

# Analysis of Lanping County Circle Dance Culture and its Function of Casting the Consciousness of the Chinese Nation Community

Haijun Luo<sup>1,\*</sup>, Ruiduo Yang<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> School of Marxism, Xinjiang Normal University, Urumqi Xinjiang 830017, China

<sup>2</sup> Yunnan Arts University, Kunming Yunnan 650500, China

\* Corresponding author: Haijun Luo (Email: 1983544418@qq.com)

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**Abstract:** The research is based on Lanping Bai and Pumi Autonomous County in Yunnan Province. It is now affiliated to Nujiang Lisu Autonomous Prefecture. It was subordinate to Lijiang Prefecture in the Ming and Qing Dynasties. According to the records of 'Lijiang Fuzhi Road' and 'Chinese Southwest Folk Literature', 'Chinese Local Chronicles Literature Collection: Southwest Volume', there was a mixed situation of various ethnic groups in the Ming and Qing Dynasties. The main native ethnic groups were Bai, Pumi, Lisu, Han, Nu and Yi. Under the restriction of terrain, all ethnic groups carry out trade, singing and dancing activities in a closed area. Dance is accepted and shared in cultural practice, which makes it a good observation point to explore the coexistence and co-dancing of mixed ethnic groups. Starting from the sharing of ethnic traces of Chinese culture, this paper explores the promotion effect of circle dance culture in Lanping County on the interconnection of regional multi-ethnic cultures and the formation of common 'cultural memory', which is an important manifestation of the cultural identity of the Chinese nation. Taking the circle dance culture of Lanping County as a case, exploring the circle dance culture is conducive to increasing the recognition of the Chinese national culture and the Chinese nation, is conducive to the cohesion of the national spirit with patriotism as the core, and is of great significance for the new era to cast a strong sense of the Chinese national community.

**Keywords:** Circle Dance; Lanping County; Build up the Consciousness of the Chinese Nation Community.

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## 1. Introduction

Lanping Bai Pumi Autonomous County belongs to Nujiang Lisu Autonomous Prefecture of Yunnan Province. Located in the longitudinal valley of Hengduan Mountains in Nujiang Lisu Autonomous Prefecture of Yunnan Province, it is adjacent to Weixi Lisu Autonomous County in the north, Yulong Naxi Autonomous County in the northeast, Jianchuan County in the southeast, Yunlong County in the south, and Lushui City and Fugong County in the west. There are 14 ethnic groups, such as Bai, Pumi, Nu, Tibetan, Han, Lisu and Yi, living in the territory, which is a mixed place of ethnic minorities. Every Dragon Boat Festival, the various ethnic groups in the village will come from all directions, collecting honey, digging herbs, drinking and eating, and then coming to the square to dance together. Their gait movements are basically the same, and they have not undergone unified training, which is contrary to the unique dance style concept between different ethnic groups in our imagination.

## 2. One Dance Three Circles Multi-ethnic

Circle dance is a kind of dance with a 'ring' around the circle. The dancers come from all directions, surround a circle in the city, and do the same lower limb steps and upper limb movements according to the same dynamic rhythm, flowing in a clockwise or counterclockwise direction. Lanping County circle dance is generally carried out during the Dragon Boat Festival and the red and white happy events. The people of all ethnic groups can be used as one of the members of the dance. The direction of the dance is counterclockwise, facing the

center of the circle. The main lower limb movements are stepping, stamping, kicking, twirling, and twitching, with knee shaking, knee flexion, upper limbs holding hands together, and swinging up and down. Specifically, under different tunes, dance routines are also different.

