

## ‘The Second-Generation Ethnic Policy’ by Hu Lianhe and Hu Angang

This well-known paper published in 2011 has not been made available in English before. Chinese-language versions of it have also been removed from the Internet, and that used for the present translation was found in an Internet archive.

The paper's authors, Hu Angang 胡鞍钢 and Hu Lianhe 胡联合 are both CCP members. Hu L. is a security official who had already worked directly in the CCP's security apparatus before associating with Tsinghua University's Centre for China Studies 国情研究中心 in the early 2000s.<sup>1</sup> The exact details of Hu L.'s career are murky, but since publishing this paper and others on the same subject in 2011 he has taken up a more active role in coordinating CCP policy in Xinjiang, including the mass incarceration of up to a million Uyghurs starting in c. 2017. In 2018, for example, Hu was part of a Chinese delegation that appeared before the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in 2018, where Hu personally denied the existence of internment camps<sup>2</sup> – a lie since retracted by the Chinese government. Then, Hu was described by the People's Republic of China (PRC) as an official of the CCP's United Front Work Department.<sup>3</sup> In 2021 and again in 2023,<sup>4</sup> Hu was sanctioned for his role in ethnic cleansing in Xinjiang by the government of the United States, according to which, “Hu has served as the Deputy Office Director for the Xinjiang Work Coordination Small Group of the [CCP] Central Committee (XWCSG) since 2012. The XWCSG, first formed in 2000, has been instrumental in shaping and implementing Xinjiang policies.”

Hu A. is the director of the Tsinghua Centre for China Studies widely described in Mandarin and English sources as a consultant or advisor to the Chinese government. At the time of the publication of this and the pair's other papers on ‘ethnic policy’ in (and around) 2011, Hu A. was the more senior and better-known of the two. The papers collectively were part of a public debate in China about ‘ethnic policy’, that is, the question of what the CCP should do about minority ethnic groups in China, which number roughly 100 million people. The CCP – like its Qing Imperial predecessors – conquered and consolidated control over the lands historically occupied by majorities of such groups (Tibetans, Uyghurs and Mongolians being prominent examples) in the late 1940s and 1950s. Throughout the period since, these groups have been subject to periodic violent oppression, the overall intention of the CCP in enacting these policies having been to retain control over their conquered lands, which make up roughly half of the landmass of the modern PRC.

This paper influenced the actual current ‘ethnic policy’ of the CCP, although some of its themes have in fact come to be viewed as excessively liberal. The paper urges the necessity of forced assimilation and lays out state policies to reduce the ethnic consciousness of minority groups. The goal proposed is the assimilation of all ethnic minority groups into the mainstream of a unitary Chinese nationality. This is described as a key to the long-term national security of China under the CCP.

A note on the translation of *minzu* 民族. *Minzu* was previously officially translated as ‘nationality’ and the state made regular reference to China's 55 “minority nationalities” (*shaoshu minzu* 少数民族). Under Hu Jintao, the official translation changed to ‘ethnicity’ as part of efforts to depoliticise the identity of those groups.<sup>5</sup> Under Xi Jinping, official policy has become to avoid using the term for minorities altogether, using it chiefly in the context of the ‘Chinese nation’ (*zhonghua minzu* 中华民族). The authors of the present paper in fact discuss the term in this very paper (page 2). Where appropriate, a note has been inserted into the English translation to highlight the term's use.

<sup>1</sup> <https://jamestown.org/program/hu-the-uniter-hu-lianhe-and-the-radical-turn-in-chinas-xinjiang-policy/>

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> <https://ukctransparency.org/projects-2/the-united-front-in-the-uk/>

<sup>4</sup> <https://cl.usembassy.gov/united-states-promotes-accountability-for-human-rights-violations-and-abuses/> and <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/jy1972>

<sup>5</sup> See for reference [https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1057/9781137478979\\_4](https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1057/9781137478979_4) and <https://www.eastwestcenter.org/publications/ethnic-policy-in-china-reform-inevitable>

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## 第二代民族政策：促进民族交融一体和繁荣一体

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摘要：民族问题始终是中华民族统一、人民团结、长治久安的根本问题。准确把握顺应民族交往交流交融的发展趋势，善于借鉴国际上的成功经验并充分吸取其失败教训，与时俱进地推动民族政策从第一代向第二代的转型，即在地域、经济、文化、社会等各方面促进国内各民族交融一体，不断强化公民的民族意识和 56 个民族的观念，不断增强中华民族的身份意识和身份认同，切实推进中华民族一体化，促进中华民族繁荣一体发展，共同构建中华民族大家庭，实现中华民族的伟大复兴。

关键词：民族问题 民族交融一体 民族地域 长治久安

当代世界，随着全球化、信息化、市场化的不断深入发展，人流、物流、资金流、信息流正以空前的广度和深度在加速发展。不但民族国家内部正在经历空前的交往交流交融一体化过程，而且世界国已日益成为互联互通的一体化的“地球村”，特别是欧洲联盟已经成为一个包含 27 个成员国的经济和政治实体，充分反映了人类社会现代化发展朝着交往交流交融加深加快发展的客观潮流。当然，必须深刻地认识到，在共产主义社会完全实现的相当长的历史时期内，民族国家仍然长期是国际社会的活动主体和单元，民族国家的利益仍然长期是民族国家在国际关系中追求的不二法则。因此，促进民族国家内部的交往交流交融一体，以更好地全球化过程中维护和发展民族国家的利益，乃是民族国家特别是发展中国家面临的极其紧迫的现实任务。由于我国建立现代民族国家的历史还比较短，推进现代化建设的任务还十分艰巨，在全球化进程中面临的国际竞争压力还相当大，所以，促进国家内部的民族交往交流交融的任务还十分艰巨。特别是应清醒地看到由于西方国家在民族政策上搞双重标准，一方面，始终不渝地强力甚至强制推进本国的民族融合，“西方国家曾使用了各种各样的策略来取得这种语言和体制的融合：国籍法和归化法、教育法、语言法、有关公务员雇用、兵役制度和国家传播媒体的政策，等等”，有的甚至对少数民族赶尽杀绝；而在另一方面，却利用民族问题分化社会主义国家，反对社会主义国家搞民族交流融合，以所谓“人权”、“民族自决权”等为籍口插手利用社会主义国家的民族问题，或明或暗地支持社会主义国家内部的民族分裂势力的分裂活动，从而使社会主义国家解决民族问题始终面临不利的外部国际环境压力。“近年来，国际敌对势力从对我国实施西化、分化战略出发，更加注重利用民族分裂势力对我国进行渗透破坏，妄图在我国边疆民族地区打开缺口。”鉴此，我们一定要从维护国家长治久安、实现社会主义现代化、促进中华民族伟大复兴的战略高度出发，统筹国内国际两个大局，增强忧患意识和创新意识，与时俱进地实现我国民族政策从第一代向第二代的转型，即实现从识别国内 56 个民族、保持 56 个民族团结发展的第一代民族政策，到推动国内各民族交融一体、促进中华民族繁荣一体发展和伟大复兴的第二代民族政策的转变，建构起凝聚力越来越强、你中有我、我中有你、不分你我、永不分离的中华民族的繁荣共同体。

