

Research on the Integration and Development of Chinese Grotto Culture Tourism

Taking Xinchang Dafo Temple as an Example

Xiaoyan Liu

School of Business
Jiangnan University
Wuhan, China

Quanliang Ye

School of Business Administration
Zhongnan University of Economics and Law
Wuhan, China

Abstract—Chinese grotto culture has formed unique cultural characteristics such as religion and imperial power in the development of history. At the time of the integration of cultural tourism, Chinese caves have important value and significance. The Xinchang Dafo Temple, which carries the two peaks of Buddhism culture and Tang poetry culture, has a long history, profound cultural significance, numerous historical sites and is famous in overseas. It is a bright pearl of the grotto art in China. This study takes Xinchang Dafo Temple as an example, expounding its cultural and tourism value from its four aspects: its shape, characteristics, history and legend.

Keywords—grottoes; culture; tourism

I. INTRODUCTION

The grotto culture has a long history and has been passed down to the present. Xinchang Dafo Temple carries Buddhism culture and Tang poetry culture. It has profound cultural meanings and numerous historical sites. It is famous all over the world. Its research is of great value and significance for the study of the development of Chinese cave culture and cultural tourism.

II. MAGNIFICENT: THE SHAPE OF THE GREAT BUDDHA TEMPLE

The Xinchang Dafo temple Cave is located in the southwest of Shaoxing, Zhejiang Province, in the valley between Nanming Mountain and Shicheng Mountain. The Big Buddha Temple is named after the Big Buddha. This famous Maitreya Buddha statue in ancient and modern China is carved into a cliff like a carved fairy rock. The Buddhist bed is 2.4 meters high, with a height of 13.74 meters, a head height of 4.8 meters, an ear length of 2.8 meters and a nose length of 1.48 meters. It is 15.9 meters wide and 10.6 meters apart from both knees. The palms of both hands are placed upside down, and the palm can accommodate more than 10 people. The whole Buddha statue is coordinated in proportion, unique in shape, tall and powerful, magnificent and coveted. It is called "the largest Buddha in the south of the Yangtze River" and is a representative work of the south of China Grottoes in the Southern and Northern Dynasties in Chinese history.

Outside the Great Buddha Cave, there is a magnificent Daxiong Hall. This large Buddhist temple, based on the cave structure and the cliffs, is a five-story, seven-story, eight-column tower with extraordinary temperament and a unique image of the Buddha. It is a masterpiece of the combination of the Buddhist temple and the temple. This is beyond the reach of the northern cave architecture. It highlights the artistic features of the southern cave architecture.

About 300 meters northwest of Daxiong Hall, it is a long-established temple, commonly known as "Thousand Buddha Rocks" and "Thousand Buddha Caves". There are 1075 statues of Buddha in the cave. The large Buddha statue is more than 1 meter high, and the small Buddha statue is several tens of centimeters high. It was built before the Big Buddha and was built in the Eastern Jin Dynasty. It is the masterpiece of the Grottoes during the Eastern Jin and Southern Dynasties in south China.

Between the Daxiong Hall and the Dafo temple Mountain Gate, there are two release pools, which reflect the green hills on both sides and are surrounded by green trees, adding a beautiful landscape to the Big Buddha Temple. On the south wall of the release pool, "Southern Amitabha Buddha" is the handwriting of "Hong Yi Master", which is especially precious. On the hillside between the two release pools, it is the memorial tower of the master of the Tiantai sect. There are wood fossils next to the release pool. It is a wooden fossil left after the weathering of the trees 150 million years ago. It is a very rare specimen of tree planting remains. Nowadays, the Foshan Park has built a wood fossil garden and has become a unique landscape.

In the valley cave near the wood fossil garden, there are five hundred arhats, which have different artistic styles from the "500 arhat" of Chengdu Baoguang Temple, Yunnan Qizhu Temple, Wuhan Guiyuan Temple and Beijing Biyun Temple. The five hundred arhats displayed here are not the "arhat statue" of "extraordinary and refined", but the "secular life phase" of "returning to the customs". This is the "big face" of Buddhist arhat statue art in Chinese history. It is very rare, with high artistic appreciation value and the practical significance of the great liberation of Buddhist ideas.