'Summary' is the first tune of the circle dance, that is, the opening, which means to reunite. The music sounds, and the people gather around the center of the circle and connect with their hands. They swing back and forth, remake forward, and weak pat backward. Whenever there are three beats, they pause for two beats. The lower limbs are stamped, one step at a time, and stamped twice in place every three beats. After the warm-up, the musicians will watch the atmosphere of the ring dance. When people increase their familiarity, they begin to play 'Raise You Wei You' (left lift and right lift dance) to increase the pace based on comprehensive dance for the active atmosphere. The upper limb movement remains unchanged, and the lower limb dynamics start with the right foot, take one step and kick the other foot out to the center of the circle and then retract it. The positive and negative sides are repeated three times. The rippling of dance steps is also accompanied by the increase of people's psychological pleasure, which makes the whole dance group appear more joyful and tacit. 'Zao Song Chi Wei Song Chi' (Chinese translation: left three feet and right three feet) is a more difficult piece of music, which increases the sense of play. The upper and lower limbs cooperate with each other. Because they must be on the feet with the people around them, the two adjacent people must have opposite feet when starting. The upper body rotates and raises the arm when it is on the feet, and faces the people around it. Then with the opposite direction of the person on the foot, repeat the first two beats

of the action. Then the part of 'Doubaixuxu ' (Chinese translation: hip collision dance) is more active, and the dancers ' physical contact is also closer. Because of the collision with the people around the hip, the two adjacent people must take the opposite foot when starting. The lower limb movement is to step to the side, stomp in place, step to the center of the circle, bump into the crotch with the people next to the body, and then step back four steps in the direction of the anti-center. The upper limb is lifted to the shoulder side by both arms. When hitting the crotch, the upper body and the crotch lift the arms in the opposite direction. After facing the center of the circle, the arms drop and swing left and right. The ending part is ' the twelfth tone of the rub ' (Chinese translation: ending dance), and the action of this part of the dance is roughly the same as the opening.

As a form of dance participated by all ethnic groups, it can be seen that the masses of various ethnic costumes are intertwined. It can be seen that each ' circle ' of the circle dance is not divided by ethnic groups, and sometimes there is also the phenomenon of interpenetrating other ethnic costumes. However, after several dance routines, it can be clearly found that a large circle on the field is unknowingly divided into three large circles. Based on age, it is divided into ' elder circle ', ' youth circle ' and ' juvenile circle '. People of different ages spontaneously form a circle and gradually dance harmoniously in different physical states.

### 3. Cultural Causes

#### 3.1. Symbiosis-living Space

Lanping Bai Pumi Autonomous County is located in the ' Three Parallel Rivers ' area of the southwest border of China. The " Three Parallel Rivers " is a unique natural geographical landscape in the world. It refers to the Jinsha River, the Lancang River, and the Nujiang River running side by side through the deep canyons in the high Yunling, Nushan, and Gaoligong mountains of the Hengduan Mountains in the northwest of China 's Yunnan Province. The natural wonders of the Diqing Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture and the Nujiang Lisu Autonomous Prefecture run for hundreds of kilometers without intersection. It is also the largest world heritage site in China. Its terrain is complex, the weather is changeable, and the landscape is also very different, such as alpine snow peaks, canyon beaches, forest sea snow fields, and ice-eroded lakes. On the villagers ' way, often one side is the mountain, one side is the mountain, from time to time there are waterfalls pouring down. Along the way, there are many gullies' traces of landslides, which are introduced by villagers. Landslides, mudslides and flash floods are the main natural disasters here. When disasters occur, distant villagers have to give up the idea of continuing to march and have to stay on the spot.

The climate here belongs to the low-latitude subtropical mountain monsoon climate. However, due to different terrains, the climate characteristics are also different. There are four temperature zones: cold temperature, medium temperature, warm temperature and sub-heat. The weather of 'cold spring in March', 'low temperature in August' and 'continuous rain in autumn ' often appears. The changeable temperature makes the ' sheepskin ' exist in the costumes of all ethnic groups. When it is necessary to keep out the cold, it is used as a shawl. When it is not needed, it is folded into a package as a sheepskin drum to accompany the dance. In the old times, the village had the habit of dancing all night. It was

because the villagers who came from a long distance could not return because of traffic inconvenience. In order to overcome the cold weather at night, they danced all night to entertain and warm up, which also created conditions for the formation of ring dance.

