

Influencing Factors and Optimization Strategies of Museum Research and Study Activities in Sichuan and Chongqing



Zhang Hui^{1,*}, Wang Duomou²

¹Education and Information Technology Center, West China Normal University, Nanchong 637009, China

²Nanchong Senior High School, Nanchong 637009, China

Abstract: As an important form of out-of-school education, museum research and study activities play a significant role in students' knowledge growth and the improvement of their comprehensive qualities. However, the implementation of these activities is influenced by various factors. Through a comprehensive analysis of relevant literature and practical investigations, this paper explores the influencing factors in museum research and study activities, including aspects such as resources, educators, students themselves, organizational management, and the social environment. Optimization strategies are proposed from multiple dimensions: deeply explore characteristic cultures and create research and study content with distinct themes; improve the research and study service system and upgrade the software and hardware facilities of the venues; strengthen cooperation among multiple parties and resource integration to achieve complementary advantages; enhance policy support and guidance to standardize the development of the industry; leverage media publicity and promotion to increase public attention; promote regional cooperation and exchanges to share high-quality resources; at the same time, from the perspectives of schools, parents, and students, strengthen collaborative education to stimulate the enthusiasm for participation. It is expected that through the implementation of these strategies, the high-quality development of museum research and study activities can be promoted, their educational value can be fully released, and it can contribute to the all-round growth of students.

Keywords: Optimization Strategies; Museum; Regional Cooperation

DOI: [10.57237/j.ssr.2025.02.002](https://doi.org/10.57237/j.ssr.2025.02.002)

1. Introduction

With the in-depth advancement of quality-oriented education, museum-based study tours have gradually become a hot topic in the field of education. Museums [1] possess abundant cultural relics, historical and cultural

information, etc., providing students with vivid and intuitive learning scenarios, which is conducive to cultivating students' powers of observation, thinking, practical ability and cultural literacy [2]. However, in the actual imple-

Funding: Project of the Sichuan Research Travel Development Research Center in 2024 (Project Name: Exploring the Influencing Factors of Research - based Learning in Sichuan - Chongqing Museums from the Perspective of Regional Development, Project Number: YX24 - 23); Project of research Center for the Ideological and Moral Construction of Sichuan Youth's 2024 Project (Project Name: Research on the In - depth Integration of Adolescent Mental Health and Ideological and Moral Education, Project No.: SCQSN2024YB15); Project of Collaborative Education between Industry and Education of the Ministry of Education (Project No.: 231101208230831).

*Corresponding author: Zhang Hui, 734564212@qq.com

Received: 5 February 2025; Accepted: 23 April 2025; Published Online: 30 June 2025

<http://www.socscires.com>

mentation process, the effects of museum-based study tours vary greatly and are constrained by many factors [3]. In-depth research on these influencing factors and the

search for effective solutions are of great significance for improving the quality and value of museum-based study tours [4].

2 Influencing Factors of Museum Research and Study Activities

2.1 The Quantity and Distribution of Museums in Sichuan and Chongqing

Table 1 The Quantity and Distribution of Museums in Sichuan and Chongqing

The Quantity and Distribution of Museums in Sichuan and Chongqing	
Sichuan Province	(1) There are already 453 museums in Sichuan Province. The number of immovable cultural relics ranks third in the country. Approximately 70% of the museums are small and medium-sized ones, which are distributed in various districts and counties.
	(2) Sichuan already has 12 national first-class museums, such as Chengdu Museum, Guanghan Sanxingdui Museum, Zigong Salt Industry History Museum, Zigong Dinosaur Museum and so on.
	(3) Sichuan already has 19 national second-class museums, such as Chengdu Yongling Museum, Luzhou Museum, China Song Dynasty Porcelain Museum and so on.
	(4) Sichuan already has 25 national third-class museums, such as Chongzhou Museum, Santai County Museum, the Exhibition Hall of the History of the Wanyuan Defense Battle in the Sichuan-Shaanxi Revolutionary Base Area, the Museum of the Cultural Resistance Against Japanese Aggression in Lizhuang, and so on.
Chongqing	(1) There are already 134 museums in Chongqing, among which 118 are open to the public free of charge. The overall level of these museums is relatively high, and some of them are highly professional and influential.
	(2) Chongqing already has 7 national first-class museums, such as the China Three Gorges Museum in Chongqing, the Chongqing Hongyan Revolutionary History Museum, the Chongqing Natural History Museum, and the Dazu Rock Carvings Museum.
	(3) Chongqing already has 23 national second-class museums, such as Yunyang Museum, Wushan Museum, Yongchuan Museum, Shapingba Museum, and Chongqing Bayu Folk Customs Museum.
	(4) Chongqing already has 9 national third-class museums, such as the Museum of the Ancient Battlefield Site of Diaoyucheng, Wulong Museum, Baidicheng Museum in Fengjie County, and the Museum of Bayu Famous Inscribed Boards Culture and Art.

