

On the leading role of Library in strengthening cultural self-confidence

Wu Yan*

Library of Xi'an Shiyou University, No. 18, Dianzi Second Road, Yanta District, Xi'an, Shaanxi 710065

Abstract. Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, combining the cultural requirements of comprehensively building a modern country in the new era, the Party Central Committee with Xi Jinping as the Core systematically explained cultural confidence and formed Xi Jinping cultural confidence ideology. The concept of cultural confidence is of great significance in contemporary China, which has entered a new era. As a public cultural service institution, libraries should be guided by Xi Jinping cultural confidence ideology in their own development, combined with the functions of the library, and fully play the leading role of the library in strengthening cultural confidence.

1. Introduction

National culture is defined by Hofstede as “the collective programming of the mind that distinguishes the members of one group or category of people from others. [1]” Different countries have different cultures. National culture is closely related to social behavior and has great significance for a country [2], [3]. Mr. Qian Mu, a master of Chinese culture, once said, "All problems arise from cultural issues; all problems are solved by cultural issues". In today's world, the globalization of culture caused by economic globalization has become an unstoppable trend. Under the impact of many foreign cultures, the Chinese nation must maintain its national self-esteem and confidence. Culture is the spiritual backbone of a country or a nation. Without strong and prosperous cultural support, a country or a nation cannot stand tall among the nations of the world. In General secretary Xi's series of speeches, we can see that he has demonstrated to the world the charm of Chinese traditional culture, the vastness and profoundness of Chinese traditional culture, and the spirit of the Chinese people, which has boosted the confidence of the Chinese nation. The cultural confidence ideology is a new theoretical achievement proposed by the Communist Party members with General secretary Xi as the core in the process of socialist cultural construction in China, in response to the problems faced in the current Chinese cultural construction. It is a new task proposed by General secretary Xi from the perspective of the historical mission of the new era.

2. The significance and foundation of cultural confidence

2.1. The significance of cultural confidence

Culture is the sum of all the wealth created by human beings in the process of understanding and transforming the world, and it is the most profound force cast into the lives of a nation and a country. In China, the emergence of "culture" and "influence" in the same context can be traced back to the "Biography of the Book of Changes": "Observing astronomy to observe changes in time; observing humanities to influence the world." Here, "culture" refers to humanistic education. The complete term "culture" first appeared in the "Shuoyuan Zhiwu": "A sage who has lived in the world for a long time, first has literary virtue and then military force. Just using force to conquer, the people will not be convinced. If we don't change our strategy and influence them with culture, we will sooner or later be criticized by others". In ancient China, the term "culture" in Chinese has two meanings: first, it refers to the total amount of cultural and political education implemented by rulers of previous dynasties; The second refers to cultural relics, laws, regulations, moral codes, and a complete set of concepts and customs that have become daily necessities of etiquette and customs. In modern times, with the gradual emergence of cultural issues, people's research on culture continues to deepen, and thus, people have more and more definitions of "culture". However, no matter how complex these definitions may be, they can be summarized into two broad and narrow senses. In Cihai, the definition of culture is defined as: "In a broad sense, culture refers to the sum of spiritual and material

* Corresponding author: 502569564@qq.com.

Wu Yan, born in May 1976, male, a librarian at Xi'an Petroleum University, specializing in literature construction and subject services.

wealth created in the historical practice of human society; in a narrow sense, culture refers to the ideology of society and the corresponding systems and organizational structures. It is a historical phenomenon that every society has a culture that is adapted to it and develops with the development of social material production. Among these theoretical innovations, a major innovation is the Cultural confidence. At the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the original "three self-confidence" was upgraded to "four self-confidence". Cultural confidence is the full affirmation and active practice of one's own cultural values by a nation, a country, and a political party, as well as the firm confidence in the vitality of their culture. Cultural confidence is actually a full affirmation and active practice of one's own cultural superiority. Cultural confidence is a cultural consciousness that maintains firm confidence in one's own culture when communicating with other cultures. In the new era, what we need to have a firm cultural confidence emphasizes is the unwavering spiritual confidence in our own cultural values, and the ability to practice them through actions.

