

# Research on Chinese-style Modernization and the Construction of a Cohesive Chinese National Community

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**Abstract:** Promoting Chinese-style modernization is an important task in realizing the millennium ambitions of the Chinese nation. The construction of a Chinese national community serves as a potent ideological weapon for consolidating consensus among various ethnic groups, rallying unity, and advancing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation and the comprehensive modernization drive. It is an inevitable requirement for the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation and a steadfast guarantee for advancing Chinese-style modernization. In the process of promoting Chinese-style modernization, continuous efforts must be made to advance the construction of the Chinese national community, solidifying correct historical, ethnic, national, cultural, and religious perspectives. This entails building a shared spiritual home for Chinese-style modernization, fostering interactions, exchanges, and integration among ethnic groups, enhancing the modernization level of the governance system and capabilities in ethnic affairs, and resolutely guarding against significant risks and hidden dangers in the ethnic domain.

**Keywords:** Chinese-style modernization; Chinese national community serves; China

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## 1 Promoting Chinese-style Modernization is an Important Task in Realizing the Millennium Ambitions of the Chinese Nation

In the new historical period, China faces the important task of uniting and leading all ethnic groups nationwide to comprehensively build a socialist modernized strong country and achieve the second centenary goal, promoting the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation through Chinese-style modernization. The construction of the Chinese national community is an inevitable requirement for the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation and serves as a solid guarantee for advancing Chinese-style modernization. In the process of promoting Chinese-style modernization, continuous advancement of the construction of the Chinese national community is necessary, so that Chinese-style modernization and the construction of the Chinese national community complement and promote each other, jointly facilitating the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

### 1.1 Connotation and Characteristics of Chinese-style Modernization

Chinese-style modernization represents a critical period from the comprehensive establishment of a moderately prosperous society to entering the phase of

building a modernized nation under the leadership of the Communist Party of China. It is based on the summary of a century of struggle experience, especially on the basis of the great changes experienced in the past decade of the new era. There has been continuous deepening of the understanding of the laws of modernization development and the laws of socialist modernization construction with Chinese characteristics. It is rooted in the principal contradiction of the new era, coordinating both domestic and international situations, being proactive, adhering to principles while innovating, and scientifically planning, leading to significant theoretical innovations. Chinese-style modernization, led by the Communist Party of China, embodies both common features of modernization worldwide and distinctive characteristics based on China's national conditions. Its basic features include modernization with a vast population, shared prosperity for all, coordinated material and spiritual civilization, harmonious coexistence between humans and nature, and a path of peaceful development. Its essential requirements are to adhere to the leadership of the Communist Party of China, adhere to socialism with Chinese characteristics, achieve high-quality development, democracy throughout the entire development process, enrich the spiritual world

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of the people, realize common prosperity for all people, promote harmonious coexistence between humans and nature, advance the building of a community with a shared future for humanity, and create a new form of human civilization.

## **1.2 The Significance of Chinese-style Modernization for the Great Rejuvenation of the Chinese Nation**

Chinese-style modernization emphasizes the necessity of highlighting Chinese characteristics to achieve the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. It underscores that there is no universal model of modernization or standard applicable to all nations. Instead, China's modernization path must be rooted in its own national conditions and embody Chinese characteristics. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Party has united and led people of all ethnic groups, adhering to the principle of proceeding from reality and independently exploring a path forward, thus charting the course of socialist construction with Chinese characteristics. Starting from 1951, China has formulated and implemented 14 Five-Year Plans, which have effectively promoted economic and social development, enhanced comprehensive national strength, and improved people's livelihoods, creating remarkable miracles of economic development speed and social stability. Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the Party Central Committee has focused on the overall strategy of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation and the unprecedented changes in the world, coordinating the promotion of the "Five-sphere Integrated Plan" and the "Four-pronged Comprehensive Strategy," thus achieving historic accomplishments and changes in the Party and the country's cause. We have won the battle against poverty on schedule, comprehensively built a moderately prosperous society, and achieved the first centenary goal. The Chinese nation has made a great leap from standing up and becoming prosperous to becoming strong, and the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation has entered an irreversible historical process. Practice has proven that Chinese-style modernization is neither a replica of socialist practices in other countries nor a copy of Western countries' modernization development. Instead, it is a

modernization path with Chinese characteristics that conforms to China's actual conditions and is the inevitable choice for achieving the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

