

Analysis and Research on Ningxia's Cultural Construction from the Perspective of "One Belt and One Road"

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Abstract: Ningxia is the ancient Silk Road through the west through the Hexi corridor to the Western regions and Europe. More than 2,000 years ago, our ancestors went beyond the limitations of ethnic groups, cultures and regions, and together painted a picture of harmonious friendly exchanges between China and Arab countries along the ancient Silk Road. In promoting the Silk Road Economic Belt and China-Arab cooperation, Ningxia enjoys unique advantages and special status in policy, culture, location and industry. It can well play the role of bridge and bond between China and Arab countries and drive the comprehensive and practical development of China-Arab cooperation. By combing and discussing the cultural relics and values of the ancient Silk Road and analyzing the feasibility of transforming provincial competition into international differential competition, this paper shows that Ningxia should obtain certain advantages in international competition. It is necessary to highlight its cultural core competitiveness -- the great integration of Hui culture and Han culture, and connect the cultural sites with local characteristics with the current Ningxia as the strategic fulcrum carrier of "The Belt and Road", so that the development of culture leads the economy.

Keywords: The ancient Silk Road; Cultural sites; Feasibility; Line

In this way, the "the Belt and Road" international economic development strategy has opened a new prelude, which has aroused strong response from the international community. The "the Belt and Road" has a lofty vision and rigorous operation[1].It runs through a series of innovations in international economic theories based on the cultural integration of Chinese ethnic groups. This article talks about the development prospect of Ningxia's unique culture in the "the Belt and Road" perspective.

1. Cultural Remains and Their Values of the Ningxia Section of the Ancient Silk Road

As a major artery connecting China and the West in economy, culture, ideology and politics in ancient society, the Silk Road started in China in the east, then crossed the Western Regions, ancient India, and Arab Persian society, and finally led to the Greek Roman world. The Silk Road is actually a traffic road map. There are various people coming and going on this road, such as envoys, scholars, soldiers, sailors, caravans, monks, etc. Their historical activities constitute the literal meaning of the Silk Road. Through this road, people have actually realized economic, political and cultural exchanges. Historically, Guyuan, Ningxia, is located in the north of the east section of the "Silk Road", and is the throat of Guanzhong to the north beyond the Great Wall[7]. The cultural and historical imprints left today include Guyuan Ancient City, Xumishan Grottoes, Guyuan Northern Zhou Dynasty and Sui and Tang Dynasties Cemetery, and Kaicheng Site.

1.1 Guyuan Ancient City is a symbol of a long cultural history.

The ancient city was mainly built by Shi Maohua, the governor general of Shaanxi at that time (1575, the third year of Wanli in the Ming Dynasty). It has been a famous city in the northwest since the Ming and Qing dynasties. It has superior geographical environment. It is located on the platform on the west bank of the upper reaches of the Qingshui River. Liupan Mountain is its southwest barrier, and the Yellow River is its natural danger in the north[6]. The Qingshui River joins the Yellow River, connecting the north and south. The north bank of the Qingshui River is open and flat, which is very beneficial to the development of agriculture and animal husbandry, and has important military significance.

At present, there are only a few ruins left in the ancient city of Guyuan. As a whole, the city of Guyuan has long gone in the memory of the people. It is a typical representative of the ancient city that has disappeared in China.

1.2 Xumi Mountain is an important site of grotto religious culture.

As one of the earliest ten grottoes in China, Xumishan Grottoes were first built in the late Qin Dynasty and the Northern Wei Dynasty during the Sixteen Kingdoms Period, and flourished in the Northern Zhou Dynasty and the Tang Dynasty. At present, 132 ancient grottoes have been preserved, including more than 70 grottoes carved with Buddha statues, and more than 20 completely preserved grottoes. These grottoes are distributed on the winding mountain cliffs, which look like beehives from a distance[8]. The most famous one is the fifth Buddha statue known as the Great Buddha Tower. This 20.6m high open-air Sakyamuni seated Buddha has a dignified and serene appearance, attracting tourists to come here to see its true face. The excavation of the Xumishan Giant Buddha is a very representative historical and cultural phenomenon in Guyuan history, which not only reflects the economic and cultural prosperity brought by the Silk Road culture to Yuanzhou District; At the same time, it also reflects the overall profile and unique atmosphere of economic prosperity, political stability and cultural prosperity of the Tang Dynasty[9].

