

Research on the Inheritance of National Culture in the Process of Urbanization -- Take Yunnan Minority Areas as an Example

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ABSTRACT

This article takes the urbanization of ethnic minority areas in Yunnan in the context of cultural heritage as the research object, study the influence mechanism of ethnic culture on the urbanization of ethnic regions, put forward the development path of ethnic culture to promote urbanization in ethnic regions, and then put forward policy recommendations for the urbanization of ethnic minority regions in Yunnan with ethnic cultural connotations.

Keywords: inheritance of ethnic culture, urbanization, ethnic minority areas in Yunnan.

1. INTRODUCTION

Urbanization generally refers to the process of transforming rural population into urban population. It is also a process in which the allocation of urban and rural resources is further optimized, the industrial structure is further rationalized, and population and resources continue to gather in cities and towns. Today's urbanization research mostly focuses on the urbanization of population and industry, while ignoring the urbanization of culture. Urbanization is inseparable from cultural development. Urbanization without culture is merely a physical pile of buildings, without soul and vitality, and will also lose the motivation for sustainable development.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Urbanization is an inevitable historical stage in the process of industrialization and modernization in all countries in the world. Many scholars at home and abroad have carried out a lot of research on related issues such as urbanization in ethnic areas.

2.1. Urbanization in ethnic areas

The urbanization of ethnic minority areas has harsh natural conditions, poor ecological environment, and irrational industrial structure. The realization of urbanization in ethnic minority areas will fundamentally

solve the "three rural" problems in western ethnic minority areas, narrow the gap between urban and rural areas, and solve the problem of urban and rural areas in China. The fundamental approach to the development gap is where China's biggest development dividend and domestic demand are at this stage, which is of extremely important strategic significance for realizing the modernization of the country. Zhang Kejun (2005), based on the analysis of the current situation, characteristics, favorable conditions and restrictive factors of urban development in the western ethnic regions, combined with the strategic goals and tasks of comprehensively building a well-off society in the western ethnic regions, put forward the countermeasures for urbanization in the western ethnic regions.^[1] Zhang Xiaode (2012) believes that the new energy revolution determines the height of the times, the Chinese national culture determines the historical depth, and the "three high technologies" form technical support. These are the three dimensions that must be considered in the study of urbanization with Chinese characteristics, and then proposed urbanization with Chinese characteristics. The model should be an urban and rural model in which urban and rural civilizations coexist, large, medium and small cities are balanced, and aimed at satisfying the happiness of most people^[2]. Yuan Chengwei et al. (2011) conducted a study on the path selection of characteristic urbanization in western China based on the theory of urban self-organization, and believed that the path of characteristic urbanization in the western region should be based on self-organization, and he organized to promote ecological

urbanization. By summarizing the research on cities and towns in ethnic areas, it can be seen that many scholars recognize that urbanization in ethnic areas has unique and important value, but the level of urbanization is still relatively backward due to geographical and cultural reasons^[3].

2.2. Ethnic culture and urbanization in ethnic regions

Culture is an important element of economic growth (Chen Xian, Han Taixiang, 2008^[4]). Many scholars have analyzed the connotation and economic value of ethnic minority culture (Shi Weida, 2004^[5]). Professor Zhang Zhanbin, director of the New Urbanization Research Center of the National School of Administration (2014^[6]), believes that the so-called new urbanization should be an urbanization that adheres to the inheritance of culture, reflects the historical context and national characteristics, and implements the construction of a new urbanization. It is necessary to protect and promote the traditional excellent culture, continue the historical context of the city, and reflect the self-confidence of the national culture. It is necessary to promote and spread the urban civilization, but also to protect and respect the rural civilization, and to keep the original style of the village. Li Xinhua and Wu Jianguo (2010^[7]) believe that national culture is the core value of village construction and tourism development, and collective wisdom is carried forward. Operation management and benefit sharing are carried out under the work-point system to ensure the continuity of cultural protection. An interest-related and causal feedback mechanism has been established between the development of tourism urbanization and the protection of ethnic minority cultures—Lande Mode, which effectively solves the series of practical contradictions between the protection and inheritance of ethnic minority cultures and tourism urbanization. The cultural protection of ethnic villages under the background of tourism urbanization provides new ideas and approaches. Based on the national strategy, the urbanization of ethnic regions should protect and inherit ethnic culture. Many scholars have also given corresponding specific measures. However, there is still a lack of in-depth research on the mechanism and path of ethnic culture's impact on urbanization.