2.2 The Influence of the Intrinsic Factors of Museums in Sichuan and Chongqing on Research and Study Activities

Table 2 The Influence of Museum's Own Factors on Research and Study

Factor	Content
Exhibition Resources	(1) The characteristic resources in Sichuan and Chongqing are rich and diverse, covering various categories such as bronze wares, jade articles, gold and silver wares, and stone carving art. These resources can stimulate students' desire to explore and facilitate the development of a variety of research and study courses.
	(2) The bronze ware resources in some museums in Sichuan and Chongqing have extremely high research and study value. For example, the bronze wares unearthed from the Sanxingdui site and collected in the Sanxingdui Museum possess extremely high historical, cultural and artistic values, which help students feel the unique aesthetic concepts and religious beliefs of the ancient people. The bronze ritual vessels and weapons from the Shang and Zhou dynasties in the Sichuan Museum provide precious physical materials for students to understand ancient civilizations. The bronze wares in the China Three Gorges Museum in Chongqing are of great significance for studying the historical and cultural evolution of the Bayu region, enabling students to understand the characteristics and integration of different cultures in the Sichuan and Chongqing areas.
	(3) The jade article resources in some museums in Sichuan and Chongqing also have extremely high research and study value. For instance, the Shang Dynasty jade yezhang (a kind of jade weapon) in Sanxingdui represents the peak of the development of yezhang in the Shang Dynasty, reflecting the ancient Shu people's worship of nature and their unique sacrificial culture. The jade articles from the Jinsha Site, such as the jade bi (a disc-shaped jade object) with collars and jade zhang from the Shang and Zhou dynasties, are important representatives of the jade articles in the ancient Shu civilization, and are of great value for studying the etiquette system, religious beliefs, etc. in the ancient region. The mother-and-son jade seals inscribed with "Ni Kuan, the Imperial Censor" from the Western Han Dynasty have important physical value for studying the official system and seal culture of the Han Dynasty. The Qing Dynasty white jade carving of the Chinese zodiac with the patterns of the hours reflects the concept of the Heavenly Stems and Earthly Branches in traditional Chinese culture, and has high artistic value and cultural connotations.

