

Exploring the Strategy for Inheritance of Heilongjiang Province's Traditional Dance in Colleges and Universities

Taking the Traditional Dance of Oroqen as an Example*

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Abstract—Taking the traditional dance of Oroqen in Heilongjiang Province as an example, this paper studies and analyzes the origin of Oroqen dance and the significance of inheritance of Oroqen dance in colleges and universities, further explores the strategy for inheritance of Heilongjiang Province's traditional dance in colleges and universities and puts forward ideas for colleges and universities to further expand “intangible cultural heritage” protection and improve the protection level.

Keywords—*traditional dance; colleges and universities; strategy*

I. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, China has paid highly attention to the intangible cultural heritage related works. Colleges and universities have given full play to the excellent educational resources and relied on the location advantages to carry forward local traditional culture, enhance students' self-confidence on Chinese culture and cultivate regional talents having both political integrity and ability to serve the local development. Colleges and universities have also made efforts to play the social role of regional “intangible cultural heritage”, establish a distinctive “intangible cultural heritage” education and teaching system and carry out reform and innovation in teaching practice on the basis of local cultural needs. Based on the practice of Heihe University in protection and inheritance of intangible cultural heritage and taking the traditional dance of Oroqen as an example, this paper explores the strategy for inheritance of intangible cultural heritage in colleges and universities, putting forward ideas for colleges and universities to further expand “intangible cultural heritage” protection and improve the protection level.

II. THE ORIGIN OF OROQEN DANCE

The Chinese Oroqen people mainly live in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region and Heilongjiang Province. In Heilongjiang Province, Oroqen people mainly live in Xunke County of Heihe City, Aihui District, Huma County and Jiayin County of Yichun City in Greater Khingan Range region. The Oroqen is one of the ethnic minorities with a small population in the northeastern part of China. It is a nation living on hunting. Before the middle of 17th century, the Oroqen people were distributed in the east of Lake Baikal, the north of Heilongjiang River and the vast area centered on Jingqili River. In the history, there were mainly Bo Shiwei people and Shenmoda Shiwei people. Therefore, the Bo Shiwei people and Shenmoda Shiwei people in Sui Dynasty are the main source of Oroqen ancestors, and Bei Shiwei people may also involve in the formation of the ethnic group. During Tang Dynasty, Shiwei was developed into more than 20 tribes. According to literature, the tribes of Powo and Luoqu were distributed in the north of Heilongjiang River and south of Stanovoy Range. Shiwei tribe in Liao Dynasty was located in the north of the upper reaches of Nenjiang River, the south of Stanovoy Range and the middle and upper reaches of Heilongjiang River. In the Liao Dynasty, Shiwei King's Palace was set up; in period of Emperor Sheng, Shiwei was set up and under the jurisdiction of Xibeilu Zhaotaosi department. The population development of the Oroqen people is traceable from only a hundred years of history. The Oroqen people believe in Shamanism and believe that everything is alive. Before the founding of New China, the population of Oroqen people fell sharply, which was closely related to the turbulent lifestyle of the hunting nomads and the frequent wars in contemporary and modern society. After the founding of New China, under implementation of the correct national policies, China actively supported and helped the economic and social development of the Oroqen. Over historical changes, today's Oroqen people's living environment has undergone earth-shaking changes, however followed by the neglect, destruction and even loss of the original music form.

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III. THE SIGNIFICANCE OF INHERITANCE OF OROQEN DANCE IN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

The traditional dance of intangible cultural heritage nature symbolizes the long lasting history, represents a national spirit and is an important part of Chinese traditional culture. In particular, such traditional dance has its own internal structure. Studying this structure is precisely the way we understand Chinese tradition. Therefore, the inheritance of Oroqen traditional dance in colleges and universities has a profound influence on students' literacy and creativity and becomes one of the sources of students' spiritual concept and creative inspiration so that they can exert their potential creative ability in the study of their respective disciplines.

