

The Connotation and Theoretical Basis of the Community Consciousness of the Chinese Nation

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Abstract: The Chinese nation has a long history and rich connotation, which includes a common nation composed of Han as the main and multi-ethnic groups. The Chinese nation has lived on the land of China since ancient times. Therefore, multiple ethnic groups have a common ancestor and origin, and have a certain degree of regionality and similarity in culture. Therefore, the concept of the Chinese nation is proposed in line with the development of historical laws and represents the Chinese nation. The common aspiration of many ethnic groups. At the same time, the community consciousness of the Chinese nation also has strong theoretical support, including the “pluralistic unity theory” in the ethnic research of Mr. Fei Xiaotong and the theory of “ethnic equality and ethnic unity” proposed by Marx. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, The combination of the two has developed into a national theory with Chinese characteristics, which continuously reflects its superiority in the practice of dealing with ethnic issues in our country, it has laid a good theoretical foundation for realizing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

Keywords: Chinese nation; National common consciousness; Marxist national theory

The ethnic issue is not only a domestic policy, but also an important issue for maintaining stability in the complex world structure. In view of the objective facts and advanced theories of my country’s historical development, my country has put forward the guiding ideology of “building the common consciousness of the Chinese nation.

1. The Basic Connotation of the Common Consciousness of the Chinese Nation

In multi-ethnic countries, the alternation of regimes is often closely related to the trend of ethnic relations. Therefore, the common consciousness of the Chinese nation is the foundation of national unity and stability, and its connotation consists of national identity, psychological identity, cultural identity and national identity. Several aspects are composed together ^[1].

National identity is the foundation of the common consciousness of the Chinese nation ^[2]. Only on the basis of recognizing the territorial sovereignty and integrity of the country can we talk about the significance of the national community. my country has been a multi-ethnic country since ancient times. Different ethnic groups have certain ancient and early connections in language, region, and blood. At the moment of relying on the development of the Internet economy, compatriots of all ethnic groups have close economic connections. From the perspective of social attributes, the social group organization forms and group cultures of various ethnic groups in the Chinese nation have a high degree of similarity. At the same time, geographically, Han live together with ethnic minorities for a long time, there is a large number of intermarriage and the integration of national culture. In the culture with national characteristics, we can also see the homology of various national cultures and the uniqueness formed in the long-term historical development. Therefore, the political identity of the country is based on The objective facts of historical development and the needs of the development of various ethnic groups. In the new historical period, it is necessary to continuously deepen the power of each ethnic group to identify with the country in terms of geography, culture and economy, and ensure the harmonious and common development of 56 ethnic groups.

National identity is closely followed by national identity and is the basis of common consciousness and national identity. Its content overlaps with national identity to a certain extent, but national identity focuses more on national emotions and the recognition of the concept of "Chinese nation" by various ethnic groups. At the same time, due to long-term historical influ-

ence, people of all ethnic groups can generally respect the differences of each other's ethnic groups, and the overall friendly exchanges between all ethnic groups, the prosperity and development of various ethnic groups has laid a good foundation for the ethnic diversity and unity of the Chinese nation^[3].

Psychological identity is at the micro level. It is embodied in the national consciousness of every member of each nation and is the key to the formation of the concept of national community. In the ancient history of our country, there are countless examples of various ethnic groups competing for generations, so it is inevitable that various ethnic groups have different collective consciousness. However, through the rise and fall of history, multi-ethnic countries will benefit if they are united, and if they are divided, they will be injured. During the Wei, Jin, Southern and Northern Dynasties, the Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms and other national regimes, due to their own problems, they became short-lived dynasties in history, and their economic development was relatively lagging, which led to the southward movement of China's economic center. It can be seen that under the premise of mutual respect, the common development of the national community can often promote the improvement of the regional economy, so as to effectively protect the production and life of compatriots of all ethnic groups, and strive for the psychological identity of compatriots of all ethnic groups for the big family of the Chinese nation^[4].

Culture plays a good role in the formation of the Chinese national community. The cultural development of any nation is not isolated, but you have you in me, you have me, and you blend and coexist with each other. In the process of helping people of all ethnic groups to form a community of the Chinese nation, culture has played a good role in promoting and arousing. The inheritance and exchange of multi-ethnic culture makes Chinese culture have a long history, rich and diverse, and it is an invisible force that unites people of all ethnic groups to form a community of the Chinese nation.

2. The Theoretical Basis for 3. the Common Consciousness of the Chinese Nation

2.1 The Theory of Pluralistic Integration of the Chinese Nation

In the research of Chinese scholars of history and ethnology, a variety of theories of different schools have gradually formed. The main controversial content of each theory revolves around the definition of the core concept of "Chinese nation." It first appeared in the research of Mr. Liang Qichao. In the historical development of our country, all ethnic groups helped each other, shared weal and woe, and launched an arduous struggle around the common destiny of our people. Most people can identify with the 56 ethnic groups in our country. The integrity of the same origin, but there are academic debates about the "diversity and unity" of the nation in the academic circles. In recent years, with the continuous deepening of historical research, the "pluralistic unity" proposed by Mr. Fei Xiaotong has been generally recognized by the academic circles. Its core point of view is that "Chinese nation" is the general name of 56 ethnic groups in contemporary China. On the other hand, the Chinese nation is a conscious national entity. The 56 ethnic groups consciously or passively merged in the historical development, thus forming a Chinese national community that is interdependent from survival to spirit. No matter in the period of war or peace building, the Chinese nation composed of 56 ethnic groups took root in Chinese soil and made outstanding contributions to the realization of common ideals.

For the controversy of "multiple integration", we must treat it dialectically. First of all, combined with our country's objective historical experience, we must understand that the 56 ethnic groups are indeed a conscious national entity. This is an inherent advantage arising from historical conditions. Therefore, ethnic diversity is an indisputable fact. However, some people have excessively maliciously interpreted "diversity", it is believed that "pluralism" is actually the theory of "nationalism" or "Han dominance". This is actually ignoring the spontaneous national integration under the guidance of productivity in historical development. It is an attempt to establish a false causal connection between phenomena and conclusions. Wrong view. Therefore, on the issue of the emergence and development of the "Chinese nation" and the "common consciousness of the Chinese nation", we must respect objective history, treat pluralism and unity as a complement to each other, and realize that the Chinese nation is a community of shared destiny.

2.2 Interpretation of Marxist National Theory in China

China is not the only multi-ethnic country in the world. In response to the handling of ethnic issues in various countries, Marx put forward the view of "national unity and ethnic equality". All ethnic groups, big or small, rich or poor, should unite closely, respect each other's customs and culture, and achieve common development. This is also the core idea of our party on national issues since it came to power. At the beginning of the founding of the People's Republic of China, our country had a period of copying the construction of Soviet communism. After correcting the chaos, our party gradually combined its ruling experience with Marx's advanced theories to realize the characteristic development of national theory in China, that is, to

adhere to the "Chinese national community", in politics, we should carry out the harmonious and prosperous development of multi-ethnic countries in the form of political organization of "ethnic autonomous regions", unite the living forces of the people of all ethnic groups, and make vigorous efforts in the new historical period. continue to strive for the development of the motherland and the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

3. Concluding remarks

In the 21st century, international forces are constantly changing. Great powers use geopolitics to seek the development of their own interests in the international situation. In the face of major changes unseen in a century, we must adhere to the national theory with Chinese characteristics and realize the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. Standing among the nations of the century.

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