

Research on Building a Shared Spiritual Homeland for the Chinese Nation in the Context of Cultural Enrichment in Xinjiang*

MI Zhipeng

Xinjiang Institute of Technology, Akesu, China

Cultural enrichment of Xinjiang constitutes a vital component of the Party's governance strategy for Xinjiang in the new era. It embodies the wisdom and experience of the Chinese Communist Party in governing and revitalizing Xinjiang, laying a cultural foundation for building a shared spiritual home for the Chinese nation. Simultaneously, Cultural enrichment of Xinjiang represents a significant project for uniting hearts and minds. Rooted in the historical and contemporary practices of interaction, exchange, and integration among Xinjiang's ethnic groups, it provides a crucial cultural vehicle for further strengthening the tangible, perceptible, and effective sense of community among all ethnic groups in Xinjiang. Building a shared spiritual home for the Chinese nation represents the ultimate value of Cultural enrichment in Xinjiang. It is an essential requirement for the spiritual closeness and unity of all ethnic groups in Xinjiang, and a vital component of advancing socialist culture. Cultural enrichment of Xinjiang helps deepen and embed shared cultural symbols of the Chinese nation, establish mechanisms for mutual integration among ethnic groups, and steadily advance the great practice of socialism with Chinese characteristics in Xinjiang in the new era. This effort quietly yet profoundly takes root and bears fruit, ultimately gathering immense strength for the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

Keywords: to enrich Xinjiang with Chinese culture, the Chinese national community, the shared spiritual homeland for all Chinese ethnic groups, logical relationship, practical approaches, significance of the era

Since ancient times, Xinjiang has been a vital region where multiple ethnic groups coexist and diverse cultures converge. Through prolonged interaction, exchange, and integration, these ethnic groups have formed a cultural landscape of shared destiny. With its profound inclusiveness and vitality, Chinese culture has deeply integrated the cultural genes of different ethnic groups into the overall fabric of Chinese civilization. Cultural enrichment of Xinjiang is a strategic initiative in the new era to build consensus through culture and promote unity through integration. It is a key pathway to forge a strong sense of the Chinese national community and building a shared spiritual home for all ethnic groups. This concept not only inherits the traditional wisdom of the Chinese nation—"cultivating people through culture and conveying principles through culture"—but also

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MI Zhipeng, Lecturer, School of Marxism, Xinjiang Institute of Technology, Akesu, China.

reflects the Communist Party of China's profound grasp of the laws governing Xinjiang's development and its innovative practices in the new era. The core of cultural enrichment in Xinjiang lies in harnessing cultural power to inspire ethnic groups' sense of identity and belonging within the Chinese nation, thereby strengthening confidence in Chinese culture. Only by deeply excavating and promoting the cultural resources jointly created by Xinjiang's ethnic groups throughout history, activating shared spiritual elements embedded in traditional culture, and advancing cultural exchange, mutual learning, and innovative integration among ethnic groups can we construct a multi-layered, multidimensional system for building a shared spiritual home. In the new era, cultural enrichment in Xinjiang has become a cornerstone for social stability and lasting peace in the region. It not only enriches the theoretical framework of the Chinese national community but also provides robust academic support and practical guidance for cultural governance in Xinjiang and across the nation.

The Logical Relationship Between Cultural Enrichment in Xinjiang and Building the Shared Spiritual Homeland of the Chinese Nation

Cultural enrichment of Xinjiang represents the concrete and vivid implementation of the Party's governance strategy in Xinjiang. By positioning Cultural enrichment as the logical starting point for building the shared spiritual homeland of the Chinese nation, it can provide powerful spiritual momentum for national prosperity and social harmony. The Third Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee stated:

We will formulate a law on promoting ethnic unity and progress, improve the institutional mechanisms for fostering a strong sense of the Chinese national community, and enhance the cohesion of the Chinese nation. We will systematically advance the Sinicization of religions in China and strengthen the rule of law in the governance of religious affairs. (Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, 2024, p. 1)

Cultural enrichment in Xinjiang is integral to the great cause of national rejuvenation and the building of a prosperous and powerful nation. Integrating cultural enrichment throughout the entire process, across all dimensions, and in all domains of building the Chinese national community is a necessary step in improving the institutional mechanisms for fostering a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation. It is an inherent part of the strategy for governing Xinjiang.

Since the 18th CPC National Congress, the Party Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core has continuously enriched and developed Marxist theories on ethnic relations. This has led to the formation of the Party's strategy for governing Xinjiang in the new era, with cultural enrichment of Xinjiang serving as a vital component. It is a long-term strategy and fundamental measure to promote sustained stability and lasting peace in Xinjiang society. Cultural enrichment of Xinjiang represents the cultural practice of building a shared spiritual home for the Chinese nation. Clarifying the logical relationship between cultural enrichment in Xinjiang and the construction of a shared spiritual home for the Chinese nation is an inevitable requirement for advancing the building of a culturally strong nation, an inevitable choice for the prosperity and development of Xinjiang's cultural undertakings, and an intrinsic shaping of the consciousness of the Chinese nation community. Exploring the practical pathways for building the shared spiritual home of the Chinese nation within the framework of cultural enrichment in Xinjiang, and deepening the unique pervasive influence of Chinese culture, can continuously refine the internal mechanisms for interaction, exchange, and integration among all ethnic groups. This, in turn, highlights the contemporary significance of cultural enrichment in Xinjiang for building the shared spiritual home of the Chinese nation, strengthens cultural confidence, and solidifies the ideological foundation for this shared spiritual home.