From the perspective of the living distribution of each ethnic group, after the Bai nationality moved in, it merged with the Han nationality and lived in a vast plain area. Yi, Pumi, Lisu are mostly concentrated in the east side of the county and staggered distribution, from the plan, you have me, I have you. However, from the perspective of the three-dimensional composition of ethnic distribution, each ethnic group occupies different heights of the mountain. The Yi people mostly live in the mountains above 2500 meters above sea level, while the Lisu and Pumi people mostly live on the half-mountain waist at an altitude of 2300 meters. The Bai and Han people live in the plain area at the foot of the mountain. The Yi people live in the ' mountain ', the Lisu and Pumi people live in the ' mountain', and the Bai and Han people live in the ' mountain '. The rare grass dam in the mountains is the trade market and dance place where all ethnic groups gather.

In specific villages, people are also in close and interactive relationships. For example, Shangshui Fen Village, which is affiliated to Tongdian Town, is a typical village in Lanping County. People 's houses are not fenced off from their neighbors. The path formed by the mutual crossing of ' your home ' and ' my home ' has become a public road, and the communication is unimpeded. No one will feel uncomfortable with this lack of a sense of boundary. Due to not open to the outside world, people 's daily travel also rely on hitchhiking, familiar with each other 's neighbors and relatives in the establishment of such acquaintance society, there is no defense between each other, often someone beckons to stop the car. It is in the common living space that creates the conditions for the formation of the circle dance culture in Lanping County.

#### 3.2. Co-construction-Survival Mode

Natural ecology determines the way of livelihood. Most of the ethnic groups in Lanping County are mountainous economies, mainly planting corn, potatoes, wheat and beans, as well as forestry and animal husbandry. Lanping is rich in salt in history. The Qingshui Lang Mountain in the territory is the only way for Lanping salt to be sold to Jianchuan, Lijiang, Heqing and other places. In the era of inconvenient transportation, the various ethnic groups in the mountains meet the needs of life through the exchange of goods. For example, the Yi people living on the mountain have potato and tartary buckwheat, the Bai people living under the mountain have salt and cloth, the Han people have chili, iron hoe and other tools and tea, and the Pumi and Lisu people living in the mountain have corn, livestock and beans. They make up for the types of materials in the way of exchange of goods. At the same time, trade brings the connection of villagers ' emotions. Therefore, there are folk customs among all ethnic groups to fight with each other and recognize the old roots. After recognizing the old roots, the relationship is closer. Your family has something to help my family.

In the past, all ethnic groups living in the mountains for a long time could only measure mountain roads by footsteps. It is a traditional mode of transportation to carry people on horses and ferries. Before the 1980 s, the intersection of villagers was more common in rally trade and red and white

weddings. In 1978, the total mileage of the county was only more than 100 dry meters. The first external channel and economic trunk road (Jianchuan-Lanping) in the county, which was built in 1963, was rebuilt and completed in 1993. The convenience of transportation has promoted the close inter-ethnic communication in modern times. After 1971, the mining of Lanping lead-zinc mine formed a new generation of inter-ethnic communication among villagers. As China's 'green zinc capital', Lanping County has the largest zinc reserves in Asia and the second largest in the world. 'Ore economy' is the main source of economic income in Lanping County. Most of Lanping people's lives are also closely related to related work. However, with the continuous mining of ore, the ecological environment has become worse and worse, and the vegetation coverage has been greatly reduced. Natural disasters such as landslides, debris flows, and floods have also increased. The harm caused by further ore mining cannot promote the long-term development of Lanping County's economy. Ecological problems and poverty problems occur at the same time. As an important position for the CPC Central Committee to fight against poverty, during the '13th Five-Year Plan' period, Lanping County began to implement the relocation policy, and the relocated population reached 26% of the total population of Lanping County. Among them, Lisu, Bai, Yi, Pumi and other ethnic minorities accounted for more than 94%. After the relocation, although the way of production and life has changed, they still maintain the way of exchange between things and things, and still build their homes in close interaction [1].

