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# The Integration of Traditional Music and Modern Music in the Yellow River Valley of China: A Comparative Study of Cultural Identity and Innovative Expression

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**Abstract**

**Background:** The Culture Tourist Developmental Potential, then or CTDP, is the future worth and impetus for economically and social efficiency, environmental value, ingenuity, and the physical space that supports cultural tourism. The Beijing–Hangzhou Grand Canals is one of the longest as well as biggest canals in the world. It extends from Beijing to Hangzhou, connecting the country's five main water systems (north to south). It has a significant effect on the economics and natural environment of both north and southern China.

**Objective:** Consider how the traditional music of the Yellow Rivers Valley area has affected its way of life.

**Method:** The Beijing–Hangzhou Grand Canals Basin's time-frequency pattern of ICH and the factors influencing it must be understood in order to protect and use historic resources and develop management plans. This study analyses 976 national ICH elements within the Beijing–Hangzhou Grand Canals Basin using ArcGIS spatially analytic technological developments, SPSS regression testing, or human geographic research techniques.

**Results:** The national ICH within the Beijing–Hangzhou Grand Canals Basin has complete categories, according to the results, but the regional scale varies, particularly between the north and southern portions.

**Conclusion:** This study provides a useful resource for planning for future use of ICH infrastructure and assets located in north and southern China.

**Keywords: Cultural Tourism Development Potential (CTDP), Traditional Music, Yellow River Valley, Beijing–Hangzhou, Geography, ICH.**

## I.Introduction

After the park's establishment in America in 1872, Yellowstone National Park quickly gained notoriety as the most widely used tool in the world for ecosystem and environmental protection-based management [1]. Protecting distinctive geological and natural features, such as wetland areas lakeshores, riverbanks, coasts, flora and animals, [1], historical sites, former battlegrounds, structures, monuments, indigenous peoples' traditions, and so forth, is the goal of national parks [2, 3].

Developing nations often prioritize economic and social advancement above the preservation of historical and cultural assets when creating national parks [2, 4]. China proposed to build the Yellow River National Cultural Park in its "Proposal of the CPC Central Committee on developing the 14th Five-Year Plans to National Economic and Social Development & Vision Goals for 2035," which was issued on October 29, 2020 [4, 5].

Throughout history, the world's civilization have sprung from the Nile, Euphrates, Tigris, Indus, & Yellow Rivers. The Chinese civilization was born along the Yellow River, which also preserved the system of politics, science and technology, agriculture and commercial civilization as a whole literary classics, as well as the rich cultural tourist resources of the ancient capital. China's national development goal for this new period is to conserve the environment and develop the Yellow River Basin to a high standard [6].

The Focal Nation's Administration of Individuals' Republic of China has delivered the "Diagram about the Yellow Waterway Bowl's Environmental Insurance or Excellent Advancement Plan," which makes it plentifully apparent according to the perspective of methodology the manner in which the Yellow Stream culture should be protected,

passed down, and advanced, and that its philosophical thoughts, humanistic soul, values, and morals ought to be entirely perceived. Hehuang-ZangQiang, Guanzhong, Heluo, and Sanjin are instances of different and tranquil Yellow Stream social showings zones [6, 7]. A Yellow Waterway social vacationer belt with worldwide clout ought to likewise be created.

The use of tourism and the preservation & transmission of ICH have reached a national level. ICH is a critical part of conventional culture and has for some time been related with conveying the profound culture of a city or even a district. It is the essence of culture that the locals have preserved throughout time, and it offers social and economic advantages in addition to historical and cultural significance [8]. Additionally, it serves as the main engine of tourist growth. Important directives on ICH were released by Xi Jinping, the General Secretary of China, in December 2022. They prescribed going to proactive lengths to protect ICH in a purposeful way, uplifting imaginative and creative improvement of China's magnificent conventional culture, and extending China's social impact all over the planet [8, 9].

