Explore the Excellent Traditional Chinese Culture in Rural Practice and Improvement Path in Henan Province

Ying Wang, Xincheng Wang, Zihan Wen

North China University of Water Resources and Electric Power, Zhengzhou 450000, China

Abstract: First held by on-the-spot interviews, investigation, the current Chinese excellent traditional culture to carry forward and inheritance, innovation and development of the present situation and problems, in order to gain real, comprehensive data and information, and then adjust measures to local conditions, put forward to promote its strategy, the path of ascension cases increase investment of rural cultural infrastructure construction, strengthen ideological education of the villagers, Enhance the cultural literacy of villagers, attach great importance to rural grass-roots cultural construction.

Keywords: Excellent Traditional Chinese culture, Henan villages, ascension path

1. Introduction

Since the 18th CPC National Congress, General Secretary Xi Jinping has repeatedly stressed the significance of carrying forward China's fine traditional culture to the realization of the "two Centenary Goals" and the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. As the main birthplace of Chinese civilization, Henan should set a good position and attach great importance to the inheritance and promotion of excellent Traditional Chinese culture. It is of great significance to carry forward China's excellent traditional culture, strengthen cultural confidence and draw spiritual strength by thoroughly implementing and studying General Secretary Xi Jinping's important discussion on carrying forward China's excellent traditional culture and personally investigating and practicing the existing situation of China's excellent traditional culture in Henan Province.

2. The practice status and problems of excellent traditional culture in henan villages

2.1. Cultural infrastructure

2.1.1. Rural related cultural infrastructure construction is relatively backward

In Ganzhuang village, Weihui City, Xinxiang City, I found the village cultural publicity slogans, announcements, kiosks and culture square construction, and the content is outdated signs, more dilapidated without replacement, mainly distributed near the village committee, and is not related to cultural and recreational facilities for activities, the villagers can only through the way of walking or heap around chatting for entertainment.

2.2. The aspect of education

2.2.1. Some villagers have low education level and weak awareness of inheriting and protecting excellent traditional culture

The education level of villagers has a certain relationship with the protection and promotion of our excellent traditional culture. Some villagers lack understanding of Chinese traditional culture, which has a negative impact on the inheritance and promotion of local traditional culture. In addition, according to the survey, most of the current rural villagers are children and the elderly, young people account for a relatively small number, most of them go out for work. Among them, the education, knowledge and cultural level of the elderly are very low, basically only went to primary school about, the understanding of excellent traditional culture is superficial, although children are involved in school, but the acceptance ability is low, cultural quality is not very high.
2.2.2. Young people have less understanding of traditional culture

In the process of visiting research, it can be found that teenagers' understanding of traditional culture is very shallow, and now the youth's experience of the traditional culture is very few. For the elderly, the teenagers are exposed to the traditional culture of fewer species, and because in terms of reality, part of the traditional culture is less common, so the problem is more prominent.

2.2.3. Some parents own Chinese traditional culture accomplishment is not enough

In fact, family education is a very important part of children's education, but some parents have not reached a very high level of their own excellent traditional culture, so it is inevitable that they will be unable to teach their children at ordinary times. Relevant research results show that rural per capita education level has been in junior high school level. There are misunderstandings in the concept of education. Many parents think that children do not need special learning for traditional culture. Some parents take the attitude of drifting with the tide and letting things slide for their children because of living conditions and other reasons, leaving all their children's learning to the school teachers, rarely considering the children's cultural education.

2.3. Grass-roots village committees

2.3.1. Village cadres have a low sense of rural identity to the revitalization of traditional culture

Village cadres' understanding of traditional culture revitalization of the country is less, less understanding of relevant policies, theories, they are more focused on economic construction, the village committee for cultural industry, cultural undertakings understanding insufficiency, insufficient understanding the use of cultural development economy, moreover village cadres generally older, intellectual and cultural level is not high, so appear to lower the identity of the revitalization of the rural traditional culture phenomenon.

