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著力提高青少年文化自信，努力推動文化繁榮興盛 Efforts to Enhance Cultural Confidence among Young People and to Promote Cultural Prosperity

尊敬的女士們、先生們：

大家下午好。非常高興能夠作為一名圖書館員來到香港，跟各位代表分享我對青少年的文化發展的一些觀點。我將從三個方面進行分享。首先是青少年的文化自信的意義，其次是當前中國青少年的一些時代的特徵，最後，跟大家分享我們在進行一些具體的實踐。

第一個是關於深刻認識增強青少年文化自信的意義。剛剛結束的中國共產黨第十九次代表大會，習近平主席在報告中指出，青年興則國興，青年強則國強，青年一代有理想，有本領，有擔當，國家就會有前途，民族就會有希望。青年是一個民族存在和發展的生力軍，任何一個偉大的國家都應該注重對青少年的培養。對於中國來說，促進青少年成長成才是國家建設的一個基礎戰略工程。我們深深地明白，贏得青年才能贏得未來，塑造青年才能塑造未來。

Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen,

Good afternoon. I am very delighted to come to Hong Kong and share with you some of my views in the capacity of a librarian about the cultural development relating to young people. My talk will touch on the following three aspects: firstly, the significance of cultural confidence among young people; secondly, some prevailing characteristics of contemporary Chinese young people; and lastly, some practical examples of our existing work.

First, it is about the significance of deeper understanding of enhancing cultural confidence among young people. In the recent 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, President Xi Jinping pointed out that a nation will only prosper, be full of hope and have a promising future when its young people thrive, have ideals, ability and a strong sense of responsibility. As young people are the driving force of a nation's existence and development, any great country should attach importance to nurturing young people. For China, efforts to promote better growth of teenagers are, after all, a fundamental and strategic work in developing a country. We fully understand that only by winning over young people can we win the future, and only by moulding young people can we shape the future.

習近平主席在報告中還指出，文化是一個國家、一個民族的靈魂。文化興則國運興，文化強則民族強，沒有高度的文化自信就沒有文化的繁榮興盛，就沒有中華民族的偉大復興。文化自信是一個國家、一個民族發展中最基本、更深沉、更持久的力量。青少年的文化自信關乎一個國家的文化傳承和持續發展。面對全球化和資訊化的衝擊，任何一個國家的青少年都必須有高度的文化自信。當我們說青少年的時候，我們一般認為是16到35歲的青少年。

接下來我想和大家分享中國青少年的一些時代特徵。根據2015年中國內地的一項人口抽樣調查顯示，15到34歲的青少年人口總數為4.06億，佔中國人口總數的28%，其中80後和90後構成了青少年群體的主體。這一代青少年是隨著中國的改革開放成長起來的新生代青年，呈現出鮮明的時代特徵。全球化、資訊化和城市化構成了這一代青少年生存發展的主要時代背景。高速發展的中國經濟構成了他們生存和發展的基本社會條件。

這一代青少年有四個明顯的特徵：首先他們是優越的一代，從出生起他們就乘上了中國社會現代化高速發展的列車，享受現代物質文明的成果。第二，他們是個性化的一代，他們的思想獨立具有批判的精神。第三，他們是多樣化的一代，他們趕上了多元文化時代，文化的衝突、觀點的碰撞和思想的互相滲透給他們提供了多樣選擇的機會。最後，這一代青年人還是開放的一代，他們能夠以現代化和國際化的眼光觀察世界，不盲從、不狂熱、善於思考，形成了更加面向世界和更加開放包容的全球意識。可以說，當今這一代中國的青少年正懷著中國夢，以更加自信的姿態，肩負新的文化使命，堅定地走在實現中華民族偉大復興的大路上。

President Xi Jinping also indicated that culture is a country's and a nation's soul. Our country will thrive only if our culture thrives, and our nation will be strong only if our culture is strong. Without full confidence in our culture, it will not be rich and prosperous, and the Chinese nation will not be able to rejuvenate itself. Cultural confidence presents a fundamental and profound force that sustains the development of a country and a nation. The cultural confidence among young people is relevant to the cultural inheritance and sustainable development of a country. In the face of the impact brought by globalisation and information technology (IT) application, young people from any countries should be highly confident of their own cultures. When we talk about "young people", we are generally referring to those aged between 16 and 35.

Now, I would like to share with you some characteristics of our Chinese young people of the day. According to a population survey on Mainland China in 2015, there were 406 million young people aged between 15 and 34, accounting for 28% of the total population of China, where the majority of them were born in the 1980s and 1990s. Those young people who grew up during the reform and opening up period of China are a new generation whose attributes reflect distinctively the characteristics of the era. Globalisation, IT application and urbanisation are the main factors affecting the life and development of this generation, while the rapid economic growth in China becomes the fundamental social condition necessary for their living and development.

