

# *Construction of representative inheritor training system of Oroqen non-heritage project in Heilongjiang Province*

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**Abstract:** The Oroqen nationality is a typical forest nationality. In the long hunting, migration, development and practice, it has created a rich and colorful intangible cultural heritage with profound and unique content, covering almost all aspects of production and life. With the development of intangible cultural heritage in China, the protection of Oroqen's intangible cultural heritage has been attached great importance. Mosukun, Gulunmu Festival and birch barge making techniques have all been listed in the national non-heritage protection list. However, in the process of modernization and the impact of foreign cultures, the cultural soil on which intangible cultural heritage depends for its survival is gradually missing. It is urgent to establish a scientific and effective protection and development system, and how to effectively protect the inheritance and development is a more urgent issue. As an important part of China's art field, the Oroqen Non-Heritage Project promotes the effective inheritance of national language, skills and cultural knowledge, and is included in the national identity education. This paper briefly introduces the Oroqen nationality and elaborates the construction method of the representative inheritor training system of the Oroqen non-heritage project, which plays an important role in protecting our national culture and inheriting national skills.

## **1. Items and Characteristics of Oroqen's Non-material Cultural Heritage**

The intangible cultural heritage is the manifestation and cultural space of various traditional cultures which are closely related to people's life and inherited from generation to generation. The intangible cultural heritage is not only the witness of historical development, but also the precious and valuable cultural resources. The Oroqen people have created rich and colorful intangible cultural heritage in their long-term production and life practice. Hunting culture, animal skin culture, birch skin culture and Shaman culture have unique connotations. They are the crystallization of the wisdom and civilization of the Oroqen people, and the bond of national emotions and the foundation of maintaining national unity. At present, there are six national non-heritage projects of the Oroqen nationality in China (including three in Inner Mongolia and three in Heilongjiang), including Mosukun, Zandaren, birch boat making skills, Gulun Wood Festival and Roe Leather making skills of the Oroqen nationality. There are 34 provincial (autonomous region) non-heritage projects in one to five batches, including 27 in Heilongjiang and 7 in Inner Mongolia.

## **1.1 Scope of the intangible cultural heritage of the Oroqen nationality**

One is oral inheritance, including the language as a carrier of culture, namely oral literature, stories, legends and related endangered languages, which are spread among the people in Oroqen. The second is the traditional performing arts, that is, folk music, dance, rap and so on. Third, folk activities, etiquette and festivals, that is, important etiquettes, festival celebrations and recreational activities reflecting the regional customs and customs of the Oroqen people. Fourth, the traditional handicraft skills, which are handed down from generation to generation with exquisite skills and distinctive Oroqen style and regional characteristics, such as the Oroqen birch bark, exquisite birch skin crafts, birch mosaic painting and animal skin production skills. Fifth, the cultural space related to the above manifestations, i.e. the areas, places and cultural and ecological protection zones that embody or exhibit a particular cultural tradition.

## **1.2 Characteristics of Oroqen's intangible cultural heritage**

First, it has a specific national character. Like other nationalities, the Oroqen nationality has its own national characteristics in cultural heritage. These characteristics are manifested through language, mode of thinking, mode of behavior, oral expression in unique language, performing its own artistic achievements in unique style, and displaying its own handicraft skills in unique way. Secondly, it reflects the inheritance by oral and personal teaching. Through people's visual organs and auditory organs, it disseminates, deduces and develops among members, and inherits and evolves the existing oral legends, performing arts, social etiquette, knowledge traditions and handicraft skills about nature and the universe in the form of oral transmission, thus enriching the cultural connotation. Third, it is a living heritage. It not only conveys the unique cultural and traditional information of the Oroqen nationality to people, but also inherits it from generation to generation. Possibility and necessity, and thus "living heritage"

## **2. Suggestions on Inheritance of Oroqen's Non-material Cultural Heritage**

### **2.1 Attach great importance to the protection of Oroqen's intangible cultural heritage.**

Implementing the policy of "protection first, rescue first, rational utilization, inheritance and development", making rational use of the intangible cultural heritage under the premise of effective protection, and preventing misunderstanding, distortion or abuse of the intangible cultural heritage, so as to make the intangible cultural heritage of the Oroqen people recognized and respected in the whole society. We should adhere to the authenticity, originality and integrity of cultural heritage protection, adhere to legal and scientific protection, properly handle the relationship between economic and social development and cultural heritage protection, handle the relationship between rescue, protection and utilization, achieve overall planning, classified guidance, highlight key points and classified implementation.

