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## Enhancing Social Cohesion through Multicultural Education in Chinese Higher Education

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### Abstract

Social cohesion has become a critical concern in contemporary societies characterized by increasing cultural diversity, globalization, and international mobility. In China, higher education institutions have experienced significant demographic transformations due to the growing presence of ethnic minority students, international students, and cross-cultural academic exchanges. These developments necessitate the implementation of multicultural education to foster mutual understanding, intercultural competence, and social harmony among students. This study aims to examine the role of multicultural education in enhancing social cohesion within Chinese higher education institutions. Employing a qualitative literature-based approach, the study synthesizes contemporary theories of multicultural education, social cohesion, intercultural communication, and inclusive educational practices. The findings indicate that multicultural education contributes significantly to reducing prejudice, promoting cultural awareness, strengthening intercultural interactions, and fostering a sense of belonging among diverse student populations. Furthermore, multicultural educational practices encourage students to develop empathy, respect for diversity, and collaborative problem-solving skills, which are essential for maintaining social cohesion in multicultural societies. The study also identifies several challenges, including curriculum limitations, unequal cultural representation, and institutional barriers that may hinder the effective implementation of multicultural education. The research proposes a conceptual framework integrating multicultural pedagogy, intercultural competence, and inclusive campus policies to strengthen social cohesion in Chinese higher education. The findings provide theoretical and practical implications for policymakers, educators, and university administrators seeking to cultivate inclusive and harmonious learning environments in an increasingly diverse educational landscape.

### Keywords

Multicultural Education; Social Cohesion; Higher Education; Cultural Diversity; Intercultural Competence; China.



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## **INTRODUCTION**

The twenty-first century has witnessed unprecedented levels of globalization, migration, technological advancement, and international mobility, resulting in increasingly diverse societies across the world. Educational institutions, particularly universities, have become important sites where individuals from different cultural, ethnic, linguistic, and religious backgrounds interact and learn together. As a result, higher education institutions are expected not only to provide academic knowledge but also to cultivate social values that promote peaceful coexistence and social harmony. Within this context, multicultural education has emerged as a significant educational approach for addressing diversity and fostering inclusive learning environments (Banks, 2019).

Multicultural education refers to a comprehensive educational reform movement that seeks to provide equitable learning opportunities for students from diverse cultural backgrounds while promoting respect, inclusion, and social justice. According to Banks (2019), multicultural education aims to transform educational institutions so that students from various racial, ethnic, cultural, and social groups experience equal educational opportunities. Similarly, Nieto (2017) argues that multicultural education encourages students to recognize and appreciate cultural differences while developing critical perspectives toward inequality and discrimination. Through these objectives, multicultural education contributes to the development of democratic values and social cohesion within increasingly diverse societies.

Social cohesion has become a central concept in contemporary educational and social policy discussions. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD, 2022) defines social cohesion as the capacity of a society to ensure the well-being of all its members, minimize disparities, avoid marginalization, and foster a sense of belonging. Social cohesion encompasses mutual trust, social inclusion, participation, and solidarity among members of society. In educational settings, social cohesion is reflected in positive interpersonal relationships, intercultural understanding, collaborative engagement, and a shared commitment to common social values. Educational institutions play a crucial role in promoting social cohesion by facilitating meaningful interactions among students from diverse backgrounds and encouraging inclusive practices (Schleicher, 2018).

China represents an important context for examining the relationship between multicultural education and social cohesion. As one of the world's largest and most populous countries, China is characterized by substantial cultural diversity. In

addition to the Han majority population, China officially recognizes fifty-five ethnic minority groups, each possessing unique languages, traditions, and cultural practices. Furthermore, the rapid internationalization of Chinese higher education has resulted in a growing number of international students enrolling in Chinese universities. According to the Chinese Ministry of Education (2023), universities across China have increasingly expanded international cooperation programs and student exchange initiatives, contributing to greater cultural diversity on campuses.

