

# On the Influence of Cultural Confidence on China's Modernization Development

Jin Lu

School of Economics, Dalian University of Finance and Economics, 116622, China

## Abstract

Cultural self-confidence is the belief and confidence in the national culture. The profound and excellent traditional culture of the Chinese nation, the rapidly developing advanced socialist culture and the great achievements of contemporary China's development are the foundation and source of our cultural self-confidence. Further strengthening cultural self-confidence is of great practical significance for advancing the "four comprehensive" strategic layout and realizing the Chinese dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. In the more than 5,000 years of historical development in my country, excellent traditional culture has been nurtured, and to achieve cultural self-confidence, we must adapt to the construction of socialist culture with Chinese characteristics and continuously promote the modernization of traditional culture. In this process, we must adhere to the value orientation of nationality, modernity and openness. The report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China pointed out that culture is the soul of a country and a nation. Without a high degree of cultural self-confidence and without cultural prosperity, there will be no great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

## Keywords

Cultural Self-confidence; Modernization; Chinese Dream.

## 1. The Connotation of Cultural Self-confidence

Cultural self-confidence is a nation, a country and a political party's full affirmation and active practice of the cultural values endowed and possessed by itself, and maintaining firm confidence in the vitality of its culture. General Secretary Xi Jinping made it clear at the celebration of the 95th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China that the Chinese Communists must adhere to the "four self-confidences", namely "self-confidence in the path of socialism with Chinese characteristics, self-confidence in theory, and self-confidence in the system". Self-confidence, cultural self-confidence". He also emphasized that "cultural self-confidence is a more basic, broader and deeper self-confidence". He pointed out that "to strengthen self-confidence in the road, theory, and system of socialism with Chinese characteristics, in the final analysis, we must strengthen cultural self-confidence. Cultural self-confidence is a more basic, deeper, and more lasting force."

### 1.1. Cultural Self-confidence is the Unique Spiritual Identity of the Chinese Nation

China has nurtured the excellent traditional Chinese culture in the development of Chinese civilization, and nurtured the revolutionary culture and advanced socialist culture in the great struggle of the party and the people. It has accumulated the deepest spiritual pursuit of the Chinese nation and represents the unique spiritual identity of the Chinese nation.

General Secretary Xi Jinping attaches great importance to the unique value of Chinese culture and regards it as an important ideological and cultural resource for state governance. He has repeatedly emphasized, "It is necessary to clarify the historical origin, development context,

and basic trend of Chinese excellent traditional culture, and to clarify the unique creation, value concept, and distinctive characteristics of Chinese culture, so as to enhance cultural self-confidence and value self-confidence." To understand Chinese culture", we need to realize that Chinese culture is a whole including excellent traditional Chinese culture, Chinese revolutionary culture and advanced socialist culture; we need to realize that Chinese culture not only includes history, but also covers the present, and it points to the future.

### **1.2. Cultural Self-confidence is an Important Support for the Prosperity of a Country**

The realization of the Chinese dream of great rejuvenation is the result of the balanced development and mutual promotion of spiritual and material civilizations. Without the inheritance and development of civilization, without the promotion and prosperity of culture, there will be no realization of the Chinese dream. From November 24 to 28, 2013, General Secretary Xi Jinping emphasized during his inspection in Shandong: "The prosperity of a country and a nation is always supported by cultural prosperity, and the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation requires the development and prosperity of Chinese culture. "Because we need to continue the national dream of the Chinese context.

Culture is an inexhaustible driving force for the sustainable development of a country, and cultural self-confidence is an important support for a country's prosperity. Raising cultural self-confidence and the "three self-confidences" to the same height demonstrates the cultural independence and cultural consciousness of the Communist Party of China leading the Chinese people to realize the great cause of national rejuvenation. Since modern times, the Chinese nation has gradually declined from economic hard power to cultural soft power in the comparison and fierce competition between the East and the West, and has become a weak point. The so-called national rejuvenation is not only the prosperity of the economy, but more fundamentally the revival of spiritual strength and national culture. Start from one thing, start from the emphasis again and again, start from yourself, and constantly strengthen the spiritual identity of the Chinese nation and establish cultural self-confidence.