Theoretical Logic: Cultural Enrichment of Xinjiang as the Endogenous Driving Force for Building the Shared Spiritual Homeland of the Chinese Nation

At the Third Central Symposium on Xinjiang Work, General Secretary Xi Jinping emphasized:

We must fully and accurately implement the Party's strategy for governing Xinjiang in the new era, firmly grasp the overarching goal of Xinjiang work, and advance Xinjiang through law-based governance, unity and stability, cultural enrichment, prosperity and development, and long-term construction. (Xi, 2020, p. 1)

With its profound theoretical logic, distinctive practical characteristics, and broad social consensus, cultural enrichment of Xinjiang has become a vital pathway for stimulating the endogenous driving force of the shared spiritual home of the Chinese nation. The theoretical lineage of Chinese culture guides the direction of cultural enrichment in Xinjiang. Only by deeply exploring and inheriting the outstanding cultures of all ethnic groups, and strengthening exchanges and mutual learning among these cultures, can we continuously enhance the sense of identification with Chinese culture among the people of all ethnic groups in Xinjiang, providing a solid ideological foundation and cultural support for forging a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation.

In the new era, cultural enrichment in Xinjiang will further unleash its unique role in bolstering the cultural confidence of the Chinese nation. "Chinese civilization is the root and source of the cultures of all ethnic groups in Xinjiang" (Mi & Zhang, 2025, p. 6). In the practice of cultural enrichment, we must distill the essence of the Chinese national community, ultimately transforming this spiritual wealth into an inexhaustible driving force for social development. Guided by socialist core values, we should promote the fine traditional culture of China, making it a bond that connects all ethnic groups. Cultural enrichment in Xinjiang must be pursued with sustained effort, using culture to unite hearts and minds. Only when the people of all ethnic groups in Xinjiang continuously integrate and communicate through cultural exchange and mutual learning, jointly shouldering the mission of inheriting and developing Chinese culture, can a solid cultural foundation be laid for building a shared spiritual home for the Chinese nation and strengthening cultural confidence. The sense of a community with a shared future for the Chinese nation is inextricably linked to its cohesion and centripetal force. Chinese-style modernization is modernization that achieves common prosperity for all people. The shared spiritual home of the Chinese nation should be jointly built through the concerted efforts of all ethnic groups. Cultural enrichment in Xinjiang provides new pathways for forging a strong sense of shared identity among the Chinese nation. People from all ethnic groups can fully participate in co-building through the strategy of cultural enrichment in Xinjiang, thereby sharing the fruits of development. While fully participating in and empowering the construction of the shared spiritual home of the Chinese nation, the people of all ethnic groups in Xinjiang can also deepen the practice of cultural enrichment in Xinjiang, gaining greater spiritual happiness and fulfillment, and continuously extending the scope of the Chinese nation's diverse yet unified pattern. The shared spiritual home of the Chinese nation should be jointly built by all ethnic groups working in concert. Only when this shared spiritual home is deeply rooted and robust can the branches of cultural enrichment in Xinjiang flourish. The construction of this shared spiritual home profoundly embodies the diverse yet unified pattern of the Chinese nation and vividly reflects the inclusive exchange and mutual learning among Xinjiang's diverse cultures.

Historical Logic: Cultural Enrichment in Xinjiang as a Key Catalyst for the Development of the Chinese Nation's Diverse-Unity Pattern

Since ancient times, Xinjiang has been a region where multiple ethnic groups have coexisted. These ethnic groups have thrived on this vast land, jointly creating a rich and diverse historical and cultural heritage. As a

cultural strategy, cultural enrichment in Xinjiang promotes the exchange and integration of ethnic cultures through cultural nourishment and immersion, thereby enhancing the cohesion and centripetal force of the Chinese nation. In this process, cultural enrichment not only inherits the outstanding traditional culture of the Chinese nation but also continuously absorbs and integrates the essence of ethnic cultures, forming a diverse yet unified cultural pattern with Xinjiang characteristics. The formation of this pattern has not only enriched the cultural treasury of the Chinese nation but also provided important historical support and cultural foundations for building a shared spiritual home for the Chinese nation.

Historically, cultural enrichment has consistently permeated the interactions, exchanges, and integration among Xinjiang's ethnic groups, serving as a vital force for promoting social stability and enduring peace in the region.

The dissemination of Central Plains culture in the Western Regions was primarily manifested in Confucian thought, legal systems, production techniques, and silk products. Conversely, the absorption of Western Region culture by Central Plains culture was concentrated in religion, music and dance, painting, and literature. Both sides learned from each other's strengths, mutually influenced one another, and thereby enriched and developed their respective cultures. (Lü, 2015, p. 129)

Music, dance, and painting from the Kucha region spread to the Central Plains. The "Five Dances" and "Seven Melodies", introduced by Sujibha, underwent new developments during the Tang Dynasty. Among the renowned Ten Musical Suites of the Tang Dynasty was the "Kucha Suite". The Tang Dynasty also marked the peak of Kucha painting's development. The Kizil Caves, representative of Kucha's cave art, fused elements from Central Plains art, Indian art, Gandhara art, and other foreign cultures to create a distinct regional style. Their cave architecture and decorative art directly influenced the development of Buddhist caves in the Central Plains. Meanwhile, the painting style of the Kumul Caves fully demonstrated the return of Buddhism to its origins. Concurrently, Confucian culture increasingly permeated the Western Regions. Examples include the Tang manuscript of *The Analects With Zheng Xuan's Commentary* unearthed from Astana Tomb No. 19, and fragments of manuscripts from *The Records of the Grand Historian: Biographies of Confucius' Disciples* and *The Book of Han: Biography of Zhang Liang* discovered at Kizil in Anxi. These Tang-era manuscripts (Rong, 1993, p. 416) demonstrate how Central Plains and Western Region cultures developed through mutual absorption and integration. The Tang Dynasty embraced cultural exchanges among ethnic groups with an open-minded approach.

