

# Correct Understanding, Development and Protection of Ethnic Cultural Tourism Resources

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**Abstract**-Ethnic culture is the resources of long-term historical accumulation and non-renewable, and is the common interests of all ethnic groups. Taking Xiangxi Tujia and Miao Autonomous Prefecture as an example, this paper analyzes the problems existing in the development of ethnic cultural tourism resources and puts forward some related measures to protect ethnic cultural tourism resources. The purpose is to promote the development and protection of ethnic cultural tourism resources.

**Keywords**- ethnic cultural tourism resources, development, protection, Xiangxi Tujia and Miao Autonomous prefecture

## I. INTRODUCTION

China's tourism industry is developed with the implementation of China's policy of opening up to the outside world. The scale of China's tourism industry is growing, and the status of the industry has been enhanced. At the same time, its development of the tourism industry has been widely valued at all levels of government. As one of the cores of tourism culture, ethnic cultural tourism has a great potential, and it is the primary direction of the development of the domestic tourism industry in China. So under the premise of respecting the traditional and facts, paying close attention to the exploiting and sustainable development of ethnic cultural tourism resources, fully understanding the ethnic cultural tourism resources, scientific development and protection of ethnic cultural tourism resources, and maintaining the vitality of ethnic cultural tourism resources in the modern process are the main points of exploring the ethnic cultural tourism resources.

## II. GENERAL SITUATION OF XIANGXI TUJIA AND MIAO AUTONOMOUS

### A. Administrative Division and population composition

Xiangxi Tujia and Miao Autonomous Prefecture is located in the northwest of Hunan Province, and is the "Northwest gateway" of Hunan Province, with Hubei, Guizhou, Chongqing borders on. It also the throat of "Hunan, Hubei, Chongqing, and Guizhou" (Figure 1).

The total area is 15486 km<sup>2</sup> and has jurisdiction over seven counties of Jishou, Luxi, Fenghuang, Guzhang, Huayuan, Baojing, Yongshun, and Longshan. The territory inhabited by Tujia, Miao, Hui, Yao, Dong, Bai [1]. By the end of 2015, its population was 2920000, and mainly is Miao and Tujia which accounted for 78%.

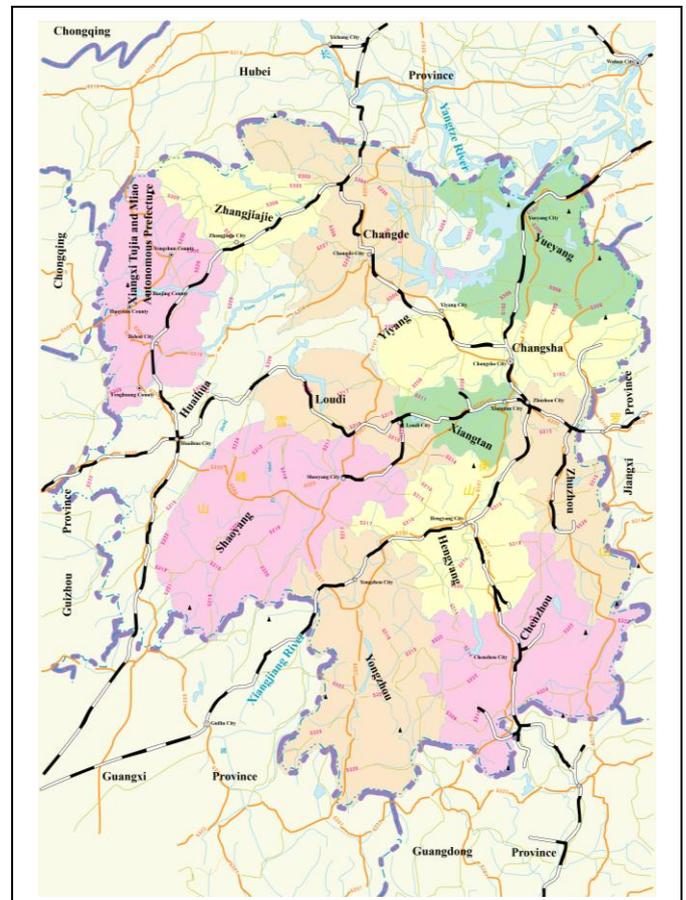


Figure 1. Location of Xiangxi Tujia and Miao Autonomous Prefecture

## B. Resources and climate

Xiangxi Tujia and Miao Autonomous Prefecture belongs to the mid-subtropical monsoon humid climate, with obvious continental climate characteristics. The three-dimensional climate is obvious. Xiangxi Tujia and Miao Autonomous Prefecture