Chinese-style modernization requires respecting the universal laws of modernization development in all countries for the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. Achieving modernization is the common aspiration of all nations worldwide. Developed countries have relatively successful experiences in promoting modernization, such as advancing industrialization, urbanization, informatization, marketization, rule of law, and internationalization. At the same time, there are also many valuable lessons to be learned, such as environmental protection, wealth disparity, class rigidity, racial discrimination, and ethnic conflicts, all of which are of great significance to China's modernization. China's basic national conditions are that it is still and will remain in the primary stage of socialism for a long time and is still the largest developing country in the world. This requires that in the process of promoting modernization construction, we must adhere to the leadership of the Party, fully absorb and learn from the beneficial experiences and profound lessons of modernization development in various countries, respect the laws of development, fully utilize the conditions for the occurrence of laws, and follow a Chinese-style modernization path that fits China's national conditions and characteristics.

Chinese-style modernization provides a new choice for humanity to achieve modernization. In today's world, many countries are striving to build modernization, but few have truly succeeded. Chinese-style modernization does not rely on external forces, does not blindly copy foreign models, and does not follow behind other countries. In a few decades, China has traversed the industrialization process that developed countries took hundreds of years to accomplish, solving many difficult problems in human social development, benefiting both itself and the world, and providing a Chinese solution for exploring better social systems. Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, China's economic aggregate has grown from 53.9 trillion yuan

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to 114.4 trillion yuan, its share of the world economy has increased from 11.3% to 18.5%, and its average contribution rate to global economic growth has reached 38.6%, surpassing the sum of the contribution rates of the G7 countries. China has become the world's second-largest economy, the second-largest consumer market, the largest manufacturer, and the largest goods trading nation. Its position has continued to consolidate and strengthen, bringing new opportunities for development to countries around the world. China has won the largest-scale poverty alleviation battle in human history, making significant contributions to global poverty reduction. The Belt and Road Initiative has become a widely welcomed international public good and cooperation platform, allowing countries and peoples along the route to share the achievements of China's modernization construction. Practice has proven that under the leadership of the Party, the Chinese people have successfully promoted Chinese-style modernization, creating a new form of human civilization, expanding the path to modernization for developing countries, and providing Chinese wisdom, solutions, and strength for solving common problems facing humanity, offering a new choice for countries and nations that hope to accelerate development while maintaining their independence.

### **1.3 Objectives and Key Construction Requirements of Chinese-style Modernization**

Advancing Chinese-style modernization represents a significant and long-term historical task. It requires a grasp of the continuity of practical development as well as the stage characteristics of era development, advancing step by step in strategic arrangements. The 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, building on the foundation of comprehensively constructing a moderately prosperous society and achieving the first centenary goal, proposed a two-step strategic arrangement for comprehensively building a socialist modernized country: to basically realize socialist modernization from 2020 to 2035; and from 2035 to the middle of this century, to build China into a socialist modernized country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced, harmonious, and beautiful. This strategic arrangement

further clarifies the timetable and roadmap for comprehensively building a socialist modernized country and details the steps and paths to achieve the second centenary goal. By 2035, China's overall development goals are as follows. The report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, based on the basic realization of socialist modernization and the grand blueprint outlined at the 19th National Congress and the Fifth Plenary Session of the 19th Central Committee, elaborated on the overall development goals of China by 2035 in eight aspects. First, a significant leap in economic strength, technological strength, and comprehensive national strength, with per capita GDP reaching a new level comparable to that of moderately developed countries. Second, achieving high-level self-reliance and self-improvement in science and technology, entering the forefront of innovative countries. Third, building a modern economic system, forming a new development pattern, and basically realizing new industrialization, informatization, urbanization, and agricultural modernization. Fourth, basically realizing the modernization of the national governance system and governance capacity, improving the whole-process people's democratic system, and basically building a country, government, and society ruled by law. Fifth, building a strong country in education, science and technology, talent, culture, sports, and health, with significantly enhanced national cultural soft power. Sixth, making people's lives happier and better, with per capita disposable income reaching a new level, a significant increase in the proportion of middle-income groups, basic equalization of basic public services, rural areas basically having modern living conditions, long-term social stability, and substantial progress in the all-round development of individuals and the common prosperity of all people. Seventh, widely promoting a green production and lifestyle, achieving a peak and then a gradual decrease in carbon emissions, fundamental improvement in the ecological environment, and basically realizing the goal of a beautiful China. Eighth, comprehensively strengthening the national security system and capabilities, basically realizing the modernization of national defense and the military. This indicates that the report of the 19th