Frequent population migrations between the Western Regions and the Central Plains fostered cultural integration and acceptance of mainstream Central Plains culture, forming the Tang Dynasty's "Hu-Han unity" framework, which became a crucial component of its Western Regions governance policy. (Yu & Zhang, 2010, p. 27)

Central Plains culture and Western Region culture also continuously innovated through mutual borrowing and absorption, enabling Chinese culture to endure and thrive through the ages.

The profound integration of Central Plains and Western Regions cultures vastly expanded and enriched the essence of Chinese civilization, endowing it with distinct diversity. Simultaneously, the core Central Plains culture maintained formidable centripetal and integrative forces throughout this fusion, sustaining the "unity" framework. The historical logic behind the fusion of Central Plains and Western Region cultures fundamentally resulted from the combined forces of geographical corridors, economic complementarity, political-military interactions, religious dissemination, and ethnic migrations. This cultural integration was a profound process of interaction, selection, adaptation, and re-creation, ultimately shaping the unique character of Chinese civilization—one that is inclusive, diverse, and unified.

Practical Logic: Cultural Enrichment of Xinjiang as an Inevitable Requirement for Achieving Social Stability and Long-Term Peace

Cultural enrichment in Xinjiang is the root foundation for social stability and lasting peace in the region. Nourishing the spiritual world of all ethnic groups through culture and expanding the cultural dimensions of governance strategies constitute a strategic endeavor to deepen the consciousness of the Chinese national community. Through cultural enrichment, the people of Xinjiang not only appreciate the profound depth of Chinese culture but also recognize the immense potential for mutual learning and integration among diverse ethnic cultures. “As a cultural practice for forging a strong sense of the Chinese national community in Xinjiang, cultural enrichment holds significance in enhancing theoretical awareness, boosting practical engagement, and fostering subjective consciousness” (Ma, 2022, p. 26). The immense power of culture serves as the fundamental driving force behind social stability and lasting peace in Xinjiang, enabling people of all ethnicities to become participants and witnesses in the inheritance and development of Chinese culture.

In implementing cultural enrichment in Xinjiang, emphasis must be placed on embedding China’s outstanding traditional culture deeply and comprehensively within the region. Efforts should focus on integrating the spirit of the Chinese nation into daily life through education, arts, media, and other channels, allowing the essence of Chinese culture to take root in people’s hearts. This will foster the flourishing of diverse ethnic cultures under the main trunk of Chinese culture, thereby ensuring Xinjiang’s long-term social stability. Cultural enrichment in Xinjiang is a systematic endeavor, with its institutional frameworks, systems, and mechanisms continuously refined through ongoing practice. In his reply to the Western Plan volunteer service team at Xieyite Primary School, General Secretary Xi Jinping noted: “In recent years, an increasing number of young people have chosen to volunteer in the west, in rural areas, and at the grassroots level, demonstrating the spirited outlook and sense of responsibility of China’s youth in the new era” (Xinhua News Agency, 2025). The Western Plan volunteers’ grassroots efforts in border defense and teaching serve as a vital driving force for the Cultural Enrichment of Xinjiang, propelling the initiative to take root and flourish in rural communities. With the extensive promotion of the national common language and script in recent years, cultural integration has significantly strengthened, markedly enhancing ethnic cohesion and laying a solid foundation for lasting stability in Xinjiang. The social stability achieved since the launch of the Cultural Enrichment Initiative, “Stability and development have always been the overarching themes in advancing Xinjiang’s work. Yet, as times change, adapting to new circumstances and tasks demands pursuing deeper stability and higher-quality development” (Lu & Xu, 2022, p. 7). Building upon Xinjiang’s overall stability, it is imperative to propel society toward new developmental milestones. This will catalyze innovative research into Xinjiang’s history and culture, intensify studies on ethnic interactions and integration, foster consensus among all Chinese ethnic groups, and advance the modernization of the frontier governance system and capacity.

Realistic Logic: Cultural Enrichment of Xinjiang as a Cultural Vehicle for Shaping the Chinese National Community Consciousness

As a vital cultural vehicle for shaping the consciousness of the Chinese national community, the profound impact of cultural enrichment in Xinjiang extends beyond the spiritual realm to deeply influence material and cultural life. This initiative constitutes a process of establishing and streamlining mechanisms for Chinese cultural enrichment in Xinjiang, while continuously consolidating the connection between Xinjiang’s distinctive culture and the mainstream Chinese cultural tradition. Its aim is to provide deep-rooted cultural support for Xinjiang’s

social stability and progress (Qingjue & Wu, 2021, p. 1). In the concrete historical practice of cultural enrichment in Xinjiang, diverse cultural activities—such as traditional festivals, intangible cultural heritage preservation, and artistic creation—have enabled the people of all ethnic groups in Xinjiang to deepen mutual understanding and recognition through exchange and learning. This has further strengthened the sense of community for the Chinese nation. This subtle cultural nourishment provides robust support for building a harmonious and beautiful Xinjiang, enabling the cultures of all ethnic groups to flourish together through integration and contributing to the region's long-term social stability.

