



RESEARCH PAPER

Chinese Culture and Building a Community of Chinese Nationalities: An Analysis

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ABSTRACT

Cultural identity helps to build a common spiritual home for the Chinese nation, providing a deeper and fundamental force of identity for the unity and development of the Chinese nation. It is the spiritual driving force for promoting the formation of a shared destiny, harmonious intimacy, and inseparable Chinese national community among all ethnic groups. Enhancing cultural identity is of great theoretical and practical significance for promoting the construction of the Chinese national community, strengthening the awareness of the Chinese national community, and promoting the great unity of the Chinese nation. An important step China has taken to further interethnic harmony and advancement is the Initiative on Promoting Inter-ethnic Unity and Common Progress which has its roots in long-standing historical practice. The development process of The Initiative Work in China is outlined in this article along with the advancement of its demonstration regions and units. It also elaborates on The Initiative Work's practices in the areas of top-level design consolidation, quality and coverage improvement, national policy publicity, cultivation of demonstration models, legal management, and strengthening of theoretical studies.

Keywords: Chinese Culture, Chinese Nation, Construction

Introduction

Chinese culture is the driving force behind the construction of a community for the Chinese nation. As the cultural foundation of various ethnic groups in our country, Chinese culture has more or less similarities under its influence, such as the values, emotional sense of belonging, customs, traditional beliefs, and so on of each ethnic group. Chinese culture is like a faint line, connecting various ethnic groups together. But this correlation is fragile. In the face of increasing development disparities and regional disparities, this correlation is diluted. If it reaches a critical point, this line will also be severed. If left unchecked, there may be a "domino effect" in the future, where each ethnic group begins to "cut off their robes and righteousness", becoming an absolutely independent individual, and China will gradually dissipate in the corners of history. Therefore, we must vigorously promote Chinese culture, let all ethnic groups understand that excellent traditional Chinese culture is the spiritual lifeline of the Chinese nation, and promote harmonious coexistence among all ethnic groups. Promote the common development of multiculturalism, enhance the potential between different ethnic groups, enhance their sense of identity, and enable each ethnic group to identify with their own national identity, making the "invisible" lines truly substantial and concrete. The strengthening of connections between ethnic groups has led to the emergence of national identity consciousness and the promotion of ethnic community construction (Barabantseva, 2012).

Since the reform and opening up, the Chinese economy has achieved rapid and high-quality development, and the promotion of culture has become a necessity for the

construction of the country's cultural soft power. With the ever-changing international situation, the status of culture has become increasingly important in the competition for comprehensive national strength, so communication between different ethnic groups can have the opportunity to break down barriers. However, this does not mean that the contradictions between ethnic groups have been completely resolved. It should be noted that the ethnic situation in our country is complex and complex, with issues such as ethnic division, foreign cultural invasion, religious extremism, and so on that urgently need to be addressed. If we want to make communication between ethnic groups more extensive, simplified, and normalized, it can be imagined that this is not a simple thing. Due to the imbalanced development among different ethnic groups, various cultural differences, language barriers in communication, and other issues, deep integration friction and difficulties among ethnic groups have been caused, resulting in a difficult situation of harmonious coexistence among ethnic groups and seriously threatening the construction of socialist harmonious relations. If not effectively resolved, it will not only be detrimental to the prosperity of our national cause, but will also further become a stumbling block on our development path. So, we need to vigorously promote Chinese culture, which contains ideas and spirit. It is a fertile ground for the enduring growth of China for generations, and also the best proof of the connection between the muscles and bones of the Chinese nation and the connection between flesh and blood. By using Chinese culture as a source of nourishment and drawing nourishment, we can further consolidate the historical demands of the national community, promote ethnic unity and common development, and strengthen cooperation and exchange between each other. With an equal, open, and inclusive attitude, facing the differences and characteristics of different ethnic groups, achieving common prosperity, and meeting the pure desire for development of ethnic groups. With the continuous advancement of China's goal of building a socialist cultural power with Chinese characteristics, it is also necessary to continuously deepen and consolidate the requirements of the Chinese national community. In this way, like pomegranate seeds, we can tightly hold all ethnic groups together, jointly resist unknown challenges in the future, grasp the pulse of the times, and ensure that Chinese civilization can be passed down for generations to come. This is also a requirement for China's future development. History and reality have already fully demonstrated that the Chinese nation is a community with a shared future of honor and disgrace; National unity is the lifeblood, strength, and hope of the Chinese nation of all ethnic groups in China. It is the fundamental foundation for the common prosperity and development of all ethnic groups (Lee, 2020).