Cultural self-confidence is a nation, a country and a political party's full affirmation and active practice of the cultural values endowed and possessed by itself, and maintaining firm confidence in the vitality of its culture. Only under the ideals and beliefs of strong trust and development in its culture can we gain the confidence to persevere and persevere, muster the courage to forge ahead, overcome difficulties and obstacles on the way forward, and stimulate the vitality of development and innovation. "We must build up a sense of pride in the civilization of more than 5,000 years, cultural self-confidence and national pride through study." "The history of civilization of more than 5,000 years has a long history. And we have a culture that never ends. Theoretical self-confidence, road self-confidence, and cultural self-confidence. Cultural self-confidence is the foundation." "Chinese culture penetrates into the marrow of the Chinese people and is the DNA of culture." Because of his full cultural self-confidence, General Secretary Xi is always on a visit or an inspection tour. The research and a series of important speeches all shine with Chinese wisdom and are full of self-confidence.

### **1.3. Cultural Self-confidence is the Basic Foundation for Demonstrating a Country's Soft Power**

Cultural soft power is an important feature of information civilization. The competition among countries, nations, and even enterprises is mainly through the competition among ideas, thinking and values. If a country or a nation does not have its own national culture, it means that it has no soul, and it is difficult for the country to improve its competitiveness. Culture is an important source of ideas for a nation's vitality, cohesion and creativity, and an important manifestation of a country's soft power. When the cultural power of a nation is strong, the

vitality of the nation is strong. The prosperity and strength of a country and a nation depends not only on economic strength, but also ultimately through cultural symbols and cultural strength. Proposing cultural self-confidence is actually the best explanation of China's soft power. During the National Two Sessions in 2014, General Secretary Xi Jinping said when participating in the deliberation of the Guizhou delegation: "The core and highest level of a country's comprehensive strength is cultural soft power, which is related to the cohesion of a nation's spirit. We must adhere to the Road self-confidence, theoretical self-confidence, institutional self-confidence, and the most fundamental is cultural self-confidence. The Chinese nation has always had a strong sense of identity and pride in its own culture, but when it became a colony and semi-colonial in modern times, cultural self-confidence and national self-confidence were greatly affected. Great damage. In the long-term revolutionary struggle, the Chinese people chose the Communist Party of China and the socialist system, embarked on the correct path of reform and opening up, and created a new era of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. Work hard for the Chinese dream of great rejuvenation."

In contemporary times, culture has become the value dimension of economic and social development around the world. As one of the four ancient civilizations, my country has a long history and splendid culture. Today, with the intensification of cultural integration, traditional Chinese culture should be valued and supported by all sectors of the Chinese society. We must know that traditional culture is an inexhaustible driving force for the development of a nation, and is where the creativity of civilization lies. Only by basing itself on the root of excellent traditional culture can we ensure the sustainable and healthy growth of the Chinese nation.

Chinese civilization has a long cultural heritage. General Secretary Xi Jinping has maintained his cultural self-confidence for decades. While absorbing rich and profound cultural nutrition, he is also fulfilling his grand ambition step by step. Especially after taking power, he has repeatedly declared his recognition and respect for traditional culture and traditional ideological value system on different occasions in domestic and foreign affairs.

## **2. China's Modernization Development**

### **2.1. The Connotation of Modernization**

Modernization is mainly marked by economic industrialization and political democracy. The core is industrialization and informatization. It is a stage in which human society transforms from traditional agricultural society to modern industrial society and then to information society. Modernization in a broad sense mainly refers to the great changes in social production methods caused by modern productive forces since the Industrial Revolution, leading to the general trend of accelerated development of the world economy and social adaptability. Generally speaking, in the process of modern industry, the scientific and technological revolution is the driving force for realizing the great change from the traditional agricultural society to the modern industrial society, so the industrial civilization penetrates into the fields of economy, politics, culture and ideology, causing profound social organization and development. Changes in social behavior. Modernization is mainly manifested in the industrialization and marketization of the economic field, the democratization and legalization of the political field, and the rationalization and scientificization of the ideological and cultural fields. From a historical point of view, generally speaking, modernization, as a worldwide historical process, refers to the dramatic changes that human society has experienced since the Industrial Revolution. The big global transformation process, it is an industrial socialism infiltrating all fields of politics, economy, culture and thought to bring about profound changes; in a narrow sense, modernization is not a natural process of social evolution. Rather, it is a developmental process in which backward countries adopt effective methods to quickly catch up with advanced countries and adapt to the modern environment through planned economic

and technological transformation and learning from developed countries to bring about wide-ranging social changes. "However, in the new era, China cannot blindly follow tradition to keep up with the pace of the times. If China wants to follow the trend of the times, it must take the road of modernization and grasp the situation from the height of modernization. This is not only the requirement of the times, but also the broad masses of the people. needs.