一是要从政治方面促进民族交往交流交融一体。民族问题无疑含有政治性，在一些国家也已通过制度化成为一个复杂而敏感的政治问题。但是，必须清醒地认识到，处理民族问题必须要有智慧和策略，要善于采取“非政治化”的方法，从保障个人的公民权利平等(而不是强化国内各族群、民族的集体身份和集体权利)的角度，按照在法律面前一律平等的法治原则来处理，坚持是什么问题就按什么问题来处理，不宜把涉及不同族群(民族)的个人问题、矛盾和冲突当作族群(民族)问题来处理，要善于和坚持把国内族群(民族)问题作

## The Second-Generation Ethnic Policy: Promoting Ethnic Unification and Unified Prosperity

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Abstract: The ethnic issue has always been a fundamental issue concerning national unity, people's solidarity, and long-term stability and order. This requires adapting to the development trend of ethnic interaction, communication, and assimilation, being adept at learning from successful international experiences while fully absorbing their lessons of failure, and advancing with the times to promote the transition of ethnic policy from the first generation to the second. That is, in the political, economic, cultural, and social aspects, to promote the assimilation of all ethnic groups within the country, continuously weaken the ethnic consciousness of citizens and the concept of 56 ethnic groups, continually strengthen the identity awareness and identity recognition of the Chinese nation, effectively advance the integration of the Chinese nation, promote the unified and prosperous development of the Chinese nation, jointly construct a grand family of the Chinese nation, and realize the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

Keywords: Ethnic Issues, Ethnic Assimilation and Unity, Implementation Pathways, Long-term Stability and Order

In the contemporary world, with the continuous deepening development of globalization, informatization, and marketization, the flow of people, goods, capital, and information is developing at an unprecedented breadth and depth. Not only are nation-states internally experiencing an unprecedented process of interaction, communication, assimilation, and unification, but the world's nations have increasingly become interconnected and integrated "global villages," especially the European Union, which has become an economic and political entity comprising 27 member states, fully reflecting the objective trend of modern human society's development towards deeper and faster interaction, communication, and integration. Of course, it must be profoundly understood that, for a considerably long historical period until the complete realization of communist society, nation-states will still long remain the active entities and units of the international community, and the interests of nation-states will still be the unchanging principle pursued in international relations for a long time. Therefore, promoting the interaction, communication, integration, and unification within nation-states, to better maintain and develop the interests of nation-states in the process of globalization, is an extremely urgent real task facing nation-states, especially developing countries. As our country has a relatively short history of establishing a modern nation-state and the task of advancing modernization construction is still very arduous, and the international competition pressure faced in the process of globalization is still quite large, thus, promoting the task of ethnic interaction, communication, assimilation, and unification within the country is no easy task. Especially, it should be clearly recognized that due to the double standards of Western countries on ethnic policy, on one hand, they unswervingly and even forcibly promote ethnic integration within their own countries, "Western countries have used a variety of strategies to achieve this linguistic and institutional integration: nationality and naturalization laws, education laws, language laws, policies regarding civil service employment, conscription systems, and state media policies, etc.," some even to the extent of annihilating ethnic minorities; while on the other hand, they use ethnic issues to divide socialist countries, oppose ethnic interaction and assimilation in socialist countries, under the guise of "human rights," "national self-determination," etc., interfere in and exploit the ethnic issues of socialist countries, and overtly or covertly support the separatist activities of ethnic secessionist forces within socialist countries, thereby making the resolution of ethnic issues in socialist countries always face adverse external international pressures. "In recent years, international hostile forces, starting from implementing a strategy of Westernization and division against our country, have paid more attention to using ethnic separatist forces to infiltrate and sabotage our country, attempting to create breaches in the ethnic border regions of our country." In view of this, we must start from the strategic height of maintaining long-term governance and stability of the country, realizing socialist modernization, and promoting the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, coordinate the domestic and international situations, enhance the awareness of potential crises and innovation, and keep pace with the times to realize the transformation of our country's ethnic policy from the first generation to the second generation. That is, to achieve the transition from the first generation ethnic policy of recognizing and maintaining the united development of 56 ethnic groups within the country, to the second generation ethnic policy of promoting the integration and unified prosperity and great rejuvenation of all ethnic groups within the country, and constructing an increasingly cohesive, prosperous community of the Chinese nation, where 'you are in me, and I am in you, without distinction, never to be separated'.

### One, it is necessary to promote ethnic interactions, communications, assimilation, and unity from a political perspective.

Ethnic issues undoubtedly contain political elements and have become complex and sensitive political issues in some countries through institutional reinforcement. However, it is essential to recognize that addressing ethnic issues requires wisdom and strategy. One should adeptly adopt a "depolticized" approach, focusing on ensuring individual citizens' rights equally (rather than strengthening the group identities and rights of various ethnic groups within the country). Issues should be handled according to the principle of equality before the law, addressing problems as they are, without treating individual issues, contradictions, and conflicts involving different ethnic groups as ethnic problems per se. It is important to treat domestic ethnic issues as social issues according to law, [...]

为社会问题未依法处理,防止把族群(民族)问题做政治化的特殊处理,以利于强化每一个公民的中华民族意识和法治意识,消除地方民族主义滋长的一切土壤和可乘之隙,强化中华民族意识,淡化分属在汉族和各少数民族(族群)身份的族群(民族)意识,所有公民不论族群(民族)成份一律平等,所有公民享有平等的政治权利,所有公民均享有在全国范围内自由流动、迁徙、生活、工作的权利(包括加强官员的异地交流任职,加强学生的异地就业等),淡化附加在各族群(民族)成份上的政治权利,不允许任何族群(民族)声称是某一特定区域的族群(民族)利益、资源权利和治理权利的代表,不允许以各族群(民族)成份来要求在国家享有或在特定区域内享有特殊的权利和义务,各省级行政区、各地级行政区、各县级行政区的权利和义务在法律面前一律平等,不以族群(民族)因素而在享有特殊的权利和义务,同时加强对一切处于经济社会落后的地区和公民的发展援助,促进全国人民更好地共享改革发展成果,要适应社会主义市场经济发展和社会主义民主政治发展的客观形势需要,及时开展行政区划管理体制的改革研究,积极推进全国范围内的行政区划管理体制,适当增加省级行政区(含直辖市)数量,科学划分明确省级行政区管辖面积和人口,使各省级行政区的行政管辖地域面积达到一个相对合理的适度均衡,更好地统筹辖区面积、人口、族群(民族)之间的关系,减少行政管理层级,逐步减少直至取消地区级行政区划,以利提高行政管理效能,提高政府提供公共服务的能力和水平,更加便利各民族交往交流交融和共同繁荣发展,要高度重视在日常生活中通过国家的制度创新和制度安排使公民强化中华民族身份和意识,不允许因少数民族或汉族身份而有特权或被歧视,切实保障任何人都享有平等的公民权利,把对以族群(民族)成份为优惠照顾帮扶对象的政策调整为对处于贫困弱势地位的公民为优惠照顾帮扶对象的政策,以不断淡化各族群(民族)意识,强化公民意识和中华民族意识,要按国际通常用法谨慎地使用“民族”(nation, nationality)一词,只在讲中华民族等国家民族时才使用“民族”一词,对汉族和各少数民族仍可基本保留原称呼,称为某某“族”,或改称为某某“族群”(ethnic),但不再使用某某“民族”的称呼(实际上,国内很多同志没有注意到,我国“国家民族事务委员会”的“民族”的英语译法,早在20世纪90年代中期就已由原来的 nationality 一词悄然改为 ethnic),以利于淡化国内各族群(民族)的所谓“民族意识”特别是“民族主义情绪”,要及时俱进以“去标签化”作为处理族群(民族)问题的基本策略,不在身份证明、升学、就业等社会生活和公共生活中人为强化公民的族群(民族)属性,只强化公民的国家属性或中华民族属性,把“三个离不开”的民族团结要求更好地升华为“三个分不开”,使公民自觉消除身份和心理上的分界线,增强作为中华人民共和国公民的认同感、自豪感和同一性;同时把目前处于在经济社会发展等方面处于弱势地位的个人,以公民救济和帮助的形式促进其发展,总之,要通过制度建设和制度创新(包括法制建设和法制创新)保障国内各公民的权利平等,不使任何公民因族群(民族)属性而享有特权或被歧视,切实从政治上保障和促进每一个公民的自由而全面的发展,不断增强个人的公民身份和中华民族身份归属。

