

Analysis on the Ways of Inheriting Minority Culture in Higher Vocational Colleges in Inner Mongolia

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Abstract. Inheriting local minority culture is the historical mission and responsibility of Higher Vocational Colleges in Minority Areas. This paper tries to establish the national cultural heritage to explore the campus model, by students in the classroom, campus culture, student activities and the external environment of the path of inheritance of the culture of Inner Mongolia, and provide the reference for the national cultural heritage of other ethnic minority areas.

Introduction

The Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region is a minority autonomous region with Mongolian as its main body. Menggubao, Kumiss, Nadamu and Morin khuur, these distinctive vocabularies vividly tell us the Mongolian national culture. With the development of the modern vocational education system (2014-2020) (abbreviated as < Plan >), it is clear that "we should support the vocational education to inherited minority arts and culture. Incorporate the product of national characteristics, minority arts and crafts, minority culture into the modern vocational education system; actively develop the vocational education in the process of national technological innovation, cultural heritage protection, highly skilled personnel training and industrial incubation. Encourage folk artists, art masters and intangible cultural heritage inheritors to participate in vocational education." The Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region has also accelerated the pace of national culture through vocational education.

The mission of minority culture inheritance of vocational education

The economic level and the quality of life of the people in Inner Mongolia are steadily improving, and the content and scope of higher vocational education are expanding. However, with the continued existence of the cultural heritage of the country has been weakened or disappeared, the Inner Mongolia region to the prairie culture as the representative of the outstanding traditional culture is facing a huge crisis. The lack of minority culture inheritance and education in vocational colleges is not enough, which leads to students' lack of awareness of the minority culture. Therefore, the higher vocational colleges in Inner Mongolia should complete the mission of national cultural heritage by means of professional courses and campus activities. Not only can let the students grasp more cultural forms, can also expand their knowledge, enhance the sense of national pride and sense of responsibility, to provide strong support, for the inheritance of ethnic culture at the same time, it can enrich the school culture and education content, to promote the healthy and lively atmosphere. Lu Jinchun and Yang Xiaoyan put forward the pattern of inheritance of ethnic minority culture in Yunnan in the dilemma of the inheritance mode of Yunnan minority culture and its

modernization process, based on the above analysis, this paper gives a model of ethnic culture in ethnic areas in higher vocational colleges, as shown in figure 1:

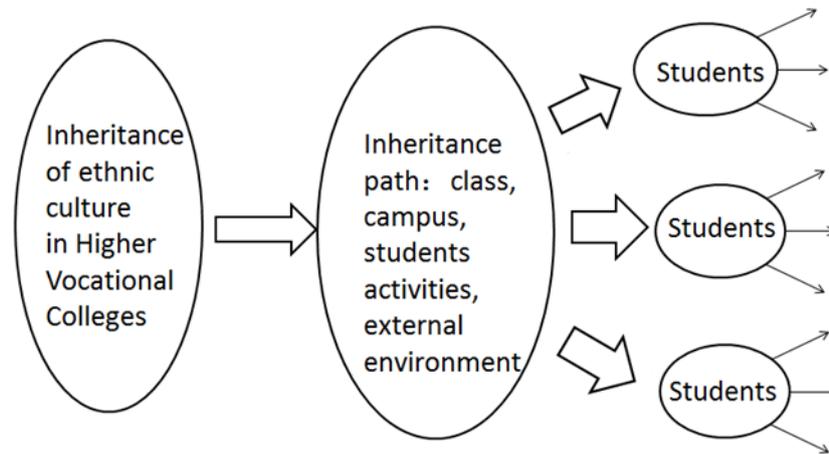


Fig. 1 A model of ethnic culture in ethnic areas in higher vocational colleges

The exploration and practice of the way of inheriting minority culture in Higher Vocational Colleges in Inner Mongolia

(1) Minority culture enter classroom

The school-based curriculum of Higher Vocational Colleges in minority areas is an important support for the local minority culture, and is an effective way to promote the inheritance and resist the cultural heritage of ethnic minorities. In Inner Mongolia, some colleges have begun to pay attention to the cultural inheritance of the ethnic minority in Inner Mongolia to offer professional courses in addition theoretical courses on ethnic series, such as the Inner Mongolia music introduction, Inner Mongolia music school, long art, folk songs of a series of courses. In this example in art occupation school, founded in 2004 4 menstrual approved by the people's Government of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, the school is the art school in Tongliao city of higher occupation school of art formed the basis of the only set up an independent. School of professional construction, has built Mongolia dance, guzheng, Horqin Mongolia heads short tone, dances, Mongolia specialty courses and Sihü, including Zheng, the Mongolian Autonomous Region has been adjusted for the length of courses. With the characteristics of professional and excellent course construction as the breakthrough point, the teachers also actively develop distinctive national art education materials, currently has about 8 series of teaching materials <Mongolia long tune tutorial >, < China playing zither music notes and other >, and has been applied in teaching. Other higher vocational colleges in Inner Mongolia area can also be for reference, and actively develop school-based curriculum with national characteristics, art vocational courses can be as a

compulsory course, colleges and universities as elective courses, the formation of a strong heritage of national culture.

