

Empirical Test of National Attitude Impact on National Mutually Embedded Communities—Based on Analysis of 921 Copies of Survey Data

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Abstract: Based on the method of combining multi-stage sampling with systematic sampling, this paper uses STATA software to test empirically how national mentality affects ethnic intercalated communities on the basis of 921 copies of data collected from Qinghai ethnic communities.

1. Introduction

In theory, the term "Mutually Embedded Nation" derives from Polanyi's embeddedness theory, and is also quoted from Granovite's embeddedness thought. Different nationalities in China can be regarded as actors embedded in concrete and continuous social relations. Embeddedness is focused on fostering long-term cooperative relations. Embedding more accurately expresses the contemporary new ethnic relations longing for the static performance of inter-ethnic relations between different ethnic groups for color mosaic, dynamic performance is gear bite, benign ethnic relations are deeply fixed or established in the hearts of different ethnic groups, and highlights the performance of sincere interaction, mutual assistance, mutual learning and common development. Fei Xiaotong, a sociologist, argues that ethnic integration is not a complete assimilation of culture and consciousness, but the preservation of its characteristics in religion and language. The resulting ethnic embeddedness is not a homogeneous unity, but a huge mixture. In this sense, to understand the dynamic tension between different cultural units, to clarify the "harmony but difference" between ethnic groups, cultures and cultures, and to build a harmonious relationship of multi-ethnic equality and mutual assistance is a necessary part of the effective construction of ethnic embedded communities.

2. National Attitude under the Background of National Mutually Embedded Communities

Attitude is the abbreviation of mindset. It is an important term in primitive social psychology. Now it has become an important comprehensive concept to study the diversity and richness of nations, societies and individuals. Mentality is not just a simple individual's psychological reflection of external existence and change, but a rich spiritual world formed by the melting of outlook on life, values, world outlook, thinking mode, behavior mode and so on. According to Stalin's national definition of "common language, common region, common economic life and common psychological quality expressed in common culture", we should be particularly cautious in identifying national mentality. This is because in the history of China, the situation of multi-ethnic mixed living is outstanding. Most of the language, region and economic life do not coincide with a single ethnic group. Only the national mentality is a relatively reliable basis. The national identity formed in history, which emphasizes the characteristics of customs and lifestyles different from other nationalities, and gives them strong feelings, is the symbol of a nation (Fei Xiaotong, 2006).

The national mentality under the background of ethnic interlocking communities can manipulate the identification of their national identity. As Berry argued in his book *Ethnic Relations* published in 1966, the concept of a nation includes ten meanings: the inhabitant of a country, a fixed language, religious beliefs, internal hierarchy, race, a type, a divided species, national consciousness, culture and tradition. Based on the common history, religion, region, environment and language, the

psychological characteristics of minority nationalities are formed, and their unique thinking mode, behavior mode and unique ideas and consciousness are cultivated. This level of mentality is closely integrated with the history and culture of ethnic minorities.

Anthropologist Mary Douglas thinks that people's identity is endowed by the system. In the process of building a nation-state, the political status of a nation in the political organization and system of the state. As Robert Parker points out, a community means not only a population organized together, but also an interdependent, human-rich community of social interests. To a certain extent, a good ethnic embedding community must be an organism, which is not only the building of various ethnic characteristics, but also the condensation of harmonious relations between members of different ethnic groups and members, and should have a unique connotation, in which different ethnic identity is the basis of ethnic embedding communities. By identifying the identity of ethnic interlocking areas, we can effectively grasp the pattern of ethnic interlocking.

3. Data, Variables and Analysis

3.1 Data.

Based on the combination of multi-stage sampling and systematic sampling, we conducted a field survey of nine ethnic communities in Qinghai Province from 2016 to 2017. We selected seven urban communities: CK card community, CN community, CZ community, LW community, QZ community, RG road community, SJ community, and two rural communities, S village and W village. Based on the application of Stata software, this paper uses regression model and other statistical methods to test the ethnic mentality of community residents, which affects the factors of ethnic embeddedness. Table 1 is the basic situation of the sample.