## 2.2. China's Modernization Development

### 1 The concept of modernization in China:

China's modernization is essentially a people-centered all-round development of modernization, which has four basic factors, namely, the modernization factor, the socialist factor, the Chinese factor, and the green factor. The path to achieve the general goal of a socialist modernized country is to realize six-in-one modernization centered on human modernization. By the middle of the 21st century, China will make economic, innovative, green, cultural and global governance contributions to human development.

### 2 The development process of China's modernization

China's modernization is mainly divided into four stages, from 1840 to 1895, the initial stage of the Westernization Movement and the emergence of national capitalism; from 1895 to 1927, the Reform Movement, the Xinhai Revolution and the New Culture Movement occurred. From 1927 to 1949, under the circumstances of large-scale imperialist invasion, sovereignty continued to be lost, and from 1949 to the present, the exploration of the path of socialist modernization continued. From this, we can deeply appreciate the tortuous process of China's modernization exploration. It can be said that the foundational road of China's modernization is soaked in the blood of its ancestors. The founding of New China in 1949 marked the beginning of a comprehensive modernization drive. In 1978, after the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, my country embarked on the path of socialist modernization with Chinese characteristics. Over the past 30 years of reform and opening up, China has continuously explored the mode of modernization. In 2001, the year at the beginning of the new century, the third-step strategy of realizing modernization in the tenth five-year plan of our country has won a good start. 2002 is a year of great significance in the history of our party and country. The 16th National Party Congress is also an important year for continuing to promote reform, opening up and modernization under the severe international economic situation. The report of the 16th National Congress of the Communist Party of China clearly pointed out that one of the main tasks of my country's economic construction in the first two decades of the new century is to basically realize industrialization, and proposed to "accelerate the promotion of socialist modernization". Therefore, strengthening the research on China's modernization is the current trend and focus. The Party Congress put forward "Hold high the great banner of socialism with Chinese characteristics, take Deng Xiaoping Theory and important thought, "Three Represents" as the guide, further implement the scientific concept of development, continue to emancipate the mind, adhere to reform and opening up, promote scientific development, and promote social harmony, Strive to capture the new victory of building a well-off society in an all-round way", this theme is the core theme of my country's modernization development.

### 3. China's modernization achievements

From the perspective of modernization, since the founding of the People's Republic of China, to the reform and opening up, and then to the information age of the 21st century, China's modernization drive has undergone tremendous changes from theory to practice, and has made great achievements.

(1) In terms of theoretical innovation of modernization, after long-term and independent exploration, we have successfully opened up the arduous and tortuous road of socialism with Chinese characteristics, established a socialist system with Chinese characteristics, and formed

a socialist theory with Chinese characteristics. . This is the most fundamental achievement of China's modernization drive since the reform and opening up.

(2) In terms of the strategic layout of modernization, we should take class struggle as the key link, learn to catch up with and surpass modernization, not respect knowledge and talents enough, focus on economic construction, development is the last word, and wholeheartedly strive for modernization and unshakable reform, and comprehensively externalize Open to the modernization of innovation type characteristics, science and education revitalization, talent and revitalization of this country, the transformation of knowledge economy.

(3) In terms of the actual process of modernization, China has changed from the political modernization priority in the late Qing Dynasty, the heavy industry priority in the Republic of China and before the reform and opening up to the economic modernization, the building of a moderately prosperous society, and the priority of agriculture, rural areas and farmers.

(4) In terms of economic modernization, China has shifted from giving priority to heavy industry, leading industrial economy and planned economy to new industrialization, agricultural modernization and service industry modernization, coordinated development of the three major industries, urban cluster development, sustainable development, and scientific development. and the transformation of the dominant role of the market economy.

(5) In terms of political modernization, China has realized the transition from emphasizing the dictatorship of the proletariat, class struggle, great democracy, the rule of man and the cult of personality to the modernization of political civilization, society under the rule of law, government under the rule of law, government under the rule of law, national governance system and governance capacity. change.

