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Pomegranate Blossoms, Building a Chinese Dream Together-based on the Investigation and Study of People's Happiness in Ethnic Minority Areas

-- Taking Guangxi as an Example

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Abstract. Taking Guangxi as an example, this paper studies the influence of economic development and people's livelihood on people's happiness in minority areas. Through questionnaire survey and multiple linear regression analysis, it is found that the main factors restricting the development of minority areas in Guangxi are the lack of national technical investment and educational resources, while the advantages of development lie in the richness of natural resources and cultural uniqueness. Economic development has little influence on people's happiness index, while social security, spiritual culture, housing problems and other livelihood issues have great influence on people's happiness. In order to improve people's happiness in minority areas, this paper puts forward some countermeasures, such as actively seeking the participation and support of various forces, vigorously developing the economy, strengthening infrastructure construction, and supporting the development of national culture.

Keywords: Ethnic Minority Areas; Economic Development; People's Livelihood Issues; People's Happiness; Guangxi.

1. Research Background

With the rapid development of social economy, people's basic material needs have been met, and improving people's quality of life and happiness level in the next stage is an important goal of social development. This not only needs to pay attention to objective factors such as residents' income and consumption level, but also needs to strengthen the research on residents' subjective well-being and evaluate residents' overall well-being in a more comprehensive and comprehensive way [1].

Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, China has entered the stage of comprehensive deepening reform, and the state has paid more and more attention to the economic development of ethnic minority areas. In the key new journey, "getting rid of poverty, being well-off in an all-round way and modernizing, and no nation can be left behind" has become an important goal. General Secretary Xi Jinping visited and investigated the development of ethnic minority areas for many times, and encouraged them to show greater achievements in promoting high-quality development. Since the founding of New China, the state has implemented a series of assistance policies according to the characteristics and needs of ethnic areas. State-level special plans, such as the Development Plan for Supporting Ethnic Minorities with Less Population, the Career Plan for Ethnic Minorities, and the Action Plan for Prospering the Border and Enriching the People, are also formulated and implemented according to the situation in ethnic minority areas, so as to promote the leap-forward development of ethnic minority areas.

In 2021, a total of 31.21 million poor people in ethnic minority areas were all lifted out of poverty and achieved a well-off society in an all-round way. Significant changes have taken place in all aspects of ethnic minority areas. People of ethnic minorities not only have greatly improved their living standards, but also have more stable jobs, more satisfactory incomes, better medical and health conditions and a better living environment. Since 2012, the per capita disposable income of urban residents in ethnic minority areas has increased by 7.7% annually, while that of rural residents has

increased by 10.2% annually. The economy in ethnic minority areas is rising steadily, and the goal of common prosperity is being realized, which greatly promotes the happiness of ethnic minority people.

Guangxi is a representative minority area. At the end of 1934, the Long March of the Central Red Army entered Longsheng Autonomous County of Guangxi, which is a typical poverty-stricken mountainous county, and its residents are mainly ethnic minorities such as Miao, Yao, Dong and Zhuang. The Political Department of the Red Army issued the earliest policy on ethnic work "Principles Instructions on Work among Yao and Miao Nationalities" here, which put forward the principles of ethnic equality and national unity, respected the customs and religious beliefs of ethnic minorities, and also formulated "Slogans for Miao and Yao People" to prepare for the Red Army's entry into ethnic minority areas. During the ten days after the Long March of the Central Red Army passed through Longsheng County, it actively promoted the minority policy and helped local residents to eradicate reactionary and evil forces. A series of good deeds won the support and recognition of minority residents and laid the foundation for the development of minority areas in Guangxi. In 1951, the Central People's Government sent a central delegation to some ethnic areas for investigation, in which a series of investigations and studies were carried out on ethnic minorities in Guangxi. After the establishment of Longsheng Autonomous County, the central delegation assisted the people of all ethnic groups in Longsheng to jointly draft the Provisional Organization Regulations of the People's Government of Longsheng County and the Provisional Organization Regulations of People's Congresses of All Ethnic Groups and People from All walks of life, which provided a realistic basis for the Communist Party of China (CPC) to formulate ethnic policies and establish ethnic autonomous regions [2].