Factor	Content
Guided Tour Service	(4) The gold and silver ware resources in some museums in Sichuan and Chongqing have extremely high research and study value. For example, the gold staff, the gold mask, and the gold and silver wares from the Southern Song Dynasty, etc., reflect the changes of the times, witness the social features of various eras, and indicate that the Sichuan and Chongqing areas were important hubs of cultural exchanges in history. They are of great value for studying the spread and integration of ancient Chinese culture. Techniques such as hammering, chiseling, hollowing out, inlaying, and the gold bowl in the shape of hibiscus petals reflect the aesthetic concepts and artistic pursuits of people at that time.
	(5) The calligraphy works in some museums in Sichuan and Chongqing have extremely high research and study value. They include the works of famous calligraphers from various dynasties in history, carrying thousands of years of Chinese culture. Students can gain an in-depth understanding of the traditions of calligraphy and painting art, inherit these cultural genes, and ensure the continuation and development of calligraphy and painting art in the new era.
	(6) The intangible cultural heritage in some museums in Sichuan and Chongqing also has extremely high research and study value. For example, the skills of brocade weaving, Embroidery, earthenware making, tie-dyeing, traditional operas (Sichuan opera), and folk art, etc. Through research and study activities, students can inherit the local culture, enhance their sense of identity and belonging to the local culture of Sichuan and Chongqing.
	(1) The docents deepen their understanding of the history, culture, and intangible cultural heritage skills of Sichuan and Chongqing. They explain to the research and study participants the historical backgrounds, cultural connotations, artistic values, etc. related to the exhibits in vivid and accurate language, avoiding a cursory visit.
	(2) The docents construct a complete knowledge system for the research and study participants according to a certain logical order and historical context, enabling them to comprehensively understand the development process of this region from ancient times to the present, and thus have a more comprehensive and in-depth understanding of the culture of Sichuan and Chongqing.
	(3) The docents use various forms such as stories, legends, and interesting anecdotes to make the originally dull knowledge vivid and interesting.
	(4) According to the characteristics of the research and study participants, such as their age and knowledge level, the docents raise questions and organize discussions to guide them to think actively.
	(5) The docents guide the pace of the visit, answer questions in a timely manner, ensure the effectiveness of the research and study activities, and avoid inefficiency.
	(1) Reasonable planning helps students systematically construct a knowledge system and avoids chaos and disorder during the research and study process.
	(2) Spacious spaces can provide sufficient venues for research and study activities, allowing students to operate comfortably. This avoids affecting the experience due to cramped spaces. At the same time, it also facilitates teachers or docents to provide guidance and demonstrations.
Venue Facilities	(3) Advanced exhibition displays enhance the intuitive experience. For example, multimedia displays, virtual reality (VR), augmented reality (AR), and other technologies can make research and study activities more attractive and immersive.
	(4) High-quality cultural relic display facilities, such as constant temperature and humidity display cabinets and well-designed lighting systems, can better protect and display cultural relics. This enables students to clearly observe the details of cultural relics and gain a better understanding of the historical and cultural information carried by them.

2.3 The Influence of Student-related Factors on Museum Research and Study Activities

Table 3 The Influence of Student-related Factors on Museum Research and Study Activities

Factor	Content
Student Age	(1) There are differences in the perception of the history and culture of Sichuan and Chongqing. Primary school students may be interested in cultural relics with unique shapes, virtual reality experiences, and intangible cultural heritage activities in the museums of the Sichuan and Chongqing regions. However, they may not have a deep understanding of the complex history of the ancient culture behind them. Middle school students, on the other hand, can gain a more in-depth understanding of the historical development process of the Sichuan and Chongqing regions through the study of historical contexts such as the Ba culture and the culture. They can also have a more profound understanding of the cultural significance carried by the historical relics in the museums.
	(2) There are also differences in the understanding of the natural ecology of Sichuan and Chongqing. Younger students may be curious about the intuitive exhibits, while older students can combine the geographical and biological knowledge they have learned to understand the unique evolution process of the natural ecology in the Sichuan and Chongqing regions.
Knowledge Reserve	(1) Regarding the connection of local cultural knowledge, primary and secondary school students who have a certain amount of knowledge reserves about the local culture of the Sichuan and Chongqing regions, before visiting relevant museums can better appreciate and understand the artistic value and cultural connotations of these cultural treasures.
	(2) There are differences in the cognition of red culture. The Sichuan and Chongqing regions are rich in red cultural resources. Students who have a certain amount of knowledge accumulation about the history of the Communist Party of China and the revolutionary history can have a deeper understanding of the heroic deeds and spiritual connotations of the revolutionary

Factor	Content
Students' Interests	predecessors during the visit, and generate a strong emotional resonance.
	(1) Focus on the research and study cultural activities with the characteristics of Sichuan and Chongqing aimed at teenagers, such as sacrificial culture, the production of gold and jade articles, and intangible cultural heritage. Actively participate in relevant lectures and handicraft experience activities held by museums, and try to restore and understand the living scenes of the ancient people. (2) Experience the scientific and technological interactive projects in the museums of Sichuan and Chongqing to stimulate the curiosity and exploration spirit of primary and secondary school students, and further explore the educational value of the scientific and technological interactive projects.