The Cultural Enrichment Project for Xinjiang aligns with national development strategies and represents a practical necessity for building a shared spiritual home for the Chinese nation. In implementing this initiative, the Party and the state emphasize leveraging Xinjiang's regional characteristics and cultural strengths, fully exploring and preserving the outstanding cultures of all ethnic groups, and promoting cultural innovation. Through policy guidance, financial support, talent cultivation, and other comprehensive measures, robust safeguards are provided for the Cultural Enrichment Project. Implementing the Party's governance strategy for Xinjiang in the new era and advancing the Cultural Enrichment of Xinjiang entail new tasks. This requires innovating governance models, establishing new development paradigms, and creating an efficient governance environment conducive to high-quality development (Cao & Hu, 2023, p. 3). Therefore, cultural enrichment in Xinjiang involves deepening cultural exchanges and cooperation among ethnic groups, fully leveraging modern technology to broaden cultural dissemination channels, and enhancing Xinjiang's cultural soft power by building distinctive regional cultural brands. This approach stimulates the creative vitality of all ethnic groups, providing fresh impetus for consolidating the consciousness of the Chinese national community. The deepening sense of identification and belonging to Chinese culture among Xinjiang's ethnic groups has injected powerful vitality into the region's long-term stability and security. On the journey toward realizing socialist modernization in China, only by deepening the Cultural Enrichment of Xinjiang initiative can we continuously contribute to shaping the consciousness of the Chinese national community in Xinjiang.

Practical Approaches to Building a Shared Spiritual Home for the Chinese Nation Under the Cultural Enrichment of Xinjiang Framework

The cultural enrichment of Xinjiang represents a unique experience in the governance of the Xinjiang region by the Party and the state. It provides concrete theoretical guidance for ethnic work in Xinjiang and serves as a vital safeguard for telling the stories of the Chinese nation and Xinjiang, subtly promoting the consciousness of the Chinese national community, and building a shared spiritual home for the Chinese nation. Building a shared spiritual home for the Chinese nation within the Cultural Enrichment of Xinjiang framework requires grounding efforts in China's five-thousand-year civilization history, upholding cultural confidence, accurately implementing the Party's governance strategy for Xinjiang in the new era, strengthening the development of advanced socialist culture, and fostering consensus through the influence of outstanding cultural achievements. Simultaneously, it is essential to vigorously promote the great national spirit, facilitate exchanges and integration among all ethnic groups, and enable the people of Xinjiang to continuously strengthen their sense of identity and belonging to the Chinese national community as they collectively pursue a better life.

Adhering to Both the Framework and the Details: Fully and Accurately Implementing the Party's New Era Strategy for Governing Xinjiang

Forging a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation is the guiding principle for all work in ethnic regions, while building a shared spiritual home for the Chinese nation is the foundation for all undertakings in these areas. The Party's strategy for governing Xinjiang in the new era provides a roadmap for the region's lasting stability and high-quality development, serving as the objective for ethnic work in Xinjiang. Balancing both the guiding principle and the objective is key to achieving social stability and enduring peace in Xinjiang. It is essential to deeply understand and grasp the core essence of the Party's strategy for governing Xinjiang in the new era, fully implementing it in the practice of cultural enrichment in Xinjiang to ensure this work consistently advances in the right direction. In this process, attention must be paid to both top-level design and strategic planning, while also strengthening grassroots implementation and public participation. This ensures that cultural enrichment in Xinjiang takes root and bears fruit across the region, providing strong support for building a shared spiritual home for the Chinese nation.

Guided by the Party's strategy for governing Xinjiang in the new era, we must focus on both overall planning and key priorities, using value-based leadership to enhance cultural identity and promote the orderly advancement of cultural enrichment in Xinjiang. Within the Cultural Enrichment Project for Xinjiang, we must continuously enhance cultural commonality, promote mutual respect and learning among ethnic cultures, and establish sound mechanisms for shared development. Simultaneously, while implementing the Party's governance strategy for Xinjiang in the new era, we must strengthen policy publicity and public opinion guidance. This will enable the people of all ethnic groups in Xinjiang to gain a deeper understanding of the importance of the Chinese national community consciousness. By integrating overarching principles with specific measures—where the former guides the latter and the latter reinforces the former—we can achieve lasting success.

Only by adhering to the principle of advancing both the main framework and its components can the Cultural Enrichment Project for Xinjiang be deepened, ensuring the Party's governance strategy for Xinjiang is continuously implemented. In implementing the Party's governance strategy for Xinjiang in the new era, Xinjiang has effectively responded to profound changes in both internal and external environments. It has coordinated the implementation of educational advancement initiatives with the revitalization of outstanding traditional cultures of all ethnic groups, coupled economic development with improvements in people's livelihoods, and comprehensively enhanced institutional supply and effectiveness. These efforts have contributed to the broader strategic framework of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation (Zhou & Gao, 2022, p. 71). The governance strategy for Xinjiang is a practical approach tailored to Xinjiang's realities, designed to address its specific challenges. This strategy concerns the vital interests of all ethnic groups in Xinjiang and relates to the strategic overall situation of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. Only by fully and accurately implementing the Party's strategy for governing Xinjiang in the new era can we build a Xinjiang with socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era that is united and harmonious, prosperous and wealthy, civilized and progressive, peaceful and secure, and ecologically sound.

Building Consensus and Shared Identity: Strengthening the Development of Advanced Socialist Culture

Cultural enrichment in Xinjiang is an ongoing process of internalizing the inherent unity and commonality of the Chinese nation. It should emphasize the mutual promotion of practice and theory, guiding cultural development with core socialist values. Deepening the exploration and research of Xinjiang's historical and

cultural heritage, integrating traditional culture with modern civilization, cultivating people through culture, and educating through culture will promote the deep-rooted awareness of the Chinese national community in Xinjiang. Xinjiang, historically a convergence point of Eastern and Western civilizations in ancient China, now serves as a strategic bridgehead for China's western opening-up. Its unique geographical position plays a vital role along the Silk Road Economic Belt. By fully leveraging its distinctive geographic and cultural advantages, Xinjiang should foster two-way East-West interactions through diverse academic and cultural exchange activities. This will strengthen bonds among all ethnic groups in Xinjiang and unite hearts and minds.