二是要从经济方面促进民族交往交流交融一体。经济因素在民族问题上具有基础性作用,促进国内各民族(族群)的经济交往交流交融、加强国内各民族经济联系的纽带,对于促进民族交融一体、维护国家长治久安具有十分重要的基础作用。

我们研究发现,我国少数民族地区是国家统一、全国一盘棋、民族交融、多元一体的最大受益者。首先,中国少数民族地区经济增长率都高于除中国之外的世界所有高增长国家。这里我们根据国家统计局和世界银行数据库将8个少数民族地区与世界168个可统计的国家进行比较,在1978—2008年30年期间,内蒙古的GDP年平均增长率为11.69%,新疆为10.35%,广西为9.86%,西藏为9.79%,云南为9.72%,宁夏为9.61%,贵州为9.36%,青海为8.44%。

[...] preventing the politicization of ethnic issues, which aids in strengthening every citizen's sense of Chinese national identity and rule of law consciousness, eliminating all grounds for the growth of local nationalism, and minimizing chances for such issues. Strengthen the consciousness of the Chinese nation, dilute the ethnic consciousness associated with Han and various minority groups, ensure all citizens, regardless of ethnic group, are equal, and all citizens have equal political rights. All citizens should have the right to freely move, migrate, live, and work nationwide (including promoting the posting of officials to different regions and facilitating students' employment in different areas), diminish political rights attached to ethnic groups, forbid any group from claiming to represent the interests, resource rights, and governance rights of a specific region, and reject demands for special rights and obligations at the national level or within specific regions based on ethnic composition. The rights and obligations of provincial, municipal, and county-level administrative regions should be equal before the law, without special rights and obligations based on ethnic factors. Simultaneously, enhance development assistance for economically and socially disadvantaged areas and citizens, promoting better sharing of the reform and development outcomes among all people. Adapt to the needs of the objective situation of socialist market economy development and socialist democratic politics, promptly carry out research on administrative division management system reform, actively advance the reform of the administrative division management system nationwide, appropriately increase the number of provincial administrative regions (including municipalities), scientifically determine the governing area and population of provincial administrative regions to achieve a relatively reasonable balance, better coordinate the relationships among jurisdiction area, population, and ethnic groups, reduce the number of administrative levels, gradually eliminate regional administrative divisions to improve administrative efficiency, enhance government capacity to provide public services, and facilitate inter-ethnic interactions, communication, assimilation, and common prosperous development. Great importance should be attached to strengthening Chinese national identity and consciousness through state institutional innovation and arrangements in daily life, ensuring no privileges or discrimination based on minority or Han identity, safeguarding equal civil rights for everyone, adjusting policies to favoring individuals based on ethnic group composition to favoring citizens in poor and vulnerable situations, continually diluting ethnic consciousness while strengthening civic consciousness and Chinese national consciousness. Use the term "ethnicity" [*minzu*] cautiously according to international common practice, only using "*minzu*" when referring to the Chinese nation(ality) or other (foreign) state nationalities, while maintaining the original designations for Han and various minority groups as "groups" (*zu*) or "community groups" (*zuqun*) without further using the term "*minzu*" [for such groups] to avoid intensifying so-called "*minzu* consciousness," especially "*minzu*-istic sentiments." (In fact, as many of our comrades domestically have not yet noticed, the English translation for the word "*minzu*" of our National Ethnic Affairs Commission has been quietly changed from "nationality" to "ethnic" as early as the mid 1990s.) Keep pace with the times by adopting "de-labeling" as the basic strategy for handling ethnic issues, not artificially emphasizing citizens' ethnic attributes in identity documents, education, employment, or other aspects of social and public life, only enhancing citizens' nation-state attribute or Chinese nationality attribute, better evolving the requirement for ethnic unity from "three inseparables" into "three indistinguishables", enabling citizens to consciously eliminate identity and psychological barriers, enhancing their sense of identification, pride, and unity as citizens of the People's Republic of China. Simultaneously, assist individuals currently in disadvantaged positions in terms of economic and social development through civic aid and support to promote their development. In summary, through institutional construction and innovation (including legal system construction and innovation), ensure equal rights for all citizens domestically, preventing any citizen from having privileges or being discriminated against based on ethnic attributes, genuinely guaranteeing and promoting the free and comprehensive development of every citizen from a political standpoint, continually strengthening individuals' civic identity and Chinese national identity affiliation.

**Two, it is necessary to promote ethnic interaction, communication, assimilation, and unity from an economic perspective.** Economic factors play a fundamental role in ethnic issues. Promoting economic exchanges, communication, and assimilation among all ethnic groups (communities) within the country, and strengthening the economic ties among different ethnic groups, is of great foundational importance for promoting ethnic integration and unity and maintaining the country's long-term stability and order.

**Our research has found that minority regions in our country are the biggest beneficiaries of national unity, the country's integrated strategy, ethnic assimilation, and diversity in unity. First of all, the economic growth rates of China's minority regions are higher than those of all other high-growth countries in the world, excluding China.** Here, we compare eight minority regions with 168 statistically measurable countries worldwide based on data from the National Bureau of Statistics and the World Bank database. In the 30-year period from 1978 to 2008, the annual average GDP growth rate was 11.69% for Inner Mongolia, 10.35% for Xinjiang, 9.86% for Guangxi, 9.79% for Tibet, 9.72% for Yunnan, 9.61% for Ningxia, 9.36% for Guizhou, and 8.44% for Qinghai.



