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Research on the Practice Mode and Mechanism of Ethnic Communication, Exchange and Integration in the Context of Multiculturalism

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Abstract: *In the dual context of the deepening development of globalization and the high-quality promotion of ethnic work in China's new era, the coexistence and prosperity of diverse cultures has become a distinctive feature of the development of ethnic regions. Ethnic exchanges, communication, and integration are the core path to strengthen the sense of community of the Chinese nation, and their high-quality development has important theoretical and practical significance. This article is based on the basic national conditions of a unified multi-ethnic country in China, and adopts a combination of literature research and case analysis to systematically sort out the current development status of ethnic communication, exchange, and integration, and analyze the practical difficulties faced by cultural homogenization, regional development imbalance, and inadequate long-term mechanisms; Sort out and refine three typical practice models: cultural leadership, industrial linkage, and public service empowerment, construct a collaborative operation mechanism of "organizational collaboration, cultural mutual learning, guarantee incentives, and feedback optimization", and verify the feasibility of the models and mechanisms through case studies of multi-ethnic settlements in Southwest China; Finally, targeted optimization paths are proposed from four dimensions: practical mode, mechanism system, core challenges, and guarantee support. Research has shown that a practical model that accurately adapts to regional characteristics and a sound collaborative mechanism are key to promoting the deepening development of ethnic communication, exchange, and integration. The research results can provide theoretical support and practical reference for the practice of ethnic communication, exchange, and integration in the new era, and to strengthen the sense of community of the Chinese nation.*

Keywords: *multiculturalism; ethnic exchange, communication, and integration; the sense of community of the Chinese nation*

1. Introduction

In the dual context of the deepening of globalization and the high-quality promotion of ethnic work in China's new era, the coexistence and prosperity of diverse cultures has become a distinctive feature of the development of ethnic regions. Ethnic exchanges, exchanges, and integration, as the core path to strengthen the sense of community of the Chinese nation, are facing new opportunities and challenges in their practical form and operational logic. China is a unified multi-ethnic country, and various ethnic groups have formed a symbiotic pattern of "you in me, I in you" in the long-term historical evolution. The collision and integration of diverse cultures are not only the internal driving force for the development of ethnic relations, but also an important foundation for maintaining national unity and promoting social harmony.

Currently, with the rapid development of new urbanization and digital communication, the spatial boundaries of ethnic communication are constantly melting, and the forms of communication are becoming increasingly diverse [1]. However, at the same time, there are also practical difficulties such as adaptation problems caused by cultural differences, homogenization of practical models, and inadequate long-term mechanisms, which restrict the depth and breadth of ethnic communication, exchange, and integration. In this context, systematically exploring the practical models of ethnic communication, exchange, and integration in the context of multiculturalism, deconstructing their internal operating mechanisms, has important theoretical value and practical significance for solving practical problems, improving the ethnic work system, and forging a sense of community for the Chinese nation.

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Existing research mostly focuses on communication practices in a single region or field, and the classification and sorting of practical models in multicultural coexistence scenarios are not systematic enough [2]. The internal logic and element correlation of mechanism operation are not explained in depth, especially the lack of targeted research on the adaptability of models and the long-term effectiveness of mechanisms. Based on this, this article is based on the perspective of multicultural coexistence, combined with practical cases in ethnic regions of China, to sort out the main practical models of ethnic communication, exchange and integration, analyze the core elements and internal mechanisms of model operation, explore optimization paths, in order to provide theoretical support and practical reference for the practice of ethnic communication, exchange and integration in the new era, promote consensus building among various ethnic groups in cultural mutual learning, and promote development through deep integration.

2. Development status of ethnic communication, exchange and integration

Guided by the policy of ethnic work in the new era of our country, relying on the natural advantages of multicultural coexistence, ethnic communication, exchange, and integration have gradually moved from spontaneous to conscious, from shallow to deep, forming a comprehensive, multi-level, and wide-ranging development trend [3]. At the same time, in the process of transformation and development, there are also many practical bottlenecks that urgently need to be solved, presenting an overall development pattern of "significant achievements and coexisting challenges". Based on the current development practice in ethnic regions, this article systematically reviews the current status of ethnic communication, exchange, and integration from two dimensions: practical effectiveness and existing difficulties, laying a practical foundation for the exploration of subsequent practical models and mechanisms.

