

Research on the Inheritance of Humanistic Spirit in Folklore Process from the Perspective of Psychological Education

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Abstract: With the emphasis on traditional culture, intangible cultural heritage, including traditional crafts, has been vigorously protected. In the process of protection, inheritance and revitalization of traditional crafts, scientific and technological rationality needs to be better integrated with humanistic spirit, and must not be neglected. As a materialized form of traditional culture, traditional folk crafts are deeply rooted in traditional culture. They are not only the reflection of social production and life, but also the reflection of national folk culture. This article mainly explores the protection, inheritance and development of traditional folk craft creations from the aspects of humanistic spirit, rational spirit and technological attributes of traditional Chinese folk craft creations, and also provides necessary theoretical support for their protection, inheritance and development. In this paper, the inheritance of humanistic spirit in folk arts and crafts from the perspective of psychological education is discussed to provide reference for related research.

1. Introduction



(a) Paper-cut



(b) Shadow play



(c) Organization



(d) Embroidery

Figure 1 Indication of traditional folklore craft

Traditional technology has its scientific and technological rationality and humanistic spirit which can not be replaced in modern society [1]. Traditional folk arts and crafts include paper-cut, shadow play, weaving and embroidery, as shown in Figure 1. This does not deny the legitimacy and superiority of contemporary machine production. On the contrary, machine production under the guidance of instrumental rational thinking mode is often suitable for contemporary society. As an ancient civilized country, China has many excellent cultural traditions and traditional science and

technology [2-3]. These products and techniques created by wise Chinese in the agricultural era have guided the people for thousands of years, enabling them to coexist with nature and society, and to play an important role in the world [4-5]. Agricultural economy may hinder China's entry into industrial society in modern times, but in modern society, these traditional crafts can play a role in the context of national protection and inheritance of traditional culture [6]. Especially for some historic and traditional enterprises, more attention should be paid to these efforts. Therefore, the traditional craftsmanship contains a kind of humanistic spirit in pursuit of craftsmanship spirit, and the traditional social customs in its process are also the embodiment of humanistic spirit.

2. Humanistic Spirit in Folk Crafts

2.1 Traditional humanistic spirit in traditional folk craft creation thought

Re-examining the humanistic thoughts, spiritual characteristics, religious concepts and other aspects of traditional folk craft creations can create a good ideological atmosphere for the inheritance and development of traditional folk craft creations, as well as provide theoretical basis for the protection of national folk culture and art with national characteristics. Traditional folk craft creation is not only a kind of culture, but also a kind of concept and belief. The disappearance of traditional folk craft forms and types and the dilution of folk concepts are, in the final analysis, problems in the inheritance of traditional culture [7-8]. Westernized life style and survival concept often make modern people have no time to take into account the essence of traditional culture. In this environment, the humanistic spirit of traditional folk crafts and creations can not be effectively continued. Throughout the development of design, from ancient craft creation to modern design, design creation has more or less utilitarian purpose. People do not understand the function or aesthetic connotation of a product, which will lead to fewer and fewer people using it, and will accelerate its demise. Therefore, we should re-examine the humanistic connotation of traditional Chinese folk craft creation, so as to lay a solid theoretical foundation for the study of traditional folk craft creation thought.

2.2 Rational science and technology spirit in traditional folk craft creation thought

To explore the rational spirit of science and technology in the traditional Chinese folk craftsmanship is of great significance to the research of traditional folk craftsmanship and the practice of modern folk craftsmanship. "There are a lot of rational contents in the understanding, development and utilization of natural ecology in folk art creation activities. Whether it is the understanding of the laws of natural operation, or the understanding of natural materials, texture, performance and structure, it has a relatively scientific and technological rationality." For example, "Kao Gong Ji" recorded a lot of scientific and technological problems about the material, texture, proportion, scale and structure of boat car manufacturing, which has important practical significance for the production of folk boat car in many modern areas. With the introduction of modern science and technology and new materials, the trend of popularization of modern folk crafts is becoming more and more obvious [9]. New types and forms of modern folk crafts are constantly emerging, and the folk crafts aiming at entertainment and self-use have also undergone new changes. "In the folk, people have endless creativity, can use simple materials to create handicraft, people's amateur production activities and always develop and enrich with the changes of the times. Although self-use loses its necessity and importance to daily life, it gains higher self-entertainment. The change of use and function does not mean the lack of rational scientific and technological spirit. On the contrary, the scientific and technological rational factors of folk craft creation must be taken into account in the selection and production of modern folk art, which is the embodiment of the physical spirit of folk craft creation. Therefore, the protection and inheritance of traditional folk crafts must clarify their scientific and technological rational spirit connotation. According to the survey results, the inheritance evaluation table of folk arts and crafts humanistic spirit is shown in Figure 2.