The expansion of higher education and internationalization initiatives has created opportunities for intercultural learning and cooperation. However, increased diversity may also generate challenges related to cultural misunderstanding, stereotypes, social exclusion, and communication barriers. Research has shown that students often experience difficulties in interacting with individuals from different cultural backgrounds due to limited intercultural competence and insufficient opportunities for meaningful engagement (Deardorff, 2020). Consequently, universities must implement educational strategies that promote mutual respect, cultural understanding, and inclusive participation among diverse student populations.

Multicultural education provides a valuable framework for addressing these challenges. Through culturally responsive teaching, inclusive curricula, and intercultural learning experiences, multicultural education can help students develop the knowledge, attitudes, and skills necessary to navigate diverse social environments effectively. Banks (2019) emphasizes that multicultural education promotes cultural pluralism while strengthening national unity and democratic participation. Likewise, Gay (2018) argues that culturally responsive pedagogy enables students to appreciate diversity and engage constructively with people from different cultural backgrounds. Such competencies are increasingly important in higher education institutions that seek to prepare graduates for participation in a globalized world.

The Chinese government has also emphasized the importance of fostering national unity, social harmony, and intercultural understanding through education. Educational reforms have increasingly highlighted the significance of cultivating shared values while respecting cultural diversity among ethnic groups and international communities. Universities are therefore encouraged to create inclusive educational environments that facilitate intercultural dialogue and promote harmonious social relationships. These objectives align closely with the principles of

multicultural education, which advocate respect for diversity, equality, and inclusive participation (UNESCO, 2023).

Previous studies have examined various dimensions of multicultural education, including cultural identity development, intercultural competence, inclusive pedagogy, and diversity management. For example, Deardorff (2020) found that intercultural learning experiences significantly enhance students' ability to communicate effectively across cultural boundaries. Similarly, Leask (2015) demonstrated that internationalized curricula contribute positively to students' global perspectives and intercultural awareness. Other studies have emphasized the role of inclusive campus environments in promoting student engagement and social integration (Marginson, 2018).

Despite the growing body of literature on multicultural education, limited research has specifically explored its contribution to social cohesion within Chinese higher education. Existing studies often focus on ethnic minority education, internationalization policies, or intercultural communication without comprehensively examining how multicultural educational practices contribute to social cohesion among diverse student populations. Furthermore, the increasing cultural diversity within Chinese universities necessitates a deeper understanding of how educational institutions can effectively promote inclusion, belonging, and harmonious social relations.

The present study seeks to address this research gap by examining the role of multicultural education in enhancing social cohesion in Chinese higher education. Specifically, the study explores how multicultural educational practices contribute to intercultural competence, social inclusion, mutual respect, and collaborative engagement among students. In addition, the research identifies institutional challenges and proposes a conceptual framework that integrates multicultural pedagogy, inclusive policies, and intercultural learning experiences to strengthen social cohesion.

This study contributes to the literature by providing a comprehensive understanding of the relationship between multicultural education and social cohesion within the context of Chinese higher education. The findings are expected to offer valuable insights for educators, university administrators, and policymakers seeking to develop inclusive educational environments that support diversity while fostering social harmony. As universities continue to become increasingly multicultural, understanding the mechanisms through which education promotes

social cohesion remains essential for achieving sustainable and inclusive educational development.

## **METHODS**

This study employed a qualitative research approach using a systematic literature review (SLR) design to examine the role of multicultural education in enhancing social cohesion within Chinese higher education institutions. A qualitative literature review is particularly appropriate when researchers seek to synthesize existing theoretical perspectives, empirical findings, and policy developments related to a specific phenomenon (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). Given the conceptual nature of this study, the literature review method enabled the researcher to develop a comprehensive understanding of how multicultural educational practices contribute to the promotion of social cohesion in culturally diverse university environments. Furthermore, the systematic review approach facilitates the identification of recurring themes, research gaps, and conceptual relationships among studies conducted in different educational contexts (Snyder, 2019).