(2) National spirit integrate into campus culture

Campus culture is the sum of all the material and spiritual wealth formed and accumulated in the course of its construction and development, including material culture and spiritual culture. Material culture is the material foundation of the school, is the external performance of the most intuitive form of the campus, including the school appearance, library, cultural landscape, campus greening, environmental sanitation; spiritual culture is the core and soul of campus culture, embodies the rules and regulations, school spirit, teaching style, study style and corporate culture. Minority culture is a kind of culture which is created and developed in the course of its historical development, which includes material culture and spiritual culture. Food, clothing, housing, production tools belong to the material culture; language, writing, literature, science, art, religion, philosophy, customs, festivals and other traditional culture belongs to the spirit of the culture. The integration of national culture into the campus culture construction is not only the inevitable requirement of talent cultivation, but also the only way to carry forward and cultivate the national spirit and improve the comprehensive quality of College Students. Hohhot national college motto is " Advocate justice. Advocate wisdom Pragmatism. Inherit ", in its motto embodies the national cultural heritage.

(3) Students activities carry forward minority culture

The purpose of school education is not only to enable students to understand the cultural knowledge, but also to train students to use knowledge, skills, methods to solve practical problems. Therefore, the school curriculum teaching is not only the teaching of "knowledge curriculum", but also the teaching of "practical course". Practice course is composed of knowledge curriculum, curriculum system and curriculum education situation experience course constructed, in the process of teaching in the course of time, emphasizing the knowledge education curriculum in the context to cultivate students' practical ability and cognition. National Vocational College in the inheritance of ethnic culture should focus on situational teaching knowledge theory teaching and national culture of the national culture is closely linked, in the work of student culture theory knowledge teaching, introduce students to dig the national culture research consolidation, social practice. The cultural inheritance of Inner Mongolia minority nationalities, organize the students to carry out various forms of cultural heritage activities, let students experience the minority culture artistic charm, and thus stimulate the consciousness of their inheritance of ethnic culture and art, is undoubtedly a good path to inheritance of ethnic culture in Inner Mongolia. Play the principle of educational subjectivity, only the students really have a sense of heritage of national culture, culture can continue. For the convenience of the University, can organize the students to the minority areas of Inner Mongolia field experience, so that students in the local Inner Mongolia ethnic music and dance, and through performances or competitions, give students a chance to show the harvest and experience, so as to improve the students' learning enthusiasm and initiative of the national culture.

(4) External environment to create minority culture

School teaching is not the only way of cultural heritage, to the inheritance of ethnic culture, the inheritance way to school alone is not enough, we should give full play to the role of family and society, strengthen the school and society, family cooperation. The National Museum and the folk custom museum are showing, and it plays an important role in the process of inheriting the national culture. Two kinds of inherent differences Museum, National Museum to stationary national landmarks as the main feature, in order to display national culture art, for visitors to enjoy as the main content, is to provide education for ethnic and cultural knowledge, appreciation, entertainment for the main purpose of the site. Folk custom museum is a place to protect the cultural heritage of the specific ethnic areas as the main content, in order to protect and inherit the national cultural memory, cultural ideas, aesthetic experience, survival wisdom for the purpose of the site.

In order to protect, develop, demonstrate and inherit the main content of the "living state cultural heritage", it has the characteristics of the original ecology, the people, the non-renewable and the overall protection. In order to protect, develop, demonstrate and inherit the main content of the "living state cultural heritage", it has the characteristics of the original ecology, the people, the non-renewable and the overall protection. Inner Mongolia area now has 106 Cultural Museum, 71 of Wulanmuqi, 19 of artistic performance place, Higher vocational colleges in the region should make full use of their own geographical advantages, with the city, county, township National Museum and national ecological museum, the local ethnic minority cultural and artistic heritage. Lead students to visit and learn, feel the cultural atmosphere, from the bottom of the heart to breed the heritage of the national culture vision.

Conclusion

With the growing trend of globalization, the increasing degree of socialization, the arrival of the era of new media in the information society, the carrier of national cultural heritage with each passing day. Make full use of the mobile phone app client, WeChat end of the new carrier, suitable for promotion of national culture, such as setting up Nadamu activities public number, live the process from the preparation to the game, so that students in Higher Vocational Colleges in Mongolia can enjoy the leisure style. Enrich the carrier of national cultural heritage, more effectively carry and transfer of national culture, so that higher vocational college students as much as possible to internalize the contents of national culture in the heart, outside the line, to achieve the effectiveness of national cultural heritage.

The future of higher vocational education cannot blindly cater to the needs of the market, we cannot blindly take the student's skill level as an educational principle, we should pay attention to the cultivation of professional skills and humanistic quality. It is of great value and significance to inherit the excellent traditional culture in order to improve the humanistic quality of higher vocational college students and cultivate the healthy and upward personality,

We believe that the future will have the feasibility of target more scholars and experts will re-examine the higher vocational education, attach great importance to the cultivation of students' humanistic qualities, there will be more people will pay attention to how to excavate the Chinese excellent traditional culture connotation, find the positive factors of the development of the times from the excellent traditional culture, to enrich the connotation of construction of colleges and universities.

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