

# **Inheritance and Transformation of Traditional Culture — —From the Perspective of South Korea**

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**ABSTRACT:** The Korean government has formulated many systems and practices for the protection of traditional culture. Korean schools rely on traditional culture to cultivate the educational pattern of national spirit and the innovative mechanism of Korean cultural industry for the inheritance and transformation of traditional culture. Learning from these experiences is not only to better inherit China's traditional culture, but also to strengthen people's value recognition of the traditional culture of the Chinese nation.

**KEY WORDS:** the republic of korea; traditional culture; Inheritance and transformation

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Date of Submission: 02-12-2021

Date of Acceptance: 16-12-2021

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## **I. INTRODUCTION**

Culture is the soul and symbol of a country and nation. It is the basis of national identity, national identity, national cohesion, innovation and development. We must stick to the Chinese cultural standpoint, base ourselves on the reality of contemporary China, and generate new interpretations that fit in with the wisdom contained in China's excellent traditional culture, so that the essence of traditional culture with national, scientific and people factors can be activated, transformed and developed in practice, so that traditional culture can be of contemporary value and become a viable culture. Can we strengthen cultural self-confidence and build a socialist cultural power. China and South Korea are neighbors. The two countries are geographically close, close to each other and interlinked in culture. Since the beginning of the 20th century, Korea has formed a "Korean model" with complete system and remarkable achievements in the protection and development of traditional culture for more than 100 years. It not only preserves and develops the spiritual connotation of Korean traditional culture, but also plays a great positive role in the promotion of Korean cultural soft power. Its experience is worthy of our thinking and reference.

## **II. KOREAN SYSTEM AND PRACTICE OF TRADITIONAL CULTURE PROTECTION AND INHERITANCE**

In 1962, referring to the basic concepts and principles of Japan's cultural and financial protection law, the Korean government formulated a comprehensive national cultural heritage protection law - Korean cultural heritage protection law. Later, South Korea comprehensively revised and improved the law several times. At present, South Korea has formed a complete and strict system from the central to the local level

National cultural heritage management system. The president of South Korea is the highest responsible person for the cultural heritage of South Korea. The Department of culture and finance is the central administrative authority responsible for the protection of cultural heritage in South Korea. The cultural finance section or cultural finance sector is the administrative agency responsible for the protection of cultural heritage of local governments such as cities and roads in South Korea. According to relevant regulations of Korean cultural heritage protection law

The culture and Finance Committee is the highest deliberative body of the Department of culture and finance, which is responsible for all matters related to the protection, management, utilization, grading, declaration, approval, funding and supervision of Korean cultural heritage. The members of the cultural property committee are from related majors such as the protection, management and utilization of cultural heritage, with the title of associate professor or above, and have ten years of experience

It is composed of highly respected and knowledgeable experts and scholars with the above working experience. In addition, the culture and Finance Committee can also employ personnel with teaching assistant or above titles in relevant disciplines and more than 5 years of working experience as non permanent expert members. They can accept the appointment of the director of the Department of culture and finance and the chairmen of the sub committees to be responsible for deliberation

Have the right to attend the meetings of each sub committee and have the right to speak. The culture and Property Committee shall set up local autonomous groups in cities and roads to be responsible for the investigation, protection and management of cultural heritage within its jurisdiction, and review and determine the cultural heritage within the region. After decades of efforts, these institutions and personnel of the Korean government have conducted a systematic and comprehensive survey, classification and grading of tangible cultural property, intangible cultural property, monuments and folk cultural property in Korea. The state grants different proportions of funds according to the value of cultural heritage. Not only the government pays attention to the protection of cultural heritage, but also various social organizations, folklore scholars and ordinary people actively participate in it. At the same time, in order to ensure the effective inheritance of intangible cultural heritage, the "Cultural Property Committee" has specially set up the "living treasure system of mankind" based on the experience of Japan's "human national treasure" system. The outstanding representatives of inheritors of intangible cultural heritage are called "important cultural property holders" or "national treasures on earth". The government gives these people special financial support, provides living subsidies and cultural inheritance subsidies, supports their research and expansion of skills or artistic abilities, and teaches them to "teaching assistants" and "practitioners" At the same time, in order to avoid the shortage of apprenticeship education, the university can initiate an application. After being considered and approved by the committee, the students will enter the University as intangible cultural heritage, and the director of the Department of cultural heritage will issue a further education certificate.