Table 1. Basic situation of the sample

Index	Content	Number	Ratio	Index	Content	Number	Ratio	
Community	CK	108	11.73%	Nation	Baoan	2	0.22%	
	CN	105	11.40%		Zang	352	38.22%	
	CZ	108	11.73%		Korea	1	0.11%	
	LW	74	8.03%		Han	214	23.24%	
	QZ	115	12.49%		Hui	125	13.57%	
	RG	193	20.96%		Mongolian	60	6.51%	
	SJ	46	4.99%		Sala	56	6.08%	
	Svillage	102	11.07%		Tu	109	11.83%	
	Wvillage	70	7.60%		Zhuang	2	0.22%	
Gender	Male	464	50.38%	Natives	No	438	47.56%	
	Female	457	49.62%		Yes	483	52.44%	
Age	Lessthan18	34	3.69%	Religious belief	No	197	21.39%	
	18-25	127	13.79%		Yes	724	78.61%	
	26-35	192	20.85%	Household registration	City	520	56.46%	
	36-45	228	24.76%		Village	Village	401	43.54%
	46-55	181	19.65%					
	56-65	71	7.71%					
	More than 65	88	9.55%					

Data from the survey of research group.

Research hypotheses: test the identity of ethnic interlocking communities.

Psychological social identity and role identification are the first possible step for social integration and social participation. Originating in the 1960s, different cultural communities are considered to have different cultural patterns. Different cultural patterns determine the psychological and behavioral patterns of individuals and groups in their contexts, resulting in different psychological

and behavioral differences. On the basis of this theory, we believe that ethnic inland communities form the environmental basis of cultural specificity, in which the inhabitants of different nationalities have different language habits and cultural characteristics, resulting in identity conformity with their own nationalities.

3.2 Variables.

The dependent variable of model 1 is the national identity of residents. In the design of the questionnaire, the respondents were asked to judge "you think the religious beliefs of the ethnic group should be inherited". There were five choices of "very disagree, not agree, generally, comparatively agree and very agree", with a value of 1-5 points respectively. The variable is a fixed distance variable.

The independent variables of this study include national language, religious belief and basic demographic characteristics.

3.2.1 Language habits

Language habits are used to examine the use of native language by residents. In the questionnaire design, the interviewees were asked to "what language do you use most at home?" To judge, there are 4 options: Putonghua, Qinghai dialect, native language and others. The variable is set variable.

3.2.2 Religious belief

The loyalty of religious belief to the religion of our nation. In the design of the questionnaire, the respondents were asked to judge whether they would attend important religious ceremonies and activities of their own nation on time. There were five choices of "never, never, never, never, often, and so on", which were assigned 1-5 points respectively. The variable is a fixed distance variable.

3.2.3 Basic demographic characteristics

Basic demographic characteristics include gender, age, marital status and household registration, educational level, total family income, ethnicity, and whether they are Aboriginal or not.

3.3 Analysis.

In this paper, Stata statistical analysis software, the use of regression model, data processing, in the processing process, the use of missing variables in the case of a direct deletion method. Ethnic identity is a dependent variable of the model, while language habits, religious beliefs and demographic characteristics are independent variables of the model.

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs = 670
Model	36.9013832	37	.997334681	F(37, 632) = 3.10
Residual	203.516527	632	.322019822	Prob > F = 0.0000
				R-squared = 0.1535
				Adj R-squared = 0.1039
Total	240.41791	669	.359369074	Root MSE = .56747

Identity identity	Coef.	Std.	Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf.
Religious belief	0.395179	0.091163	4.33	0	0.216159	0.5741987
Language habits	0.004184	0.046193	0.09	0.928	-0.08653	0.0948934
Gender	-0.05105	0.047522	-1.07	0.283	-0.14437	0.0422719
Age						
18-25 years old	0.346126	0.133763	2.59	0.01	0.083452	0.6087991
26-35 years old	0.371042	0.129579	2.86	0.004	0.116585	0.6255
36-45 years old	0.319695	0.128964	2.48	0.013	0.066444	0.5729447
46-55 years old	0.314584	0.131823	2.39	0.017	0.055721	0.5734473
56-65 years old	0.455589	0.146728	3.1	0.002	0.167455	0.7437228