The study adopted an interpretivist paradigm, which emphasizes understanding social phenomena through the interpretation of meanings, experiences, and interactions embedded within particular contexts (Merriam & Tisdell, 2016). Within this framework, multicultural education and social cohesion were viewed as socially constructed concepts influenced by cultural diversity, institutional practices, educational policies, and interpersonal relationships. The interpretive perspective allowed for a deeper exploration of how multicultural education contributes to students' intercultural understanding, inclusion, participation, and sense of belonging in higher education settings. This approach is consistent with previous educational studies that have examined diversity, intercultural competence, and social integration through qualitative inquiry (Banks, 2019).

Data collection was conducted through a systematic search of scholarly publications indexed in internationally recognized academic databases, including Scopus, Web of Science, ScienceDirect, SpringerLink, Taylor & Francis Online, and Google Scholar. These databases were selected because they provide access to high-quality peer-reviewed literature and comprehensive coverage of educational research. The search process focused on publications published between 2015 and 2025 to ensure the inclusion of contemporary discussions regarding multicultural education and social cohesion in higher education. Several keywords and combinations of keywords were utilized during the search process, including

“multicultural education,” “social cohesion,” “higher education,” “intercultural competence,” “inclusive education,” “cultural diversity,” “internationalization of higher education,” and “China.” The use of multiple search terms enhanced the comprehensiveness of the literature retrieval process and minimized the possibility of overlooking relevant studies (Xiao & Watson, 2019).

The inclusion criteria for selecting literature consisted of several requirements. First, the publications had to be peer-reviewed journal articles, scholarly books, book chapters, conference proceedings, or policy reports. Second, the studies needed to address issues related to multicultural education, cultural diversity, intercultural competence, social integration, or social cohesion within educational settings. Third, the publications had to be written in English to ensure consistency in data analysis. Fourth, priority was given to studies focusing on higher education contexts, particularly those relevant to China or other multicultural societies. Publications that lacked empirical or theoretical relevance to the research objectives, duplicate studies, or non-academic sources were excluded from the review process. These criteria ensured the quality, credibility, and relevance of the selected literature (Booth et al., 2021).

Following the literature selection process, data analysis was conducted using thematic analysis. According to Braun and Clarke (2021), thematic analysis is a flexible qualitative method that allows researchers to identify, organize, and interpret recurring patterns within a dataset. The analysis began with an intensive reading of the selected literature to achieve familiarity with the content. Subsequently, key concepts, findings, and theoretical arguments were coded and categorized into meaningful themes. Through an iterative analytical process, several major themes emerged, including intercultural competence development, inclusive curriculum design, culturally responsive pedagogy, intercultural interaction, student belonging, diversity management, and social cohesion outcomes. The thematic analysis enabled the researcher to synthesize findings from diverse sources while maintaining conceptual coherence and analytical rigor.

To enhance the trustworthiness of the study, triangulation was employed through the integration of multiple theoretical perspectives and various sources of evidence. Lincoln and Guba (1985) argue that triangulation improves the credibility of qualitative research by reducing potential biases and increasing the consistency of interpretations. In this study, evidence obtained from empirical research articles, theoretical publications, and international policy documents was compared and synthesized to validate emerging themes. Additionally, the analysis was guided by

established theoretical frameworks, including Banks' (2019) theory of multicultural education, Gay's (2018) culturally responsive pedagogy framework, and Deardorff's (2006) intercultural competence model. These frameworks provided conceptual foundations for examining the relationship between multicultural educational practices and social cohesion within higher education institutions.

Finally, the synthesized findings were used to construct a conceptual understanding of how multicultural education contributes to social cohesion in Chinese higher education. The analysis focused on identifying the mechanisms through which multicultural educational initiatives foster inclusion, trust, mutual respect, intercultural communication, and social integration among students from diverse cultural backgrounds. By integrating insights from contemporary literature and established educational theories, this study provides a comprehensive framework for understanding the role of multicultural education in promoting social cohesion in increasingly diverse university settings.

