhist ways so as to produce space with Buddhist connotations. Space in Khotan was produced in three ways. First, religious texts were used for the production of space. In earlier periods, the areas that had no administrative associations in Buddhist scriptures were given the label of Khotan. By the middle of Khotan history, passages about Khotan were added to Buddhist scriptures. In later periods, Buddhist prophetic texts and the history of Buddhist teachings both associated with Khotan were written. Second, geographical environments were applied for the production of space. The geographical environments familiar to local believers were all accurately represented, whereas those unfamiliar were ignored in the production of space. Third, historical memories were constructed for the production of space. The annals of Khotan history were to a great extent characterized by Buddhism. Monks merged Buddhism with the kingdom of Khotan by representing the presence of Buddhism in the space of Khotan so that they could promote Buddhism through the power of the emperor. Once the emperor intended to abolish Buddhism, monks would produce a space of Buddhist catastrophe as a warning and threaten the emperor with the ruin of the kingdom. It was actually a way for Buddhists to maximize their interests and tackle with crisis that the monks produced space to represent the presence of Buddhism in Khotan and imagine the extinction of Buddhism.

Keywords: Buddhism manifestation; Dharma decline; Khotan; space production.

Military Defensive System and Military Reform in the Northwest of Sichuan in the Mid-to-Late Ming Dynasty

..... **Hu Xiaobai (90)**

Abstract: In the mid-to-late Ming Dynasty, the reform on the military defensive system in the northwest of Sichuan provides a key perspective to understand the power dynamics and geopolitical value of the region. In the mid-to-late 15th century, the defensive system in the northwest of Sichuan frontier underwent major changes in the renewed civil-military relationship, the adjusted official ranks and duties, and the redistribution of military duties. As a result, the power dynamics between the Han and Fan 番 communities was unbalanced, leading to the hardship of the frontier soldiers' livelihood as well as the decline of regional frontier defensive system. In the early 16th century, the southward movement of the Mongols redefined the geopolitical significance of the northwest Sichuan. The court of the Ming Dynasty hence carried out an all-around reform on the regional military system through dispatching high-ranking officials, reconstructing new military infrastructures, and improving the overall quality of the soldiers in response to the rising military threats. This transformation of the defensive system played an important role in the process of regional

development of the northwest of Sichuan.

Keywords: mid-to-late Ming Dynasty; northwest of Sichuan; frontier administration; defensive system; the Han and Fan relationship.

Policies and Influence of Personnel Selection of the Ming Dynasty in Minority

Areas of Southwest China **Liu Erduntu** (107)

Abstract: The educational policies of the Ming Dynasty in minority areas took the value orientation that both ethnic minorities and the Han should be treated as people of the Ming Dynasty, and special policies should be implemented based on local customs, especially the policies of personnel selection in minority areas of Southwest China. This paper sorts out the policies adopted in those areas, including building schools, ensuring the access to schools, recruiting with preferential treatment from Guozijian 国子监 (the imperial college), and safeguarding the deserved rights of taking and passing the imperial exam. On this basis, multiple significance is pointed out in this paper. Through those policies, the education quality of ethnic minorities was effectively improved, border areas enjoyed stability with a regulated order, the integration was promoted.

Keywords: Ming Dynasty; outhwest China; ethnic minorities; personnel selection.

A Review on the Development of Ecological Anthropology

..... **Feng Xuehong and Zhang Wenwen** (115)

Abstract: Ecological anthropology is an important branch of anthropology, which focuses on the study of the relationship among humanity, culture and ecological environment. Based on the comparison between China and the West, this paper reviews the basic problems and academic development of ecological anthropology. There are similarities between Chinese ecological anthropology and Western ecological anthropology; the application and improvement of research methods are basically the same; both emphasize on the exploration, collation and research of traditional ecological knowledge (TEK); both pay attention to global ecological and environmental issues. Meanwhile, due to the changes of the relationship between the research object and the world, there are obvious differences between Chinese ecological anthropology and Western ecological anthropology; in the early developing stage of this subject, theoretical and reality observation were different; in terms of the research paradigms of disciplines, the response and development direction are different; as for the origin of academic thought, the exploration and application tendencies are different. At present, China is in a significant period of advancing ecological conservation, and the research prospect of Chinese ecological anthropology enjoys promising prospects.

Keywords: ecological anthropology; cultural adaptation; global ecological crisis.

The Summary of the Colloquium on Theoretical Logic and Practical Approach of Fostering a Strong Sense of Community for the Chinese Nation (131)

The Summary of the 6th International Forum of Think Tank on Tibet and China Tibetology Forum of Year 2022 (133)

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