

The Contemporary Background, Theoretical Basis and Value Significance of Promoting Civilized Development

Liang,Sifan

Marxist Academy, Xinjiang Normal University, Urumqi, Xinjiang, 830017, China

Abstract: Civilization is the fruit of the continuous development and accumulation of human history; it is the humanistic spirit and inventions that are in line with the spiritual pursuit of humankind and conducive to the understanding and transformation of the objective world, and it is a new stage in the development of human culture and society. The promotion of civilization is an important issue in the development of the present era, with civilizational diversity, economic globalization and world informatization as its background, and it is important to adhere to the principles of civilizational diversity and mutual respect in the process of promoting civilization, which is conducive to the promotion of the common values of all humankind and the building of a community of human destiny.

Keywords: Diversity of civilizations; Mutual respect; Civilizational development

DOI: 10.62639/sspjiss02.20240104

1. Introduction

The world today is in the midst of a major change that has not been seen in a century, and the level of development of human civilization has reached the highest level in history. As the world becomes increasingly multipolar, economically globalized and socially informatized, and as the level of science and technology continues to rise, the people of the world are becoming more materially rich, and are gradually aspiring to the vision of a better life of exchange, cooperation and peaceful development. Since the development of human society, it has gone through many social forms of change and progress, and all countries in the world have their own origins and development of civilization, each of which was formed under different geographical environments, historical backgrounds and humanistic customs. President of the State pointed out that "the civilization of each country and nation is deeply rooted in the soil of its own existence and growth, and has its own value of existence, civilization is only the difference between beautiful flowers and red flowers, civilization has diversity, and each civilization is a gorgeous flower in the garden of world civilization."^[1] The prerequisite for exchanges and mutual understanding among civilizations is mutual respect, and respect is a good attitude that should be upheld in the dialogue of civilizations, and the promotion of civilization development requires that different countries, nationalities and cultures "uphold equality and respect, abandon arrogance and prejudice, deepen their knowledge of the differences between their own civilizations and those of other civilizations, and promote the exchanges and dialogues of civilizations for a harmonious coexistence."^[2] Civilizational respect advocates cross-cultural dialogue and exchange, emphasizing the promotion of global harmony and coexistence through understanding and respecting the characteristics of different cultures. Different countries and regions have different histories, cultures, political systems and levels of economic development, but they share some of the same values. We must "shoulder the responsibility of forging consensus, upholding and promoting the common values of all mankind"^[3], and promote the building of a community of human destiny.

(Manuscript NO.: JISS-24-4-80001)

2. The Context of the Times for the Advancement of Civilization

(1) Diversity of civilizations provides a realistic basis for harmonious coexistence of civilizations

Civilization is the product of the development of human social practice to a certain extent, and is the collective memory of a country and a nation. Every civilization in the world is rooted in the soil of its own existence, unites the extraordinary wisdom and spiritual pursuit of a country or a nation, and has its own value of existence^[4]. Diversity of civilization is a basic feature of human society, and people have drawn a splendid and colorful map of civilization based on different customs and spiritual pursuits, presenting colorful and diverse features. Each form of civilization represents the cognition of different people on social development and their identification with social practices, and it unites the spiritual concepts and value pursuits of a country or a nation. In the long history of mankind, although some peoples have become increasingly prosperous and some have become increasingly weak, and there is a difference in the time when different civilizations created their own civilizations, this does not mean that a civilization with a strong nation and an early origin of civilization is an excellent civilization, nor does it mean that a civilization with a small and weak nation and a late origin of civilization is an inferior civilization. Different civilizations are not mutually exclusive or in conflict with each other; on the contrary, human civilizations are mutually inclusive and interdependent. Civilizational diversity is the reality of the basis for harmonious coexistence of civilizations, and in order to achieve harmonious coexistence among civilizations, it is necessary to build on the basis of civilizational diversity, and the key is to achieve recognition of civilizational diversity and respect for civilizational diversity. Diversity of civilizations means that there are differences among civilizations, and such differences exist objectively and do not affect the harmonious coexistence of different civilizations. Each civilization has its own value of existence and significance for mutual learning and mutual appreciation, and all of them contain the unique way of thinking and way of life of their peoples. There is no superiority or inferiority of civilizations, and respect for the diversity of civilizations requires the abandonment of the practice of using coercive means to resolve civilizational differences and the promotion of exchanges and development of civilizations in harmony. Diversity of civilizations provides a realistic basis for harmonious coexistence of civilizations in the following ways: different civilizations have brought about a rich variety of human experiences and knowledge, and each civilization has its own unique cultural symbols such as art, literature, music, etc., which have enriched the treasury of human culture; the diversity of civilizations promotes people's understanding of and respect for each other, and through understanding the values and habits of other civilizations, misunderstandings and prejudices can be reduced to promote harmonious coexistence; exchanges between civilizations can also help to promote the harmonious coexistence of civilizations. Harmonious coexistence; exchanges and integration among civilizations can promote innovation and progress, and exchanges among different civilizations can promote the development of science and technology, economy and society. Diversity of civilizations enables each group to have a better understanding of its own culture and to enhance its self-esteem and sense of identity.

