

On the Protection and Inheritance Strategies of Yi Traditional Culture

Akou Jianshi

Southwest Minzu University, Chengdu, Sichuan Province, 610042, China

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Abstract: Yi traditional culture is an important part of Chinese traditional culture, and the effective inheritance of Yi traditional culture is conducive to the inheritance and development of Chinese traditional culture. With the continuous development of modern society and economy, the traditional culture of Yi nationality is impacted by modern culture and other national cultures, and gradually loses its charm and uniqueness. With the tide of modernization sweeping, it is particularly important to protect and inherit the traditional culture of Yi nationality. On the basis of summarizing the present situation of traditional culture of Liangshan Yi people in Sichuan Province, this paper puts forward some countermeasures and suggestions on the protection and inheritance of traditional culture of Liangshan Yi people in Sichuan Province from macro and micro perspectives.

1. Introduction

“Culture is the blood of the nation and the spiritual home of the people” at the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China fully emphasized the extremely importance of culture. As the unique essence “core” of the Chinese nation as a social community, Chinese traditional culture plays a very important role not only in the national unity and recognition of the Chinese nation, but also in the survival and development of the Chinese people [1]. Yi people in Liangshan, Sichuan Province, as an important member of the Chinese family of 56 nationalities, their traditional culture is also an important part of Chinese traditional culture. It is of great practical significance to study the inheritance of traditional culture of Yi people in Liangshan, Sichuan Province.

Liangshan Yi people have a long history and unique national culture, and are also the hometown of singing and dancing. Like wine, Yi dance is a part of life, a unique culture, and a spiritual wealth produced in the process of productive labor [2-3]. At present, with the development of economy and society, the gradual improvement of infrastructure construction such as transportation and communication, the communication between Yi people and other nationalities and the outside world has been continuously strengthened, and the living standard of Yi people has improved and their vision has been broadened. At the same time, the living environment, inheritance guarantee, transmission route and public consciousness of Yi people have shown a weakening trend, resulting in severe challenges to the inheritance of Yi traditional culture [4]. In this paper, 2000 Yi people in eight areas of Liangshan Yi Autonomous Prefecture were investigated by means of literature review, questionnaire survey, interview survey and mathematical statistics. This paper analyzes the

present situation of traditional culture in this area, finds out the problems, and puts forward some pertinent opinions and suggestions.

2. Significance of Traditional Culture Inheritance of Yi People in Liangshan, Sichuan Province

2.1 Conducive to the Enrichment and Development of Chinese Excellent Traditional Culture

Chinese excellent traditional culture is profound and has a long history. The enrichment and development of Chinese excellent traditional culture can not be separated from the inheritance, enrichment and development of the excellent traditional cultures of ethnic minorities. Constructing the inheritance system of excellent traditional culture is the inheritance system of 56 ethnic groups that constitute the Chinese nation, and carrying forward Chinese excellent traditional culture means carrying forward the excellent traditional culture of 56 ethnic groups in China. As an indispensable part of Chinese traditional culture, the rich development and effective inheritance of Liangshan Yi traditional culture in Sichuan Province is conducive to the enrichment and development of Chinese excellent traditional culture.

2.2 Conducive to the Harmony and Stability of Ethnic Areas

With the rapid development of economy, interest disputes and conflicts in ethnic areas have become increasingly prominent, and the contradiction between Yi and Han people living together in Liangshan is becoming increasingly apparent. The phenomenon that Yi people are hostile to Han culture also occurs from time to time. Yi people's rejection of Han culture has gradually evolved into the rejection of Han people, which will deepen ethnic conflicts and cause instability in ethnic areas [5]. The effective inheritance of the traditional culture of the Yi people in Liangshan, Sichuan Province is conducive to alleviating ethnic conflicts, reducing ethnic frictions and conflicts, facilitating the harmonious coexistence of all ethnic groups and building a harmonious and stable living environment.

2.3 Conducive to the Continuation and Development of the Excellent Traditional Culture of the Yi People

In the long-term social practice, the Yi people in Liangshan have created unique and excellent Yi culture. The traditional culture of Liangshan Yi has been passed down from generation to generation through oral and written language, which makes the excellent traditional culture of Liangshan Yi continue and the cultural stick of Yi people be handed over, which is conducive to the continuous continuation and development of the traditional culture of Yi people. If the excellent traditional culture of Yi nationality in Liangshan is not effectively inherited, it will gradually disappear or even perish, which will be a heavy and devastating blow to human civilization.

3. Problems Existing in the Protection and Inheritance of Liangshan Yi Traditional Culture

3.1 Loss of Participants in Traditional Culture

With the emergence of more and more new technologies, it has had a devastating impact on traditional mountain buildings. Traditional architectural culture is fading, which is the worry and worry of all of us [6]. After visiting and observing in the villages, it was found that the construction of new buildings mostly started with the reform and opening up. With the economic development

and the improvement of people's living standards, the villagers lacked effective management of their living environment and residence, and the aboriginal protection consciousness was shallow. The traditional roofs were damaged to varying degrees, and even the traditional houses in some villages were abandoned as empty houses, and the walls collapsed.

