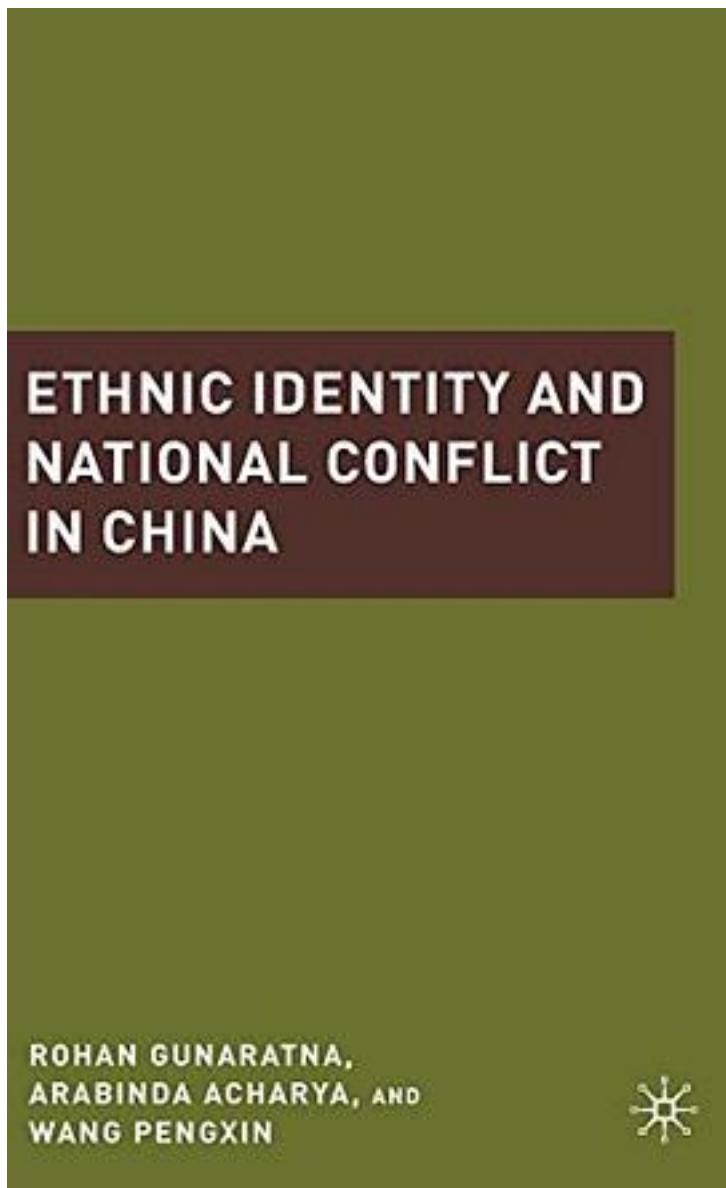


Ethnic Identity and National Conflict in China



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With links to the global jihad, the indigenous insurgency and terrorism in Xinjiang challenges the security and stability of China. This book examines the prevailing scholarship on ethnic and minority conflicts and argues that the root cause of the conflict in China, especially in Xinjiang is not only about religious extremism, but also about the systematic violation of basic rights and insensitivity towards minority identities by the state. As our analysis demonstrates, the Islamist terrorist threat to China is manifestly clear and not ambiguous. However, Beijing needs to develop an appropriate counter-terrorism posture that is transparent, legitimate and fair and addresses the concerns of the international community.

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目录: Explaining the Minority Conflict in China: A Theoretical Perspective * Islam and Conflict in China * China's Policies toward Muslim Minorities * Terrorist Threat to China: Organized Groups * Hui Muslims: The Milieu of Radicalization and Extremism * Terrorist Threat to China: Transnational * China's Perception of the Threat and Response * Conclusion: Need for Moderation and a Humane Approach

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标签

政治学

海外中国研究

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中国政治

民族问题

民族边疆

比较政治

当代中国

评论

民族冲突=（受境内外影响的）维回与其他民族冲突=穆与非穆冲突=宗教冲突——让CCP找到解决民族问题的方法，不意味着天下太平，而是说明你这个民族已经完蛋了，不信就等着看13亿混吃等死的汉族下场

各种assumption之间乱跳，论证没支撑，讲不清楚。如维回族信伊斯兰，汉族信佛教和儒家，所以冲突？汉族移民让维族有危机感，所以就想与其区分，为啥不融合？

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