Xiangxi Tujia and Miao Autonomous Prefecture of Zhangjiajie City in the East and adjacent, South and Huaihua area border, adjacent to the West of Tongren Prefecture, Guizhou Province and Chongqing Qianjiang District, at the junction of the north and Hubei Province Enshi Tujia and Miao Autonomous Prefecture, willow branch railway through the state border five counties. Therefore, the government of Jishou City of Hunan, Hubei, Chongqing and Guizhou border region an important distributing center of goods more. Xiangxi Wuhua Tianbao, human resources, forest resources, mineral resources, tourism resources are very rich investment development potential is great.

## III. STATUS AND FEASIBILITY OF THE ETHNIC CULTURAL TOURISM

### A. Status of the ethnic cultural tourism in the tourism industry

The main body of the tourism is the tourist, and the tourism landscape is the key to attracting the main body of tourism. The tourism landscape can be divided into two categories of the natural tourism landscape and the cultural tourism landscape, and the ethnic cultural tourism resources are an important part of the cultural tourism landscape.

China is a multi-ethnic country with 55 minority nationalities. All nationalities distributed all parts of the country with the form of "big mixed, small settlements". Different nations have different languages, different customs, and different costumes. This is not only the precious cultural heritage left over from the millennium civilization, but also the valuable tourism resources which can be developed and utilized. At the same time, the ethnic cultural tourism resources account for a large proportion of the variety of tourism resources.

### B. The feasibility of the development of ethnic cultural tourism resources

The ethnic cultural tourism in China has the characteristics of abundant resources, strong development potential, less investment and small investment risk. In fact, geographical environment and human environment in different regions have certain disadvantages or shortcomings. However, these disadvantages or shortcomings precisely become the essential guarantee for keeping prosperity for a long time to the different ethnic cultural tourism resources. Tourism resources of different regions and different ethnic have their own characteristics, and the space of their development and utilization is very large.

Xiangxi Tujia and Miao Autonomous Prefecture inhabited by Tujia, Miao, Hui, Yao, Dong, Bai minority [1, 2]. Except for a lot of recreational tourism projects, such as karst cave landscape, the ancient city in South China, grand canyon of

Wulongshan, red stone forest, and Mengdong River rafting, there are more abundant and various ethnic cultural tourism resources. Different ethnic customs and ethnic costumes of different nationalities have become the most valuable tourism resources.

As a minority, the development of village economy of Xiangxi Tujia and Miao Autonomous Prefecture not only has the universal character of rural economic development, but also has the economy characteristics of ethnic villages. As a minority, the development of village economy of Xiangxi Tujia and Miao Autonomous Prefecture not only has the universal character of rural economic development, but also has the economy characteristics of ethnic villages. Xiangxi is a mainly mountainous area (accounting for 70% of the total area), and most of the village is located in mountainous areas. Due to the considerable slope of the cultivable farmland, it is difficult for water and soil conservation, implementation of the irrigation engineering system, and mechanized operation [3]. At the same time, the geographical environment with mainly mountainous areas also hinders the information communication between the minority villages and the external world. Thus it also restricts the renovation and change of the villagers'. Influenced by the objective conditions, their agricultural production and economic development maintain a low development status for a long time.

However, just owing to the relatively closed environment, inadequate transportation facilities and communication, and the lack of communication with the outside world, Very valuable national cultural tourism resources can be preserved in this region. Part of Tujia and Miao's minorities are still living together in accordance with their ancient nation form, and come into being many stockades. Residents are still living in the nation's unique architecture. For example, part of the Miao people still maintain their original national characteristics, such as living in the stilted building, dressing in Miao clothes, and wearing the silvers (Figure 2). These are the very unique tourism resources.