Liangshan Yi people only have language but no written language, and the languages of different branches are quite different, so it is difficult to communicate smoothly, which is bound to cause congenital deficiency in the spread of Yi language. According to the survey, at present, only about 20% of the people in Liangshan can communicate in Yi language on average. Most people under the age of 40 in villages can't speak Yi language, and some villages can't even find any trace of the use of Yi language. At this rate, no more than 30 years, Liangshan Yi language will disappear and no one can use it. Language is the most important carrier of national culture. Without language and writing, this nation will lose its foundation as an independent nation, which is a national sorrow and a social loss.

3.2 Traditional Festival Customs Fade

During the investigation, it was found that the people who participated in traditional festival sports of Liangshan Yi people were more than 35 years old. Young people's participation rate is low. The reason is that most local young adults study or work abroad, and only go home briefly during holidays. Most families are old people and children staying at home. In addition, because young adults work and study outside the home and are influenced by the environment, the way of life and entertainment has changed, so they have changed from former successors to bystanders.

The Spring Festival, Qingming Festival, Dragon Boat Festival, Torch Festival and Half Moon Festival of Yi people in Liangshan are basically the same as those of Yi people in other areas in terms of time, meaning and celebration methods. Besides, Yi people in Liangshan also have their own local festivals. Originally, these traditional customs have good meanings. Whether it is a festival praying for good weather, good harvest and well-being of the family, or the etiquette of sending blessings, helping each other, contacting feelings and celebrating the harvest, it can promote the formation of a benign interpersonal relationship of unity, friendship, mutual respect and respect, which is an important part of the spiritual life of the Yi people. However, nowadays, festivals are permeated with more commerciality and utilitarianism, and lack of human touch. What's more, they frequently treat guests to achieve the purpose of collecting money.

3.3 Due to the Cultural Background

Yi Huayao Traditional Culture Reserve has a long history and ancient cultural form. Natural ecology and cultural ecology are organically integrated, and continue to develop and pass on from generation to generation. Contemporary cultural background is the most fundamental reason why the original folk music and dance may be lost [7].

First of all, the industrialization of production, the modernization of life, the urbanization of community and the internationalization of information are undoubtedly weakening the ecological environment in which the original ecological folk music and dance survive; Secondly, contemporary people's longing for modern civilization, contempt and distance from traditional culture, especially the young generation's disdain for local traditional culture, and blind obedience to foreign culture make the original ecological folk music and dance lose the psychological foundation of national culture; In addition, the cultural departments of the government do not pay enough attention to the original ecological folk music and dance, and let it spread or disappear naturally, which also makes the original ecological folk music and dance lack of artificial protection.

3.4 Insufficient Investment in Protection and Lack of Guarantee in Inheritance

At present, there is little investment and support funds in the cultural construction of Yi people in Liangshan. There is only a small amount of funds for the protection and inheritance of intangible cultural heritage, and even less for the protection and inheritance of Yi culture [8]. There are difficulties in the following aspects: First, there are serious deficiencies in the construction and protection of the material Yi culture, such as the maintenance, repair and construction of ancient buildings, historical dwellings and characteristic villages. On the one hand, there is insufficient capital investment, and on the other hand, there is a lack of overall planning. Second, there are serious deficiencies in the rescue and arrangement of intangible culture. Third, the original living environment is kept and the investment in maintenance is insufficient, the cultural infrastructure is seriously lagging behind, and the original living environment is damaged.

4. Protection and Inheritance Strategies of Yi Traditional Culture

4.1 Increase the Propaganda of Liangshan Yi Traditional Festival Culture

Increase the publicity of traditional festivals and sports in this area, make use of traditional folk festivals to carry forward the traditional sports culture of Yi people, at the same time, promote the local economic development, promote the harmonious development of society and the unity and exchange among all ethnic groups through the publicity and inheritance of national games. National culture starts from the folk, flourished in the folk, existed in the folk, and passed on to the folk. Only when it is dissolved in the life of the nation and becomes an essential element in their life, can it exist and be passed on; otherwise, it will only stay in the form, and there will be no substantial gains.