2.1 Practical achievements of ethnic communication, exchange and integration

The practical effects of ethnic exchanges, communication, and integration are increasingly prominent, and they are being promoted in multiple dimensions such as space, culture, and society, laying a solid foundation for deep development. At the level of spatial communication, the promotion of new urbanization construction and regional coordinated development strategy has broken the traditional boundaries of regional distribution of various ethnic groups. The scale of migration and flow of ethnic minority populations to the eastern and urban areas continues to expand, and the pattern of coexistence of various ethnic groups has become clearer, providing convenient spatial conditions for daily communication and exchange. According to relevant data, in recent years, the scale of China's ethnic minority floating population has steadily increased, and cross regional employment, education, and residence have become the norm. Various ethnic groups interact frequently in production and life, gradually breaking down regional and cultural barriers.

At the level of cultural integration, the atmosphere of mutual learning and coexistence among diverse cultures is becoming increasingly strong, and various ethnic cultures have achieved positive interaction and coordinated development while retaining their own characteristics. Various regions have built bridges for cultural exchange by organizing ethnic cultural festivals, traditional skills exhibitions, and folk experiences, promoting mutual understanding, appreciation, and learning from each other's cultures; The popularization of digital communication methods has further expanded the channels for cultural exchange. Ethnic cultural resources are widely disseminated through short videos, new media platforms, etc., effectively enhancing the sense of identity and belonging of various ethnic cultures and promoting the construction of the Chinese cultural community.

At the level of social integration, the equalization level of public services such as education, employment, healthcare, and social security among all ethnic groups continues to improve, providing solid support for ethnic communication, exchange, and integration. The education industry in ethnic regions is developing rapidly, bilingual education is being promoted, and young people from all ethnic groups are studying and growing together on the same stage, gradually cultivating deep ethnic bonds; The continuous improvement of employment support policies and the continuous expansion of employment channels for ethnic minority groups have consolidated development consensus through joint labor, enhancing their sense of identity with the Chinese national community. At the same time, the national level continuously improves ethnic policies, protects the legitimate rights and interests of all ethnic groups in accordance with the law, and creates a good social atmosphere of "the Chinese nation as a family".

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2.2 Existing challenges faced by ethnic communication, exchange, and integration

Although significant achievements have been made in ethnic communication, exchange, and integration, there are still many practical difficulties in the multicultural context due to multiple factors such as cultural differences, uneven development, and imperfect mechanisms. One challenge is that adaptation difficulties caused by cultural differences still exist. Some ethnic cultures face homogenization difficulties in the process of dissemination and integration, and it is difficult to balance the protection and integration of characteristic cultural elements. A small number of people have cultural identity deviations, which affect the depth of communication and integration. Secondly, the uneven regional development has led to an uneven trend in communication and integration. There are differences in communication conditions between the eastern region and ethnic regions, as well as between cities and rural areas. Some remote ethnic regions have narrow communication channels and single forms, which restricts the coverage of communication and integration. The third issue is the lack of sound long-term mechanisms. The existing organizational mechanisms, guarantee mechanisms, and feedback mechanisms for communication and integration are not perfect enough, and some practical activities lack systematicity and sustainability, making it difficult to achieve the transformation of communication and integration from "phased" to "normalized", and from "shallow interaction" to "deep integration". These problems need to be gradually solved in subsequent practice.

3. Practical models, mechanism construction, and case studies of ethnic communication, exchange, and integration

3.1 Typical practice mode sorting and analysis

Based on the practical exploration of ethnic regions in China, three typical practice models have been identified, each adapted to the development characteristics of different regions, with its own advantages and complementarity. One is the cultural leading model, which focuses on the protection and mutual learning of ethnic culture. By building cultural exchange platforms, inheriting characteristic cultural skills, and carrying out cross ethnic cultural cooperation, it promotes the deepening of communication and integration among various ethnic groups in cultural identity, and adapts to ethnic regions with rich cultural resources. The second is the industrial linkage model, which relies on regional characteristic industries to promote high-frequency interaction among ethnic groups in industrial development and win-win cooperation. By jointly building industrial parks and sharing development achievements, it breaks down ethnic barriers and adapts to ethnic settlements and mixed areas with good industrial foundations. The third is the public service empowerment model, which takes equalization of public services as the starting point, improves the public service systems such as education, employment, and healthcare, promotes emotional connections among all ethnic groups in sharing high-quality public services, and adapts to regions with large development gaps and weak public services. All three models focus on strengthening the sense of community of the Chinese nation, taking into account cultural characteristics and development needs, and providing diverse paths for communication and integration.

