



PLA Army



Chinese Fleet



Chinese Airforce

## The core value of Chinese culutre and its modern significance

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was separated from western civilization by oceans, deserts and mountains, this resulted in the formation of the unique culture from other civilizations. During the Spring & Autumn and the Warring States periods (770-221 BC), there was a great upsurge of intellectual activity, producing many famous philosophers such as Confucius, Lao Tzu and Mencius. The thoughts of these sages served as the solid base for the Chinese culture, and till today they are still regarded as the inexhaustible source of the development of Chinese culture.

**Inclusiveness:** In the process of its formation and development, the Chinese culture integrated the culture of different regions of the country, and absorbed contents of external culture. This unique force of fusion and assimilation provides the source for the cohesion of the Chinese culture. Chinese culture has always presented a form of pluralistic integration. Openness and inclusiveness have guaranteed the vitality of Chinese culture. In history, the Chinese have experienced many cultural exchanges and integration, the biggest challenge faced by the Chinese culture is the

impact of Western civilization, but the Chinese people can always find a meeting point between China and the world.

**Harmony (Hexie):** Harmonious thought, an important content of Chinese traditional culture, embodies the relations of people and nature, people and people, people and society. It has been cultivated in the long farm-cultivated society. The word *Hexie* does not mean that there are no contradictions, struggles or conflicts, does not mean neutrality and unprincipled compromise. *Hexie* means things are coordinated appropriately and are well-proportioned, reasonable and appropriate. The Chinese culture has long advocated the great ideas that "Har-



Chinese Panda

mony is most precious "Seeking common ground while reserving differences" and "Do not do onto others what you would not do onto yourself." This also embodies the foreign



The historic Tiananmen Square

policy of the Chinese government today, which is quite different from the power politics of "the law of the jungle".

These features endow the Chinese culture with eternal vitality. In modern history, China had suffered greatly

for the nation's development.

### Core value of Chinese culture

The value basis of Chinese society was made up of Confucianism along with Taoism and Buddhism. For over 2000 years, thanks to the value system of the Chinese culture, China became one of the cultural and economic centers of the ancient world. The core value of the Chinese culture includes the following aspects:

by virtue and moral example rather than by punishment or force. Mencius said, "The people are the most important element in a nation; the spirits of the land and grain are the next; the sovereign is the lightest." These comments expressed affirmation of the value of people.

**2. Keeping promise.** "Keeping to your word, be resolute indeed" and "Even four horses cannot take back what you have said" are old sayings circulated among

nese people are very willing to be realistic and pragmatic. There is a saying: *You reap what you sow*, this reflects the pragmatism of the Chinese people. The Chinese pragmatism does not depend on mysterious and fanatical approaches, but employs a peaceful and realistic approach to the circumstances at hand. Chinese people are guided by the spirit of pragmatic approach in their considerations in all fields, including agriculture, industry, busi-

ness, leaving themselves very little time for leisure. By Chinese tradition, diligence is not only a spiritual strength aimed at achievement, but part of the moral principle guiding one's life. The Chinese believe diligence is in conformity with the course of human justice and natural law. In traditional Chinese society, people accumulated wealth little by little, and they look down on those who suddenly earn big money. When the reform and opening-up

a collective orientation, as profoundly influenced by thousands of years of agricultural civilization and Confucianism. The collective relationship not only includes the relationship between an individual and the family, but also between the individual and the nation, society and other people. Confucianism provides a unique philosophy of life: the individual is but a tiny drop in the ocean and insignificant. Chinese people believe that with more

## Facts and figures of China

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compared with 0.9 at the end of 2002.

Sales of cosmetics, jewelry, sporting goods, entertainment goods, electronic publications, audio-visual products, cultural and office goods, newspapers and magazines, and children's toys all expanded at an annual rate of over 10 percent during the past 10 years.

Electronic telecommunications products were also hot sellers in the period, with every 100 urban households owning 81.9 computers and

205.3 mobile phones, respectively, at the end of 2011, up from 20.6 and 62.9 in 2002.

Home appliances sold in rural areas under the government's subsidy programs since 2009 reached 218 million units, valued at a total of 505.9 billion yuan, as of the end of 2011.

To make shopping more convenient for rural residents, some 600,000 countryside stores had been established or renovated across the nation by the end of 2011.



Wind turbines: Renewable energy



The National Stadium of China

**1. To put people first, paying attention to the peoples livelihood.** Humanism is a long-established human thought and is one of the main clues that run through Chinese culture and history. Benevolence (*Ren in Chinese*), which means to love others, is the kernel of Confucianism. Confucius says: "Benevolence Means to Love Others." He advocated a good government that rules

Chinese people for thousands of years. They all express the Chinese character regarding honesty and trustworthiness. Over thousands of years of Chinese civilization, Chinese people not only praised the traditional virtues of sincerity and faithfulness, but carried them out in their every effort. It is also Chinese people's way of dealing with the world.

**3. Pragmatism.** Chi-

ness, politics, academics and inter-personal relations. They deal with things carefully and calmly, prefer common sense and logic rather than impulsiveness or passion. With the spirit of being devoted to facts and pragmatic approach, China created a dazzling ancient culture lasting for over thousand years during the feudal society.

**4. Diligence.** In China, many people work over-

policy was adopted in China 30 years ago, the Chinese government called on the people to get rich by working hard. Although starting from a weak foundation, Chinese people have made remarkable achievements during last 3 decades through their hard work.

**5. The collectiveness is superior to the individual.** The traditional value of Chinese culture is formed on the basis of

people, there will be more strength, unity and solidarity can generate power. Thus, it is paramount to take the interest of the group, or the collective into account, and the individual must follow the will of the collective.

**6. Loving peace.** Agricultural civilization and self-sufficiency as well as the gentle and restrained character of the Chinese people have determined that China's foreign policy

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