Before the mid Ming Dynasty, Chinese culture was the most developed culture in the world, and the cultural superiority of the Chinese nation remained until modern times. Prior to this, the Chinese people had never had the problem of cultural confidence. After the Western powers opened the door of China with long guns and cannons in 1840, the Chinese Empire's dream of going up to the motherland collapsed, and the Chinese nation began a modern history of China that was humiliated, backward, and beaten. In the crisis of people's survival and death, the self-confidence of the Chinese nation began to lose, and a sense of cultural anxiety naturally arose. The Chinese nation began to painstakingly pursue the cultural way out until the CPC used Marxism to reactivate the traditional Chinese culture and make it burst out with brilliant new light, so that we can regain confidence. Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, starting from strategy of realizing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, building a socialist cultural power, adhering to the path of cultural development of Socialism with Chinese characteristics, and fulfilling the cultural mission of the CPC, the CPC with General secretary Xi at the core systematically explained the theme, subject, content, status, and role of cultural confidence, and formed General secretary Xi's cultural confidence ideology.

Theory is the product of practice, and thought is the call of the times. Cultural confidence is a full affirmation of a country, a nation, or a political party of its own cultural value, and a firm belief in its own cultural vitality. Only by having firm confidence in one's own culture can one gain the composure to persevere, muster the courage to forge ahead, and radiate the vitality of innovation and creation. The proposal of cultural confidence ideology is to regain the lost national confidence of the Chinese nation, is an inevitable requirement for achieving the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, is the call of the times to realize the Chinese Dream, and is to solve fundamental problems related to the long-term development of the nation. The

cultural confidence ideology is of great significance in contemporary China, as the country enters a new era. It is the "clarion call to promote the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation" [4] and the core of the country's cultural soft power. The cultural confidence ideology is related to the spiritual home of the Chinese nation and the cultural sovereignty of China in the new era "[5]. China is now in the great period of "Two Centenaries years" struggle. Modernization is an all-round modernization that includes political, economic, cultural and other aspects. Culture undoubtedly plays an important role in it. This is because culture is the soul of human society, the internal driving force and cohesion force for the continuous development of human society [6]. There is no cultural progress, there will be no comprehensive progress and modernization of society.

2.2. The foundation of cultural confidence

The excellent traditional Chinese culture is vast and profound, containing the deepest spiritual pursuit of the Chinese nation. These concepts, which have been passed down for five thousand years and have been passed down through generations, have been deeply imprinted in the bones of every Chinese person. On this basis, the CPC led the masses of the people to breed a revolutionary culture and an advanced socialist culture in the great practice of China's revolution, construction and reform. This inheritance and development based on excellent traditional culture has laid the foundation for China's cultural construction. In the forty years of reform and opening up, relying on the strength of the 1.4 billion Chinese people, we have created remarkable achievements that have attracted worldwide attention. If a country is strong, culture will inevitably flourish. Excellent culture, strong country, and great people are the strong foundation of our cultural confidence in the new era [7].

3. The library carries the inheritance of culture

As a public institution for protecting human cultural heritage, libraries play an important role in inheriting culture. General secretary Xi Jinping pointed out in his reply to the veteran experts of the National Library, "The library is an important symbol of the level of national cultural development, and an important place to nourish the national soul and cultivate cultural confidence", "Over the past 110 years, the National Library has played a positive role in inheriting Chinese civilization, improving national quality, and promoting economic development" [8].

3.1. Cultural Heritage and Books

China is one of the oldest ancient civilizations in the world. Starting from Pangu, the Chinese civilization has been passed down for five thousand years. Chinese traditional culture has a long history and is the "root" and "soul" of the Chinese nation, providing rich nourishment

for the continuous growth and development of the Chinese nation. The reason why Chinese civilization has been continuously online for five thousand years and has become the only uninterrupted civilization in the world is mainly because we have a cultural heritage passed down from generation to generation. In cultural inheritance, books play an indispensable role as important tools for spreading knowledge and ideas, and inheriting human culture.

