

Volunteer service helps to explore regional cultural inheritance from a multi-dimensional perspective

Huijuan He

Guangdong Neusoft University, Foshan 528200, China

Abstract: Regional culture is a cultural branch under the culture of Greater China. Digging deep into the fresh connotation and personality charm of regional culture, carrying forward regional culture, effectively promoting the excellent traditional Chinese culture and enhancing the charm of cultural confidence. Volunteer service in a region is rooted in the grassroots and involves a wide range of areas, which can play a positive role in promoting cultural transmission, especially the transmission and inheritance of local regional culture. This paper tries to understand regional culture from spatial perspective, traditional folk culture perspective and emotional perspective, so as to have a more complete and three-dimensional understanding of cultural inheritance and development, and help regional culture inheritance and promotion through volunteer service.

Key words: regional culture inheritance; Volunteer service; Multiple dimensions

The report to the 20th CPC National Congress emphasized “developing advanced socialist culture, carrying forward revolutionary culture and inheriting fine traditional Chinese culture under the guidance of core socialist values”. This is a common ideological foundation for consolidating the unity and struggle of the whole Party and the people of all ethnic groups in China, and an important measure to enhance the country’s cultural soft power and the influence of Chinese culture. Inheriting and carrying forward fine traditional Chinese culture is necessary and reasonable to enhance cultural confidence and build a strong socialist culture. At the same time, volunteer service, as an important symbol of social civilization and progress, is also an important part of strengthening the construction of spiritual civilization and cultivating and practicing core socialist values.

The report emphasized the importance of improving the voluntary service system and work system. Since the 18th CPC National Congress, volunteers, volunteer service organizations and volunteer service workers have actively responded to the call of the Party and the people, carried forward and practiced core socialist values, and went into communities, villages and grassroots levels to bring warmth to others and make contributions to society. Rooted in the grassroots and covering a wide range, volunteer service can play a positive role in promoting cultural dissemination, especially in the transmission and inheritance of local regional culture. Through the development of voluntary service, it can promote the inheritance and development of fine traditional Chinese culture in communities, villages and grassroots. At the same time, it also provides opportunities for volunteers to exercise and practice, so that they can have better cultural confidence and the spirit of responsibility.

As we all know, volunteer service originated from the developed countries of Western Europe, and gradually extended to all parts of the world during the development and evolution process of more than 100 years. Some countries, represented by the United States, have also made important achievements in volunteer service. In the United States, the spirit of volunteerism is deeply rooted in the hearts of the people. There are a large number of volunteers, especially young students. According to the US government, about 62 million people, or one-fifth of the US population, volunteer each year. Volunteerism involves a wide range of people, covers a wide range of areas, and has a relatively sound security system. Xie Weihong pointed out in his article Analysis of the Status Quo of the Volunteer Service Project of the British National Archives and its Enlightenment to China’s Volunteer Service Work that the interests or cultural needs of volunteers should be fully considered when designing volunteer service projects, and volunteer service projects with rich cultural connotations should be proposed, which will help attract volunteers who are interested in cultural communication to participate in them.

Through searching CNKI and Wanfang database, it can be found that more than 15,000 academic papers on volunteer service and culture-related aspects have been published publicly in China. These studies mainly discussed in depth the current situation and problems of volunteer service, the construction of volunteer service team, the development of volunteer activities, and the security policies, providing theoretical and methodological guidance for the practice of volunteer service. At the same time, these studies also promote the professional, diversified, characteristic and popular development of cultural inheritance work.

On the basis of fully absorbing and learning from previous research results, this paper puts forward the idea of promoting regional cultural inheritance through volunteer service from a multi-dimensional perspective through summarizing and thinking about the practice of G Street volunteer activity in F City, Guangdong Province. This idea aims to provide reference for volunteer service and local culture promotion. By integrating multi-dimensional groups to participate in volunteer activities, and exploring from spatial perspective, traditional folk culture perspective and emotional perspective, the multi-dimensional promotion goal of local regional culture is realized, and the diversified development of volunteer service is also promoted.