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National Congress of the Communist Party of China has put forward new and higher requirements for basically achieving modernization. Based on this, we must continue to strive to ensure that by the middle of this century, China will become a socialist modernized country with leading comprehensive national strength and international influence.

The next five years are a crucial period for the initial stage of comprehensively building a socialist modernized country, and the main objectives and tasks for China's development in these five years are clearly defined in eight aspects. First, achieving new breakthroughs in high-quality economic development, significantly enhancing the ability of independent innovation, making significant progress in constructing a new development pattern and building a modern economic system. Second, taking new steps in reform and opening up, further promoting the modernization of the national governance system and governance capacity, improving the socialist market economy system, and forming a new system for a higher-level open economy. Third, further improving the level of institutionalization, standardization, and proceduralization of the people's democratic system throughout the process, and further perfecting the socialist rule of law system with Chinese characteristics. Fourth, enriching the spiritual and cultural life of the people, continuously enhancing the cohesion of the Chinese nation and the influence of Chinese culture. Fifth, synchronizing the growth of residents' income with economic growth, synchronizing the increase in labor remuneration with the increase in labor productivity, significantly improving the level of equalization of basic public services, and further improving the multi-level social security system. Sixth, significantly improving the living environment in urban and rural areas and making significant progress in the construction of a beautiful China. Seventh, further consolidating national security and realizing the centennial goal of building a strong military, and steadily advancing the construction of a safe China. Eighth, further enhancing China's international status and influence, and playing a greater role in global governance. Completing the above objectives and tasks is crucial for laying a solid

foundation and making a good start in comprehensively building a socialist modernized country, and is of great significance for achieving the second centenary goal.

## **2 The Construction of the Chinese National Community: A Strong Guarantee for Advancing Chinese-style Modernization**

### **2.1 The Process of Proposing the Construction of the Chinese National Community**

The proposition of the "construction of the Chinese national community" has gone through a process from "firmly establishing the consciousness of the Chinese national community" to "actively fostering the consciousness of the Chinese national community" to "consolidating the consciousness of the Chinese national community" and finally to "continuously promoting the construction of the Chinese national community." In December 2014, the expression "actively fostering the consciousness of the Chinese national community" was formally incorporated into the "Opinions on Strengthening and Improving Ethnic Work in the New Situation" issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council. "Fostering" refers to nurturing and educating, and "actively fostering" means awakening and cultivating the consciousness of the Chinese national community that shares honor and disgrace, through in-depth learning and education on the development history of the Chinese nation, the Party's history, the history of New China, the history of reform and opening up, and the history of socialist development, continuously enhancing the identification of people of all ethnic groups with Chinese culture, enabling all ethnic groups to establish correct views on the state, history, ethnicity, culture, and religion, and continuously bringing together the hearts and minds of people of all ethnic groups and making them spiritually dependent on each other. In October 2017, at the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, "Fully implement the Party's ethnic policy, deepen education on ethnic unity and progress, consolidate the consciousness of the Chinese national community, strengthen exchanges, interactions, and integration among all ethnic groups, promote all

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ethnic groups to hold together like pomegranate seeds, and unite and strive together for common prosperity and development." The Central Conference on Ethnic Work in August 2021 and the Sixth Plenary Session of the 19th Central Committee in November 2021 both emphasized the need to "take consolidating the consciousness of the Chinese national community as the mainline" and "continuously promote the construction of the Chinese national community." Thus, the expression "construction of the Chinese national community" has been officially determined.

## **2.2 The Connotation of the Chinese Nation Community**

Political, historical destiny, and economic interest identification serve as the litmus test for constructing the Chinese nation community. At the core of solidifying the consciousness of the Chinese nation community lies the issue of identification. Grasping the core connotation of constructing the Chinese nation community accurately entails deepening the identification with the political, historical destiny, and economic interests of the Chinese nation community based on a comprehensive understanding of its multiple attributes.