2.3. Review of research status and development trends at home and abroad

Realizing urbanization is an important strategy for China's agricultural development. Regarding how to achieve urbanization, many scholars have proposed the development path of China's urbanization from different perspectives. Although these studies and practices have seen the important value of culture to the construction of urbanization, few scholars have in-depth analysis of the relationship between ethnic culture and urbanization.

They have not explored the mechanism of ethnic culture in promoting urbanization, nor have they learned from cultural factors. The perspective puts forward a systematic and operable development path of national culture to promote urbanization and related policy recommendations. Therefore, it is urgent for the theoretical circle to make in-depth research on the cultural factors and their mechanism in the process of urbanization in order to provide a theoretical basis for the construction of urbanization.

As of the end of 2019, the urbanization rate of the permanent population in Yunnan Province (48.91%) was 11.69 percentage points lower than the national average (60.60%). In the process of urbanization, villagers in ethnic villages will be transformed into urban residents, and ethnic culture will undergo changes and be impacted accordingly; on the other hand, culture will inevitably have an impact on the urbanization process of ethnic minority areas. These impacts may be a positive impetus, or they may be restrictive and restrictive. Inheriting and developing the traditional culture of ethnic minorities in Yunnan and accelerating the urbanization of ethnic minority areas in Yunnan are extremely important realities for promoting the construction of a major ethnic cultural province in Yunnan, accelerating the modernization process of border ethnic minority areas, consolidating ethnic unity, and realizing border stability significance.

3. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CULTURE AND URBANIZATION IN ETHNIC AREAS

The relationship between culture and urbanization in ethnic areas can be investigated from the following two aspects:

3.1. The influence of ethnic regional culture on regional urbanization

Urbanization is not simply the migration of population from villages to cities. The spatial expansion of urban areas. More importantly, urbanization is to realize the transformation from "village" to "village" in terms of urban and rural industrial structure, employment methods, lifestyle, human settlements and spiritual life. The transformation of "city" has changed from "village" to "citizen", accepting modern and civilized lifestyles and economic production methods. Positive factors in the culture of ethnic regions can promote the process of urbanization in ethnic regions. For example, the combination of ethnic culture and urban spatial layout can make cities and towns unique and avoid uniformity. The injection of ethnic characteristics also makes cities vital and soul; and ethnic regions. Some factors that are not compatible with urbanization, which are born out of the "village" in the culture, have a certain restrictive

effect on the realization of urbanization in ethnic regions. For example, the lifestyle of "work at sunrise and rest at sunset" conflicts with the intensive production mode of the city. The acquaintance society that emphasizes human feelings formed by the "village" culture conflicts with the spirit of contract advocated by modern cities, and the "village rules" are established by convention. There are also certain conflicts and contradictions between the "people's treaty" and the modern rule of law culture, which have formed an inevitable restriction on the urbanization process in ethnic areas.

3.2. The impact of urbanization on the culture of ethnic regions

The carrier of culture—the migration of the population will also bring about the migration of culture, but the soil that nurtures culture has undergone a major change—from "village" to "town", which was originally dependent on the traditional mode of production of "village". Due to the process of urbanization, cultural patterns such as customs, customs, and village rules and conventions have faded or even disappeared. New cultural elements with the brand of cities and towns have begun to merge into the traditional national culture, and the culture of ethnic regions may thus produce greater changes. Therefore, this part of the content uses literature collection, field investigations and field interviews to qualitatively analyze the relationship between culture and urbanization in ethnic minority areas, explore the impact of ethnic minority areas' culture on urbanization, and sort

out the positive aspects of it. Factors and possible negative factors provide a solid research foundation for follow-up research.