A. *It Is Conducive to the Development of Excellent Traditional Culture of Chinese Nation*

On the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party, it was pointed out that "culture is the soul of a country and nation. Culture rejuvenates the country and culture reinforces the nation. Without a high cultural confidence and without prosperity of culture, there would be no great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation." The socialist culture with Chinese characteristics is derived from the important part of the Chinese traditional culture nurtured by the history of more than 5,000 years of civilization of Chinese nation. The Oroqen dance culture is a part of Chinese excellent traditional culture, represents a unique spiritual identity of the nation, and is a vivid testimony of the national civilization. To some extent, treating traditional dance of Oroqen as an intangible cultural heritage is to continue the historical context, inherit the national culture and connect the emotions of different ethnics together. Voltaire, a French enlightenment thinker in the 19th century, once said, "Whoever makes investigation on all other kinds of arts, he may find that each art has a special temperament that marks the country that produced it". The special temperament of the country in his words is the traditional culture of the nation.

B. *It Is Conducive to Improving the Overall Cultural Quality of College Students*

Culture is pluralistic, and in various forms mainly including dance, vocal music, art, literature and so on. Different culture has its own unique consciousness and value. General Secretary Xi Jinping emphasized that cultural confidence is the more fundamental and broader force. After all, in terms of cultural confidence, the traditional dance of Oroqen as an important part of the protection of intangible culture embodies the unique creation, spiritual concept and moral norms of the nation, has a long-lasting contemporary value and is the key source covering the core values of socialism. Therefore, the inheritance of intangible cultural heritage in colleges and universities can provide students with a diverse culture and space for thinking. A large number of excellent traditional cultures provide students with opportunities to make great improvement and upgrading in many aspects such as their cultural literacy and moral norms. This way can not only improve students' internal literacy, but also broaden their horizon, change their love for intangible cultural heritage into their protection, inheritance and

development for such heritage and treat colleges and universities as the inheritance base of such intangible culture heritage so that each college student can serve as the inheritor and carrier of intangible culture.

C. *It Is Conducive to Innovative Development of Intangible Cultural Heritage*

Colleges and universities are the palace of knowledge for researching advanced knowledge and exploring the truth and also concentrated with talents of high education background and high level, playing the role of affecting, radiating and leading the social culture. It is not only a base for educating and cultivating people, but more a base leading the culture. As college students are scholars researching high-level knowledge and exploring academic truth, introducing the traditional dance of Oroqen into campus makes students available to systematically learn and master such culture. Further, they may take the essences and give new meaning to the culture on the basis of the previous cultural achievements to further carry forward and inherit the excellent national culture and enrich the connotation of "intangible cultural heritage" spiritual culture. Just as Luo Shuli, the Minister of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, said, the core of cultural heritage work is protection and utilization. The utilization is to get intangible cultural heritage integrated into the society and life. The best way of protection is to set up an innovative inheritance concept advancing with the times. College culture leads the choice of social culture through value judgment, further improves the cultural rhythm in the development and change of social practice, and thus plays a positive radioactive and demonstrative leading role in social culture, leading the social culture toward sound development. Therefore, the inheritance of intangible cultural heritage in colleges and universities is of great significance for the inheritance and protection of intangible heritage, especially for cultural innovation.

IV. THE WAY OF INHERITANCE OF OROQEN DANCE IN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

As the base of cultural inheritance, colleges and universities have integrated with the essence of traditional culture and art of Chinese nation. Due to the love for culture, a large number of aspiring youth may constantly pursue for, explore and make innovation in such culture. Their concern, inheritance and participation in intangible cultural heritage will have important significance for the inheritance, protection, development and innovation of intangible culture.

