

The Development History of the Inheritance of the World's Intangible Cultural Heritage Protection

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Abstract: In the process of mankind's continuous development, culture is the root of human civilization. The accumulation of Chinese culture for thousands of years has created the glory of the country's history. The intangible cultural heritage left by the ancestors is an indispensable part of the culture. It plays a vital role in our continuous development. However, while people's society continues to develop, the neglect of people's intangible cultural heritage has led to the current situation of intangible culture, and because of the non-renewable nature of intangible cultural heritage, the focus on protecting intangible cultural heritage has become the current society. Important task. Therefore, the non-legacy culture not only needs the protection of the relevant state departments, but also the efforts of the people of the whole country, so that the non-legacy culture can be continuously passed down.

1. Introduction

As a country with a long history in the world, China has created countless cultures in the history of the river. These cultures have become a precious memory of the country and a contribution of the Chinese nation to the world. Today, as China continues to attach importance to intangible cultural heritage, we should build relevant content for the protection of intangible cultural heritage under the guidance of scientific development, conduct strategic research on how to effectively protect non-legacy cultural protection, and let Chinese culture pass on.

In this process we must consider the non-renewability of intangible cultural heritage, and this inheritance must be carried out in a stable manner in the context of people's progress [1]. Therefore, we need to consider how to effectively protect the immaterial cultural heritage that is about to disappear, and let these eternal treasures continue to go through the historical process. This is what we need to consider and every protection of intangible culture. The relevant personnel of the heritage need to consider, this paper studies how to build a non-legacy cultural protection and inheritance mechanism under the guidance of the scientific development concept, and studies the protection processes and methods belonging to the intangible cultural heritage.

2. The concept of intangible cultural heritage

Intangible cultural heritage is a national folk culture that has been passed down from generation to generation to reflect the production and living conditions of the masses and the way of thinking. According to the definition in the convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage adopted by UNESCO, "intangible cultural heritage" refers to various practices, performances and expressions that are regarded by various groups, groups and sometimes individuals as their cultural heritage, knowledge systems and skills and related tools, objects, crafts and cultural sites [1]. Various groups and groups continue to innovate this intangible cultural heritage passed down from generation to generation with their environment, the relationship with nature and the changing historical conditions, and at the same time give them a sense of identity and history. Promote cultural diversity and stimulate human creativity. According to the above definition, intangible cultural heritage includes:

- 1) oral traditions and expressions;

- 2) Performing arts;
- 3) Social customs, etiquette, festivals;
- 4) knowledge and practice about nature and the universe;
- 5) Traditional craft skills.

China has a splendid and colorful history of cultural development. The long-standing cultural heritage of 5,000 years has left us with rich and rich, non-cultural material heritages of various local or national characteristics - oral skills, storytelling, Beijing opera, temple fairs. ...the number is also unclear. These heritages contain the unique spiritual values, ways of thinking, imagination and cultural awareness of the Chinese nation, embodying the vitality and creativity of the Chinese nation. Protecting and inheriting intangible cultural heritage is of great and far-reaching importance for inheriting and carrying forward the fine cultural traditions of the nation, protecting cultural diversity, enhancing national unity and safeguarding national unity, enhancing national self-confidence and cohesiveness, and promoting socialist spiritual civilization. significance.

3. The status quo of the protection of the world's intangible cultural heritage at home and abroad

3.1 The history and current situation of the inheritance of foreign non-legacy protection

In the centuries, many of the world's intangible cultural heritage died during this period due to the suppression of feudal lords and the long-term suppression of churches in Europe.

After two world wars, long-term wars have caused a large number of world intangible cultural heritage to die, and Western countries have painstakingly determined before they are determined to vigorously promote the process of protection. In this case, European countries truly truly intangible cultural heritage of the world [2].