Specifically, against the difficult global backdrop, rural watershed communities have evolved into more complex microsystems. Fundamentally, elevated degrees of outflows of Sulphur Dioxide (SO2) in the Yellow Stream Bowl — an area of extraordinary social, monetary, and naturally importance — fuel issues with the climate in China. Therefore, reaching "double carbon" targets and environmentally friendly growth will provide significant hurdles for the Yellow River Basin [9, 10]. In addition, many villages have declined and vanished as a result of increased urbanization as well as industrialization.

China is a part of this worldwide movement. The elimination of traditional communities throughout the Yellow River Basin jeopardizes China's historical significance and cultural legacy. Traditional villages are prized for their distinct historical and cultural worth. Thus, research on the ecological links between humans and land and water is crucial for the preservation as well as growth of traditional communities within the Yellow River Basin [11].

Chinese culture is exemplified in the relics dissipated along the Yellow Stream's centre compasses. The Yellow Waterway bowl was where Chinese culture began in the middle. One critical stage in monitoring and moving Yellow Waterway culture is the production of a Yellow Stream Public Social Park. It expects to protect and teach others about the social history of the Yellow Stream bowl as a sort of Chinese notable site preservation [11, 12]. It is pivotal for figure out history, culture, the economy, and society all in all.

The National Cultural Parks was a significant initiative to support China's cultural prosperity in the new millennium as well as a cutting-edge contribution to worldwide contact and localization techniques for China's cultural asset protection [12, 13]. As well as upgrading the worldwide consciousness of the Yellow Stream progress, geographic examination and visual portrayals in view of GIS innovation are helpful to the review and advancement of the development and assume a critical part in researching worldwide correspondence and trade between civic establishments.

Travel research has traditionally focused on the regional or national tourist development potential, since evaluation of this potential is a fundamental component and first step toward regional sustainable development. Few studies and analyses have been done on the regional dynamic shift procedure and growth trend of CTDP; instead, [13, 14], the majority of the literature currently available on tourist development potential focuses on either multivariate potential model or multivariate description assessment [14]. This article integrates Geography Information Systems (GISs) enables qualitative analysis based on a thorough prospective evaluation. It primarily makes use of Kriging interpolation analysis, central transfer model, cluster analysis, and spatial estimation of kernel density [15].

Villages are settlements that have transitioned from hunter-gatherer civilizations of the ancient era to agrarian groups that are integrating agricultural livelihood areas. Deeply rooted in the natural world, the rural environment is unique in that it combines different components cantered around settlements to create a harmonious the environment [15, 16]. Numerous characteristics of rural landscapes are shaped by cultural, economic, and environmental variables.

Traditional Chinese towns have many unique and valuable qualities. They are an expression of living knowledge, historical memory and manufacturing techniques, [16, 17], the essence of culture and art, and regional traits. They also contribute significantly to the global cultural legacy. The cultural landscape that comprise traditional villages are the result of human and natural adaptation and development working together. Consequently, in light of urbanization, researching the development of traditional villages is crucial.

China has a wealth of historical and cultural resources, but the benefits of these resources are not fully used because of issues with scientific development, [17, 18], arbitrary allocation, and crude and careless growth in industry. Their idea is to make sense of the asset dispersion design to create, arrange, and utilize customary social assets appropriately, as well as to change over benefits of assets into modern benefits. The geological appropriation example of the social resources inside the Yellow Stream Public Social Parks and the factors influencing this example are the primary subjects of this examination [19].

First, the Yellow River is a vital symbol of Chinese culture with an abundance of material and Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) that are generally of scholarly interest for study; Secondly, the idea, construction route, and the growth of intangible cultural assets in communities nearby are the key subject of the limited research that are currently available about the Yellow River National Cultural Park [20].

Travel and Tourism, education, anthropology, history, management, the field of psychology, and other areas are all included in the study methodologies. Numerous academics from both domestic and foreign universities have included geographic ideas into the research of ICH in recent years. Realizing the coordinating and integrated exploitation of ICH resources requires an understanding of and ability to detect the spatiotemporal agglomeration features and influencing elements of ICH [21]. Huang Liming claims that interaction between individuals and the environment in a particular area are exactly what cause ICH.

