

Research and Innovation of Ethnic Policy Based on Marxist Ethnic Theory

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Abstract: *Marxism believes that all nationalities, big or small, should be equal. Since the founding of the Communist Party of China 100 years ago, in various historical periods of revolution, construction and Reform in China, the Communist Party of China has formulated a series of effective ethnic policies to solve China's ethnic problems by combining Marxist Ethnic Theory with the specific reality of China's ethnic and ethnic issues. This paper analyzes the ethnic policy of Marxist ethnic theory through the practice of the CPC's ethnic policy in Tibet and Xinjiang. Tibet and Xinjiang are two autonomous regions of ethnic minorities in China. The introduction of Marxist Ethnic Theory and policies into regional ethnic autonomy in Tibet and Xinjiang is not only a great initiative, but also an important measure taken according to the specific conditions of Tibet and Xinjiang. Ethnic equality is the basic premise and the fundamental principle of China's ethnic policy; National unity is the basic means and the general principle of China's national policy; Regional ethnic autonomy is not only the basic policy of China's ethnic policy, but also the fundamental system to solve China's ethnic problems; National Development and prosperity is the basic purpose of China's national policy and the fundamental way to solve China's national problems.*

Keywords: *Marxism, Ethnic Policy, The Communist Party*

1. Introduction

Under globalization, inter-country and inter-ethnic exchanges are getting closer and closer, and ethnic issues are becoming more and more complicated and internationalized [1]. The further deepening of reform and opening up has also aggravated the complexity of ethnic issues in social problems. Marxist theory has always studied ethnic issues as an important issue, and ethnic issues are also an important part of our party's work [2]. Since the founding of our party, our party has always taken Marxism as the basic guiding principle for the building of the party and the ruling party. In addition, we still adhere to the combination of national issues with reality, constantly innovate, and solve the problem of stable coexistence of multi-ethnic groups in China [3-4]. It has laid a solid theoretical foundation and correct policy guidance for the stability and unity of the Chinese nation, economic development and national rejuvenation. This has played an important role in promoting the continuous development of the cause of unity and progress of all ethnic groups in China [5]. The Communist Party of China's ethnic policy system has four core aspects: ethnic equality, ethnic unity, regional ethnic autonomy and ethnic development and prosperity. This is the embodiment of the fundamental point of ethnic theory with Chinese characteristics in the ethnic policy system and the sinicization of Marxist ethnic theory [6].

2. The great practice of Marxist Ethnic Theory and the party's ethnic policy in Tibet

Since the founding of the people's Republic of China, the party has solved the ethnic problems in accordance with the Marxist ethnic theory. Tibet is a good example. The establishment time of each ethnic autonomous region is shown in Figure 1.