The cultural and national fortunes are intertwined, and the cultural context is connected to the national context. China is a country with a brilliant culture and a long history, which is our unique advantage. The historical resilience of the Chinese civilization, which has gone through many vicissitudes and can continue to thrive, has enabled the Chinese nation to soar up to 90000 miles even through thorns and thorns. And its origin can be traced back thousands of years, when Chinese ancestors created countless cultural forms in areas such as the Yellow River Basin. In the long river of history, Chinese culture continuously absorbed and integrated various foreign cultures, forming the embryonic form of Chinese culture. With profound ideological connotations and unique artistic styles, it has formed unique cultural characteristics in long-term historical evolution. For thousands of years, the cultures of various ethnic groups in China have had their own characteristics, and through mutual exchange and learning, they have further evolved into a unique and charming Chinese culture. This is a precious wealth accumulated by the Chinese people for thousands of years, and also the source and driving force of the Chinese national community (Yang, Wall & Smith, 2008).

In March 2021, President Xi Jinping stated during the deliberation of the Inner Mongolia delegation at the fourth session of the 13th National People's Congress, "Cultural identity is the deepest level of identity, the root of national unity, and the soul of national harmony." That is, cultural identity is the foundation of the Chinese national community. In

other words, cultural identity originates from excellent traditional Chinese culture, which is not only the wisdom crystallization and essence of Chinese civilization, but also the root and soul of the Chinese nation. The realization of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation has always been a prominent theme of the Party's century long struggle, and is a dream that every descendant of China constantly pursues. This requires the vigorous promotion of Chinese culture and the cultivation of a shared spiritual home among nations. And in the continuous development of today's social economy, in order to continue the historical context and compose a contemporary chapter. It is particularly important for promoting Chinese culture and building communities for the Chinese nation. The great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation requires not only economic growth, but also the inheritance of its spirit. Promoting Chinese culture can inspire self-confidence and pride in the hearts of the entire nation, and enhance the cohesion and centripetal force of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. Therefore, we should pay more attention to the inheritance and development of Chinese culture, so that it can play a more important role in the community of the Chinese nation and shine with new brilliance in the development of the times. In short, the development of the national cause is a long and complex process. Being in this environment requires the joint efforts and support of people of all ethnic groups, standing shoulder to shoulder, holding hands, and taking big steps towards a better tomorrow (To, 2012)

Literature Review

All multiracial and multiethnic nations must deal with the critical issue of managing ethnic relations and the role that the government should play in shaping the trajectory of such relations. In China, the practice of "culturalization" with regard to ethnic minorities dates back thousands of years. Until the late Qing dynasty, that tradition resulted in a united-pluralistic polity with a vast population by assimilation and strong economy. However, given the new historical circumstances of the twentieth century, China has, since the 1950s, embraced the methods of the former USSR and given greater political weight to ethnic minorities—a process known as the "politicization" of minorities (Ma, 2007). We investigate the effect of intangible cultural heritage (ICH) listing on international tourism (i.e., foreign visitor arrivals and income from international tourism) in China using city-level data covering the years 2000–2018. China classifies ICH projects and ICH inheritors in two parallel ways. International tourism is positively and statistically significantly impacted by both ICH projects and ICH inheritors listing used in China, according to empirical evaluation based on difference-in-difference (DID) technique. Trend research reveals that China's foreign tourism is on the rise over the long term, and this is partly due to the ICH listing. Lastly, we contend that city-level cultural brand building is a realistic strategy given the favorable correlation between ICH listing and the likelihood of being named an excellent tourism city (and its good impact on foreign tourism) (Tan, Anwar, & Jiang, 2023).