Today, the Big Buddha Temple is not only a Buddhist shrine known at home and abroad, but also a large scenic spot with many places of interest. In the scenic area, there are also places of interest such as "Jingdiao Village", "Buddha Square", "Open Maitreya", "Baiyun Lake" and "Chengdu Temple". In addition, Wozhou Lake Zhenjun Temple Scenic Area, Shili Qianxi Scenic Area and Nanyan Temple Scenic Area are integrated with the Big Buddha Temple Scenic Area to form the Xinchang Scenic Area. In the Xinchang scenic spots, the tourism landscapes such as "Buddhist Journey", "Tang Shizhi Road", "Shanshui Rhyme" and "Film and Television Exterior" have been opened up.

III. BUDDHA CLOUD CHARM: THE GREAT BUDDHA TEMPLE CAVE FEATURES

A. Royal Caves

In the history of Chinese grotto construction, the excavation of any large cave is inseparable from the support and funding of the feudal emperors, hence the name "National Grotto" or "Royal Grotto". The excavation and construction of the Grottoes at the Dachang Temple in Xinchang, especially the carving of the Maitreya Buddha statue, was finally built with the support of Xiao Yan, the emperor of the Southern Dynasties, under the support of Jian Wang, Xiao Wang, known as the Liangjia Grottoes of the Southern Dynasties." It is the royal cave.

As the Xinchang Dafo Temple in the Royal Grottoes, this Maitreya Buddha is not only a symbol of Buddhism in the south of the Yangtze River, but also a banner for the "Contestation of the Chambers" between the Nanliang Dynasty and the Northern Wei Dynasty. This is because the Northern Wei Dynasty emperors not only built a large-scale Datong and Yungang Grottoes, but also built a larger Longmen Grottoes in Luoyang, which was a huge influence at that time. Emperor Liang Wu is also an emperor of Buddhism. He built many Buddhist monasteries in the Daxing Buddhism style in the south of the Yangtze River. The only regret is that there are no large-scale cave statues like the Northern Wei Dynasty in the Yungang Grottoes in Datong and the Longmen Grottoes in Luoyang. The excavation of the Xinchang Buddha has made up for his regrets and filled the gap of the big Buddha temple in the south of the Yangtze River. Therefore, the Nanliang Dynasty's elaborate construction of the Xinchang Dafo Temple is a historical choice.

As early as the Eastern Jin Dynasty, Xinchang Shicheng Mountain was the national Buddhist research base and the dissemination center of Buddhist research results. In the Buddhist activities, the construction of the Big Buddha and the construction of the Great Buddha Temple are more authoritative and appealing. Their influence is far beyond the Yungang Grottoes in Datong and the Longmen Grottoes in Luoyang. Therefore, it is the inevitable historical mission.

B. Maitreya Buddha

The Datong Yungang Grottoes in the Yellow River Basin and the Longmen Grottoes in Luoyang are driven by the

cultural exchanges between the West and the West on the Silk Road, especially the geological conditions. Therefore, a large number of caves and their Buddha statues, especially tall Buddha statues, have been built. However, due to the humid climate and rainy weather in the south of the Yangtze River, it is not suitable to open cave statues. It is only suitable for the construction of Buddhist temples on the mountains. Therefore, the south of China Grottoes and their statues are few. For this reason, the excavation of the Xinchang Buddha is particularly eye-catching and is known as the largest Buddha in the south of the Yangtze River.

The Xinchang Buddha is carved in the cliffs of Shicheng Mountain, which is a place where the walls are standing, the rocks are ringing, and the ring is like a city. Compared with the Big Buddha carved by Yungang Grottoes and Longmen Grottoes, this Maitreya Buddha is not the tallest Buddha statue, nor the largest Buddha statue, but it has three major artistic features.

First of all, the shape is unique and magnificent. The Maitreya Buddha is only 15.6 meters high, but the width is 15.9 meters, the head height is 4.87 meters, and the ear length is 2.8 meters. The shape is unique. It is this unique shape that highlights the tall, embarrassing, majestic and majestic, majestic and dignified, kind and delicate temperament, which is awe-inspiring and amiable.

Secondly, the Buddha is beautifully decorated, which is more like a colorful plastic. Although this Buddha is a stone Buddha statue, she is more beautiful than a colorful Buddha statue. The stone Buddha statue carved in the northern caves is unpretentious, but it is so powerful and dull. Xinchang Buddha, with a beautiful face, the forehead is wide, the nose is high, the eyebrows are slender, the square is thin, the ears are sloping, the top is snailed; the body is covered with scorpion, the middle chest is exposed, and the clothes are pleated. It's naturally smooth, rich in silk texture; well-proportioned, and has a beautiful body, giving a superb charm.

