

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.