The Research on the Development Mechanism of Sichuan Leisure Sports under the Influence of Regional Culture

Cai Lin
Sports & leisure department of Sichuan higher institute of cuisine, Chengdu, China
642167835@qq.com

Abstract. Culture exists in time and space coordinates. In thousands of years of history evolution, Shu regional culture has formed a cultural tradition with rich geographic color. Leisure sports is a form of culture, under the integrating influence of Sichuan regional culture and International culture, the development of leisure sports has shown a certain type of uniqueness, the literature method adopted in this article is used for the analysis of Sichuan regional characteristic culture, and for the recommendation of the development path of Sichuan leisure sports. Regional culture is formed within a certain geographic region in the context of historical heritage, cultural patterns, social customs, production and lifestyle over a long period of time. It refers to the integration of behaving and thinking mode of the specific group of people in a certain space scope. Famous American scholar Huntington (Samuel P. Huntington) believes that culture is a decisive factor to the success of a society. Leisure sport is a culture, therefore, to some extents, the development of regional culture represents and influences the development of Sichuan leisure sports.

Keywords: regional culture, Sichuan leisure sports, development mechanism.

1 The Analysis on Characteristics of Sichuan Regional Culture

1.1 Openness

From the early stage of Bashu civilization, Sichuan regional culture is a kind of open culture features in accommodation and aggregation. Geographically, Sichuan basin is surrounded by mountains, transportation in ancient time was tough, and a famous ancient Chinese poet Li Bai exclaimed “traveling to Sichuan is harder than scaling the blue sky”. For this reason, in turn, it aroused the courage and resolution of Bashu's ancestor to explore the world and to try to improve their own environment, as well as their enthusiasm of conducting foreign exchanges and communications.

The following archeological discoveries are the best proof for the previous point of view. Firstly, some of important archaeological discoveries such as, seashells and ivories unearthed from Tri-Star piles and ruins, conches and ivories unearthed from Daxi cultural relics, glass beads unearthed from Maowen and Chongqing, “The Southern Silk Road”, “The Wuchi Road”, and “The Old Ox Road” have richly validated the fact that mountains, rivers and any other difficulties can not deter industrious...
and brave Bashu inhabitants’ pace from establishing close contact and communications with the rest of the world. In the period of emperor Wudi in Han Dynasty, the story of Zhangqian found out bamboo sticks and Shu fabric in the nation of Xia is an important evidence for the cultural exchange of Bashu culture and ancient Indian culture. Secondly, most areas in Sichuan have communities of minority ethnic groups, Bashu culture has been through the stage of communicating and incorporating with cultures of Qiang, Tibetan, Yi and other ethnic minorities. Finally, several large scale immigration activities in history, such as “southward migration of Qiang minority ethnic group”, “the mass migration of peasants from Huguang to Sichuan Province” have led Bashu culture to a more inclusive and vibrant level, and have brought about a large scale of cultural exchanges and integration.

1.2 Interaction

Regional culture reflects the local folk customs, and local people’s living states, including the way of thinking, value proposition, behavior habits, social psychology, and aesthetic pursuit and so on. Sichuan local characteristic culture constitutes an integrated culture circle. Culture circle is also an interactive whole, its elements composing this whole are interactive with respect to the function, it includes all major categories of objects, economic, social, moral and religious culture, and it is independent and permanent to some extent. The interior of this culture circle has different layers. The whole culture circle is not only exclusive but also inclusive because of the uniqueness of its geographic location and lifestyle, which means that once a culture enters into the circle, it could spread relatively better inside the circle or amongst various layers.

1.3 Diversification

The Shu culture is a unique local culture in China. From the 30th century BC ancient history, son of the legendary Yellow Emperor Chang who married Shushan’s daughter, to Can congshi, Bai guanshi, and Yu xiaoshi, three generations of Shu King, and to the 6th century BC Shu King Ming V who shifted the capital to Chengdu, until to the present, development and prosperity of the Shu culture has been through a long history. More than 4500 years of civilization history and more than 3100 years of city history, has nurtured a brilliant ancient Shu civilization and a far-reaching regional culture. Presently, advanced means of communication have incorporated more commonalities and global colors into the modern life, which stimulates the urban culture of Bashu region to take the direction of the development of regional modernization. In addition to Chengdu, other cities and regions of Sichuan have also achieved their own special ethnical and regional cultures, famous mountains, ancient towns, and villages which have diversified religions (Buddhism, Taoism, and Confucianism cultures), folklores and leisure cultures.

1.4 Radiation

From the birth of Bashu culture, Sichuan regional culture has begun to integrate with the united Central Plains culture so as to realize the historical process which achieves the most extensive cultural identity. Bashu culture is fully inclusive and unbiased. It has conducted extensive exchanges and integration with neighboring Qinglong culture,