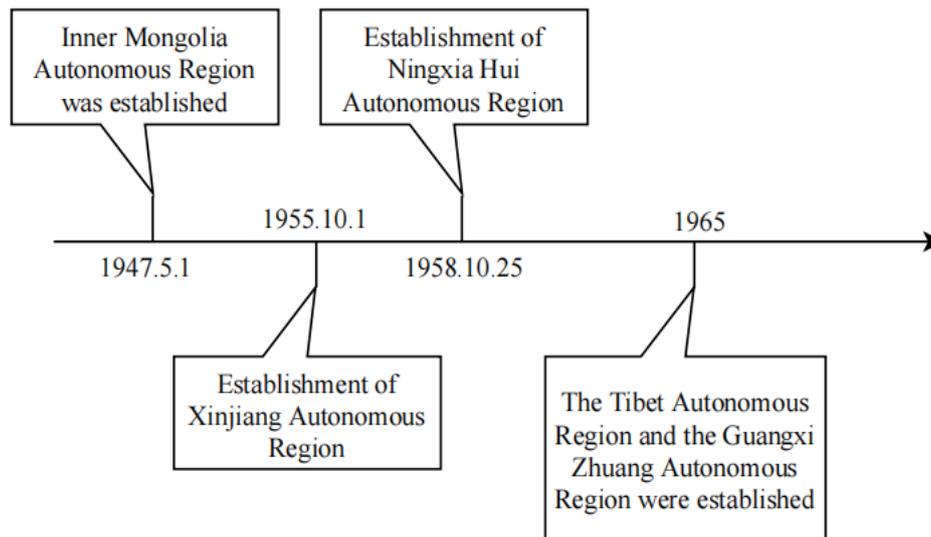


Figure 1: Establishment time of each ethnic autonomous region

2.1. The Great Practice of Marxist Ethnic Theory in Tibet

The principle of solving national problems in Marxist national theory can be analyzed from three aspects: first, the nation has the right of self-determination; Second, the implementation of federalism; Third, autonomy [7]. Tibet's history is closely related to China's mainland. This connection can be traced back to the Tang Dynasty, when Tibet has always been a gathering place for Tibetan nationalities. Their language, culture, religious beliefs and customs are similar. Although this situation is not suitable for administrative autonomy, it is completely in line with the requirements of ethnic autonomy. Therefore, the implementation of ethnic autonomy system in Tibet is the implementation and practice of Marxist ethnic theory and our party's ethnic policy. The implementation of regional ethnic autonomy is a fundamental policy of our party to solve domestic ethnic problems according to the Marxist Leninist Theory on solving ethnic problems, and is an important political system of our country [8-9]. As early as May 1951, Article 3 of the Central Committee's "agreement on measures for the peaceful liberation of Tibet" clearly stated that "according to the national policy of the common program of the Chinese people's Political Consultative Conference and under the unified guidance of the Central People's government, the Tibetan people have the right to exercise regional national autonomy".

In order to implement the Marxist ethnic theory and the practice of ethnic policies in Tibet, the following points should be handled properly: (1) Establishing ethnic relations of equality, mutual assistance and unity; (2) Correctly handle the issue of national self-determination and autonomy; (3) Training minority cadres to improve their ruling level; (4) Correctly handle religious issues.

Tibet is not only an important part of China's ethnic minority autonomous regions, but also a frontier region of China. We need to recognize the importance of the ethnic minority issues in Tibet. Therefore, in Tibet's ethnic autonomy, we need to unswervingly continue to adhere to the Marxist Ethnic Theory and the party's ethnic policy.

2.2. The great practice of the party's ethnic policy in Tibet

Tibetan is one of the more than 2000 nationalities in the world with its unique cultural tradition. It is different from the Han nationality or other nationalities in language, living area, religious belief, customs, lifestyle and even psychological quality. But nation and country are not a category. It is a common situation in the world that the same nation is distributed in different countries, and many countries are made up of several nationalities. For example, China was created by 56 ethnic groups including Han, Tibetan and so on. This is the result of a long history of development, and no one can

change it.

In the 100 years of revolution and construction practice, the Communist Party of China has combined Marxist national theory with China's reality, formulated a national policy to solve national problems that suits China's national conditions, and formed a national theoretical system with Chinese characteristics. National equality has always been our party's adherence to the Marxist concept of national governance. Since the founding of our party, we have always regarded national issues as important political issues, and have been actively exploring and practicing correct solutions. The Communist Party of China adheres to the Marxist national concept of national equality and advocates that all nationalities are equal. All nationalities have made contributions to the development of human history and should be completely equal in all rights.

The Party Central Committee demands that both big nationalism and local nationalism should be opposed in minority areas. People of all ethnic groups in Tibet have established a close relationship in a long period of life. Tibet has carried out publicity and education activities of ethnic unity in a solid manner, and many advanced collectives and individuals of ethnic unity have emerged. In the new historical period of the 21st century, ethnic unity education activities are richer in content and more diverse in forms, which promotes the unprecedented unity of all ethnic groups.

3. The great practice of Marxist Ethnic Theory and the party's ethnic policy in Xinjiang

3.1. Achievements of ethnic policy in Xinjiang

Xinjiang is a multi-ethnic area, and it is also the key area for the practice and development of China's ethnic policy. Marxist ethnic theory takes ethnic equality as the most basic principle and emphasizes the unity and cooperation among ethnic groups. The Communist Party of China has always unswervingly promoted the stability, unity and national rejuvenation of the Chinese nation by combining Marxist ethnic theory with Chinese ethnic work on China's ethnic issues.

Since the 1950s, the system of regional ethnic autonomy has been implemented in Xinjiang, gradually forming the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region with five autonomous prefectures and six autonomous counties. According to China's constitution and laws, in the management of regional ethnic autonomy, the people's congresses at all levels elected by the ethnic groups in the autonomous regions manage state affairs and the internal affairs of their own ethnic groups. Xinjiang's ethnic customs and religious beliefs have also been fully respected and protected. Ethnic minority cadres are an important bridge and link between the party and the government and the ethnic minority masses, and an important backbone force to do a good job in ethnic work. Since the founding of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, the party committee and government of the autonomous region, in accordance with the instructions of the central authorities, have always regarded the training and use of minority cadres as an important part of comprehensively implementing the party's ethnic policy. A large number of outstanding minority cadres have been trained and brought up through various forms, such as sending them to study, strengthening training, training at the grass-roots level, exchanges in different places, and job rotation. As a result, the ranks of minority cadres have been growing, their structure has been continuously improved, and their quality has been continuously improved. In the early days of China's founding, Xinjiang had neither railways nor decent roads, let alone decent industrial enterprises [10]. In order to do a good job in the development of Xinjiang, with the strong support of the party, the state and the people of the whole country, firstly, the Lanzhou-Xinjiang Railway was completed, secondly, Karamay Oilfield was explored and developed, thirdly, water conservancy and irrigation facilities were built, and agricultural infrastructure construction was strengthened.

