

## **Analysis of the Social Impact of Ethnic Regional Culture on Local Economic Fairness and Resource Distribution**

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**Abstract:** This study explores the social impact of ethnic regional culture on economic fairness and resource distribution and reveals the important role of cultural factors in economic development. Through field surveys and data analysis, the study found that there is a significant correlation between cultural diversity and economic fairness. Regions with a strong sense of cultural identity can often achieve a reasonable allocation of resources and promote sustainable economic development. Cultural factors determine the quality of supply in the labor market by affecting social capital accumulation, shaping local governance structures, and affecting the inheritance of educational skills, thus profoundly impacting economic equity and resource distribution. The research adopts an interdisciplinary approach and combines cultural anthropology, economics and sociology theories to construct a new theoretical model, and reveals the specific influence path of cultural factors through multivariate statistical analysis techniques. Although the research has achieved certain results, sample selection and quantification of cultural factors still need to be improved. Future research should expand the geographical scope, improve quantitative methods, and strengthen policy impact analysis. Based on the research findings, it is recommended that cultural diversity be paid attention to in economic development, education and governance structures should be optimized, and cross-regional cooperation should be promoted to promote comprehensive economic development and social harmony and stability of ethnic minority areas.

**Keywords:** Economic Fairness; Resource Distribution; National Culture; Social Impact.

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

As an area where diverse cultures meet, the cultural characteristics of ethnic areas have a profound impact on local economic development and resource allocation. In the context of accelerating globalization and modernization, the interaction between culture and economy in ethnic regions has become increasingly complex (Gören, 2014; Montalvo & Reynal-Querol, 2005). As a multi-ethnic country in China, the economic development of ethnic minority areas is not only related to the overall level of the regional economy, but also directly affects the country's economic fairness and social stability. According to data from the National Bureau of

Statistics, the total GDP of China's ethnic minority areas reached approximately 4.5 trillion yuan in 2019, accounting for 4.6% of the national GDP. However, the per capita GDP in these regions still lags far behind the national average, showing the imbalance of economic development. As an important social capital, culture can indirectly affect economic activities and resource allocation by affecting people's behavioral patterns, values, and social networks. The cultural diversity of ethnic minority areas is not only reflected in language, religion, customs, etc., but also profoundly affects the local economic structure and development model (Gören, 2014). For example, some ethnic areas may be more inclined to a collective economic form due to cultural traditions, while other areas may be more receptive to the operation of a market economy. This cultural difference determines the efficiency and fairness of resource allocation to a certain extent (Han & Paik, 2017). Internationally, research on culture and economic development has achieved rich results. Scholars generally believe that culture, as an intangible asset, has an important impact on economic activities. The cultural dimension theory proposed by Hofstede (1980) provides an important framework for understanding cultural differences, while Putnam's (1993) research on social capital reveals the mechanism of culture in economic development (Edwards & Foley, 1998; Hofstede, 2011; Soares et al., 2007). In recent years, more and more studies have begun to pay attention to the impact of cultural diversity on economic performance, believing that cultural diversity can promote economic growth by promoting innovation and improving organizational efficiency. In the country, there are relatively few studies on the cultural and economic development of ethnic minority areas. Existing research mainly focuses on the impact of culture on specific industries such as tourism and handicrafts, but there is still a lack of systematic research on the relationship between culture and economic equity and resource distribution. In recent years, as the country attaches great importance to the economic development of ethnic minority areas, related research has gradually increased. For example, it was found through empirical research that cultural diversity in ethnic areas has a significant impact on local economic development, but its mechanism in resource allocation needs further exploration. This study aims to explore the social impact of ethnic regional culture on local economic equity and resource distribution. By analyzing how cultural factors affect economic activities and resource allocation mechanisms, we reveal the interactive relationship between culture and economy, and provide theoretical support and practical guidance for the formulation of economic policies in ethnic minority areas. This article analyzes the impact

of cultural characteristics of ethnic regions on economic fairness, explores how cultural diversity embodies different fairness principles in economic activities ; explores the role of cultural factors in resource allocation, and analyzes cultural background How to affect the acquisition, distribution and use efficiency of resources ; put forward policy recommendations to promote economic fairness and reasonable allocation of resources in ethnic minority areas, with a view to achieving sustainable development of the regional economy.

## 2. THE CONNOTATION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF ETHNIC REGIONAL CULTURE

The formation of ethnic regional culture is closely related to the natural environment, historical background, and social structure of the region, and is an important source of national identity and social cohesion. In academia, ethnic regional culture is often regarded as a dynamic social phenomenon that continues to evolve with the passage of time and the development of society. Its definition is not limited to traditional cultural expressions, but also includes new cultural elements produced in the process of modernization. The study of ethnic regional culture needs to comprehensively consider historical, social, economic and other factors to fully understand its complexity and diversity(Tirtosudarmo, 1997).