Young people of this generation have four distinct qualities. First, they are privileged. Since the moment they were born, they have caught the train of the fast-paced modernisation of the Chinese society and been enjoying the material benefits brought by this modern civilised world. Second, they are individualistic. They are able to think independently and critically. Third, they are diverse. They are living in an age of cultural diversity where there are conflicts between cultures, clashes between views and exchanges of ideas. Thus, they have ample opportunities to make their own choices. The last quality is that they are open-minded. They can look into the world from a modern and international standpoint. Their adeptness in thinking means that they will neither follow others blindly nor do things frenetically. All these help them develop global awareness with a more open mind and tolerant attitude towards the world. We can say that Chinese young people of the current generation now have a China dream. With unprecedented confidence in themselves, they are ready to shoulder a new cultural mission and will take determined steps towards the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

第三，我想跟大家分享關於傳承中華優秀傳統文化、增強青少年的文化自信這方面。當今世界隨著經濟全球化和資訊技術的迅猛發展，文化傳播全球化的趨勢正在加劇。世界是多民族的，亞洲也是多民族的，而文化正是民族的主要表徵，文化和民族多樣性共存，構成了豐富多彩的多元世界。經濟全球化不可能淹沒民族文化，而是對民族文化的創新和走向世界提出了更高的要求。當前，亞洲各國同時面臨著在全球化的背景下，確立本民族的文化身份，書寫現代化的民族故事，堅持文化自信的共同任務，我覺得我們需要致力於開發和傳承文化，努力實現文化的創造性轉化和創新性發展，使之與現代文化相融相通，共同服務以文化人的時代任務。

我們要引領本國青少年理解認知自身文化的優勢與不足，揚長避短，繼承本民族文化的優良傳統，同時也要尊重借鑒其他國家的文化，取長補短，充分吸收外來先進文化的有益成果，並最終內化為自身的思想品質和精神動力。在推動青少年的文化自信、參與文化持續發展方面，我認為應該明確構築文化傳承發展的機制體系，重點加強各國青少年的文化自覺和文化自信教育。

近年來，中國社會各界對傳承和弘揚中華優秀傳統文化的關注度、共識度越來越高，一批文史類的圖書暢銷，傳統文化類的電視節目熱播，在青少年的公共文化服務和教育方面，無論是我們的公共基礎設施的普及化和均等化，還是社會教育和學校教育體系的銜接；無論是文化活動的組織，還是文化產品的生產，關注和重視青少年已經成為中華文化傳承的一個鮮明的時代特徵。

The third aspect I would like to share with you is about the inheritance of China's fine traditional culture, and the strengthening of our young people's cultural confidence. With the advancement of economic globalisation and the rapid development of IT in the world today, the globalisation trend in relation to the spread of culture is now escalating. However, the world is multi-ethnic and so is Asia, while culture is the main expression of an ethnic group. The co-existence of both cultural and ethnic diversity is conducive to the creation of a rich, vibrant and pluralistic world. It is impossible for economic globalisation to nullify the significance of an ethnic culture. Instead, the ethnic culture will have to face greater challenges in terms of innovation and going global. Nowadays, all Asian countries, under the influence of globalisation, are having a common mission of establishing the cultural identity of their nations, writing their modern national stories and maintaining their cultural confidence. I think we need to dedicate ourselves to the development and inheritance of our own cultures, and endeavour to realise creative evolution and innovative development of our traditional cultures, so that they can be connected with and integrated into the modern ones and fulfil the cultural mission of this era.

We need to guide young people of our country to recognise and understand the strengths and shortcomings of our own culture so as to promote the good and avoid the bad. Apart from inheriting the fine traditions of our own culture, our young people also need to respect and draw reference from other cultures in order to overcome our own weaknesses by learning from others. Having acquired fully the essence of those advanced foreign cultures, our young people will be able to convert it into their own attributes in terms of ideological strength and spiritual power. In order to promote cultural confidence among young people and to encourage their participation in cultural sustainable development, I believe that a specific mechanism should be established for the inheritance and development of our culture, and also emphasis should be laid on education about cultural self-awareness and cultural confidence for young people.

In recent years, various social sectors in China have paid more attention to and shown a growing consensus on the inheritance and promotion of China's fine traditional culture. A number of books on the genre of culture and history as well as television programmes on traditional culture have become very popular. Regarding the provision of public cultural services and education for young people in terms of the promotion of universal and equal access to public infrastructure, the interface between social education system and school education system, the organisation of cultural activities and the production of cultural products, our attention to and emphasis on young people have nowadays become a distinct feature in the inheritance of Chinese culture.