At over 2,500 years of age, the Beijing-Hangzhou Terrific Trenches is the best and most established artificial stream in human civilization [22]. It has the most designing limit too. It connects China's political and financial focuses with its unique jobs. As of now, China is building the Excellent Channel's Public Social Park, and a critical part of this try is the conservation, legacy, improvement, and utilization of the ICH inside the Beijing-Hangzhou Fantastic Trenches Bowl [23].

In a Beijing-Hangzhou Excellent Channels Bowl, this paper looks at the spatiotemporal circulation and qualities of ICH and looks at the essential impacting factors that added to its particular spatiotemporal example [24]. It does this by utilizing the closest neighbours file, assessment of part thickness, standard deviation oval, as well as the focal point of-gravity model. Based on this, the connection between the ICH assets and the development of the travel industry inside the Beijing-Hangzhou Great Trench Bowl is explored by relapse investigation using SPSS logical programming [25]. All in all, the review proposes making an ICH the travel industry passage inside the Beijing-Hangzhou Stupendous The channel Bowl to all the more likely help territorial social safeguarding, transmission, advancement, and use as well as the organized as well as practical development of the area's economy, society, and culture.

### 1.1 Objectives of the study

- Examine the development of contemporary music in the Yellow River Valley, noting significant trends, genres, and styles.
- Examine the inventive methods and imaginative strategies used to blend classic and contemporary musical components.
- Offer suggestions to artists, decision-makers, and cultural organizations in the Yellow River Valley on how to promote a harmonious fusion of traditional and contemporary music.

## II. Literature Review

[Qiang, G. 2021] [26] Every music culture has a variety of growth chances due to the trend toward cultural development, but it also has to contend with the influence of strong culture or the crises of dwindling n.ational culture. The question of how to maintain and advance music culture has emerged as one that cannot be disregarded. This study examines the present state of musical in the context of cultural ecology using the notion of

ecological development as a basis. This study proposes, based on the ecological evolutionary principle model, that the best method to preserve the nation's outstanding cultural heritage is to create and preserve music within the framework of cultural ecology.

[Carter, S. Z. 2021] [27] In the latter part of the seventeenth century, missionaries from Europe brought the violin to China.1 Chinese composer have been adapting and blending Chinese aesthetic notions and musical content into their western art music that uses the violin since the beginning of the twentieth century.2. Since the violin is a melodic instrument, it naturally fits within the "linear" paradigm of melody-centric, horizontal, monophonic/heterophony Chinese traditional music.

[Zhaxi, J. 2012] [28] In the world of dance, researching contemporary dance art is a fascinating subject. A unique demographic in China, the so-called "new generation" was raised during the period of opening up and reforming up after the end of the Cultural Revolution. The area of dance art is becoming more complicated and diversified in the age of the new generation, producing a wide range of dance works with varying contents and styles. Passionate idealism, powerful local flavour and national sentiments, technical sense of sublimation with variety, epic themes, the essence of conventional society, and stylish "original ecology" are the six characteristics of the new generation of dance.

[Kang, L. 2022] [29] One important transmission of culture is folk music. Even in this day of many, culture has its own allure and allure. Modern Chinese must continue to preserve and acquire the intangible cultural legacy of national music in order for its spirit and distinctive culture to gradually manifest as the benefits of education. Because of this, it will be possible to promote and preserve national music using academy education as the primary channel while observing it from the standpoint of cultural heritage that is intangible.

[Liu, Y., 2022] [30] One of China's most significant cultural corridors is the old Qin-Shu route corridor. Along the way, today's forebears generated a rich intangible heritage of culture throughout China's lengthy historical and cultural growth. Researching its intangible cultural legacy is crucial for the preservation and development of cultural assets in this field, both theoretically and practically. This research aims to investigate the primary causes influencing the distribution of intangible cultural resources across the ancient Qin-Shu routes by analysing its geographical and chronological distributed features.