In strengthening socialist cultural development, we will deepen cultural exchange and integration, actively promote the "going global" of Xinjiang culture, and enhance its influence and reach. We will continuously strengthen the protection and inheritance of Xinjiang's distinctive cultural resources, leveraging their unique role in promoting ethnic unity and enhancing national cohesion. Through practical exploration, we will continuously refine the Party's governance strategy for Xinjiang in the new era. We will deepen research into Xinjiang's historical and cultural heritage, strengthen the protection and transmission of cultural relics and intangible cultural heritage, and transform historical memory into a bond connecting all ethnic groups. Simultaneously, we will actively uphold the "Ethnic Unity as One Family" initiative to promote exchanges, interactions, and integration among all ethnic groups, embodying the concept of the Chinese national community in daily life. We will advance the integration of cultural industries and tourism, and develop distinctive cultural industries. Leveraging Xinjiang's rich cultural resources, we will cultivate sectors such as "ethnic handicrafts + tourism" to boost economic growth and promote cultural-tourism integration. Creating culturally rich tourism projects will enhance Xinjiang's cultural appeal, achieving dual economic and cultural benefits while fostering spiritual connections among all ethnic groups. Furthermore, we will emphasize the role of new media in spreading positive energy and guiding public discourse, providing a strong guarantee for Xinjiang's social stability and lasting peace.

Inheriting the Red Gene: Promoting the Great National Spirit

Cultural enrichment of Xinjiang is an ongoing process of internalizing the inherent unity and commonality of the Chinese nation. Only by promoting the great national spirit can we solidify shared cultural symbols, cultivate people through culture, inherit and carry forward revolutionary culture, and integrate the great national spirit into the bloodline of all ethnic groups. This is an inherent requirement of the Party's governance strategy for Xinjiang in the new era. "The outstanding traditional Chinese culture nurtured over five millennia of civilization, the revolutionary culture and advanced socialist culture forged in the great struggles of the Party and the people, represent the unique spiritual identity of the Chinese nation" (Xi, 2016, p. 2). The spirit of the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, the veteran spirit, the poplar spirit, the malva spirit, and the Kokekya spirit are all integral components of the spiritual spectrum of the Chinese Communists, embodying their great practice in building and developing socialism in Xinjiang. In the context of the new era, these spiritual treasures have become a powerful force inspiring the unity and progress of all ethnic groups in Xinjiang: through strengthened patriotic education, the spirit of the Production and Construction Corps formed during the long-term process of farming and defending the border, the spirit of the veterans who crossed the Taklamakan Desert to liberate Hotan and then took up the sword to support the plow, the Poplar Spirit forged in the practice of developing Xinjiang and securing its borders, the Malan Spirit born from arduous pioneering endeavors, and the Kokekya Spirit that continues the legend of pushing back the desert and advancing human settlement. These red genes can be passed down from generation to generation, guiding people of all ethnic groups to firmly

establish patriotic sentiments. We will integrate core socialist values into the composition and reconstruction of public culture, national education, the creation of spiritual civilization, and the entire process of cultural product creation and dissemination. We will vigorously publicize exemplary deeds of ethnic unity and progress, tell compelling stories of ethnic solidarity, and foster an atmosphere where all ethnic groups live in harmony, work together, and develop in unity. This will guide people of all ethnicities to establish correct views on the nation, history, ethnicity, culture, and religion, contributing to the long-term stability of Xinjiang society; simultaneously, fully explore and utilize revolutionary resources, strengthen the development of revolutionary education bases, and ensure the revolutionary spirit is passed down from generation to generation, becoming a solid pillar for forging a strong sense of the Chinese national community; using revolutionary culture as a bond, deepen the understanding among all ethnic groups in Xinjiang of their shared history of struggle, and strengthen national identity and ethnic cohesion; through the educational guidance of revolutionary stories and sites, pass down the revolutionary spirit and inspire practical actions among all ethnic groups in Xinjiang in the new era to love the motherland and build their homeland. While promoting the national spirit, we must also emphasize practical exploration to drive Xinjiang toward more fruitful achievements in economic development, social progress, and ethnic unity.

Through red education bases and red tourism, we continuously perpetuate the red gene, inspiring loyalty to the nation and ethnic identity. Strengthening education on the revolutionary history of all ethnic groups enables the people of Xinjiang to deeply understand the essence of the great national spirit, thereby playing an active role in maintaining social stability and promoting ethnic unity. While promoting the national spirit, we will subtly implement the policy of cultural enrichment in Xinjiang, deepen red culture education, and integrate red stories and heroic figures into school curricula and community activities, making red culture an important vehicle for forging a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation; simultaneously, fully leverage Xinjiang's abundant natural resources and cultural landscapes to develop red tourism, transforming it into a vital channel for disseminating revolutionary spirit and driving economic growth. By inheriting the red gene, we continuously strengthen the sense of belonging among all ethnic groups in Xinjiang toward the Chinese nation and its culture, thereby contributing to safeguarding national unity, ethnic solidarity, and social stability.