Political identification, firstly, entails recognizing the great motherland and its national system. It involves enhancing national consciousness and patriotism, reinforcing the political sense of identification of the Chinese nation as a national entity, nurturing love for the motherland and the broader Chinese family, and actively safeguarding the unity of the motherland and ethnic solidarity. Secondly, it involves strengthening identification with the path of socialism with Chinese characteristics and the socialist system with Chinese characteristics. Since the establishment of the People's Republic of China, the advantages of the Chinese path and system have been continuously demonstrated, particularly underscored during the backdrop of the pandemic, thereby reinforcing the political sense of identification and belongingness of the populace towards the great nation.

Historical destiny identification entails recognizing the Chinese nation as a community with shared historical destinies. It involves understanding its origins,

development, rise and fall, and the historical glory and hardships, feeling proud of being a member of the Chinese nation, consciously resisting historical nihilism and ethnic nihilism, enhancing the collective consciousness of interdependence and shared honor and disgrace among various ethnic groups, consciously linking one's own future and destiny with the broader Chinese family, and striving together to build a prosperous, democratic, civilized, harmonious, and beautiful socialist modernized country.

Economic interest identification involves acknowledging the Chinese nation as a community with shared economic interests. It signifies that prosperity and adversity are shared, and the interests of the Chinese nation should not be exchanged for personal or other countries' gains. All ethnic groups must bravely leverage their own strengths and specialties, work together in different fields, strive to develop the socialist economy with Chinese characteristics, build a socialist modernized country, contribute to the realization of the Chinese dream of great rejuvenation, and make significant contributions.

The great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation and the achievement of socialist modernization serve as the guiding objectives of constructing the Chinese nation community. It is imperative to grasp the historical orientation of constructing the Chinese nation community from the perspective of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation and the strategy of promoting all ethnic groups to jointly strive for the comprehensive construction of a socialist modernized country. China is currently at a critical period in the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation and the comprehensive construction of socialist modernization. Our current ethnic work must be based on this historical orientation. In the endeavor for the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation and the comprehensive construction of a socialist country, no ethnic group can be left behind. Without the collective unity and struggle of all ethnic groups, socialist modernization is difficult to achieve, and without the collective prosperity of all ethnic groups, socialist modernization cannot be realized. The unification of the motherland and the consolidation of the border, ethnic unity and social stability, and the long-term

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stability of the country and the vitality of all ethnic groups are all crucial aspects of realizing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation and the comprehensive construction of socialist modernization. We must take the realization of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation as the starting point and foothold, regard promoting all ethnic groups to jointly strive for the comprehensive construction of a socialist modernized country as an important task of the Party's ethnic work in the new era, and actively and effectively coordinate and promote the construction of the Chinese nation community in the new era.

### **2.3 Understanding the Significant Significance of Constructing the Chinese Nation Community with a Broad Perspective**

The Chinese nation, composed of 56 ethnic groups, constitutes a large family where each ethnic group is interconnected, forming an inseparable "community of shared destiny." Upholding the concept of a community of shared destiny for the Chinese nation and the construction of the Chinese nation community is essential. It guides all ethnic groups to prioritize the interests of the Chinese nation, with the consciousness of each ethnic group serving the construction of the Chinese nation community. Simultaneously, it ensures the realization of the specific interests of each ethnic group within the broader process of advancing the overall interests of the Chinese nation. Only by uniting all ethnic groups and overcoming challenges together can the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation and the prosperity of each ethnic group be achieved. This approach also provides valuable insights for addressing ethnic issues worldwide, offering a strong methodological reference.

Internationally, ethnic issues profoundly impact global peace and development. Since the establishment of the People's Republic of China, ethnic regions have made significant progress, and the living standards of the people have substantially improved, maintaining an overall situation of unity and stability. However, hostile forces, both domestically and internationally, have never ceased their activities of division, infiltration, and sabotage. The

construction of the Chinese nation community serves as a powerful ideological weapon to consolidate the consensus among all ethnic groups and unite them in advancing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation and the comprehensive modernization drive. Currently, China is at a critical juncture in realizing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, which necessitates the joint efforts of all ethnic groups. While the mainstream of ethnic relations in China is positive, and the foundation of ethnic unity is increasingly solid, there are also new situations and problems that cannot be ignored.