2.4. Locals themselves

2.4.1. The enthusiasm of understanding local characteristics and traditional culture is not high

The ideological realm of the masses is not in place, and they hold a negative attitude towards traditional culture, believing that the promotion of traditional culture is dispensable. These masses generally have common characteristics, namely, low education level, shallow understanding of traditional culture and insufficient thorough understanding of traditional culture.

2.4.2. People's awareness of the protection of rural excellent traditional culture is weak

In the survey, it is found that people seldom take the initiative to understand the relevant knowledge of excellent traditional culture. For the understanding of traditional culture, they always adhere to the concept of "we should not lose what our ancestors have", and fail to fundamentally realize the important value of inheriting and carrying forward excellent traditional culture. When it comes to the protection of traditional culture, many people do not know the relevant policy discourse on the development of traditional culture, and more people are indifferent to the spiritual construction, which also reflects the failure of excellent culture to get close to people's production and life.

2.4.3. The limited level of education and technology leads to the shortage of talents and single activities

Since most of the farmers in rural areas have not spent the Spring Festival, have received knowledge and education, and their cultural expression is relatively low, so they tend to simplify and entertain consciously or unconsciously. For example, in the form of square dancing and wedding music teams, without young people leading the way, many middle-aged villagers find their own way, but still have trouble downloading music and videos using computer equipment.
3. Dig deep into the cause

3.1. Cultural infrastructure analysis

3.1.1. Some village cadres do not pay enough attention to rural cultural construction

Leaders at all levels still take economic construction as a major basis to measure the speed of local development or the quality of the work of village cadres. Therefore, officials in rural areas tend to think that economic development comes first, and then neglect cultural construction. In cultural construction, problems such as lack of funds, backward basic cultural facilities, and backward villagers' ideas naturally arise.

3.2. Analysis of educational reasons

3.2.1. Rural parents study, education channels single

In relatively backward rural areas, parents have few channels to learn, and most of them learn informally, and their experience of local traditional cultural knowledge is fragmented and unsystematic. Although the Internet today is convenient and fast, and there is a lot of information available, many older parents are not used to it and are not active and good at using it. Parents need to take the initiative to acquire a lot of knowledge about the excellent traditional Chinese culture.

3.2.2. Teachers in rural schools are weak and the educational environment is deteriorating

At present, the overall quality of the rural school teaching team is not high, and the sense of responsibility is not strong, lack of enterprise. The reasons are as follows: poor working environment and low salary of rural teachers lead to low teaching enthusiasm; some rural teachers have low professional quality and weak sense of responsibility; many excellent teachers in rural schools are either poached by some powerful schools or transferred to better schools, resulting in a serious loss of excellent teachers in rural schools.

3.3. Basic level village committee respect reason analysis

3.3.1. Lack of attention to Traditional Chinese culture

After extensive research, it can be known that people sometimes unconsciously put more energy and attention on the economic aspects, whereas they attach relatively little importance to the achievements of cultural construction, and even some places will appear the phenomenon of "culture sets the stage and economy plays the role". However, comparing with before, under the planning and leadership of the CPC Central Committee, all localities have increased their cultural propaganda efforts. However, there are still some places that follow the script to advertise and shout slogans symbolically, without really digging into the meaning behind the culture, and without connecting with the new era to give new vitality to the excellent traditional culture.

3.4. Analysis of local people's own reasons

3.4.1. The villagers left behind have low cultural quality and knowledge level

In the village the villagers are mostly old people and children, young people are migrant workers, there are very few stay home in the countryside, the old people's cultural level is low, some even don't even know the word, the understanding of traditional culture is very shallow, the child is involved in the school, but the ability to accept a lower, and cultural quality is not very high. In addition, due to the "hollowing out" and "aging" of the rural members, the villagers' awareness of cultural discrimination is not high, and it is difficult to correctly distinguish the truly useful culture.