Figure 2. Dwellings in Xiangxi Tujia and Miao Autonomous Prefecture – Stilted building [4]

The tourism industry is a chain industry, which includes a food, housing, transportation, travel, shopping, and entertainment. And the development of ethnic cultural tourism resources will also lead to the economic growth of multiple industries in the autonomous prefecture. In ethnic cultural tourism resources' development, it should highlight the ethnic character, and launch the entertainment of the national characteristics, such as giving a campfire party, ethnic customs, ethnic music and dance as the main content. It also should pay attention to strengthening the construction of the professional market, accelerating the development of tourism products, improving the service system, extending the industrial chain, and driving the development of the catering industry, transportation, commerce, entertainment and other industries in the autonomous prefecture.

While promoting the economic development of Autonomous Prefecture, it can solve the employment problem of the majority of residents, improve the living standard and quality of life of the state, and accelerate the process of urbanization in the Autonomous Prefecture.

#### IV. ETHNIC CULTURAL TOURISM RESOURCES OF XIANGXI TUJIA AND MIAO AUTONOMOUS PREFECTURE

Ethnic culture is a collective cultural accumulation, which is an important part of the human material culture and spiritual culture. Ma Tingzhong proposed that the ethnic culture is a culture with the ethnic characteristics, and is developed throughout the history of the development process of each ethnic. It includes four aspects: tangible culture, behavior culture, spiritual culture, and language culture. The core of the national culture is the value of the ethnic identity, including customs, morality, law, etiquette, system, religious belief, etc. And ethnic culture can be understood as the sum of ethnic material culture, social behavior culture and spiritual culture [5, 6, 7].

##### A. Ethnic material culture in Xiangxi area

- Ethnic production culture

Ethnic production culture includes collection culture, hunting culture, animal husbandry culture, farming culture, handicraft culture and modern industrial and commercial culture, etc.

Legend, archaeological discoveries and historical records of Miao have been comprehensive showed Miao is one of the earliest ethnic, which engaged in farming life and planting rice in south China. These also determine Miao has a long ethnic production culture.

- National life culture

National living culture includes food culture, living culture, clothing culture, transportation, culture and communication culture, etc.

In the Xiangxi area, snakes, rats, eel, loach, tadpoles, and all the other kinds of insects can be eaten, and be regarded as precious food. Miao in Xiangxi always takes the sauerkraut as one of their main dishes. Miao people

generally love to drink wine. They often drink to relieve fatigue, to express their respect, and make fun [8]. Miao people often like to wear Miao's clothes and silver, such as silver fan, silver cap, silver hairpin, silver pin, silver flower, silver comb, silver earrings, and so on (Figure 3). This is the wonderful place of national life culture [9].

##### B. Social behavior cultures in Xiangxi

- Ethnic village culture

Ethnic village culture includes the traditional village rules and customs, bazaar culture, cottage culture, etc.

Miao people live together in the form of a cottage, and each cottage has its own cottage culture. While arrived at the Miao cottage, there are often warm welcome ceremonies, such as welcome folk song, Miao welcome drums and entering the door by passing through three banks (Refers to drinking sweet wine of Miao, sing a folk song and learning to knock a lace drum) (Figure 4) [10].



Figure 3. Ethnic costumes of the Miao Nationality[11]



Figure 4. Miao welcome drum[12]

- Ethnic etiquette culture

Ethnic etiquette culture includes adult etiquette culture, marriage etiquette culture, funeral etiquette culture, etc..

Miao traditional marriage mainly includes Xuhun, Lahun (marriage by kidnapping), Renhun and Shuhun. Their traditional funeral is a burial. Moreover, "If people died outside, it should ask people to drive the body back home". Driving the body back home is a traditional custom due to believing in witchcraft culture [2].

- Ethnic festival culture

Ethnic festival culture includes ethnic traditional festival culture, world festival culture, national legal holiday culture and religious festival culture, etc.