At present, many countries have summed up their own protection methods and experiences. For example, Japan, South Korea and other advanced countries in Asia have paid more attention to the protection of the world's intangible cultural heritage through legal means, and strongly encouraged the general public and social groups to participate [2]. For example, South Korea boldly adopted a model of commercial operation to achieve cooperation between tourism and cultural heritage protection; in Europe, countries have also summed up their own experiences: For example, France has further standardized protection practices by formulating evaluation criteria for cultural heritage. At the same time, through the establishment of national commemorative days, such as “cultural heritage day” and other public awareness of protection; Italy has creatively proposed the “anti-development” model of overall protection, has become a major highlight of Europe. In the new era, countries have also brought the protection of the world's intangible cultural heritage into a new stage through more and deeper concrete ways [3]. For example, countries in Europe and the United States have adopted a system of certification and registration of cultural heritage, which has been widely recognized and adopted. The whole Asian and Pacific coastal countries have begun to search for, organize and rescue the intangible cultural heritage of the country and the nation. protection.

Protecting the world's intangible cultural heritage and passing it on from generation to generation is an important project rooted in the development of human history. The monographs on systematically and in-depth research on the development process and current situation in this area are not many in China. Therefore, it is very necessary to make an effective combing of this development process, because only in this way can the latecomers fully understand the overall history of this work and their position in this process [3]. At the same time, this provides invaluable experience for cultural heritage protection workers in developing countries, and can provide more convenience for their work through the advanced experience of developed countries.

3.2 The status quo of the inheritance of Chinese intangible protection

China's cultural ecology has changed dramatically since modern times. The world's intangible cultural heritage has become farther and farther away from us, and it has been concealed under many commercial and popular cultures, making us feel strange and vague. As a successor of the future

culture, modern teenagers are chasing the so-called popular culture in the society, but they dismiss the cultural heritage that we have handed down since ancient times, causing more and more cultural heritage to disappear and remain in the history because there is no inheritor. In addition, the invasion of foreign cultures has made this situation even worse. In general, the reasons for this situation are mainly the following:

3.2.1 The change of cultural ecology in modern society has caused people to pay no attention to the intangible cultural heritage of the world

The Qing Dynasty's closed-door policy has led to China's cultural development and social development stagnating, far behind the West. While the Western powers used gunfire to open the country and invade the country, they also forcedly changed the cultural thoughts of the Chinese people. After the beginning of the sorrow, and then the final change to the final acceptance and learning, people's thoughts were changed step by step. With. Although this promotes the rapid development of China's culture and society, it is rapidly formed under the influence of Western culture. It is like a destructive encouragement and lacks the precipitation of its own history and culture. Under such circumstances, people will be questioned about their own traditional culture, which will lead to contempt or even negation of their traditional culture. On the other hand, the cultural impact brought about by the globalization of modern economy has further aggravated the cultural thinking that was originally deformed. Under the modern cultural thought that has not been well-inherited, people are less and less concerned about the inheritance of traditional cultural heritage [4]. This is the negative consequence of the cultural development fault and the most fundamental cause of the gradual reduction of the intangible cultural heritage of the Chinese world.

3.2.2 Many traditional world intangible cultural heritage lacks inheritors

While economic globalization has brought about the vigorous development of the economy, it will inevitably bring about cultural shocks. Due to the backward situation left over by the Qing Dynasty and the influence of modern Western culture, domestic cultural thoughts are still subject to Western European countries and even Japanese. The influence of economically developed countries such as Korea. In particular, the younger generation is open-minded, more accepting foreign cultures, and influenced by utilitarian thinking. More and more traditional cultures, such as some folk arts and crafts, are becoming less and less favored by young people, and fewer younger generations are willing to inherit these cultural heritages, when the cultural heritage of these older generations is old, this cultural heritage will gradually be submerged in history [4]. This is the most direct cause of the gradual decline in the intangible cultural heritage of my world.

3.2.3 The protection of the world's intangible cultural heritage by the society or the state is not in place

China's modern hunger in the past century has left China at least one century behind the world, and it has also made China understand that it is lagging behind. Therefore, after the founding of New China, China has formulated a development path centered on economic development [5]. However, under such a policy, it will inevitably lead to some problems, such as the destruction of the environment. Similarly, the protection and inheritance of cultural heritage is also greatly affected.

4. Protecting and inheriting the development of the world's intangible cultural heritage

The protection of the world's intangible cultural heritage is an important task. To promote the effective development of this work, the government and relevant departments should start from multiple angles and work to increase the promotion of the protection of intangible cultural heritage in the world. Pay attention to the repair of the world's intangible cultural heritage, implement relevant work responsibilities, and better protect the existing intangible cultural heritage of the world.