Finally, the expression is rich and vivid. The stone statues of the northern caves are rough, strong and powerful, with a wide nose and a wide nose. The two eyebrows are wide, giving a majestic feeling. The Xinchang Buddha's line is like flowing water. The Buddha's capacity is gentle and heavy, giving people a kind of coolness and a sense of elegance. What is even more amazing is that no matter which angle people stand in and pay respect to the Buddha, they all have the feeling of touching the big Buddha's kind smile. The eyes of the Buddha seem to have a sense of rotation, showing a vivid charm, which makes me feel the warmth of my Buddha. This is not only the unparalleled softness of the Big Buddha in the North, but also the magical style that Buddhist temples cannot achieve.

C. Caves Miracle of Regions South of the Yangtze River

Xinchang Dafo Temple is not only a Buddhist temple that carries the peak of Buddhist culture in the Eastern Jin and Southern Dynasties, but also a cultural temple that carries the peak of poetry culture in the Tang Dynasty. The sorghum gathered to study the Dharma; the poets gathered,

and the poems were made. Buddhism, poetry, two peaks, in the Chinese Buddhist temples and Buddhist grottoes, only the Xinchang Dafo Temple. Among the famous mountains of Chinese culture, only the Big Buddha Temple is Shicheng Mountain.

As the peak of Buddhism culture, the Great Buddha Temple created two famous Buddhist art classics in the Eastern Jin and Southern and Northern Dynasties. It is known as the "the largest Buddha in the south of the Yangtze River" and the Maitreya Buddha statue and the "Caves Miracle of Regions South of the Yangtze River". It is a Buddha statue with 1075 small stone Buddha. Two classics, only 300 meters away.

The Thousand Buddhas, known as the "Donghuang Grottoes in the South of the Yangtze River", originated from the Yuanhua Temple created by the dynasties of the Eastern Jin Dynasty, including Fran, Yu Fakai and Yu Dao. Yufang is a famous master of Buddhism in the Eastern Jin Dynasty. Seven people from the Yuanhua Temple he founded were selected for the Gaochun Biography. He "dwells the mountains and rivers, the celebrities are four far away", and he is engaged in the study of prajna during the creation of the Yuanhua Temple in Shicheng Mountain, Xinchang. Among the two apprentices, Yu Facheng created the sect of the sect, and the sect of the sect of the Daoist dynasty became the center of the prajna school.

In 485 AD (three years in Yongming, Nanqi), the Yuanhua Temple smashed the caves and carved thousands of stone Buddhas. Each stone Buddha is about 7 inches long and nearly 5 inches wide. It is neatly arranged. Each of them is full of brilliance and vividness. It fully reflects the superb stone carving art level in ancient China and is a valuable Buddhist art treasure. In the art of sculpture, it can be compared with Dunhuang Mogao Grottoes. Therefore, it is called Caves Miracle of Regions South of the Yangtze River.

Due to the humid climate and rainy weather in the south of the Yangtze River, most places are not suitable for opening cave statues. Therefore, the cave statues of the Qianchangshan Qianfo Temple in the south of China Water Town are particularly precious. Nowadays, the stone Buddha statues of the Thousand Buddhas are included in the "Encyclopedia of China" and the "World Art Encyclopedia, Northern and Southern Dynasties" jointly published by China and Japan.

D. Secular Arhat

The five hundred arhats of the Xinchang Dafo Temple are compared with the five hundred arhats of Chengdu Baoguang Temple, Yunnan Qizhu Temple, Wuhan Guiyuan Temple and Beijing Biyun Temple, both in the form of imagery and in artistic style; or in the character structure of the characters; they all have the characteristics of "the one leading the world".

The five hundred arhats of the arhattang of the Big Buddha Temple are not the majestic treasures of the high and the inaccessible, but the vulgar and venerable folks. Some talk about the sky, some talk about painting, some play

music, do everything they do; not only wear a variety of clothes, but also ride a variety of mounts. No matter how rich or poor, no matter whether it is wise or wise, there exists everything in the world.