The Basic Concepts of Chinese Culture

Culture is a complex and broad concept. In a broad sense, it refers to the sum of all material products and creations created for humanity; Narrowly defined, it includes spiritual products, including language, literature, art, and all ideologies. So where does culture come from? The answer philosophy tells us is that culture is a product created by humans. Indeed, the formation of culture itself is a subtle social custom of humanity, formed to continue civilization. And we can know one or two from the "text" and "transformation" of ancient Chinese characters. Although there are many lines in the ancient Chinese characters of "Wen", presenting the characters of "people" on top and "people" on the bottom "×" The shape, but overall, looks like a human figure with exquisite patterns carved on the chest; The ancient Chinese character "hua" is like two people who rely on each other back-to-back, just upside down. The ancient Chinese characters "wen" and "hua", although they are different, all emphasize the same thing - "human". Why does the "person" in the ancient Chinese character "text" take precedence over others "×" What about the words

above? Why do ancient Chinese characters with the character "hua" still have simple human body lines? That is because wise ancient people have realized that neither "culture" nor "culture" can exist without humans, let alone form new ideas without human integration (Fu, 2007).

The connotation of "culture" can be traced back to the early stages of human society, where primitive ancestors gradually formed primitive culture through mutual production and life practices. The written record of "culture" was first seen in the Book of Changes. The Book of Changes records: "Observe the celestial phenomena to observe their temporal changes; observe the humanities to transform into the world." This highlights the practical meaning of "culture" being educated through literature. In ancient times, rulers usually promoted their culture through various means, such as education, religion, art, etc., in order to achieve the goal of controlling society. They will inherit according to their own ideas and cultural purposes, while suppressing and eliminating ideas that do not meet their own wishes. Taking China as an example, throughout the vast history, culture has always been a powerful tool for rulers to uphold their rule. The idea proposed by Dong Zhongshu of the Han Dynasty of "deposing the Hundred Schools of Thought and solely respecting Confucianism" has been recognized by those in power and has been widely circulated for a long time to this day. It is not only because it cleverly takes Confucianism as the basic basis, creatively absorbs and integrates many ideas such as Taoism, Legalism, Mohism, and Yin Yang School, forming a new realm of Neo Confucianism and Confucian culture. Because the position of Taoism was in a tumultuous state, it satisfied the rulers who attempted to unify their thoughts through the New Confucianism in order to consolidate their autocratic monarchy. Culture has always been a tool for rulers to govern, but there are exceptions. Even culture is not completely controllable. But in the long river of history, many cultural changes have been driven by the lower-class people. They have also promoted the progress and development of culture through their own creativity and wisdom. So, culture is also a reflection of human creativity and wisdom, and a treasure of human civilization. So, in modern times, both "culture" and the manifestation of national soft power cannot be solely used to govern society, but are important issues. Therefore, those in power usually use the output of "culture" to transmit their ideas and concepts, allowing people to be constantly influenced and act according to the expected will of those in power, thereby effectively controlling society. It is also possible to control the discourse power in the cultural field, influence people's views and attitudes towards things, and thus influence the direction of social development. At the outbreak of the War of Resistance Against Japan, the Japanese army was devouring China, and cultural aggression became an essential means. The primary task of its invasion was to destroy various schools and cultural, educational, and scientific research institutions, and all advanced books could not escape the fate of being burned and collected. While invading, they also did not forget to spread their own national culture and language, and used backward feudal ethics to enslave young students in the three eastern provinces. Although it may seem that traditional Chinese culture has been well inherited on the surface, the aggressors behind the scenes had to rely on traditional ideas such as "benevolence", "great harmony", and "destiny" to enslave progressive youth. Japan gradually recruited and deceived ordinary people, suppressed their resistance thoughts, and strengthened enslavement education. The cultural invasion of the Japanese army was undoubtedly a profound national disaster and pain. It undermines the historical inheritance and cultural independence of our country, leading to the destruction of the spiritual life of the people, and the damage to the national image and reputation. We should attach great importance to cherishing and protecting the historical and cultural heritage of Chinese culture. Although culture cannot be seen or touched, its power is intangible and indispensable to us, just like air. It can be said that the Chinese nation, which continues to this day, still has strong vitality and is inseparable from the inheritance of Chinese culture. It is not an exaggeration to say that Chinese culture is the root of the Chinese national community. If China wants to grow up with lush branches and leaves, it also needs to withstand the test of lightning and thunder. Its roots must be firmly rooted downwards.

