

# The Status Quo of Present Situation and Inheritance and Protection of Shu Brocade from the Perspective of Non-legacy

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## Abstract

**Intangible cultural heritage is an important carrier of inheriting national spirit and culture. As an outstanding representative of China's intangible cultural heritage, Shu Brocade has unique historical style and distinctive craft features with certain historical value, scientific and technological value, cultural value and inheritance value. This paper will explore the difficulties encountered in inheritance protection through the analysis of the status quo and inheritance of Shu Brocade, and take this as an example to propose a solution. It will enable it to gain a broader living space in the future development, so as to better inherit and carry forward the excellent culture of the Chinese nation.**

## Keywords

**Intangible cultural heritage, Shu Brocade, inheritance.**

## 1. Introduction

As one of the three famous Chinese brocades, Shu Brocade has the earliest origin and the most profound influence. It flourished in the Spring and Autumn Period and the Warring States Period, and flourished in the Han and Tang Dynasties. It was named for its origin in Shu. It is a living fossil of Chinese silk weaving skills and has a certain representativeness.[1] With the introduction of the concept of non-legacy, it was included in China's first list of national intangible cultural heritage in 2006. In 2009, it was selected as an important part of Chinese silkworm weaving skills.

## 2. Development and Research Status of Shu Brocade

### 2.1. Development of Shu Brocade

Mentioning Shu Brocade, what I have to mention here is the "Silk Road". In the Spring and Autumn Period and even earlier, the "Southern Silk Road" has been formed. In the late Warring States period, Shu Brocade has become an important local industry. In the Qin and Han Dynasties, Chengdu became an important producer of silk in the country and formed the "Northwest Silk Road". During the Three Kingdoms period, Zhuge Liang set up the "Jinguan" to manage the brocade industry and promoted the development of the brocade. During the Sui and Tang Dynasties, the scale and production skills of the brocades reached their peak. During the Song and Yuan Dynasties, the "Chengdu House Jinyuan" was established. During this period, Shu Brocade inherited the style of the Tang Dynasty and at the same time innovated and developed the Shu Brocade. During the Ming and Qing Dynasties, due to war and other reasons, the development of Shu Brocade was in the decline stage, and it was not restored until the middle and late Qing Dynasty. Later, with the outbreak of the War of Resistance Against Japan and the civil war, Shu Brocade has entered a state of depression. At the beginning of the 21st century, with the establishment of some enterprises and research institutions, the traditional production and marketing model of brocade has gradually shifted to the cultural protection model. In 2006, Shu Brocade Weaving Skills was selected into China's first national intangible

cultural heritage list, which provided more possibilities for the future development of Shu Brocade. In 2013, with the introduction of China's "One Belt, One Road" strategy, it brought new opportunities and challenges to the development of Shu Brocade. In the same year, the four models of Shu brocade jacquard machine unearthed from the Tomb of Han Guanshan in Chengdu filled the gap between China's and even the world's history of science and technology and textile history. This fully demonstrates the highly developed Chinese ancient silk production technology and weaving technology, which is also for the future. Research has also laid a solid foundation.

## **2.2. Research Status of Shu Brocade**

In recent years, there have been more and more researches on brocades, but relatively few. According to the survey, it is found that 2000 years ago, there will be no more than 10 reports on journals and newspapers of brocades. After 2000, The number of each year has exceeded 10 and shows an upward trend. This is considerable for the development of Shu Brocade. Through literature collection, it can be found that the academic circles conducted a preliminary study on Shu Brocade at the end of the 20th century. The research mainly focused on traditional handicrafts. At the beginning of the 21st century, the research on Shu Brocade is no longer limited to traditional handicrafts, but tends to be studied in many aspects, such as dyeing process, pattern style, development status and inheritance protection. In recent years, with the rise of Wenchuang products, there has been some research in Wenchuang. In terms of monographs, in order to rescue, protect, inherit and develop the traditional techniques of the ancestral culture and the brocade, and to dig deeper and carry forward the rich treasures of silk culture, the research and development center of the ancestral ancestors of Sichuan Province is planned to conduct an in-depth investigation in three years. On the basis of the research, the "Shu Brocade Silk Culture Series" was compiled and published in stages. The book was published in 2004 and is divided into five parts. Five volumes are "Shu Brocade", "Shu Culture and Shu Brocade", "Silk Road and Shu Brocade", "Shu Brocade Papers and Collection of Traditional Techniques" and "Collection of Poems, Songs, Poems, Calligraphy and Paintings of Chinese Silk Culture". The publication of this series of books will have a scientific and cultural value that cannot be underestimated, which laid a solid foundation for the study of Shu Brocade [2].

## **3. The Difficulties Encountered by Shu Brocade in the Inheritance**

### **3.1. Insufficient Policy Support**

At present, the government has also carried out some policy support in the inheritance and protection of Shu Brocade, but it is still far from enough. In the protection of Shu Brocade, there is no strong sense of protection. Here, the policy should give a certain policy to the inheritors of the Shu Brocade to facilitate its inheritance. Instead of being confined to the inheritors, it is better to face the society, so that more people can understand the Shu Brocade and call for more people to protect and pass it on. In addition, in the modern development of Shu Brocade, professional and modern operation teams and research teams should be introduced. At present, some Shu Brocade products are still too old and cannot be better integrated into the present life, and are not easy to integrate into the market.