这八个少数民族地区同期增长率都比自然地理条件更为优越、区位优势更为有利、经济基础更为雄厚的国家。例如世界经济增长率第二的博茨瓦纳(为 7.59%)、第三位的新加坡(为 6.92%)、第四位的马来西亚(为 6.26%)、第五位的韩国(为 6.25%)、第六位的泰国(5.71%)、第七位的印度(为 5.65%)和第八位的伯利兹(为 5.57%)。这不仅显示了少数民族作为中华民族大家庭的重要成员,直接享有“中华民族大家庭优势”,包括统一的国内市场,巨大的经济规模和市场前景,明显的经济外溢性和外部性全国设施网络,实现了经济跨越式发展。

其次,中国少数民族地区人类发展指标变化率不仅在中国是最快的,在世界也是最快的。这里我们根据国家统计局和联合国计划开发署数据库将 8 个少数民族地区与世界 157 个可统计的国家进行比较。1982-2008 年期间,全国 HDI 指数从 0.558 提高到 0.793,提高了 0.235,是同期世界 HDI 指数提高幅度最大的国家;而同期少数民族地区的 HDI 提高幅度都高于全国平均幅度,也是世界所有国家或地区幅度提高最大的地区:1982 年时,云南、贵州和西藏的 HDI 都低于印度,内蒙古低于蒙古,但到了 2008 年,内蒙古已率先进入高人类发展水平,并明显高于邻国蒙古;到 2008 年,西藏的 HDI 和人口预期寿命都高于比它自然条件更好的印度和巴基斯坦。这不仅显示了少数民族作为中华民族大家庭的重要成员,直接享有“社会主义大家庭优势”,包括社会主义集中力量办大事,举全国之力特别是国家财政支持少数民族地区改善民生、投资人力资本、促进社会平等,实现了社会进步的大跨越。

第三,进入 21 世纪,少数民族地区与东部沿海地区的相对差距进入缩小阶段。根据我们按各地区不变价格计算的人均 GDP,1978-1990 年期间,全国地区差异系数呈现下降趋势,达到最低点 0.59;1991-2003 年期间,这一差异系数呈现上升趋势,达到 0.70,确实反映了少数民族地区与沿海地区之间相对差距扩大;2004-2010 年期间,这一差异系数呈现逆转,并持续下降,达到了 0.58,也真实反映了少数民族地区与沿海地区的相对差距呈现缩小趋势。这不仅显示了少数民族作为中华民族大家庭的重要成员,直接享有“社会主义共同富裕优势”,包括党中央提出的以人为本的科学发展观,着力统筹各地区协调发展,实施西部大开发战略,充分鼓励发达地区对少数民族地区的对口援助,充分支持少数民族地区发挥比较优势,充分支持少数民族地区发展特色产业,保护少数民族特色、优秀传统文化和传统,保护少数民族地区重要生态安全屏障。

我们一定要顺应经济交往交流交融一体的发展趋势,充分发挥社会主义的制度优势,进一步加快完善社会主义市场经济体制机制,特别是要促进民族地区建立健全社会主义市场经济体制机制,下大力气破除阻碍市场经济发展的体制性和机制性障碍,促进民族地区与国内其他地区的经济联系,加快建立和完善统一、竞争、有序、开放的现代市场体系,保障商品和资本、劳动力、技术、信息等生产要素在全国范围内的自由流动,大力促进商品和生产要素在全国范围内的优化配置;加快完善公平竞争的市场机制,抓紧完善反映市场供求关系、资源稀缺程度、环境损害成本的生产要素和资源价格形成机制,逐步改变资源性产品价格偏低的问题,提高资源利用和配置效率,更好地促进民族地区把资源优势转化为经济优势,更好地促进东中部地区实现产业结构升级和经济转型,促进先富带后富、先富帮后富;要完善促进各类市场主体公平准入、公平经营的市场环境,保障民营企业 and 国有企业、大型企业 with 中小型企业、国内企业与境外企业有良好的公平竞争环境,反对各种歧视行为,促进一切市场主体的积极性,最大限度地激发人民创造物质文化财富的积极性和创造性;加快建立健全规范有序的市场秩序,完善有关法律法规,加强监管,更好地促进和保障市场优胜劣汰的竞争选择作用的发挥,防止“劣币驱逐良币”的逆淘汰现象的发生,保障企业和消费者的权益,保障创新者的利益;要进一步提高开放型经济水平,在进一步利用好国外资源和国外市场的同时,要促进民族地区 and 国内其他地区的相互开放,通过发展政府、市场和非政府组织的力

These eight minority regions have growth rates higher than those of countries with more favorable natural geographical conditions, better locational advantages, and stronger economic foundations, such as Botswana (which ranks second in the world with an economic growth rate of 7.59%), followed by Singapore (6.92%), Malaysia (6.26%), South Korea (6.25%), Thailand (5.71%), India (5.65%), and Belize (5.57%). This not only shows that minorities, as important members of the great Chinese national family, directly enjoy the "advantages of the great Chinese national family," including a unified domestic market, enormous economic and market scale, evident economic spillover effects, and a nationwide infrastructure network, achieving leapfrog economic development.

**Secondly, the rate of change in human development indicators for China's minority regions is not only the fastest in China but also in the world.** Here, we compare the eight minority regions with 157 statistically measurable countries worldwide based on data from the National Bureau of Statistics and the United Nations Development Programme database. Between 1982 and 2008, the national HDI (Human Development Index) increased from 0.558 to 0.793, an increase of 0.235, making it the country with the largest increase in HDI during this period globally; meanwhile, the increase in HDI in minority regions during the same period exceeded the national average, marking them as the regions with the most significant increases among all countries or regions worldwide. In 1982, Yunnan, Guizhou, and Tibet had lower HDI values than India, and Inner Mongolia had a lower HDI than Mongolia. However, by 2008, Inner Mongolia had taken the lead in entering the high human development level, significantly higher than its neighboring country, Mongolia. By 2008, Tibet's HDI and life expectancy were higher than those of India and Pakistan, which have better natural conditions. This not only shows that minorities, as important members of the great Chinese national family, directly enjoy the "advantages of the great socialist family," including the socialist system's ability to concentrate resources on significant initiatives, the entire country's support, especially state financial aid for minority regions to improve people's livelihoods, invest in human capital, promote social equality, achieving significant leaps in social progress.

**Thirdly, entering the 21st century, the relative gap between minority regions and the eastern coastal regions has begun to narrow.** According to our calculations of per capita GDP at constant prices for each region, from 1978 to 1990, the national regional disparity coefficient showed a downward trend, reaching a low of 0.59; from 1991 to 2003, this disparity coefficient showed an upward trend, reaching 0.70, reflecting the widening relative gap between minority regions and coastal regions; from 2004 to 2010, this disparity coefficient reversed and continued to decline, reaching 0.58, also reflecting the narrowing trend of the relative gap between minority regions and coastal areas. This not only shows that minorities, as important members of the great Chinese national family, directly enjoy the "advantages of socialist common prosperity," including the People-Oriented Scientific Outlook on Development concept proposed by the central party, focusing on coordinating the development of all regions, implementing the strategy of developing the western region, fully encouraging developed regions to assist minority regions, fully supporting minority regions to leverage their comparative advantages, fully supporting the development of characteristic industries in minority regions, protecting unique cultural and excellent traditions of minorities, and safeguarding the important ecological security barriers in minority regions.

