

Study on the Protection and Utilization of Yin Ruins from the Perspective of Community Archaeology*

Wei Fengling, Wu Tong, Liu Meichen, Lin Ziyi
(Anyang Normal University, Anyang, Henan, China)

Abstract: The protection of world cultural heritage requires the deep participation of the local people. The best strategy is to enable the community to draw energy from the cultural heritage in both physical and spiritual fields. Based on the Yin Ruins, for example, by using the method of questionnaire, an investigation on community participation has been done and we can know that the community residents is actually supporting the government to carry out the cultural heritage protection work. But in fact, the work has caused some negative effects on people's daily lives and hit the enthusiasm of people to participate in the protection work. In view of such a situation, this paper proposes to develop the tertiary industry vigorously and strengthen the publicity, so that the local people can participate better in the protection of cultural heritage.

Key words: archaeology,community archaeology,preservation of Yin Ruins

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I. THE BACKGROUND OF THE RESEARCH

The protection of world cultural heritage is paying more and more attention to the protection of cultural heritage environment, which is, extending the scope of the site protection^[1].As the first batch of state key cultural relics protection units, Yin Ruins was approved to be included in the world cultural heritage list by the thirtieth heritage conference on July 13, 2006. The preservation of the Yin Ruins was initiated even before it was listed on the world cultural heritage list. On September 29, 2001, the 24th meeting of the Standing Committee of the Ninth People's Congress of Henan province adopted the *Regulations on the Protection and Management of Yin Ruins in Anyang, Henan province*. According to the Article 7, 8 and 9, the protection scope of Yin Ruins is divided into key protection scope and general protection scope. In addition, special protection areas are set up in key protection areas, including the royal cemetery site, the base site of palace and ancestral temple, and the Triassic site of hougang. No buildings or structures unrelated to the protection of Yin Ruins may be built in the special protection areas. In the same year, Anyang municipal government spent 180 million yuan to renovate the surrounding environment of Yin Ruins, demolishing 210,000 square meters of various buildings^[2]. According to *the Overall Urban Planning of Anyang City (2011-2020)*, the protected area is divided into two levels: protection area and construction control zone, and the original protected area are expanded by 9 square kilometers^[3].This is shown in figure 1^[4]. In the process of constructing such a huge protected area, it is inseparable from the participation of the local community, and even the support of residents directly affects the protection work of Yin Ruins.

From the perspective of community archaeology, this study aims to understand the community's participation in the work of Yin Ruins archaeology and site protection, and analyze the problems existing in the interaction between the community and the work related to Yin Ruins, so as to carry out the work of archaeological research and site protection better in the future.

Author's brief introduction:Wei Fengling(1986-),female,Changtu people in Liaoning,assistant Librarian of Anyang Normal University.

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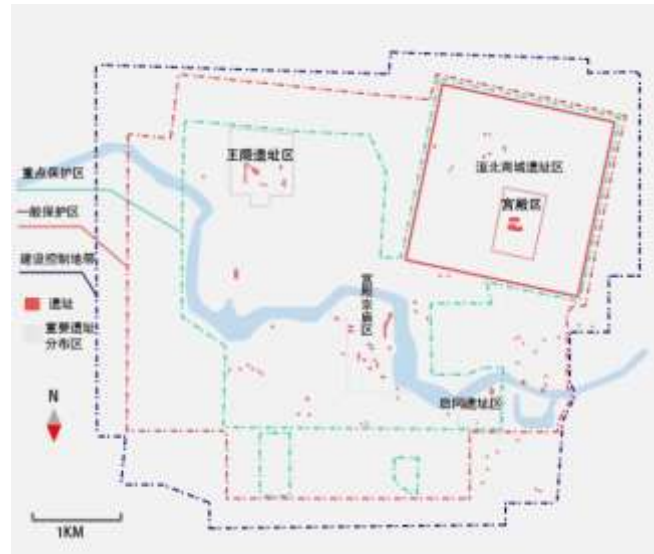


Figure 1 Protection plan of Yin Ruins

II. THE RESEARCH METHODS

This study mainly adopts the method of field survey, and obtains relevant information through questionnaires and interviews from community residents.