2.4 The Influence of School and Parent Factors on Museum Research and Study Activities

Table 4 The Influence of school and parent factors on Museum Research and Study Activities

Factor	Content
School-Related Factors	(1) The school integrates the characteristic cultures of the Sichuan and Chongqing regions, such as the Ba culture, Shu culture, and the culture of the Three Kingdoms period, into the museum research and study courses, and makes good plans to enable students to have a deeper understanding of the local culture.
	(2) The school designs practical activities based on the characteristic exhibits and interactive projects in the museums of Sichuan and Chongqing. For example, it arranges for students to participate in simulated archaeological excavation experiences and practical activities related to intangible cultural heritage.
	(3) The school conducts training for teachers in aspects such as the history, culture, and folk customs of the Sichuan and Chongqing regions, so that teachers can better guide students during the research and study process.
	(4) The school cultivates teachers' interdisciplinary teaching abilities, so as to integrate knowledge from multiple disciplines in the research and study activities in the museums of Sichuan and Chongqing.
	(5) The school cooperates with cultural research institutions, universities and other institutions in the Sichuan and Chongqing regions, and invites experts to give lectures or provide guidance for students.
	(6) Schools with the necessary conditions develop school-based research and study teaching materials, manuals, etc., by combining the resources of the museums in Sichuan and Chongqing.
Parent-Related Factors	(1) Parents who have a strong interest in the traditional culture of the Sichuan and Chongqing regions will guide their children to be more proactive in understanding and inheriting the local culture during museum research and study activities.
	(2) Parents who recognize the value of museum research and study activities will support their children in participating in research and study activities in Sichuan and Chongqing, thus creating learning opportunities for them.
	(3) Parents participate in the research and study activities in the museums of Sichuan and Chongqing, accompanying their children to explore the local culture in depth.
	(4) In family activities, according to their children's interests and specialties, parents guide personalized learning, thereby expanding the content of museum research and study.

2.5 The Influence of External Environmental Factors on Museum Research and Study Activities

Table 5 The Influence of External Environmental factors on Museum Research and Study Activities

Factor	Content
Research and study policies in Sichuan Province	(1) Sichuan Province has introduced many provincial policies related to museum research and study activities. For example, the "Implementation Opinions of 14 Departments including the Education Department of Sichuan Province on Further Promoting the Practical Work of Research and Study Trips for Primary and Secondary School Students", the "Implementation Plan for the Action to Improve the Scientific Literacy of All People in Sichuan Province", the "Construction Plan for the Bashu Cultural Tourism Corridor", and the "Cultural and Tourism Science and Technology Innovation Plan of Sichuan Province during the 14th Five-Year Plan Period", etc., which have promoted the rapid development of research and study activities.
	(2) Sichuan Province has issued a number of local standards related to museum research and study, such as the "Facilities and Service Specifications for Research and Study Trip Bases (Camps)", the "Design Specifications for Research and Study Trip Practical Activities", and the "Service and Management Specifications for Organizers of Research and Study Trip Practical Activities".
Research and study policies in	(1) Chongqing has introduced a number of municipal policies related to museum research and study activities. For example, the "Opinions on Utilizing Museum Resources to Carry out Education and Teaching in Primary and Secondary Schools", the "Notice of the Chongqing Municipal Commission of Culture and Tourism Development on Further Improving the

Factor	Content
Chongqing Municipality	Open Service Work of Museums", the "Relevant Measures on Building a Practical Education Community among Museums, Schools and Society to Create a Grand Social Classroom", the "Guidelines for the Construction of Social Practice Education Courses in Primary and Secondary Schools in Chongqing", and the "Suggestions on Developing Red Tourism in Chongqing and Promoting the Integration of Culture and Tourism for Quality Improvement and Efficiency Enhancement", etc. (2) Chongqing has issued a number of plans related to museum research and study, such as the "Opinions on Accelerating the Construction of a World-renowned Tourism Destination" and the "Overall Plan for the Protection and Utilization of Revolutionary Cultural Relics in Chongqing", etc.

