

The Role of National Unity under Psychological Vision in the Realization of the Great Rejuvenation of the Chinese Nation

Gu Boran

Jingjiang Chengbei Experimental School, Jingjiang214500, China

Keywords: National unity psychology, Research content, Empirical research, The great unity of the Chinese nation, Mao Zedong, The great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, The Communist Party of China, National unity, Teenagers, National unity view, Psychological

Abstract: Stalin once said, in the special history, the nation can be formed in a certain region, and the nation refers to a language, economy and culture and other specific groups. Different from other communities, a nation is not only a symbol of the life of a group of people, but also a symbol of the blood relationship among a group of people. Therefore, in social life, people always regard the nation as the main body of activities, and integrate the ethnic group with the members of the ethnic group, and transfer their views on the whole ethnic group to individual members. Stalin's words about nations reflect people's early ideas about nations. The common characteristics of nations are the common region, the common language and the common social activities. But with the development of society, the basic elements of what constitutes a nation are also changing. At this time, psychological culture as an important part of national culture has attracted people's attention. National self-esteem and national core cohesion play a key role in the formation of national consciousness. The most important component of national consciousness is national cohesion. National cohesion is also called national cohesion. It can be said that national cohesion is the key to national strength, but also to promote the power of national collective work. We call this kind of national cohesion polymer, according to the definition of team cohesion given by the famous American psychologist Vustingen. National cohesion enables members of a nation to work together in the face of things. Ethnic identity is of great significance for a country, especially for China, because China is a unified multi-ethnic country, and the stability and harmony of ethnic groups plays a significant role in the social stability of China. This study will use the "Ethnic Harmony Questionnaire" to study the views of the teenagers on ethnic unity, analyze the status quo of the teenagers on ethnic unity, and look at the psychological mechanism of ethnic unity from the psychologist.

1. Introduction

This year 2021 marks the centenary of the founding of the Communist Party of China. Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China the main theme in Chinese society is the

Chinese dream which has become the most important subject in the modern era. We know that the core of the Chinese dream is to realize the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. Therefore the Chinese dream is the dream of the whole Chinese nation. It is also the dream of every Chinese. An important force for us to realize the Chinese Dream is the cohesion of the Chinese nation the great unity of the Chinese nation. We can say that without the great unity of the Chinese nation there would be no great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. The unity of the Chinese nation is of great significance to the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

2. A Social Psychological Study of National Cohesion

There are two forms of national cohesion: internal experience and external expression. Intrinsic experience refers to a response that comes from internalization and external expression refers to a form of internalized identity response.

The psychological experience of national cohesion is identity. The earliest study of the word “identity” in psychology comes from the famous master of psychology Freud. According to his defense mechanism he sees identity as the earliest situation in which an individual has an emotional connection with another person. By the same token the sense of national identity is the emotion that all members of a nation recognize and evaluate in the same way. This kind of national identity will influence each other and this kind of identity is imperceptible. There are two approaches to the study of national identity the first is the social psychological approach in sociology and the second is the social psychological approach in psychology. The research Angle of social psychology research method in sociology is sociology and cultural anthropology and the research method of social psychology in the latter kind of psychology is from the perspective of psychology. The former will study ethnic members' views on their own ethnic group through psychological questionnaires based on their attitudes towards their own culture language and religion. The latter method usually adopts the experimental method and the scale method to understand the members' attitudes toward their own ethnic group and their attitudes toward non-ethnic groups through specific experiments so as to further discuss the causal relationship. National identity has both good and bad aspects for a nation. There will be a negative side naturally there will be a negative side. The positive side of national identity is that it can further deepen the relationship between ethnic members stimulate the internal potential of each member enable each member to cooperate harmoniously and enable the coordinated development of the ethnic group. The negative side of national cohesion is that some individual members will produce exclusivity towards other members which will not only solve the problem but more seriously affect the relationship between the members of the nation. At the same time in terms of values the shared national cultural values are the core of national traditional culture. From values people can see the common ideas of people of a nation society or group. Values are the foundation of a nation's cultural system. This value system can be seen as the foundation of a nation's cultural system and a value system can constitute the core of a nation's culture. In particular the Chinese nation over thousands of years has formed a common value that is patriotism. Patriotism is recognized by every member of the Chinese nation. The premise and expression of national cohesion is national identity. The reason why a nation has strong cohesion is national identity.