In addition to the world's festivals and national statutory holidays, all ethnic minorities have their unique ethnic festivals. For example, the traditional festivals of Miao are Miao's new year, April eight, the Dragon Boat Festival, the autumn harvest festival, Lusheng Festival, etc.; Driving out the Year, February 8th, Tomb Sweeping Day, Niuwang Festival, Dragon Boat Festival, June six, Halfmoon Festival, Chung Yeung Festival and washing God are the traditional festivals of Tujia [13].

### C. Ethnic spiritual culture in Xiangxi

- Ethnic belief culture

The ethnic belief culture includes religious belief culture, superstition and witchcraft culture, ethnic Etiquette taboo, etc..

In the Xiangxi Autonomous Prefecture, Miao and Tujia are advocating nature, and believe in the supernatural witchcraft [14]. In Miao ethnic, there is a taboo which guests may not sit on a bench with the Miao women. Main taboos can be subdivided into farming production, maternity taboo, funeral taboo, and custom taboo. And for Tujia ethnic, there are also other taboos. Eating with holding the bowls behind the others is a taboo. Heated Kang for cooking, tripod and tripod pot are "fetish", and any person is not allowed to cross and trample them.

- Ethnic language culture

Ethnic language culture includes myths and legends, stories, ballads, language, drama, etc..

For the Miao's ethnic language, Miao language is its ethnic language. There are some famous Miao's ballads, such as "The boy thanks to the goddess of mercy", "Monkey King picks fruit" and "Chang E Flying to the Moon". "The dog takes rice" and "Sparrow stole seed-corn" are the famous legends of Miao. And they are very precious ethnic language and culture.

- Ethnic folk-art culture

Folk-art culture includes folk music, art, crafts, dance, etc..

Leather drums of Miao, Waving dance of Tujia, embroidery, pick embroidery, brocade, batik, paper cutting, silver, and bamboo are extremely rich ethnic characteristic handicraft (Figure 5) [15].



Figure 5. Miao's batik crafts[16]

- Ethnic folk entertainment game culture

Ethnic folk entertainment game culture includes folk acrobatics, folk games, etc..

## V. THE PROBLEMS FACING THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL CULTURAL TOURISM RESOURCES

### A. Due to excessive exploitation and utilization, the resources of the national culture have been damaged seriously.

In the process of tourism development, in order to create more value, all over the country developed and utilized national cultural resources on a large scale. This is far more than the carrying capacity and self-repairing capacity of the cultural resources. However, the national cultural resources must be properly developed and utilized in order to achieve its sustainable development.

At present, protecting tourism resources of folk custom are facing the difficult situation. To acquire economic interests, folklore tourism resources can be sacrificed. And during the process of planning and designing the folk tourism resources, people can't comprehend the essence of folk tourism resources. In some ancient town, for the maximum access to economic interests, they carried out predatory development regardless of the fragile and non-renewable of the folk culture resources. Even in some places, the precious ancient folk houses have been demolished in pursuit of urbanization and modernization [17]. A number of thousands of years of the ancient city wall had been demolished to make way for the new buildings and roads. So, a lot of folks gradually disappear under the impact on the modern civilization. Some folk arts and crafts completely lost the implication of the cultural value in order to cater for the market and mass production.

In Xiangxi Autonomous Prefecture, Miao's modelling beautiful silver, batik and embroidery are very famous, and have been loved by more and more tourists and foreigners. However, as the market demands increases, the purity of Miao's silver is not so good as before. The original manual embroidery has been replaced by machine mass production, and it also began to follow the tide of the market, became tacky, and lost its genuine characteristics of Miao. Batik

products are influenced by the popular wind, and more and more close to the fashion styles.

*B. The assimilation of folk culture is becoming more and more serious.*

Where tourism is developed, there the traditional look will be a sharp change. Influenced by the outside world, clothing, architecture and the way of life will converge with outsiders quickly.