For instance, there are erroneous views and vague perspectives circulating in society, academia, especially on the internet, that mechanically deconstruct history and ethnic relations, misleading cadres, masses, and especially young people. Some differentiated policies in areas such as birth, education, government projects, and even laws, implemented in the past to compensate for regional and ethnic disparities, have solidified ethnic differences, nurtured narrow ethnic consciousness among some individuals, and led to the emergence of erroneous perceptions like the "special treatment of ethnic minorities." Discriminatory remarks targeting specific ethnic groups and religions have appeared, disregarding the contributions of minority ethnic groups and rejecting minority cultures. Some ethnic minority schools excessively emphasize ethnic factors in enrollment, program design, and curriculum arrangement, fostering narrow ethnic consciousness among students.

Only by constructing the Chinese nation community can we enhance the conscious identification of all ethnic groups with the Chinese nation, clarify the relationship between the overall nation and individual ethnic groups, consolidate the ideological foundation of China's ethnic relations, and unite consensus. This will propel the Chinese nation towards a higher level of identification and stronger cohesion as a community of shared destiny, working in unity towards the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation and the comprehensive construction of socialist modernization.

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## **2.4 The Relationship between China's Modernization and the Construction of the Chinese Nation Community**

China's modernization and the construction of the Chinese nation community are both integral to the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. They represent crucial components of the leadership of the Communist Party of China in achieving the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation in the new era. The construction of the Chinese nation community, based on the fundamental national reality of China's unified multi-ethnicity, emphasizes that the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation is not the revival of a "key population" but the collective revival of all 56 ethnic groups. It underscores that the 56 ethnic groups constitute a community and that achieving the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation requires that no ethnic group be left behind. China's modernization represents the specific path for the Chinese nation to realize its great rejuvenation. It is a path of rejuvenation, prosperity, and strength, as well as a broad avenue for promoting world peace and development. It emphasizes achieving the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation through a modernization path with Chinese characteristics. These two endeavors share common goals and functions and are unified in the practice of achieving the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

The construction of the Chinese nation community is an inevitable requirement to mobilize the dynamic internal forces of China's modernization. The path of China's modernization is a century-long struggle that requires continuous perseverance and innovation. China is a multi-ethnic country with 56 ethnic groups, over 70 languages, and more than 50 written scripts. Some ethnic regions face issues of weak economic foundations and low levels of economic development. It is imperative to construct the Chinese nation community, promote the accelerated development of underdeveloped regions, narrow the development gap, and continuously enhance the self-development capabilities of minority ethnic groups and ethnic regions through policy support and assistance. This will consolidate the unity of all ethnic groups nationwide and overseas and mobilize the dynamic internal forces

of China's modernization. China's modernization is an inevitable path for the construction of the Chinese nation community in the new era. Building the Chinese nation community is a complex endeavor. Looking back at the Party's century-long journey, its greatest achievement in ethnic work has been achieved by following the correct path of solving ethnic issues with Chinese characteristics and continuously improving the modernization level of ethnic governance. In the new era, the Fifth Plenary Session of the 19th Central Committee of the CPC sounded the horn for the Party to lead the people of all ethnic groups into the new journey of comprehensively building a socialist modernized country and embarking on the second centenary goal. The 20th National Congress of the Party further clarified that the central task of the Party from now on is to unite and lead the people of all ethnic groups in comprehensively building a socialist modernized country and achieving the second centenary goal. China's modernization is a modernization of enormous population scale and a modernization where all people prosper together. In the field of ethnic work, leading the construction of the Chinese nation community with China's modernization as the guide has become an inherent requirement for China's modernization and an important methodological and practical approach that must be adhered to in the construction of the Chinese nation community.