The concept of a community of the Chinese nation

When we look back on history, in ancient times, we had a situation of mutual suppression, forming a division of several hundred years; In modern times, there have also been times when great difficulties have arisen and they have flown separately. But how can we forget that just as a small stream converges into a sea, residual fog gathers into clouds, stability and unity have always been the themes that run through the entire ancient history. The consciousness of community has already been unconsciously imprinted into the genes of every Chinese ancestor. In modern times, the entanglement of various forces and the ruthless years of war have not caused the disintegration of the Chinese nation. Instead, it brings every descendant of China closer together. And this kind of disintegration does not separate, the cohesion of unity comes from the cultural heritage shared by the Chinese nation. So in every disaster, one can profit the country without seeking wealth and status. In modern times, the state's attention to the ethnic community has only increased and not decreased. In order to reduce the current situation of imbalanced development among ethnic groups, a large amount of manpower, material resources, and financial resources have been continuously invested to promote the deepening of the ethnic community. In the report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, President Xi Jinping clearly proposed the concept of "strengthening the sense of community of the Chinese nation". The proposal of this concept is not groundless, it originates from Marxist ethnic theory, and is based on China's unique ethnic historical background, and practical considerations are taken from reality. Yang Wenshun and Han Yanwei also believe that "Marxist national theory profoundly elaborates on the basic content, characteristics, and influencing factors of national unity and national theory, and reveals the objective laws of national emergence, development, progress, integration, and disappearance, providing a theoretical direction for the formation of a sense of community for the Chinese nation." Xie Qiezhai once wrote an article titled "Unity, Humility, and Progress". In his opinion, Unity and humility are instincts possessed by humans, and are also excellent traditional cultures with a long history in China. Historically, the concept of "national community" is deeply rooted in the traditional Chinese political concept of "great unity". Nowadays, it has evolved into the "national unity" in the socialist national theory with Chinese characteristics, and the Marxist national theory based on China's actual situation can better meet the development needs of contemporary China. At the same time, the distribution of various ethnic groups in our country shows a characteristic of "large dispersion, small settlement, and intertwined coexistence". This distribution pattern has a great promoting effect on communication, exchange, and cooperation among various ethnic groups, which is conducive to the development of each ethnic group and also to the prosperity and stability of the country. At the same time, it also reflects the interdependence and intricate connections among various ethnic groups in China, which is beneficial for the stability of Chinese society and the deepening of the community process. As Mr. Fei Xiaotong once said, "The beauty of each individual, the beauty of a beautiful person, the beauty of the world, and the unity of all." The formation of a "national community" not only requires the intertwining of various ethnic groups, but also the formation of a strong joint force of "you in me, me in you", tightly embracing each other like pomegranate seeds; We should also accept and respect the cultural harmony and diversity among ethnic groups while seeking common ground while reserving differences, and seek common development. In this ethnic community, people should be able to view the common destiny and future of this nation with an open and diverse perspective and national culture, and with a global perspective. Through continuous communication and understanding, we can truly achieve national peace and prosperity. Living in a "national community," China's tomorrow is full of hope and also nurtures opportunities. As long as people unite as one and work together, they will definitely be able to meet the aspirations of national development, achieve the goal of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, and achieve the goal of building a strong socialist cultural country with Chinese characteristics (Wang & Liu, 2023).