3 Strategies for Optimizing Museum Research and Study Practices

3.1 Museum Optimization Strategies

Table 6 Museum Optimization Strategies

Factor	Content
Deepen the exploration of characteristic cultures	(1) Conduct in-depth research on the characteristic cultures of Sichuan and Chongqing, such as the Ba culture, Shu culture, the culture of the Three Kingdoms period, and the red culture, so as to provide solid academic support for the interpretation of exhibits. (2) Innovate the display methods: Utilize technologies such as multimedia, virtual reality (VR), and augmented reality (AR) to create immersive display spaces. (3) Regularly hold characteristic exhibitions with distinct themes, combining major historical and cultural events and important archaeological discoveries in Sichuan and Chongqing. For example, hold special exhibitions on the history of the Anti-Japanese War in the Sichuan and Chongqing regions, and carry out corresponding research and study activities in conjunction.
Improve the research and study service system	(1) Cultivate and form a professional team of research and study instructors who possess rich historical and cultural knowledge, good communication skills, and educational and teaching experience. Regularly train the instructors to improve their professional proficiency. (2) Design research and study courses with clear levels and rich content according to the cognitive levels and interest characteristics of students of different age groups. For example, courses on making Sichuan opera facial masks and special studies on the history and culture of the Sichuan and Chongqing regions. (3) Optimize the visiting environment to provide students with a comfortable visiting experience.
Strengthen cooperation and resource integration	(1) Establish long-term and stable cooperative relationships with schools in the Sichuan and Chongqing regions. Jointly formulate research and study plans, design course contents, and carry out teaching activities. Regularly hold exchange meetings between museums and schools, and adjust the research and study plans according to the teaching needs of schools. (2) Unite various museums in the Sichuan and Chongqing regions to form a museum research and study alliance. Achieve resource sharing and complementary advantages, and jointly develop cross-regional research and study routes and courses. (3) Actively cooperate with social forces such as cultural institutions, scientific research units, and enterprises. Invite cultural experts and scholars to participate in research and study activities and provide professional guidance. Collaborate with enterprises to carry out practical activities, such as jointly holding cultural and creative product design competitions with cultural and creative enterprises.

3.2 Optimizing the Research and Study Strategies for Museums in Sichuan and Chongqing from the Perspective of Students

Table 7 Optimize the research and study strategies for museums from the perspective of students

Factor	Content
During the research and study process: Active participation	(1) Knowledge acquisition and preview. Read relevant books and articles, watch documentaries about the culture of Sichuan and Chongqing, and visit platforms such as the official websites and official WeChat accounts of museums. Learn about the exhibits and the layout of the exhibitions in advance, sort out the key contents, and make a preview list. (2) Set multiple goals. For example, set knowledge goals, ability goals, social interaction goals, etc. (3) Prepare learning tools. Prepare notebooks, pens, portable recording devices, portable folding chairs, and so on.
During the research and study process:	(1) Immerse yourself fully in the experience. During the visit, turn off devices such as mobile phones that may distract you, and focus on the exhibits and the explanations. By observing the details of the exhibits and listening to the stories behind them, you can deeply appreciate the charm of the culture of Sichuan and Chongqing.

Factor	Content
Active participation	(2) Expand social interactions. In addition to communicating with team members, take the initiative to interact with other visitors, especially the local residents. Learn about their understanding and feelings towards the culture of Sichuan and Chongqing, and obtain different perspectives and information. (3) Master a variety of learning skills. Use mind maps to sort out the knowledge points during the visit and construct a knowledge framework, which is convenient for understanding and memorization. Adopt the method of role-playing. Suppose you are a character from a certain historical period and tell the stories behind the exhibits to deepen your understanding of the history and culture. (1) Transformation and application of achievements. Apply the gains from the research and study activities to real life. For example, after learning the traditional handicraft production methods in the Sichuan and Chongqing regions, try to make handicrafts yourself; incorporate elements of the culture of Sichuan and Chongqing into your own artistic creations, such as painting, writing, and so on.
Post-research and study stage: In-depth expansion	(2) Continuous attention and follow-up. Keep an eye on the developments of museums in Sichuan and Chongqing, including new exhibitions, academic research achievements, etc., and continuously update your understanding of the culture of Sichuan and Chongqing. Participate in online and offline exchange activities organized by museums, maintain contact with other enthusiasts, and continuously deepen your research on the culture of Sichuan and Chongqing. (3) Feedback and improvement. Provide feedback to schools and museums, including suggestions on the organization of research and study activities, the content of explanations, facilities and services, etc., to help them make improvements and enhance the quality of subsequent research and study activities.