3.4.2. There is only one way to understand the local traditional culture

Characteristics of local traditional culture while through publicity slogans, site protection ways of protection is very good, but did not form a system of cultural heritage records, activities, through investigation and research shows that part of the way and understanding of the local traditional culture for oral share the way such as elders, these approaches cannot make most people system.
3.4.3. Feudal culture is deeply rooted, and forced cultural change is difficult to achieve results

The activity of burning incense to worship Buddha and praying for blessings has been inherited by local people from generation to generation. Moreover, the villagers are generally not well educated, so the activity of burning incense to worship Buddha and praying for blessings has been impressed from childhood to now. It is difficult to understand the old people celebrating is a not eligible for the backward culture of modern civilization, the local leadership also difficult to handle the balance between the two relations, and the local villagers do not have a high level of education is also one reason, in addition, the local cultural high ground not captured by traditional culture, leadership does not take the initiative to promote the excellent traditional culture also have an effect.

4. The solution path of quasi analysis

4.1. Cultural infrastructure solutions

4.1.1. We will increase investment in the development of cultural infrastructure in rural areas

We will provide financial and policy support from the government level and start construction of local cultural and entertainment facilities and platforms. Not only enrich the villagers’ leisure and entertainment activities, but also build a platform, through this channel to accept the excellent contemporary traditional culture.

4.1.2. Introduce relevant systems to strengthen the management of cultural infrastructure

Improve the village committee's management system for rural cultural infrastructure, regularly organize villagers to repair and maintain cultural infrastructure, and educate and punish those who damage cultural facilities, so as to protect local cultural facilities and entertainment venues.

4.2. Educational solutions

4.2.1. We should strengthen the ideological education of villagers and enhance their cultural accomplishment

Pay attention to culture propaganda, let people always receive the outstanding traditional culture influence, thus exert a subtle influence on the culture consciousness rooted in the hearts of the people, to keep pace with The Times, in the process of cultural heritage into the appropriate good pop elements, to investment, adjust measures to local conditions, since the fine traditional culture of our country to innovate, to fit the needs of era and the masses. Let the excellent content of traditional culture be internalized in the hearts of the masses and externalized in their actions.

4.2.2. The school offers special courses to promote excellent traditional culture education

In order to make students further deepen understanding of Chinese excellent traditional culture, school can specialized courses in related Chinese excellent traditional culture and related activities, such as calligraphy, painting, etc., cultivating students' interest in fine traditional culture, make teenagers in immersed in the outstanding traditional culture edification, exert a subtle influence on shaping the values of children.

4.3. Solutions for the government and village committee

4.3.1. Attach great importance to the construction of rural grassroots culture

The government should attach importance to the construction of rural culture, provide financial and policy support, guide different areas to build rural culture in accordance with local conditions, and actively guide villagers to participate in traditional cultural activities. We will further enrich cultural activities in rural areas, promote cultural forms that are popular with farmers, and encourage villagers to experience traditional culture and get close to their production and life.

4.3.2. Organize mass cultural activities to strengthen the construction of local customs and civilization

In the process of organizing and carrying out rural cultural activities, the relevant knowledge of excellent traditional culture is integrated into them to carry out rich and colorful amateur cultural activities for the masses, enrich the villagers' spiritual life, and subtly improve the cultural quality of the villagers. In addition, to prevent comparing dou fu, superstitious some religion continued, also the
excellent traditional culture must be occupied the commanding heights of the spiritual level, village cadres can be organized to carry out related activities such as excellent start-up, integrity model and synchronous propaganda of socialist core values, to promote the development of the rural heritage provides the endogenous power.

References

[1] Jing L B. Functional objectives and practical approaches of rural public culture construction in the new era [J]. Gansu Social Sciences, 2020 (05): 193-199.
[2] Xie Y X. Practical reflection and path selection of rural excellent traditional culture revitalization. Journal of Fujian Agriculture and Forestry University (Philosophy and Social Sciences Edition), 2020, (03): 21-27.
[3] Zhou L. Research on theoretical logic and practical path of socialist rural culture revitalization with Chinese characteristics [C]. Southwest University of Science and Technology, 2021.
[4] Yang M Y. Rural cultural governance in ethnic areas: logical starting point, theoretical mechanism and practical path [J]. Journal of Southwest University for Nationalities (Humanities and Social Sciences Edition), 2021, 42(10): 114-121.