3.2 Construction of collaborative operation mechanism

To address the dilemma of inadequate existing mechanisms, we will establish an operational mechanism that is characterized by "diverse collaboration, clear rights and responsibilities, and long-term sustainability" to ensure the effective implementation of practical models. One is to establish a collaborative mechanism, clarify the rights and responsibilities of the government, social organizations, enterprises, and the masses, form a collaborative promotion pattern of government leadership, social organization participation, enterprise support, and mass participation, and coordinate the promotion of communication, exchange, and integration of various work. The second is the mechanism of cultural mutual learning, establishing a collaborative mechanism for the protection and integration of ethnic culture, regulating the development of cultural exchange activities, promoting the inheritance and innovation of characteristic cultural elements, and resolving difficulties in adapting to cultural differences. The third is to ensure the incentive mechanism, improve policy support, funding guarantee, and talent cultivation system, encourage all subjects to actively participate in communication and integration practices, and establish an assessment and evaluation mechanism to ensure the orderly progress of various work. The fourth is to optimize the feedback mechanism, timely collect opinions and suggestions from various ethnic groups, dynamically adjust practical modes and work measures, and enhance the pertinence and effectiveness of communication and integration.

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3.3 Empirical study of cases

Selecting a multi-ethnic settlement area in Southwest China as an empirical case, this region is characterized by the coexistence of diverse cultures, rich cultural resources, and uneven development, which is suitable for the practical models and mechanisms outlined earlier. The case area relies on local ethnic cultural resources, promotes a cultural leading model, and holds activities such as ethnic cultural tourism festivals and traditional skills training courses; Characteristic breeding and ethnic handicrafts should be integrated to build an industrial linkage model and expand employment opportunities for people of all ethnic groups. Public services such as bilingual education and medical security should be improved, and a public service empowerment model should be implemented. At the same time, a sound collaborative operation mechanism should be established, the responsibilities of each stakeholder should be clarified, and policy and financial support should be strengthened. Practice has shown that through innovative models and institutional guarantees, the region has effectively addressed challenges including cultural adaptation and limited development channels. The depth of interaction and integration among various ethnic groups has significantly improved, verifying the feasibility and effectiveness of practical models and collaborative mechanisms, and providing useful references for other ethnic regions.

4. Optimization path for ethnic communication, exchange, and integration in the context of multiculturalism

Based on the systematic analysis of the current situation, practical models, collaborative mechanisms, and case studies of ethnic communication, exchange, and integration in the previous text, combined with the requirements of the times in the context of multicultural coexistence, this chapter constructs a comprehensive and implementable optimization path from four dimensions: practical models, mechanism systems, core problems, and guarantee support, in order to promote the transformation of ethnic communication, exchange, and integration from shallow interaction to deep integration, help to strengthen the sense of community of the Chinese nation, achieve common unity, struggle, and common prosperity of all ethnic groups, summarize reasonable and feasible practical solutions, and ensure that the optimization path is closely connected with the previous research and targeted efforts.