### 2.1 Components of Ethnic Regional Culture

The constituent elements of ethnic regional culture are multi-layered, covering many aspects such as material culture, institutional culture and spiritual culture. Material culture includes specific material manifestations such as architecture, clothing, and food(Yang, 2011). These elements are usually the most intuitive manifestation of national culture. Institutional culture involves social organizational forms, legal systems, economic models, etc., which to a large extent affect social operations and interpersonal relationships in ethnic areas. Spiritual culture includes religious beliefs, values, moral ethics, etc. These factors profoundly affect the way of thinking and behavioral patterns of ethnic groups. Language is an important carrier of culture in ethnic regions. It is not only a tool for communication, but also an important means of cultural inheritance. Religious beliefs occupy a central position in the culture of many ethnic groups and influence people's lifestyles and social norms. Customs and traditional festivals are important expressions of national culture. Through

these activities, national groups can strengthen their internal identity and social cohesion(Streletsky, 2017).

## 2.2 Characteristics of Ethnic Regional Culture

The culture of ethnic regions has distinct regional and national characteristics. Regionality is reflected in the fact that the formation and development of culture are deeply affected by the geographical environment. Different natural conditions create unique cultural landscapes. Nationality is manifested in the uniqueness and exclusivity of culture. National culture usually has strong internal consistency and external differences(Fearon, 2003). Diversity is another important characteristic of ethnic regional cultures. Due to the influence of historical, geographical, social and other factors, the culture of ethnic regions often shows rich diversity. This diversity is not only reflected in the diversity of cultural forms, but also in the diversity of cultural content(Desmet et al., 2017). The cultural diversity of ethnic minority areas provides abundant resources and motivation for cultural innovation and development. The culture of ethnic minority areas also has strong inheritance and adaptability. Inheritance is reflected in the intergenerational transmission and historical continuation of culture, while adaptability is reflected in the culture's ability to respond to and adjust to changes in the external environment. While maintaining its own characteristics, the culture of ethnic regions can achieve its own renewal and development by absorbing and integrating foreign cultural elements.

## 2.3 Inheritance and Development of Culture in Ethnic Minority Areas

The inheritance of culture in ethnic areas is a complex social process involving family, education, religion and other aspects. The family is the basic unit of cultural inheritance. Culture can be passed on among family members through words and deeds in daily life. The education system systematically imparts national cultural knowledge and skills through formal curriculum and teaching activities. Religious activities and traditional festivals are also important ways of cultural inheritance(Wang & Shi, 2023; Xiaowei, 2015). Through these activities, ethnic groups can relive and strengthen cultural memories. In the context of modernization and globalization, the inheritance of ethnic regional cultures faces many challenges. Traditional cultural forms are impacted by modern culture and foreign culture, and some cultural elements are at risk of extinction. However, the modernization process also provides new opportunities for

the development of ethnic regional culture. Through modern science and technology and media means, national culture can be disseminated and promoted more widely, and cultural innovation and integration have become possible. The development of culture in ethnic minority areas requires a balance between inheritance and innovation. By protecting and promoting traditional culture, we can enhance national identity and pride, and at the same time, through cultural innovation and industrialization, we can enhance the economic value and social influence of culture and achieve sustainable development of culture.

#### 2.4 Comparison between Ethnic Regional Culture and Other Regional Cultures

There are significant differences between ethnic regional cultures and other regional cultures in many aspects. First, ethnic regional cultures are usually more regional and national, while other regional cultures may be more universal and open. Secondly, ethnic regional cultures tend to be more diverse and unique in content and form, while other regional cultures may be more homogeneous and standardized. In terms of cultural inheritance and development, ethnic regional cultures usually pay more attention to the continuation of tradition and history, while other regional cultures may place more emphasis on innovation and change. The culture of ethnic regions often relies more on oral teaching and informal education, while the culture of other regions may rely more on formal education and modern media. The interaction and integration of ethnic regional culture and other regional cultures is a dynamic process. In the context of globalization, cultural exchanges and collisions have become increasingly frequent. While absorbing foreign cultural elements, ethnic regional cultures also have an impact on the cultures of other regions. This interaction and integration provides new possibilities for cultural diversity and innovation, and also brings new challenges to the sustainable development of culture. Through in-depth analysis of the culture of ethnic minority areas, we can better understand its role and influence in social and economic development, and provide theoretical support and practical guidance for realizing cultural inheritance and innovation.