One of the external manifestations of national cohesion is group. In fact group is a common attribute of human and animal. We can also observe eusociality in higher mammals. It's impossible to be unattached because unattached makes you feel insecure. However people help each other in groups. This is also what we call belonging. For individuals being alone is the most vulnerable time to be bullied by others so individuals need to belong they need to be in a group. Because it's only in a group that there's a sense of belonging.

3. Young People's View of National Unity

The great unity of the Chinese nation and the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation under the leadership of our party, in order to defeat the Japanese invaders, the construction of an independent, free, democratic, united struggle of the new China” these words is chairman MAO Zedong to the height of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. In The eyes of Chairman MAO Zedong, the most important task for the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation is to achieve two tasks: the first is to achieve national independence and liberation; the second is to develop the productive forces and lead a modern life. China should be a “rich and strong” new China. Although the task is clear, the question arises: who should carry out and complete these two important tasks?

The Chinese nation needs to stand up, including the 56 ethnic groups has become a crucial issue, in fact, the Chinese nation will play a key role in the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. In other words, only with the unity of each nation can there be no question of whom to rely on, whom to unite with and whom to fight. On May 23, Chairman MAO Zedong specifically addressed this issue, he believed that the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation must rely on the great unity of the Chinese people. On September 30, 1949, MAO Zedong shouted the slogan “Long live the great unity of our great motherland and the people of numerous countries”. Chairman MAO Zedong once stipulated on the great unity of the Chinese nation, which has the following four connotations: First, the great unity of the Chinese nation is the unity within all ethnic groups; Second, the great unity of the Chinese nation is the unity among all ethnic groups; Third, the great unity of the Chinese nation is the unity of the Chinese nation as a whole. In other words, it is the unity of the whole Chinese nation. Fourth, the great unity of the Chinese nation can only be formed with the unity of the Communist Party of China at its core. First, as Chairman Deng Xiaoping once said, “The Chinese nation we speak of is not just the Han nation, but the Big Chinese family including 56 ethnic groups. The premise of the unity of the entire Chinese nation is that the internal members of each nation do well in their own unity. On May 23, 1952, Chairman MAO Zedong sent a telegram to the Dalai Lama and panchen Chen on the first anniversary of the signing of the agreement on the measures for the Peaceful liberation of Tibet, saying, “I celebrate that you and all the Tibetan people will unite more closely with the people of all fraternizing ethnic groups in China to build our great motherland and a prosperous and happy new Tibet.” Chairman MAO Zedong stressed the unity among all ethnic groups and was also very concerned about the strengthening of unity within the Tibetan ethnic group. A letter of March 8, 1953: On the great unity of the Chinese nation and the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation: “We must be vigilant, strengthen national defense, consolidate unity between the Han and Tibetan peoples and within Tibet, and strictly guard against the conspiracies of imperialist spies and other reactionary saboteurs. Secondly, with regard to the relations among the Chinese ethnic groups, especially the Han ethnic group, Chairman Mao Zedong emphasized three aspects. First, the Han people should take the initiative to build good relations with the minority ethnic groups, because this is the key point of national unity. This is because, in our national relations, the Han population accounts for more than 90% of the total population, while the 55 ethnic minorities account for only 8% of the total population. In terms of numbers, the Han population has an absolute advantage, and the Economic, social and cultural level of the Han people in the region is higher than that of most of the brother ethnic groups. In 1956, Chairman MAO Zedong pointed out the victory of the Han nationality in terms of population dominance. There are more than 50 ethnic minorities, but because of their small numbers

4. Conclusion

We should be connected with the Chinese nation through the national psychology, with the Chinese national Communist Party, but also with the Review of the Chinese nation.

References

- [1] Yin Jianping, Ziweida Abdu Kelimu, *College of Ethnic Unity Education in Colleges and Universities from the Perspective of Psychology*, Urumqi, Xinjiang 830043).
- [2] Yin Shaoqing, Lai Yi, Li Chunzhong, Yin Keli, *Adolescent Views on Ethnic Unity and Its Structure*, Pu 'er, Yunnan 665000.
- [3] *On the Role of National Unity in Realizing the Great Rejuvenation of the Chinese Nation*, Dong Zizhi.
- [4] Yin Keli, Yin Shaoqing, *Research Content and Method Construction of National Unity Psychology*.
- [5] *The Study of ethnic Psychology should be linked with the Rejuvenation of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Nation*.