4.1 Optimization practice mode: Based on characteristics, cracking homogenization

The core of optimizing the practice mode is based on the cultural characteristics and development reality of various ethnic regions, breaking the dilemma of mode homogenization, and promoting the differentiated and precise development of practice modes. One is to strengthen the empowerment of cultural characteristics, deeply explore the cultural resources of various ethnic groups, optimize existing practical models based on regional cultural endowments, and avoid blindly copying the experiences of other regions. The cultural leading model needs to focus on the inheritance and innovation of traditional ethnic skills and folk culture, and create a cultural exchange brand with regional recognition; The industrial linkage model needs to be based on regional characteristic industries, promote the deep integration of ethnic culture and characteristic industries, cultivate cross ethnic industrial cooperation carriers, and achieve a win-win situation for cultural inheritance and economic development; The public service empowerment model needs to be combined with the shortcomings of regional public services, accurately meet the needs of various ethnic groups, and avoid a one size fits all approach to public service supply. The second is to promote mode integration and innovation, break the limitations of single mode, promote the organic integration of three modes of cultural guidance, industrial linkage, and public service empowerment, and flexibly combine and apply them according to the characteristics of regional development. For example, in regions with rich cultural resources and weak industrial foundation, it can promote the combination of cultural guidance and public service empowerment modes, promote the improvement of public services through cultural exchanges, and expand communication channels. The third is to strengthen the dynamic adjustment of the mode, establish a mechanism for evaluating the adaptability of the practical mode, combine the requirements of the times and changes in the needs of various ethnic groups, optimize and adjust practical measures in a timely manner, ensure that the practical mode always conforms to the actual development of the region, and enhance the pertinence and effectiveness of communication and integration.

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4.2 Improving the mechanism system: Strengthening collaboration and enhancing implementation capability

The improvement of the mechanism system is the key to ensuring the effective implementation of practical models. It is necessary to focus on synergy and long-term effectiveness, and to solve the dilemma of incomplete and weak implementation of existing mechanisms. One is to strengthen the organizational collaboration mechanism, further clarify the boundaries of rights and responsibilities between the government, social organizations, enterprises, and the masses, establish cross departmental and cross regional collaborative promotion mechanisms, coordinate and coordinate various work related to ethnic exchanges, exchanges, and integration, and avoid fighting on their own. The leading role of the government should be strengthened, the coordination mechanism for ethnic affairs should be improved, and policy guidance and overall planning should be enhanced. The participation and vitality of social organizations should be stimulated, all types of social organizations should be encouraged to act as a bridge, and a platform for cross-ethnic communication and exchange should be established. Enterprises should be guided to take an active part, fulfill their social responsibilities, create employment for people of all ethnic groups, and participate in cross-ethnic public welfare programs. The principal position of the masses should be consolidated, channels for public participation should be expanded, and people of all ethnic groups should be encouraged to engage in practices of communication, exchange, and integration. The second is to improve the implementation guarantee of the mechanism, perfect the supporting measures of the mechanism, incorporate the work of communication, exchange, and integration into the overall development plan of ethnic areas, clarify work goals, division of responsibilities, and promotion time limits, establish an assessment and evaluation mechanism, and incorporate the work results into the performance evaluation of relevant departments and localities, forcing the implementation and effectiveness of various mechanisms. The third is to optimize the feedback and optimization mechanism, broaden the channels for collecting opinions and suggestions, timely collect opinions and suggestions from various ethnic groups through various methods such as research visits, discussions, and online feedback, establish a closed-loop mechanism for handling, feedback, and implementation of opinions and suggestions, dynamically optimize the mechanism system and practical measures, and enhance the adaptability and implementation of the mechanism.

4.3 Cracking the core difficulties: Narrowing the gap, consolidating consensus

To solve the core problems, we need to focus on prominent issues such as cultural differences adaptation and regional development imbalance, and take narrowing the development gap and consolidating cultural consensus as the starting point to promote the deepening of communication and integration. One is to resolve the problem of adapting to cultural differences, adhere to the concept of "each beauty is its own beauty, and beauty is shared", establish a mechanism for mutual learning and coexistence of ethnic cultures, respect cultural differences among different ethnic groups, strengthen cultural exchange and interpretation among different ethnic groups, guide people of different ethnic groups to have a correct understanding of cultural differences, abandon cultural prejudices, and achieve mutual appreciation and reference of cultures. The protection of ethnic culture should be strengthened, relevant laws and regulations for the protection of ethnic culture should be improved, and the loss of characteristic cultural elements should be prevented. The innovative development of ethnic culture should be promoted, the deep integration of all ethnic cultures with modern civilization should be advanced, the inclusiveness and vitality of all ethnic cultures should be enhanced, and the awareness of the Chinese cultural community should be consolidated. The second is to narrow the gap between regional development and public services, rely on the strategy of coordinated regional development, increase support for remote and underdeveloped ethnic areas, improve infrastructure construction such as transportation and communication, and broaden communication channels. The equal development of public services should be promoted, and investment in education, employment, healthcare, social security and other fields in ethnic regions should be increased. The bilingual education system should be optimized, employment support policies improved, and a sound medical security network established, so that people of all ethnic groups can share the fruits of development. Emotional ties should be strengthened through the sharing of high-quality public services, and communication barriers caused by development gaps should be reduced.