4. ANALYSIS OF THE MECHANISM OF ETHNIC CULTURE IN PROMOTING URBANIZATION IN ETHNIC REGIONS

Urbanization refers to the process in which the proportion of agricultural activities in human social activities declines and the proportion of non-agricultural activities rises along with the advancement of the industrialization process and the development of social economy. This process of adapting to this economic structural change makes the rural population and urban. The population fluctuates one after the other, and at the same time, the physical appearance of residential areas and the residents' lifestyles are transformed and stabilized in the urban style. Such a systematic process is called the urbanization process, and its core is the population employment structure and economic industrial structure. The transformation process and the transformation process of urban and rural spatial community structure. National culture is the sum of material and spiritual wealth created and enjoyed by all ethnic minorities in China. Its content is very rich. Its basic elements are: material culture, institutional culture, language culture, religious culture, literary and artistic culture, etc. The entire conduction process is shown in the figure1.

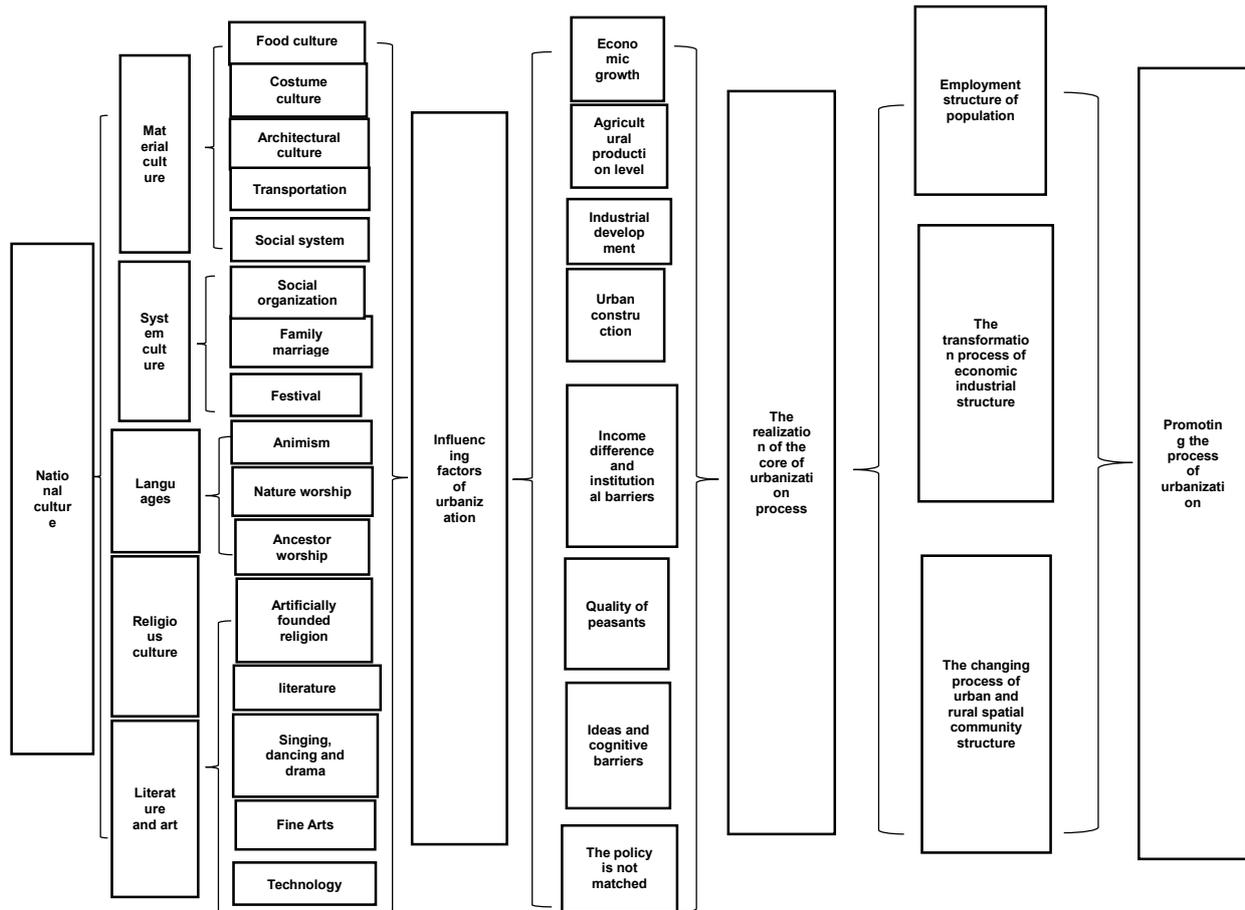


Fig. 1. the mechanism model of national culture promoting urbanization

5. PATHS FOR ETHNIC CULTURE TO PROMOTE URBANIZATION IN ETHNIC REGIONS

On the basis of theoretical analysis of ethnic culture’s promotion of urbanization, the development path of ethnic culture to promote population urbanization, urban ecologicalization, industrial structure optimization, characteristic urbanization, and lifestyle modernization is proposed to realize ethnic culture and urbanization in ethnic regions. The coordinated development of urbanization will promote the urbanization process of Yunnan’s ethnic minority areas with cultural elements.

First, promote population urbanization with ethnic culture. This is not a simple gathering of the population in ethnic regions, but a truly one-person-oriented approach, through cultural education to change concepts that are incompatible with modern production and lifestyles, carry forward the excellent factors in ethnic culture, and promote ethnic minority groups. The transformation from farmers to citizens. Secondly, use national culture to further optimize and upgrade the urban industrial structure. Yunnan's ethnic minority areas generally have traditional industries such as architecture, clothing, catering, art, and handicrafts with ethnic characteristics. They not only have unique cultural values,

but also very important economic values, with important development potential and market competitiveness. Implement the "culture-driven development" strategy and vigorously develop cultural industries with new urbanization characteristics. We must not only give full play to the economic value of national culture, but also lively protect national culture in the process of urbanization, and turn cultural characteristics into economic advantages.