(2) Economic globalization lays the material foundation for civilizational exchanges and mutual understanding

Economic globalization is an important feature of the world's economic development today and a trend of the times. As a process of economic integration on a global scale, economic globalization has not only deepened links between countries in terms of trade, investment, capital flows and technology transfer, but has also laid a solid material foundation for exchanges and mutual understanding among civilizations. In this process, cultures, values and lifestyles from all over the world have been able to transcend national boundaries, promoting the diversity and richness of human civilization. First of all, economic globalization has strengthened the linkages and closeness of economic activities among countries around the world. Such close economic ties have not only facilitated the global flow of goods and services, but also led to transnational exchanges of cultural products and information. In the age of the Internet, people from different countries are able to learn about the lifestyles, ideologies and artistic expressions of other cultures through the Internet, and people are thus given the opportunity to learn

about different cultures, thus greatly facilitating civilizational exchanges. The deepening of economic globalization has greatly facilitated the global expansion of multinational corporations to gain stronger influence. Multinational corporations are an important medium of cultural exchange. Operating in different regions, they need to adapt to local cultures and consumption habits, so these companies need to constantly learn and absorb different cultural elements, and at the same time, they can also bring their own values and business philosophy to other cultural environments. The exchange of civilizations is a two-way street, which not only helps develop cultural diversity and break down cultural barriers, but also promotes mutual learning among different civilizations. In addition, economic globalization has enhanced international labor mobility. Many people migrate across borders for work, education and other reasons, and come into contact with other cultures in their new environments, while through contact with others, they bring their home cultures into the local area. Mutual contact between people of different backgrounds has become an important means of cultural exchange, which can help civilizations to understand and respect each other. In addition, global governance and multilateral institutions have developed greatly. In dealing with global issues, it is necessary for countries to collaborate and work together to communicate and exchange views on issues of common concern, thereby promoting civilizational exchanges and eliminating misunderstandings.

President of the State emphasized that "economic globalization is a historical trend that has contributed to great prosperity in trade, investment facilitation, movement of people and technological development"^[5], and that any country or nation that wants to develop and revitalize, and any people that wants to pursue a better life cannot be separated from the epochal trend of economic globalization, and has to move forward, develop and realize itself in the era of globalization. era to move forward, develop and realize. President of the State's concept of global civilization provides a broader and more long-term way and plan for the interaction of civilizations around the world, and further promotes exchanges and mutual understanding among different civilizations on the basis of the sufficient material foundation brought about by economic globalization, so as to realize the common interests of the people of the world.