### **2.2 Actively rescue the precious intangible cultural heritage.**

To establish a scientific and effective inheritance mechanism of intangible cultural heritage, the representative works of intangible cultural heritage listed in the national, provincial and prefectural (municipal) catalogues can be named, awarded titles, commended and rewarded, and supported by subsidies. The inheritors of representative works can be encouraged to carry out inheritance, training and other activities to ensure the smooth inheritance of precious intangible cultural heritage. For the endangered intangible cultural heritage projects, such as Mosukun, Zandaren, birch boat

making skills, animal skins, hunting culture, etc., the rescue and protection work should be done effectively, and they should not be allowed to die out. The collection and control system of intangible cultural heritage with historical, cultural and scientific value should be improved according to the principle of grouping responsibility so as to effectively protect the valuable intangible cultural heritage of the Oroqen nationality.

### **2.3 Strengthen the intangible cultural heritage and cultural ecology of the Oroqen**

Protected area construction. For areas with rich cultural heritage and relatively complete protection of traditional culture and ecology in Oroqen, dynamic and holistic protection should be carried out, and ecological and cultural protection zones, customs parks and seminars of Oroqen ethnic group should be established. Folk cultural festivals such as Gulunmu Festival in Oroqen should be held in time to enrich the connotation of ecological culture, and efforts should be made to build them in accordance with the requirements of the times for the development of non-heritage protection. Oroqen ecological culture brand with distinctive characteristics and unique charm.

### **2.4 Encourage and support non-hereditary successors in carrying out inheritance work**

We should adopt the methods of receiving apprentices and training classes to impart skills, standardize the essentials of technology and skills, train successor talents and carry out effective inheritance work. Inheritors are encouraged to participate in exhibitions, demonstrations, seminars, exchanges and other activities, so that non-heritage projects can enter the community, campus, and transmit positive cultural energy. The government and cultural departments should commend and reward the representative successors who have made outstanding contributions so that they can play a greater role. For the inheritors who are old and have special skills, they can appropriately give them financial support, improve their living conditions, make their lives worry-free, and let them shine in the cultural arena. At the same time, more young inheritors should be trained so that the intangible cultural heritage of the Oroqen people can be carried forward.

### **2.5 Arrange special funds to strengthen the development of tourism and cultural industries.**

We should increase the amount of funds invested in intangible cultural heritage protection and incorporate the funds for protection into the financial budget at the corresponding level. To be open and transparent, we must not squeeze or misappropriate items, so that special funds can be used exclusively. Heilongjiang Province and Russia have held ten "Sino-Russian Cultural Collection" exchanges. In the future, international exchanges and cooperation should be further strengthened, and the valuable intangible cultural heritage of the Oroqen ethnic group should be promoted in a wider scope and scope. At the same time, we should draw lessons from advanced international research concepts and expertise in order to learn from them better and do a good job in inheriting and protecting the intangible cultural heritage of the Oroqen nationality. The Oroqen ethnic region has beautiful scenery and rich cultural resources. Through building cultural brand, tourism and cultural industries are constantly developed. Deeply excavate and integrate cultural and environmental resources, take tourism as an opportunity, increase the development mode of health preservation, leisure, exploration and vacation, and promote economy through industrialization. All-round Development of Society