Along with the development of media technology and popularization, marketization process acceleration, and tourism and cultural industry heating, the "Modernity" characteristics of the commodity, money and people, image, technology, knowledge and ideas have been spread rapidly in ethnic minority areas. With the impact of modern civilization on the traditional culture, a lot of folk cultural projects have been affected on a certain degree of damage. At the same time, with the development of tourism, the influx of outsiders, and the introduction of alien culture, ideology and life custom, the traditional national culture and folk customs are gradually assimilated, diluted and even disappear, especially for residential buildings, clothing, food and dancing, etc. In many ethnic minority areas, its original mixed style and charm have disappeared gradually.

And as a result of the invasion of outside culture, at present, urban and residential building culture, clothing culture, food culture and custom culture in Xiangxi have gradually lost its original features [18]. If this trend can't be effectively curbed, the national culture will gradually disappear under the impact of the powerful modern civilization.

In fact, stilted buildings with original flavor have become less and less. The traditional national culture of Xiangxi area is disappearing [19].

*C. Serious commercialization and stage of national culture result in the vulgar of the national culture [18].*

The traditional national culture has the features of nature, characteristic, primitive simplicity, and mystery. However, under the stimulation of commercial profit, the tourist destination always will take the predatory and twist development to cater to the tourists' psychology of pursuing the fresh or to meet the vulgar needs of some tourists. So the national culture has lost its original elegant cultural connotation.

The ancient city of Fenghuang is once a tourist resort of many poets and scholars [20]. However, today's Fenghuang Town has completely lost its mood of the past. Due to the excessive pursuit of economic interests, a variety of commercial networks cover almost the entire ancient town. The huge signs completely covered the unique ancient ethnic style architecture. Streets crowded with various vendors and sell all kinds of goods. This environment is extremely noisy and completely destroyed the primitively simple and mysterious of the ancient city.

In addition, some areas moved other recreational activities into a folk culture as the tourist entertainment. This is making fake folk. This approach is clearly contrary to the principle of

respect for the nature and characteristics of the national culture, and it also causes the alienation of the ethnic customs. It not only seriously damaged the national cultural resources, made it vulgar and lost its original value, but also misled the tourists to the national culture of understanding and definition.

*D. Quality and psychological imbalance of minority residents [21]*

With the considerable economic benefits brought by the development of ethnic cultural tourism resources, a lot of misunderstandings are also brought to the local residents. Many residents are enchanted by the immediate economic benefits, and they think the money is the first and pursues the purpose of profit.

In the commercial street of the ancient Fenghuang city, some school-age children and adolescents loudly shout to sell their wares just like other vendors everywhere. Some parents also sell their wares together with the children or have no sign of them. Although tourism is now a hot industry in China and its tourism resources are rich and varied, the tourism resources are always limited rather than endless wealth in the same place. Letting the children grow up in the busy streets to sell wares only for the purpose of the immediate interests can't make them get the excellent education and proper training. This will have caused great harm on young people's physical and mental growth. And this is also a disadvantage to improve the quality of the population.

*E. The degeneration of folk culture values*

The cultural value of a national identity is the core of the national culture. Although the development of different ethnic groups is different, there is still a common value. For example, hard-working, hospitable, trust and loyalty are still the common values of the various ethnic views. But with the development of the national tourism, these excellent values are degraded or even disappear. All sorts of pretexts to collect fees, resorting to trickery and extortion racket are often seen. Many tourists complained loudly of having been badly duped, and came back disappointed. This has a direct impact on the local image.

## VI. PROTECTION OF ETHNIC CULTURAL TOURISM RESOURCES IN XIANGXI

*A. Cultural heritage of folk needed to be protected in Xiangxi*

On March 29, 2006, Xiangxi Tujia and Miao Autonomous Prefecture in the fourth meeting of the eleventh session of the people's Congress considered and passed the "Xiangxi Tujia and Miao Autonomous Prefecture National Folk Cultural Heritage Protection Ordinance" [22]. The twenty-first meeting of the Standing Committee of the Tenth People's Congress of Hunan Province approved this ordinance on May 31, 2006. This Ordinance provides the folk cultural heritages which need to be protected include:

- Language and words of Tujia, Miao, and other ethnic minorities;
- Folk myths, legends, stories, songs, proverbs, ritual words, long narrative poems, etc.;