When attending the discussion of the 20th Guangxi delegation of the Party, General Secretary Xi Jinping said that the Party Committee and government of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region have implemented the decision-making arrangements of the CPC Central Committee in the past few years. After a century of changes and severe tests of the century epidemic, Guangxi has made remarkable progress in comprehensive strength, reform and opening up, ecological environment and people's life, and people's happiness has been continuously improved. These achievements fully reflect the successful practice of the Party's ethnic policy and the system of regional ethnic autonomy in the southern part of the motherland, and are also vivid epitome of the great changes in China in the new era in the past ten years. In the future, guided by the spirit of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, Guangxi will deeply practice the new development concept, unswervingly follow the correct path of solving ethnic problems with China characteristics, and make greater contributions to promoting the high-quality development of border ethnic areas.

As a province with 24 ethnic minorities, Guangxi is rich in ethnic culture and history, but it is also facing a series of development problems and challenges. Since the new era, the Guangxi government has taken a series of measures to improve the living environment and promote economic development in ethnic minority areas, and achieved remarkable results [3].

2. Based on the Goodness-of-Fit Test Analysis, The Understanding of the Development of Minority Areas in Guangxi

2.1. Factors Restricting the Development of Minority Areas in Guangxi

As can be seen from the above table, most people think that the main factors restricting the development of minority areas in Guangxi are the lack of technical input and educational resources, followed by the ecological damage and regional disadvantages caused by excessive pursuit of economic growth. It shows that Guangxi minority areas are currently facing the problems of low investment intensity, lack of educational resources and ecological destruction. Therefore, to promote the development of Guangxi minority areas, it is necessary to increase investment to break through technical difficulties, strengthen the construction of talent teams, fill in the shortcomings of high-quality educational resources and pay attention to ecological protection [3].

Table 1. Analysis of Factors Restricting the Development of Guangxi Minority Areas

	respond		Penetration rate (n=959)
	n	percentage	
Regional disadvantage	337	12.9%	35.1%
The country's technical investment is low.	532	20.3%	55.5%
Lack of educational resources	498	19.0%	51.9%
Excessive pursuit of economic growth causes ecological damage.	390	14.9%	40.7%
Brain drain, talent shortage	297	11.3%	31.0%
Regional discrimination	165	6.3%	17.2%
Lack of natural resources	193	7.4%	20.1%
Incomplete infrastructure construction	94	3.6%	9.8%
Cultural influence of ethnic minorities	115	4.4%	12.0%
amount to	2621	100.0%	273.3%

Goodness of fit test: =9716.188, p=0.000. x^2 =9716.188，p=0.000

2.2. The Development Advantages of Minority Areas in Guangxi

Table 2. Analysis of the Development Advantages of Guangxi Minority Areas

	respond		popularizing rate (n=959)
	n	percentage	
Abundant natural resources	338	13.9%	35.2%
Culture is unique.	504	20.8%	52.6%
The population density is not high.	530	21.9%	55.3%
Introduction of social capital	397	16.4%	41.4%
Good publicity and packaging	298	12.3%	31.1%
Have a high degree of religious belief	173	7.1%	18.0%
Located in the belt and road initiative, connecting ASEAN, geographical position is superior	185	7.6%	19.3%
amount to	2425	100.0%	252.9%

Goodness of fit test: =345.346, p=0.000. x^2 =345.346，p=0.000

As can be seen from the above table, in the investigation of the development advantages of Guangxi minority areas, the response rate and penetration rate of "unique culture", "low population density" and "introduction of social capital" are relatively high. It shows that most people think that the advantages of Guangxi's development are its unique location advantages, rich resources and cultural charm. Therefore, the rational development and utilization of natural resources and the advantages of local cultural resources in Guangxi will bring great development potential to minority areas in Guangxi [4].

3. The Comprehensive Evaluation and Analysis of People's Subjective Well-being

According to the questions reflected in the questionnaire, this paper evaluates the recognition of people's happiness indicators from 11 aspects: physical health, mental health, mental balance, family atmosphere, interpersonal relationship, self-acceptance, contentment, target value, growth and progress, social confidence and religious belief. According to the collected data, the weight of the first-level index is calculated by the priority diagram, and the second-level weight is obtained by the same method. By combining the first-level weight and the second-level weight, the weight of each index that can be used for analysis and calculation is obtained.

The final ranking of the weights is: mental health > target value > family atmosphere > growth and progress > self-acceptance > physical health > religious belief > mental balance > interpersonal relationship > social confidence > contentment.

"Mental health", "target value" and "family atmosphere" are in the forefront, which shows that people in minority ethnic areas of Guangxi and Guangdong have affirmed their own mental health and their own target value, expressed satisfaction with the current family atmosphere and are full of confidence in their future development. The low score of "contentment" in 11 indicators shows that people are not satisfied with their current living environment and need to improve their happiness by improving the quality of life. The low score of "social confidence" shows that most people have low confidence in society, which may be caused by local policies. Improving subjective well-being can be considered from social confidence and contentment.

