

The Reality and Path of Cultural Prosperity in the Context of the Economic Development of China's Ethnic Minorities

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Abstract: As the object of economic research and the phenomenon of economic development, the economy of China's ethnic minorities has its own special and universal nature. The culture of China's ethnic minorities affects the economic development of China's ethnic minorities and also affects the economic behavior of China's ethnic minorities. The economy of China's ethnic minorities in the cultural context needs to solve the problem of how Chinese ethnic minorities can use their own culture to participate in the market economy. Whether or not the link between the cultural development of China's ethnic minorities and the economic development of China's ethnic minorities can establish a market economy link determines whether the economic development of China's ethnic minorities can establish a cultural development path suitable for oneself between the production of cultural products and the consumption of cultural products. The economic development of China's ethnic minorities needs to take advantage of the social environment of cultural consumption and strive to integrate into the process of China's overall economic development, so as to improve the material living standards of China's ethnic minorities.

Keywords: China's Ethnic Minority Economy; Particularity; Universality; Culture; Development

1. The particularity and universality of China's ethnic minority economy

As the object of economic research, China's ethnic minority economy presents its own unique development model in the process of current social development. As a phenomenon of economic development, the economic self-development model of China's ethnic minorities has also made China's ethnic minorities a special group, while showing uniqueness. The peculiarity of China's minority economy is not only reflected in its distance from the modern market economic development model, but also in the fact that China's ethnic minority economy, while choosing its own unique development model, cannot be separated from the influence of the universality of the market economy. The peculiarity and universality of China's minority economy make it impossible for them to be fully placed in the theoretical perspective of economics or ethnology and anthropology when they are the objects of economic research and understand this economic development phenomenon. This also shows that China's ethnic minority economy is not purely a research object of economics or ethnology and anthropology. The theoretical premise that China's minority economy is on the fringes of social development makes it possible for China's minority economy to become the object of economic research and the phenomenon of economic development.

Is it because most of China's ethnic minorities are located in economically underdeveloped or underdeveloped areas that China's ethnic minority economy has become the object of economic research? There is often a distance between the formulation of academic questions at the economic level and economic reality. Remoteness, inaccessibility, lack of human resources, etc., regardless of the group, in such an environment, the economy may mean underdeveloped or underdeveloped. This also makes it possible for groups such as China's ethnic minorities not to be economically underdeveloped or underdeveloped, but for the special nature of China's minority economies. When judging China's minority economy by the standard of market economic development, because there may be a lack of market economic development factors in their own cultural system, such standards will inevitably cause China's minority

economy to be labeled as underdeveloped or underdeveloped. When studying the national economy, Chen Qingde pointed out: "In the study of social and economic development, traditional economics' pursuit of economic activity efficiency and optimization has first established economic output indicators such as per capita gross national product as the standard for measuring development.^[1] After the Second World War, more and more economists paid attention to ethnic differences in economic development, and many so-called non-economic factors, such as national identity and culture, began to be incorporated into a variety of different indicator systems as a measure of development."