2017年，中國宣佈實施中華優秀傳統文化傳承發展工程。根據全國人大通過的中國公共圖書館法的規定，國家圖書館也承擔公共圖書館的職能，特別在推動全民閱讀方面負有重大的責任。近年來，國家圖書館圍繞傳承弘揚中華優秀傳統文化，以及提高青少年的文化自信，作出了一系列的工作，現在我向大家分享四點。

第一就是我們設立了國家圖書館文津圖書獎，鼓勵全民閱讀。2004年國家圖書館設這樣一個由全國的圖書館員和讀者共同評選的一個書獎，目的是傳播知識，陶冶情操，營造一個作者寫好書、出版社出好書、讀者讀好書的良好社會氛圍，提高青少年群體的人文和科學素養。目前，這個書獎已經成功舉辦了12屆，獲獎的圖書有120種，獲推薦的圖書超過一千種。

第二個專案是成立少年兒童館，指導青少年閱讀。2010年5月份，為了加強對青少年和少年兒童的閱讀研究和指導，國家圖書館成立了少年兒童館，就是我在的圖書館，通過編制全國少年兒童圖書館的基本藏書目錄，舉辦專題講座、培訓和展覽，組織「全國少年兒童主題閱讀年」等一系列活動，指導全國各地的公共圖書館和少年兒童圖書館開展未成年人閱讀服務。

第三個方面是開設國圖公開課，開展中華文化普及教育。大家都知道，這個項目其實就是慕課，即利用現代化的資訊技術創立網路通識教育。我們圍繞經典閱讀、歷史文化、抗戰史實和非物質文化遺產保護等眾多青少年關心的熱點話題進行，邀請專家舉行現

In 2017, China announced the implementation of a development project on the inheritance of fine traditional Chinese culture. Passed by the National People's Congress, the Law of the People's Republic of China on Public Libraries stipulates that the National Library also performs the functions of a public library. In particular, it shoulders the enormous responsibility for promoting reading nationwide. In recent years, the National Library has put forward a series of tasks about the inheritance and promotion of fine traditional Chinese culture and the enhancement of cultural confidence among young people. I would like to share with you four projects.

First, we have set up the National Library Wenjin Book Award to encourage nationwide reading in 2004, where all librarians and readers across the nation can participate in the selection process. Its purposes are to spread knowledge, refine people's character, and create a positive social atmosphere for writers to write good books, for publishers to publish good books and for readers to read good books, and hence improve the humanistic qualities and scientific knowledge of the youth community. A total of 12 editions have been held successfully thus far, with 120 kinds of books granted the Award and over 1 000 kinds of books recommended.

The second project was the establishment of a Children's Library to provide guidance for young people to pursue reading. In May 2010, in order to enhance the efforts of conducting studies on reading habits of and providing guidance to teenagers and young children, we established the Children's Library under the National Library, which is the library that I am working for. Through a series of activities, such as compiling a general library catalogue for children's libraries nationwide, holding thematic seminars, arranging training and exhibitions and organising the "National Year of Children Reading", we provide instructions for public and children's libraries all over the country to develop reading services for the minorities.

The third project was the running of the National Library Open Course which provides universal education relating to Chinese culture. As we all know, this is actually a Massive Open Online Course. That means creating online general education programmes with the aid of modern IT application. The Course is relevant to many hot topics of interest to young people, such as reading of classics, history and culture, factual accounts about the history of the war of resistance and preservation of intangible cultural heritage. Experts are invited to give seminars on

場講座，同時在網路上傳播相關視頻，導讀一些優秀的圖書！

第四個專案是融古入今，導讀傳統文化經典。2016年4月，我們啟動了中華優秀傳統文化百部經典這樣一個項目，釋讀中華優秀的傳統文化經典。我們從歷史上的經典文獻當中選出了一百部代表性的優秀的作品重新解讀，把這些經典作品中蘊含的時代價值發掘出來，推動傳統文化經典的普及傳播，使中華優秀傳統文化在怡情養志、涵育文明中發揮新的生命力。

第一批有十本書已經出版，包括《周易》、《尚書》、《詩經》、《論語》、《孟子》、《老子》、《莊子》、《管子》、《孫子兵法》、《史記》等。以上四個項目都以培養擔當民族復興大任的時代新人為著眼點，旨在通過深入挖掘中華優秀傳統文化當中所蘊含的思想觀念、人文精神和道德規範，並結合時代的要求和青少年的特徵進行創新和創造，讓中華文化展現出永久的魅力和時代的風采。

我們有責任發揮圖書館對青少年的教育和引領作用，提升青少年的文化自覺和文化自信。當前亞洲各國都面臨著傳承和弘揚本民族文化、提高青少年文化自信和推動文化持續發展的共同挑戰和機遇。創新創造是文化的生命所在，也是文化的基本特徵。任何一個國家和民族的文化發展都離不開繼承傳統和借鑒外來，更離不開創造性轉化和創新性發展。青少年既是傳承的力量，也是創新的力量。

在新的時代條件下，推動文化繁榮發展，鑄就中華民族、中華文化的新輝煌，必須要讓青少年堅定文化自信，做到不忘本來、吸收外來、面向未來。青少年既是

these topics at the Library and the relevant videos are streamed on the Internet. In addition, we produce videos of reading guides for some excellent books.