I. Multi-dimensional regional culture exploration, understanding and promotion of outstanding Lingnan culture

G Street has a long history and rich cultural foundation. We are committed to promoting and displaying Lingnan traditional culture as well as presenting Lingnan folk customs. In order to have a more comprehensive and three-dimensional understanding of the regional

culture, we can explore it from multiple perspectives, so as to better inherit and develop this culture.

First of all, the spatial perspective. The area is rich in architectural and cultural landmarks, some of which are well preserved and still functioning, such as the Wok Lok UK Cluster, the Ancient Bridge, ancestral halls, temples, academies and cultural parks. Architecture is silent history, but it can tell us about the rich history and culture of the region. The “Net red Waterfront” also tells the past and present lives of the grain house, the dock and the riverside waterfront.

The second is the view of traditional folk culture. Hongquan martial arts, dragon boat race, ten fan ancient rhyme, copper chisel paper-cut, lion dance culture, Cantonese opera and so on are its distinctive cultural symbols. The Nanhai County Chronicle, published in 2000, once mentioned that the national lion type is divided into north and south, and the southern lion originated in the South China Sea and flourished in the Qing Dynasty. At the end of the Qing Dynasty, the lion head tying and lion quilt embroidery industry in Foshan were very prosperous and continued to the present day, with unique local characteristics, quite worth exploring and inheriting. In addition, Foshan Shifan traditional music was included in the first batch of national intangible cultural heritage list in 2008. Foshan Shifan has a unique style, with a history of 600 or 700 years, and has a high value of art and folk culture research. However, there are not many inheritors who can inherit this skill, so it needs to be rescued and protected by various efforts.

Finally, the emotional perspective. We need to build emotional identity and cultural consensus through relevant volunteering activities. To increase people’s sense of participation and build collective memories together, volunteer activities with various themes, such as the New Year Lion Dance, Dragon boat raking during the Dragon Boat Festival, Chinese Valentine’s Day show, mooncake making during the Mid-Autumn Festival, visits to Wok Ears House and promotion of cultural activities during the winter and summer holidays, are organised.

II. Give full play to the advantages of multi-dimensional population, and jointly create diversified voluntary services

The report to the 20th National Congress of the CPC put forward the goals of improving the level of civilization in the whole society, carrying out civic moral construction projects, carrying forward traditional Chinese virtues, and strengthening the construction of family education and family style. It also stressed the promotion of bright moral virtues in the whole society, upholding public ethics and strictly private ethics, and improving the moral standards and civilized qualities of the people. The socialist voluntary service with Chinese characteristics in the new era is gradually moving toward a pattern of participation and sharing by the whole people, aiming to create a social atmosphere in which all strata and groups actively join voluntary organizations and take an active part in volunteer services. At the same time, voluntary service also needs to adapt to the growing interests of the broad masses of people, while providing more and better care and help, promote the progress of social civilization and the multi-dimensional inheritance and development of regional culture.

According to the age level, volunteer service can be divided into four parts: the old, the middle, the young and the young. The elderly are not only the beneficiaries of volunteer service, but also the witnesses and inheritors of cultural inheritance. Those who have been living in the local area have been influenced by the local culture since childhood and witnessed the development of local culture. In the volunteer activities, through the interaction and communication with the elderly residents, combined with the participation of college students, young volunteers and parent-child volunteer families, it can be found that the elderly are the “storytellers” of historical stories, while the children are the new force of historical and cultural inheritance, and the young and middle-aged generation become the main force of volunteer activities. The participation of multi-dimensional people in volunteer service can better promote the inheritance and development of traditional culture, enhance the degree of social civilization, and promote the construction of “acquaintance community”.

III. Establish a database of volunteers and optimize the use of resources

Make good use of information and data resources, through the establishment of archival volunteer database, volunteer activities can be carried out accurately and effectively. First of all, the establishment of a database of archival volunteers can help us to accurately understand the interests and professional strengths of volunteers, which helps to make the design of volunteer service projects more targeted and give full play to the advantages and potential of volunteers. Secondly, volunteers can learn about their partners’ professional expertise before the project starts, so as to achieve cooperation or complementarity, which will help attract more volunteers to participate and stimulate their enthusiasm for work. Finally, on the premise of protecting the privacy of volunteers, sharing their professional background, expertise, hobbies and other information can enable volunteers to establish contact with local voluntary organizations even in the case of geographical mobility or career changes, which is especially applicable to university student volunteers.