A. *Introducing Intangible Cultural Heritage Inheritors and Building up Teacher Team for the Inheritance*

With respect to "intangible cultural heritage" course, the teacher should not only have certain professional skills, but also be familiar with the local history, customs, etc., and also have the basic qualities of teachers. Teacher plays a dominant role in teaching activities and has key effect on the teaching effectiveness. Hence in the process of transferring theory and practice, it is necessary to actively guide teacher making cultural exchanges with the "intangible cultural heritage" inheritors, promote the transfer of cultural skills

and improve their understanding of traditional dance of Oroqen so as to give full play to the teacher's role of "passing, helping and leading" and cultivate a group of professional teachers integrated with protection, scientific research and inheritance. At the same time, it is also available to establish a teaching and research section to guide teachers to collecting and sorting out the essence of national art. For example, teachers of dance teaching and research section can learn Oroqen dance from the local folk artists; teachers of vocal music teaching and research section can learn folk songs of Oroqen and rap art "Mosukun" from local folk artists. In addition, it is also available to give full play to the regional advantages and characteristics, hire experts and scholars to serve as professional consultants and part-time teachers of the curriculum, participate in professional construction and education and teaching and supplement their own shortcomings so as to jointly cultivate urgently needed practical talent for inheritance and protection of "intangible cultural heritage". This is also an activity for propagating intangible cultural heritage on campus and expanding the scope of influence of ethnic dances so that more students can learn about cultures of minorities.

B. Expanding Teaching Content in Classroom and Enriching Teaching Materials Used in Classroom

In accordance with the teaching tasks and outlines, teachers of each major should use part time to make relevant investigation and research in a planned and arranged manner, make in-depth investigation and research in Xinsheng Town, Saihui District, Heihe City and Xin'e Town, Xunke County and other places. If conditioned, teacher may invite students to take part in the activity together to expand outdoor teaching content and let students obtain deep understanding and recognition of traditional culture of Oroqen in practice so as to truly understand and master the connotation and spirit of Oroqen's traditional culture; if not conditioned, teacher may take photos or write record in the investigation and research process, collect large amount of materials relevant to researches on the Oroqen people and then apply and show them in modern teaching means such as PPT to improve students' understanding of traditional dance of Oroqen. In classroom, it is available to do interaction and communication. Students can ask questions about dance or culture of minorities and teacher answers one by one so that students can acquire knowledge in an open and relax atmosphere. By learning local conditions and customs, students can feel the cultural atmosphere of local ethnic, comprehend the essence of traditional culture of the ethnic, consciously join in the protection of intangible cultural heritage and consciously realize the inheritance and protection of intangible cultural heritage.

C. Establishing an "Intangible Cultural Heritage" Base to Inherit National Culture

The study of ethnic culture in Oroqen in Heilongjiang Province was started late, and the construction of various "intangible cultural heritage" bases is under preparation. The construction of Oroqen Ethnic Music Research Base in Heihe University was also kicked off. After the establishment of "intangible cultural heritage" base, Heihe

University will, combined with the regional advantages, on the one hand strengthen communication with local government and related functional departments to provide all-round necessary support for the protection and inheritance of Oroqen people's culture and demonstrate the facial expression art of Oroqen people in a concentrated and objective manner taking traditional festival of Oroqen people as the opportunity. For example, the "Gulun Muda" festival held every summer in Xinsheng Town, Aihui District, Heihe City, better introduces the Oroqen people's art to the public and shows the fruitful results of aesthetic education in colleges and universities. On the other hand, Heihe University will select and dispatch students of good comprehensive quality based on their professional characteristics and hobbies to carry out educational internship activities in the Oroqen settlements, participate in preparing for all traditional festivals of the Oroqen during the internship and rehearse and actively play classical works of the Oroqen facial expression art, such as The songs and dances "Happy Gulun Muda" and "Ditty of Oroqen" to show the new breakthroughs and achievements that local colleges and universities made in art teaching and cultivate more practical talents for the Oroqen's facial expression art.

V. CONCLUSION

Intangible cultural heritage is an important part of Chinese excellent traditional culture and a reflection of the culture and value of the nation. As an important part of intangible cultural heritage project, the Oroqen's ethnic culture contains rich artistic color of the national culture. Over triple leap-offs in social formation, life style and production mode, the living environment of Oroqen people has experienced earth-shaking changes. Nevertheless, the Oroqen people and scholars living the "intangible cultural heritage" traditional culture will inherit and carry forward the national traditional culture to promote the inheritance and development of the Oroqen ethnic folk culture and create a miracle in the history of development of human beings.

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