While building the system, the Korean government has carried out a series of cultural protection actions since the 1940s, which has promoted the Korean people's high recognition of their traditional culture and stimulated the people's pride in national culture from the psychological level. The Korean Cultural Heritage Protection Law lists Korean folk customs, (religious) sacrificial ceremonies, buildings, folk houses, costumes and utensils as folk culture for protection. Many folk villages in South Korea maintain the original appearance of ancient times. The government will invest funds every year to maintain the traditional buildings of folk villages and support local residents to retain local folk customs. During the holidays, there will be many traditional skills performances such as swinging, making pottery and playing top, so that tourists can visit and feel the fresh state of Korean traditional culture.

### **III. THE INFLUENCE OF INNOVATION MECHANISM OF KOREAN CULTURAL INDUSTRY ON THE INHERITANCE AND TRANSFORMATION OF TRADITIONAL CULTURE**

After the impact of the Asian financial crisis in 1997, South Korea began to think about the new growth mode of future economic development. In 1998, South Korean President Kim Dae Jung put forward the strategy of "building the country through culture", and took the low consumption, pollution-free, innovative and creative cultural industries as the pillar industries of South Korea's economic development, including traditional cultural industries

Industrialization development is its important strategy. In the process of promoting the development of cultural industry, one of Korea's commendable achievements is to skillfully integrate Korean traditional culture into the cultural industry, integrate with modern technology and life, and walk out of a unique development path of Korean cultural industry. Deeply influenced by Confucianism, Confucian traditional thought has been integrated into Korean life and has become the spiritual source of national development and development. Korean film and television works are good at vividly and delicately reflecting modern family life and interpersonal relations, highlighting the ethics and behavior respected by the public in their daily life

As a norm, it is a Life Confucianism integrating life aesthetics. The beautiful and fashionable handsome men and women in Korean dramas are only the appearance that attracts the attention of the audience. The Confucian core advocated by them, such as "loyalty, filial piety, honesty, faith, courtesy, righteousness, honesty and shame", is the soul of the popularity of Korean dramas. The protagonist embodies courtesy, honesty, mutual respect and fraternity, filial piety, respect for the elderly and relatives, and good neighbourliness

The core of friendly traditional cultural values, the vivid dialogue in Korean dramas, the accurate and delicate performance, the meticulous and profound psychological depiction, and the beautiful and moving music and pictures are the key to the success of Korean dramas.

In Korean pop music, you can also feel the unique sweet and gentle personality characteristics of Oriental women and gentle and upward personality characteristics of men; Confucian ethics is also permeated in many game products in South Korea. These cultural products can easily resonate with some Asian countries with common cultural origins. Through the cultural industry, South Korea has imperceptibly transformed South Korean culture into a yearning and pursuing lifestyle, weakened the boundaries of the cultural industry and related industries, and driven the common development of automobile, tourism, daily necessities, clothing, electronic information and other industries through the export of cultural industries. In addition to obtaining economic benefits, the export of Korean cultural industry plays an irreplaceable role in showing the soft power

of Korean culture, which has a great positive impact on the dissemination of Korean national image.

The Korean government provides complete judicial and institutional guarantee for the development of cultural industry. In addition to the basic law on the revitalization of the cultural industry, the basic policy law on the revitalization of the entire cultural industry promulgated and implemented in 1999, detailed laws and regulations have also been issued for the development of various specific cultural industries, such as the basic law on the revitalization of images and the copyright law

The film revitalization law, the performance law and the broadcasting law have been constantly revised and improved in the practice and development. The Korean government has also formulated a clear development plan and international development strategy for the development of cultural industry, and successively launched the new cultural policy of the national government, the five-year plan for the development of cultural industry and the development of cultural industry

A series of programmatic documents such as the promotion plan and the assumption of cultural industry in the 21st century. In 2009, the former Korean cultural industry revitalization Institute, the broadcasting and image industry revitalization Institute, the game industry revitalization Institute, the cultural industry center and the digital business group of the software industry revitalization Institute were integrated and reorganized into the current Korean cultural industry revitalization Institute. As a public institution established by the Korean government, it is subordinate to the Korean Ministry of culture, sports and tourism to command and support the development of the national cultural industry. The Korean government invests hundreds of billions of won every year to support its cultural industry. The Korean government has also set up more than 30 Korean cultural centers around the world to facilitate communication with local governments and fans. In addition, the Korean government will build a platform to provide targeted support and services to promote the output of cultural industry. The Korea Cultural Industry Promotion Institute has set up representative offices in many countries and regions to assist Korean enterprises to establish relations with local industrial upstream and downstream partners of various countries, promote China ROK cooperation projects and provide all-round support for the projects.