[Tang, J., 2023] [31] An essential component of Baima Tibetan music tradition are folk songs. They are sung in a variety of forms, including as chorus, lead, round, solo, and duet. The study's goal was to investigate the value of Baima Tibetan songs of tradition as a teaching tool for Chinese music history literacy. Via speaking with three categories of significant informants: general informants, casual sources of information, and scholar informants. The study's findings demonstrate that ritual music, which is played at sacrifice, marriage, and burial events, has its origins in beliefs related to religion. The Baima people's collective spirit and sense of community are reflected in their dance music culture, with dances such as a fire circle dance acting as major manifestations of this.

[Li, J., 2023] [32] Over the seven decades since China's establishment, piano music has evolved in a way that is all its own. Piano composers throughout the early years of their development tended to choose folk music, emphasizing mass and nationalization. Using the cultural heritage of piano compositions from various historical eras as the central theme, this research examines several phases in the development of imaginative thought on traditional features of Chinese piano music. The first of these is 1949–1966, which spans seventeen years during which the piano industry had unprecedented achievement during the early years during the nation's formation.

[Ding, Y., 2023] [33] This book provides uplifting situations of how people and rivers have coexisted peacefully in the past and, in some cases, still do. It examines the ways in which this information might be incorporated into contemporary river management strategies in an effort to lessen the alarming trend of the dwindling ecological & cultural heritages and differences in and around rivers. One method to live peacefully with the river is to honour its natural attributes and ecological functions.

## III.Method

### 3.1 Area Coverage

With a total length of around 1794 km and origins dating back to the beginning of the Song Period, the Beijing–Hangzhou Grand Canals is considered to be China's "second golden waterway" after the Yangtze River and a key emblem of the country's cultural standing. The Grand Canal connect Beijing, [34], located in the north of the country, with Hangzhou, located in the south, passing through two cities and four provinces: Tianjin, Beijing, Shandong, Jiangsu, Hebei, and Zhejiang (Figure 1).

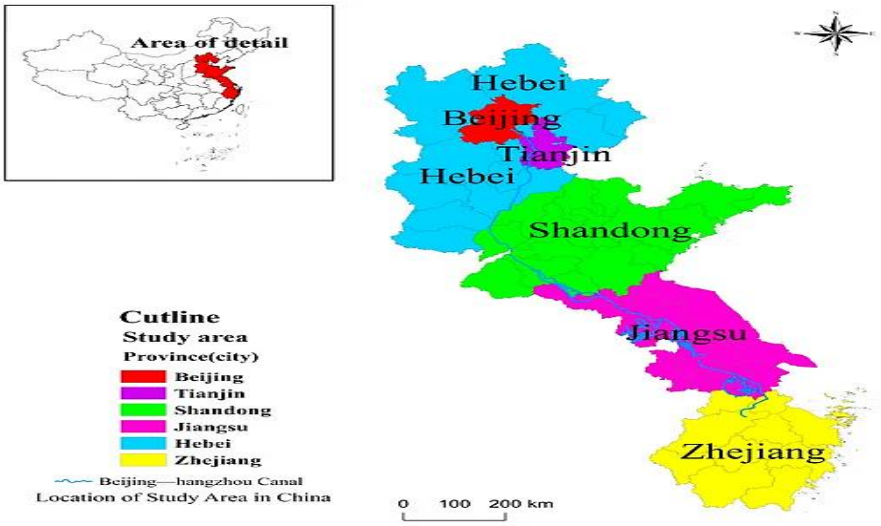


**Fig. 1 Study area.**

### 3.2 Sources of Data

Ten categories comprise the national listing of the Chinese Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Five separate collections of national cultural heritage intangible lists, [35], totalling 1557 items and 3610 sub-items (data derived by separating ICH items in accordance with distributing regions), have been announced by the PRC's Minister of Culture and Tourism.