The Contemporary Significance of Building a Shared Spiritual Home for the Chinese Nation Under the Framework of Cultural Enrichment in Xinjiang

Cultural enrichment of Xinjiang represents a substantive initiative by the Party in the new era, grounded in Xinjiang's social stability and development, to continuously build a shared spiritual home for the Chinese nation. It embodies the integration of Marxist cultural perspectives with traditional Chinese concepts of cultural cultivation. Constructing this shared spiritual home necessitates establishing a historical narrative system unique to the Chinese nation, "Telling the Stories of the Chinese Nation Well and Vigorously Promoting the Sense of Community for the Chinese Nation" (Xinhua News Agency, 2023, p. 1). This further strengthens confidence in the path, boosts the confidence of the Chinese nation, and solidifies confidence in the theory. By integrating Marxist ethnic theories with the specific realities of development in China's ethnic regions, it deepens understanding, enhances confidence in the socialist system with Chinese characteristics, and promotes the improvement of institutional mechanisms for ethnic affairs in the new era. It further deepens cultural confidence and ethnic unity, enabling people of all ethnic groups to understand and respect each other within this shared spiritual home.

Cultural Enrichment in Xinjiang Strengthens Confidence in the Path, Boosting the Confidence and Pride of the Chinese Nation

The correct path with Chinese characteristics for resolving ethnic issues is an extension of the integration of Marxist ethnic theory with the historical and practical development of the Chinese nation, fully embodying the wisdom and experience of our Party in ethnic affairs. Cultural enrichment in Xinjiang demonstrates the concrete practice of the Communist Party of China in ethnic work in Xinjiang, while also solidifying the Party's foundation for governance in the region. Only by unwaveringly following the Chinese path to resolving ethnic issues can the people of all ethnic groups in Xinjiang be closely united within a shared spiritual home, enhancing the confidence and pride of the Chinese nation, effectively addressing key challenges in the ideological sphere, promoting the enduring vitality of Chinese civilization, and fostering its development through continuous inheritance and its preservation through ongoing advancement. Together, we are building a cultural landscape that is both richly diverse and harmoniously unified.

Cultural enrichment in Xinjiang embodies the CPC's confidence in its path. This confidence stems from the great practices of Xinjiang's peaceful liberation, socialist construction, reform, and development. It concentrates the CPC's spiritual character and ideological will, while also demonstrating the Party's profound understanding of ethnic cultural inheritance and innovation in Xinjiang. Throughout different historical stages in Xinjiang, CPC members have unwaveringly upheld truth, adhered to ideals, practiced their original aspirations, and fulfilled their mission, creating one miracle after another. This fully demonstrates the CPC's confidence in its path. In the new era, the Party Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core has placed high importance on ethnic work in Xinjiang, formulating the Party's strategy for governing Xinjiang in the new era. This provides a strong directional support for further strengthening our confidence in the path of socialism with Chinese characteristics. The people of all ethnic groups in Xinjiang are jointly building a shared spiritual home through the implementation of the Party's strategy for governing Xinjiang in the new era, confirming the correctness of the Chinese approach to resolving ethnic issues. Xinjiang's sustained prosperity and development are inextricably linked to its cultural enrichment. Through cultural enrichment, the spiritual essence of the Chinese nation is continually enriched, strengthening the identification of all ethnic groups in Xinjiang with Chinese culture and stimulating the endogenous driving force of the national spirit. This also provides a solid ideological foundation for safeguarding national unity, ethnic solidarity, and social stability. This confidence in the path has not only become a powerful driving force for the development of all undertakings in Xinjiang but will also serve as a spiritual pillar for all ethnic groups across the country in their shared pursuit of a better life, further enhancing the confidence and pride of the Chinese nation.

Cultural Enrichment of Xinjiang Strengthens Theoretical Confidence and Deepens Understanding of Marxist Ethnic Theories

Cultural enrichment of Xinjiang represents the theoretical achievement of the Party's leadership in guiding all ethnic groups in Xinjiang to continuously practice the "two integrations" in the new era, deepening the Party's strategy for governing Xinjiang. At the Fifth Central Ethnic Work Conference, General Secretary Xi Jinping emphasized: "With the consolidation of the consciousness of the Chinese nation as the main thread, we must unswervingly follow the correct path with Chinese characteristics for resolving ethnic issues and build a shared spiritual home for the Chinese nation" (Xi, 2021, p. 1). Cultural enrichment of Xinjiang must be guided by Marxist ethnic theory, rooted in the profound soil of China's outstanding traditional culture, and continuously

enhance the sense of identity and belonging to Chinese culture among all ethnic groups in Xinjiang. This will promote the common prosperity and development of all ethnic groups in Xinjiang at the spiritual and cultural level.

Guided by the spirit of community, cultural enrichment in Xinjiang continuously builds a theoretical system with Chinese characteristics for resolving ethnic issues. As Marx stated: “Only in the community can the individual find the means to fully develop his talents, that is to say, only in the community can individual freedom be possible” (Compilation Bureau of Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin’s Works, CPC Central Committee, 2012, p. 199). In the practice of governing Xinjiang according to law, uniting and stabilizing Xinjiang, enriching Xinjiang through culture, prospering Xinjiang by enriching its people, and building Xinjiang for the long term, all ethnic groups in Xinjiang share in development achievements, deepen mutual interaction and integration, and embrace the concept of community. Each individual achieves free and comprehensive development, and the people gradually advance toward common prosperity. By promoting China’s outstanding traditional culture and strengthening cultural exchanges and mutual learning among ethnic groups, Xinjiang is progressively refining a system for addressing ethnic issues with Chinese characteristics. Through continuous exploration and improvement in practice, this approach fosters harmonious coexistence and shared development among all ethnic groups, laying a solid foundation for safeguarding national unity, enhancing ethnic solidarity, and achieving social stability and lasting peace in Xinjiang. The construction of this institutional system innovatively develops Marxist ethnic theory while vividly putting into practice the strategy for governing Xinjiang, demonstrating the theoretical confidence of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Adhering to the stance, perspectives, and methodology of Marxist ethnic theory, it has conducted in-depth research into the historical cultures of all ethnic groups throughout China’s development, synthesizing the essence of diverse cultures to provide scientific guidance for Xinjiang’s ethnic work. “The excavation and inheritance of the outstanding traditional cultures of Xinjiang’s ethnic groups demonstrate the theoretical consciousness of the Communist Party of China regarding the cultural outlook of Marx and Engels” (Yang & Gu, 2021, p. 18). In the practice of building and developing frontier regions, the Communist Party of China has continuously explored and innovated, transforming theoretical confidence into concrete actions. This has propelled the vigorous development of Xinjiang’s ethnic cultural undertakings, making Xinjiang an important window showcasing the superiority of the socialist system with Chinese characteristics. Cultural enrichment in Xinjiang embodies respect for and inheritance of Chinese civilization, reflecting inclusiveness and understanding of multiculturalism, in this process, strengthening the protection and development of Xinjiang’s ethnic cultures, promoting exchanges and integration among ethnic groups, and allowing theoretical confidence to take root and bear fruit in practice. This not only demonstrates unwavering commitment to the theory of socialism with Chinese characteristics but also deepens the sense of community for the Chinese nation, laying a solid foundation for Xinjiang’s long-term stability and prosperity.