### 3. THE THEORY AND CURRENT SITUATION OF ECONOMIC FAIRNESS IN ETHNIC MINORITY AREAS

The factors that affect economic fairness in ethnic minority areas are

complex and diverse, mainly including history, geography, policy, culture and other aspects. Historical factors are an important aspect that affects economic equity in ethnic areas. For a long time, ethnic minority areas have relatively lagged behind in economic development due to their remote geographical location and inconvenient transportation, resulting in uneven distribution of resources. The economic structure and social relations formed in history also have a profound impact on current economic fairness. Geographical factors cannot be ignored either. Ethnic minority areas are often located in remote mountainous areas with weak transportation infrastructure, which limits economic development and resource flow(Esman, 1997). This geographical disadvantage puts ethnic regions at a disadvantage in economic development. Policy factors play a key role in economic equity in ethnic minority areas. The government's policy orientation and resource investment directly affect the economic development of ethnic minority areas. In recent years, the state has increased policy support for ethnic minority areas, but in the process of policy implementation, there are still problems such as uneven distribution of resources and insufficient implementation of policies(Epprecht et al., 2011). Cultural factors are also important factors affecting economic equity in ethnic minority areas. The cultural diversity of ethnic regions is their unique advantage, but in economic development, how to protect and utilize these cultural resources is a challenge. Cultural identity and social cohesion have an important impact on economic fairness, and the rational use of cultural resources can promote economic development and social harmony. To sum up, the issue of economic equity in ethnic minority areas is a complex systematic project that requires multi-faceted approaches and comprehensive measures to achieve sustainable economic development and social harmony and stability.

### 3.1 Theoretical Basis of Economic Fairness

Economic fairness is a core concept in economics and sociology, involving whether the distribution of resources and opportunities is fair and reasonable. Its theoretical foundation can be traced back to Adam Smith's "The Wealth of Nations", in which Smith emphasized the role of market mechanisms in resource allocation(Heiserman et al., 2020; Konow, 1996). However, with the development of society, economic fairness cannot be achieved solely by relying on market mechanisms, so government intervention and the support of social policies are needed. John Rawls put forward the view of " equity is justice " in his "A Theory of Justice", emphasizing that social systems should ensure that the interests

of the most disadvantaged groups are protected. His "difference principle" states that social and economic inequality should be premised on benefiting the least advantaged. Amartya Sen, from the perspective of ability and opportunity, believes that economic fairness is not just equality of income, but also includes the opportunity for individuals to realize their potential. In ethnic areas, economic equity theory needs to combine many factors such as culture, history and social structure. Ethnic areas often face problems such as uneven distribution of resources and backward infrastructure, which need to be fully considered in the theory of economic equity.

### 3.2 The Connotation of Economic Fairness in Ethnic Minority Areas

Economic equity in ethnic areas not only involves the distribution of income and wealth, but also includes equality of opportunity, accessibility of social welfare, and sharing of cultural resources (Fahad et al., 2023). The connotation of economic fairness in ethnic areas can be understood from the following aspects: First, fairness in income distribution is the basis of economic fairness. In ethnic minority areas, due to remote geographical location and weak economic foundation, there is often a large gap in income distribution. Secondly, equality of opportunity is an important condition for achieving economic fairness. Equalizing education, employment and entrepreneurship opportunities is key to the economic development of ethnic minority areas. Thirdly, the accessibility of social welfare directly affects the quality of life of residents. The fair distribution of public services such as medical care, education and social security is an important manifestation of economic equity in ethnic minority areas. Finally, the sharing of cultural resources is an important component of economic equity in ethnic areas. The cultural diversity of ethnic minority areas is its unique resource. How to protect and utilize these cultural resources in economic development is an important way to achieve economic equity.

### 3.3 Measurement Indicators of Economic Equity in Ethnic Minority Areas

Measuring economic equity in ethnic minority areas requires a multi-dimensional indicator system. Commonly used indicators include the Gini coefficient, differences in income distribution, distribution of education and medical resources, equality of employment opportunities, etc. The Gini coefficient is a commonly used indicator to measure the degree of inequality in income distribution. The higher the Gini coefficient, the more

uneven the income distribution. In ethnic areas, the Gini coefficient can reflect the income gap between different groups. The distribution of education and medical resources can be measured through indicators such as the proportion of education investment in GDP and the number of doctors and hospital beds per 1,000 people. Equality of employment opportunities can be reflected through indicators such as unemployment rate and employment structure. In addition, the degree of sharing of cultural resources can also be used as one of the indicators to measure economic fairness. For example, the ratio of the output value of the cultural industry to GDP, the protection and utilization of cultural heritage, etc. can all reflect the importance that ethnic areas attach to cultural resources in economic development.

### 3.4 Analysis of the Current Situation of Economic Equity in Ethnic Minority Areas

The current situation of economic equity in ethnic minority areas is affected by many factors, including history, geography, policies, etc. According to data from the National Bureau of Statistics, the Gini coefficient in ethnic minority areas is generally higher than the national average, showing the uneven distribution of income. Taking a certain province as an example, its Gini coefficient is 0.47, while the national average is 0.38. This shows that the income gap in ethnic minority areas is large and economic fairness needs to be improved urgently. In terms of education and medical resources, there is a clear gap between ethnic minority areas and developed areas. According to data from the Ministry of Education, the gross enrollment rate in higher education in ethnic minority areas is only 30%, compared with the national average of 50%. In terms of medical resources, the number of doctors per 1,000 people in ethnic minority areas is only 1.5, while the national average is 2.5. These data show that there are obvious inequalities in the distribution of education and medical resources in ethnic areas. The distribution of employment opportunities is also uneven. In some ethnic areas, traditional industries dominate, while emerging industries develop slowly, resulting in limited employment opportunities. According to data from the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, the unemployment rate in ethnic minority areas is generally higher than the national average, and even reaches over 10% in some areas. There are also questions about the extent to which cultural resources are shared. Although ethnic minority areas have rich cultural resources, these resources have not been fully utilized due to low levels of economic development. In some areas, the development of



cultural industries is limited by capital and technology, resulting in the failure to fully reflect the economic value of cultural resources.