3.2. Library is the material carrier of traditional culture

There are two carriers of traditional culture: objects and human bodies. Objects are the material carriers of culture, including buildings, vessels, decorations, books, and so on; The human body is the carrier of culture, and it is the imprint and utility of traditional culture in the human soul, including ideas, morals, customs, tastes, and so on. In the material carrier of traditional culture, books are the main material carrier of traditional culture, the unbroken link that Chinese civilization has gone through five thousand years of vicissitudes, and an important medium for the inheritance and glory of Chinese civilization.

As a public cultural institution for collecting, organizing, and collecting books and materials, libraries are an important indicator of a country's cultural development level, and an important place to nourish the national soul and cultivate cultural confidence[8]. Making good use of the functions of public libraries can better protect citizens' basic cultural rights, improve citizens' scientific and cultural literacy and social civilization, inherit human civilization, and strengthen cultural confidence [9]. Therefore, the library collects various books and materials that have contributed to the development of human civilization through collection construction. Then, these books and materials is processed and organized, scientifically classified, and comprehensively discharged to form a stable, orderly, efficient, and sustainable information flow. In this way, readers can easily and quickly access these information services, enabling extensive communication and transmission of these information flows, further promoting the exchange and development of excellent traditional Chinese culture, and shining new era lights.

4. Exploring the Leading Role of Libraries in Strengthening Cultural Confidence

4.1. Guiding New Cultural Development Concepts with General secretary Xi's Cultural Confidence Thought

The country is striding forward into a new era, and the development of culture must keep up with the pace of the times. In the collection construction, the library should strive to build a book procurement guideline with General secretary Xi's cultural self-confidence thought

as the new cultural development concept, formulate a sound library development plan, and timely purchase books and materials that excavate the inheritance of the classic Chinese culture, develop the Socialism with Chinese characteristics culture with Chinese characteristics, achieve the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, improve the country's cultural soft power, and build a socialist cultural power. Finally, a complete information flow with Socialism with Chinese characteristics confidence will be formed in the library, and the positive energy information will play the largest role in radiation and diffusion to further strengthen every Chinese's cultural confidence in Socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era. Only by firmly grasping the excellent culture of the Chinese nation, strengthening cultural self-confidence, and firmly resisting cultural hegemonism and cultural Nihilism, can General secretary Xi's idea of cultural self-confidence in the new era be better practiced.

4.2. Promoting public cultural services and deepening understanding of cultural confidence

To strengthen cultural confidence, it is necessary to understand and comprehend the connotation of cultural confidence. General secretary Xi's cultural confidence ideology has rich scientific connotations and systematically explains the theme, subject, content, status, and role of cultural confidence. To understand and master, it is necessary to have corresponding correct guidance. Not only does it require systematic explanation, but it is also necessary to learn through relevant theoretical books. The library can systematically organize and classify corresponding books, carefully organize reading and promotion, fully utilize the library's public cultural service function, and enable more readers to understand and comprehend General secretary Xi's cultural confidence thoughts. Therefore, on the basis of deep understanding, we can truly achieve a firm cultural confidence.

When giving play to the function of public cultural services, libraries can learn from the National Library's Party's document sharing and borrowing plan and the model of the construction of Guangzhou Library City, promote the equalization of public cultural services, enable more people to use library resources, vigorously improve the service efficiency of grass-roots public Cultural resource management, and maximize the role of libraries in the construction of Socialism with Chinese characteristics culture. At the same time, if conditions are met, a special display of Marxist Leninist classics such as the "Marxist Leninist Book house" in the library of Xi'an Shiyou University can be set up, so that readers can deeply understand the profound theoretical origin of General secretary Xi's cultural self-confidence thought on the basis of reading the original works and understanding the principles, and understand that General secretary Xi's cultural self-confidence thought is the development of Marxist cultural theory in the new era.