In contrast, Lanping County, with the continuous deepening of national ecological construction and environmental protection, has changed the development model dominated by the ore economy. Under the development concept of 'lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets', the ecology is restored by returning farmland to forests and grasslands, mine greening and other measures. Through unremitting efforts, in 2020, the forest land area of Lanping County reached 5.345 million hectares, and the forest coverage rate reached 80.88%. The once hairy mine has now become a dense forest, growing Yunnan Taxus and other national and provincial protection of precious tree species, active Yunnan golden monkey and other national rare protected animals. Under the ecological restoration, the masses of Lanping County have developed a green industry, mainly vegetables, Chinese herbal medicine planting and Chinese bee breeding, opening a new development after the mineral economy [2]. New development, new ecology, the same is that the people of all ethnic groups in Lanping County are still dancing in the beautiful atmosphere created by the wild jungle and the sea of flowers.

### 3.3. Sharing - Artistic Language

Life language includes oral language and body language. Language is an important carrier of ethnic culture. The communication and integration of languages directly represent the depth of communication and integration between cultures. Marx Weber pays attention to 'common language and common life norms will breed the feelings of ethnic affinity'. In the study of American society, American scholar Ingeel also noticed that the emphasis on the use of the national language rather than the mainstream language of the local society tends to enhance the national identity, and vice versa.

Lanping multi-ethnic enclave, there is a variety of language interaction. From the perspective of linguistic classification, the subordinate relationship of Bai language is not clear. One belongs to the Yi branch of Tibetan and Burmese in the Sino-Tibetan language family, and the other belongs to the Bai language branch. The same situation also exists in Pumi language. One is that it belongs to the Qiang branch of the Tibetan-Burman language of the Sino-Tibetan language family, and the other is that it belongs to the Tibetan branch. Lisu language belongs to the Yi branch of Tibetan-Burmese language of Sino-Tibetan language family. The species classification of the languages of the various ethnic groups is not clear, and the actual use is more complicated. Even if there are differences in different regions of the same ethnic group, for example, the same Bai nationality, the Bai nationality living in the Tongdian and Jinding basins speaks the Bai language, while the Lama people, a branch of the Bai nationality living in Hexi and Lajing, speaks the Lama language. The villages that belong to the same language as the Oulama language will be different from the language of the eight nine miles. If they are thirty or forty miles apart, language communication will be difficult. At the same time, even if the language of the same ethnic group is used in the same ethnic area, frequent loanwords will occur. What kind of language is used in public communication between villagers depends on the occasion of communication. In official occasions and documents, general Chinese; In life, the people of all ethnic groups in the county speak Mandarin Yunnan dialect version, the people of all ethnic groups in the villages and towns of Tongdian area, the common Bai language; when living in the village, the villagers in the mountain dam will speak their own Pumi language or Lisu language and Yi language, while the villagers living near the road and convenient transportation will speak Bai language regardless of nationality. On the whole, Bai language is most frequently used in daily life.

The use of oral language in Lanping County illustrates the social function of information transmission, while body language is a kind of 'silent' speech. Lanping's mixed ethnic groups can choose to use multi-ethnic oral language in their lives because of their regions and scenes. However, because there is no deep sense of ethnic opposition, they can coordinate in the dance field and use common body language to connect inter-ethnic emotions. Based on some communicative interactions of cultural matters in life, people's emotions and aesthetics on the same dance floor enhance the cultural sharing connected by the body. The oral language of different ethnic groups is interlaced and mixed. People have different dialect appellations for the word "dance." The Pumi people in the basin, like the Bai people, call it "Dage," the Pumi people in the mountainous area call it "Rouqiu," the Yi people call it "Substitute," and the Lisu people call it "Guqiqiqi," but the dance dynamics are the same ring dance and the same dynamics. Although there are still differences in strength, rhythm and body range in the subtle dynamics, the body vocabulary used is completely consistent. The earlier image record of circle dance in Yunnan Province is the cliff painting of Jinniu Village on the west slope of Cangshan Mountain in Dali. It is a cultural relic of the Neolithic period many years ago. Some people in the painting dance around a large circle under the god tree next to the stilt-style building [3]. This body composition is also recorded in the Neolithic dance pattern painted pottery basin of Datong County, Qinghai Province. Luo Xiongyan believes that there are many