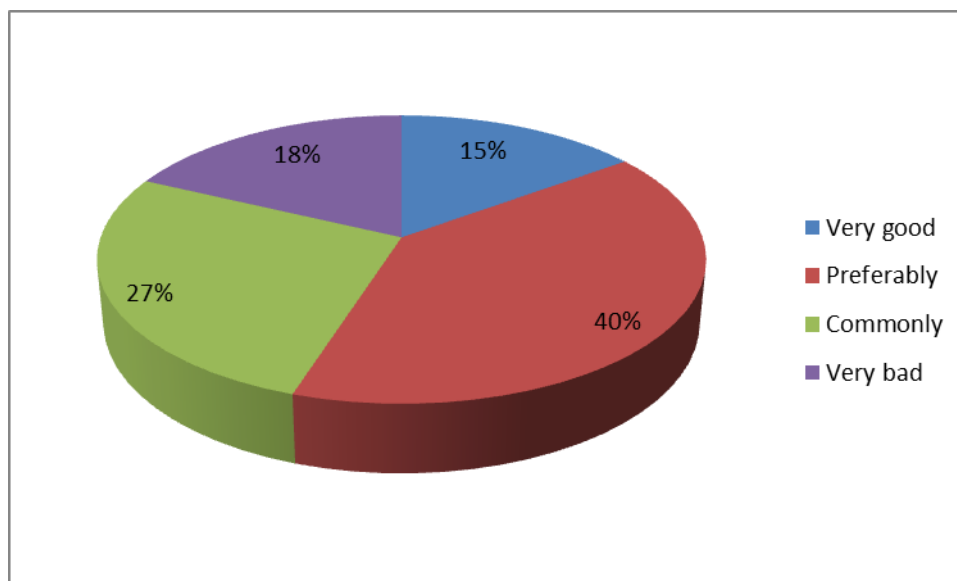


Figure 2 Evaluation table of the inheritance of humanistic spirit in folk crafts

2.3 Technological attributes of traditional folk crafts

Chinese traditional folk craftsmanship is a social activity aiming at practicality and aesthetics. It has practical, aesthetic, educational, entertainment and other technological attributes. In the process of the development of industrialized society, the decline of traditional folk crafts makes it no longer the unity of aesthetics and practice. In some areas, traditional folk crafts lose their own technological value, which is very harmful to the development of traditional folk crafts. Therefore, we should not only examine the practical functional attributes of traditional folk crafts, but also examine their aesthetic, educational, educational and entertaining functional attributes. Traditional folk craft creation is a part of folk life [10]. "It involves many aspects of spiritual and material life, such as the gods, offerings and supplies of folk sacrificial activities. Living furniture, tools in production and labor, surface tools, props, New Year pictures and window decorations in recreational activities are all cultural epitomes of folk life. From the point of view of humanistic spirit, this cultural epitome has strong national feelings and social ethics; from the point of view of rational spirit, it has a strong utilitarian tendency of pragmatism. Folk crafts not only have practical functions, but also have aesthetic and educational functions. However, in modern society, some people tend to pursue their economic value and ignore their technological attributes. Only by re-examining the technological attributes of folk crafts, creating more forms and more complete functions to meet the needs of modern people, and realizing the transformation of the concept of "one thing for one purpose" to "one thing for multiple purposes", can the traditional folk crafts be better inherited and developed.

3. Protection, Inheritance and Revitalization of Traditional Crafts

The influence of instrumental rationality on people is not only psychological impact, but also action touch, which is highlighted from social system, enterprise behavior and other aspects. Dr. Liu Aihua has discussed the dilemma of non-legacy protection under the guidance of instrumental rational value. According to his analysis, instrumental rational thinking leads some government departments to unilaterally understand the national economic policy, thus ignoring cultural construction, focusing only on economic development, which leads to the dilemma of non-legacy declaration and protection. Its concrete manifestations include the rapid change of cultural ecology, the fragmentation of traditional culture, the unclear orientation of the government, the imperfect protection mechanism and the insufficient social participation. As far as technology is concerned, the pursuit of economy and efficiency has resulted in the imprecision of technology and many social problems. Today, in many reports, we see many problems, such as the collapse of bridges and the unqualified quality of houses, which belong to the problem of instrumental rational value

dominated society. On the contrary, traditional craftsmanship contains an attitude of excellence, which can give people some slow-paced experience in the fast pace of impetuous society.

In addition, the process of traditional crafts also contains a strong humanistic spirit. In the past, people built houses in addition to moving bricks and tiles, painting doors, there are many other customs. For example, before building a house, ask Mr. Feng Shui to look at Feng Shui to determine the location and orientation of the house; before going to Zhongliang, a banquet invites the master who built the house and the neighbors around; when moving into a new house, invite relatives, friends and neighbors to congratulate “the joy of relocation”. These parts do not exist independently of the building technology, but are closely related to it. Because, first of all, geomantic omen to determine the location of the house and other factors also have the role of psychological hints, can make the owner of the house feel at ease. Secondly, banqueting workers in front of the upper and middle beams enables workers to work more attentively for their masters, thereby ensuring the quality of housing construction. Finally, when moving into the new house, banqueting neighbors and relatives is to achieve exchanges in the social circle, indicating the hope of living in harmony with neighbors, which is more conducive to the harmony of the housing owner's living environment; relatives wait to congratulate people on the “human relationship”. On the other hand, it is also a kind of “human” flow in the countryside. Nowadays, although the society has a set of procedures to produce random machines, it is more accomplished by remote means such as the network. There is relatively little communication between people, and the connection between communities has been reduced. The protection, inheritance and revitalization of the humanistic spirit in folk arts and crafts are illustrated in Figure 3.