We must follow the development trend of economic exchange, communication, assimilation, and unity, fully leverage the institutional advantages of socialism, and further accelerate the improvement of the socialist market economy system and mechanism, especially in promoting the establishment and improvement of the socialist market economic system and mechanism in ethnic regions. We must make significant efforts to remove institutional and mechanistic barriers hindering the development of the market economy, promote economic connections between ethnic regions and other domestic regions, and accelerate the establishment and improvement of a unified, competitive, orderly, and open modern market system. We must ensure the free flow of goods and capital, labor, technology, and information as factors of production nationwide, and vigorously promote the optimal allocation of goods and production factors across the country; speed up the improvement of a fair competition market mechanism, urgently perfect the formation mechanism of factors of production and resource prices that reflect market supply and demand, scarcity of resources, and environmental damage costs, gradually change the problem of low prices for resource products, enhance resource utilization and allocation efficiency, better promote ethnic regions to transform resource advantages into economic advantages, better promote the eastern and central regions to achieve industrial upgrading and economic transformation, and promote the wealthy leading and helping the less wealthy. We need to improve the market environment that ensures fair access and fair operation for all types of market entities, ensuring a good and fair competition environment for private and state-owned enterprises, large and small enterprises, domestic and foreign enterprises, oppose all forms of discrimination, promote the enthusiasm of all market entities, and maximize the initiative and creativity of the people in creating material and cultural wealth. Accelerate the establishment of a well-regulated and orderly market order, perfect relevant laws and regulations, strengthen supervision, better promote and protect the competitive selection function of market survival of the fittest, prevent the adverse selection phenomenon of "bad money driving out good money," protect the rights and interests of enterprises and consumers, and safeguard the interests of innovators. We should further improve the level of an open economy, while making good use of foreign resources and markets, we should promote mutual openness between ethnic regions and other domestic regions, through the development of government,

量,组织、引导东中部地区到民族地区进行投资和经济合作,组织、引导民族地区到东中部地区进行经济合作,帮助民族地区开拓国内市场,利用东中部地区的先进技术、人才和管理经验发展民族地区经济;要着力培育和壮大以创新为职能的大批企业家队伍,既注意培育民族地区本地的企业和企业家,又注意引进外地的企业和企业家,更注意促进民族地区本地企业、企业家与外地企业、企业家的交流合作,促进各地各类企业家引进新产品、引用新技术、开辟新市场,发现原材料的新来源,特别是创造企业新的组织方式,创造有利于企业家进行技术创新、市场创新、管理创新等各种创新活动的良好社会环境,增强民族地区经济自我发展的内生动力和持久动力;要特别注意加快科技创新和知识应用,把加快科技创新和知识应用能力作为推动民族地区经济发展的关键,充分发挥科学技术的第一生产力作用,大幅增加民族地区的科技研发经费和比例,增强民族地区的科技创新能力和科技推广应用能力,同时大力推动东中部地区对民族地区的科技支援,加强相互交流合作,促进民族地区和东中部地区在相互交流合作中实现经济发展方式的转变,促进我国加快实现经济发展方式由从外延式数量扩张型增长到内涵式质量效益型增长的转变,从要素积累到集约管理再到知识创新的转变。当前,随着我国综合国力的大幅增强和东中部地区经济实力的增强,特别要进一步加大中央财政对民族地区的转移支付力度,加大东中部地区对民族地区的经济支援和合作力度,更好地促进民族地区的加快发展,更好地促进民族地区与国内其他地区的共同繁荣发展。

三是要从文化方面促进民族交往交流交融一体。中华民族文化的形成就是一个不断兼容并包各地区、各族群文化的过程,这种开放包容性也正是中华民族生生不息、历久不衰的重要原因和力量所在。在全球化、区域一体化、信息化、现代化快速发展的当今世界,文化软实力的作用越发重要,文化交往交流交融对于促进民族文化的发展繁荣进而对于促进民族的伟大复兴都日益显示出越来越重要的战略作用。我们一定要顺应文化交往交流交融的客观需要,既充分尊重和保护文化的多样性,又不人为强化、固化公民的文化差异属性,要更加重视促进各民族文化的交往交流交融,加强对一切族群文化与中华民族文化一体化、共通共融的宣传,反对任何形式的地方族群(民族)主义和大族群(民族)主义,不断强化各族干部群众对中华民族的民族意识、国家意识和公民意识,不断增强各族公民对中华民族的身份认同,不断增强抵御民族分裂主义的免疫力。要特别注意正确认识和妥善对待现代化进程中的民族意识复兴问题,采取实事求是的科学态度,一方面要承认客观存在的族群(民族)意识,另一方面又必须坚决坚持用社会主义思想对其进行改造,坚决反对一切形式的民族主义(即使它是最“公正的”、“纯洁的”的民族主义),坚定不移地贯彻“无产阶级不能支持任何巩固民族主义的做派”,“支持一切促进各民族间日益紧密的联系和促进各民族打成一片的措施”(列宁语);始终不渝地坚决反对大民族主义,始终不渝地坚决反对地方民族主义。要特别重视语言在促进民族交往交流交融中的重大基础作用,深刻认识没有共通的语言,就连人们之间沟通都很困难,而要建立共同的国家身份认同就更加困难,从而更进一步地自觉推进《国家通用语言文字法》的贯彻落实,大力推广普及国家通用语言文字(汉语和普通话),不断促进各民族间的交往交流交融,不断促进各民族共同团结奋斗和共同繁荣发展。要辩证客观科学地认识宗教的消极和积极作用,按照《宪法》的要求,充分尊重公民的宗教信仰自由,积极引导宗教与社会主义社会相适应,善于发挥宗教的“积极作用”,限制其消极作用,把人们对宗教的认同纳入对国家的认同之下,并始终置于国家认同感之下并支持国家认同感,促进各宗教的交流沟通,有效整合各宗教在维护社会稳定中的道德规范作用,用宗教中的温和向善思想引导信教群众,防止宗教极端主义俘虏信众,特别是着力防止宗教极端主义成为恐怖主义尤其是民族分裂型恐怖主义的思想武器,最大限度地抑制宗教中的消极因素作用,最

