

On the Value Implication and Practical Path of Revolutionary Culture in Ethnic-Minority Areas in Heightening the Sense of Community for the Chinese Nation—Taking the Revolutionary Resources of Ethnic Minorities in Guizhou as a Case Study

Qianhui Sun*

Guizhou University, Guiyang 550025, Guizhou Province, China

*Corresponding author: Qianhui Sun, 1031107666@qq.com

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Abstract:

In the new era, the core task of the Communist Party of China's (CPC) ethnic work is to heighten the sense of community for the Chinese nation and constantly promote the construction of ethnic-minority areas in China. Based on this, this paper selects the revolutionary resources of ethnic minorities in Guizhou Province as a case study, aiming to deeply discuss the key role of revolutionary culture in strengthening and consolidating the sense of the Chinese nation community and its practical path. Although some progress has been made in promoting the construction of national ideology in ethnic-minority areas, revolutionary culture, as an important tool to create a sense of the Chinese nation community, still faces many challenges in the specific implementation process. Therefore, it is significant to deeply study and analyze the practical paths of revolutionary culture in strengthening the sense of community for the Chinese nation, which is: First, how to achieve the organic linkage between the cultivation of revolutionary cognition and the practice of the sense of community for the Chinese nation. Second, how to construct the curriculum of "Revolutionary Culture + Great Ideological and Political Education" to realize the unity of the connotation of revolutionary culture and the sense of community for the Chinese nation. Third, how to cultivate the sense of community for the Chinese nation through school-family partnerships. Through the above analysis, this article aims to provide a clear way to promote the effective utilization and development of the revolutionary resources in consolidating the sense of community for the Chinese nation and providing strong cultural support for it.

Keywords:

Revolutionary culture
Sense of community for the Chinese nation
Case study
Ethnic-minority areas

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1. Introduction

Vigorously carrying forward the national spirit with patriotism as the core and the spirit of the times with reform and innovation as the core, the people's sense of identity and pride in the Chinese nation can be effectively enhanced. This plays an inestimable role in inspiring people of all ethnic groups to forge ahead in a new journey and build a new era. Revolutionary culture, as a precious spiritual wealth and cultural heritage in China, plays a significant role in consolidating the sense of community for the Chinese nation ("the Sense"). revolutionary culture is not only a memory and remembrance of the past revolutionary history, but also a powerful driving force to inspire people of all ethnic groups to work together in the present and future. To effectively consolidate "the Sense," we must conscientiously implement the education and inheritance of revolutionary culture, which not only requires us to continue to tap and utilize red historical resources and tell revolutionary stories well but also allows revolutionary culture to penetrate all levels of society through various forms and channels, to become an important way to enhance the cultural quality and spiritual realm of the whole nation.

2. The value of revolutionary culture in ethnic-minority areas to support the sense of community for the Chinese nation

Ethnic-minority areas in China mainly refer to eight ethnic autonomous regions/provinces with multi-ethnic characteristics. The revolutionary culture in ethnic-minority areas was developed from 1949 to 1976, which nourished people's political identity. The common revolutionary historical memory can inspire the resonance of "unity is strength." Taking Guizhou Province as an example, Guizhou is rich in revolutionary resources. The Red Army's Long March moved to Guizhou, covering 9 cities (states) and more than 60 counties (cities, districts), leaving 753 immovable Long March cultural relics and more than 2,500 movable cultural relics, ranking first in the country in the number of high-grade Long March cultural relics. It is of great practical significance to vigorously carry forward the revolutionary culture and learn from its spiritual power of high spirit and hard work. Therefore, nurturing the root and soul of the nation

with revolutionary culture to cast "the Sense," vividly reflects the concept of a community with a shared future for mankind.

2.1. Laying a solid foundation for building a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation in ethnic-minority areas

Youth is the future of the country. Pass on the revolutionary legacy and let "the Sense" be rooted in the depths of their souls. Building a strong revolutionary culture education for young people in ethnic-minority areas is to lay a foundation for building a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation in ethnic-minority areas ^[1]. The revolutionary legacy, as a political strength, has become the key pillar to determine the political direction of "the Sense." In the development and integration of revolutionary resources in ethnic-minority areas, we should insist on using Xi Jinping's Thoughts on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era to lead the construction of "the Sense" and improve national cohesion. The revolutionary legacy is the spiritual core of "the Sense," contained in the long line of inspiring principles for the Chinese Communists, which is the spiritual "code and bond" of "the Sense." Careful condensation of the national spirit and the spirit of the times, showing the spiritual context of the Chinese nation in the past hundred years. In essence, it is a practical system that reflects the party's ideology, value orientation, spiritual outlook, and social norm in different historical stages, with a specific historical label.