similarities between the headwear, costumes, and dynamic images of dancers, and the dancing postures and costumes that are hand in hand in today's Qiang, Hui, Tibetan, Naxi and other ethnic folk dances. [4] For example, in the circle dance 'Re Song Chi Wei Song Chi', the dynamics of the two people facing the feet are similar in the Weixi Lisu 'Achimu Gua', the Naxi 'Da Tiao', the Lahu 'Tiao Ge', the Wa 'Tiao Bai', and the Tibetan 'Guo Zhuo'. This type of dance is mostly self-entertainment dance. In Lanping, the original function of singing and dancing is to choose a spouse in love. The dynamics of this pair of people's opposites and feet enhance the communication with others in form, and increase the emotional changes brought by the strange opposite sex from the physical function. At the same time, the playfulness of the feet also increases the interest of the dance. The shape of the dance team's dance is in line with the emotional changes of the people's minds. In today's Qiang's 'Salang', Yi's 'Dage', Baima's 'Fire Circle Dance', Tibetan 'Yi Dance', Lisu's 'Achimugua', there are similar postures in 'Doubaixucuo 'Dai Ailian once speculated on the dance modeling in the dance-patterned pottery basin of the Chushi in Datong County, Qinghai Province. He believed that it was not the static state of the dance, but the instantaneous dynamics after the dancer's rotation. The object behind it was suspected to be the fluttering of the tail decoration in the rotation. Different ethnic groups can quickly connect each other's limbs in the same time and space, and there will be no particularly strong conflicts and differences. Bourdieu believes that the body has some kind of cultural capital, which is manifested by the specific practice of pointing to the external body.

### 3.4. Empathy- ' I ' and ' we '

Under China's national conditions, after the implementation of regional ethnic autonomy, ethnic minorities have changed in power distribution and self-consciousness, which also makes the structure and interaction of China's multi-ethnic society more Chinese characteristics. The body representation in the multi-ethnic dance is not only influenced by the social structure, but also the dynamic response of the people's emotions to the social structure [5]. In the large family of ethnic minorities in Lanping County, the definition of nationality is no longer a boundary division. With the change of national emotion from ' I ' to ' we ', this empathy state promotes the formation of circle dance culture in Lanping County, which is further strengthened under the connection of body. People have realized the transformation of emotional consciousness in body expression, and the boundaries between individuals and groups are also changing in the dance.

Specifically, empathy comes from people's exchanges in trade, marriage, old roots, and traditional festivals. It is important that no one in the exchanges will think that the nation is superior to others, but always adhere to the principle of equality for all. Even if conflicts occur, it is not right for people. It is such an implicit equality that promotes empathy between nations. In the circle dance, this empathy is further strengthened. First, people who dance in circles, regardless of gender, age, nationality, occupation, when the music sounds, people will come from all directions, around the center of the circle to form a big circle, and with the music slowly find the rhythm, the people around them may be familiar or may not know, do not affect the dance, but even if they do not know, several routines of action down also know each other.

Secondly, the contact of the body in the circle dance, from the left and right hand to the foot, and then to the hip, the dance routine becomes complicated in the gradually active atmosphere and the sound of music, and the connection and interaction of people's bodies are further increased, which makes the relationship between people gradually close. The young girls in the stage of love make their feelings warm up rapidly in contact, and the people who are already familiar with each other become more enthusiastic in contact, while the people who originally have frictions and contradictions dissolve them in contact. As Radcliffe-Brown mentioned in the study of the Andaman people, ' dance has produced such a state: the community has reached the greatest degree of unity, harmony and harmony, and every member has strongly felt this unity, harmony and harmony. In the process of dancing for the circle, people achieve empathy and thus become more cohesive.