Second, promote the ecologicalization of cities and towns with ethnic culture. Ethnic minority cultures generally have the concept of reverence for nature and harmony between humans and nature, which meets the requirements of new urbanization for ecological and environmental protection. The ecological carrying capacity of ethnic minority areas in Yunnan is relatively fragile. It is not only necessary to develop a natural resource-based economy that is prone to environmental pollution and damage to the ecological environment, but to vigorously develop a "cultural resource-based" economy. Promoting the ecologicalization of cities and towns with ethnic culture is to achieve low-carbon green production, intensive life and environmental protection as the basic characteristics.

Third, make town planning with the characteristics of national culture. In the process of town planning and

architectural design, it is necessary to avoid the homogenized construction of "a thousand cities and one side", and to protect and develop landscapes and buildings with ethnic characteristics. Fully reflect the national cultural characteristics of various regions, give the towns cultural connotations, solidify the dynamic ethnic minority culture in the static urban layout and buildings, and highlight the distinctive cultural characteristics and brand images of the ethnic minority towns.

Finally, use national culture to shape a new urbanized lifestyle. Urbanization is not an end but a means, that is, to achieve the goals of economic development, social stability, and people's happiness through urbanization. The urbanization of ethnic minority areas is not only the urbanization of land and buildings, but also the urbanization of people. Overcoming cultural adaptation problems caused by differences in ethnic cultures, the urbanization of ethnic regions requires modern production needs, as well as protecting and inheriting ethnic cultural traditions and customs, facilitating the production and life of the masses, and achieving "production is life, and life is the same." The state of social harmony of "production".

6. CONCLUSION

Ethnic culture is an important part of China's diverse culture, and it has an important influence on the urbanization process of ethnic regions. Based on the above research results, in order to better play the role of ethnic culture in promoting urbanization in ethnic regions, it is necessary to innovate and develop ethnic culture on the basis of inheriting and protecting it, so as to realize the minority cultural connotation of Yunnan. Urbanization policy in ethnic areas. Generally speaking, on the one hand, it inherits and develops the positive factors in national culture; on the other hand, it transforms and innovates its negative and backward factors.

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