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Contents, Abstracts and Keywords

The Cultural Symbol of Community for the Chinese Nation: Explanation Based upon Xi Jinping's Discourse Related on "Pomegranate Seeds" and "Pomegranate"

He Xingliang (1)

Abstract: That "all ethnic groups remain closely united like seeds of a pomegranate that stick together" is a symbolic expression of forging the sense of community for the Chinese nation. The blending characteristic of pomegranate seeds symbolizes both national unity in the new era and the history of the formation and development of the Chinese nation. With the aim to forge the sense of community for the Chinese nation, it is necessary to take the pomegranate as one of the main cultural symbols of the Chinese nation in the new era. And it is conducive to maintaining national unification and national unity, realizing the Chinese Dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, achieving the biggest synergy and building a community with a shared future for humankind.

Keywords: a community for the Chinese nation; national integration; pomegranate seeds; pomegranate; cultural symbol.

The Contribution of the 20th Century's Historical Geography to the Concept of "the Chinese Nation"

Shi Shuo (12)

Abstract: The Chinese nation was formed historically and is inseparable from the geographical environment. Since the birth of the concept of "the Chinese nation" in the 20th century, Chinese scholars have made important contributions to understanding comprehensively this concept from the perspective of history and geography. This paper sorts out and discusses this idea and argues that the contribution of Chinese scholars in the 20th century to the perfection of the concept of "the Chinese nation" is mainly manifested in three aspects from the perspective of history and geography: firstly, these scholars have avoided the trap of "China proper" by fully understanding "the Chinese nation" from a geographical perspective; secondly, these scholars have broken through the separation of the Great Wall and endowed the Chinese nation with a holistic geographical space; thirdly, *The Historical Atlas of China* has clarified the connection between "historical China" and "modern China" and provided a complete geographic basis for understanding the formation and development of the Chinese nation. Combining with the background of the times, this paper analyzes and discusses the three aspects above, and points out that the contributions of predecessors in the 20th century to perfecting the concept of "the Chinese nation" from the perspective of historical geography has fully demonstrated that nation and geography are inseparable, and that only through the combination of history, nation as well as geography together, can we gain a thorough understanding of the historical context and geographical basis of the Chinese nation.

Keywords: the concept of the Chinese Nation; historical geography; Gu Xiegang;

Tan Qixiang.

Counterpart Support to Ethnic Areas: An Analysis from the Perspective of

Simple Governance Wang Yuling, Xu Jun and Liu Xiaoyi (21)

Abstract: From the perspective of simple governance, the article constructs an analytical framework of governance system, governance capacity and governance efficiency, and discusses the policy of counterpart support for ethnic areas. At the level of governance system, counterpart support for ethnic areas is an important part of China's governance system. Simplified governance is embedded in the policy design of counterpart support for ethnic areas, which is manifested in "concise policy positioning" and "intensive policy system". At the level of governance capacity and governance efficiency, the policy of counterpart support for ethnic areas by simple governance helps to give full play to governance capacity and improve governance efficiency. Among them, a concise policy orientation helps to coordinate differences and achieve low-cost governance; the intensive policy system is integrated to ensure high efficiency. The policy optimization of counterpart support for ethnic areas from the perspective of simple governance includes "managing complexity with simplicity" and insisting on counterpart support for ethnic areas; "simplifying complexity" and improving the policy of counterpart support for ethnic areas; "simplicity and sufficiency, simplicity and efficiency", and innovating the system and mechanism of counterpart support for ethnic areas.

Keywords: counterpart support for ethnic areas; simple governance; governance system; governance capacity; governance efficiency.

The Study on the Effects of Administrative Reform on Economic Development and People's Welfare in Ethnic Areas: A Data Analysis of Prefecture-Level Cities from 1993 to 2018

..... Hu Wei, Zhang Shengjie, Qin Qiang and Liu Xingyu (31)

Abstract: With the data of administrative reform of prefecture-level cities in eight ethnic provincial regions from 1993 to 2018, this study uses Sharp Regression Discontinuity (SRD) to analyze the effects of administrative reform on economic and welfare development. The findings show that the administrative reform in ethnic areas has a positive effect on economic development and people's welfare, and this influence continues to increase over time. Compared with other regions, the administrative reform in ethnic areas has a better effect on the economy development. However, there is still a gap in its effect on people's welfare. Ethnic areas should fully understand the value of administrative reform, stress technology empowerment and develop the modes of administrative reform that meet regional characteristics.