### **3. Construction method of training system of Oroqen**

#### **3.1 The incorporation of Oroqen Non-Heritage Projects into the National Skills**

When training the inheritors of Oroqen non-heritage projects, they mainly depend on workshops, including family inheritance and teacher inheritance, which are quite different from modern education methods. In order to promote the development of national education, China has established skills-related courses, but it is unable to realize the inheritance of the original national traditional skills. In order to improve the effect of national education in China, it is necessary to incorporate the system of inheritance and training of national skills, expand the channels of national education, organically combine hobbies, specialized education, family heritage, teachers' inheritance of various forms of national education and communication, and classify national skills according to different industries, so as to ensure that perfect national skills can be formulated. Training program, improve the training mode and management methods of ethnic education. The cultivation of national skills provides a means for the inheritors to better grasp the traditional technology with national characteristics. It is feasible to incorporate the cultivation system of national traditional artists into national education.

#### **3.2 The inheritance of Oroqen ethnic group should be incorporated into the training system**

Skills originated in the primitive society of our country. Skills realized the separation of physical labor and mental labor. In the initial stage, oral transmission and demonstration imitation education were the main methods. In the Xia, Shang and Zhou Dynasties, the training of officials and six arts was completed. In the Spring and Autumn and Warring States Periods, the training mode of artists was constantly broadened, with the emergence of such training forms as apprenticeship, soil-based training and father-son inheritance. With the rapid development of education, the mode of modern education has been changing constantly. School education is the main mode of education. The type of education mainly includes two forms: technical education and higher vocational education. These two forms of education are greatly influenced by market economy. Because of the high demand for professional and technical talents, the center of education has gradually changed to the direction of professional and technical talents. The inheritance of national skills has always been an important part of our national education, but with the rapid development of society, this form of education has gradually been weakened. In order to improve the effect and quality of national education and promote the better and faster development of national traditional skills, it is necessary to increase the inheritance of national skills.

#### **3.3 The construction of a system for inheritance skills of Oroqen non-heritage projects**

Handicraft is an ancient form of handicraft art in China. It is the crystallization of people's spiritual labor and the product of the development of the times. In recent years, great changes have taken place in social economy and social politics, resulting in a number of outstanding workers and becoming the representative figures of the current era. The emergence of outstanding 100 workers is directly related to the open policy, but it can not achieve the effective inheritance of skills. The national traditional skills show their own strong particularity, which is an intuitive display of the national ideology and spirit. It is necessary to fully understand the various elements of the traditional national skills in order to fully understand the national development process and excellent ideas. Therefore, it is necessary to construct a perfect inheritance system of traditional ethnic skills, which provides a channel for understanding national thoughts. It is necessary to strengthen the cultivation and protection of the inheritors so as to bring their charm into full play if

the traditional national skills are to be inherited for a long time and permanently. Because the heir is a living carrier, it is more difficult to protect the heir than a certain object protection method. Therefore, it is necessary to construct a perfect national skill inheritance and training system to enhance the simplification and routinization of the inheritance model and ensure the perfection of the inheritor training system.

#### 4. Conclusion

In short, for the protection projects and inheritors of the intangible cultural heritage in Oroqen, we should reconstruct the cultural ecosystem suitable for the inheritance and development of the intangible cultural heritage from the perspective of development, formulate more targeted policies and policies, and maintain its stability and balance, which are the key issues to be solved in the protection and development of the intangible cultural heritage at present. In recent years, social economy has developed rapidly, but the difficulty of inheriting national skills has increased significantly. In order to promote the continuation of national skills, improve the training mode of the inheritors of national skills, and build a perfect training system of national skills is necessary. Through the understanding of the training system of the inheritors of national skills, we can see that they are not dominant in the immediate interests, economic benefits and the amount of capital investment, and the investors themselves fail to recognize the importance of strengthening the inheritance of national skills. However, as the carrier of the traditional national skills is human, the skills are developed on the basis of human beings. Because the inheritors have mastered the special skills themselves, they activate the soul of the nation. In order to promote the continuation and development of national traditional skills, it is necessary to strengthen the training of the inheritors of national skills. Therefore, it is necessary to incorporate the training system of inheritance and inheritance of national skills into the category of national education, so as to improve the effect and quality of national education and promote the rapid development of national skills.

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