Promoting Chinese culture and building a community of the Chinese nation

After the reform and opening up, China's economy has developed at a high speed under the leadership of the CPC. In Chinese society, the social structure is becoming more diverse. The people's ideological concepts, lifestyles, value orientations, and other aspects have also undergone profound changes. As one of the first cities to open up, the eastern coastal region has attracted a large number of foreign investment and enterprises to settle in, with a significant influx of foreign talents and labor. In a short period of time, the infrastructure construction is relatively complete, and it has gained opportunities for rapid development. In the overall environment, it is inevitable to introduce Western culture and ideological concepts, and people pay more attention to appearance and fashion, pursuing a high-quality lifestyle; Urban architectural styles are also tending towards Westernization; The overseas festival has become a popular trend. As a result, there have been voices supporting the development of "Westernization" in China, which is undoubtedly a form of national nihilism and a challenge to thousands of years of excellent traditional Chinese culture. This also indirectly reflects the lack and incompleteness of cultural promotion in China. The theoretical basis for its emergence is that "modern Chinese culture exhibits the characteristic of 'westernization', and the early colonial culture of the West has extensive invasiveness and foresight". Some ethnic scholars in China are inevitably influenced by the paradigm of Western theory in their research. Even based on this principle, this situation is particularly severe in some places. A scholar from Taiwan pointed out that "although the objects we are exploring are Chinese society and Chinese people, the theories and methods we can adopt are almost entirely Western or Western style. In daily life, we are Chinese, but when we engage in research work, we become Westerners." Stiglitz gave a clear and affirmative answer to this view: we cannot and do not need to fully Westernize. He said, "China should not be completely Westernized like Japan. China should maintain its own cultural characteristics and innovation capabilities." China is a country with a long history, brilliant culture, a large population, vast territory, abundant resources, and diverse inclusiveness. China has its own unique social system, development path, values, and ways of thinking. These are the fundamental reasons for China's success and also its advantages. Yes, Chinese culture has shown an unparalleled vitality after several years. Only China has never ceased to be one of the four ancient civilizations, and all other early civilizations have disappeared or split into multiple countries in the long river of history. Through the study of past history, crossing the river of history can still glimpse the superiority of the cultural heritage of ancient ancestors thousands of years ago. This is beyond doubt. In recent years, with the deepening of archaeological work and the specialized research of scholars on ancient books and history, there have been more and more proofs of the long history of Chinese culture. For example, the Sanxingdui site excavated in Guanghan City, Sichuan Province, which is at least 3000 years away, has unearthed numerous ancient relics. The secret treasures of Shu all demonstrate the unique bronze making skills of ancient ancestors, as well as the Liangzhu culture located in the Qiantang River basin, which has a history of over 4000 years. Some scholars even believe that it existed before the Xia Dynasty and is the location of the legendary Yu Dynasty site, which proves the characteristics of the diversified and integrated development of Chinese civilization. All of these prove the brilliance and brilliance of Chinese culture. Therefore, we should maintain an open mind, Adhere to one's own culture and critically accept it, actively absorbing the strengths of different cultures. In ancient culture, totem culture is undoubtedly the most characteristic of ancient culture, and totem culture is based on totems as material carriers. In ancient culture, there was no distinction between ethnic groups, only clan divisions. In general, clan leaders will teach young people to draw totems. Due to the emphasis on clan beliefs, totems usually have magnificent colors and are endowed with mysterious power. By explaining the stories and taboos behind totem culture that are deified, the clan is united and strengthened, and the ethnic community takes shape. In modern times, the academic community in China has long adopted Stalin's explanation of ethnicity. Stalin believed that "ethnicity is a stable community formed by people in history, with a common language, common region, common