- Folk music, dance, drama, acrobatics, etc.;
- Ethnic folk arts and crafts, special food and its making skills, tools and representative works;
- Folk activities and recreational athletics, such as ethnic folk sacrifice and totem, seasons and festival, life etiquette, etc.;
- Folk and traditional Chinese medicine and health knowledge and skills;
- Appliances, utensils and houses, clothing, etc. which can reflect the production and living customs of Tujia, Miao and other ethnic minorities;
- Representative buildings, facilities, signs and specific natural places with the characteristics of national folk and traditional culture;
- Manuscripts, scrolls, books, literature, genealogy, stele, couplet, etc., which has historical, artistic and scientific value;
- The folk and traditional original cultural ecological zone;
- Other expression forms of the folk and traditional cultural heritage.

*B. The relevant measures of the national cultural tourism resources' protection*

- Formulating and perfecting the laws, regulations and policies on the national culture's protection

It should understand the development of ethnic cultural tourism, change the phenomenon that values profit and neglect protection, and strengthen the legislative work of the protection of national cultural tourism resources. At present, laws and regulations regarding the protection of the fine traditional culture of various ethnic groups are few and far between in China. However, there are a number of local governments has developed the relevant policies and regulations on the protection of local ethnic cultural tourism resources, which have played a very good role in the protection of the development of local national cultural tourism.

In that current state, the relevant laws and regulations had not yet been issued, Xiangxi Tujia and Miao Autonomous Prefecture has developed its regulations. This approach is worth learning for other ethnic areas. Only the development of the cultural protection legislation, tour operators, and related personnel will take scientific and reasonable protection measures, strict scientific tourism resources development planning, and reduce the blind brutal development way. So, the damage will be reduced in the tourism development of the national culture.

*C. Strengthen the protection of the endangered phenomenon of folklore and folk culture relics [21]*

- Under the impact of the tide of the market economy, some folk things and phenomena with a long history is facing death. However, they have valuable national and cultural values. In order to keep the fine traditional culture, we

should take the appropriate way to implement the rescue protection. For example, we can make an image to record the real folk customs. Of course, we can also use text, pictures, audio, video, video and other recording methods to record all kinds of the real folk things.

In addition, it is also needed to comprehensively strengthen the protection of ethnic folk cultural relics, and rescue the endangered folk culture stage by stage. In the protection of cultural relics, Some of the non-removable legacy, such as ancient architecture and ancient tablet, have been protected by all levels of the cultural relics' protection units. However, some modern national cultural relics and folk heritages have not explicitly been included within the scope of protection and is being destroyed or outflowed. Therefore, the cultural relics department should actively participate in the folk culture rescue project. Some contemporary tools, instruments, costumes, folk drama, life customs of the ceremony and certain religious scriptures, which are out of use, should focus on the rescue [17].

Many local governments established a national cultural museum to protect the precious ethnic folk customs, cultural things and phenomena. "Xiangxi Tujia and Miao Autonomous Prefecture Museum", "Xiangxi Miao Museum" and other museums have been established to protect the local ethnic folk culture. The collection of cultural relics is not only rich and varied, but also highly representative and collection value. These have a positive significance for the protection of the valuable folk phenomenon.

- Respecting folk customs, developing ethnic cultural tourism resources according to local conditions.

It should never follow the fashion and imitation, nor should it fabricate and graft one twig on another. Otherwise, it is not only difficult to meet the needs of tourists, but also will eventually affect the image of the tourist destination as well as the interests of tourism practitioners themselves. Therefore, in the development of ethnic cultural tourism resources in Xiangxi Autonomous Prefecture, it is necessary to maintain the ethnic folk culture and authenticity on the basis of respect for local ethnic customs and habits, and prevent over commercialization and stage. In particular, it should put an end to the phenomenon of wanton insult and distorting tourism resources of folk customs. Only in this way, it can effectively guarantee to carry forward and protect the unique folk culture.