Over 65 years of age	0.268464	0.152451	1.76	0.079	-0.03091	0.567836
Is it an alien population?	0.023768	0.052303	0.45	0.65	-0.07894	0.1264756
Degree of Education						
Primary school	-0.10684	0.072386	-1.48	0.14	-0.24898	0.035311
Junior middle school	-0.07954	0.081282	-0.98	0.328	-0.23916	0.0800753
Technical secondary schools	0.042416	0.086267	0.49	0.623	-0.12699	0.2118198
Junior College	-0.06957	0.108547	-0.64	0.522	-0.28273	0.1435855
Bachelor degree or above	0.081397	0.110724	0.74	0.463	-0.13603	0.2988279
Household register	-0.07317	0.058541	-1.25	0.212	-0.18813	0.0417915
Nation						
Security staff	0.345787	0.420762	0.82	0.411	-0.48047	1.172048
hide	0.264405	0.09997	2.64	0.008	0.068091	0.4607188
North Korea	-1.30037	0.583118	-2.23	0.026	-2.44545	-0.1552834
return	0.114612	0.099278	1.15	0.249	-0.08034	0.3095677
Mongolia	0.11766	0.123421	0.95	0.341	-0.12471	0.3600247
Sarah	0.217818	0.122032	1.78	0.075	-0.02182	0.4574558
soil	0.248998	0.110932	2.24	0.025	0.031158	0.4668373
strong	-1.49438	0.592467	-2.52	0.012	-2.65782	-0.3309381
annual income						
Below 20000 yuan.	-0.07421	0.144357	-0.51	0.607	-0.35768	0.2092712
20001-30000 yuan.	0.056704	0.146534	0.39	0.699	-0.23105	0.3444569
30001-50000 yuan.	-0.07739	0.151067	-0.51	0.609	-0.37405	0.2192586
50001-70000 yuan.	-0.0241	0.157487	-0.15	0.878	-0.33336	0.2851646
70001-100000 yuan.	-0.15433	0.164454	-0.94	0.348	-0.47727	0.168615
More than 100 thousand	-0.03821	0.173902	-0.22	0.826	-0.37971	0.3032836
Type of work						
Person in charge of state organs, Party organizations	-0.05617	0.120528	-0.47	0.641	-0.29285	0.1805141
soldier	-0.11616	0.428242	-0.27	0.786	-0.95711	0.7247881
Workers in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry,	-0.01204	0.106066	-0.11	0.91	-0.22032	0.1962471
Business and service	-0.02727	0.10828	-0.25	0.801	-0.2399	0.1853662
Operator of production and	-0.35347	0.183985	-1.92	0.055	-0.71476	0.0078282
Professional and technical	-0.19203	0.116966	-1.64	0.101	-0.42172	0.037656
Other employees who are inconvenient to classify	-0.01762	0.095529	-0.18	0.854	-0.20521	0.1699767
_cons	3.634596	0.291204	12.48	0	3.062751	4.206441

Data from the survey of research group.

Statistical results show that ethnic identity is mainly influenced by religious beliefs and is positively correlated (Table 2). That is, the higher the religious belief is, the more obvious the identity is. At the same time, the use of the national language has little influence on national identity.

Table 2. Significance analysis of community identity

	(1) Identity
Religious belief	0.395*** (0.091)
Language habit	0.004 (0.046)
Gender	-0.051 (0.048)
Age	0.346** (0.134)
Native	0.024 (0.052)
Education degree	-0.107 (0.072)
Household registration	-0.073 (0.059)
Nation	0.264** (0.100)
Family income	-0.074 (0.144)
Work type	-0.056 (0.121)
_cons	3.635*** (0.291)
<i>N</i>	670
<i>ll</i>	-551.526

Data from the survey of research group.

4. Conclusions

The study found that ethnic interlocking communities are multi-ethnic communities. Community members are not single ethnic groups, but are composed of residents with different ethnic identities. The identity of different nationalities constitutes the core of the mechanism of mutually embedded communities. As an important cultural feature, religious belief is a key element in shaping different identities. At the same time, different nationalities also show different degrees of identity in their identification. In addition, age is also a major factor affecting identity. Older residents feel more strongly about their identity. The multi-cultural interaction formed with national identity as the core is not only the relationship between inclusion and inclusion, but also the relationship between generality and individuality. It affects and shapes the orientation and trend of the mutually embedded communities.

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