

# **An Analysis of the Party's Historical Experience in Maintaining National Cultural Security since the Founding of New China**

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**Abstract:** Since the founding of New China, after studying China's national conditions, the Party has decided not only to take precautions against national security in terms of traditional territorial sovereignty and military security, but also to make efforts in terms of economic and cultural non-traditional national security. In this context, the Communist Party of China, with Mao Zedong, Jiang Zeming, Deng Xiaoping, Hu Jintao and Xi Jinping as its core, has repeatedly explored and studied the issues of cultural security in China, and constantly carried out research and summary and put forward a new ideological system. This paper studies the background of the CPC's history of safeguarding national security, and summarizes the measures taken by the CPC in safeguarding national cultural security with Mao Zedong, Jiang Zeming, Deng Xiaoping and Hu Jintao as the core. In order to provide reference for the Party in maintaining the development and improvement of the theoretical system of national cultural security.

## **1. Research Background**

### **1.1 Literature review**

Since the founding of New China, the scholar Feng Qian has put forward that Party members and cadres have carried out theoretical education many times and made a research and summary. The report points out that the theory of safeguarding national cultural security has been involved, but it has not been studied in depth (Feng, 2017). Li Xuemei scholars and Zhang Chuanhui scholars have proposed that the focus of cultural security in Xinjiang under the CPC's governance since the founding of New China lies in cultural reference, and also pointed out the serious consequences of cultural reference (Li and Zhang, 2014). Cheng Wei, a scholar, has studied and summarized the experience of the CPC in maintaining the culture of national security since the reform and opening up 40 years ago, and put forward that the national cultural security is directly related to the long-term stability of the Party and the country (Cheng, 2018). Zhao Shuang, a scholar, carefully studied Deng Xiaoping's strategic thought of safeguarding national cultural security, summed up Deng Xiaoping's great contribution to safeguarding national cultural security, and proposed that cultural security should be included in the overall national security (Zhao, 2012). Hu Huilin's scholars have studied the new paradigm of non-traditional security and Chinese national culture research and the third security. This paper summarizes China's national cultural security and concludes that the emergence stage is a new stage of the dual task of "revival and rise" (Hu, 2012). Zeng Hongwei, a scholar, has studied and summarized the three aspects of academic aphasia, academic security and national cultural security. He found that a large number of Western cultures have long influenced China in terms of academic aphasia and academic security, and eventually led to serious consequences affecting national cultural security (Zeng, 2013). Deng Yurong and Rodfen scholars put forward suggestions on the construction of national cultural security strategy to ensure the long-term stability of China (Deng and Luo, 2012).

### **1.2 Purpose of research**

Since the founding of New China, national cultural security has played an increasingly important role in safeguarding national security. To a certain extent, national culture can influence the ideological system of the next generation, which is more important for Chinese teenagers. National

cultural security is directly related to the long-term stability of the state, inheriting the excellent traditional culture of China and rejecting the erosion of foreign cultures in the West. For China at this stage, safeguarding national security is not only the integrity of military and territorial sovereignty, but also the most urgent need of the ruling party at this stage. Because national cultural security affects national ideology, it is the right choice to ensure that the people adhere to the leadership of socialist ideology. Based on this, this paper summarizes the history of the CPC in maintaining national cultural security since the founding of New China, and summarizes the theoretical contribution and practical value of maintaining national cultural security in the emerging stage. It is hoped that it will be helpful to the proposition of safeguarding the national cultural security of the Party.

## **2. The Background of the Party's History of Maintaining National Cultural Security**

### **2.1 The deepening of economic globalization**

Before the 21st century, economic globalization is the rational distribution of resources and factors of production. It is conducive to promoting the economic development of underdeveloped areas to conform to the world trend and is the inevitable result of world economic development. However, after entering the 21st century, the economy and society have developed rapidly. The so-called "economic globalization" does not only refer to the economic field. Nowadays, economic globalization has affected many aspects, such as social aspects, cultural exchanges and political positions. One of the most affected is the cultural aspect. Different ideologies and cultures are constantly impacting on China's inherent culture with the change of regional economy. It is mainly manifested in three aspects. First, economic globalization has promoted the development of developed areas, but the uneven development of some areas and developed areas has led to the issue of cultural security being more and more important than other aspects of national security. Secondly, in the process of economic globalization, national sovereignty has been weakened invisibly, so safeguarding cultural security means safeguarding national sovereignty security. Third, the rapid expansion of foreign companies, the representative of economic globalization, has a strong impact on China's national security culture.