(3) Informatization of the World creates an open environment for the development of dialogue among civilizations

In the history of human development, we have experienced two major industrial revolutions. Currently, the third industrial revolution, or technological revolution, led by information technology, is in full swing. This revolution is based on improving the efficiency of the division of labor in society, and has greatly advanced transportation and communication technologies. With the mobile Internet as a platform, the world can easily and efficiently communicate with each other, the transmission and reception of information is no longer limited by geographical distance, and the cultural achievements of various countries can be rapidly disseminated to all corners of the globe. The information society provides an open platform for intercultural dialogue, which, on the one hand, demonstrates the uniqueness of each culture and promotes intercultural understanding and exchanges; on the other hand, it presents the common challenges faced by mankind and provides technical support for the global common search for solutions. The rapid development of information technology has brought civilizations closer to each other and created an ideal environment of openness. In an open state, the exchange and dialogue between countries, nations and peoples, and people and peoples will generate new sparks of ideas, which will enable civilizations to begin to think rationally about the future development of their own civilizations and human civilizations in a long-term and sustainable way, which is to promote civilization development through civilization dialogue. The informatization of society has created a large amount of information resources, and the ease of access to these resources provides a prerequisite for the realization of inter-temporal exchange and dialogue among civilizations; where there is exchange, there will be development, and the more and deeper the exchanges between civilizations, the better and further the development of civilizations will be.

The stage of human social development from the agricultural society into the industrial society, and then to today's information society, the core of social change has been transformed into information technology, the rapid

development of the mobile Internet, so that the whole world in the true sense of the word into a global village. At the same time, with the development of information technology and artificial intelligence, "Internet +" as the main feature of the new economic form of people's production and life has brought about great changes, the Internet and industry, commerce, finance and other services, the full integration of the essence is to continue to innovate, and it is innovation that gives value and meaning to science and technology to promote the quality of people's life in all areas, but also to improve the quality of life. It is innovation that gives value and significance to science and technology, promotes the improvement of the quality of people's life in all fields, and broadens the way of civilization's interaction. The rapid development of information technology has promoted changes in people's values and ways of thinking, increased the number of subjects in civilizational exchanges, enriched the content of civilizational dialogues, expanded the number of subjects participating in civilizations, and enhanced mutual understanding among civilizations, thus providing convenient conditions and an open environment for civilizational dialogues and common development.

3. Theoretical Foundations for the Advancement of Civilization

(1) Progress of human social forms constitutes multiple forms of civilization

Primitive society is the early stage of the historical development of human society. During this period, human thoughts, concepts and consciousness were formed, but the mode of production and exchange and the way of life of the society did not reflect the characteristics of civilization, and it can be said that human culture existed in primitive societies, but there was no human civilization. As Engels said, the advanced stage of primitive society is "starting from the smelting of iron ore and transitioning to the age of civilization due to the invention of phonetic writing and its application and documentation"^[6]. The so-called Age of Civilization refers to the class-divided society in human history, which is divided into three main periods in the history of human development: slave society, feudal society, and capitalist society. As the class society has gone through these three distinct stages, the development course of the civilization era also follows the same historical trajectory. According to Marx's materialistic concept of history, the level of productivity of a society is the decisive force that drives the formation and progress of civilization. With the gradual increase in productivity, human civilization has gone through five stages of evolution from low to high, i.e., primitive civilization, slavery civilization, feudal civilization, capitalist civilization, and the expected communist civilization in the future. In today's view, in addition to these five stages of civilization, the Communist Party of China has led the people to create a new form of human civilization, as well as the outstanding achievements of human civilization.

Engels divided the three major historical periods of the Age of Civilization into the forms of slavery at different stages of development, namely "slavery", "medieval serfdom and modern wage labor"^[7]. By observing the evolution of the three main forms of slavery in the civilization era, it can be found that as the productivity of the society and the division of labor became more complex and specialized, the level of freedom and emancipation of human beings also continued to rise. In slave societies, slaves were entirely the private property of slave owners and were deprived of their freedom and dignity. In feudal society, although serfs were still bound by the land or landlords, they had achieved a certain degree of emancipation and enjoyed more freedom than slaves. In modern capitalist societies, although wage workers have personal freedom and can choose their own employers, they must sell their labor in order to survive, reflecting their inability to have full freedom to control their own labor. These three forms of slavery not only reveal the historical relationship between the exploiting class and the exploited class, but also the progress of civilization and the journey of human beings towards a higher degree of freedom and liberation. In terms of the historical timeline, different social forms constitute different forms of civilization.