Cultural Enrichment in Xinjiang Enhances Institutional Confidence and Fully Leverages the Superiority of the Socialist System

Cultural enrichment in Xinjiang is a systematic endeavor to unite hearts and minds and harness collective strength (Gao, 2024, p. 109). By progressively integrating cultural enrichment into the entire process of building a shared spiritual home for the Chinese nation, it provides an inexhaustible source of motivation for ethnic groups in Xinjiang to spontaneously practice the consciousness of the Chinese national community, thereby further enhancing confidence in the socialist system with Chinese characteristics. The socialist system with Chinese

characteristics provides institutional guarantees for all endeavors in ethnic regions. The practical achievements of cultural enrichment in Xinjiang have further strengthened confidence in this system, clearly demonstrating that the leadership of the Communist Party of China and the socialist system are reliable safeguards for the common development and progress of all ethnic groups in China. This initiative has promoted the deep integration of Xinjiang's ethnic cultures with the broader Chinese culture, fostering institutional confidence among all ethnic groups through the socialist system with Chinese characteristics and injecting new vitality into Xinjiang's prosperity and development.

Under the tremendous advantages of the socialist system with Chinese characteristics, Xinjiang has achieved social stability, ethnic unity, sustained and healthy economic development, and significantly improved people's well-being in recent years, reflecting China's economic growth momentum. According to the 2024 Statistical Bulletin on National Economic and Social Development of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region:

Xinjiang's gross regional product reached 2.053408 trillion yuan for the year, representing a 6.1% increase over the previous year. Specifically: -The added value of the primary sector reached 257.198 billion yuan, up 6.4% year-on-year; -The added value of the secondary sector reached 813.587 billion yuan, up 9.1%; -The added value of the tertiary sector reached 982.623 billion yuan, up 4.1%. Annual per capita GDP reached 78,660 yuan, up 5.4% year-on-year. (Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Bureau of Statistics and Xinjiang Survey Team of the National Bureau of Statistics, 2025, p. 5)

These achievements concretely demonstrate the immense superiority of the socialist system with Chinese characteristics and result from the in-depth implementation of the Cultural Enrichment Strategy for Xinjiang. They fully validate that China's path toward modernization is entirely correct and worthy of reference. They also empirically confirm that the discourse system of Chinese-style modernization reflects the scientific nature of socialist cultural values and ideology (Song, 2024, p. 20), thereby advancing the implementation of the Cultural Enrichment Strategy for Xinjiang.

The lessons drawn from Xinjiang's practical achievements demonstrate that upholding and improving the socialist system with Chinese characteristics, while deepening the Cultural Enrichment Strategy for Xinjiang, constitutes a vital pathway for promoting harmonious development in the region. Under the impetus of institutional strengths, this approach fosters comprehensive economic and social progress, injecting intrinsic momentum into building a shared spiritual home for the Chinese nation and constructing a community of the Chinese nation.

Building a shared spiritual home for the Chinese nation entails inheriting and promoting the noble spirit, outstanding culture, and universally recognized values forged by the Chinese nation, thereby enriching the spiritual realm of the Chinese community and achieving sustainable development for the Chinese nation. (Zhang & Shi, 2024, p. 41)

Under the immense superiority of the socialist system with Chinese characteristics, the people of all ethnic groups in Xinjiang are joining hands to explore development paths suited to Xinjiang's realities, jointly creating a brighter future and forming a more cohesive system. Cultural identity serves as a powerful spiritual bond for the continuous development of all ethnic groups in Xinjiang, propelling the Chinese nation from conscious awareness toward self-actualization and further constructing the institutional framework of the Chinese national community.

Cultural Enrichment of Xinjiang Deepens Cultural Confidence, Inherits and Promotes China's Excellent Traditional Culture

The introduction of the Cultural Enrichment Strategy for Xinjiang signifies the deepening of the Party Central Committee's governance philosophy for Xinjiang in this new historical period. It represents the shared value pursuit of all ethnic groups in Xinjiang, serves as the pathway for perpetuating the spirit of the Chinese

nation, and further deepens cultural identity within Chinese civilization. Xinjiang's convergence of diverse cultures reflects that the outstanding cultures of all ethnic groups originated within the matrix of Chinese culture.