It is not so much a five hundred arhats, but rather a living secular character that truly reflects the style of a big family of human society. This creation of the transformation between God and man is undoubtedly a great challenge to the philosophical consciousness of the hierarchical feudal society. It restores the various gods to the secular society and is therefore very infectious. It is an unprecedented "big liberation" in Buddhist ideology. It is not "extraordinary and refined", but "going home and returning to the vulgar."

IV. THOUSAND STYLES: THE RESOURCES AND CULTURE OF THE BIG BUDDHA TEMPLE

A. Precious Human Heritage

The Xinchang Dafo Temple, which carries the two peaks of Buddhism culture and Tang poetry culture, has a long history, profound cultural significance, numerous historical sites and famous overseas. It is a bright pearl of the cave art in south of China.

"I don't know the mountain hidden temple, the guests come to see the hole and open the sky", the "the largest Buddha in the south of the Yangtze River", which is famous both at home and abroad, is deeply hidden in the rock caves between the Nanming Mountain and the Shicheng Mountain. This stone statue of Maitreya Buddha always presents a kind smile to the pilgrims, showing the Buddha's quiet, intelligent, firm and detached inner spirit, giving a feeling of elegance, sacredness and strength. Therefore, since the Nanliang era was carved, the pilgrims of the past dynasties have been in constant stream, and they have dominated the history of Chinese Buddhist statues. There is a large Buddhist temple outside the Buddha statue. It was built in the Kaiyuan years and has been rebuilt and rebuilt. It is now a five-story and seven-story building. It is majestic and delicate, and is the main building and symbol of the Great Buddha Temple. It is the most exquisite building of the Chinese Cave Temple, unparalleled.

Known as the "Donghuang Grottoes in the South of the Yangtze River", the Thousand Buddhas Temple, commonly known as the Thousand Buddha Rocks, contains 1075 small stone Buddha statues, which were first built in the Nanqi era. Thousands of Buddha statues are arranged neatly, and they are like a Buddhist sculpture museum. Their artistic value is comparable to the statues of Dunhuang Mogao Grottoes, Datong Yungang Grottoes, and Luoyang Longmen Grottoes. It is a classic of south of China Grottoes loaded in the "Chinese Encyclopedia."

The Xinchang Dafo Temple, known as the "Tang Poetry Culture Road", flourished in the Tang Dynasty. More than 400 poets such as Li Bai, Du Fu and Bai Juyi left many relics and poems from the ages. Therefore, it bears the peak of Tang poetry culture, which is a cultural event that has never appeared in famous Buddhist mountains, famous temples and famous caves in China.

Known as the "Buddhist Journey", the Xinchang Dafo Temple has been a gathering of Buddhist monks from the Eastern Jin and Southern Dynasties. They have been taught here, or practiced in seclusion, or studied Dharma, and became a Buddhist holy place. After thousands of years of Buddhist prosperousness, this is very rare in the famous Buddhist mountains, famous temples and famous caves in China.

B. Rich Tourism Resources

The location of the Xinchang Dafo Temple is beautiful, rocky, ancient and green, with waterfalls and waterfalls. It is a deep tourist attraction. Xinchang Dafo Temple Scenic Area, with a total area of 25.5 square kilometers, consists of the main scenic spot of Dafo Temple, Shili Qianxi Scenic Area and Nanyan Temple Scenic Spot. There are 165 scenic spots, including 45 cultural attractions and 120 natural attractions.

In addition to the famous "the largest Buddha in the south of the Yangtze River" and the Qianfoyuan in Dunhuang in the south of the Yangtze River, there is the "Shuanglin Grottoes Reclining Buddha" of Asia's first reclining Buddha, the "Pan Ruogu" showing the Buddhist victory, and the "100 million years of plant fossils". The wood fossil garden, the five hundred arhattang that shows the life of the five, the Xiguang Temple of the lower house of the Great Buddha Temple (the Wanfo Pagoda which symbolizes Guotai Min'an), the wise men's master memorial tower of the founder of Tiantai Zong, the ancestor of the founder of the mountain, the sacred stupa, etc. Places of interest.

V. CONCLUSION

This study takes Xinchang Dafo Temple as an example, expounding its cultural and tourism value from four aspects: shape, characteristics, history and legend. The Xinchang Dafo Temple should focus on the integration of culture and tourism, and transform visitors from a hurry into a deep and individual cultural journey.

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