Keywords: administrative reform; ethnic areas; economic development; people's welfare enhancement.

A Study on the Willingness of Floating Population of Ethnic Minorities to urbanization and the Influencing Factors

..... Su Lifeng and Zhang Qianqian (48)

Abstract: From the perspective of the urbanization of floating population of ethnic

minorities, this paper analyzes in detail the influencing factors of the urbanization willingness of this group, which has strong practical significance for objectively understanding the embedded status of minority population in their settlement areas. Specifically, based on the national micro-survey data, this paper uses two variables, the willingness to stay and the willingness to settle, to characterize the willingness of ethnic minorities to citizenship, and uses the similarity principle to refer to region. The influences of various factors are studied on the basis of classifying different ethnic groups, including individual traits, floating features, employment characteristics, social integration and public services of communities. The results of the analysis show that: the floating population of ethnic minorities has higher urbanization willingness, but the internal differences are obvious; factors such as education level, household registration, marital status, income, mobility range, economic integration and social identity have significant effects on the urbanization willingness; public services have moderating effects on the urbanization willingness of the mobile population of ethnic minorities. Therefore, it is necessary to improve ethnic policies, contribute in employment and social services for mobile population of ethnic minorities in cities, and gradually build an inter-embedded social interaction structure in which all ethnic groups can integrate freely, which will promote the urbanization of mobile population of ethnic minorities.

Keywords: ethnic minorities; floating population; urbanization willingness; settlement willingness.

The Two-Age System and Its Socio-Cultural Significance in a Zhuang Village of Mashan in Guangxi Li Hu and Cao Daming (61)

Abstract: The two-age system refers to the phenomenon that there is a certain deviation between the ID card birthday and the actual birthday of social members. In a Zhuang village of Mashan 马山 in Guangxi, most of the villagers have two different kinds of age: the ID card age and the real age. It cannot be simply attributed to villagers' intentional age tampering. It is not only affected by the traditional time conception and age conception of the Zhuang people, but also related to the imperfect national residence registration system, the laxity of first-line managers and the requirements of villagers for moving out to work, study or join the army. The two-age system plays two respective roles in different space-time conditions: the ID card age is externally used in the public sector and the fields required by the official; the real age is internally applicable to the small tradition of the village. The case study of the two-age system in the Zhuang village of Mashan is also helpful for the in-depth interpretation of the life course theory.

Keywords: age; ID card age; real age; the Zhuang people; life course.

Adaptation and Continuity: A Study of Hmong American Family Changes Wan Shun (70)

Abstract: The Hmong groups that migrated to the United States after the 1970s, under the influence of traditional culture, used two kinship groups, blood relatives and in-laws, to re-integrate the Hmong groups dispersed in various settlements. During the integration process, the Hmong American family model tends to transform into a nuclear family under the influence of multiple tensions, while also displaying some unique characteristics of its own. Traditional culture, modern education, and individual motivation, after sufficient adjustment and complementation, together constitute an important force in

the adaptation of Hmong families to American society.

Keywords: Hmong Americans; family change; adaptation; continuity.

Southern Scholars' Travel to the Zhongyuan and Reconstruction of

Unity Consciousness in the Yuan Dynasty **Chen Caiyun** (82)