1. Sample selection

The total area of Yin Ruins is about 36 square kilometers, and the protection area is nearly 4.14 square kilometers. In such a vast area, this study selected Xiaotun village, Xiaozhuang village, Dasikong village and Xiaosikong village for investigation. This is shown in figure 2. There are two main reasons for selecting the above four villages for the survey:

First, these villages or surrounding areas are the core areas of Yin Ruins. Before Yin Ruins became a world heritage site, the community residents participated in the archaeological activities of Yin Ruins.

Second, these villages are in special protected areas, close to the base of the imperial palace and the site of the royal tombs. In the process of the construction of the reserve, they are witnesses, and stakeholders, who can express the community residents' participation information directly, meticulously and comprehensively.



Figure 2 Distribution of survey specimens

2. The design of the questionnaire

The questionnaire is divided into three parts:

The first part is the basic information of the respondents, such as age, gender, education background, etc. The second part mainly investigates the participation of community residents. The third part is the community

residents' opinions or suggestions on the archaeological and conservation work of Yin Ruins. Please refer to attached table 1 for the specific contents of the questionnaire.

III. THE ANALYSIS OF SURVEY DATA

1. Chi-square test

The survey was conducted in Xiaosikong village, Dasikong village, Xiaotun village and Xiaozhuang village. A total of 150 questionnaires were issued, among which 14 were invalid and 136 were valid, with an effective rate of 90.7%.

Chi-square test is used to test the deviation degree between the actual observed value and the theoretical inferred value of statistical samples. The deviation degree between the actual observed value and the theoretical inferred value determines the size of the chi-square value. The smaller the chi-square value is, the smaller the deviation is, and the more in line with it. When the two values are completely equal, the chi-square value is equal to 0, indicating that the theoretical value is in complete agreement. As for chi-square significance test results, if $p < 0.05$, it means that the two variables passed the significance test and there was a correlation between the variables. If $P > 0.05$, it indicates that the two variables have not passed the significance test, and there is no correlation between the variables.

In this paper, SPSS 19.0 was used to analyze the questionnaire results. Because the variables are classified, in order to further explore the gender, age, level of education, to find out whether these three factors and the understanding of the Yin Ruins, understanding of archaeology, degree of support for the protection of Yin Ruins has certain relevance. Therefore the chi-square test method are used to check if the gender, age, level of education of the three factors have significant influence on whether the multi-item. Results are shown in table 2, table 3 and table 4.

Table 2 Gender and chi-square test for each question

| multi-item | Pearson chi-square |
|---|--------------------|
| Knowledge of Yin Ruins | 0.001 |
| Knowledge of archaeology | 0.104 |
| The influence of Yin Ruins excavation on life | 0.003 |
| Participated in the type of work related to Yin Ruins | 0.387 |
| The impact on the economy | 0.380 |
| Support for the preservation of Yin Ruins | 0.515 |
| In order to protect Yin hui interests | 0.886 |
| Number of visits to Yin Ruins | <0.001 |

According to table 2, table 3 and table 4, chi-square test results were less than 0.05. It passed the test of significance, so the gender, age and level of education are correlated with the awareness of the Yin Ruins. The different sex, age, level of education and the awareness of the Yin Ruins have certain differences.

Table 3 Chi-square test for age and questions

| multi-item | Pearson chi-square |
|---|--------------------|
| Knowledge of Yin Ruins | <0.001 |
| Knowledge of archaeology | <0.001 |
| The influence of Yin Ruins excavation on life | 0.005 |
| Participated in the type of work related to Yin Ruins | 0.552 |
| The impact on the economy | 0.001 |
| Support for the preservation of Yin Ruins | 0.802 |
| In order to protect Yin hui interests | <0.001 |
| Number of visits to Yin Ruins | 0.197 |