4.4 Strengthening guarantee and support: Multi party linkage, cohesion and synergy

Strengthening the guarantee and support requires the construction of a multi-party linkage and all-round guarantee system, which consolidates the joint efforts of the government, society, enterprises, and

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the masses, and provides solid support for the high-quality development of ethnic exchanges, exchanges, and integration. One is to strengthen policy guarantees, improve the policy system related to ethnic exchange, communication, and integration, refine supporting measures, clarify policy guidance and support priorities, increase policy support for the work of ethnic exchange, communication, and integration in ethnic areas, protect the legitimate rights and interests of all ethnic groups in accordance with the law, and create a good policy environment of "one family of the Chinese nation". Secondly, we will strengthen funding and talent support, increase financial investment, establish a special fund for ethnic exchanges, exchanges, and integration, and focus on supporting cultural exchanges, industrial cooperation, public service improvement, and other related work; Strengthen talent cultivation, cultivate a group of professional talents with both ethnic cultural literacy and overall coordination ability, focus on cultivating talents in fields such as cross ethnic cultural exchange, industrial cooperation, and grassroots governance, and provide talent support for communication, exchange, integration, and practice. The third is to strengthen the atmosphere guarantee, rely on various media platforms, increase publicity and guidance efforts, publicize advanced models, successful experiences and important significance of ethnic exchanges and integration, promote the concept of the Chinese nation's community, create a good social atmosphere of equality, unity, mutual assistance and harmony among all ethnic groups, guide the masses of all ethnic groups to establish the community concept of "sharing weal and woe, honor and disgrace, life and death, and destiny", and gather a strong force for ethnic exchanges and integration.

5. Conclusion

This article takes ethnic communication, exchange, and integration in the context of multiculturalism as the research core, based on the basic national conditions of a unified multi-ethnic country in China. It systematically reviews the current development status of ethnic communication, exchange, and integration, identifies typical practical models, constructs a collaborative operation mechanism, conducts case empirical research, and proposes targeted optimization paths. Ultimately, a systematic research conclusion is formed, providing theoretical support and practical reference for the high-quality development of ethnic communication, exchange, and integration in the new era, and forging a sense of community for the Chinese nation, successfully achieving the predetermined research goals.

Research has shown that the current development pattern of ethnic communication, exchange, and integration in China is characterized by "significant achievements and coexisting challenges", achieving phased results in spatial communication, cultural integration, and social integration. The coexistence pattern of various ethnic groups is becoming increasingly distinct, the atmosphere of cultural mutual learning is becoming stronger, and the level of equalization of public services continues to improve. However, at the same time, it faces practical difficulties such as cultural homogenization, uneven regional development, and inadequate long-term mechanisms. Based on this, this article summarizes three typical practice models: cultural leadership, industrial linkage, and public service empowerment. Each model is adapted to different regional development characteristics, with the core of strengthening the sense of community of the Chinese nation, forming a complementary and symbiotic practice path system.

This article finds through mechanism construction and case studies that the four in one collaborative operation mechanism of "organizational collaboration, cultural mutual learning, guarantee incentives, and feedback optimization" can effectively ensure the implementation and effectiveness of the practical model. The empirical case of the multi-ethnic settlement area in Southwest China further verifies the feasibility and applicability of this model and mechanism. On this basis, the optimization path proposed from four dimensions: practical mode, mechanism system, core challenges, and guarantee support can accurately solve existing difficulties and promote the transformation of ethnic communication, exchange, and integration from shallow interaction to deep integration.

This study further enriches the research results of ethnic communication, exchange, and integration, clarifying the core logic of practical models and mechanisms under multicultural backgrounds. However, there are still limitations such as limited case coverage and insufficient quantitative research. In the future, the scope of case studies can be expanded, combined with quantitative analysis methods to deepen research, continuously optimize practical models and mechanism systems, promote consensus among various ethnic groups in diverse coexistence, promote development through deep integration, and assist in the construction of the Chinese national community.

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