[...] organize and guide the eastern and central regions to invest in and cooperate economically with ethnic regions, organize and guide ethnic regions to cooperate economically with the eastern and central regions, help ethnic regions develop domestic markets, and utilize advanced technology, talent, and management experience from the eastern and central regions to develop the economy of ethnic regions. Efforts should be made to cultivate and expand a large group of entrepreneurs with innovation as their function, paying attention to cultivating local enterprises and entrepreneurs in ethnic regions, introducing enterprises and entrepreneurs from other regions, and especially promoting the exchange and cooperation between local enterprises, entrepreneurs in ethnic regions, and those from other regions, to promote all types of entrepreneurs to introduce new products, apply new technologies, open new markets, find new sources of raw materials, especially to create new organizational methods for enterprises, create a favorable social environment for entrepreneurs to engage in various innovation activities such as technological innovation, market innovation, and management innovation, enhancing the endogenous and sustainable driving force for the economic self-development of ethnic regions. Special attention should be paid to accelerating scientific and technological innovation and the application of knowledge, considering the acceleration of scientific and technological innovation and the ability to apply knowledge as the key to promoting the economic development of ethnic regions, fully play the role of science and technology as the primary productive force, significantly increase the scientific and technological research and development funds and proportion of ethnic regions, enhance the scientific and technological innovation ability and application ability of ethnic regions, while vigorously promoting the eastern and central regions to support ethnic regions with technology, strengthening mutual exchange and cooperation, promoting the transformation of economic development mode in ethnic regions and eastern and central regions through mutual exchange and cooperation, and promoting our country to accelerate the transformation of economic development mode from extensive growth of quantity expansion to intensive growth of quality and efficiency, from factor accumulation to intensive management and then to knowledge innovation. Currently, with the significant enhancement of our country's comprehensive national strength and the economic strength of the eastern and central regions, we should further increase the central government's transfer payments to ethnic regions, increase the economic support and cooperation from the eastern and central regions to ethnic regions, better promote the accelerated development of ethnic regions, and better promote the common prosperity and development of ethnic regions with other domestic areas.

### Three, we must promote ethnic interaction, communication, assimilation, and unity from a cultural perspective.

The formation of Chinese national culture has been a continuous process of accommodating and integrating cultures from different regions and ethnic groups. This openness and inclusiveness are significant reasons for the Chinese nation's enduring vitality and strength. In today's world, rapidly advancing in globalization, regional integration, informatization, and modernization, the role of cultural soft power has become increasingly important. The interaction, exchange, and assimilation of cultures have increasingly shown a vital strategic role in promoting the development and prosperity of ethnic cultures, and thereby, in the great rejuvenation of the nation. We must comply with the objective needs of cultural exchange and assimilation, fully respect and preserve cultural diversity while not artificially reinforcing or solidifying the cultural differences of citizens. We should pay more attention to promoting the interaction, exchange, and assimilation of various ethnic cultures, strengthen the promotion of the integration and commonality of all ethnic cultures with Chinese national culture, oppose any form of local ethnic nationalism and major ethnic nationalism, continuously strengthen the Chinese national consciousness, national consciousness, and civic consciousness among officials and the masses of all ethnic groups, continuously enhance the identity of all ethnic citizens with the Chinese nation, and continuously strengthen immunity against ethnic separatism. Special attention should be paid to correctly understanding and properly addressing the issue of ethnic consciousness revival in the process of modernization, adopting a pragmatic and scientific attitude. On the one hand, we must recognize the objectively existing ethnic [minzu] consciousness, and on the other hand, we must resolutely insist on reforming it with socialist thought, resolutely oppose all forms of nationalism [lit. 'minzu-ism'] (even if it is the most "just" or "innocent" nationalism [lit. 'minzu-ism']), steadfastly implement the principle that "the proletariat cannot support any practice that consolidates nationalism," [lit. 'minzu-ism'] and "support all measures that promote increasingly close contacts between nations and promote the integration of all nations" (in Lenin's words); always resolutely oppose great nationalism [lit. 'minzu-ism'] and local nationalism [lit. 'minzu-ism']. Special emphasis should be placed on the significant foundational role of language in promoting ethnic interaction, communication, and assimilation. It is profoundly understood that without a common language, even basic communication between people is difficult, let alone establishing a common national identity. Therefore, further conscious promotion of the implementation of the "National Common Language and Script Law," vigorously promote the widespread use of the national common language and script (Chinese and Mandarin), continuously promote the interaction, exchange, and assimilation of all ethnic groups, and continuously promote the joint unity, struggle, and common prosperous development of all ethnic groups. We should dialectically, objectively, and scientifically recognize the negative and positive aspects of religion, fully respect citizens' freedom of religious belief according to the Constitution, actively guide religion to adapt to the socialist society, skillfully utilize the "positive role" of religion, limit its negative impacts, insert people's religious identity beneath national identity, and always support the sense of national identity, promote the exchange and communication among all religions, effectively integrate the moral norms of various religions in maintaining social stability, guide the religious masses with the benevolent and kind thoughts in religion, prevent religious extremism from radicalising believers, especially strive to prevent religious extremism from becoming the ideological weapon of terrorism, especially ethnic separatist terrorism, maximize the suppression of negative factors in religion, [...]



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最大限度地发挥宗教中的积极因素作用，最大限度地团结各民族各宗教的人民群众，最大限度地凝聚全国广大人民的积极性与创造性，共同致力于创造现世的美好生活。要高度重视仪式特别是集体仪式在形塑公民的中华民族认同感中的作用，包括要重视优秀的传统仪式，利用国庆、春节等各种有意义的节日及其仪式来强化公民的中华民族认同。要高度重视通过各种为群众喜闻乐见的形式引导人们自觉做遵纪守法的好公民、好国民，以工作为天职，忠于职守、各尽其责，自觉为增进全国人民的利益和福祉而努力奋斗，为促进中华民族的伟大复兴而贡献各族公民的力量。要高度重视发挥新闻传媒在培养公民的中华民族认同中的重要作用，掌握话语权，引导公民不断增强民族自豪感、自信心，不断增强对中华民族的认同感、中国特色社会主义的认同感和中国的认同感。要特别重视各少数民族(民族)文化元素的保护、发掘、整理和整合工作，充分认识各少数民族(民族)文化作为中华民族文化的重要组成部分对中华文化的发展繁荣作出过重大的贡献，是中华文化的重要源泉，从而更好地增强各少数民族公民作为中华民族一员的自豪感，更加自觉积极地把各少数民族(民族)元素更好地整合进中华文化，更好地为中华各族儿女所知悉所传承，更好地凝聚中华各族公民共同致力于中国社会主义现代化事业和中华民族伟大复兴的宏伟事业。