### **3.2. The Inheritor Is Seriously Aging**

After thousands of years of precipitation, the cultural heritage of the brocade weaving skills requires a large amount of professional knowledge to accumulate. At present, the relevant inheritors are very old, and the scale of the training team is small, which cannot meet the protection inheritance and inheritance and industry development of Shu brocade. Without the injection of fresh blood, the inheritance of the art of brocade is a big problem. In the past, Shu

Brocade had the saying that “Shu Brocade Gong Jia Tian Xia” said that today, there are fewer than ten people in the mastery of Shu Brocade’s skills. Most of them are over 70 years old. The aging problem is very serious, which is really worrying for the future development of Shu brocade. Because the various processes of technical operation are difficult and strong, it is difficult for young people to understand and master the weaving skills of the whole Shu Brocade, and the process of weaving is more time-consuming and inefficient, and many people are not willing to learn. Therefore, the project is facing a crisis of loss.

### **3.3. The Way to Protect Inheritance Is Too Traditional**

At present, the inheritance of the manufacturing techniques of the brocade is mostly in the stage of traditional teacher-apprentice teaching and research personnel exchange, and has not formed a certain scale of training. The inheritance of non-legacy is first of all the inheritor. If the inheritor is absent, the skill will be lost. Secondly, the researchers. Through the above research status, we can find that the study of Shu brocade is still very little, not very comprehensive, and can not fully develop and excavate the cultural connotation of Shu brocade. In addition, we can find that in the development of information technology, the combination of Shu brocade and online media and digital communication is less, making it impossible for Shu brocade to be fully presented to people. If this is the case for a long time, it will be a big problem in the inheritance and protection of Shu Brocade, and it will be more difficult to cultivate talents.

## **4. The Inheritance and Protection Strategy of Shu Brocade**

With the acceleration of globalization and urbanization, the traditional Shu brocade weaving skills have been greatly impacted and will soon face the threat of loss. In view of the above mentioned situation, the author believes that inheritance and protection should be carried out from the following aspects:

### **4.1. Strong Support From the Government and the Market**

For the protection of the inheritors, the government should not be limited to economic support. As the authoritative subject in social life, the government should combine its own advantages to mobilize the financial resources of all sectors of society to support the inheritors and form a certain rescue system. Here, the author suggests that the government level should be a basic guarantee for the inheritors. The scope of protection should cover the inheritors of representative inheritors and folk heritage artists. In addition, for the inheritors who spontaneously set up studios should be given a certain amount of financial subsidies to facilitate their inheritance.

At the same time, there should also be certain policies in the market. The current clothing, food, housing are necessary in people's lives. We can combine them with the market. Under the premise of inheriting the tradition, we can make certain innovations. Modern integration creates an industrial chain suitable for modern times. At present, the government's support also has a certain effect. Some inheritors spontaneously set up studios and sell the brocade enterprises, which have opened a door for the market development of Shu brocade, so that more consumers can understand while buying Shu brocade. The long-standing culture of Shu Brocade.

### **4.2. Strengthen Cooperation with Universities and Research Institutions**

Protecting and developing brocade, talent is the key. If there are no weaving artists and researchers, the development of Shu Brocade will have problems such as successor and no one, which is not conducive to its development. In recent years, college education has also continuously deepened the talent training mechanism, spontaneously established practical teaching bases in different professional directions, established school-enterprise cooperation, set up training courses or added practical and theoretical courses in relevant colleges and

universities, and increased the channels for training and training talents. Introduce the inheritors into the classroom, and let the students understand the scientific and cultural values of the brocade through the lectures of the inheritors. The practical teaching on the spot can also arouse the interest of the students. In addition, the academic authority, professors and scholars in colleges and universities have a high reputation in the society, through which they can appeal and advocate for the collection, collation and protection of Shu Brocade; in addition, they can also pass through with foreign universities. The exchange of scholars and the promotion of the intangible cultural heritage represented by Shu Brocade allows more people to understand the charm of intangible cultural heritage.

### 4.3. Combining Shu Brocade With Digital Technology

In the past when information was occluded, word of mouth was the main mode of propaganda. However, in today's information globalization, with the popularity of the Internet, in order to quickly understand the culture of Shu Brocade, it should be combined with digital technology, through digital acquisition, digital storage, digital processing, digital display and digital communication. Shu Brocade is presented in front of people, so that even if you don't go out, you can quickly learn about Shu Brocade through the Internet. At present, through the search of online materials, we can find that the Chengdu Shu Brocade Weaving Embroidery Museum also has a digital library, but the effect is general, the form is monotonous, just a simple introduction to the exhibits. Here, the author thinks that it should be like "Digital Dunhuang" learning, it allows us to watch it without leaving home, 360-degree rotating picture, high-definition picture quality, close-up observation, etc. It integrates cultural protection, cultural education, Cultural tourism is integrated and has certain interactivity. It breaks the time and space constraints and meets people's needs for sightseeing, appreciation and research. In the future development, the digital museum about Shu Brocade can also refer to "Digital Dunhuang" and incorporate modern technology, so that people can understand it and become interested in it without leaving home.

## 5. Conclusion

As a classic representative of Chinese silk weaving skills, Shu Brocade has a very important reference and reference for the study of silk fabrics and non-material culture. At present, there are three main problems in the inheritance of Shu brocade: insufficient government support, serious aging of inheritors and excessive traditional ways of protection and inheritance. It is hoped that in the future inheritance and development, the government and the market will increase support, strengthen the cooperation between Shu Brocade and universities and research institutions, and combine digital technology to promote and promote Shu Brocade. It is hoped that through various strategies, the inheritance and protection of the weaving skills of the Shu brocade can be strengthened, so that it can go further and further in the long river of history.

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