4.3. Promote the vitality and popularity of excellent traditional culture, expand cultural dissemination and influence

To promote the excellent traditional Chinese culture, it is necessary to grasp its essence, combine it with the characteristics of the new era, and make traditional culture live and thrive. This requires handling the relationship between inheritance and innovative development, with a focus on creative transformation and innovative development. [10] General secretary Xi pointed out that cultural innovation is to make the most basic cultural genes of the Chinese nation adapt to contemporary culture and coordinate with modern society. [11] We should carry forward the ideological essence contained in the excellent traditional culture, combine the needs of the new era, integrate the ancient and modern, connect the Chinese and western, expand and sublimate, and elucidate new connotation and value. At the same time, excellent traditional culture cannot only be printed on books or lying in the study. We must strive to bring excellent traditional culture into society and people's hearts, and play its role as a cultural person. Libraries can utilize their collection advantages to form library alliances, allowing for complementary and shared book resources in the same region or even in the same place; We can also learn from the Yuexiu District Library to build a "diversified" general and branch library system; Mobile bookstores can also be established to further penetrate into the rural grassroots. In short, we need to maximize the power and influence of cultural dissemination, gradually forming a new trend of universal reading, and deeply rooted cultural confidence in the vast land of our country.

4.4. Promote Cultural identity with the construction of two civilizations

The library is a hub for the achievements of human civilization, where all human civilizations, from ancient to modern times, from all over the world, converge. The famous Soviet educational theorist Sukhomlinsky once said that libraries are "a colorful textbook". The cultivation and improvement of humanistic literacy in libraries is a subtle process, which itself has implicit educational functions.

The rich collection of libraries can provide readers with the achievements of human civilization from all times. When learning, using for reference, and absorbing healthy and beneficial spiritual food, readers can not only continuously improve their cultural literacy from the spiritual level under the infiltration of excellent culture, enrich their spiritual world, but also, under the guidance of excellent culture, transform spirit into material to create a material civilization that promotes the progress of human society.

China's socialism has entered a new era, and the country's comprehensive national strength ranks second in the world. The strength of the country has led to the emergence of excellent culture. Libraries play an important bridge role in the dialectical development of material civilization and spiritual civilization, and are an

important battlefield for enhancing the cultural confidence and sense of identity of the Chinese nation.

5. CONCLUSION

Cultural confidence is a more fundamental, profound, and enduring force. Strengthening cultural confidence is a major issue related to the rise and fall of national fortune, cultural security, and the independence of national spirit. [9] General secretary Xi's cultural confidence ideology has pointed out the direction for us to strengthen cultural confidence in the new era. As the material carrier of culture - the distribution center of books, libraries should firmly follow General secretary Xi's cultural confidence ideology as the work guide in the development of their careers, fully play the role of libraries in providing public cultural services, and make contributions to building cultural confidence and strengthening cultural confidence for all Chinese people in the new era.

Acknowledgment

Supported by 2021 Shaanxi Provincial Social Science Foundation Annual Project, "Logic and Strategy Research on the Construction of Marxist New Historical Rationality from the Perspective of Historical Narrative".

References

1. G. Hofstede, "Dimensionalizing cultures: The Hofstede model in context", *Online Readings Psychol. Culture*, vol. 2, no. 1, 2011.
2. H. C. Triandis and E. M. Suh, "Cultural influences on personality", *Annu. Rev. Psychol.*, vol. 53, no. 1, pp. 133-160, 2002.
3. C. A. Anderson et al., "Violent video game effects on aggression empathy and prosocial behavior in eastern and western countries: A meta-analytic review", *Psychol. Bull.*, vol. 136, no. 2, pp. 151-173, 2010.
4. Chen Xianda *Tradition and Contemporary in Cultural Confidence* [Z] Beijing Normal University Press. 2017:113.
5. Chen Shuguang, Yang Jie. *On Cultural Confidence*. [J]. *Research on Cultural Soft Power*. 2016 (3): 19-26.
6. Wang Xiangjun. *Cultural Construction in China's Modernization Construction* [J] *Theory and Reform*. 2002 (02): 86-88
7. Zhao Yujing. *Research on Strengthening Cultural Confidence in the New Era* [J] *Think Tank Era*. 2019 (03): 8-10
8. Xi Jinping replied to a letter from an old expert at the National Library [N] *Xinhua News Agency*. September 2019.

9. Law of the People's Republic of China on Public Libraries [N] China National People's Congress website. November 11, 2017.
10. Xi Jinping's speech during the 13th collective learning session of the Central Political Bureau [N] People's Daily. February 24, 2014.
11. Xi Jinping. Building a socialist cultural power and focusing on improving the country's cultural soft power [N] People's Daily. January 1st, 2014.