**四是要从社会方面促进民族交往交流交融一体。**“社会——不管其形式如何——是什么呢?是人们交互活动的产物。”离开人们的交往，就无所谓社会，我们一定要适应全球化、信息化、现代化的客观实际，适应国内外民族交流交融的客观实际，包括适应一些外国人才(如美国的各族裔人、加拿大的各族裔人等)自愿加入中国籍成为中华民族一员的客观实际，从有利于中国现代化建设、有利于中华民族伟大复兴的战略全局高度，深刻认识促进国内外各民族人员交往交流交融的历史大趋势，不再强化中国是由 56 个民族(族群)组成的观念和做法(比如，假如有一个美国的墨西哥裔裔人和一个美国的西班牙裔裔人因在中国工作自愿加入了中国籍，那么按原来的公民民族归属划分，这时的中国公民民族类别则应变成 58 个民族;如果考虑到中国近年来的发展强大，已经有不少的发展中国家外国人有意自愿加入中国籍，那么，如果批准这些公民自愿加入中国籍，中国公民的民族类别还会增加，这就说明这种固定有多少民族组成中华民族的刻板化民族组成称谓是不适应形势发展需要的)，而是强化中华民族是一个可以容纳国内外一切民族人员的大开放、大包容的开放理念(如不得把汉族文化简单地等同于中华民族文化，也不得因保护少数民族文化而排斥汉族文化，不能简单地对外国民族文化采取排斥否定的态度等)，采取兼容并包、海纳百川、择优并蓄的开放态度，从有利于中国现代化建设的角度来积极促进中华民族的大发展。实际上，民族的存在是一种社会存在，更多的是一种公民的文化属性，我们要适应社会发展的客观实际，促进各民族公民的交往交流交融，而不要人为地把这种差异和属性固定化和强化。要高度重视促进国内各民族人口的大流动，中华人民共和国是中华民族各族人民的共和国，国内各地都是中国所有公民的领土，国内各族公民都可以自由流动，自由确定在任何一个地方学习、生活和工作，特别是在全球化、信息化、市场化、现代化不断发展的今天，在各种生产要素在全国范围内自由优化配置的时代，促进国内各族公民在全国范围内自由平等的流动，促进各族公民交往交流交融既是一种自然和法律权利，是促进经济社会发展的客观需要，也是促进各族公民自由全面发展的客观需要，我们一定要顺应这种客观形势的需要，改革和健全体制机制，加强和创新社会管理，特别是要加快改革和完善户籍管理制度，以保障公民的平等权利为出发点，为各族公民提供平等的公共服务，更好地适应城乡经济社会发展和人的全面发展的需要，更好地平等保障各族公民的自由迁徙权，更好地促进全国各族人口的自由有序流动，更好地解决各族人民的就业问题，创造更加有利于各族人民在全国范围内安居乐

[...] maximize the role of positive factors in religion, maximize the unity of people of all ethnic groups and religions, maximize the enthusiasm and creativity of the broad masses of the nation, and work together to create a better life in this world. We must place great importance on ceremonies, especially collective ceremonies, in shaping citizens' sense of identity with the Chinese nation. This includes the need to rebuild excellent traditional ceremonies and to use meaningful festivals such as the National Day and Spring Festival and their ceremonies to strengthen citizens' identification with the Chinese nation. We must pay close attention to guiding people through various forms that are popular and enjoyable for the masses, to consciously be good citizens and nationals who follow the law, see work as their sacred duty, remain loyal to their duties, fulfill their responsibilities, and consciously strive for the benefit and welfare of all the people of the country, contributing to the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation with the strength of citizens from all ethnic groups. We must place great importance on the crucial role of news media in cultivating citizens' identification with the Chinese nation, seize the power of discourse, guide citizens to continuously strengthen their national pride and confidence, and continuously enhance their identification with the Chinese nation, the socialism with Chinese characteristics, and China itself. Special attention should be paid to the protection, exploration, organization, and integration of cultural elements from various minority groups (nations), fully recognizing the significant contributions that the cultures of various minority groups (nations) have made as an essential part of Chinese national culture to the development and prosperity of Chinese culture, which are vital sources of Chinese culture. This will better enhance the pride of citizens of various ethnic minorities as members of the Chinese nation and more consciously and actively integrate the elements of various minority groups (nations) into Chinese culture, better known and passed down by all Chinese children, and better unite citizens of all ethnic groups in China to commit themselves to the socialist modernization of China and the grand cause of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

#### **Four, we must promote ethnic interaction, communication, assimilation, and unity from a social perspective.**

"What is society, regardless of its form? It is the product of people's interactive activities." Without the interaction of people, there is no society. We must adapt to the objective realities of globalization, informatization, and modernization, and to the actual situation of ethnic exchanges and integration both domestically and internationally. This includes adapting to the reality that some foreign talents (such as people of various ethnic groups from the United States, Canada, etc.) voluntarily become Chinese citizens and join the Chinese nation. From the strategic height of facilitating China's modernization and the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, we must deeply understand the historical trend of promoting interaction, exchange, and assimilation of ethnic individuals both domestically and internationally, and no longer emphasize the concept and practice that China is composed of 56 ethnic groups (for example, if a Mexican-American and a Spanish-American voluntarily become Chinese citizens while working in China, then according to the original classification of citizen ethnicity, the number of ethnic categories of Chinese citizens would become 58. Considering China's development and strength in recent years, many people from developing countries have shown interest in voluntarily becoming Chinese citizens, which means that if these citizens are approved to become Chinese citizens, the number of ethnic categories of Chinese citizens would increase. This shows that the rigid notion of how many ethnic groups constitute the Chinese nation does not fit the needs of situational development), but rather emphasize that the Chinese nation is an open and inclusive concept that can accept all ethnic individuals from both domestic and international communities (for example, Han culture should not be simply equated with Chinese national culture, nor should the protection of minority cultures exclude Han culture, and foreign national cultures should not be simply rejected or negated), adopt an inclusive, all-embracing, selective, and accumulative open attitude, and actively promote the great development of the Chinese nation from the perspective beneficial to China's modernization. In fact, the existence of a nation is a social existence, more of a cultural attribute of citizens. We should adapt to the objective realities of social development, promote the interaction, exchange, and assimilation of citizens of all ethnicities, and not artificially fix and strengthen these differences and attributes. High importance should be placed on promoting significant population mobility among all ethnic groups within the country. The People's Republic of China is the republic of all ethnic peoples of the Chinese nation, all regions within the country belong to all citizens of China, and all ethnic citizens can freely move, freely choose where to study, live, and work in any place, especially today, in the era of continuous development of globalization, informatization, marketization, and modernization, where various factors of production are freely and optimally allocated nationwide, promoting the free and equal movement of citizens of all ethnicities nationwide, facilitating the interaction, exchange, and assimilation of citizens of all ethnicities is not only a natural and legal right but also an objective need for promoting economic and social development and the comprehensive development of citizens of all ethnicities. We must adapt to the needs of this objective situation, reform, and improve institutional mechanisms, strengthen, and innovate social management, particularly accelerating the reform and improvement of the household registration system. Based on the starting point of ensuring citizens' equal rights, provide equal public services for citizens of all ethnicities, better adapt to the needs of urban and rural economic and social development and the comprehensive development of individuals, better ensure the equal rights of free migration for citizens of all ethnicities, better promote the free and orderly flow of populations of all ethnicities nationwide, [...]