Abstract: In the face of the crisis situation of invasion by "Yidi" 夷狄, the scholars of the Southern Song Dynasty regarded the Zhongyuan 中原 (Central Plains) as their homeland which had been stolen, and believed that the Chinese civilization there had suffered serious damage. After the Yuan Dynasty replaced the Song Dynasty, peace was ushered in, and the north-south traffic reopened. The southern scholars traveled to the Zhongyuan with the concern of their homeland, which not only alleviated the anxiety of the change, but also gradually recognized the legitimate status of the Yuan Dynasty. The travel and investigation of the southern scholars in the Zhongyuan was not only a sightseeing tour, but also had a distinct orientation of geography study and realistic solicitude. Through the investigation of the natural mountains and historic scenes of the Zhongyuan, they pursued the lost historical memory, awakened the inner identity of the Zhongyuan. It can be said that the common cultural background and historical memory are the spiritual ties between the South and the Zhongyuan. Under the unification background of the Yuan Dynasty, the unity consciousness recognized by the North and the South was gradually rebuilt, which had a profound impact on the sense of unity among later generations of Chinese.

Keywords: the Yuan Dynasty; travel to the Zhongyuan; historical memory; unity consciousness.

The Origin of "Dian Yi Tu" 滇夷图: A Study on the relationships of the

**Illustrated Books on the Yi 夷 Peoples Collected by National
Museum of China, Harvard-Yenching Library, and**

Fu Sinian Library **Cang Ming and Shao Fanjing** (98)

Abstract: The excavation and arrangement of ancient image historical data is a new research field of history and ethnology. *Dianmiao Tu Shuo* 滇苗图说 collected by Harvard-Yenching Library and *Dianyi Tu Shuo* 滇夷图说 collected by Taipei Fu Sinian Library are both illustrated books with great influence, which have been continuously concerned and cited by researchers in recent years. These two illustrated books are closely related to *Dianzhong Baiman Tu* 滇中百蛮图 collected by the National Museum of China. This paper studies the drawing time and background of the three illustrated books on ethnic minorities, and finds out that they all originated from *Baiman Tugao* 百蛮图稿 compiled in the early Qing Dynasty. It is the earliest illustrated books on ethnic minorities in the Qing Dynasty and has great significance for understanding the origin of many illustrated books on ethnic minorities in Yunnan. This paper also revised the wrong pasting problem of the pictures in the process of mounting *Dianmiao Tu Shuo* and *Dianzhong Baiman Tu*, which can provide the precise data of ancient ethnic images with collation and hence promote the study on ethnic history and culture in the southwest frontier.

Keywords: *Baiman Tugao*; *Dianzhong Baiman Tu*; *Dianyi Tu Shuo*; *Dianmiao Tu Shuo*.

The Failure of British Resumption of the Simla Convention under the Background of the May 4th Movement Feng Xiang (111)

Abstract: After the First World War, Britain forced China to negotiate the "Tibet issue" on the basis of the Simla Convention. The Beiyang government of the Republic of China agreed on British claims for the sake of "saving face". On the background of the May Fourth Movement, the consciousness of the Chinese nation awakened and erupted with powerful force, and the government had to respond prudently. Driven by this force, relevant officials took advantage of the conflicting interests between Britain and Japan in China, and successfully transferred the responsibility for the interruption of renewing talks to Japan. Eventually the British plan went bankrupt under the pressure of national opposition. This reflects the effects of the May 4th Movement on the handling of Tibetan affairs. Due to the consciousness awakening of the Chinese nation Britain failed to revive the "Simla Treaty" and the uncontrollable situation was prevented on the "Tibet issue".

Keywords: the May 4th Movement; Beiyang government of the Republic of China; consciousness of the Chinese Nation; Simla Convention.

Biodiversity: A New Research Field in Western Ecological Anthropology Li Yongxiang (127)

Abstract: "Biodiversity" as an academic concept originates from conservation biology. With the signing of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, the researchers of Western ecological anthropology began to attach importance to various theoretical and practical issues in global biodiversity conservation, and conducted in-depth studies on the *in situ* conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use and benefit sharing of biodiversity, and the relationship between biodiversity and cultural diversity. A multidisciplinary research paradigm has been constructed. This research is not only consistent with the core content of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, but also maintains the discipline characteristics of ecological anthropology. As a new field of Western ecological anthropology, biodiversity research is of great significance to the development of ecological anthropology.

Keywords: biodiversity; western ecological anthropology; *in situ* conservation; benefit sharing; cultural diversity.

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