3.3 Optimizing the Research and Study Strategies for Museums in Sichuan and Chongqing from the Perspectives of Schools and Parents

Table 8 Strategies for Schools and Parents to Optimize Research and Study Trips

Factor	Content
School Optimization Strategies	(1) Deeply integrate with subject knowledge. When designing research and study courses, schools should closely revolve around the knowledge of subjects such as Chinese, history, geography, and art. Develop interdisciplinary research and study courses, break down the boundaries between subjects, and design comprehensive research and study courses. (2) Optimize organizational management, improve the safety guarantee mechanism, and formulate detailed safety plans. Scientifically plan the activity process. Before the activity, draw up a detailed schedule, specifying the time arrangement for each activity link down to the minute. During the activity, make flexible adjustments according to the actual situation to ensure the smooth progress of the activity. (3) Establish a scientific evaluation system. In addition to the traditional evaluation of achievements such as research and study reports and handwritten newspapers, add multiple evaluation indicators, including students' participation, team cooperation ability, and problem-solving ability.
Parent Optimization Strategies	(1) Enhance parental participation and strengthen communication between schools and families. Schools should regularly organize parent-teacher meetings to introduce to parents the significance, objectives, and specific arrangements of research and study activities, and answer parents' questions. (2) Conduct parent training. Invite education experts and museum staff to provide training for parents, enabling them to understand the educational value and participation methods of research and study activities. (3) Transform parents' educational concepts and publicize the educational value of research and study. Through channels such as the school's official website, official WeChat accounts, and parent-teacher meetings, publicize to parents the importance of research and study activities in improving their children's comprehensive qualities. (4) Encourage parents to participate in activities. Invite parents to participate in the planning, organization, and implementation processes of research and study activities, such as serving as volunteers or assisting in carrying out parent-child research and study activities, so that parents can experience the educational significance of research and study in practice.

3.4 Optimize the Research and Study Strategies for Museums in Sichuan and Chongqing from the Perspective of External Environmental Factors

Table 9 Optimize strategies from the perspective of external environmental factors

Factor	Content
Policy support and guidance	(1) The governments of Sichuan and Chongqing should formulate special policies for museum research and study activities, providing support in terms of capital investment, venue use, personnel training, and other aspects. For example, establish special funds for museum research and study, encourage museums to develop distinctive research and study courses, and provide financial rewards to schools that actively participate in research and study activities and excellent