economic life, and common psychological qualities manifested in a common culture." Ethnic cohesion emphasizes the emotional bonds of members, with shared beliefs and values, and a clear sense of exclusivity. However, the "ethnic community" emphasizes a sense of identity and belonging among ethnic groups, and is a comprehensive entity with historical and cultural connections of the Chinese nation, reflecting ethnic connections in various aspects such as economy and politics. In today's society, due to some ethnic groups being located in remote areas, with backward education and a relatively single social structure, people's thinking and values are also relatively conservative, adhering to their own ethnic beliefs, and the cultural atmosphere is relatively dull. Most people may only have a vague concept of Chinese culture. Just like looking through a layer of film and never seeing the truth clearly. Also, due to the uncertainty and resistance within ethnic minorities, the difficulty of cultural integration has increased. So, we need to strengthen the promotion of excellent Chinese culture, encourage and support diverse development and innovation among different ethnic cultures. At the same time, local governments also need to persist in investing funds to support ethnic minority areas, improve the sustainability of education, and improve the level of basic work for people's livelihoods. Society should strengthen its attention to the dissemination of ethnic minority cultures, tell ethnic stories through various internet platforms, and let more people understand the cultural characteristics of ethnic minorities. Only in this way can we strengthen cultural exchanges with the mainland and relationships with remote areas.

The Core of Cultural Confidence of the Chinese Nation

Cultural confidence is the full affirmation and active practice of one's own cultural values by a nation, a country, and a political party, as well as the firm confidence held in the vitality of their culture. When it comes to Chinese culture, whether it is the elderly or the young, to some extent, they can talk about it and feel proud and proud of it. This is because the development of traditional Chinese culture has a long-time span, and after thousands of years of cultural accumulation, it has become a strong Chinese cultural gene, integrated into the spiritual home of every Chinese descendant, and can be passed down from generation to generation. Cultural confidence stems from the profound cultural heritage and historical accumulation it has accumulated over a long period of time, as well as a sense of pride and identification with the new development of contemporary China. But the reason for cultural confidence is far more than that. The national spirit contained in Chinese culture, whether it is the ancient Confucianism that has lasted for thousands of years or the ideological propositions of Marxism and socialist core values today, the existence of these theories and ideas constructs the spiritual framework of the Chinese nation, becoming the deepest level of values, beliefs, and emotional support for a nation, It is also the spiritual style that people uphold in their daily lives. Overall, the Chinese national spirit is a diverse and complex system, containing rich cultural connotations and values. This positive spiritual outlook is not only an important source of driving social progress and development in China, but also an important spiritual wealth for the development of human civilization. In contemporary China, the national spirit has received new interpretations and sublimation. Since the reform and opening up, China has made tremendous progress and development achievements in national key strategies such as economy and technology, as well as soft power in education and social welfare. While developing itself, it has not forgotten to drive neighboring countries to develop together, making immeasurable contributions to world peace and development. But now the international situation is complex and changeable. Whether it is the "Russia-Ukraine conflict", which has been stuck in a stalemate for a year, or the "Palestinian Israeli conflict", which is becoming more and more serious and threatens the living environment of Palestinian and Israeli civilians, it has a strong impact on the world's common vision of "peace and development". Therefore, the descendants of the Chinese nation are under the protection of the country, and peace and security are strongly guaranteed. Therefore, the sense of pride and identity generated for their own culture makes people more aware of cherishing the cultural traditions between their own ethnic