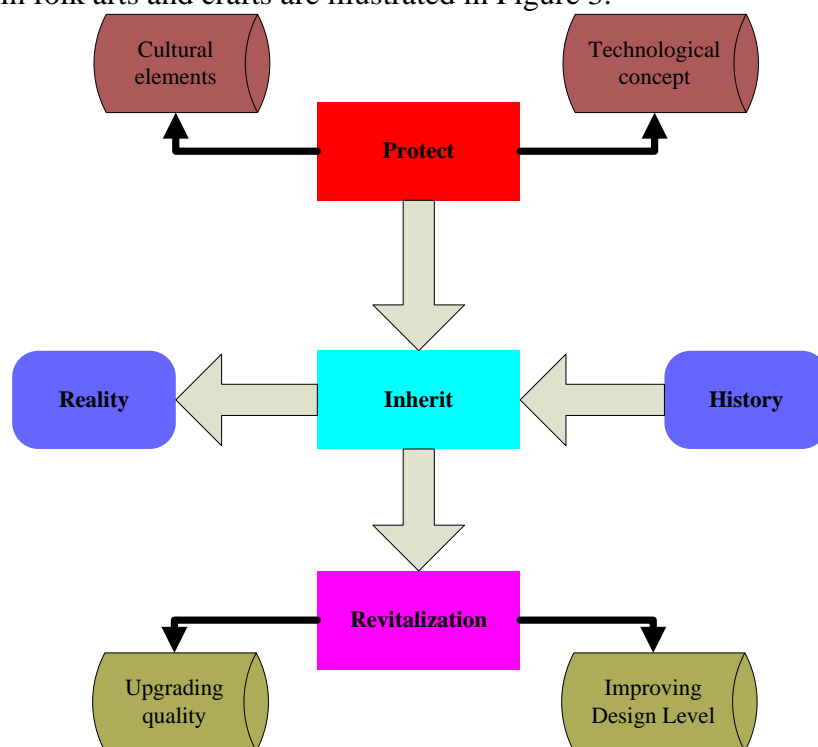


Figure 3 Protection, inheritance and revitalization of humanistic spirit in folk crafts

Firstly, the reasonable factors contained in traditional technology can provide some enlightenment for modern factories and become a supplement to machine production. Taking “Changshengchuan” green brick tea in Yichang, Hubei Province as an example, on the one hand, the green brick tea enterprise has a fully automatic machine production workshop, but also maintains the traditional “hand-made tea” workshop. This model has realized the large-scale production of enterprises, while retaining and inheriting the traditional technology, so that consumers can experience two different “tastes” of traditional and modern. In view of other traditional crafts which are not in line with the current social background, it is necessary to protect and inherit the valuable parts of traditional crafts that are still beneficial to nature, society and

human beings, and to transform the parts that have negative effects on the environment and society so that they can exist legally and reasonably while maintaining the core crafts. For example, Taishun powder puppet and “five ancient fires” need to be produced in the process of production, but according to our country's law, individuals can not make explosives such as gunpowder by themselves. In the case of deviation between the protection of traditional crafts and the law, the inheritance of crafts needs not only the persistence of the inheritors, but also the coordination of judicial organs and the government.

Secondly, the humanistic spirit in traditional crafts should be learned by modern enterprises. When protecting and inheriting traditional crafts, they should constantly excavate their inherent humanistic spirit and make it a whole. While protecting the traditional craft itself, enterprises should also excavate its history and culture. With a long history, “Changshengchuan” green brick tea keeps the traditional handicraftsmanship, and constantly excavates the literature and folklore of “green brick tea”, successfully realizes the docking of reality and history, thus achieving the combination of scientific and technological rationality and humanistic spirit.

4. Conclusion

According to the Plan for the Revitalization of Traditional Chinese Crafts, the goal of protecting, inheriting and Revitalizing Traditional Crafts is to “base on the excellent traditional culture of the Chinese nation”. Learn from the outstanding achievements of human civilization, explore and apply the cultural elements and technological concepts contained in traditional crafts, and enrich the themes and products of traditional crafts. Improve the level of design and production, improve product quality, cultivate Chinese craftsmen and well-known brands, so that traditional crafts in modern life have been widely used, better meet the needs of the people to upgrade consumption. By 2020, the ability of inheritance and recreation of traditional crafts, the level of industry management and market competitiveness, the income of practitioners and the promotion of urban and rural employment will be significantly enhanced. The realization of this goal is of great significance not only to cultural protection, but also to economic development. At present, we need to rediscover the rationality of science and technology in traditional crafts and juxtapose it with humanistic spirit. Only in this way can the protection, inheritance and revitalization of traditional crafts be sustainable.

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