

家乡民俗文化概览与历史传承

家乡的传统文化是一片厚重而丰富的土地，其中蕴含着古老的民俗习惯和文化符号。通过实地走访村落和文化活动场所，我们发现家乡的民俗文化主要体现在节庆活动、传统手工艺以及民间信仰三大方面。例如，每年的春节、端午节和中秋节，当地居民都会举办传统仪式和民间活动，这不仅是节日的庆祝，更是文化传承的重要途径。

在传统手工艺方面，家乡有手工刺绣、剪纸和陶瓷制作等项目，这些技艺大多由老一辈传授给年轻人。然而，随着现代化的影响，年轻人对这些传统技艺的兴趣逐渐减弱，参与的人数明显下降。实地问卷调查显示，18至25岁的青年群体中，约有60%对手工艺的掌握仅停留在观赏层面，只有不到15%的人尝试学习。

民间信仰方面，家乡居民依旧保留着祭祀祖先和地方神灵的习惯，节日祭祀活动依然是社区的重要组成部分。通过观察和访谈，我们发现这种信仰不仅是一种宗教活动，更是社会凝聚力和文化认同感的体现。许多老人表示，民俗活动能够让年轻人了解家乡历史与文化背景，是教育和传承的重要方式。

综合调研结果来看，家乡民俗文化在日常生活中仍有较强影响力，但面临年轻人参与度下降的问题。保护传统文化需要多方努力：学校教育可以加入民俗文化课程，社区可以组织实践活动，利用现代传媒宣传和推广。这不仅能够让年轻人更好地了解家乡文化，也有助于形成可持续的传承机制。

总的来说，家乡传统文化具有深厚的历史底蕴和独特的民俗魅力，但其未来的延续需要年轻一代的主动参与和社会各界的支持。通过科学调研与积极干预，可以有效推动文化的保护与传承。

Overview of Hometown Folk Culture and Historical Heritage

The traditional culture of our hometown is a rich and profound heritage, encompassing ancient folk customs and cultural symbols. Through field visits to villages and cultural activity sites, we found that the local folk culture is mainly manifested in festivals, traditional handicrafts, and folk beliefs. For example, during the Spring Festival, Dragon Boat Festival, and Mid-Autumn Festival, residents hold traditional ceremonies and folk activities, which serve not only as celebrations but also as an important means of cultural transmission.

Regarding traditional handicrafts, our hometown is known for hand embroidery, paper-cutting, and ceramic making. These skills are mostly passed down from the older generation to the young. However, with modernization, young people's interest in these traditional crafts has declined, and participation has decreased. According to a survey, about 60% of people aged 18 to 25 only appreciate the crafts, while fewer

than 15% have attempted to learn them.

As for folk beliefs, residents still maintain practices such as ancestor worship and local deity rituals. Festival rituals remain an important part of community life. Observations and interviews revealed that these beliefs not only constitute religious activities but also strengthen social cohesion and cultural identity. Many elders believe that folk activities help young people understand local history and culture, serving as a vital method of education and transmission.

In summary, while folk culture remains influential in daily life, it faces challenges such as declining youth participation. Protecting traditional culture requires efforts from multiple parties: schools can introduce folk culture courses, communities can organize practical activities, and modern media can promote these traditions. This will help young people better understand their hometown culture and foster sustainable transmission.

Overall, the traditional culture of our hometown has a deep historical foundation and unique folk charm. However, its future continuity requires active participation from the younger generation and support from all sectors of society. Through scientific research and proactive measures, cultural preservation and transmission can be effectively promoted.

年轻人与家乡传统文化认知调查

随着社会现代化的快速发展，年轻人对传统文化的认知逐渐成为研究的重点。本次调研以家乡为例，通过问卷调查和面对面访谈收集了来自18至30岁青年群体的数据，以了解他们对家乡民俗文化的了解程度及兴趣偏好。

调查结果显示，绝大多数年轻人能够识别一些主要节日和民俗活动，如春节、元宵节、端午节等，但对具体习俗细节和历史背景了解有限。例如，仅有约25%的受访者能完整描述端午节赛龙舟和粽子的文化起源，而超过50%的人只能大致知道节日的名称和庆祝方式。手工艺方面的认知更为薄弱，超过70%的青年表示很少接触或未尝试过传统刺绣、剪纸或陶艺。

此外，调研还发现年轻人对传统文化兴趣的差异明显。热衷参与者多为家庭中长辈重视文化教育的人群，他们更倾向于在节日期间参与祭祀或民俗活动；而兴趣不高者则更多受到现代娱乐和数字媒体的吸引，对民俗实践兴趣有限。访谈中，有受访者提到，虽然传统文化很有意义，但缺乏系统化的学习渠道和实践机会。