### 3.3 Methods of Research

The current study utilizes ArcGIS10.8 logical devices and spatial identifiers to explore the spatiotemporal dissemination includes and influencing viewpoints related with the public ICH items in the Beijing-Hangzhou Great Waterways Bowl [36]. The exploration procedures and markers utilized incorporate the accompanying.

$$R = \frac{\bar{r}}{\bar{r}_i \bar{r}_i} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n/A}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{D}} \quad \text{.....1}$$

$$P_n(X_i) = \frac{1}{*-h_n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} K\left\{\frac{X_i - X_i}{h_n}\right\} \quad \text{.....2}$$

$$X = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i}{n} y = \frac{\sum_{i}^{n} y_i}{n} \quad \text{.....3}$$

$$\bar{x} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} M_i X_i / \sum_{i=1}^{n} M_i \bar{y} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} M_i \, y_i / \sum_{i=1}^{n} M_i \quad \text{.....4}$$

## IV.Data Analysis

### 4.1 Quantitative Disparities in the Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Channel Basin's ICH Item Distribution

From the Beijing-Hangzhou Fantastic Channel's circulation of ICH items by area and district (Table 1).

**Table 1 The quantity of ICH goods, broken down by type, in every province or municipality: geographical dispersion.**

| Province (municipality/Autonomous Region) | Folk literature | Traditional music | Traditional dance | Traditional drama | Folk vocal art forms | Traditional sports, competitive sports, and | Traditional art | Traditional craftsmanship | Traditional medicine | Folk customs | Total/proportion (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | **acrobatics** | | | | | |
| **Beijing** | 8 | 4 | 12 | 7 | 7 | 15 | 23 | 54 | 19 | 16 | 165/13.75 |
| **Tianjin** | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 51/4.25 |
| **Hebei** | 4 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 12 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 52/4.33 |
| **Shandong** | 4 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 12 | 5 | 2 | 54/4.5 |
| **Zhejiang** | 5 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 14 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 47/3.90 |
| **Jiangsu** | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 13 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 48/4 |
| **Total** | 38 | 35 | 34 | 23 | 39 | 56 | 70 | 87 | 45 | 32 | 459/38.25 |

### 4.2 Categories of ICH Items' Spatial Distribution in the Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Channel Basin

The ArcGIS 10.8 programming's Normal nearest neighbours' device was used to handle the aggregate sum of ICH things in the Beijing-Hangzhou Amazing Trenches Bowl. The typical closest a neighbours list assembled was R = 1.621, [37], with R > 1 and P = 0 (Table 2), showing that the geographic course of action kind of the overall ICH things in the Beijing-Hangzhou Great The trench Bowl was uniformly conveyed.

**Table 2 The ICH items nearest neighbour index, both overall and per category.**

| **Type** | **Total** | **Traditional craftsmanship** | **Tradiotional arts** | **Traditional sports, competitive sports, and acrobatics** | **Traditional dance** | **Traditional drama** | **Traditional medicine** | **Traditional music** | **Folk literature** | **Folk customs** | **Folk vocal art forms** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **R** | 1.697 | 0.691 | 0.648 | 0.699 | 0.978 | 0.985 | 0.597 | 0.689 | 0.69 | 0.598 | 0.498 |
| **Z** | 5.98 | -12.26 | -8.97 | -8.59 | -0.97 | -1.59 | -0.98 | -0.691 | -0.491 | -0.492 | -0.591 |
| **P** | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.05 | 0.2 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.4 | 0.64 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |

### 4.3 Temporal Features

The State Board delivered five separate arrangements of public portrayal arrangements of ICH starting around 2021 (Table 3). Utilizing the bit thickness examination, the standard deviation circle investigation, and mean focus examination techniques remembered for the geographic investigation tool compartment of ArcGIS 10.8 programming, this paper examinations the pattern and bearing qualities related with the dispersion of different groups of ICH in the Beijing-Hangzhou Amazing The trench Bowl [38]. It likewise progressively uncovers the degree of scattering of every one of the first to fifth bunches of ICH in their geographic dispersion and further powerfully uncovers the fleeting development regulation in

the appropriation bearing of each and every group of ICH in the Beijing-Hangzhou Excellent Waterways Bowl.