2. China's ethnic minority economy in the cultural context

Because of the diversity of the cultures of China's ethnic minorities, the understanding and interpretation of the economy of China's ethnic minorities is also culturally diverse. The cultural diversity of China's ethnic minorities may often be the reason for understanding and explaining the particularity of China's ethnic minority economy, and it is more likely to be the reason for analyzing the marginalization of China's ethnic minority economy. When studying the economy of China's ethnic minorities, Chen Qingde pointed out: "In actual economic activities, a certain national cultural consciousness is often objectified into different economic principles. In this way, the national cultural consciousness based on certain economic living conditions in turn stipulates the order of economic activities within the national community, governs the development direction of the application of productive forces, and makes economic activities show the differences between the nation and the times"^[6]47-48. This shows that the culture of ethnic minorities will inevitably affect their economic behavior, but the difference between such economic behavior and the market economy cannot be the result of the influence of national culture alone. In particular, under the influence of theories of ethnology and anthropology, China's ethnic minorities seem to have become reasonable research objects in ethnology and anthropology, and even the phenomenon that studying ethnic minorities is equivalent to ethnological or anthropological research. The emergence of this phenomenon of otherization and marginalization of ethnic minorities in disciplinary research is not conducive to better understanding and explaining why China's ethnic minority economy exists. The peculiarity and universality of China's ethnic minorities at the economic level make it impossible for China's overall economic development to be at the expense of obscuring the economic development of China's ethnic minorities, or to ignore this economic development phenomenon only as an object of economic research. A distinction should be made between the objects of economic research and the phenomenon of economic development, and the differences in the economic context of China's ethnic minorities. Under the influence of market economic forces, China's ethnic minority economy seems to be in a marginal position, and in the context of cultural studies, especially the construction of ethnic culture, China's ethnic minority economy seems to be in a central position.

3. The economic development and cultural development of China's ethnic minorities

However, the form of capital economy in modern society does not exclude any society from capital economic activities because of the advantages and disadvantages of the existing market economy status, and local society also needs to change the existing way of life through the capital economy in order to be able to integrate into the development process of modern society, rather than being blindly marginalized. Based on this, local societies also need to change their economic behavior in order to obtain material benefits from it in the face of the capital economic environment, but this change of economic behavior is also affected by local knowledge systems. When the development of local society cannot adapt to the modern market economy model, or when local society lacks the resources to develop the modern economy, local society will use the existing inferior resources and try to transform them into superior resources for the development of the market economy.^[2] This transformation process is accompanied by the operation of local social knowledge systems, and for national culture, the influence of local social knowledge systems is mainly manifested in two aspects. On the one hand, local societies seek to transform their existing cultural resources into national cultures, and local societies use their own knowledge systems to highlight the specificity of their own culture to the outside world in a way that is acceptable and understandable to the outside world.^[3] When its existing cultural resources are accepted by the outside world and given the status of "national culture,"

local society will strengthen the differences in national culture. On the other hand, when local societies further emphasize the particularity of their national culture, they will dilute the universality of national culture at the global level, that is, whether the national culture is in a developed region or an underdeveloped region, it should exist as a historical creation that embodies the special way of life of mankind, and should not blindly place it in the vortex of the market economy. This will lead to the criticism of the external knowledge system for the local society to blindly use national culture to develop the market economy, but this batch of judgment process is not blindly at a disadvantage for the local knowledge system, or in other words, the local knowledge system can be well integrated with the knowledge system of the external society, so as to create a discourse atmosphere conducive to the local society to use national culture to promote development. ^[4]

The essence of China's ethnic minority economy as a phenomenon of economic development lies in the fact that this phenomenon is mixed with the identity of ethnic minorities, so that people often think that their ethnic minority status determines their underdevelopment or underdevelopment at the economic level; And when it becomes an economic research object, it seems that people think that the special culture of ethnic minorities is responsible for their special economic behavior, which leads to their economic underdevelopment or underdevelopment. ^[5]Although some theoretical perspectives of Western economics or ethnoeconomics and economic ethnology can explain the particularity of China's minority economy, they cannot purely solve why China's minority economy is underdeveloped or not

The phenomenon of underdevelopment. Nor can ethnological or anthropological research in the process of ethnography absolutely solve the problem of why the culture of China's ethnic minorities cannot be transformed into cultural capital. When the distance between theoretical analysis and the present gradually expands, the explanation of the phenomenon of China's ethnic minority economy may become a pure object of study. In the process of studying the economy of China's ethnic minorities, too much emphasis on their ethnic minority identities is not conducive to truly solving the problem of economic development of China's ethnic minorities. However, in the context of cultural development, highlighting the culture of ethnic minorities will help to enhance their awareness of the protection and inheritance of their own ethnic cultures, and provide cultural support for them to transform their unfavorable economic position with the help of minority cultures.

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