2.2. Providing ideological protection for cultivating young people in the new era who are responsible for national rejuvenation

It is the historical mission of young people in the new era to undertake the great task of national rejuvenation ^[2]. Revolutionary legacy contains rich content for cultivating new people in the times. A nation will prosper only when its young people thrive. Youth is the new force in the new era and the backbone of national rejuvenation. On the ideal journey of pursuing national independence and liberation, a stronger and more prosperous country, and their own happiness, generations of young people have created achievements that have made the Chinese nation look brand-new and shocked the whole world.

To nourish the new generation with a revolutionary legacy, the most important thing is to make young people firm in their lofty ideals and make unremitting efforts to realize the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. Passing on the revolutionary legacy, arming the minds of the new generation with the revolutionary legacy, practicing the value position of people first, and always integrating individual values into collective values. The important task of national rejuvenation in the new era calls for the spirit and courage to take responsibility, to realize the Great Dream. Cultivate new people of the times who can shoulder the heavy responsibility of national rejuvenation, publicize and educate the history of the Party, the history of New China, the history of reform and opening up, the history of socialist development, and the history of the development of the Chinese nation, build souls with common ideals and beliefs^[3].

2.3. Enhancing the great unity of the Chinese nation and promoting Chinese modernization to stimulate endogenous motivation

In ethnic-minority areas, cultivating students to inherit the revolutionary culture has provided an intrinsic motivation for inspiring the mission of Chinese modernization in the new era. This approach is not only conducive to ensuring that the socialist state is sustained across generations but also conducive to the continuation and inheritance of the revolutionary legacy during the comprehensive promotion of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation through Chinese modernization in the new era.

Cultivating students through revolutionary culture deepens their understanding of Chinese modernization. In ethnic-minority areas, many college students come from remote regions with relatively lower economic development. Each ethnic group has its unique history and cultural background, often shaped by religious influences, leading to the formation of distinct unique cultural systems. By providing an in-depth explanation of revolutionary culture, the psychological tendency and political identity of all ethnic groups towards the construction of a unified nation are strengthened. This process is integral to core socialist values, with patriotism at its heart.

Moreover, by promoting the spirit of revolutionary culture, we cultivate a shared cultural memory and

spiritual wealth among people of all ethnic groups, which transcends individual cultural identities and values. This shared cultural understanding enhances the unity and common identity among the diverse ethnic groups. Only by grouping ourselves in the historical and cultural foundation of the “four jointly” principles—whereby the vast territory, long history, splendid culture, and the spirit of the great ethnic group are all co-created by all ethnic groups—can we comprehensively advance Chinese modernization.

In ethnic-minority areas, fostering the spirit of revolutionary culture requires us to understand its historical significance and contemporary value. We must focus on the vital mission of effectively utilizing revolutionary resources and inheriting the revolutionary legacy. This includes gathering strength in the inheritance, protection, development, and utilization of these resources in ethnic-minority areas, deeply exploring the modernization concepts embedded within revolutionary resources, and continuously enhancing the Chinese national identity. Promoting “the Sense” of national unity and stimulating students’ enthusiasm to contribute to the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation will provide intrinsic motivation for building China’s socialist modernization in the new era^[4].

3. Analysis of the reasons for the problems in building the sense of community for the Chinese nation with a revolutionary culture

3.1. The cognitive difficulty about the importance of revolutionary education practice and the cultivation of “the Sense”

There is not enough linkage between the theoretical interpretation of building a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation and the guidance of revolutionary education. Firstly, there are obvious cognitive differences among different ethnic groups in the education of national unity, progress, and patriotism, so there is a prominent regional imbalance in the guidance of revolutionary education. Secondly, the content and form of revolutionary education make it difficult to meet the educational needs of the people and the requirements of the times. The curriculum structure of revolutionary

education is not scientific and reasonable and its content is divorced from people's lives, the teaching method is scripted or one-way indoctrination, and educators focus on theoretical explanation and ignore the value guidance of the educated. Thirdly, there is a theory-practice gap in the educational guidance of "the Sense." Due to the lack of theoretical guidance, some competent departments confuse national unity and progress education with patriotism education, which leads to the separation of teaching and practice activities ^[5].