## **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

The findings of this study demonstrate that multicultural education plays a significant role in strengthening social cohesion within Chinese higher education institutions. The literature reveals that universities have increasingly become multicultural spaces where students from different ethnic, linguistic, regional, and international backgrounds interact in academic and social settings. Such diversity creates opportunities for intercultural learning while simultaneously presenting challenges related to communication, identity negotiation, and social integration. Multicultural education emerges as a strategic approach to addressing these challenges by fostering intercultural competence, mutual understanding, and inclusive participation among students. Recent studies indicate that higher education institutions that actively promote multicultural learning experiences tend to produce students with stronger intercultural awareness, greater empathy, and more positive attitudes toward cultural diversity. One of the most significant findings concerns the relationship between multicultural education and intercultural competence development. The reviewed literature consistently highlights that intercultural competence constitutes a fundamental prerequisite for social cohesion in diverse educational environments. Students who participate in multicultural learning activities demonstrate greater abilities to communicate effectively across cultural boundaries, manage cultural differences, and engage in collaborative problem-solving. Research conducted in Chinese universities suggests that intercultural competence enables students to navigate academic, social, and cultural transitions

more successfully while reducing the likelihood of misunderstandings and intergroup tensions. Intercultural competence is therefore not merely an individual skill but also a social resource that contributes to harmonious relationships among members of diverse educational communities.

The analysis further reveals that multicultural education promotes positive intergroup contact among students. According to intercultural communication theory, meaningful interactions between individuals from different cultural backgrounds reduce prejudice and increase mutual trust. Within Chinese higher education, the increasing presence of international students has created opportunities for intercultural engagement both inside and outside the classroom. Studies indicate that students who participate in collaborative projects, cultural exchange activities, and multicultural discussions develop stronger intercultural friendships and more positive perceptions of cultural diversity. These interactions help dismantle stereotypes and foster a sense of shared identity despite cultural differences. Consequently, multicultural education contributes directly to the development of social cohesion by encouraging constructive relationships among diverse student populations.

Another important finding concerns the role of inclusive curricula in promoting social cohesion. The literature emphasizes that curriculum content significantly influences students' perceptions of cultural diversity and social inclusion. Multicultural curricula expose students to diverse cultural perspectives, historical experiences, and social realities, thereby broadening their understanding of different communities. In the Chinese context, inclusive curricula can support national goals of social harmony by encouraging students to appreciate both cultural diversity and shared societal values. When students encounter diverse viewpoints within educational materials, they become more capable of recognizing common human experiences while respecting cultural differences. This process contributes to the development of tolerance, mutual respect, and social solidarity, which are essential dimensions of social cohesion. The findings also suggest that multicultural education enhances students' sense of belonging within university communities. Social cohesion depends not only on interpersonal relationships but also on individuals' perceptions of inclusion and recognition within social institutions. Students who perceive their cultural identities as respected and valued are more likely to participate actively in campus life and establish meaningful connections with others. Universities that implement inclusive policies, celebrate cultural diversity, and