4.1 Increased publicity

As an important part of the cultural heritage of the Chinese nation, the world's intangible cultural

heritage plays an important role in promoting national development. However, the world's intangible cultural heritage is currently facing the impact of the economy's full Jiuhua and modernization, and we urgently demand that we attach importance to the protection of the world's intangible cultural heritage. The protection of the world's intangible cultural heritage is not only the responsibility of the government and relevant departments, but also the responsibility of every citizen. In this regard, relevant departments should increase publicity so that the general public can participate in the protection of the world's intangible cultural heritage, and strive for the cooperation of the people, so as to better protect the world's intangible cultural heritage [5]. On the one hand, through the media, television, newspapers, radio and other media, the world's intangible cultural heritage will be promoted to the general public, so that the people have a certain understanding of the world's intangible cultural heritage; on the other hand, the urgent need to protect the world's intangible cultural heritage. Sexually inform the masses and arouse their sense of nationality, so that they can actively participate in the protection of the world's intangible cultural heritage.

4.2 The world's intangible cultural heritage is both salvage and protection

At present, although many places attach importance to the protection of the world's intangible cultural heritage, this protection is limited to the undestroyed world's intangible cultural heritage, and it is clear that this has not been ignored in the destruction of the intangible cultural heritage of the world. Ideas are not advisable. In order to better inherit and carry forward the world's intangible cultural heritage, on the basis of strengthening protection, we must pay attention to the rescue of the world's intangible cultural heritage [6]. First, the governments of various regions should conduct census, identification and registration of the world's intangible cultural heritage in the region and establish corresponding archives. Secondly, conduct a general survey of the registered world intangible cultural heritage, according to the damage of the world's intangible cultural heritage. Corresponding rescue, salvage should adhere to the principle of authenticity, restore the true, and thus better protect the world's intangible cultural heritage.

4.3 Improve relevant laws and regulations

The protection of the world's intangible cultural heritage is a systematic and complicated task. The development of this work will inevitably encounter many obstacles. It is especially important to effectively protect the world's intangible cultural heritage and accelerate the improvement of relevant laws and regulations. The law is compulsory and authoritative, based on the law, and is conducive to the efficient development of the world's intangible cultural heritage protection work. In this regard, the state and relevant departments should base themselves on the status quo of China's intangible cultural heritage protection, speed up the improvement of relevant laws and regulations, and clarify the content and details of the protection of the world's intangible cultural heritage from the legal level, and illegally destroy and sell the world's intangible cultural heritage. The behavior is severely attacked and punished [7].

4.4 Strengthening the management of the protection of the world's intangible cultural heritage

Although the state has issued a series of decrees, the implementation is not strong. In order to promote the effective development of the world's intangible cultural heritage protection work, relevant departments should strengthen the management of related work. First, in accordance with relevant national regulations, formulate rules and regulations related to the protection of the world's intangible cultural heritage, and effectively regulate related work from the institutional level. Second, improve the responsibility system and implement the responsibility for the protection of the world's intangible cultural heritage to specific part, specific people, and then better regulate and constrain relevant behavior [8].

4.5 Clarifying the world intangible cultural heritage protection project

There are 56 ethnic groups in China, and different ethnic groups have different national cultures. As far as the current situation is concerned, the traditional culture, crafts and apparatus of many ethnic groups in China have not yet been included in the category of protection of intangible cultural

heritage in the world, which has seriously affected the inheritance and development of Chinese national culture. In this regard, in order to better preserve the intangible cultural heritage of the Chinese world, the state and relevant departments should integrate the world's intangible cultural heritage projects in various regions, and integrate the excellent, valuable and worthy of traditional national culture into the world's non-material. In the cultural heritage protection project, the status is legally determined and then better protected [8].

5. Summary

In summary, the protection of the world's intangible cultural heritage has a long way to go. The world's intangible cultural heritage is an important part of national culture. Increasing the protection of the world's intangible cultural heritage is not only the lofty mission of our cultural workers, but also the cultural workers of the new era. important content. As the forerunner of the protection of the world's intangible cultural heritage, the state and the government should base themselves on the status quo, increase the survey of the world's intangible cultural heritage, clarify the world's intangible cultural heritage projects, and implement the protection of the world's intangible cultural heritage, thereby better Inherit and carry forward the world's intangible cultural heritage.

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