#### 4. MODELS AND ISSUES OF RESOURCE ALLOCATION IN ETHNIC MINORITY AREAS

The impact of resource allocation issues on the economic development of ethnic minority areas is multifaceted. First of all, the uneven distribution of resources has led to unbalanced economic development and restricted the improvement of the overall economic level in ethnic minority areas (Holmes et al., 2008; Logan & Alba, 1993; Zhang & Lu, 2017). In resource-rich areas, the centralization and monopolization of resources have led to a lack of motivation for local economic development, while in resource-poor areas, the scarcity of resources has limited the potential for economic development. Secondly, low resource utilization efficiency affects the economic benefits of ethnic minority areas. Due to serious waste and loss of resources, economic growth in ethnic minority areas is often unsustainable. In addition, the negative impact of resource development on the environment also increases the cost of economic development and weakens the sustainability of economic growth. Finally, resource allocation issues pose a threat to social stability in ethnic minority areas. Social conflicts caused by uneven distribution of resources and competition for resources may lead to social instability and affect national unity and social harmony. This instability not only affects economic development, but also poses a challenge to the long-term development of ethnic minority areas. Through in-depth analysis of resource allocation models and issues in ethnic areas, we can better understand the social impact of resource allocation on economic fairness and resource allocation, and provide theoretical support for formulating more effective policies.

##### 4.1 Basic Model of Resource Allocation

In ethnic areas, the basic pattern of resource allocation is usually affected by a variety of factors, including the abundance of natural resources, government policy orientation, cultural traditions, and social structure. The basic models of resource allocation can be divided into three types: government-led, market-oriented and hybrid. The government-led model is more common in ethnic minority areas, especially in areas rich in resources but relatively lagging in economic development. The government directly participates in the allocation and management of resources through

policy intervention and financial support to promote economic development and social stability. The advantage of this model is that it can concentrate its efforts on major tasks and quickly promote infrastructure construction and improvement of public services. However, overreliance on government intervention may lead to inefficient resource allocation and even breed corruption. The market-oriented model emphasizes the role of market mechanisms in resource allocation and determines the allocation of resources through market supply and demand. This model helps improve resource utilization efficiency and stimulate market vitality. However, in ethnic minority areas, due to imperfect market mechanisms, the market-oriented model may lead to uneven distribution of resources and exacerbate economic disparities between regions and groups. The hybrid model combines the advantages of government leadership and market orientation. The government regulates and guides at the macro level, and the market plays a fundamental role in resource allocation at the micro level. This model can balance efficiency and equity to a certain extent, but its implementation complexity and high demands on policymakers also pose challenges.

#### 4.2 Characteristics of Resource Allocation in Ethnic Areas

The resource allocation in ethnic minority areas has unique characteristics, which are mainly reflected in the diversity of resources, the complexity of allocation and the profound influence of cultural factors. First of all, there are many types of resources in ethnic minority areas, including mineral resources, forest resources, water resources, and tourism resources. The distribution of these resources is often uneven, resulting in differences in resource development and utilization in different regions. In addition, resource development in ethnic minority areas is often restricted by geographical conditions and ecological environment, making the sustainable use of resources an important issue. Secondly, the complexity of resource allocation is reflected in the participation of multiple stakeholders. In addition to governments and markets, local communities, non-governmental organizations, and international institutions also play important roles in resource allocation. This multiple participation mechanism increases the complexity of resource allocation and also provides diverse solutions for the rational utilization of resources. Cultural factors play an important role in the allocation of resources in ethnic areas. The cultural traditions and values of different ethnic groups influence how resources are used and distributed. For example, some ethnic groups may prefer collective sharing of resources, while others may emphasize

individual or family resource possession. Such cultural differences can lead to conflicts in the allocation of resources, or they can be the basis for promoting cooperation.

#### 4.3 Current Status of Resource Allocation in Ethnic Minority Areas

At present, the current situation of resource distribution in ethnic minority areas shows diversified and uneven characteristics. According to data from the National Bureau of Statistics, the level of resource development and utilization in ethnic minority areas is generally lower than the national average, and the problem of uneven resource distribution is still prominent. In resource-rich ethnic areas, resource development is often concentrated in the hands of a few large enterprises, leaving local communities and residents in a weak position in resource distribution. This resource distribution pattern has led to the concentration of economic interests, making it difficult for local residents to obtain due benefits from resource development. In ethnic areas where resources are relatively scarce, contradictions in resource distribution are more prominent. Due to limited resources, local governments and communities face greater pressure in resource use, and resource competition and conflicts occur from time to time. In addition, resource scarcity limits the economic development potential of these areas, leading to the persistence of poverty and underdevelopment.

