

家乡传统节日活动调研分析

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，家乡传统节日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.