By making good use of information and data resources and establishing a database of archival volunteers, we can better leverage the advantages and expertise of volunteers and promote the refined and professional development of volunteer services. At the same time, it also provides more opportunities and convenience for volunteers, so that they can participate in volunteer services flexibly, and promote the progress of social civilization and the inheritance and development of regional culture.

IV. Improve the training and reward mechanism of volunteer service in multiple dimensions to ensure the smooth progress of volunteer service

In order to further enhance the quality and ability of volunteers, we will strengthen the multi-dimensional development of volunteer service training. First of all, we will establish a comprehensive training system, including professional skills training, social service knowledge education and other training content to meet the needs of different volunteer groups. For example, before the Dragon Boat

Festival, popular science training on dragon boat culture can be conducted first, so that volunteers can better understand and spread dragon boat culture. In addition, small docent activities can be organized for volunteers to act as docent to introduce local cultural heritage and folk customs to visitors. At the same time, we will actively promote diversified forms of volunteer service training, such as online learning platforms, field training and exchange activities, so that volunteers can receive more extensive and targeted training.

In addition, we will further improve the reward mechanism for volunteering. Volunteers are an important force for social progress, and their hard work should be fully recognized and rewarded. Therefore, we will set up an honorary title and reward system for volunteer service, reward and reward those who have outstanding performance, and set up a volunteer service record file to provide volunteers with opportunities for personal growth and development.

By improving the voluntary service training and reward system, we will provide a better learning and development environment for volunteers and encourage more people to take an active part in volunteering activities. This will not only help improve the overall quality of the volunteer team, but also ensure the smooth progress of volunteer services and make greater contributions to the harmonious development of society.

V. Summary

Explore the rich and diverse local traditional culture, extract and integrate relevant regional culture from literature and field interviews, and combine it with voluntary service, and carry out cultural voluntary service with relevant themes, so as to enhance the enthusiasm of voluntary service and expand the influence of voluntary activities.

Explore the relevant regional culture and volunteer service work practice, and try to clearly put forward a new idea that volunteer service can help regional culture inheritance and exploration from a multi-dimensional perspective:

1. Explore the methods and approaches of combining Lingnan culture and volunteer service, and try to explore the breadth and depth of the combination. Try to use volunteer service to promote the excellent regional culture better, but also promote the multi-dimensional development of volunteer service, to achieve effective social unity and integration.

2. Put forward some measures to optimize volunteer service. For example, the establishment of a database and analysis of relevant data to continuously optimize volunteer services, promote the multi-dimensional influence of regional cultural inheritance and volunteer service construction, improve the quality of cultural space, and enhance the active participation and interaction of volunteer services.

3. Regional culture can be more widely promoted and disseminated in different age groups, different professions and different fields, so as to make the continuity of inheriting the excellent traditional Chinese culture, more effectively promote the construction of socialist culture with Chinese characteristics, and build the modern civilization of the Chinese nation.

References:

- [1] Zuping Zhang. How Volunteer Service Serves the construction of Civilization Practice Center in the New Era [J]. China Social Work,2019(8):41
- [2] Yu Zhang. Research on Students' Social Practice Education in Higher Vocational Colleges [J]. Archives, 2019, (18).
- [3] Ying Meng. Research on the realization path of Rural Talent Revitalization [J]. Rural Economy and Science and Technology,2020-06-20:14-16.
- [4] Ziru Fan. Research on Rural Landscape Construction Strategy Based on Regional Culture [J]. Housing and Real Estate,2023-5-30:46-50.
- [5] Heyan Huang,Jiale Guo. An Exploration of the Dimensions of Chinese Excellent Traditional Culture: Promoting Cultural Self-confidence and self-strengthening in the New Era [J]. School Party Building and Ideological Education, 2023-5-23:12-14.

About the author: He Huijuan (1980 -), female, Han nationality, born in Nanhai, Foshan City, Guangdong Province, master's degree, lecturer of Guangdong Neusoft University, research interests: Environmental art design, Museum design.