(2) Social diversity factors creating civilizational diversity results

The picture of human civilization is rich and varied, including the Chinese civilization in the Yellow River and

Yangtze River basin, the Greek civilization in the Aegean region, the Roman civilization in the Mediterranean area, the Egyptian civilization on the banks of the Nile, the two-river civilization in the Mesopotamian plains and the Indian civilization in the Indus basin. The formation of these civilizations was influenced by geographical location, climatic conditions and the combined effects of various factors in the course of history, including differences in production and lifestyle, language, culture and religion, which shaped the unique forms of civilization. The diversity of civilizations is one of the most distinctive features of human civilization, reflecting its intrinsic nature.

According to Marx, in the process of forming civilizations, the civilizational diversity of all countries and peoples emerges as a result of the differences in the level of productivity and the geographical environment in which they live. The diversity of civilizations is to a large extent shaped by various geographical environments. The natural geographic environment not only provides the basis for the survival and development of human society and plays a decisive role in the formation and development of early civilization, but is also an important factor affecting human migration and cultural diffusion, especially in its impact on the diffusion of civilization, which has shown a certain degree of constraint. In the early period of human history, most civilizations originated from river basins, such as the Egyptian civilization of the Nile and the Indian civilization of the Ganges, in addition to civilizations based on the sea and the steppe. The diversity of geographic environments led to the diversity of civilization forms, and even some civilizations disappeared due to environmental changes. For example, the ancient state of Loulan in the ancient western region of China was once prosperous for a while, but it was eventually buried in the desert due to environmental degradation.

The diversity of civilizations is also influenced by religious beliefs, the specific situation of each country and the political situation. The proliferation and spread of religion, as one of the early ideologies of humankind, has led to the formation of specific civilizations by the gathering of people with the same beliefs. Different countries have adopted different development paths due to their unique national conditions, such as the capitalist civilization of Europe and America and the socialist civilization of China. Even under the same social system, the political models are different, such as the semi-presidential republic of France and the constitutional federal republic of the United States. In addition, different traditional cultures and living habits also contribute to different national or ethnic cultures, resulting in a rich variety of civilizations.

(3) Abandonment of a sense of civilizational superiority as the only one

"Civilizational superiority" is the view that certain civilizations, cultures or value systems are inherently superior to others. Such ideas usually contain the following two features: first, centrism and prejudice. The theory of civilizational superiority tends to focus on a particular civilization (usually the promoter's own civilization) as being superior to other civilizations in every aspect (e.g., science, technology, art, morality, political system). Second, absolutism and exclusivity: this argument tends not to accept cultural relativism, which holds that different cultures have their own unique values and applicability. Instead, it tends to make one's own cultural standards and values the only criteria for evaluating other cultures. Historically, the doctrine of civilizational superiority has often been used as a theoretical basis for colonial and imperialist policies to justify the subjugation, domination and even cultural assimilation of other nations and cultures. In contemporary times, although direct colonialism has been drastically reduced, remnants of the doctrine of civilizational superiority persist in certain contexts, such as in foreign policy, international relations and even cultural exports. Since its emergence, the doctrine of civilizational superiority has been criticized by many scholars and thinkers, who argue that it ignores the importance of cultural diversity and global interconnectedness, and can lead to cultural conflict and social injustice. In a nutshell, "civilizational superiority" is a misguided view that has been widely debated and criticized both historically and in modern societies. It is increasingly unacceptable in today's pluralistic and interconnected world.

In interactions among civilizations, in order to achieve mutual respect, it is first necessary to abandon the sense of civilizational superiority of egotism. This is a reflection on and a critique of traditional culture-centrism and civilizational superiority, and can be analysed from a number of different angles. From the perspective of historical