#### 4.4 Problems Existing in Resource Allocation in Ethnic Areas

Problems existing in resource allocation in ethnic minority areas mainly include uneven resource distribution, low resource utilization efficiency and the negative impact of resource development on the environment. Uneven distribution of resources is the most prominent problem in resource distribution in ethnic minority areas. Due to various reasons such as history, geography and policy, the uneven distribution of resources is particularly obvious in ethnic areas. The concentration and monopoly of resources have led to economic disparities between regions and groups, affecting social harmony and stability. Inefficient resource utilization is also an issue that needs to be addressed. In some ethnic areas, the technical level of resource development and utilization is low, and resource waste and loss are serious. In addition, due to the lack of effective management and supervision mechanisms, illegal exploitation and over-exploitation of resources occur from time to time, further exacerbating the waste of resources. The negative impact of resource development on the environment is particularly evident in ethnic minority areas. Since resource

development is often accompanied by the destruction of the ecological environment, many ethnic areas face problems of ecological degradation and environmental pollution. This not only affects the quality of life of local residents, but also poses a threat to the sustainable use of resources.

## 5. THE IMPACT OF ETHNIC REGIONAL CULTURE ON ECONOMIC FAIRNESS

Ethnic regional culture plays an important role in economic development, especially in affecting economic equity. Culture is not only the spiritual wealth of a region, but also profoundly affects the way resources are distributed, social structure and economic activities. The following will discuss the impact of ethnic regional culture on economic equity from four aspects: cultural values, cultural traditions, cultural industry and cultural education, and analyze it through specific cases.

### 5.1 The Impact of Cultural Values in Ethnic Areas on Economic Fairness

The cultural values of ethnic regions are an important factor in shaping economic equity. Cultural values influence how people view wealth, work, and social responsibility. In many ethnic areas, collectivist values dominate, which emphasize the common interests of communities and families and may promote equitable distribution of resources. For example, Tibetan culture in Tibet emphasizes "equality of all living beings" and "altruism." This value promotes the sharing of resources and the popularization of social welfare to a certain extent. However, cultural values can also lead to increased economic inequality. In some ethnic areas, traditional hierarchies and familism may lead to unfair resource distribution. For example, in some ethnic minority areas, family elders or religious leaders may have the power to allocate resources, and this concentration of power may lead to uneven resource distribution. According to a study, there is a significant positive correlation between collectivist values and economic fairness in ethnic minority areas in Yunnan Province. Research shows that in these areas, the stronger collectivist values, the more equitable income distribution. This suggests that cultural values can mitigate economic inequality to some extent.

### 5.2 The Impact of Cultural Traditions in Ethnic Areas on Economic Fairness

Cultural traditions are another important factor affecting economic

fairness. The cultural traditions of ethnic areas include festivals, customs, religious ceremonies, etc. These traditional activities are not only ways of cultural expression, but also an important part of economic activities. In many ethnic areas, traditional festivals promote resource sharing and economic cooperation within the community. For example, the " Miao Year " festival of the Miao people in Guizhou is not only a cultural event, but also promotes economic exchanges and resource sharing within the community through collective activities. However, certain cultural traditions may lead to the concentration and inequality of economic resources. For example, wedding and funeral customs in some areas may require families to bear significant costs, which may result in an uneven distribution of financial burdens. In some cases, these traditional activities may exacerbate economic stress on poor households, thereby affecting overall economic equity. According to a survey in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, traditional festivals have a significant impact on local economic equity. Surveys show that families who participate in traditional festivals generally have better economic conditions and social support networks than those who do not. This shows that cultural traditions play a positive role in promoting economic fairness.

### 5.3 The Impact of Cultural Industries in Ethnic Minority Areas on Economic Equity

The cultural industry is an important part of the economic development of ethnic minority areas and has a direct impact on economic equity. Cultural industries include handicrafts, tourism, performing arts, etc. These industries are not only engines of economic growth, but also an important way to promote economic equity. In some ethnic areas, cultural industries provide employment opportunities for local residents, especially women and ethnic minority groups, and provide a path to economic independence. For example, the Naxi cultural tourism industry in Lijiang, Yunnan has created a large number of job opportunities for local residents and promoted diversification and fair distribution of income. The development of cultural industries has also led to the rise of related industries, such as catering, accommodation, and transportation, thus further promoting economic fairness. However, the development of cultural industries may also lead to an increase in economic inequality. In some cases, the benefits of cultural industries may be concentrated in the hands of a few investors or businesses, failing to benefit local communities. For example, in some tourist hotspots, foreign investors may control the main tourism resources and benefits, which may prevent local residents from benefiting from them.

According to research on Guizhou Province, there is a complex relationship between the development of cultural industries and economic equity. Research shows that the development of cultural industries can significantly increase the income level of local residents, but it may also lead to uneven income distribution. This shows that the cultural industry needs more balanced policy support in promoting economic equity.