groups, and cherishing the independence, autonomy, and cultural dignity of their own country. Since the 18th National Congress of the CPC, President Xi Jinping has talked about Chinese traditional culture on many important occasions and expressed his recognition and respect for traditional culture and traditional ideological value system. This also conveys a message to the world that the future development path of Chinese culture will only continue to climb and the road will become wider and wider. In May 2015, President Xi Jinping went to Peking University and held a symposium with many students from Peking University. During the meeting, President Xi Jinping also repeatedly mentioned the two contents of socialist core values and cultural confidence. Both inside and outside the words express President Xi Jinping's admiration for excellent traditional Chinese culture. Not only that, XXX has also cited classics and promoted the long and profound history of Chinese culture in many important events and speeches at home and abroad, showcasing the spirit of the Chinese government and people, and boosting the cultural confidence of the Chinese nation. On the road to realizing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, the Chinese people hold firm beliefs, forge ahead, constantly explore and innovate, inherit and promote excellent traditional Chinese culture, better establish the cultural confidence of the Chinese nation, and contribute to the realization of the Chinese Dream of great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. At the same time, it is also necessary to actively absorb the excellent cultural traditions of countries around the world and work together with people from all over the world to promote the development and progress of human civilization. This open and inclusive attitude not only reflects the broad mindedness of the Chinese national spirit, but also demonstrates its strong vitality and creativity. In the days to come, we must continue to promote the spirit of the Chinese nation and tirelessly strive for the realization of the Chinese Dream of great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

The support of the state for the cultural dissemination of the Chinese national community

In recent years, with the improvement of China's comprehensive national strength, the government has continuously increased its support for the development of ethnic minorities, providing policy support to more and more ethnic minority compatriots to ensure that they can exert their talents and wisdom in various industries, like fish in water, and achieve self-worth and personal goals in their respective fields, and gain acceptance and recognition from others. In addition, the government attaches great importance to the inheritance of traditional culture of ethnic minorities. By organizing various cultural promotion activities, setting up courses related to ethnic languages and culture, more people can have a deeper understanding of the cultural traditions and values of ethnic minorities, actively promoting the inheritance and development of ethnic minority culture. This measure plays an immeasurable role in protecting and inheriting the unique cultural heritage of ethnic minorities, while also promoting mutual understanding and communication among different ethnic groups. The Xizang Autonomous Region, known as the "roof of the world", is located in the southwest of China. Its native language, Tibetan, dates back to about the seventh century AD. It is a language with a long history and Tibetan cultural characteristics. However, due to the minority and particularity of Tibetan language usage, as well as numerous factors such as high mountains and long rivers in the southwestern region and outdated transportation, opportunities for communication with the central plains of the mainland have long been scarce, hindering opportunities for Tibetan language to communicate with foreign countries. The state supports the development of ethnic minorities and does its best to provide various opportunities and resources for ethnic minority areas. Since the establishment of the People's Republic of China, China has implemented many strategic policies and has systematically invested a large amount of manpower, material resources, and financial resources to support the western ethnic minority areas. The strategic policy with significant historical and practical significance is the "Western Development" strategy, which aims to mobilize the remaining economic development capacity in the development process of the eastern coastal areas,