### **2.2 The continuous infiltration of western culture**

Some western countries use their developed economies to infiltrate culture through the background of economic globalization. Western dregs also bring about the infiltration of negative cultural effects. In order to safeguard their own economic benefits and national interests, some countries, regardless of the survival of developing countries, rely on their strong economic strength, constantly erode each other's national cultural ideas with their own culture in exchange. The main reason is that western countries can not prevent China from rising rapidly and want to differentiate China through cultural colonialism. The consequences of Western cultural infiltration are a huge challenge to China's national sovereignty. The serious consequences of cultural infiltration are the weakening of national cohesion and the loss of the cultural identity of the next generation of adolescents to China. Especially at this stage, many Chinese adolescents follow foreign Valentine's Day and Christmas excessively and imitate foreign food and entertainment far beyond the study and inheritance of Chinese traditional culture. With such development, China is bound to face a huge crisis of cultural inheritance.

### **2.3 Wide application of internet worldwide**

As the main carrier of information transmission, the Internet plays an important role in daily life. As an open global cultural information exchange platform, the Internet provides people with a large amount of information and service resources. Chinese people's use of the Internet ranks first in the world. Cultures in all parts of the world are blended and transmitted through the Internet, including the essence and dross. As a way to transmit culture rapidly, the dregs culture in the Internet will bring cultural threats and challenges to developing countries like China. When most Western

cultures spread, they spread with malice and infiltrate malicious cultures. The garbage culture on the Internet will influence its patriotism.

## **2.4 Multicultural flooding**

Since the founding of New China, China has been adhering to the socialist road. With the rapid development of economy, Chinese national culture has been impacted by many foreign cultures. These foreign cultures are called multi-cultures, including neo-liberalism, historical negation, democratic socialism and the universal world. The proliferation of these multiculturalism has constantly impacted China's socialist road, which is dominated by Marxist ideology, and is trying to negate the socialist system. Some overflowing dregs culture is totally contrary to the socialist concept and has a strong deceptive nature. In this context, the Communist Party of China attaches sufficient importance to cultural security and puts forward the advanced ideological system of safeguarding national cultural security, which has important practical significance.

## **3. The CPC's Thought of National Cultural Security**

### **3.1 Mao zedong's thought on national cultural security**

As the first leader of New China, Mao Zedong attached great importance to China's national cultural security. In the early days of the founding of New China, various problems were highlighted. However, Mao Zedong put forward a series of new ideas for the development of national cultural security. According to the objective law of history, cultural development has its own cultural diversity and diversity. Therefore, Mao Zedong put forward the policy of “letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend” according to the law of cultural autonomy. Mao Zedong's “Double Hundred Principles” is a policy that can still be used up to now. It is a powerful measure taken by the Party in safeguarding national cultural security.

### **3.2 Deng xiaoping's thought on national cultural security**

Standing in the perspective of the interests of the Party, Deng Xiaoping put forward that the root of the problem of national cultural security lies in the direction. Nationals must unswervingly adhere to the socialist orientation of cultural development under the socialist system. If the people deviate from Marxism and go astray, the national culture will be greatly impacted, even lose its own culture, and ruin the fate of the national culture. In addition, Deng Xiaoping put forward that economy is determined by culture, which is closely linked. To some extent, the economic development panorama determines the Party's ability to maintain national cultural security.

### **3.3 Hu Jintao's thought on national cultural security**

Hu Jintao proposed that enhancing cultural soft power is an important measure for the Party to safeguard national cultural security. Whether dealing with the negative and pluralistic culture on the Internet or the cultural threat brought by Western capitalism, it is necessary and necessary to enhance the cultural soft power. During the Seventeenth National Congress, Hu Jintao clearly pointed out that culture is the main force of competition among countries at this stage, in order to safeguard national cultural security and ensure the cultural rights and interests of the people. On the basis of traditional culture, we should constantly innovate culture and inherit excellent culture. To clarify the direction of national cultural development, we should have our own awareness of cultural security when developing and accepting foreign cultures.