and cultural diversity, each culture and civilization has its own unique history, language, art, religion and social structure. Different civilizations are formed in different contexts of time and space and have their own trajectories and contributions. Imposing the standards of one civilization on others ignores the richness and complexity of human history and culture. From a relativist and global perspective, cultural relativism holds that the standards of one culture or civilization should not be used to evaluate another, and that in an era of globalization, the importance of mutual understanding and respect for different cultures has become more and more prominent. Abandoning the sense of civilizational superiority and civilizational superiority can help build more inclusive and harmonious international relations. From the perspective of cultural exchange and symbiosis, through cross-cultural exchanges, civilizations can learn from each other and promote common development. Respecting cultural diversity does not mean abandoning one's own culture, but rather seeking symbiosis on the basis of understanding and respecting differences. Cultural integration and interaction are important drivers of progress and innovation in human society. At the level of opposing cultural hegemony and the concept of monoculture, abandoning the sense of civilizational superiority is an important step in countering cultural hegemony and the concept of monoculture. Mutual respect among civilizations and the promotion of dialogue on an equal footing, rather than the one-way dissemination of culture or forced assimilation, emphasize the coexistence of diversity and oppose any form of cultural discrimination and prejudice.

The abandonment of the egoistic sense of civilizational superiority is a complex process that requires changes at the individual, social and national levels. The abandonment of a sense of civilizational superiority is not only a matter of recognizing the diversity of civilizations, but also a matter of mutual respect among civilizations and the promotion of dialogue among civilizations on an equal footing, with a view to ultimately building a harmonious, equal and mutually tolerant world.

(4) Deepening awareness of the differences between other civilizations

Civilizational diversity refers to the differences that have developed in different regions, ethnic groups or social groups over a long period of time in the course of historical development, and these differences include such aspects as culture, values, social systems and lifestyles. Civilizational differences reflect the diversity of human civilization and have many causes, such as geographic location, historical background, religious beliefs, language, traditions and customs.

In order to deepen the knowledge of the differences of other civilizations, it is necessary to first understand the differences of civilizations, which can be understood in a comprehensive manner from a number of aspects. The first is historical and cultural traditions; different civilizations have their own unique historical and cultural traditions, which influence people's ways of thinking, values and habits of behaviour. Second, social systems and organizational structures; different societies and civilizations may have developed different political systems, social structures and legal systems that reflect their respective ways of organizing and managing society. Third, religion and beliefs. Religious beliefs are an important aspect of civilizational differences, and different religious beliefs and philosophical ideas influence people's lifestyles and worldviews. Fourth, language and communication. Language is not only a tool for communication, but also a carrier of culture and ideas. Different languages reflect different ways of thinking and habits of expression. Fifthly, art and literature, works of art and literature are important manifestations of the characteristics of civilizations, and they reflect a civilization's aesthetic concepts, emotional expression and creativity. Understanding the differences of civilizations contributes to mutual understanding and respect among different cultures and is the basis for building a harmonious and pluralistic society. At the same time, it is also an important prerequisite for cross-cultural exchanges and cooperation in the context of globalization.

Deepening awareness of the differences among other civilizations is an in-depth and ongoing process that involves open-minded thinking, learning and practical experiences. In today's society, people of all nations are able to do so through facilitated access and means, such as extensive reading and learning, which can provide insights into the history, culture, religion and social systems of different civilizations through, inter alia, the reading of books,

scholarly articles and historical documents. This includes non-fiction works and narrative history books, which can provide deep insights into differences. Reading to learn is the primary method, supplemented by viewing visual media. Visual media, such as documentaries and films, can provide a visual experience of the daily life of different civilizations and enhance understanding of their cultural backgrounds and social practices. Secondly, learning languages is also one of the important ways to deepen one's knowledge of the differences of other civilizations. Learning a new language is not only a tool for communication, but also a window to deepen one's understanding of a civilization. Language is the carrier of culture, through language learning, we can deeply understand the way of thinking and values of a civilization. Many countries around the world have offered courses to learn English, and China has created the Confucius Institute, which is a vivid practice to promote mutual understanding among civilizations. With convenient transportation, people from different countries and regions can choose to travel and visit different countries and regions in person to experience local lifestyles, customs and cultural activities. Direct experience is more vivid and profound than any theoretical learning. In the process, being able to take part in cultural activities and festivals, and attending the festivals and activities of different cultures, one can visualize their cultural characteristics and traditions.