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业的社会环境和法治环境,要高度重视推进各族公民混居杂居,可以借鉴新加坡等国的经验,在大中城市规划和住房建设出售中,研究相应的办法,尽可能地使不同族(族群、民族)的居民混居在一起,防止居住区明显分区、泾渭分明,要高度重视保护和引导族际自由通婚,不同族群(民族)人口的相互通婚,既是不同族群自身发展的客观需要,也是中华民族发展的客观需要,特别是家庭作为社会的细胞,家庭交融一体了,人们都是亲戚、难分难解了,民族的团结、民族的交融一体和社会的交融一体就有了坚实的根基,应该清醒地看到,我国现在在一些民族地方有一种不利于不同民族族际通婚的社会环境和政策措施,一些族(族群、民族)与其他族的通婚率很低,有的族际通婚率甚至只有百分之零点几,高国际上衡量族际关系良好的标准要求两族之间通婚率达到 10%的水平还有很大差距,这就要求从制度上引导族际通婚,保障公民的婚姻自由权,改革和完善高考加分、公务员招考、就业升职等方面的政策,坚持宪法规定的公民权利一律平等原则,不得歧视或优待不同族群通婚者及其子女(如有的地方规定,父母双方都是少数民族的子女高考加分大大高于父母双方只有一方是少数民族的,这明显不利于民族通婚,明显是对父母双方只有一方是少数民族的子女的平均受教育权的一种不公平歧视;同时,也有的地方,对已经融入城市实际上与汉族家庭并无教育差异的少数民族家庭(如父母双方或一方是回族、满族等)的子女给予高考加分政策,又明显是对同一城市父母双方都是汉族家庭的子女的一种不公平歧视),要坚持计划生育基本国策,平等对待各族(族群、民族),同时着力提高各族人口素质,切实帮助一切处于困难处境的各族公民提高素质,使人口与资源、环境、经济社会发展相适应,要大力推进国家通用语言文字的普及,逐步在国家立法、行政、司法等公共事务活动中普遍推广使用国家通用语言文字,同时对不懂国家通用语言文字的公民提供语言帮助和培训,不断提高各族公民参与国家公共事务活动的能力和水平,要特别重视教育在促进民族交往交流交融中的基础性作用,大力增加对各族公民的教育投资,从幼儿园、小学、中学、大学一律推行双语教育、民汉合校、混班教学,大力推进职业教育和继续教育,加强对各族公民的人力资本投资,提高各族公民的科技文化和思想道德素质,增加各族公民在受教育过程中交往交流交融的机会,增强各族公民交往交流交融的能力,增强各族公民参与经济社会发展、实现人的全面而自由发展的能力,共同为促进中华民族伟大复兴而贡献智慧和力量。

总之,我们需要顺应民族交往交流交融的发展潮流,善于借鉴国际上的成功经验也充分吸取失败教训,与时俱进地推动民族政策实现从第一代向第二代的转型,即在政治、经济、文化、社会等各方面促进国内各民族交融一体,不断淡化公民的族群意识,不断淡化 56 个民族的概念,不断强化中华民族的身份意识,不断增强公民的中华民族认同,切实推进中华民族一体化,促进中华民族协调发展、繁荣一体发展,共同构建中华民族大家庭,实现中华民族的伟大复兴。

[...] better address the employment issues of people of all ethnicities, and create a more favorable social and legal environment for people of all ethnicities to live and work in peace and contentment nationwide. High importance should be placed on promoting ethnically mixed living arrangements among citizens of different ethnicities. We can draw on the experiences of countries like Singapore and, in the planning and housing construction of large and medium-sized cities, research corresponding methods to make residents of different ethnicities (ethnic groups, nationalities) live together as much as possible, preventing clear zoning and segregation in residential areas. High importance should be placed on protecting and guiding the freedom of interethnic marriage. The marriage of different ethnic populations is not only an objective need for the development of different ethnic groups themselves but also an objective need for the development of the Chinese nation, especially since the family, as the cell of society, when integrated, makes everyone relatives, inseparable, laying a solid foundation for the unity of the nation, the integration of ethnicities, and the integration of society. We should clearly see that there is currently an unfavorable social environment and policy measures for interethnic marriage among different ethnicities in some ethnic regions of our country. The marriage rate between some ethnicities (ethnic groups, nationalities) and others is very low, with some interethnic marriage rates even at only a fraction of a percent, which is far from the international standard that requires an interethnic marriage rate between two ethnicities to reach 10%, in order to maintain a good interethnic relationship. This requires institutional guidance for interethnic marriage, ensuring citizens' freedom of marriage, reforming and perfecting policies in areas such as college entrance examination bonus points, civil service recruitment, employment promotion, adhering to the principle of equality of all citizens' rights as stipulated in the Constitution, not discriminating against or favoring the children of interethnic marriages (such as in some places, children whose parents are both from minority ethnicities receive more bonus points in the college entrance examination than those with only one minority parent, which is clearly not conducive to interethnic marriage and is an unfair discrimination against the equal right to education of children with only one minority parent; similarly, in some places, children of minority families who have actually integrated into the city and have no educational differences from Han families (such as those with one or both parents being from the Dong, Manchu, etc.) are given bonus points in the college entrance examination, which again is an unfair discrimination against children of Han families in the same city). We must adhere to the basic national policy of family planning, treat all ethnicities (ethnic groups, nationalities) equally, while striving to improve the quality of the population of all ethnicities, genuinely helping all ethnic citizens in difficult situations to improve their quality, making the population compatible with resources, environment, and economic and social development. We must vigorously promote the popularization of the national common language and script, gradually promote the use of the national common language and script in national legislation, administration, judiciary, and other public affairs, while providing language assistance and training to citizens who do not understand the national common language and script, continuously improving the ability and level of citizens of all ethnicities to participate in national public affairs. Special attention should be given to the fundamental role of education in promoting ethnic interaction, exchange, and assimilation, significantly increasing educational investment for citizens of all ethnicities, implementing bilingual education, combined ethnic and Han schools, and mixed-class teaching from kindergarten, primary, middle, to university, vigorously advancing vocational education and continuing education, enhancing investment in human capital for citizens of all ethnicities, improving the scientific, cultural, and moral qualities of citizens of all ethnicities, increasing the opportunities for interaction, exchange, and assimilation among citizens of all ethnicities during the educational process, enhancing the ability of citizens of all ethnicities to interact, exchange, and integrate, enhancing the ability of citizens of all ethnicities to participate in economic and social development, achieve comprehensive and free development of individuals, and collectively contribute wisdom and strength to the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

In summary, we need to adapt to the development trend of ethnic interaction, communication, and assimilation, skillfully learn from successful international experiences while fully absorbing lessons from failures and keep pace with the times to promote the transition of ethnic policy from the first generation to the second. This means promoting the integration of all ethnic groups within the country in political, economic, cultural, and social aspects, continuously diluting the ethnic consciousness of citizens, continuously diminishing the concept of the 56 ethnic groups, continuously strengthening the identity awareness of the Chinese nation, continuously enhancing the identification of citizens with the Chinese nation, effectively advancing the integration of the Chinese nation, promoting the coordinated and prosperous development of the Chinese nation, jointly constructing a grand homeland for the Chinese nation, and realizing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.