综合分析可知，年轻一代对家乡传统文化的认知存在明显断层，了解程度整体偏低，但其潜在兴趣仍可通过有效的教育和体验活动激发。为改善现状，可以在校园和社区中引入民俗文化体验课程，利用社交媒体开展互动活动，甚至结合创意设计将传统技艺现代化呈现，从而吸引更多

年轻人参与传承。

调研表明，文化传承不仅是老一辈的责任，更需要年轻人主动参与。通过制度化教育、社区支持和创新推广，可以让家乡传统文化在新一代中重新焕发生机，实现“古老文化与现代生活”的有机融合。

Survey on Young People's Awareness of Hometown Traditional Culture

With the rapid modernization of society, young people's awareness of traditional culture has become a key research focus. This survey, conducted in our hometown, collected data from people aged 18 to 30 through questionnaires and face-to-face interviews to understand their knowledge and interest in local folk culture.

The results show that most young people can recognize major festivals and folk activities, such as Spring Festival, Lantern Festival, and Dragon Boat Festival, but have limited understanding of specific customs and historical backgrounds. For instance, only about 25% of respondents could fully describe the cultural origins of dragon boat racing and rice dumplings during the Dragon Boat Festival, while over 50% only knew the festival's name and celebration methods. Knowledge of handicrafts was even weaker, with over 70% having little exposure to or experience with traditional embroidery, paper-cutting, or ceramics.

The survey also revealed clear differences in interest levels. Enthusiastic participants often come from families that value cultural education, preferring to engage in rituals and folk activities during festivals. Those less interested are more attracted to modern entertainment and digital media, showing limited engagement in folk practices. Some interviewees mentioned that while traditional culture is meaningful, there is a lack of structured learning channels and hands-on opportunities.

In summary, young people's awareness of local traditional culture is relatively low, but their potential interest can be stimulated through effective education and experiential activities. Improving the situation could involve introducing folk culture courses in schools and communities, creating interactive social media campaigns, and modernizing traditional crafts through creative design to attract youth participation.

The survey indicates that cultural transmission is not only the responsibility of the older generation but also requires proactive involvement from young people. Through institutionalized education, community support, and innovative promotion,

hometown traditional culture can thrive among the new generation, achieving an organic integration of ancient culture and modern life.

家乡民俗文化的保护与传承策略

面对现代化冲击，家乡民俗文化的保护与传承显得尤为紧迫。通过实地调研和问卷分析，我们总结出三方面的策略，旨在确保文化的可持续发展。

第一，教育推广是核心途径。学校可以将本地民俗文化纳入课程体系，通过课堂教学、实践活动和节日体验，让学生从小建立文化认同。例如，可以开展剪纸、陶艺和传统节日故事的手工课程，鼓励学生在节日中参与社区活动，形成“学中做，做中学”的互动模式。教育的系统性可以使文化传承不仅停留在观赏层面，更成为青少年主动实践的生活习惯。

第二，社区参与至关重要。社区可以定期举办民俗文化节、手工艺展览和祭祀活动，形成公众参与的平台。通过志愿者组织和家庭合作，让年轻人直接参与民俗活动的策划和执行，不仅增强兴趣，还能培养责任感和文化归属感。例如，社区的端午节赛龙舟活动不仅是竞技比赛，更是民俗体验和文化教育的综合实践场。

第三，现代传播手段的应用能够扩大影响力。利用社交媒体、短视频平台和网络课程，将家乡民俗文化以趣味化、互动化的方式呈现，使年轻人能够随时接触、学习和分享。这种方式不仅增加文化曝光度，还能激发年轻人的创意，将传统技艺与现代生活相结合，形成新的文化表达形式。

综上所述，家乡民俗文化的保护与传承需要教育、社区和现代媒介的三位一体策略。通过系统化教育、广泛的社区活动以及数字传播，可以有效提升年轻人的参与度和文化认同感，从而实现传统文化的可持续传承，为家乡历史和文化注入新的生命力。

Strategies for the Preservation and Transmission of Hometown Folk Culture

In the face of modernization, the preservation and transmission of hometown folk culture has become increasingly urgent. Through field research and survey analysis, we have summarized three strategies aimed at ensuring sustainable cultural development.

First, educational promotion is a core approach. Schools can integrate local folk culture into their curriculum through classroom teaching, hands-on activities, and festival experiences, helping students develop cultural identity from an early age.