In the investigation and study of people's subjective well-being, the top five options for happiness recognition are "I am full of hope for my own future", "I am cheerful and willing to deal with others", "I don't feel particularly uncomfortable in some parts of my body", "the power of faith can help me solve difficulties" and "I can maintain a peaceful attitude towards other people's lives". From this, we can see that the subjective well-being of the people in Guangxi minority areas and Guangdong comes from their satisfaction with social interaction, their ideal and expectation for the future, and their healthy and balanced mentality. According to the second index of subjective well-being, it can be seen that people in Guangxi minority areas and Guangdong are generally not satisfied with communication and understanding with their families. They need a warm and harmonious family atmosphere to feel the warmth of their families, and hope that family members can understand each other, understand each other and give and take. In terms of contentment, we can't handle the mentality of discontent well. It shows that there is a certain space for improving subjective well-being in the adjustment of the relationship between family members and their own dissatisfaction [5].

4. The Impact of Economic Development on People's Happiness Index

According to the World Happiness Report, from the 1990s to the early 2000s, China's economy experienced a period of rapid development, but people's happiness did not actually increase. In the four questionnaires on life satisfaction, the scores all showed a U-shaped trend, and they all experienced a trough from 2000 to 2005, and then rebounded. At this time, China's per capita GDP is growing rapidly. It is found that the decline in happiness is due to the economic reform and the transformation of many state-owned enterprises in China at that time; A large number of workers are laid off and unemployed, together with the social security related to work, and the social safety net is also being dissolved. In the historical period, people generally thought that economic conditions were

a major factor to measure or determine happiness, but according to historical data, economic conditions did not play a decisive role in happiness [6].

4.1. Analysis of the Impact of Economic Development on People's Happiness Index based on Multiple Linear Regression

Table 3. Multiple linear regression results

	Nonstandardized coefficient		t	P	VIF	R²	Adjust r	F
	B	Standard error						
constant	-36173.3	124133.651	-0.29	0.774	-			
Gross Regional Product	3.324	3.007	1.105	0.283	28.421			
be permanent human population	20.009	16.603	1.205	0.243	9.309			
Gross value of primary industry	10.965	6.574	1.668	0.112	1.624			
Gross value of secondary industry	-0.011	0.277	-0.04	0.969	1.204			
Gross value of tertiary industry	-6.211	5.897	-1.053	0.305	35.605	0.468	0.188	F=1.67 P=0.161
traffic transport	0.076	0.089	0.86	0.401	1.157			
Total business volume of postal industry	63.299	107.396	0.589	0.563	18.794			
public finance income	-9.693	16.709	-0.58	0.569	22.42			
total import and export value	-3.57	2.961	-1.206	0.243	14.715			
Per capita disposable income of residents	4.421	2.865	1.543	0.139	5.428			

The regression coefficients of nine independent variables before standardization are:,,,,,,,, and the multiple regression equation is: $\beta_1 = 3.324$，$\beta_2 = 20.009$，$\beta_3 = 10.965$，$\beta_4 = -0.011$，$\beta_5 = -6.211$，$\beta_6 = 0.076$，$\beta_7 = 63.299$，$\beta_8 = -9.693$，$\beta_9 = -3.57$，$\beta_{10} = 4.421$，This multiple regression equation is given as follows：

$$Y_t = 4376.28 + 3.324X_1 + 20.009X_2 + 10.965X_3 - 0.011X_4 - 6.211X_5$$
$$+ 0.076X_6 + 63.299X_7 - 9.693X_8 - 3.57X_9 + 4.421X_{10}$$

Ten variables are analyzed: among them, the variables (resident population), (gross output value of primary industry) and (total business volume of postal industry) have more significant effects on people's happiness than the other six variables. This result is also consistent with the actual situation, indicating that the prediction model is ideal. Variables (gross output value of the secondary industry), (gross output value of the tertiary industry), (transportation) and (total import and export value) are negatively correlated with people's happiness, which is contrary to actual cognition [7]. X_2 (resident population), X_3 (Total output value of the primary industry) X_7 (Total business volume of the postal industry)The effect on people's well-being was more significant compared with the other six variables.This result also coincides with the actual situation, indicating that the prediction model is more ideal. X_4 (Total output value of the secondary industry)， X_5 (Total output value of the tertiary industry)， X_6 (traffic) and X_9 (total import and export value)It is negatively associated with people's happiness, which is contrary to the actual cognition.