## **3 Advancing the Construction of the Chinese National Community through Precise Measures in the Process of Chinese-style Modernization**

### **3.1 Firming up the Correct Views on History, Nation, State, Culture, and Religion**

Without the correct views on history, nation, state, culture, and religion, there can be no sense of the Chinese national community. To forget one's past is to be doomed to repeat it. Firming up the correct view of history requires us to accurately understand and evaluate history, to discern from history the direction and prospects of current and future developments, and to consciously act in accordance with the laws and dialectics of historical development. Firming up the correct view of the nation

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requires us to recognize that the Chinese nation is composed of 56 ethnic groups, forming a large family where members are close as kin, watchful as sentinels, and interconnected in a shared destiny as a community of the Chinese nation where everyone is indispensable to one another. Establishing the correct view of the state necessitates us to uphold the banner of patriotism, making patriotism a firm belief, spiritual strength, and conscious action of all Chinese people. When the country thrives, so does the nation. Firming up the correct view of culture demands that we have cultural confidence, adhere to the respect and affirmation of excellent traditional Chinese culture, revolutionary culture, and advanced socialist culture, persist in the correct direction of Chinese cultural development in the practice of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and nurture and practice the core socialist values. Firming up the correct view of religion requires us to adhere to the Marxist view of religion, comprehensively implement the Party's policy of religious freedom, manage religious affairs according to the law, adhere to the principle of independence, autonomy, and self-management, actively guide religion to adapt to socialist society, and the starting point and ultimate goal are to unite the broad masses of believers and non-believers to the maximum extent possible.

Therefore, we must carry out ideological and political education in depth, especially for young people. The spirit of patriotism should run through the entire process of education in all levels and types of schools, and the seed of loving our China should be planted deep in the heart of every Chinese person. We should nurture and practice core socialist values, continuously enhance the identification of people of all ethnic groups with the great motherland, the Chinese nation, Chinese culture, the Communist Party of China, and socialism with Chinese characteristics. We should carry out education on the national conditions and situation and policy education in depth, guide people to fully understand the long-term, complex, and arduous nature of the great struggle, face risks and challenges squarely, and overcome difficulties and obstacles. We should do well in promoting national unity and progress through education, guiding all ethnic groups to hold

together tightly like pomegranate seeds.

### **3.2 Constructing a Shared Spiritual Homeland of Chinese-style Modernization**

Enhancing the consciousness of a community of shared interests, what people constantly need to address is the way of interaction, namely, the way of interaction between ethnic groups and between nations. Currently, individual interests, ethnic interests, small collective interests, and national interests exist to varying degrees. In such a broad historical context, it is necessary to maintain and coordinate individual interests, ethnic interests, collective interests, and national interests. Based on fostering and practicing core socialist values among all ethnic groups, it is essential to promote the national spirit centered on patriotism and the spirit of the times centered on reform and innovation. Through the approach of Chinese-style modernization, it is vital to promote the concept that Chinese culture is created, inherited, and developed by the people of all ethnic groups in China, and that the cultures of all ethnic groups are an inseparable part of Chinese culture. Highlighting the shared symbols, images, and achievements of modernization of Chinese culture among all ethnic groups, it enables people of all ethnicities to achieve common prosperity and build a strong spiritual and material bond based on the convergence of hearts and mutual dependence.

### **3.3 Promoting Interactions, Communications, and Integration among Ethnic Groups**

Interactions, communications, and integration are important means to achieve mutual understanding and recognition among ethnic groups and ultimately to forge the Chinese national community. Attention should be paid to the protection and inheritance of various aspects of ethnic groups such as diet, clothing, customs, culture, art, and architectural styles, while respecting and accommodating differences. At the same time, by expanding interactions, communications, and integration, and promoting the modernization of all ethnic groups through the approach of Chinese-style modernization, it is necessary to create social conditions for cohabitation, co-learning, co-working, and enjoying together, guiding and



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promoting the factors hindering ethnic progress among ethnic differences to progress with the times, enhance the commonality among ethnic groups, and enable all ethnic groups to be close as kin, watchful as sentinels in the Chinese-style modernization process, promoting the identification of people of all ethnic groups with the great motherland, the Chinese nation, Chinese culture, the Communist Party of China, and socialism with Chinese characteristics, as well as national consciousness, civic consciousness, and legal consciousness. Starting from meeting the increasingly growing needs of the people of all ethnic groups for a better life and common prosperity, it is essential to explore modernization methods, adopt autonomous choices, and promote the modernization process of underdeveloped ethnic areas, improving the appearance of underdeveloped ethnic areas. In the comprehensive process of Chinese-style modernization construction, it is necessary to improve differentiated regional support policies, support comprehensive deepening of reform and opening up in ethnic areas, introduce projects and management experience from developed regions, and enhance the level of regional development. It is necessary to increase the support for ethnic areas from developed regions and enhance the two-way exchange of cadres and population. Special care and support should be given to people of all ethnic groups who have been living in or actively living in high-altitude and cold regions and frontline border areas for a long time, improving production and living conditions in border areas, strengthening population and economic support, and ensuring border consolidation and security.