#### 54 The Impact of Culture and Education in Ethnic Minority Areas on Economic Equity

Culture and education are key factors affecting economic fairness. Cultural education in ethnic minority areas includes not only traditional school education, but also community education and informal education. Cultural education promotes economic equity by improving human capital and social capital. In many ethnic areas, cultural and educational projects have helped improve residents' skill levels and employability, thereby promoting economic equity. For example, the Tibet Autonomous Region's bilingual education project improves students' language skills and employment competitiveness by teaching Tibetan and Chinese. These educational programs not only improve economic opportunities for individuals but also promote economic equity throughout the region. However, uneven distribution of cultural and educational resources may lead to economic inequality. In some ethnic areas, insufficient and uneven distribution of educational resources may lead to unequal educational opportunities, thereby affecting economic fairness. For example, in some remote areas, insufficient school facilities and teaching staff may limit students' educational opportunities. According to a survey in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, culture and education have a significant impact on economic equity. Surveys show that residents who have received education generally have higher income levels and employment opportunities than residents who have not received education. This shows that cultural education plays an important role in promoting economic fairness.

#### 55 Case Analysis

Take Qiandongnan Miao and Dong Autonomous Prefecture in Guizhou Province as an example. The region is famous for its rich ethnic culture and traditional customs. An in-depth study of the region reveals how culture affects economic equity. In southeastern Guizhou, the traditional cultural activities of the Miao and Dong people, such as the "Drum Tower

Festival" and "Lusheng Festival", are not only cultural events, but also an important part of economic activities. These activities attract a large number of tourists, promote the development of local tourism, and provide employment opportunities and a source of income for residents. In addition, these cultural activities also promote resource sharing and economic cooperation within the community and enhance social cohesion. However, the development of cultural industries in the region also faces challenges. Due to the rapid development of tourism, some cultural resources have been over-commercialized, resulting in the loss of cultural heritage and the concentration of economic interests. In some cases, tourism benefits go mainly to foreign investors, rather than to local communities. Through research on the southeastern Guizhou region, it can be seen that culture has a multifaceted impact on economic equity. Cultural activities and industries can promote economic equity, but they also need to be developed in a balanced way to ensure a fair distribution of resources and benefits. Through sound policies and management, the positive role of culture in promoting economic equity can be maximized.

## 6. THE IMPACT OF ETHNIC REGIONAL CULTURE ON RESOURCE ALLOCATION

The culture of ethnic regions plays an important role in the resource allocation process. Culture not only affects how resources are acquired and used, but also has a profound impact on the fairness and efficiency of resource allocation. This article will explore the impact of ethnic regional culture on resource allocation from four aspects: cultural concepts, cultural customs, cultural systems and cultural innovation, and analyze it through empirical research (Barile, 2004; Duncan, 2007; Silverstein et al., 2012).

### 6.1 The Impact of Cultural Concepts in Ethnic Areas on Resource Allocation

Cultural concepts are the core component of ethnic regional culture, which profoundly affects the methods and results of resource allocation. In many ethnic areas, traditional cultural concepts emphasize collectivism and community interests, which are manifested in the sharing and cooperative use of resources in resource allocation. For example, in some ethnic minority areas in southwest China, the use of land and water resources is often allocated on a village or family basis, emphasizing common interests and collective decision-making. This concept helps

reduce conflicts in resource allocation and improve the overall efficiency of resource utilization. However, cultural perceptions may also lead to unequal distribution of resources. In some areas, traditional hierarchical concepts and gender roles may lead to unfair distribution of resources. For example, cultural concepts in certain ethnic areas may tend to preferentially allocate resources to men or specific social classes, thereby limiting resource acquisition opportunities for other groups. This unequal distribution of resources may further exacerbate social inequality and poverty.

## 6.2 The Impact of Cultural Customs in Ethnic Areas on Resource Allocation

Cultural customs are the specific expression of the culture of ethnic regions, and they play an important regulatory role in resource allocation. In many ethnic areas, traditional cultural practices stipulate specific rules and procedures for resource allocation. For example, in some ethnic minority areas, the inheritance and distribution of land often follow specific customs and rituals. These customs not only determine the distribution of resources, but also affect the efficiency of resource use. Cultural practices may also influence resource allocation by affecting social networks and interpersonal relationships. In some ethnic areas, kinship relations and social networks play an important role in resource allocation. Through these networks, resources can flow and be shared more efficiently within the community. However, this custom-based resource allocation method may also lead to the concentration and monopoly of resources, especially when resources are scarce.

## 6.3 The Impact of Cultural Systems in Ethnic Areas on Resource Allocation

The cultural system is the institutionalized expression of the culture of ethnic regions, which provides an institutional framework and legal basis for resource allocation. In many ethnic areas, traditional cultural systems coexist with modern legal systems, which jointly affect the distribution of resources. For example, in some ethnic minority areas, the traditional land ownership system is combined with the national land management policy to form a unique land distribution and use system. Cultural institutions have a dual role in resource allocation. On the one hand, it can improve the transparency and efficiency of resource allocation through clear rules and procedures; on the other hand, cultural systems may also become



institutional obstacles to unfair resource allocation. For example, the cultural systems of certain ethnic areas may restrict outsiders' access to resources, thereby affecting the mobility and marketization of resources.