The Buddha statues in the Xumishan Grottoes, for those who believed in and worshipped Buddhism in ancient times, are first of all a spiritual sustenance. For history, they represent the integration of Chinese and Western cultures, the cohesion of the ancient Chinese nation's painstaking efforts and super artistic talents, and they are invaluable treasures of Chinese and world culture and art; For today's people, it is a rich historical and cultural heritage, an excellent place for people to know the ancient Silk Road in Guyuan, and a witness to Guyuan's history and culture.

1.3 The tombs of Guyuan Northern Dynasty and Sui and Tang Dynasties reflect the cultural exchange between China and the West.

Guyuan Northern Dynasty and Sui and Tang Dynasties Cemeteries are famous tombs on the Silk Road. It is specifically located in Xiaomazhuang, Yangfang, Shengou, Dabao, Wanglaoba Natural Village and Nanyuan area in the southwest suburb of Yuanzhou District, Guyuan City. Archaeological excavation of this cemetery began in 1982, and by 2004, more than 50 tombs of the Northern Dynasty and the Sui and Tang Dynasties had been excavated. The tombs unearthed a large number of valuable cultural relics that are famous at home and abroad and reflect the cultural exchanges and ethnic migration of the Silk Road. Typical artifacts include gold plated silver bottles, gold rings, glass bowls, iron knives, East Roman gold coins, murals, etc. These unearthed cultural relics have rich connotation, incomparable delicacy and historical, archaeological, artistic and ethnic research values[11].

The cemeteries of the Northern Dynasties and Sui and Tang Dynasties in Guyuan fully reflected the facts of Sino Western cultural exchanges, ethnic migration and integration, and commercial trade on the Ningxia section of the Silk Road from the 4th century to the 7th century, and demonstrated the diversity of Ningxia's culture and ethnic groups. In particular, the tomb customs embodied in the cemetery, whether the upper officials or the lower classes, whether the Han nationality or the Sogde overseas Chinese, use the shape of the tomb tunnel cave tomb, and all are buried, and the burial customs are completely localized. The assimilation of these different ethnic groups in the same living area reflects the integrated development process of culture from far to convergence. Finally, the epitaphs and related cultural relics unearthed in the tombs are very valuable historical material materials for studying the living conditions of historical families and foreign nationals in the inland.

1.4 Guyuan Kaicheng Site is a living fossil of the Silk Road buried underground.

In the ninth year of the Zhiyuan era (1272), the Yuan Dynasty granted the crown prince Kuang Ge Ci as the King of Xi'an, "granted Jingzhao as the fief and stationed troops in Liupan Mountain", divided Shu and Qin, and the jurisdiction area is now the western region. The site of Anxi Palace of the Yuan Dynasty in Kaicheng, also known as the former site of the King of Qin, is located on the east slope of Liupan Mountain (2824 meters above sea level), 20 kilometers southeast of Guyuan City. This is the birthplace of Qingshui River and the watershed of Jinghe River, Qingshui River and Hulu River systems. Its landform is gentle and hilly, and Qingshui River flows along the site[2]. Building materials of the Yuan Dynasty, including glazed bricks, tiles, tiles, dripping water, ridge grass leaf patterns and other wall decoration materials, were piled up on the edge of the terrace ridge of the site. The whole

site can be divided into six regions. In recent years, with the deepening of archaeological exploration, the scale and outline of its buildings in those years have initially emerged. Through the ruins left today, we can imagine its prosperity and magnificent momentum in the past[4].

The site of Anxi Palace in Kaicheng of the Yuan Dynasty contains profound cultural value. First of all, as the center of military and garrison activities in the early Yuan Dynasty, it left precious cultural resources of celebrities. Secondly, taking the palace as the base of religious belief promotion, it presents a strong religious cultural color. Finally, it shows rich archaeological culture, which is conducive to archaeological exploration and discovery.