In addition to formulating policies, providing platforms and financial support, South Korea takes all its citizens as the object of cultural talent training. The government attaches great importance to cultivating the cultural capital stock of cultural producers and consumers, and constantly improve the supply capacity of cultural producers and the interpretation ability of cultural consumer groups. Professional talents are trained through professional academic education in Colleges and universities, and non academic education institutions represented by content revitalization Institute promote professionals in various fields

Members and on-the-job core talents strengthened their professional ability, optimized their knowledge structure, and promoted the consensus of the whole social cultural industry by popularizing online education, which effectively promoted the accumulation of national cultural capital. South Korea also focuses on training according to the phased characteristics of the training objects, focusing on the innovation ability of teenagers, the practical ability of college students and cultural industry preparatory manpower, the integration ability of technology and content, the professional core ability of in-service personnel, and the cultural appreciation ability of cultural consumer groups. More importantly, Korean online courses have high quality, rich content, diverse forms, low access threshold and convenient consumption, and give learners reasonable evaluation and recognition. It can be said that cultivating cultural industry talents integrating culture and science and technology is the main line of Korean cultural innovation, and the talent factor of cultural industry is the key to the rapid development of its cultural industry.

#### **IV. KOREAN SCHOOLS RELY ON TRADITIONAL CULTURE TO CULTIVATE THE EDUCATIONAL PATTERN OF NATIONAL SPIRIT**

Korea regards Confucian culture and national spirit as the core of Korean traditional culture and education thought. Chinese Confucianism was introduced into the ancient Korean Peninsula as early as the 10th century BC. It is the earliest area where Confucian culture was introduced. Although its content and form have changed with the development of society, the basic concept of Confucian culture is deeply rooted in Korean

And Korean national spirit. The Korean government attaches great importance to the protection, inheritance and application of Confucian culture. Confucian ethics has become an important source of Korean social culture and national spirit. The national education charter promulgated by the Korean government in 1968 clearly points out that the purpose of education is to help everyone improve their personal morality, cultivate their ability to live independently and obtain citizenship to participate in national construction and promote the prosperity of all mankind, so as to make teenagers take national rejuvenation as their historical mission, carry forward and cultivate national spirit and establish a new national ethics. Traditional culture is the support of national spirit. National spirit is contained in traditional culture. Cultivating national spirit is an important way to inherit traditional culture. Korean Confucian culture, which is deeply influenced by Chinese Confucian culture, is the foundation of Korean national spirit education. Korea has built a moral education system with

national spirit education as the core running through kindergartens to universities, forming an all-round national spirit education pattern of government attention, school education, social participation and family cooperation.

The combination of rich and systematic theoretical education and vivid and specific practical education is the prominent feature of Korean national spiritual education. Its starting point is to cultivate responsible people who attach importance to the family, build the country, serve the society and can comply with social rules. National spirit education adheres to the concept of knowing and doing, and students are not one-way and passive indoctrination

As a static object, national education is no longer a pure theoretical education, but is contained in all educational activities. The Korean government allocates special funds from the financial revenue every year to carry out students' practical activities. Today, with the social changes and educational reform in South Korea, the concept and content of national education are becoming stronger and richer. Korean Chinese

Primary school students have the experience of learning and experiencing life in the "folk village"; You must listen to a concert performed by the Korean national music academy once a year; Participating in a large number of folk art festivals held everywhere, the young generation of South Korea has been immersed in the atmosphere of traditional culture since childhood.

Every year, the school organizes students to visit Korean historical and cultural museums, memorials, historical and cultural former homes, relics and other places, so that students can personally feel the great charm of Korean traditional culture and national spirit, and enhance their emotional and rational cognition of national and national identity symbols. The social environment for the cultivation of Korean national spirit is well constructed. The Korean government has set up township schools in various cities (places where Confucianism is inherited and Confucius and sages are sacrificed). During the winter and summer holidays, township schools will open classes for primary and secondary school students to teach ethics such as loyalty, filial piety and benevolence. The media will vigorously publicize, guide and encourage young people to actively participate in various festival activities of the government and the people. We can often learn about the deeds of patriotic heroes in film, television and literary works, place hero statues in public places, advocate the value of "no difference between body and soil" in daily life, and let teenagers be permeated by the national spirit anytime and anywhere. In addition, Korean families also attach great importance to educating their children with Confucian ethics. Respecting the old and loving the young, orderly growth, advocating civilization and paying attention to etiquette are the virtues that all families practice. It can be said that Korean family education is a prominent representative of the success of Korean contemporary traditional culture education.

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Cui Ze. "Inheritance and Transformation of Traditional Culture —From the Perspective of South Korea." *IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science (IOSR-JHSS)*, 26(12), 2021, pp. 53-56.