(6) In terms of social modernization, China has transformed from a poor and closed society of a class society, a rural society, an urban and rural society, a state society and a harmonious society to an urban society, an integrated urban and rural society, and coordination between the state and society. development, the transformation of an affluent and open society.

(7) In the aspect of cultural modernization, it has realized lack of self-confidence and lack of cultural subjectivity, imitating foreign cultures, focusing on cultural criticism, and seriously destroying culture. Excavate and promote excellent traditional culture and modern cultural transformation. Before the reform and opening up, our traditional culture, modern culture and Western culture, often feudalism, capitalism, colonialism and imperialism, criticized, dominated by skeptical culture, criticized, damaged, negative, and the achievements of cultural construction were Restrictions, once the phenomenon of cultural desertification occurs, this is very suitable for the 15,000-year-old history and civilization of Chinese culture. Since China's reform and opening up, with the persistence of focus on modernization for a long time, we have become more and more cultural identity and cultural self-confidence, and also more and more need cultural identity and cultural self-confidence, the main body of Chinese culture Sex gradually recovered, the call for cultural revival became louder and louder, and the reconstruction of the discourse system of philosophy and social sciences was also started.

From the founding of the People's Republic of China to the reform and opening up to the information age of the 21st century, China's modernization drive has made great achievements. On the one hand, these achievements have a strong continuity with the modernization theory and practice of the predecessors. On the basis of the modernization of the predecessors, the experience of the modernization of the predecessors is used for reference, and the lessons of the modernization of the predecessors are absorbed; on the other hand, the theory of socialism with Chinese characteristics Under the guidance of , we adhere to the principle of taking economic construction as the central task and development as the central task, and we are committed to modernization as the central task of the party and the country.

### 3. The Influence of Cultural Confidence on China's Modernization

Adhering to the development path of socialist culture with Chinese characteristics and striving to build a socialist culture with Chinese characteristics will certainly be of great help in realizing the Chinese dream. National culture is the blood of the nation, the spiritual home and spiritual banner of the people. During the struggle of the new democratic revolution, the concept of building a new culture was put forward. The history of civilization has fully proved that without the guidance of advanced culture, a country or a nation cannot rank among the advanced countries in the world. today. Culture plays an increasingly important role in the competition of comprehensive national strength. Whoever occupies the commanding heights of cultural development can seize the first opportunity in the fierce international competition. To realize the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, it is urgent for China to transform from a cultural power to a cultural power. This is the historical mission entrusted to us by the thousands of years of culture of the Chinese nation.

As an ancient civilization with a history of 5,000 years, we should be proud of our own country's culture. In the ups and downs of these thousands of years, we did not die because of the changes of the times and the rise of the new era. On the contrary, in this short period of time In the past few decades, China has developed rapidly at a speed that makes other countries jaw-dropping, giving other countries a huge sense of crisis. Whether in the past, now or in the near future, we have ample reasons to be proud of the culture of the Chinese nation. and confidence. From the perspective of society as a whole, it is necessary to fully integrate and utilize the characteristics of traditional media and new media to improve the level of public opinion guidance; to encourage innovation and development in the cultural field, create relevant literary and artistic works, and use more cultural products full of positive energy to educate and influence people , so as to create a healthy, harmonious and positive social and cultural atmosphere. Reproduce the cultural grand occasion of the contention of a hundred schools of thought in the Spring and Autumn Period and the Warring States Period, constantly promote theoretical innovation and knowledge innovation, encourage bold exploration, in-depth research and answer the major theoretical and practical problems faced by the rise of China, in order to achieve the "two centenary" goals and achieve The Chinese dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation has made new and greater contributions. From the perspective of the people themselves, only by stimulating their own sense of identity with the Chinese culture can they have a stronger sense of patriotism and contribute their own strength to their motherland, thereby strengthening the motherland and promoting the Chinese dream. accomplish.

To sum up, the firm cultural self-confidence has laid a spiritual foundation and a mass foundation for the realization of the Chinese dream, and has made all the sons and daughters of the Chinese nation an indestructible collective. Everyone contributes to China and never leaves each other. Such a China, why should the Chinese dream not come true, such a united China, why should it no longer become stronger, and inspire China!

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