The fourth project was the introduction of reading guides for classics of traditional culture by incorporating the past into the present. In April 2016, we launched the project of The One Hundred Classics of Traditional Chinese Culture which involved the interpretation of long-standing Chinese fine cultural classics. We selected and re-interpreted one hundred representative masterpieces out of all the best-ever works of classical literature. During the process, we uncovered the value and popularised those classics in order to revitalise our fine traditional Chinese culture, and enrich our emotional life and our civilisation.

The first batch of ten books has been published, including the Book of Change (Zhouyi), the Book of Documents (Shangshu), the Book of Odes (Shijing), the Analects of Confucius (Lunyu), Mengzi, Laozi, Zhuangzi, Guanzi, the Art of War (Sunzi Bingfa) and the Records of the Grand Historian (Shiji). The above four projects were introduced to cultivate the new generation to take on the mission of rejuvenating the Chinese nation. We aim to bring innovation and creativity to the Chinese culture by combining the prevailing requirements of the day and the characteristics of young people with the ideologies, humanism and moral standards rooted in and thoroughly explored from our fine traditional Chinese culture, with a view to showcasing the everlasting brilliance and the modern glamour of our Chinese culture.

We have a duty to manage libraries to perform the functions in educating and guiding young people and raising their cultural self-awareness and confidence. At present, Asian countries are all facing the same challenges in and enjoying the opportunities for preserving and promoting their own national cultures, enhancing cultural confidence among young people and fostering sustainable development of their cultures. The existence of a culture lies in innovation and creation, forming the basic characteristics of a culture. During the process of cultural development, no country or nation can get rid of its own traditions and the borrowing of others' experiences. Cultural progress is also linked to creative evolution and innovative development, while young people are the driving force behind inheritance and behind innovation.

In order to promote cultural prosperity and create another glorious age for the Chinese nation and culture under the new circumstances, we must make sure that our young people are confident of our culture and able to cherish our cultural roots, draw on other cultures, and be

未來的力量，也是現實的力量，只有我們亞洲各國的青少年都建立本民族的文化自信後，這個文化多元的亞洲，才能在相互融合中構建共同認可的秩序，形成亞洲文化和平共處和合作發展的新格局。

中國的人類學家費孝通先生在20年前面對經濟上日益繁榮、國際交往日益擴大的中國，提出了「文化自覺」的問題，就是一個民族對自己文化的來龍去脈要有一個通透的認識，從而在多元的文化格局中明確自己的定位，確立文化自信，和其他民族一同創造和平共處、各抒所長、聯手發展的世界文明圖景。

他最經典的概括就是，上午雒樹剛部長也提到了：「各美其美，美人之美，美美與共，天下大同」。我深信我們的青少年如若都能夠如此自覺和自信對待本民族和其他民族的文化，那麼一個遵循和平合作、開放包容、互學互鑒、互利共贏之基本價值的一個人類命運共同體，將更加廣泛和持久的造福人類文明。

以上就是我個人的關於青少年閱讀的一個觀點的分享，謝謝大家。

forward-thinking. They are not only the driving force of the future, but also of the present. Only when our young people in countries of Asia have built up confidence in their own national cultures can Asia, a culturally diverse continent, establish a mutually recognised order in a harmonious and integrated environment, and usher its culture in a new era of peaceful co-existence, co-operation and development.

Two decades ago, when China was experiencing an economic boom and an expanding international relationship, Chinese anthropologist Mr FEI Xiaotong raised the issue of “cultural self-awareness”, which refers to the need for a thorough understanding of the origin and development of one’s culture among the people of a nation. Only in this way can a nation clearly identify its own position and build up cultural confidence in a world of diverse culture, thereby joining hands with other nations to outline a global vision of civilisation where people can work together for a harmonious relationship, an opportunity for realising potential and joint development.

As mentioned by Minister LUO Shugang this morning, one of the most famous quotes of Mr Fei reads, “each appreciates his own best, appreciates the best of others, all appreciate the best together for the greater harmony of all”. I truly believe that if our young people can exercise self-awareness and self-confidence in that way towards their own national culture as well as others’, we can create a global community which upholds the basic values of peace and co-operation, openness and inclusiveness, mutual learning and mutually benefit. As a result, such a community with a shared future for mankind will benefit human civilisation in a more extensive and sustainable way.

These are my humble opinions that I want to share with you all on youth reading. Thank you.