From the results of multiple linear regression in Table 29, we get that the explanatory variables with VIF>10 account for 50% of all explanatory variables, so the effect of model fitting is average. And there are high correlation and multicollinearity among variables. The method to solve the high correlation and multicollinearity among independent variables is to use stepwise regression to screen collinear independent variables, ensure more important variables, and eliminate secondary or alternative variables to avoid multicollinearity in model fitting.

4.2. Gradual Regression

Table 4. Coefficient of Stepwise Regression Equation

model		Not standardized coefficient		standardization coefficient	t	significance
		B	Standard error	Beta		
one	(constant)	124521.156	9368.568		4.698	0
	Gross output value of primary industry	32.162	2.516	0.232	2.513	0.005
	state revenue	51.321	3.182	0.370	3.027	0.003
	Per capita disposable income of residents	54.123	2.517	0.398	4.016	0.002
2	(constant)	130325.756	11626.151		3.516	0
	Gross output value of primary industry	16.256	2.516	0.125	2.517	0.005
	state revenue	41.187	3.581	0.125	2.015	0.003
	educational level	38.197	2.147	0.341	1.517	0.003
	Health level	32.170	1.517	0.292	3.016	0.002

In order to eliminate the collinearity problem existing in the multiple linear regression model, this paper mainly uses the relevant data of 10 indicators, namely, regional GDP, resident population, gross output value of primary industry, gross output value of secondary industry, gross output value of tertiary industry, total business volume of transportation, postal industry, total import and export value of fiscal revenue, and per capita disposable income of residents. Then we will add variables such as education level and health level and compare them with those before joining. We find that the education level and health level have not been removed, which shows that the increase of the above R-square is due to the addition of variables that have a large explanation rate for people's

happiness [8]. X_1, resident population X_2, Total output value of the primary industry X_3, Total output value of the secondary industry X_4, Total output value of the tertiary industry X_5, traffic X_6, Total business volume of the postal industry X_7, government receipts X_8, total import and export value X_9, Per capita disposable income of residents X_{10}. Then we will join in the education level X_{11}, health level X_{12} such variables are relative to pre-accession ratios. We found that education level and health level were not removed, indicating that the increase in the R side was due to the addition of a large interpretation rate of people's happiness.

In this paper, an improved regression model is established by using the relevant data of the economic development of provinces in China Economic Net in 2022, and it is concluded that the total regression effect in the regression model is highly significant under the condition of significance level of 0.05, which shows that the improved regression model effectively eliminates multiple collinearity. By analyzing the stepwise regression model before adding variables, we know that the stepwise regression model eliminates collinearity, and the remaining three variables have a significant impact on people's happiness. Therefore, we apply the stepwise regression model after adding education level and health level. We find that all the newly added variables have remained, indicating that education level and health level also have a great impact on people's happiness, which also shows that our economic variables cannot fully explain people's happiness, and we need to add explanatory variables to explain people's happiness [9].

5. Analysis of People's Livelihood and People's Happiness

In this section, structural equation model is used to study the happiness of respondents in minority areas on various livelihood issues. The way to obtain data is to design a questionnaire. The model of people's happiness in ethnic minority areas is analyzed by confirmatory factor, and the measurement between the influencing factors and the observed variables is realized. Finally, the happiness model is constructed and the influence of various livelihood problems on the happiness of local residents is analyzed [10].

According to the data analysis obtained by structural equation model, "social security problem" has the greatest influence on people's happiness index, and its main contents include the completeness of the local government's special care and resettlement system, the completeness of the local government's social relief system, the government's supervision of medical institutions, and the purchase of "five insurances and one gold" for you by your unit, which can represent the overall situation of regional social security, which also shows that the improvement of regional social security quality has a positive impact on the overall people's happiness in the region [11].

Secondly, the "spiritual and cultural issues", which includes local emphasis on minority cultures, local cultural propaganda efforts, local regular organization of literature and art, sports activities, etc., have a significant impact on people's spiritual culture. When these projects fail to meet people's psychological expectations, they will make people bored, thus reflecting the importance of "spiritual and cultural issues" [12].

And the "housing problem" also has an impact on people's happiness. The housing problem is a grassroots problem that needs to be solved in different regions. If the housing problem in a region cannot be effectively solved, it will lose the trust of the people in the region, thus reducing people's happiness. Therefore, the housing problem can be one of the indicators that affect people's happiness. For ethnic minority people, the influence of education on people's happiness is low, that is, for ethnic minority people, the influence of education on people's happiness does not play a decisive role, indicating that ethnic minority people do not attach importance to education, but it is also an aspect that needs attention [13].