Building a shared spiritual home for the Chinese nation requires being guided by the spiritual power of cultural self-awareness, cultural identity, and cultural confidence, promoting the integrated development of diverse ethnic cultures, and effectively preserving the diversity of ethnic minority cultures through cultural exchange, interaction, and integration. (Lu, Li, & Wen, 2024, p. 78)

In Xinjiang, where diverse cultures converge, cultural identity is the foundation for achieving national unity, social stability, and ethnic solidarity. The implementation of the Cultural Enrichment Strategy for Xinjiang has not only strengthened the recognition of Chinese culture among all ethnic groups in Xinjiang but also promoted the flourishing development of diverse ethnic cultures through interaction, exchange, and integration.

The cultural confidence of all ethnic groups in Xinjiang stems from the enduring vitality of Chinese culture. "Outstanding traditional culture is the foundation for the inheritance and development of a nation and an ethnic group. If it is lost, the spiritual lifeline is severed" (Xi, 2023, p. 281). This is precisely why the Cultural Enrichment Strategy for Xinjiang continuously explores and promotes outstanding traditional culture. Through the in-depth implementation of this strategy, the pride of all ethnic groups in Xinjiang in their own cultures is constantly stimulated, further strengthening cultural confidence, promoting mutual learning and integration among ethnic cultures, and laying a solid foundation for the consciousness of the Chinese national community. Innovating through inheritance and developing through innovation, Xinjiang has strengthened in-depth cultural cooperation with countries along the Belt and Road. It has thoroughly explored the historical and cultural value embedded in the ancient Silk Road, hosted the international forum "The History and Future of China's Xinjiang", and injected new vitality into the Silk Road Economic Belt. Simultaneously, it has propelled Chinese culture onto the global stage, conveying China's voice to the world.

Cultural confidence serves as the intrinsic driving force behind the continuous evolution of Chinese civilization. Deepening this confidence forms the foundation for cultural enrichment in Xinjiang. Xinjiang is continuously strengthening cultural development, integrating outstanding traditional Chinese culture into the national education system. It further excavates and organizes traditional cultural resources in the region, innovates methods for disseminating traditional culture, and implements a "culture + tourism" development model. Prefectures and cities create distinctive cultural tourism projects, incorporating traditional cultural elements into tourism products. This achieves a win-win outcome of cultural inheritance and economic development while promoting the integration of traditional culture with modern life, continuously enhancing the people's sense of fulfillment. "By the end of 2024, Xinjiang's cultural system will comprise 120 performing arts troupes, 80 museums, 111 public libraries, and 118 cultural centers" (Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Bureau of Statistics and Xinjiang Survey Team of the National Bureau of Statistics, 2025, p. 5). Xinjiang's cultural service system is continuously improving, with public cultural service levels significantly enhanced, presenting outstanding cultural resources to people of all ethnic groups. Xinjiang's red cultural resources embody spirits such as taking root in the frontier, selfless dedication, arduous struggle, and frontier settlement and defense. These are intrinsically linked to the outstanding qualities of Xinjiang's ethnic groups. "Revolutionary culture is the source of cultural consciousness and represents the advanced culture with Chinese characteristics formed by the Party leading the people in the great revolutionary struggle" (Gong & Meng, 2022, p. 45). The spiritual legacy passed down by Chinese Communists through revolution, construction, and development in Xinjiang helps ignite

patriotic fervor and love for the region among all ethnic groups, fostering a shared spiritual home for the Chinese nation. By inheriting and promoting China's outstanding traditional culture, Xinjiang's ethnic groups translate the strategy of cultural enrichment into concrete actions. This promotes mutual learning and integration among diverse cultures, continuously strengthening the sense of a Chinese national community. This cultural confidence has become the spiritual pillar connecting the hearts and destinies of all ethnic groups in Xinjiang. Using culture as a bond to enhance ethnic cohesion and showcase the harmony and creativity of the Chinese nation, it represents not only a continuation of history but also an exploration of the future, contributing Chinese wisdom and solutions to building a community with a shared future for mankind.

Conclusion

The strategy of enriching Xinjiang through culture is a strategic decision rooted in the historical and contemporary practices of the Chinese nation in Xinjiang. It lays a solid cultural foundation for building a shared spiritual home for the Chinese nation and serves as an intrinsic driving force for forging a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation. The Party's governance strategy for Xinjiang in the new era has taken root in the region, deepening exchanges and integration among ethnic groups and enabling people of all ethnicities to continuously paint a picture of ethnic unity. Cultural enrichment in Xinjiang serves as a vital vehicle for building an emotional bridge to the shared spiritual home of the Chinese nation. It provides inexhaustible momentum for constructing this shared spiritual home, achieving social stability and lasting peace in Xinjiang, and thereby shaping the consciousness of the Chinese national community.

Cultural enrichment in Xinjiang is a necessary safeguard for improving the institutional mechanisms that forge a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation. Building a shared spiritual home for the Chinese nation requires fully and accurately implementing the Party's governance strategy for Xinjiang in the new era, strengthening the development of advanced socialist culture, inheriting the red gene of the Communist Party of China, promoting the great national spirit, telling Xinjiang's stories well, and continuously enhancing the sense of identity and belonging among all ethnic groups in Xinjiang to the Chinese national community. Building a shared spiritual home for the Chinese nation is also a process of deepening recognition of Chinese culture. We should establish an autonomous discourse system and historical narrative system for the Chinese nation, enhance confidence in our path, the confidence in our theoretical system, and the confidence in the socialist system with Chinese characteristics. We must further deepen our cultural confidence, take the consolidation of the consciousness of the Chinese nation as the main thread, lead people of all ethnic groups to engage in the practice of the great socialist construction, continuously promote exchanges and mutual learning among the cultures of all ethnic groups, consolidate the psychological consensus among people of all ethnic groups, deepen the development direction of Xinjiang's cultural diversity and unity, and thereby advance the practical dimension of consolidating the consciousness of the Chinese nation in Xinjiang to a deeper level.

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