2. Feasibility Analysis on the Transformation of Provincial Homogeneous Competition into International Differential Competition

As the northern route of the eastern section of the ancient Silk Road, Ningxia is an important commercial port. The former Central Plains civilization and Western Regions civilization converge here. The Persian gilded gold and silver pot, eastern Roman gold coins, glass spike bowls and other precious cultural relics unearthed at the cultural sites fully reflect Ningxia's important position on the Silk Road. From the time and space of the sound of camel bells, in the strategic planning of the "the Belt and Road" construction, Ningxia has leapt from an inland province "not along the border, not close to the sea" to the forefront of China's opening up. Ningxia has become an important intersection of Arab countries "looking east" and inland areas "opening west"[3]. In the construction of the Silk Economic Belt, the provinces and cities along the line have seen homogenized competition in the process of promotion. According to the reporter of Outlook Newsweek, all of the five provinces in the northwest except Qingdao and overseas have proposed to apply for free trade parks. Under the conditions of similar social development patterns, similar resource endowments, similar market awareness and similar market development, nearly identical functional positioning, resource integration and industrial layout measures have been selected along the Northwest Silk Road. How can Ningxia highlight itself in the international heterogeneous competition and form a "Ningxia brand"? The important strategic position of Ningxia's idiosyncratic culture in the construction of the "the Belt and Road" is as follows.

Ningxia has excellent geographical advantages. It is located in the geometric center of China, connecting the east and west, connecting the north and south. It is an important position in the east section of the New Eurasian Continental Bridge, and has strong regional advantages in the transportation links with Central Asia and the Middle East.

Ningxia is the largest Hui inhabited area in China. The Hui people are million, accounting for about 33% of the total population of the region. They share the same religious beliefs, similar customs, traditional friendship formed in history, and exchanges and cooperation with the Arab countries along the "the Belt and Road". These inherent advantages have laid a solid cultural foundation for the "Silk Road Economic Belt" strategy[5].

Ningxia is the first inland open economic pilot zone in China. On September 12, 2012, Vice Premier Li Keqiang announced at the opening ceremony of the third China Arab Economic and Trade Forum that Ningxia is an inland open economic pilot area, which is a major national development strategy focusing on economic, trade and cultural exchanges and cooperation between China and Muslim regions and Arab countries. It provides a strategic fulcrum and guarantee for the "the Belt and Road" construction strategy.

Ningxia is the permanent site of the China Arab Expo. As a new platform and window for Arab countries along the "the Belt and Road" to "look east" and China's "look west", it is also one of the main channels for China and Arab countries to carry out people to people and public diplomacy[10], and also an important embodiment of the peripheral diplomacy carried out by China and countries along the "the Belt and Road".

It can be seen from this that through the feasibility analysis of the construction of the "the Belt and Road" in Ningxia, it has a very powerful geographical advantage, a united and harmonious social environment, a humanistic advantage with religious characteristics and a support point for national strategic development. It is feasible to transform provincial homogeneous competition into national heterogeneous competition. Ningxia has unique congenital advantages.

3. The cultural heritage of the ancient Silk Road in Ningxia is in line with the construction plan of the "the Belt and Road"

From the perspective of the "the Belt and Road", according to the new situation and new requirements, the position and role of the "Silk Road Ningxia Strategic Pivot" reflects the special position and important role of Ningxia in the construction of the "the Belt and Road". However, how to connect it with the cultural heritage of the ancient Silk Road in terms of geographical advantages, economic advantages, policy advantages, cultural advantages, and effective and reasonable development and utilization requires the policy, economic, academic The cultural and business circles have cooperated through the linkage of "government, industry, university, research and use"[3].

The government should establish cooperation and coordination agencies at the government level, such as the Ningxia Silk Road Economic Belt Construction Office, to uniformly coordinate local actions on cultural relics, supervise their implementation, encourage local governments to respect the laws of economic and trade market development, orderly and benign competition, and avoid blind follow-up. For example, the Ancient Silk Site Expo can be set up and organized in turn in relevant urban areas under the coordination of government agencies. In this way, the publicity of the ancient Silk Road can be strengthened and its influence enhanced.