Table 4 Education level and each item chi-square test

| multi-item | Pearson chi-square |
|---|--------------------|
| Knowledge of Yin Ruins | <0.001 |
| Knowledge of archaeology | 0.006 |
| The influence of Yin Ruins excavation on life | 0.530 |
| Participated in the type of work related to Yin Ruins | 0.153 |
| The impact on the economy | <0.001 |
| Support for the preservation of Yin Ruins | 0.383 |
| In order to protect Yin hui interests | 0.002 |
| Number of visits to Yin Ruins | 0.012 |

Involved with Yin Ruins relevant type of work and the support of protecting Yin ruins, gender, those three factors Pearson chi-square test results chi-square were greater than 0.05, and it didn't pass the significance test, which shows that there is no relevance and difference between gender, age, level of education of the three factors and those who involved with Yin Ruins relevant type of work and support.

The results chi-square were greater than 0.05 in testing the degree of understanding archaeology, the impact on the economy and the protection interests of Yin Ruins. But Pearson chi-square test results chi-square with age, level of education factors were less than 0.05, so the age, level of education and the three multi-item of relevance, gender, and the three multi-items have no correlation. Similarly, it can be seen that gender, age group and Yin Ruins excavation are related to life, while education level is not. Gender, education and the number of visits to Yin Ruins were related, but age had nothing to do with it.

2. Background data analysis of interviewees

There were 54 males (39.7%) and 82 females (60.3%). The majority of respondents were 35 to 55 years old, with a total of 65 (47.8%). Five (3.7%) were under the age of 18.29 (21.3%) were between the ages of 18 and 35; 37 (27.2%) were over 55 years old. The education level of the respondents was generally low, with 52 (38.2%) having the highest proportion of high school or technical secondary school diploma. This was followed by 46 junior high school students (33.8%) and 20 junior college or undergraduate students (14.7%). Primary school education: 18 (13.2%); No bachelor degree or above

Table 1 Background data analysis form of interviewees

| | | frequent and continuous | frequency |
|-----------------|---|-------------------------|-----------|
| region | Xiaosikong village | 21 | 15.4 |
| | Dasikong village | 31 | 22.8 |
| | Xiaotun village and Xiaozhuang village | 84 | 61.8 |
| sex | male | 54 | 39.7 |
| | female | 82 | 60.3 |
| age bracket | Under the age of 18 | 5 | 3.7 |
| | 18-35 years old | 29 | 21.3 |
| | 35 and 55 years old | 65 | 47.8 |
| | Over 55 | 37 | 27.2 |
| Education level | Primary school | 18 | 13.2 |
| | Junior high school | 46 | 33.8 |
| | High school or technical secondary school | 52 | 38.2 |
| | Junior college or bachelor degree | 20 | 14.7 |

| | | | |
|--|--------------------------|---|---|
| | Bachelor degree or above | 0 | 0 |
|--|--------------------------|---|---|

3. The data analysis of work level of participants participated in Yin Ruins

68 percent of the respondents said they knew about Yin Ruins, but not much. 11 percent of the respondents did not know or understand Yin Ruins, while 21 percent knew more about Yin Ruins. Among them, 15.6 percent said they had never visited Yin Ruins, 53.3 percent said they had visited Yin Ruins once, and 31.1 percent said they had visited Yin Ruins more than once. However, as for the investigation of the professional understanding of archaeology, 60% of the respondents said that they knew about archaeology but did not know much about it, and nearly 40% did not know about archaeology at all. Among the specific work they participated in, 87.5% of the respondents said they had never participated in the relevant work, 4.4% said they sold products related to Yin Ruins, 4.4% said they had participated in the archaeological excavation of Yin Ruins, 2.9% were engaged in related work in the scenic spot of Yin Ruins, and one person ran a farmhouse restaurant.

By analyzing the data, most respondents and related work have a certain understanding of digging, but through the data of "87.5% respondents said they had never been involved in relevant work", there isn't deep understanding of the respondents, and then in the process of development, most people's work has little relevance of Yin Ruins.