For example, courses on paper-cutting, ceramics, and traditional festival stories can encourage students to participate in community activities during festivals, creating an interactive model of 'learning by doing, doing by learning.' Systematic education ensures that cultural transmission goes beyond mere observation and becomes an active practice in students' daily lives.

Second, community involvement is crucial. Communities can regularly host folk culture festivals, craft exhibitions, and ritual activities to provide platforms for public participation. Through volunteer organizations and family collaboration, young people can directly participate in planning and executing folk activities, enhancing both interest and a sense of responsibility and cultural belonging. For example, the community Dragon Boat Festival is not only a sporting event but also a comprehensive practice of folk experience and cultural education.

Third, the application of modern media can broaden the influence. Using social media, short video platforms, and online courses, hometown folk culture can be presented in engaging and interactive ways, allowing young people to access, learn, and share at any time. This approach not only increases cultural exposure but also stimulates creativity, combining traditional skills with modern life to form new cultural expressions.

In summary, the preservation and transmission of hometown folk culture requires a three-pronged strategy of education, community, and modern media. Through systematic education, widespread community activities, and digital dissemination, youth participation and cultural identity can be enhanced, achieving sustainable cultural transmission and injecting new vitality into local history and culture.

家乡传统节庆活动调研分析

节庆活动是家乡传统文化的重要体现，也是社区凝聚力和民俗认同感的重要载体。本次调研通过实地观察春节、端午节和中秋节的民俗活动，并辅以问卷调查，分析了活动的参与情况及年轻人的认知水平。

调查显示，春节的传统习俗如贴春联、放鞭炮和拜年，仍然被大多数家庭保留，并且参与率高达85%。端午节的赛龙舟、包粽子活动也吸引了一部分年轻人参与，但整体参与率比春节低约30%。中秋节祭月和赏月活动的参与则较为零散，年轻人的关注度更偏向于聚会和休闲娱乐，而非传统习俗本身。

访谈结果表明，年轻人对节庆活动的兴趣集中在互动性和趣味性较强的环节，而对传统文化的历史背景了解不足。例如，只有少数青年能够解释端午节源于纪念屈原的故事，而大多数人只是出于节日习俗参与活动。此外，部分年轻人认为传统活动过于繁琐或形式化，缺乏与现代生活

的结合，这在一定程度上影响了文化传承。

为应对这些挑战，调研提出几点建议：一是将传统节庆与现代娱乐形式结合，如通过线上活动、趣味比赛等方式提高年轻人参与度；二是利用社区和学校平台开展文化解说和体验课程，让青年在参与中了解节庆的历史和文化意义；三是鼓励家庭代际互动，通过亲子参与活动增强文化认同感。

总体来看，家乡传统节庆活动仍具有较强的社会影响力，但在年轻人参与和文化认知方面存在明显差距。通过创新性活动设计、教育宣传和家庭社区联动，可以促进节庆活动的传承，使家乡民俗文化在新时代焕发新的生机。

Research and Analysis of Traditional Festival Activities in Hometown

Festival activities are an important expression of hometown traditional culture and serve as a key vehicle for community cohesion and folk identity. This study involved field observations of Spring Festival, Dragon Boat Festival, and Mid-Autumn Festival activities, supplemented by questionnaires to analyze participation and youth awareness.

The survey shows that most families still maintain traditional Spring Festival customs such as pasting couplets, setting off firecrackers, and visiting relatives, with a participation rate of 85%. Dragon Boat Festival activities, including dragon boat racing and making rice dumplings, attract some young participants, but the overall participation rate is about 30% lower than that of Spring Festival. Participation in Mid-Autumn Festival activities, such as moon worship and moon-gazing, is more sporadic, with young people's focus leaning more toward social gatherings and leisure rather than traditional customs.

Interviews indicate that young people's interest in festival activities centers on interactive and fun elements, with limited understanding of the historical context. For example, only a few youths could explain that the Dragon Boat Festival commemorates Qu Yuan, while most participated merely out of custom. Some young people also feel that traditional activities are too cumbersome or formal, lacking connection with modern life, which impacts cultural transmission.

To address these challenges, the study suggests several strategies: first, integrate traditional festivals with modern entertainment, such as online activities or fun competitions, to increase youth participation; second, use community and school platforms to provide cultural explanations and hands-on courses, allowing youth to understand the historical and cultural significance of the festivals; third,

encourage intergenerational family involvement to enhance cultural identity through parent-child participation.

In conclusion, hometown traditional festival activities still have strong social influence, but there is a clear gap in youth participation and cultural awareness. Through innovative activity design, educational promotion, and family-community collaboration, festival activities can be effectively transmitted, allowing local folk culture to thrive in the new era.