Factor	Content
Integration of social resources	research and study projects.
	(2) The government, in conjunction with the education department, the department of culture and tourism, and other relevant departments, should formulate industry standards and specifications for museum research and study in Sichuan and Chongqing. Clearly define the organizational processes, safety requirements, curriculum quality standards, etc., for research and study activities to ensure the standardized and professional development of such activities.
	(1) Strengthen the cooperation between museums and local enterprises, and introduce the funds, technologies, and professional talents of enterprises. For example, cooperate with technology enterprises to provide digital technology support for museum research and study activities, and develop interactive research and study apps. This enables students to learn about the information of museum exhibits and research and study routes in advance through their mobile phones before the visit. Cooperate with cultural and creative enterprises to develop research and study cultural and creative products with the characteristics of Sichuan and Chongqing, which can serve as a commemoration and extension of students' research and study achievements.
Media promotion and publicity	(2) Encourage community organizations to participate in museum research and study activities, and give full play to the role of communities in aspects such as promotion and personnel assistance. Communities can organize volunteers to assist museums in the organization and management of research and study activities. At the same time, through community publicity, improve the awareness and participation rate of parents and students in museum research and study.
	(1) Utilize new media platforms such as Douyin, Weibo, and WeChat official accounts to promote the research and study resources and characteristic activities of museums in Sichuan and Chongqing. Produce exquisite short videos, graphic introductions, and other content to showcase the precious collections of museums, wonderful research and study courses, and the achievements of students in research and study, so as to attract the attention of more students and parents.
	(2) Sichuan and Chongqing jointly hold a museum research and study culture festival, inviting schools, educational institutions, parents, and students from all over the country to participate. Through forms such as exhibitions, lectures, and interactive experiences, centrally display the achievements and characteristics of museum research and study in Sichuan and Chongqing, and enhance the popularity and influence of museum research and study in Sichuan and Chongqing.
Regional cooperation and communication	(1) Strengthen the cooperation among museums in Sichuan and Chongqing, integrate the museum resources of the two regions, and create cross-regional research and study routes. For example, connect the Sanxingdui Museum and the Three Gorges Museum, and design a research and study route titled "Exploring the Ancient Shu Civilization and Bayu Culture", enabling students to have a comprehensive understanding of the historical and cultural context of the Sichuan and Chongqing regions.
	(2) Actively carry out research and study exchange activities with museums in other regions at home and abroad, and learn from advanced experiences and models. Invite domestic and foreign experts and scholars to Sichuan and Chongqing to hold lectures and training sessions. At the same time, select museum staff and teachers from the Sichuan and Chongqing regions to study and communicate in other regions, so as to improve the overall level of museum research and study in Sichuan and Chongqing.

4 Conclusion

Museum [5] research and study activities in the Si-chuan-Chongqing region have already achieved certain results in terms of resource utilization and activity imple-mentation. However, they also face some urgent issues that need to be addressed. By strengthening the innovation of research and study products, improving the quality of tal-ents, perfecting the safety guarantee system, and deepening the integration with school education, we can effectively promote the healthy development of museum research and study in the Sichuan-Chongqing region. This will enable it to better play its educational function, provide teenagers with a more high-quality and diverse research and study experience, and contribute to the all-round development of teenagers as well as cultural inheritance and innovation. In the future, museums in the Sichuan-Chongqing region should continue to explore and practice, form their own characteristics and advantages in the field of research and

study education, and make greater contributions to the de-velopment of cultural and educational undertakings.

References

[1] Wu Jianxiao. Research on the Development Path of Research and Study Trips in Zhejiang Museum of Traditional Chinese Medicine in the Context of Living Culture [J]. Identification and Appreciation of Cultural Relics, 2025, (07): 136-140. <https://doi.org/10.20005/j.cnki.issn.1674-8697.2025.07.033>

[2] Jiang Zhijuan. The Grand River Runs Through Ancient and Modern Times, and Research and Study Inspires Deep Thoughts—Some Reflections on the Research and Study Prac-tice in the Museum of the Grand Canal of Sui and Tang Dynas-ties [J]. Henan Education (Teacher Education), 2025, (01): 54. <https://doi.org/10.16586/j.cnki.41-1033/g4.2025.01.058>

[3] Ren Tingting. A Study on the Evaluation of the Effects of Mu-seum Research and Study Trips for Primary and Secondary School Students [D]. Xi'an International Studies University, 2024. <https://doi.org/10.27815/d.cnki.gxawd.2024.000528>

- [4] Ma Ziwei. Exploration on the Development of Museum Research and Study Courses for the Tour Guide Major in Secondary Vocational Schools [D]. Guangxi Normal University, 2023. <https://doi.org/10.27036/d.cnki.ggxsu.2023.002339>
- [5] Tian Hongmei. Research on the Development of Research and Study Trips in the China (Hainan) Museum of the South China Sea Based on ASEB Analysis [D]. Hainan Tropical Ocean University, 2023. <https://doi.org/10.27953/d.cnki.ghnhy.2023.000030>

Biography

Zhang Hui

Born in 1985, male, Lecturer, postgraduate. His main research direction is the numerical solution of differential equations.

E-mail: 734564212@qq.com