4. Data analysis of respondents' attitudes towards Yin ruins

22% of the respondents believe that the development of Yin Ruins has no impact on the local economy, 43% believe that the development of Yin Ruins hinders the development of the local economy, and 35% believe that the development of Yin Ruins has driven the local economy. 92.6 percent of the respondents agreed with the promotion of Yin Ruins in the community, while 7.4 percent of the community residents did not agree with the promotion of Yin Ruins in the community. Sixty percent of the respondents were not willing to sacrifice their own interests to protect Yin Ruins, while 40 percent said they could accept partial sacrifice.

Through the analysis of this part of data, we can find three problems: first, during the development of Yin Ruins, 65% of the local residents thought that Yin Ruins did not bring them substantial benefits, or even had some side effects; Second, 92.6% of the respondents agreed to carry out the publicity work of Yin Ruins in the community, indicating that residents are still eager to know about Yin Ruins and participate in the work of Yin Ruins. Third, 40% of the respondents said that they could accept the abandonment of part of their interests. It can be seen that the protection work of Yin Ruins had a certain mass basis, but for the other 60% of residents, the interests of local residents should be considered in the specific work.

5. Qualitative analysis of visit contents

Through interviews and surveys, community residents generally reported the following problems:

5.1. The development of agriculture was limited and other jobs were scarce

As the size of the reserve grew, some residents lost their land and received compensation far from what they expected, forcing them to pursue other careers. In the protected area, the government can provide very limited employment. The breeding industry which the villagers are good at is also limited, there is also no suitable other businesses in the surrounding area. There are also a few merchants near the Yin Ruins scenic spot gate and most of them are antique shops, but the income is not considerable, loss for years. The restaurant at the entrance to the village is on the verge of bankruptcy.

5.2. Everyday life is affected

In the core area of the site, residents are not allowed to move the earth at will, which severely restricts some residents' efforts to improve their housing and business conditions. The government plans to move as a whole, but progress is slow.

The above two factors made the local residents lose their desire to protect the Yin Ruins, and the degree of protection cooperation was reduced. They even engaged in illegal excavations in their own homes. There are old sayings "guarding this shabby land, guarding the wealth under the ground, but poorer and poorer" "better than the people below, bitter people above". These words revealed that the community residents do not understand and cannot help with it!

IV. DISCUSSION ON PROBLEMS AND COUNTERMEASURE

Through data analysis, we should fully realize that there are still many problems to be solved if community residents are expected to fully participate in and cooperate with the relevant work of archaeological research and protection of Yin Ruins.

1. The government should put more effort to improve the livelihood of Yin Ruins residents and promote the construction and development of the tertiary industry vigorously

The primary solution is to feed the local residents. If the residents can obtain tangible benefits in the process of developing Yin Ruins, the community residents will spontaneously participate in the relevant work. However, the existing problem is that the economic income of Yin Ruins is limited to tickets, but the tourism-related catering industry, souvenir trading, cultural creativity and other industries that can drive a large number of jobs are not developed. It is suggested that the government should take related issues into consideration when making overall plans for development. For example, in order to attract more tourists, can the tickets of Yin Ruins be cheaper or free? Can the corresponding public transportation be faster and more convenient? These are the premise condition that drives industrial development.

Secondly, the government should increase the skills training of community residents in the process of relocation and land transfer. For example, relevant industries such as catering, guide service and home stay enable residents to find new jobs and start their own businesses, and prevent villagers from either living on empty land or leaving home.

2. Relevant institutions should intensify the propaganda of the knowledge of archaeological research and protection of Yin Ruins

Archaeological research, site protection and other work require some very professional knowledge and skills, so it is impossible for residents to participate in it overnight. It needs the usual publicity and accumulation. This requires some professional practitioners to step out of their study and into the community to interact with the local residents in a way that is acceptable to all. For example, some basic knowledge lectures will be held, some documentaries will be watched, and some books will be donated, so that community residents can understand the Yin Ruins from the outside to the inside.

V. CONCLUSION

The research and conservation work of Yin Ruins needs long-term planning, and the participation and support of community residents is a necessary condition for this work. This requires the government to take into account the interests of local residents when making overall planning and construction, so that the development of Yin Ruins can meet the needs of community residents and form a relatively good economic and cultural ecosystem.

COMMENTS

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