### **3.4 Enhancing the Modernization Level of Ethnic Affairs Governance System and Governance Capacity**

Ethnic affairs governance is an integral part of the national governance system. In the process of Chinese-style modernization construction, the improvement of the national governance system, including the ethnic affairs governance system, continues to advance. The Third Plenary Session of the 18th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China proposed the overall goal of comprehensively deepening reform, namely, to improve and develop the socialist system with Chinese

characteristics and advance the modernization of the national governance system and governance capacity. Correspondingly, the Party's ethnic work also needs to continuously promote the innovative development of the ethnic affairs governance system and governance capacity under the guidance of the concept of constructing the Chinese national community. In long-term practice, China's relevant ethnic policies, governance systems, and work mechanisms have played an important role and achieved significant results, but there are also areas that need adjustment and improvement in response to new situations and tasks. It is necessary to adjust and improve cautiously. According to the actual conditions of different regions and ethnic groups, based on the principles of fairness and justice, it is essential to highlight regionalization and precision, and formulate more differentiated regional support policies targeting specific regions, special issues, and particular matters. Ethnic affairs should be incorporated into the pattern of co-construction, co-governance, and shared governance of society, legally safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of people of all ethnic groups, properly handle cases involving ethnic factors, combat various illegal and criminal activities according to the law, and ensure equality before the law for all. It is necessary to give particular prominence to the improvement of ethnic work capabilities, especially the construction of grassroots ethnic work capabilities, strengthen the exchange between cadres in ethnic areas and those in developed regions, strengthen the construction of grassroots ethnic work institutions and the talent pool of ethnic work personnel, and ensure the effective operation of grassroots ethnic work. According to the standards of excellent cadres in the new era, efforts should be made to build a team of cadre in ethnic areas who are particularly resolute in upholding the Party's central and unified leadership, particularly clear-headed in discerning right from wrong, particularly firm in actions promoting the consciousness of the Chinese national community, and particularly sincere in loving the people of all ethnic groups, ensuring that the leadership at all levels is in the hands of loyal, clean, and responsible cadres. Emphasis should be placed on training

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and employing outstanding ethnic minority cadres, and full trust and important responsibilities should be given to politically competent and responsible minority cadres.

### **3.5 Resolutely Guarding against Major Risks and Hidden Dangers in the Ethnic Domain**

In constructing the Chinese national community, it is imperative to take the realization of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation as the starting point and foothold, with Chinese-style modernization as an important approach and means, focusing on preventing and resolving major risks and hidden dangers in the ethnic domain, firmly guarding against the bottom line of no occurrence of regional and systemic risks, and striving to strengthen ethnic unity to the maximum extent to rally the magnificent force to achieve national rejuvenation. It is necessary to comprehensively implement the concept of overall national security, enhance the sense of peril, strengthen bottom-line thinking, always prioritize the prevention of political risks, dare to struggle and be good at it, and resolutely safeguard national political

security. It is necessary to firmly guard the ideological positions, actively and prudently handle ideological issues related to ethnic factors, and continuously eliminate the harmful influence of ethnic separatism and religious extremism. It is necessary to deepen the struggle against separatism-related issues in Tibet, adhere to the principle of preventing troubles before they happen, continuously expose and criticize the reactionary nature of the Dalai clique, and crack down severely on all kinds of separatist infiltration and sabotage activities. It is necessary to strengthen the construction of emergency response plans and forces, enhance practical drills, dispose of risks early and in a small scale, and firmly guard against the bottom line of no occurrence of regional and systemic risks. It is necessary to strengthen the management of ethnic-related topics on the Internet according to the law, foster positive energy and good voices conducive to the construction of the Chinese national community in cyberspace, fight against erroneous opinions resolutely, dare to speak out, and create a clear and positive cyberspace filled with positive energy.