It is also the key to develop and protect the national culture tourism resources in Xiangxi area through selective development, exploitation and utilization of folk tourism on the basis of correcting analysis of the characteristics of Xiangxi Tujia and Miao's folk resources, cherishing each nationality's cultural tradition, combining with the local and surrounding environment, maintaining the original appearance and reflecting the original features as much as possible.

- Strengthen the ethical education of ethnic culture tourism, improve the protection consciousness of ethnic culture

(1) Improve the quality level of the decision-making leaders, managers and developers

In a tourist area, ethnic cultural tourism resources are the focus to attract tourists. However, good tourism developers, managers, and operators are the key to determine whether the development and utilization of tourism resources are better. So it is very important to improve the cultural conservation and tourism professional knowledge of the tourism developer, managers, and operators in Xiangxi area.

In addition, it should make them be familiar with the policy of the cultural characteristics of the local area and the ethnic cultural tourism development, and regard it as the principle of tourism planning, development, and management. Thus, it can guide tourists to carry out civilized tourism, and minimize all kinds of possible negative effects.

(2) Improve the basic quality and self-culture protection consciousness of the resident in ethnic tourism minority areas

The minority ethnic culture not only originates from nongovernmental, but also is rooted in the nongovernmental. So its protection cannot be done without the effort of the original residents.

It is very important to enhance the quality of the residents in Xiangxi area for the protection of ethnic cultural tourism resources. Improving humanistic quality cultivation of the residents in minority ethnic areas, strengthening the consciousness of hardships, using a sincere heart to treat tourists and loving of folk culture are very useful for protection and sustainable development of the ethnic culture tourism resources in Xiangxi area.

In addition, in the modern society with developed communication technology, it should make the local inhabitants aware of that their own ethnic culture is the foundation of the ethnic survival and development, and is also an important bond to maintaining their ethnic existence with help of various mediums, such as broadcasting, television, internet, magazine, newspaper. Local people should not only realize the improvement of their living environment because of the improvement of their economic income, but also should understand the ethnic culture is their demiurge. Therefore, they can execute the relevant laws and regulations on the protection more consciously.

After the development of the tourism industry, through the tourists to visit the local culture, their self-confidence and sense of pride are enhanced, and they strengthen to inherit their own cultural heritage. Local people can consciously improve the awareness of the protection of ethnic culture and resist the foreign negative impact, which is the most effective way to protect the ethnic culture.

- (3) Correctly guide the tourists' behavior and enhance their ethnic cultural protection consciousness.

In addition to the development of basic education and improvement of the quality of people's culture and ideology, it can also make the thought of protecting ethnic culture into the public policy in the form of laws and regulations. At the same time, it should let the society care for and support the strategy of sustainable development of ethnic culture in these tourism areas by disseminating the idea of protecting the ethnic culture through the media of communication. Only the sense of co-existence and common prosperity between the tourist and the cultural and interconnection between economic and tourism culture wins supports among the people, the ethnic culture protection can become a conscious behavior.

## VII. CONCLUSION

National culture is a long-term historical accumulation and non-renewable resources. The protection and development of national resources are the common interests of all ethnic groups.

From the point of view of the strategic height of the cultural development in the future, in order to become cultural a power country, the ethnic cultural resources for China will provide powerful resources supports and abundant culture motive force, and become a positive factor for the sustainable development of culture.

Ethnic folk cultural heritages in Xiangxi Tujia and Miao Autonomous Prefecture are rich and colorful. These cultural heritages formed in the long development history are the main carrier of Xiangxi culture, the valuable data of studying the Xiangxi minority history, life, religion and spiritual outlook, and the outstanding cultural and spiritual heritage. Therefore, we should take all effective methods to protect the cultural heritages of the millennium civilization, and not get carried away with the idea of the economic benefits and let the national traditional culture disappear in the utilization and development.

Timely rescue, strict protection and rational use of the original ancient national culture can't only inherit and carry forward the national excellent traditional and enrich people's lives, but also educate the public, improve the people's quality and promote harmonious community. At the same time, it is of special significance to maintain national cultural identity and national sovereignty, strengthen national self-confidence, enhance national cohesion, and construct a socialist harmonious society.

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