

Innovation and Practice of the Training Mode of Cultural Relics Protection and Restoration Talents in Undergraduate Teaching in Colleges and Universities

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Abstract: Because there is a big gap between the quality of cultural relics protection and restoration personnel training in colleges and universities and the development needs of cultural heritage, which seriously lags the development of the cultural relics protection industry. The education department should focus on the exploration and research of discipline concepts, professional settings, training models, and curriculum systems in the field of cultural relics protection and restoration higher education and form cultural relics restoration and cultural relics protection technology. Based on the development of cultural relics protection in the new era and aim at Corresponding countermeasures and suggestions are given for the above problems, which will lay a foundation for the follow-up research on promoting the construction of cultural relic restoration and protection professional talents in vocational colleges in my country.

Keywords: Cultural Relics, Protection and Restoration Talents, Innovation and Practice, Undergraduate Teaching +

1. INTRODUCTION

Our country has a long history and numerous cultural relics. In 2005, the state administration of cultural heritage conducted a survey on the corrosion and damage of cultural relics in collections, showing that 50.66% of the cultural relics in China's collections were corroded to varying degrees, and nearly 20 million cultural relics were in urgent need of restoration¹. The first national census of movable cultural relics carried out from 2012 to 2016 found that as of October 31, 2016, there were a total of 108,154,907 pieces/sets of movable cultural relics nationwide.

Nearly 40% of the cultural relics, about 40 million movable cultural relics, need restoration. In 2012, the State Administration of Cultural Heritage conducted a survey and statistics on the current situation of professionals in cultural and museum business institutions in 31 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions across the country. Among them, the total number of cultural relic restoration technicians (including cultural relic restoration, ancient building repair, and archaeological technicians) was 2,715, accounting for 10% of professional and technical personnel. 17.2% of the total number (15,786 people); only 2.4% of the total number of employees in the national cultural relics system (111,388 people) that year. The rapid development and application of information technology represented by computer and network technology is the foundation for the development of museums. And utilization provides new opportunities. In 2001, the 2001 international association of commodities association's conference regulations included the preservation of living heritage and digital creation behaviors into the scope of museums for the first time. This supplementary content just shows that digital technology has become increasingly important.

The development of digital technology to the present involves digital modeling, virtual restoration, digital management, digital display, digital copy storage, digital simulation, virtual reality, digital animation, digital composite image, Internet of Things technology, cloud computing and big data, etc. Technology can weaken the contradiction between the

protection of museum collections and the use of collections, and at the same time can make cultural heritage "invigorated", not only expanding the influence and inheritance of its material cultural heritage, but also bringing the intangible cultural things vividly. presented.

The digital museum is the concentrated embodiment of the research and application of digital technology in the field of museums. In addition, the protection of immovable cultural relics also puts forward higher requirements for restoration talents. The difference from the restoration of movable cultural relics is that the protection of immovable cultural relics often takes years and faces more natural hazards that are difficult to prevent. However, at present, my country's immovable cultural relics restoration and protection team is facing problems such as insufficient manpower, unreasonable structure, and unstable personnel.

The problem of insufficient manpower is common in both the restoration of movable cultural relics and the restoration of immovable cultural relics. According to the "Investigation Report on the Status of Cultural Relics Restoration Personnel", 92% of the 533 units that participated in the survey believed that cultural relics restoration personnel Insufficient equipment, 2,021 missing persons." According to the survey data, there are currently 58 colleges and universities across the country The relevant majors of cultural heritage protection have been set up, including archaeology, cultural relics and museology, cultural relics protection technology, architectural history, history of science and technology, as well as scientific and technological archaeology, cultural heritage management, cultural relics identification and restoration. According to complete statistics, the number of students in the school exceeds 17,000, of which the number of students with undergraduate education and above accounted for 34.9%, and the number of graduates reached more than 4,000 in 2015. The nature of employment units can be divided into government agencies, institutions, non-profit organizations, private Types of enterprises, foreign capital/joint ventures, etc.

2. THE PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

2.1 Status of cultural relics protection and cultural relics restoration talents

According to the above statistical data, private enterprises are the main force for employment in the restoration and protection of cultural relics. In 2013 and 2014, the employment ratio was about 30%, and in 2015 it reached 52.29%. An increase of about 5% over the previous two years. Table 1 2013-2015 Cultural Relics Restoration. It is particularly important to set up a museum digitization course or set up a digital museum course group. The needs of museum development under the current situation.

Since the digital museum is an interdisciplinary subject, in 2014, focusing on the diverse needs of the society for museum digital talents, following the development rules of museum digitalization itself, combined with the actual situation of the school, and on the basis of a large number of researches, the school of applied arts and sciences of Beijing union university in the department of cultural relics and museology. The digital museum module is set up in the training plan, focusing on the training of museum digital interdisciplinary talents. According to the professional catalog of the Ministry of Education, cultural relics protection technology is an interdisciplinary major that intersects arts and sciences, penetrates science and technology, and combines modern science and technology with humanities knowledge. The schooling period is four years. Through the statistical analysis of the training programs and training objectives of cultural relics protection technology majors in various universities, the cultural relics protection technology major mainly focuses on the research of cultural relics materials, research on cultural relics protection materials, preventive protection of cultural relics, preservation science, etc., and requires a lot of archaeology, history, museology, etc.

