

Study on the Integrated Conservation to the Experimental Area of Eco-cultural Protection in Diqing

Li Li

Southwest Minzu University
Chengdu, China
Dehong Teachers' College
Mangshi, China

Han Cao

Dehong Teachers' College
Mangshi, China

Abstract—The national experimental zone of eco-cultural protection was established in 2007 and is still in an experimental stage. Taking the experimental zone of eco-cultural protection in Diqing as a case, this paper makes a comprehensive discussion on the regional integrated conservation to the national experimental area of eco-cultural protection. It is believed that regional integrated conservation, such as fission branch, is of great tension and shows different characteristics in the process of practical protection in different experimental area of eco-cultural protection. It should be grasped and placed in the process of dynamic change, according to the actual situation of each experimental area.

Keywords—experimental zone of eco-cultural protection; regional integrated conservation; case study

I. PROBLEM INTRODUCTION

Since 2003, the protection of intangible cultural heritage has been in full swing in China. It has issued a series of regulations on the protection of intangible cultural heritage and summarized a set of effective protection principles and methods, among which the integrated conservation principle is one of the core protection principles. By the end of 2018, the Ministry of Culture has approved the establishment of 21 national experimental zone of eco-cultural protection, and the experimental area for Diqing Ethnic Cultural Ecology Protection in Yunnan Province was approved in November 2010. "The experimental area of Diqing Ethnic Cultural Ecology Protection covers the whole territory of Diqing Prefecture, including Shangri-La, Deqin, Weixi County and Economic Development Zone, as well as 29 townships and 188 administrative villages under its jurisdiction, with a total area of 23,870 square kilometers and a total population of over 400,000, including the national culture of the 11th inhabitants of Tibet, Yi, Han, Naxi, Bai, Hui, Yi, Miao, Pumi, Nu, and Dulong.[1]" There are 6 representative successors of national intangible heritage projects in Diqing, including 2 deceased ones. At present, there are 8 national intangible cultural heritage projects, 29 provincial projects, 94 state projects and 80 County projects in the protected area. There are 4 representative inheritors of national intangible cultural heritage,

52 provincial inheritors, 51 prefectural inheritors and 282 county (city) inheritors in the conservation area [2].

II. PROBLEM FOCUSING

"Diqing Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture is located in the hinterland of Hengduan Mountains, at the junction of Yunnan Province, Sichuan Province and Tibet Autonomous Region"[3], and has geographical advantages that other cultural ecological culture experimental areas do not have. Since 2016, tourism has become a pillar industry in Diqing Prefecture, and the entry of tourism has further reduced the uniqueness and diversity of national culture. In the course of the interview, many representative intangible heritage inheritors also expressed such doubts that no one can be found to pass on the intangible cultural heritage, and young people are not interested in it, because it cannot increase their economic income. In the field investigation, the author found that Diqing eco-cultural protection area still has the following shortcomings: First, the overall protection of the cultural and ecological protection experimental zone is unclear, neglecting the overall protection except the legacy project; second, paying attention to the productive protection projects but ignoring the protection of projects that can not directly produce economic benefits; third, the actual results are insufficient in the process of protection and publicity; Fourth, the publicity of Tibetan culture is emphasized in the external publicity work, while the publicity of Lisu and Naxi ethnic groups in the experimental area of cultural and ecological protection is neglected. Fifth, the subjectivity of cultural holders in the protection process has not been fully reflected. The following is a comprehensive and in-depth discussion on the regional integrated protection of the experimental area in combination with the actual situation of the Experimental Zone of Diqing National Cultural Ecology Protection.

III. PROBLEM ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

The experimental area of eco-cultural protection in Diqing covers the whole prefecture. In the specific protection process, it is more inclined to the protection of intangible cultural heritage, and the understanding of the integrated protection of the region is not comprehensive, which results in inadequate

efforts in the practice process and little effect. In the protection of the eco-cultural protection experimental area in Diqing, we should take advantage of the dynamic landscape tourism in Diqing to promote heritage tourism. The main types of heritage tourism include national parks, ancient towns and their architectural sites, historic theme parks or sites and other tangible cultural heritages. "Hall and MacArthur points out that heritage has four interrelated meanings: economic significance, social significance, political significance, and scientific significance"[4], that is, attracting tourists through the value of heritage preservation and development, and realizing economic, social, political and scientific significance through the forms of the cost in the process of sightseeing and purchasing. Increase economic income through tourism development to promote cultural protection. The author believes that the integrated conservation of the experimental zone for the eco-cultural protection should follow the following principles.

A. The Principle of the Integration of National Economy and Culture.

The coordinated development of national culture and economy is a whole, which is interdependent and inseparable. In the protection of such a vast area as the national cultural ecology experimental reserve, it is far from enough to rely only on the state's allocation and payment for project construction. It is necessary to fully stimulate the endogenous power of the reserve, which is the capitalization of national culture. The protection of intangible cultural heritage cannot be separated from the abundant local economic income, and the abundant economic income cannot be separated from the capitalization of national culture. Therefore, the regional integrated protection of cultural ecology should follow the principle that national economy and culture are integrated together. "The protection of ethnic cultural ecology is the premise of sustainable economic development in ethnic areas, and economic development can promote the protection of ethnic culture and ecology. The coordinated development of the two is an inevitable choice to maintain the diversity of human culture and realize the sustainable development in ethnic minority areas, which is of universal significance in minority areas [5]. In order to coordinate the development of national cultural ecology and economy in practice, we must first choose the economic development mode that is suitable for the local ecological environment and the traditional culture of the residents. Secondly, it is necessary to make full use of the structure and system of national culture, respect the local knowledge of ethnic minorities, adopt appropriate economic development technology, and protect the national cultural ecology which requires us to fully respect the conscious awareness of local residents and allow them to fully participate in the opinions.