The common living space provides a field for the interaction between the ethnic groups in Lanping County. The co-built green home deepens the connection between the ethnic groups in Lanping County in production and life. The shared artistic language brings similar dance genes to the ethnic groups in Lanping County. The generation of empathy makes the sense of national boundaries gradually fade. From ' I ' to ' we ', the change of emotional consciousness makes co-dancing more natural, and co-dancing further strengthens the cohesion between people. The emergence and development of the ring dance culture in Lanping County happens to be played by the silent role of dance moistening things, which makes the ethnic groups more mutual aid and unity, and has the function of casting the consciousness of the Chinese nation community.

## 4. The Function of the Circle Dance Culture in Lanping County to Strengthen the Consciousness Function of the Chinese National Community

In 2022, standing at the height of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, the national leaders put forward the idea of " taking the consciousness of the Chinese nation community as the main line, unswervingly taking the correct path of solving ethnic problems with Chinese characteristics, adhering to and improving the system of regional ethnic autonomy, strengthening and improving the party's ethnic work, and comprehensively promoting the cause of national unity and progress. [6]. He stressed the need to deepen the education of national unity and progress, forge a strong sense of the Chinese nation community, strengthen exchanges and exchanges among all ethnic groups, promote the close embrace of all ethnic groups like pomegranate seeds, work together in unity and common prosperity and development, and build a solid ideological wall for safeguarding national unity and national unity. All ethnic groups jointly safeguard national security and social stability, oppose all kinds of extreme wrong ideas, and deal with all kinds of wrong ideological infiltration. Culture is the endogenous driving force for the survival and development of the nation and the country, and it is also the spiritual link to maintain social development. The integration of various ethnic cultures and the formation of common values will promote the prosperity of national culture, and then promote national unity and progress, social prosperity and development, and national

prosperity and strength. The dance culture of Lanping County has promoted the exchanges and exchanges between local ethnic groups, established the consciousness of the Chinese nation community, enhanced the recognition of Chinese culture, and realized the strong root and soul of the consciousness of the Chinese nation community and the recognition of Chinese culture. It can promote the development of local economy and culture, maintain national unity, and safeguard the peaceful reunification of the motherland.

#### **4.1. The Dance Culture of Lanping County has Built the Foundation of the Consciousness of the Chinese Nation Community**

June 2023. During the inspection of Inner Mongolia, the national leaders stressed that: ' Casting a strong sense of the Chinese nation community is the main line of the party 's ethnic work in the new era, and the main line of all work in ethnic areas. The economic construction, political construction, cultural construction, social construction, ecological civilization construction and party building in ethnic areas must closely focus on and not deviate from this main line. 'The exchanges and exchanges of various ethnic cultures in Lanping County have built a good cultural ecology, and the local ring dance culture has built the foundation of the consciousness of the Chinese nation community. The ethnic minorities in Lanping County live together, and the cultures of all ethnic groups are combined into a large garden of culture. All ethnic groups have their own culture, all have their own characteristics, and the national culture is thriving. At the same time, the mutual tolerance, interaction, communication and integration among all ethnic groups have formed a harmonious scene in which you have me and I have you. The circle dance culture is a true portrayal of the cultural exchanges and exchanges between the various ethnic groups in Lanping County. The 14 ethnic minorities live together on this land, build a beautiful home together, enjoy the national culture together, and achieve empathy in the emotional transformation from ' I ' to ' we '. In the absence of unified training, every Dragon Boat Festival, all ethnic groups dressed in festival costumes, came to the square to dance around, and the movements were consistent. The cultures of all ethnic groups in Lanping County are diverse and different. At the same time, the cultures of all ethnic groups seek common ground while reserving differences. After learning from each other, they have achieved good interaction and formed harmonious ethnic relations and cultural ecology. Consolidating social stability is the premise of long-term stability, prosperity and development of society. Circle dance culture is the embodiment of the harmonious coexistence of all ethnic groups and the common progress and development of all ethnic cultures. It constructs a good social ecological environment and builds a harmonious, progressive and united Lanping. With the joint efforts of the local people of all ethnic groups, under the guidance of the socialist core values, we continue to inherit and carry forward the excellent national culture, strengthen the cultural consciousness and cultural self-confidence, and constantly promote the innovation and development of the excellent traditional Chinese culture. Together, we have built a solid foundation for the consciousness of the Chinese nation community and built a common spiritual home for the Chinese nation.