3.2. The design difficulties of the "Revolutionary Culture + Ideological and Political Education" curriculum that cultivates the sense of community for the Chinese nation

The design of most courses of "Revolutionary Culture + Ideological and Political Education" in ethnic-minority areas is too fragmented, with too much emphasis on the expression of patriotism and national feelings, lacking a more complex and profound sense of community for the Chinese nation as the basis, and failing to systematically cultivate students' patriotic feelings and national unity spirit from sense construction, ideological guidance, and behavior guidance. The one-sidedness and fragmentation of curriculum design lead to the lack of systematic and comprehensive curriculum content, which cannot guide students to form a deep understanding of "the Sense" and the importance of building it. Some "Revolutionary Culture + Ideological and Political Education" courses incorporate the spirit of revolutionary culture into the course content. However, in terms of related course design, there is a lack of content and form that meets the needs of contemporary social development, which fails to integrate "the Sense" into the background of the times and social reality, making the course teaching divorced from students' cognition and life. Additionally, teaching staff and number in ethnic-minority areas are relatively behind, so the curriculum design of "Revolutionary Culture + Ideological and Political Education" has problems such as outdated course content and teaching methods, which makes it difficult to meet the actual needs and cognitive level of students. So, the effect of the curriculum in ethnic-minority areas in cultivating students' "Sense" is difficult to improve ^[6-7].

4. The practical exploration of heightening the sense of community for the Chinese nation with the revolutionary culture in ethnic-minority areas

4.1. The organic linkage between the cognitive cultivation of revolutionary culture and the practice of "the Sense"

Firstly, we should dig deep into the revolutionary resources in ethnic-minority areas through these ways: Attach importance to the development and protection of revolutionary resources in ethnic-minority areas. Followed by continuously and deeply promoting the research and elucidation of revolutionary resources. Next is to adapt the basic tenets of Marxism to China's realities and its fine traditional culture, based on the long history of all ethnic groups in China. Then, follow the historical and theoretical logic of the development of the Chinese nation, and scientifically reveal the truth, theory, and philosophy of the formation and development of the Chinese nation. And lastly summarize and refine the basic laws of the breeding, inheritance, and promotion of revolutionary culture in ethnic-minority areas ^[8].

Secondly, we should innovate the communication media and models of revolutionary culture. It is necessary to innovate the communication methods of ethnic publicity, enrich the communication content, broaden the communication channels, and tell the story of "the Sense" well. We must make it clear that the CPC's leadership and socialism are reliable guarantees for the common development and progress of all ethnic groups in China, that the Chinese nation is a community of future with strong identity and cohesion, and that the correct path to handle ethnic affairs with Chinese characteristics has obvious advantages. We should adhere to the combination of "bringing in" and "going global" strategy and actively promote exchanges and interactions between Chinese and foreign academic circles and non-governmental organizations. In a way popular with the masses, activities such as telling revolutionary stories and watching revolutionary movies are carried out in villages, communities, and schools to make the spread of revolutionary culture wider and closer to the masses ^[9,10].

4.2. School-family partnerships and the cultivation of the sense of community for the Chinese nation

We should explore innovative modes of practical education so that different educational subjects can form a joint force and improve the quality of personnel training. Campus, community, and ethnic-minority areas can make rational use of new media, which is not only conducive to extracting the genetic code of revolutionary education resources but also conducive to the inheritance and innovation of revolutionary education in the modern situation. We should use a variety of media channels to popularize the importance and value of revolutionary education to the public and enhance their concern and support for it. Through community guidance, carrying out a series of educational activities of “forging a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation through school-family partnerships” can further enhance students’, parents’, and teachers’ understanding of fine traditional culture and feel the good atmosphere of ethnic unity.

Through school-family cooperation, we will expand the platform of home-school-community cooperation and education, enhance the activation and application of cultural relics resources in ethnic-minority areas, vigorously carry out the education of the Chinese identity, and further enhance the patriotism and ethnic unity spirit of young people in the community. Simultaneously, we should guide social schools to set up relevant elective courses or special lectures in combination with the actual situation in the region and draw on the local ethnic and cultural resources, so that students can understand their own regional culture more deeply and comprehensively^[11-13].

5. Conclusion

Based on the value embodiment of cultivating “the Sense” in the revolutionary culture of ethnic-minority areas and the practical difficulties encountered in cultivating students’ “Sense” in ethnic-minority areas, this article explores how to make good use of revolutionary resources, grasp the publicity and education of core socialist values and ethnic unity education by analyzing a series of reasons why “the Sense” should be integrated into the revolutionary culture of ethnic-minority areas. By cultivating the cognitive system, constructing the curriculum design of “Revolutionary Culture + Ideological and Political Education,” and combining the school-family partnerships with the sense of community for the Chinese nation, we can build “the Sense” in ethnic-minority areas, enhance people’s sense of identity and belonging to the country, better promote people of all ethnic groups to unite and build a better future and realize the Chinese Dream of great rejuvenation.

To sum up, revolutionary culture is an important force that consolidates “the Sense,” its deep value and extensive influence cannot be ignored. We need to carry out the education and dissemination of revolutionary culture from the country to the society, from traditional media to new media, not only to carry forward its spiritual core but also to explore new ways and methods of implementation, with a view to the sustainable development and full utilization of revolutionary culture and provide strong spiritual support and cultural guarantee for realizing the Chinese dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

Disclosure statement

The author declares no conflict of interest.

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