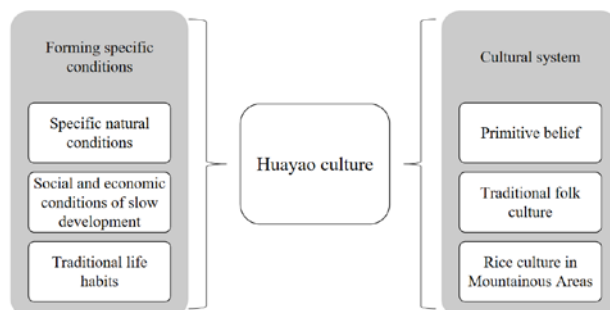


Fig.1 Cultural System of Traditional Cultural Reserve

Make the protection culture system complete and rich in content. Natural ecology and cultural ecology are organically integrated, and mountains, water, people and culture are naturally combined (Figure 1). A colorful intangible cultural heritage system has been formed under the religious culture of worshipping ancestors, ecological culture of respecting nature and national culture with a long history. Culture is closely linked with production and life, which interprets and transmits the information and wisdom of ancestors. Culture is full of the ideas of transforming nature, understanding nature and coexisting with nature, environment and others.

4.2 Integration of Inheritance and Innovation of Yi Traditional Culture

Due to the unique growth conditions in Yi dance, and the continuous cultivation and dissemination by people over the years, the development of modern culture not only promotes the economic and cultural development, but also impacts the Yi culture, especially in Yi dance.

The protection of Yi dance should be further improved on the basis of protecting the original dance characteristics. It is necessary to show the national characteristics in depth, to show the enthusiasm of the Yi people in dance, and to innovate on the basis of tradition. Pay attention to innovation, and combine preservation and application closely. Preservation is for better use of Yi dance, and application is also a better publicity and protection, which complement each other and form a benign development. In this innovative development, it is necessary to adapt to people's needs, at the same time, care for the development law of dance art, create in a way that the people like and hear, and at the same time, protect the original movement rhythm, and not blindly seek innovation and ignore the inner spirit and own characteristics.

4.3 Strengthen Research and Protection

The report of the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China emphasizes “accelerating the key cultural projects for the benefit of the people, and increasing the assistance to cultural construction in rural and underdeveloped areas”. The Party and the state attach great importance to cultural construction. In the process of cultural inheritance of the Yi people, relevant departments should clarify the inheritance tasks, do a good job in the research of cultural inheritance of the Yi people, strengthen communication with cultural researchers and inheritors, and help them solve practical difficulties encountered in cultural inheritance. Give policy support and appropriate material encouragement to researchers and inheritors, mobilize the work enthusiasm of each researcher and inheritor, and strengthen research protection.

4.4 Publicity and Implementation of Existing Laws and Regulations

In today's world, countries and regions with relatively perfect cultural heritage protection have taken strong measures to protect according to law, which makes the protection of cultural heritage have a legal guarantee system; Furthermore, it is necessary to clarify the objects to be protected, establish the ways and means of protection, designate the owners of intangible cultural wealth and let them preserve and impart the corresponding intangible culture, and at the same time, further clarify the rights and obligations of the protectors. In order to increase the protection of intangible cultural heritage.

Cultivate and optimize the ecological environment of traditional folk culture. The use of newspapers, television stations and other news media and large slogans, wall newspapers and other forms to publicize the significance, tasks and functions of the protection of national and folk traditional culture, to curb the illegal acts of damage and destruction of cultural heritage. Do everything possible to popularize the protection knowledge of national and folk traditional cultural heritage among students, arouse the enthusiasm of young people for loving the excellent traditional culture of the motherland, promote the art education of schools in the county to gradually assume the obligation of inheriting national and folk art, and let the whole society know the importance of cultural heritage protection.

4.5 Strengthen the Training of Project Development Talents

Based on the weak situation that there is only one provincial-level project and no national-level project at present, the inheritance and protection of traditional culture of Yi people in Liangshan City must have a breakthrough in project construction, so as to provide theoretical support and in-depth analysis for its development, make better use of market mechanism to develop folk culture and speed up the process of transforming cultural resources into commodities.

The cultivation of talents is a necessary requirement for the construction of national culture,

which includes the cultivation of inheritors, the cultivation of national working cadres, and the cognition, love and mastery of young people's traditional culture. According to the current specific situation, the following specific measures can be adopted: First, strengthen the construction of ethnic cadres, which should be managed by managers who are familiar with the national culture. The recruitment of civil servants in this position must be able to use the national language. Second, increase the number of inheritors and increase inheritors' subsidies. Third, establish a study center to carry out the study of Yi culture in an orderly manner. The main way of Yi culture inheritance is oral transmission and teaching, and it can be effectively continued through the teaching of the study center.

5. Conclusion

Today, with the rapid development of science and technology, Yi traditional culture and modern culture have had a huge collision. How to find a way to inherit and protect the traditional folk history and culture while keeping pace with the times is a major issue facing us at present. The possibility that the traditional culture of the Yi nationality may be lost in the process of modernization constantly raises the awareness of the significance of protecting the traditional culture of the Yi nationality. It is of great significance to maintain cultural diversity, promote national identity, strengthen national cohesion and promote economic and social stability in ethnic areas.

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