Since the peaceful liberation of Xinjiang and the establishment of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, a new chapter has been opened in the historical development of Xinjiang, and various economic and social undertakings have developed rapidly. Relying on the party's ethnic policy, in coordination with the counterpart support of all provinces and regions throughout the country, in the practice of constantly improving the system of regional ethnic autonomy in China, it has enhanced ethnic unity, promoted ethnic exchanges, and opened up a new situation for the steady development of Xinjiang.

3.2. Problems still faced by Xinjiang

Due to the influence of historical, natural, social and other factors, the development gap between

Xinjiang and eastern China is still large, and the life of some people is still relatively difficult. At the same time, there are also separatist and destructive activities carried out by the three forces in Xinjiang by means of violence, terrorism and other means. The struggle against ethnic separatism in Xinjiang is acute and complex. Economic development lags behind, regional development is unbalanced, structural water shortage, ecological environment is fragile, talent is seriously scarce, and national unity faces new challenges. The three forces model is shown in Figure 2.

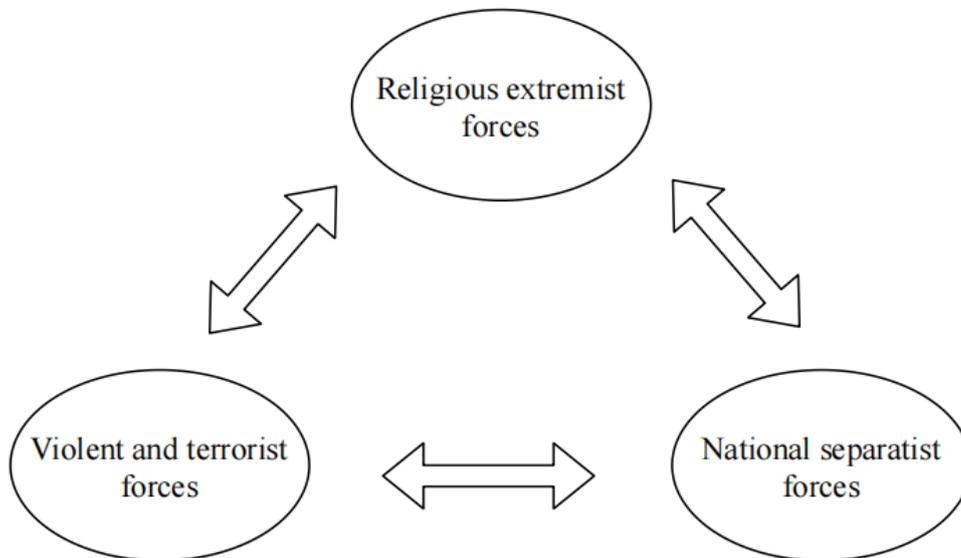


Figure 2: Two or three forces model diagram

In this case, the Communist Party of China (CPC) put forward the overall goal of social stability and long-term stability in Xinjiang from the height of the overall national strategy. In order to achieve the overall goal of Xinjiang's work as soon as possible, the central government not only increased its support for Xinjiang's development, but also decided that 19 provinces and cities would allocate part of their fiscal revenue each year to support 82 counties (cities) and 12 corps in 12 places in Xinjiang. It also gives priority to protecting and improving people's livelihood.

4. Conclusions

In short, common prosperity and development, the fundamental purpose of the Communist Party of China's ethnic policy, is an important principle that a multi-ethnic country should adhere to and an important foundation for a harmonious and stable multi-ethnic country. We must continue to uphold and improve the system of regional ethnic autonomy in China, guide the cadres and masses of all ethnic groups to correctly understand the pattern of pluralistic integration of the Chinese nation, firmly establish three important thoughts that cannot be separated from each other, enhance our sense of responsibility for safeguarding national unity and the reunification of the motherland, and consciously resist all kinds of narrow national consciousness. The Communist Party of China's ethnic policy has also developed from theory to practice in the development of society, forming a scientific systematic theory, which has been constantly supplemented and developed in practice, and has become the best and most successful ethnic policy in the world. The party's ethnic policy enriches and develops the treasure house of Marxist ethnic policy theory and becomes an important part of the theory of socialism with Chinese characteristics. The development of the autonomous region needs the joint efforts of all ethnic groups and people in all provinces, especially in the coordination of ethnic relations. We should take building a great socialist China as a strategic guideline to maintain economic, cultural and social development in ethnic areas, adhere to social stability and high-quality economic development, and actively solve the problems that restrict economic development.

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