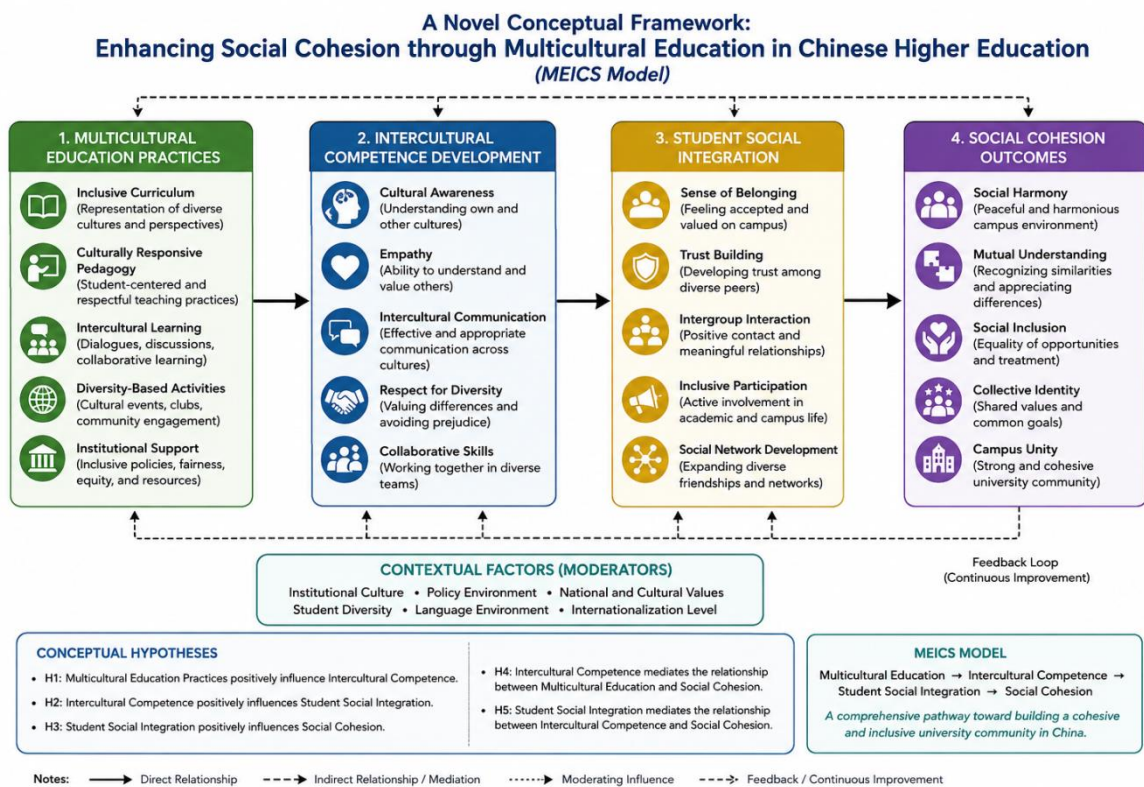
provide equal opportunities for participation create environments where students feel accepted regardless of their cultural backgrounds.

Such inclusive environments strengthen institutional trust and reinforce collective commitment to shared educational goals. These outcomes align with broader conceptualizations of social cohesion that emphasize belonging, participation, and social integration. The literature further highlights the importance of faculty members in facilitating multicultural education and social cohesion. Educators serve as key agents in shaping classroom climates and promoting intercultural understanding. Studies conducted within Chinese higher education demonstrate that teachers who possess high levels of intercultural sensitivity are better equipped to manage culturally diverse classrooms and encourage respectful dialogue among students. Professional development programs focusing on intercultural competence and culturally responsive teaching practices have been shown to improve educators' ability to address diversity-related challenges. As a result, faculty members become instrumental in creating inclusive learning environments that support both academic success and social harmony. Despite these positive outcomes, the findings reveal several challenges that may limit the effectiveness of multicultural education in enhancing social cohesion. One significant challenge involves unequal representation of cultural perspectives within curricula and institutional practices. Although universities increasingly recognize the value of diversity, dominant cultural narratives often continue to shape educational content and institutional norms. Such imbalances may unintentionally marginalize minority voices and reduce opportunities for genuine intercultural dialogue. Additionally, language barriers and differences in communication styles can hinder meaningful interactions between domestic and international students. These challenges suggest that multicultural education requires more than symbolic recognition of diversity; it demands systematic efforts to ensure equitable participation and representation within educational environments.

Another challenge concerns the persistence of social distance between different student groups. While multicultural campuses provide opportunities for intercultural interaction, research indicates that students often remain within culturally familiar social networks. International students, in particular, may experience difficulties establishing close relationships with local students due to cultural differences, communication barriers, and perceived intergroup threats. Without intentional institutional interventions, diversity alone does not automatically lead to social cohesion. Universities must therefore design programs

that encourage sustained intercultural engagement and collaborative learning experiences capable of fostering meaningful interpersonal connections. The discussion also highlights the relationship between multicultural education and the internationalization of higher education. China's growing participation in global academic networks has increased the importance of preparing students for intercultural interactions in international contexts. Multicultural education equips students with the competencies necessary to function effectively in culturally diverse environments while promoting values of global citizenship and international cooperation. Studies indicate that intercultural competence development contributes not only to academic achievement but also to professional readiness in an increasingly interconnected world. Consequently, multicultural education serves both national and global objectives by fostering social cohesion at the local level and intercultural collaboration at the international level. Overall, the findings demonstrate that multicultural education functions as a powerful mechanism for strengthening social cohesion within Chinese higher education.