B. The Principle of Coordination between National and Local Claims.

The goal to establish the national eco-cultural protection experimental area is to achieve the effective protection of intangible cultural heritage in the experimental area through the regional integrated protection of the protected area. Local governments create platforms for tourism development and GDP growth through the signboards of national ecology

reserves. However, the protection of national culture as mentioned above is inseparable from the development of the national economy. National and local demands should be coordinated to develop. Only through the promotion of GDP can national culture be better protected, so that the overall protection of intangible cultural heritage in cultural ecology reserves can achieve better results.

C. The Principle of Benefit Sharing and Responsibility Bearing.

In the process of protection and development of cultural ecology protection experimental area, we should adopt the viewpoint of integral development to analyze the problem of compensation for protective development of national culture. "For a long time, the collection and utilization of national folk literature and art, such as collection, collation and adaptation, have often been mistaken for original creation, so the real participants and inheritors of national folk culture can hardly benefit from it. It is necessary to establish a legal protection system, including intellectual property rights, to encourage the inheritance and creation of national folk literature and art, and to rationally develop and utilize our national cultural resources [6]. In order to avoid conflicts of sharing benefits in the development of national culture, it should be organized and implemented after reaching an consensus before developing. By constructing a reasonable benefit compensation system in the development of national culture, the cultural consciousness of all ethnic groups and the consciousness of responsibility for ecology protection can be enhanced. Civil society organizations, non-governmental organizations and cultural holders are encouraged to participate in the protection of cultural ecology reserves to form joint benefits in the process of development.

D. The Principle of Taking Measures According to Local Conditions and being Problem Oriented.

"Better late than never", changing ideas in time, finding problems and remedying them in time can make positive contributions to development. For example, intangible cultural heritage training centers are generally not used for the inheritance of intangible cultural heritage techniques, but transformed into showrooms and storage rooms, which dose not work as well as its deserved effects. According to the reality of the "empty shelling" phenomenon in the eco-cultural protection experimental zone, we should transform the heritage training center into a place for amateur life, and create entertainment scenes which are familiar to the local cultural holders, such as singing ancient songs, telling stories, talking daily life of their family and making handicrafts around the fireplace beside the training center. The inheritance is natural in the original environment of intangible cultural heritage, and its life pattern in the traditional memory is gradually restored from the leisure life of the elderly group.

Furthermore, Diqing Prefecture belongs to the Tibetan Autonomous Prefectures, but with its long history and unique cultural and regional characteristics, it has survived 11 ethnic minorities such as Tibet, Sui, Naxi, etc. In the process of propaganda in the experimental area of eco-cultural protection, we should pay attention to the form of propaganda and the

unity of the effect, as well as the unity of the form of propaganda and the effect. The development program and propaganda should consider the development of the cultural undertakings of other ethnic minorities except Tibetan, in order to better present the harmonious situation of multi-culture communication and integration in Diqing Cultural Ecology Experimental Reserve.

IV. CONCLUSION AND REFLECTION

The experimental area of eco-cultural protection in Diqing covers the whole prefecture and is a model of multi-ethnic cultural exchanges and integration. It has been built for nearly 10 years since it was declared. It has a certain representation from both diurnal and synchronic levels. At present, principles of rescue protection, productive protection, authenticity protection, and overall protection have been adopted in the experimental area of eco-cultural protection in Diqing, and a lot of work has been done by relevant departments. However, due to the insufficient understanding of the regional integrated protection, the eco-cultural protection has not achieved significant results. In the process of protecting the national cultural ecology reserve, we should objectively realize that culture is a rheological process and the elimination of traditional culture is irreversible. We should strictly follow the principle of the integration of national culture and economy, attach importance to the improvement of national economic level in the process of overall protection, closely combine with local superior industries, integrated protecting the projects of intangible cultural heritage and tangible cultural heritage, and

understand the regional overall protection in the dynamic development with the idea of “fission branch” to achieve the living protection goals of “seeing people, seeing things and seeing life”.

REFERENCES

- [1] Guo Jiayi, the chief editor of Bianming Publishing House. Research on the Protection of Ethnic Cultural Ecology and Tourism Development in Diqing Prefecture [M]. Yunnan: Yunnan People's Publishing House, 2015, P25. (In Chinese).
- [2] Make the traditional culture “attractive and magnificent”: Promoting the Construction of Eco-cultural Protection Experimental Zone in Diqing Prefecture, Official Accounts of Intangible Heritage in Diqing, October 10, 2017. (In Chinese).
- [3] Edited by the Editorial Committee of the State People's Committee on the Five Series of Ethnic Issues. Profile of Diqing Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture "Five Series of Ethnic Issues" 3--General Situation of Ethnic Autonomous Areas in China (revised edition)—Issues by the State People's Committee [M]. Beijing: National Press, 2007, P1. (In Chinese).
- [4] Dylan J. Timothy, Stephen W. Boyd. Translated by Cheng Jinneng. Heritage Tourism [M]. Beijing: Tourism Education Press, 2007, PP. 12-13. (In Chinese).
- [5] Li Jin. Harmonious Development of National Culture Ecology and Economy: A Study on the Surrounding of Lugu Lake and Shangri-La [M]. Beijing: National Press, 2008, P19. (In Chinese).
- [6] Wu Liejun. Legal Protection of National Folk Literature and Art in China [J]. Journal of Southwest University for Nationalities. Philosophy and Social Sciences, 2003, (5). (In Chinese).