6. Look Forward to the Future

6.1. Actively Strive for Various Forces to Participate in and Support the Economic Development of Ethnic Minority Areas.

The government should strengthen its opening policy to ethnic areas and attract more domestic and foreign investment. At the same time, actively participate in international exchanges and cooperation and share the development achievements and cultural characteristics of ethnic areas with the rest of the world. For example, the "the belt and road initiative" initiative was launched to encourage enterprises in ethnic minority areas to participate in international trade, so as to increase the export volume and international popularity of ethnic minority areas. In addition, we can also strengthen the cultivation and introduction of talents in ethnic areas, enhance the innovation ability and competitiveness of ethnic areas, and promote the economic development of ethnic areas to connect with the world. These measures help to enhance the status and influence of ethnic areas and enhance the pride and sense of identity of residents in ethnic areas [14].

6.2. Vigorously Develop the Economy and Increase the Income of Residents in Ethnic Minority Areas through Multiple Channels.

The development of national economy has laid a solid material foundation for improving the living standards of minority residents. The quality of life of residents in ethnic minority areas is deeply influenced by the level of economic development. The quality of life depends on the development level of productive forces. Therefore, ethnic work must take the overall development of the economy in ethnic areas and the common prosperity of all ethnic groups as the main goal, economic construction as the center, and the development of social productive forces as the task, so as to increase the total amount of social productive forces as much as possible.

In view of the vague economic orientation of ethnic minorities, the government can vigorously develop local characteristic industries and increase income to improve the happiness level of residents. Judging from the level of economic development, to improve the happiness level of residents in ethnic minority areas, it is necessary to intensify the social and economic development of the whole ethnic minority areas and promote the sharing of economic development achievements with local residents. The state has issued relevant policies to ensure the steady and rapid economic development in ethnic minority areas, narrow the economic development gap between ethnic minority areas and developed areas, and implement more fair public policies that are conducive to the development of ethnic minority areas. Let ethnic compatriots and the country become a "community of interests" and realize national identity on the basis of ethnic identity [15].

6.3. The Level of Infrastructure Construction in Ethnic Minority Areas Needs to be Strengthened, and the Production and Living Conditions of Rural Poor People Need to be Improved.

In the process of promoting economic development, we must take strengthening the infrastructure in ethnic minority areas and improving the production and living environment of poor people as the primary task, and focus on the development of water, electricity and roads, so as to lay a solid foundation for people in ethnic minority areas to get rid of poverty and become rich and achieve sustainable social and economic development. At the same time, increase investment in infrastructure such as roads. Due to the influence of location factors, some ethnic areas have problems such as inconvenient transportation and unsmooth information, which not only seriously affects the economic development of ethnic areas, but also reduces the ability to develop resources to some extent. For example, Napo County, located at the border between China and Vietnam in the southwest of Guangxi, is far from the economic center. Even though the county is rich in water resources, mineral resources and surplus labor force, the serious traffic congestion has always been an important factor that makes it difficult for the county to exert its resource advantages and become poor [16].

6.4. Vigorously Support the Development of Ethnic Cultures with Different Characteristics of Ethnic Minorities, Strengthen the Macro Guidance of the Government, Enhance the Sense of National Identity and National Identity, and Enhance the Happiness of Residents.

The government can take measures to alleviate the social pressure of residents and promote ethnic cultural activities. These include actively carrying out healthy and beneficial recreational activities, especially traditional sports activities suitable for ethnic minorities, in order to promote the knowledge growth of young and middle-aged people, cultivate their sentiments, invigorate the national spirit and improve the quality of spiritual life. In addition, colorful national festivals can express the national spirit and pride, and show cultural psychology, religious concepts, moral awareness and values. The government can also set up a special fund to repair religious sites such as temples in ethnic areas. These measures can promote the social and cultural development of ethnic areas.

The government can help solve the problems encountered by residents in minority areas in their life and work by organizing activities with ethnic characteristics and formulating policies suitable for economic development in minority areas, and improve their sense of happiness and accomplishment. This will also help to increase social recognition of ethnic minorities, promote ethnic socialization and ease the pressure on ethnic minorities. From national identity to social identity, and then to national identity, it is a gradual process. The government should focus on promoting the social, economic and cultural development of ethnic minorities, promoting the coordinated development of ethnic minority areas and other regions, so that every ethnic group can enjoy the prosperity and development of the motherland.

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