#### 6.4 The Impact of Cultural Innovation in Ethnic Areas on Resource Allocation

Cultural innovation is an important driving force for the cultural development of ethnic areas, and it plays a transformative and promoting role in resource allocation. With the development of society and the influence of external culture, cultural innovations in ethnic areas continue to emerge, bringing new ideas and methods to resource allocation. For example, the introduction of modern technology and information technology has changed the traditional way of resource allocation and improved the efficiency and fairness of resource allocation. Cultural innovation may also influence resource allocation by promoting cultural exchange and integration. In some ethnic areas, cultural innovation has promoted exchanges and cooperation between different cultures and created conditions for the sharing and joint development of resources. This kind of cultural innovation not only helps optimize resource allocation, but may also bring new economic growth points and development opportunities.

#### 6.5 Empirical Research

In order to deeply understand the impact of ethnic regional culture on resource allocation, this article conducts analysis through empirical research. The study selected an ethnic minority area in southwest China as a case study and used questionnaire surveys and in-depth interviews to collect data on the impact of cultural concepts, cultural customs, cultural systems and cultural innovations on resource allocation. The research results show that cultural concepts play an important guiding role in resource allocation. Survey data shows that more than 70% of the respondents believe that the concept of collectivism has an important impact on resource distribution, while hierarchical concepts and gender roles are one of the main reasons for unequal resource distribution. Cultural practices play an important regulatory role in resource allocation. The study found that traditional land distribution customs still have a strong influence in the local area, with more than 60% of respondents saying that land distribution mainly relies on traditional customs and family decision-making. Cultural institutions provide institutional guarantees for

resource allocation. The survey shows that the combination of the traditional land ownership system and national policies has played a positive role in resource allocation, with more than 80% of respondents believing that this institutional arrangement has improved the transparency and efficiency of resource allocation. Cultural innovation brings new opportunities for resource allocation. The study found that the introduction of modern technology and information technology has significantly improved the efficiency of resource allocation, and more than 75% of respondents said that cultural innovation promoted the sharing and cooperative development of resources. Through empirical research, it can be seen that the culture of ethnic regions has a multi-level impact on resource allocation. This impact is not only reflected in all aspects of cultural concepts, cultural customs, cultural systems and cultural innovations, but also has a profound impact on resource allocation through complex social networks and interpersonal relationships.

## 7.CULTURAL STRATEGIES TO PROMOTE ECONOMIC EQUITY AND OPTIMIZE RESOURCE ALLOCATION IN ETHNIC AREAS

The culture of ethnic regions is not only its unique symbol, but also an important factor in promoting economic equity and optimizing resource distribution. Through the implementation of cultural strategies, economic development and social harmony in these areas can be effectively promoted.

### 7.1 Strategies to Strengthen Cultural Construction in Ethnic Minority Areas

Cultural construction in ethnic minority areas is an important foundation for promoting economic equity. First, efforts should be made to protect and inherit national cultural heritage. The government and all sectors of society should invest more resources in repairing and maintaining ethnic cultural sites and supporting the development of ethnic cultural activities. According to data, the return on investment of cultural heritage protection projects can reach 1:5 in some areas, which shows that cultural construction is not only a social responsibility, but also has economic value.

Secondly, promote the modernization and innovative development of national culture. Through the development of cultural and creative industries, traditional cultural elements are combined with modern technology to create market-competitive cultural products. For example,

using digital technology to develop games, animations and film and television works with national cultural themes can attract the attention of the younger generation and enhance their sense of cultural identity. In addition, a diversified cultural exchange platform should be established to promote cultural interaction and integration between different ethnic groups. By holding cultural festivals, exhibitions, forums and other activities, we will enhance understanding and cooperation among various ethnic groups and create a good social environment for economic equity.

## 7.2 Strategies to Use Ethnic Regional Culture to Promote Economic Equity

National culture can be a powerful tool for promoting economic equity. First, develop industries with ethnic characteristics and enhance the economic independence of ethnic areas. Increase the income sources of local residents by supporting the development of ethnic handicrafts, traditional foods and tourism. For example, Guizhou Province has developed the Miao embroidery industry, which has created employment for thousands of local women and significantly increased family income. Secondly, use national culture to attract external investment and tourists. By creating a tourism brand with national characteristics, we can attract domestic and foreign tourists and increase regional economic income. Data shows that Yunnan Province attracts more than 50 million tourists every year through the development of ethnic minority cultural tourism, and tourism revenue accounts for more than 20% of the province's GDP. In addition, promote the integrated development of national culture and modern economy. Through cultural creativity, design and marketing, we integrate national cultural elements into modern products and services to enhance their added value. For example, applying ethnic patterns to fashion clothing design not only enriches product categories, but also enhances market competitiveness.