Physical and chemical knowledge such as college chemistry, college physics, and materials science. The course system of cultural relics restoration and protection is roughly composed of three parts: professional basic courses, skill support courses, and professional development courses. The course content is rich, and the support surface is large. The course content is set according to the distribution of major categories in the cultural relics industry, corresponding to the categories with the highest frequency in the market. The courses arranged in this way are most suitable for the industry, so that students can obtain the greatest course support during their schooling. Some colleges and universities have implemented "independent enrollment" and "five-year consistency" in parallel to optimize the reform of student sources, organically integrate living inheritance with cultural relic restoration and protection vocational education, and actively explore the reform of the modern apprenticeship professional talent training model. Through expert studios and other forms, while carrying out the teaching of cultural relics restoration, the relevant production techniques are disseminated.

By examining the status of talent development in cultural heritage protection in my country, we can see that the existing cultural heritage protection professional education concepts and talent training systems are obviously not suitable for and cannot meet the development of cultural heritage protection. On the one hand, it shows that the total number of professional talents in the existing cultural relics museum units is seriously insufficient, the structure is not reasonable, showing an olive-shaped situation, and there is a serious shortage of high-end compound talents and career-oriented

skilled talents; on the other hand, cultural heritage protection majors Education does not match the actual needs: cultural relics protection technology majors focus on the cultivation of scientific talents, which cannot solve the shortage of cultural relics restoration talents; the overall performance is that the industry has a low degree of openness. First, the requirements for academic qualifications are high. Most of the institutions employing cultural relics restoration technical skills in the cultural relics system are public institutions, and these units have high requirements for personnel education when recruiting personnel.

2.2 Innovative Countermeasures and Suggestions for the Training of Cultural Relics Restoration and Protection Talents

Cultural and cultural institutions above the provincial and municipal levels basically require a master's degree or above, and county-level units basically require a bachelor's degree or above. It is rare for professional and technical positions to explicitly recruit graduates from vocational colleges. The second is that the evaluation mechanism is not perfect. The cultural relics system determines the development of professional talents by relying on the evaluation of professional titles, and the professional title system itself has the disadvantages of only foreign language, computer, paper publication and other abilities as evaluation criteria, resulting in cultural relics restoration technology that has entered the cultural relics industry. Skilled personnel are not promoted smoothly in the industry, nor can they stimulate graduates' enthusiasm for career choice. Then there is the uneven distribution of qualifications. Most cultural relics restoration qualifications are issued to state-owned institutions. As a result, institutions with low thresholds for absorbing cultural relics restoration talents, such as social enterprises and private institutions, have insufficient business volume and cannot expand their business scale, which eventually leads to vocational schools. The loss of graduates.

Establish a cultural relic restoration talent training system with differentiated functions, build a multi-level and multi-type talent training system suitable for the development of cultural heritage and my country's national conditions, and avoid the phenomenon of homogeneity in talent training. Correspondingly, differences and pertinence should be reflected in subject positioning, professional setting, curriculum system, and personnel training levels. Because the cultural and museum industry has no direct role in promoting the economic development of the society, cultural and museum-related majors have always received relatively little attention and are regarded as "niche majors". The corresponding central and government management departments at all levels provide policy support, funding, labor security, labor status and treatment, supervision, and evaluation for cultural and cultural vocational education, which still cannot meet the development needs of cultural and cultural vocational education, especially for some private colleges. Their source of funds basically depends on the source of students, and the source of students is a major instability factor.

Due to the lack of support at the policy level, cultural relics restoration and protection majors have encountered many difficulties in the process of carrying out personnel training related work, resulting in practical problems such as unclear development goals, lack of standardized specifications, insufficient funding, and reduced number and quality of students. Higher education carries the training of high-end

interdisciplinary talents. "211" and "985" colleges and universities should pay more attention to the training of master and doctoral students, involving scientific research on protection, research on restoration materials, research on protection and restoration theory, research on preventive protection of cultural relics and protection for management studies, etc., the enrollment should be based on the background of science and engineering. Ordinary undergraduates should pay more attention to the cultivation of restoration talents at the undergraduate level, and at the same time cultivate certain detection and analysis capabilities, involving disease investigation, restoration, reproduction, and identification of cultural relics of different materials.

3. CONCLUSION

The transformation of education and the development of society also put forward the need to change the talent training mode. The existing training of cultural heritage protection talents seems to be able to meet the development needs of the cultural heritage industry in terms of the total amount, but in terms of professional structure, talent types, and talent quality, there is a big gap between them and the development needs of China's cultural heritage. It is imminent to promote the reform of the relevant education system and accelerate the construction of a training system for cultural relics protection and restoration applied talents. It is still necessary to find out a training model suitable for the development of cultural relics restoration and protection professionals through continuous practice, summary, and improvement, and form a good system circulation, fundamentally solves the shortage of professional and technical personnel in the restoration and protection of cultural relics in the industry, and provides talent guarantee for the development of cultural relics.

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