improve the overall economic and social development level of the western region, consolidate the national defense of the western region, and establish border strategic buffer zones. With the continuous promotion of the Western Development Strategy, the infrastructure construction in the western region has been continuously improved, the ecological environment has also been effectively protected and improved, the level of basic public services such as education and health has been continuously improved, and the living standards of the people have also been significantly improved. At the same time, the Western Development has injected new impetus into the local economy, driving a large number of employment opportunities and promoting economic growth. The government can not only drive the development of the western region without forgetting its original intention, but also promote the coordinated development of the national culture and economy, and truly achieve the sustainable development of Xizang. In the field of education, the government has implemented a series of policies to improve the educational level of ethnic minority students, in order to help them integrate well into campus life and have the opportunity to receive high-quality education. In addition, the state provides free education and training opportunities for ethnic minorities to enhance their abilities and qualities. Here are examples of students in the Tibetan region. In addition to the fact that the subjects taken by Tibetan ethnic candidates during the college entrance examination are no different from those taken by mainland candidates, a new Tibetan language and culture examination project has been added. The results will be recorded as 50% of the Tibetan language examination results and 50% of the ordinary language examination results in the final college entrance examination total score. In addition, students from Tibetan ethnic areas with slightly lagging education will be appropriately admitted with a lower score in university admission work. The proportion of additional Tibetan language exam scores added by the education department to Tibetan students is the same as that of ordinary Chinese language exams, which indirectly shows that the education department attaches great importance to the inheritance and development of Tibetan language and strengthens the protection of Tibetan language through education. These measures not only help to preserve the unique and distinct cultural characteristics of our own nation, but also contribute to the construction of a framework for a Chinese national community. President Xi Jinping made an important speech on the development of ethnic relations: The 56 ethnic groups in our country are an objective existence formed by history and are not subject to human will. There are over 100 million ethnic minorities in our country, and handling ethnic relations has always been an extremely important part of national political life. Multiethnic and multicultural is precisely one of China's major characteristics and an important driving force for its development. Our great motherland is jointly developed by the 56 ethnic groups, and the future of the Chinese nation also depends on it 56 ethnic groups work together to create President Xi Jinping's remarks encourage every descendant of China to tell the story of the Chinese nation well and vigorously promote the awareness of the Chinese national community. Promote the splendid history of the Chinese nation for thousands of years, vigorously promote the theory of a community for the Chinese nation, vigorously promote the historic achievements of the Party's ethnic work in the new era, and vigorously promote the beautiful vision of the Chinese nation working together with people from all over the world to build a community with a shared future for mankind. The government protects and develops the culture and traditions of ethnic minorities by formulating policies and measures, and encourages their exchange and cooperation with other ethnic groups. For ethnic minorities, government support for their development is a rare opportunity. Only when the 56 ethnic groups can stand by and help each other in the big family of the Chinese nation, can we accelerate the development of ethnic minorities and ethnic regions, forge the glorious cause of unity and progress among all ethnic groups, and enable people of all ethnic groups to share the fruits of reform and development. The construction of a national community will deepen the integration and exchange of ethnic characteristics and cultures, which will bring more rare opportunities or challenges for the development of ethnic minorities. Therefore, all ethnic groups should cherish development

opportunities, leverage the advantages and strengths of their own cultural heritage, and promote their economic, cultural, and social development (Chan, 2006).

Conclusion

Chinese culture has undergone thousands of years of historical evolution and is the wisdom crystallization of the day and night changes of the Chinese ancestors. The rich ideological concepts and wisdom contained in it will be the source of strength for the future development of the Chinese nation, and also an important cornerstone for the sustainable development and prosperity of the Chinese nation. The core of Chinese culture is "harmony and symbiosis", which means abandoning inherent biases and opinions, abandoning zero sum games and adversarial thinking, advocating win-win development, and advocating inclusiveness. And this concept not only runs through the feudal dynasties of the Chinese nation, but also applies to the current new era of socialism with Chinese characteristics. It must be acknowledged that Chinese culture has always been a treasure of the Chinese nation and a source of pride for all descendants of China. Due to the presence of Chinese culture, the Chinese nation has a common cultural foundation, and the sense of unfamiliarity in communication and interaction with each other will fade away. Instead, it will be replaced by a sense of national identity and belonging, thereby promoting the formation of a national community. Various ethnic groups will watch and help each other, and work together to move forward. In late October 2023, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China conducted its ninth collective study on the theme of "strengthening the awareness of the Chinese national community". At the meeting, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China President Xi Jinping, while presiding over the study, continuously emphasized that "to strengthen the sense of community of the Chinese nation, it is necessary to guide people of all ethnic groups to firmly establish the concept of community of solidarity, honor and disgrace, life and death, and destiny." Now that we have entered the 21st century, socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new era, and the Party and the country have achieved historic achievements relying on the power of the people. In the future, we will continue to strive towards the next centenary goal with a more vigorous and upward spirit. Therefore, every Chinese citizen should cherish and inherit Chinese culture, vigorously promote the advanced ideas of Chinese national culture, deeply explore the essence of Chinese culture, and let Chinese culture shine with new vitality in the exchange of diverse cultures around the world, so as to adapt to the needs of contemporary social development. Chinese culture has always been a treasure of history, and we cannot let it be shrouded in heavy dust and lose its brilliance. Let the Chinese nation's big family join hands and sing the melody of the times in unison, continuing to flourish in modern society and making greater contributions to the development of human civilization.

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