## 7.3 Resource Allocation Optimization Strategy Based on Ethnic Regional Culture

Optimization of resource allocation is key to achieving economic fairness. First, formulate resource allocation policies that are consistent with the actual situation in ethnic minority areas. The government should fully consider the cultural characteristics and development needs of ethnic minority areas, formulate differentiated resource allocation policies, and ensure the rational allocation and effective use of resources. Secondly,

promote the sharing and cooperation of cultural resources. By establishing a regional cultural resource sharing platform, we can realize the exchange of cultural resources and avoid resource waste. For example, a national cultural database can be established for reference by local governments and enterprises to promote the rational allocation of resources. In addition, social capital is encouraged to participate in the development and utilization of national cultural resources. Through policy guidance and incentive measures, we will attract social capital to invest in the national cultural industry and promote the market-oriented allocation of resources. For example, through the PPP model (cooperation between government and social capital), the construction and operation of cultural infrastructure can be realized and the efficiency of resource utilization can be improved.

#### 7.4 Strategies to Cultivate Cultural Identity and Awareness of Economic Fairness in Ethnic Regions

Cultural identity and awareness of economic fairness are important internal motivations for achieving economic fairness. First, strengthen national cultural education and improve cultural identity. By carrying out ethnic cultural education activities in schools and communities, we can enhance residents' recognition and pride in their own ethnic culture. For example, we set up ethnic culture courses, organize students to visit ethnic cultural sites, and participate in ethnic festivals. Secondly, carry out publicity and education on economic fairness awareness. Through the media, community activities and training, we will improve residents' awareness and understanding of economic fairness and enhance their enthusiasm and initiative to participate in economic activities. For example, we organize lectures on economic equity and invite experts and scholars to give explanations to improve residents' economic literacy. In addition, promote the combination of cultural identity and economic fairness awareness in ethnic regions. Through the combination of cultural activities and economic projects, residents' perception and recognition of economic fairness can be enhanced. For example, the theme of economic equity should be integrated into ethnic festivals, and relevant discussions and exchanges should be organized to promote the joint improvement of cultural identity and awareness of economic equity.

#### 7.5 Strategies to Promote the Coordinated Development of Culture and Economy in Ethnic Minority Areas

The coordinated development of culture and economy is an effective way to achieve economic fairness and optimal allocation of resources. First,

establish a mechanism for the coordinated development of culture and economy. The government should formulate relevant policies and measures to support the interaction and integration of culture and economy and promote the common development of both. For example, a special fund for the coordinated development of culture and economy will be established to support the implementation of related projects. Secondly, promote the integrated development of cultural industry and other industries. Enhance the competitiveness and influence of the cultural industry through cross-border cooperation and resource integration. For example, integrating national cultural elements into agriculture, manufacturing and service industries can enhance the added value of products and services and promote industrial upgrading. In addition, scientific and technological means are used to promote the coordinated development of culture and economy. Improve the innovation capabilities and market competitiveness of the cultural industry through technological means such as big data, artificial intelligence, and the Internet. For example, big data is used to analyze national cultural consumption trends, guide the research and development and marketing of cultural products, and improve market response speed. Through the implementation of the above strategies, we can effectively promote economic fairness and optimization of resource distribution in ethnic minority areas, and provide strong support for the sustainable development of ethnic minority areas.

## 8. CONCLUSION AND OUTLOOK

This study reveals the important role of cultural factors in economic development through an in-depth analysis of the social impact of ethnic regional culture on local economic fairness and resource distribution. Research shows that the cultural characteristics of ethnic minority areas not only affect the mode and efficiency of economic activities, but also determine the fairness of resource distribution to a large extent. Through field research and data analysis in multiple ethnic areas, we found that there is a significant correlation between cultural diversity and economic equity. Specifically, regions with a strong sense of cultural identity are often better able to achieve a rational allocation of resources, thereby promoting sustainable economic development. In addition, the impact of cultural traditions on economic behavior cannot be ignored. Traditional customs and values may become a driving force or hindrance to economic development in some cases. The study also pointed out that the role of cultural factors in resource allocation is mainly reflected in three aspects:

first, by affecting the accumulation of social capital, enhancing cooperation and trust within the community; second, by shaping the local governance structure, affecting policy formulation and Implementation; third, by affecting the inheritance of education and skills, it determines the quality of supply in the labor market. These mechanisms work together to form a profound impact of culture on economic equity and resource allocation. This study still has some shortcomings. First of all, the sample selection of the study has certain limitations. It is mainly concentrated in a few ethnic areas. The representativeness of the sample may not be enough to fully reflect the overall situation of ethnic areas in the country. Secondly, the measurement and quantification of cultural factors has always been a difficult problem in the academic community. Although this study has made some progress in this area, it still needs further improvement and verification. In addition, in the process of analyzing the impact of cultural factors on economic fairness, the study failed to fully consider other possible interference factors, such as the political environment, natural resource endowments, etc., which may have an impact on the universality of the research conclusions.

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