#### **4.2. All Ethnic Groups in Lanping County Dance Together to Forge the Consciousness of the Chinese Nation Community**

Marx and Engels once said: ' The frequent exchanges and dependencies of trade, culture and many other aspects of various ethnic groups will gradually replace the closed state of self-sufficiency and closed eyes and ears in those places. The spiritual wealth of the nation is endowed with public attributes, and the one-sided and limited national culture has thus evolved into a world literature. '[7] National culture is not only reflected in the unique culture formed by a nation in group life, but also reflected in the unique spiritual phenomenon of the nation. However, in the whole social environment, national culture is integrated into the environment of large groups, and interacts with other ethnic groups. Through mutual communication, integration is achieved, and social relations of mutual tolerance and interdependence of all ethnic groups are formed. The most important thing is to rely on the correct guidance. There are 14 ethnic groups in Lanping County. All ethnic groups live in harmony and live in the same social and natural environment. They enjoy the beautiful life of socialist modernization with Chinese characteristics in the new era and jointly build a prosperous and strong socialist modern power.

In the long-term historical development process, under the guidance of the core values of socialism with Chinese characteristics, the area has formed a diversified and integrated ring dance culture. October 27, 2023. The national leading group has carried out the ninth collective learning on strengthening the consciousness of the Chinese nation community. When presiding over the study, the national leaders pointed out that the consciousness of the Chinese nation community should be based on the long history of the Chinese nation, the development of multiple cohesion as a whole, and the continuous construction of the common spiritual home of the Chinese nation, so as to lay a solid spiritual foundation for the consciousness of the Chinese nation community. In addition, the state leaders also stressed the need to promote a wide range of exchanges and exchanges between various ethnic groups. In the process of promoting exchanges and exchanges between various ethnic groups, the circle dance culture takes dance as the core to carry out exchanges, consistent movements, the same dance techniques, and dance steps to promote spiritual communication and destiny. Circle dance culture is a typical representative of the development of multi-cultural cohesion of all ethnic groups. The common dance of all ethnic groups has continuously consolidated the ideological basis of the consciousness of the Chinese nation community, enhanced the recognition of the Chinese nation and Chinese culture by the people of all ethnic groups, strengthened cultural self-confidence, and achieved the purpose of forging the consciousness of the Chinese nation community. It is also the common aspiration of the children of all ethnic groups in Lanping County and the people of all ethnic groups in the country, forming a good and harmonious social relationship, protecting the multi-ethnic culture, and building a multi-ethnic common spiritual home. Under such a good situation, social stability has promoted the development of economic industry, spawned a large number of ethnic cultural industries such as tourism, promoted the simultaneous development of local economy and culture, and solidified and consolidated the material basis of the

consciousness of the Chinese nation community.

## 5. Conclusion and Discussion

Through literature research, it can be concluded that Lanping County circle dance culture is an important part of Chinese excellent traditional culture, an endogenous driving force for all ethnic groups to build a common spiritual home, and a cultural memory and symbol shared by all ethnic groups in Lanping County. In the process of building a modern and powerful country with Chinese characteristics and striving to realize the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, we should attach importance to the value of circle dance culture and pay attention to the value of circle dance culture. Circle dance culture is of great significance for condensing the strength of all ethnic groups in Lanping County and casting a strong sense of community of the Chinese nation. The circle dance culture tells the story of the Chinese nation community, spreads the voice of the Chinese nation community, and makes it clear that the Chinese nation is a community of destiny with strong recognition and cohesion, which has made an applied contribution to promoting the cause of national progress. At the same time, Lanping County circle dance culture has important academic significance for the current study of ethnic issues and the study of ethnic dance art.

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