Strive to build a three-dimensional Silk Road project. If the cultural sites of the ancient silk want to gain new space for development, it is necessary to build an air channel for its influence, land channel for its support, information channel for its link, and security channel for its guarantee, and build a three-dimensional Silk Road that integrates land, sea, air, information, and security for countries along the ancient Silk Road and countries along the new Silk Road[7].

Take advantage of the international cooperation platform to promote the cultural relics of the ancient Silk Road in Ningxia as a local tourism feature. Ningxia is the strategic support for participating in the construction of the Silk Road Economic Belt, that is, the first inland open economic pilot area in the whole region in China. In October 2012, Ningxia was approved as a national inland open economy pilot area, which is the first and only pilot area covering the entire provincial area in inland China. At present, Ningxia is inferior to the provinces and regions along the Silk Road Economic Belt in terms of location advantages, economic development level, industrial base, etc., but the national strategy of opening to the west is to accelerate the construction of inland open economic pilot areas, and Ningxia bears the national mission. The state has given great support to Ningxia in terms of open platforms, open parks, open channels and open policies, providing many opportunities for Ningxia to participate in the joint construction of the Silk Road Economic Belt. Ningxia can better bring in the cultural relics of the ancient Silk Road in the construction of the Silk Road Economic Belt, so that it can go out well on this platform.

We will vigorously promote the development of tourism culture. Ningxia is a minority region with its own characteristics. It takes the long history of "Western Xia Civilization, Hui Cultural Park" as its image mark, and effectively links the cultural spirit of the "ancient" Silk Road with the cultural relics with the keynote spirit of the "new" Silk Road, providing a better platform for the cultural, economic, political and tourism development of Ningxia.

In a word, Ningxia is a strategic platform for participating in the construction of the Silk Road Economic Belt - the permanent site of the China Arab Expo, a national diplomatic stage and a comprehensive platform for political dialogue, cultural exchanges, and economic and trade cooperation between China and Arab countries and Muslim regions in the world, which has had a profound and broad impact internationally, It has been widely recognized by countries along the Silk Road Economic Belt, including Arab countries and Muslim regions in the world. To actively and effectively build the Silk Road Economic Belt, Ningxia should give more prominence to the strategic support role of the inland open economic pilot zone and the platform role of the China Arab Expo, give full play to the cultural spirit of the ancient Silk Road, be brave to explore, and the inherent advantages of diversity and integration[4], try first, and through the interconnection of the cultural advantages of the new and old Silk Road, better play a positive role in the construction of the China Arab Economic Corridor, At the same time, we will expand the depth and breadth of tourism opening to the west, and strive to build Ningxia into a strategic highland of China's opening to the west.

4. Conclusion

Through the above discussion on the cultural heritage and value of the ancient Silk Road, and the

feasibility analysis on the transformation of provincial competition into international differentiated competition, it is understood that if Ningxia wants to gain certain advantages in international competition, it must highlight its cultural core competitiveness -- the great integration of Hui culture and Han culture, and link the cultural sites with local characteristics with the current the Belt and Road as the strategic fulcrum carrier, Let the development of culture lead the economy.

4.1 With the advent of the era of cultural consumption, cultural tourism has become more and more powerful

According to the SWOT method, Ningxia should develop and utilize the advantages, disadvantages, opportunities and threats of the Hui cultural resources to provide decision-making services for the development of Ningxia's culture.

4.2 Ningxia is a region with many cultural connotations

To protect the history of architectural culture is to protect a place with fossil significance, which is undoubtedly worthy of repeated appreciation. Many architectural scholars regard Ningxia as a living city[9]. The recently held urban work conference proposed that we should retain the "genes" of the city's unique regional environment, cultural characteristics, architectural style, etc. If we lose a certain "gene", we will lose a certain development direction.

In a word, in the living environment of Ningxia, for the analysis of historical and practical situations, we should give full play to its historical mystery, firmly grasp the position and practical role of Ningxia as an important strategic fulcrum of the "the Belt and Road", maximize its national characteristics, and make Ningxia present a variety of development trends.

As a hot research technology, moving target tracking technology has been widely used in various fields. With the help of low cost, low power consumption, self-organization and high error tolerance of wireless sensor networks, moving target tracking based on wireless sensor networks also has broad application prospects.

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