**Table 3 The quantity of every national-level ICH batch in different provinces and municipalities.**

| Province | First period | Second period | Third period | Fourth period | Fifth period | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Beijing** | 26 | 59 | 19 | 25 | 29 | 158 |
| **Tianjin** | 45 | 49 | 46 | 61 | 15 | 216 |
| **Hebei** | 26 | 75 | 79 | 18 | 64 | 262 |
| **Shandong** | 49 | 62 | 15 | 97 | 48 | 271 |
| **Zhejiang** | 43 | 14 | 69 | 16 | 16 | 158 |
| **Jiangsu** | 10 | 69 | 10 | 25 | 61 | 175 |
| **Total** | 199 | 328 | 238 | 242 | 233 | 158 |

The findings (Table 3) suggest that each component of the tourist sector and the ICH resources has a significance level of sig = 0 < 0.05 and a significant coefficient test connecting the two, suggesting that ICH is capable of accurately estimating the fluctuation of other independent variables.

**Table 3 Regression study between the tourist sector and ICH resources.**

| | Gross tourism income | Gross domestic tourism revenue | Domestic tourist arrivals | Inbound tourist arrivals | Foreign exchange income from tourism | Number of A- grade scenic sports |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sig** | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| **$R^2$** | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

**DISCUSSION**

The Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal links China's economic and political centres in the north and south, respectively, and has a great location, a unique humanistic ecology, & a distinct social and economic environment [39]. The geographical distribution pattern of ICH and its association with tourism are both characteristic in the Beijing–Hangzhou Grand Canal Basin. The Beijing–Hangzhou Grand Canal has a notable ICH aggregation at both its northern and southern ends, according to analysis, and considerable spatial agglomeration within certain ICH categories is also present in the middle zone [40].

The study of the founding and development of ICH further demonstrates the interaction between elements such as natural physical position, culture the environment, and its socioeconomic and political setting. The wealth of resources made accessible via ICH serves as more evidence of the Beijing–Hangzhou Grand Canal's importance for the progress of society, the economy, and history. Future research on ICH should prioritize its reuse value and connections to the outside world alongside to its historical, [41], cultural, and economic relevance.

The aforementioned study provides policy insights on the process of inheritance, reuse, and conservation of ICH in the Beijing–Hangzhou Grand Canal Basin [42]. It is suggested that a national centre for the preservation of ICH be constructed in the Beijing–Hangzhou Grand Canal basin, that a phased or split development plan be implemented, and that the cooperative role of "point-line-area".

**V.CONCLUSION**

In the Beijing–Hangzhou Grand Canal Basin, this study examines the spatiotemporal distribution of characteristics of ICH and their relationship to tourism response through the use of ArcGIS software, the nearest neighbours' index, kernel density examination, the standard deviation the shape of the centre-of-gravity model, and SPSS

regression modelling. The principal agglomeration area is the Beijing-Tianjin region; the regions of northeastern Zhejiang & Southern Jiangsu comprise the sub-density concentrating area for some ICH resource categories.

The spatiotemporal distribution characteristics of ICH along the Beijing–Hangzhou Grand Canal were influenced by several connected factors, the main ones being natural geographical considerations, policy, and environmental, as well as socioeconomic pressures. The regions bordering the Beijing–Hangzhou Grand Canal should prioritize advancing the all-encompassing development and integration of ICH resources and the tourism industry, thoroughly examine what ICH means, strengthen the creation of ICH tourism branding, concentrate efforts on the development of ICH creative and cultural sector, increase the number of communication channels that promote ICH tourism, and make every effort to establish an ICH tourism passageway cooperation of international known and exemplary significance. If used within the broader context of merging tourism with culture, ICH may be more effectively conserved and transmitted.

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