### **3.4 Jiang jeming's thought on national cultural security**

On the basis of summing up Mao Zedong's and Deng Xiaoping's theories on safeguarding national security, Jiang Zeming put forward a new system of developing national cultural security ideology according to the development trend of the new country. According to China's national conditions, Jiang Zeming put forward the idea of cultural sovereignty with the same height as territorial sovereignty, which means that the Party's emphasis on national cultural security has been raised to a new height. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, China's national

strength has become increasingly strong. Under the guidance of Marxism, the Party proposes to take a good socialist road and carry out ideological sovereignty ownership. The so-called ideological sovereignty, that is, cultural sovereignty. During the Sixteenth Congress of the CPC, Jiang Zeming clearly put forward efforts to build China's advanced culture and safeguard national cultural sovereignty. On this basis, we will continue to improve our comprehensive strength.

## **4. The Party's Theoretical Contribution and Practical Value in Maintaining National Cultural Security**

### **4.1 Developing the theoretical system of socialism with Chinese characteristics**

The theoretical system of socialism with Chinese characteristics is one of the most suitable ways for the Party to study China's national conditions. From the Eighteenth Congress of the Communist Party held, with the previous leaders of the Communist Party in the system of cultural security to improve and summarize. National cultural security is built on the socialist road, which is the carrier of national culture. Xi Jinping proposed that the theoretical system of socialism with Chinese characteristics should always adhere to the leadership of the Communist Party and focus on children and adolescents. The Communist Party of China, with Xi Jinping as its core, has made important contributions to safeguarding national cultural security. These new national security systems and national security ideas have made China more stable in developing the theoretical system of socialism with Chinese characteristics and on the road of socialism with Chinese characteristics under the guidance of Marxist ideology.

### **4.2 Enriching the cultural connotation of national security concept**

The Central National Security Committee of the Communist Party of China put forward a total of 11 national security systems at the 18th National Congress. Among them, cultural security, as the general ideological guidance of the national people, is considered to be a security issue that must be guaranteed at this stage. Maintaining national cultural security is an important decision in the field of non-traditional security that the Communist Party of China considers necessary at this stage. With the progress of the times and the background of economic and cultural globalization, cultural security involves more and more fields. The Party Central Committee, with Xi Jinping as its core at the present stage, has thoroughly understood and mastered in detail the new methods of safeguarding national cultural security. This has made significant progress in enriching the cultural connotation of the concept of national cultural security.

### **4.3 Define the focus and target direction of cultural security**

Before the founding of New China, national cultural security was ignored. Therefore, there is a great conflict in the national economy and other aspects. However, in wartime, most people only care about traditional territorial sovereignty and military security. After the founding of New China, when studying the culture of national security, the Party proposed that China should change from traditional territorial sovereignty and military security to non-traditional national security mode of economy, culture and information because of the times. Since the founding of New China, the main focus of the idea of safeguarding national security has also changed, aiming at the peaceful invasion of Western culture and the maintenance of traditional culture. The goal direction of national cultural security has also changed into adhering to the socialist road with Chinese characteristics.

### **4.4 Building a socialist cultural power**

Since the founding of New China, China's national strength has become stronger and stronger. Now it has a pivotal position in the world. Western countries can no longer carry out military aggression against China. Therefore, cultural aggression is the main means of aggression in western countries at this stage. Building a strong socialist cultural country can not only make the national life a step higher in terms of material needs, but also further improve the national ideological level and comprehensively improve the cultural soft power of the whole country. Building a strong socialist cultural country can not only make the national life a step higher in terms of material needs,

but also further improve the national ideological level and comprehensively improve the cultural soft power of the whole country.

## 5. Conclusion

Since the founding of New China, under the leadership of the Communist Party, China has been adhering to the road of socialist characteristics and achieved good results. According to China's national conditions, the Communist Party formulates realistic strategies for safeguarding national cultural security, safeguarding national sovereignty and protecting national security. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China with Mao Zedong, Jiang Zeming, Deng Xiaoping, Hu Jintao and Xi Jinping as its core, China is bound to become a powerful socialist cultural country. Under the guidance of the theoretical system of socialism with Chinese characteristics, the better the people go. I hope this article can provide reference for the Party in maintaining national cultural security.

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