By doing so, we can gradually build a deeper understanding of and respect for the differences of other civilizations, which is invaluable to individuals living in a diverse world, and is of great significance in deepening the understanding of the theory of civilizational respect.

4. Value Significance of Advancing Civilization

(1) Promotion of the common values of all mankind

To uphold and promote the common values of all humankind is to "act in a highly responsible manner towards the future destiny of humankind"^[8], to advocate a broad-minded understanding of different civilizations' perceptions of the connotations of values, to respect the explorations by peoples of all countries of the paths of practice of values, and to concretely embody the common values of all humankind in practice. This is particularly important in the context of globalization, which requires us to cross cultural, religious and geographical boundaries and jointly explore and safeguard those core values that can promote peace and common development of humankind.

Despite the many different civilizations that exist in the world, there are some basic, universal values that are shared in the deep recesses of the human psyche. These values include the desire for peace, fairness and justice, the yearning for freedom, the pursuit of happiness and the protection of the environment. These values are the common spiritual wealth of all humankind and build bridges of communication and understanding between different cultures, beliefs and traditions.

First of all, education, guidance and cultural dissemination are indispensable to upholding and promoting these common values. Education is an important means of shaping individual values. Through education, it can effectively convey these common values of all humankind, foster a sense of a community of human destiny, understand that everyone is a member of the global village, respect different cultures and beliefs, and find common ground in diversity. Cultural communication is also crucial, and the dissemination of messages containing common values through film, literature and the arts can cross linguistic and cultural barriers and touch people's hearts.

Secondly, the political and economic systems should also support and reflect those shared values. On the political front, we should advocate peaceful dialogue and firmly oppose any form of violence and oppression. Political leaders and decision makers need to take the common interests of humankind as a guide to action and actively promote international cooperation. In the economic sphere, we should pursue fairness, justice and sustainable development, support global trade and investment, pay attention to the impact of economic activities on the environment, and work to narrow the gap between the rich and the poor and eliminate injustice.

In the context of globalization, the rapid development of information technology provides opportunities for the promotion of shared values. Tools such as the Internet and social media have greatly accelerated the speed and scope of information dissemination, and we can use these platforms to share stories from different cultures so that global audiences can understand and embrace these values. At the same time, we need to remain vigilant, especially with regard to the possible side effects of information technology, such as the dissemination of false and inaccurate information on certain platforms. Therefore, we need to make joint efforts to build effective regulatory systems and educational strategies. Non-governmental organizations and civil society are also crucial in the process of upholding and promoting the common values of all humankind. These organizations are closer to the general public and are able to participate deeply in community-level activities, promoting the popularization of these common values in people's lives through cultural exchanges, educational projects, environmental protection actions and other forms.

Ultimately, individuals should also recognize their own importance in spreading the common values of all humankind. This is not only the responsibility of States and organizations, but each individual should put these values into practice through his or her own practical actions. Whether it is demonstrating respect for others in daily life, pursuing fairness and integrity in the workplace, or helping to solve social and environmental problems by engaging in volunteerism. Individual contributions are an essential part of moving the common values of all humanity forward.

Upholding and promoting the common values of all humankind requires multifaceted efforts and cooperation. This is not only for the peace and prosperity of current generations, but also for our common future and the well-being of future generations. By working together through multiple channels, including education, culture, politics, economics and technology, we can build a more harmonious, just, free and sustainable world.

(2) Promoting the building of a community of human destiny

The Earth is the common home of humankind, and it is the only home. In the face of common risks and challenges, no country can remain aloof, nor can any people be left alone. There is only one way out for mankind: "to work together in harmony and co-exist in harmony." Political parties of all countries should listen to the people's voices, follow the trend of the times, and promote "enhanced coordination and cooperation among countries" to "move forward in the direction of building a community of shared human destiny forward in the direction of building a community of human destiny."^[9]

