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THE PROTECTION AND INHERITANCE OF MANCHU EMBROIDERY IN HEILONGJIANG PROVINCE IN THE PAST 40 YEARS OF REFORM AND OPENING UP UNDER COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT

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Background: The high-frequency symptoms of cognitive impairment are the abnormalities of human brain advanced functions such as emotion, memory, logic and thinking, and the cognitive impairment of patients in one aspect is likely to cause cognitive impairment in other aspects. The causes of cognitive impairment diseases are mostly the abnormal activity of human cerebral cortex, which is generally treated with antioxidants Glutamate receptor antagonists and other drugs or surgical treatment. At present, the Manchu embroidery culture and art located in Heilongjiang Province of China, some Manchu embroidery inheritors suffer from varying degrees of cognitive impairment due to their general age, low level of education, insufficient intake of nutrition in their childhood and other reasons. Manchu embroidery belongs to a minority culture, and the number of people who appreciate and inherit Manchu embroidery is significantly less than that of popular literature and art such as Peking Opera. In addition, some inheritors also suffer from cognitive impairment, and they lack or cannot accurately express some production methods and concepts of Manchu embroidery, which affects the inheritors to share the technical and cultural core of Manchu embroidery with others. Further reduce the transmission and inheritance efficiency of Manchu embroidery, and increase the difficulty of the protection of this intangible cultural inheritance. Therefore, in order to protect Manchu embroidery, a characteristic folk art in Northeast China, it is necessary to study the cognitive impairment of Manchu embroidery inheritors.

Objective: To explore the communication status, inheritance status and protection status of Manchu embroidery intangible cultural heritage in Northeast China, and analyze the main psychological reasons and influence degree of cognitive impairment of Manchu embroidery inheritors, so as to provide some basis for the government to optimize the system and policy of protecting Manchu embroidery.

Participants and methods: This study selected 35 Manchu embroidery inheritors with different degrees of cognitive impairment from Heilongjiang Province, and conducted semi-structured interviews with these Manchu embroidery inheritors to understand the causes and severity of cognitive impairment. Then 42 psychological experts and masters of man embroidery art were selected from China to form an expert group. They consulted the expert group on the psychological causes of the cognitive impairment of the inheritors of man embroidery in recent decades, and asked them to evaluate the impact of various causes on the cognitive impairment. After taking back the expert feedback, they sorted out the opinions and sent them to the members of the expert group again for feedback until the members of the expert group reached an agreement. In addition, the influence degree is divided into five grades: no influence, slight influence, general influence, obvious influence and full influence. In order to further improve the accuracy of statistics, these grades are given to integers 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in turn.

Results: After the expert group reached a consensus, the influence psychology and degree of cognitive impairment of Manchu embroidery inheritors were counted, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Statistics of psychological factors and influence degree affecting cognitive impairment of Manchu embroidery inheritors

Reason	No effect	Slight impact	General impact	Obvious influence	Full impact
Demanding perfection psychology	0	3	21	13	5
The audience does not recognize the value of full embroidery	2	8	11	17	4
Feudal thought and cultural psychology in man embroidery	5	12	17	5	3

The numbers in each cell in Table 1 mean the number of people in the expert group who believe that the corresponding psychology will cause the cognitive impairment of the inheritors of man embroidery. It can be seen from Table 1 that the expert group believes that the psychology of “the audience does not recognize the value of man embroidery” has the most significant impact on the cognitive impairment of the inheritor, followed by the “demanding perfection psychology of the inheritor”. Among the three psychological reasons, “feudal thought and cultural psychology in man embroidery” has a relatively low impact on the cognitive impairment of the inheritor, but the degree of impact cannot be ignored. Specifically, for these three reasons, the number of people who choose the impact level as “full impact” and “obvious impact” are 4, 5, 3 and 17, 13 and 5 respectively.

Conclusions: In view of the negative impact of cognitive impairment of embroidery inheritors on the protection and inheritance of Manchu embroidery in Heilongjiang Province, this study understands the psychological causes of cognitive impairment of Manchu embroidery inheritors through semi-structured interviews, and designs an expert investigation experiment to verify the reliability and impact level of these factors. The consultation results show that the expert group believes that the psychology of “the audience does not recognize the value of man embroidery” has the most significant impact on the cognitive impairment of the inheritor, followed by the “demanding perfection psychology of the inheritor”. Among the three psychological reasons, “feudal thought and cultural psychology in man embroidery” has a relatively low impact on the cognitive impairment of the inheritor, but the degree of impact cannot be ignored. This is because if any art cannot be appreciated and psychologically accepted by the audience, the inheritance value of the art and the craftsmanship value of the successor will be greatly reduced, which will virtually affect the psychology and cognition of the successor. The analysis results show that some negative psychology of the inheritors and the audience will significantly affect the cognitive impairment symptoms of the inheritors of Manchu embroidery. Therefore, it is suggested that the relevant departments of the local government take measures to treat the cognitive impairment of this group, and change some wrong perceptions of the audience about Manchu embroidery through some mass media, so as to ensure that Manchu embroidery can be inherited more safely and stably.

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INFLUENCE OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY ON THE INHERITANCE OF CERAMIC INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE IN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES UNDER THE BACKGROUND OF COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY

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Background: From a narrow perspective, cognitive psychology can be understood as information processing psychology, that is, a discipline that studies the psychological changes and laws of the processing process of collecting information in the brain and the formation process of subsequent thinking. The research objects of cognitive psychology are mainly people’s advanced thinking processes, such as perception, attention, memory, language, etc. In contrast to behaviorism psychology, cognitive psychology also studies processes that cannot be directly observed, such as memory processing, storage and extraction. Cognitive psychology pays more attention to the basic psychological causes of human behavior, but the process from psychological state to behavior cannot be directly observed. Therefore, cognitive psychologists can only speculate about this process by analyzing the information received by the object and the behavior generated. Therefore, the research of cognitive psychology often needs to carry out experiments to provide basis and support for speculation.

Most of China’s intangible cultural heritage has the characteristics of high learning difficulty and poor quantifiability. Among them, the representative object is the ceramic technology major. These characteristics make the communication efficiency of teaching contents of relevant majors in colleges and universities often limited, and even seriously affect the learning efficiency of students with cognitive impairment to a certain extent, resulting in some students’ employment anxiety. In recent years, digital technology has been more and more applied to the teaching process of intangible culture and technology specialty in colleges and universities, which alleviates the above problems to a certain extent. However, teachers still pay limited attention to students’ psychological state during and after class. If students’