Through intercultural competence development, inclusive curricula, positive intergroup contact, culturally responsive teaching, and institutional support, universities can create environments that promote mutual understanding, trust, and social integration. However, achieving these outcomes requires sustained commitment to inclusivity, equitable representation, and meaningful intercultural engagement. As cultural diversity continues to expand within higher education, multicultural education will remain essential for fostering harmonious and cohesive academic communities capable of contributing to broader societal stability and development.



**Picture 1 Multicultural Education–Intercultural Competence–Social Cohesion (MEICS) Model**

The proposed Multicultural Education–Intercultural Competence–Social Cohesion (MEICS) Model explains the mechanism through which multicultural education contributes to strengthening social cohesion in Chinese higher education institutions. The model posits that multicultural education practices, including inclusive curricula, culturally responsive pedagogy, intercultural learning experiences, diversity-based activities, and institutional support, serve as the primary drivers of students’ intercultural competence development. Through these educational processes, students enhance their cultural awareness, empathy, intercultural communication abilities, respect for diversity, and collaborative skills. These competencies subsequently facilitate student social integration by fostering a stronger sense of belonging, trust-building, positive intergroup interactions, inclusive participation, and diverse social networks within the university environment. As social integration increases, students become more capable of developing harmonious relationships, mutual understanding, social inclusion, collective identity, and campus unity, which collectively represent the dimensions of social cohesion. The model further recognizes the influence of contextual factors such as institutional culture, policy environment, national values, language environment, student diversity, and the level of internationalization, which may strengthen or weaken the

relationships among the constructs. Therefore, the MEICS Model offers a comprehensive theoretical framework demonstrating that social cohesion is not produced directly by multicultural education alone, but rather through the mediating roles of intercultural competence and student social integration, providing a novel explanation of how universities can create inclusive and cohesive academic communities in increasingly diverse educational settings.

## **CONCLUSION**

This study examined the contribution of multicultural education to enhancing social cohesion within Chinese higher education institutions. The findings demonstrate that multicultural education plays a crucial role in promoting intercultural competence, mutual understanding, social inclusion, and collaborative engagement among students from diverse cultural backgrounds. As Chinese universities continue to experience increasing levels of ethnic, cultural, and international diversity, multicultural education has become an essential strategy for fostering harmonious relationships and strengthening institutional cohesion.

The analysis revealed that multicultural education supports social cohesion by developing students' intercultural communication skills, cultural awareness, and capacity to engage constructively with diversity. Through inclusive curricula, intercultural learning experiences, and culturally responsive teaching practices, students become more capable of understanding different perspectives and building meaningful relationships across cultural boundaries. These outcomes contribute to greater trust, empathy, and mutual respect, which are fundamental components of cohesive educational communities. The study also found that positive intergroup interactions and inclusive campus environments significantly enhance students' sense of belonging and participation. Universities that actively promote diversity and inclusion create opportunities for students to engage in collaborative learning and intercultural dialogue, thereby reducing prejudice and strengthening social integration. Furthermore, faculty members play a critical role in facilitating multicultural learning experiences and establishing supportive classroom environments that encourage respectful communication and cultural appreciation.

However, several challenges remain, including unequal cultural representation, language barriers, limited intercultural engagement, and the persistence of culturally homogeneous social networks. Addressing these challenges requires comprehensive institutional policies that support diversity, equity, and inclusion across academic and social dimensions of university life. In conclusion, multicultural education serves as an effective framework for enhancing social cohesion in Chinese higher education.

By fostering intercultural competence, inclusive participation, and social connectedness, universities can contribute to the development of harmonious and resilient academic communities. Future research may further investigate empirical relationships between multicultural educational practices and social cohesion outcomes through quantitative and mixed-method approaches across different higher education contexts.

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