Political parties and the people are indispensable in building a community of destiny for all humankind. The building of a community of destiny for all humankind is not only an ambitious political and cultural mission, but also marks a fundamental shift in the mode of global governance, which requires people from all countries, cultures and political systems to join hands with the aim of building a more harmonious, equitable and sustainable world. First of all, as the center of political decision-making, political parties play a leading role in building a community of human destiny. In international policymaking, political parties need to attach importance to the well-being of all humankind, transcend narrow national interests and unilateralism, take the initiative to promote and participate in multilateral cooperation, and contribute to the process of global governance. This means that when handling international relations, political parties should promote and participate in international cooperation, respect and make use of the multilateral system, take the initiative to join the activities organized by the United Nations and other international institutions, and play an active role in global issues such as climate change, public health, poverty reduction, and narrowing the gap between the rich and the poor. Second, in order to build a community of human destiny, political parties also need to strengthen international exchanges and collaboration, including intergovernmental consultations and exchanges. Through these interactions, it is possible to enhance understanding and trust among different countries and peoples, promote mutual learning among different cultures and social systems, and jointly find new ideas and methods to solve global problems.

As the cornerstone of building a community of human destiny, the people are equally indispensable. They are

not only the beneficiaries of policies, but should also be the formulators and implementers of policies. The general public can participate in social and political life to express their positions, pay attention to global issues and push for more positive actions by Governments. At the same time, the people can also contribute to the building of a community of human destiny in their daily lives, for example, by actively participating in environmental protection and support activities, traveling in a green way and actively monitoring social injustices.

Culture and education play an important role in promoting the building of a community of human destiny. Education can broaden people's horizons, enhance their knowledge and understanding of different civilizations, and promote dialogue and integration in different cultural contexts. In this process, the power of scientific and technological innovation cannot be ignored. Scientific and technological progress can not only help us better cope with global challenges, such as climate change and public health issues, but also promote information exchange and interoperability, and enhance global connectivity. Through scientific and technological innovation, a closer, more efficient and smarter global governance system can be built.

Promoting the building of a community of human destiny is a long-term and ongoing process that requires the joint efforts of all countries and peoples of the world. It is not only the responsibility of Governments and political parties; everyone is a participant and builder in this great cause. Through joint efforts, we can build a fairer and more equitable, harmonious, stable and sustainable world and truly realize common development and prosperity for all humankind.

5. Conclusion

The development of human society to date has resulted in the formation of diverse civilizations, each of which was formed under different conditions of geography, historical background and humanistic customs. Although civilizations differ in their formation, forms and achievements, they are the fruits of the collective wisdom and spiritual pursuits of various countries, regions and ethnic groups, fully demonstrating that human civilizations are diverse and equal. Each civilization has its own uniqueness. Therefore, in the interaction of different civilizations, it is necessary to first uphold the attitude of mutual tolerance and mutual respect in order to better promote the exchange and mutual understanding of civilizations. In today's world, different countries and regions have different histories and cultures, different political systems and different levels of economic development, but the values pursued by the people of all countries, such as peace, development, fairness, justice, democracy and freedom, are the same. Promoting the development of civilization is precisely to carry forward the common values of all humankind and to promote the building of a community of human destiny.

References

- [1] President of the State on Governance (Volume III) [M]. Beijing: Foreign Languages Press, 2020: 468.
- [2] President of the State on the Governance of the Country Politics (Volume III) [M]. Beijing: Foreign Languages Press, 2020: 468-469.
- [3] President of the State on Governance (Volume 4) [M]. Beijing: Foreign Languages Press, 2022: 409.
- [4] President of the State on Governance (Volume III) [M]. Beijing: Foreign Languages Press, 2020: 468.
- [5] President of the State. Building a community of human destiny together- Speech at UN headquarters in Geneva [N]. People's Daily, 2017-1-20.
- [6] Selected Works of Marx and Engels (Volume IV) [M]. Beijing: People's Publishing House, 1995: 22.
- [7] Selected Works of Marx and Engels (Volume IV) [M]. Beijing: People's Publishing House, 1995: 176.
- [8] President of the State on Governance (Volume 4) [M]. Beijing: Foreign Languages Press, 2022: 409.
- [9] President of the State on Governance (Volume 4) [M]. Beijing: Foreign Languages Press, 2022: 408-409.