



Original Research Article

The Current Status and Development Suggestions of the Inheritance of Guangxi Jinxiu Yao Folk Songs

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to investigate the current status of the inheritance of Guangxi Jinxiu Yao folk songs, and to explore the primary challenges faced in the current development. It also proposes targeted development suggestions. The objectives of this research include: 1. Studying the basic situation of Jinxiu Yao Autonomous County and Jinxiu Yao folk songs; 2. Investigating the problems existing in the process of inheriting Jinxiu Yao folk songs; 3. Researching targeted solutions to the issues in the inheritance of Jinxiu Yao folk songs. The scope of the study involves 10 relevant personnel from the local government or cultural institutions in Jinxiu Yao Autonomous County, 10 music teachers from different levels of schools and 10 practitioners in music or Yao culture in Jinxiu Yao Autonomous County. The research method is questionnaire survey. The final research results include: 1. Understanding the basic development status of Guangxi Jinxiu Yao folk songs; 2. Analyzing the practical problems faced in the inheritance of Jinxiu Yao folk songs based on the current status; 3. Proposing targeted solutions based on the analysis and summary of the identified problems.

Keywords:

The Current Status; Development; Guangxi Jinxiu Yao Folk Songs

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Introduction

Located in the southeastern part of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Jinxiu Yao Autonomous County is uniquely positioned at the intersection of Guangxi, Hunan, and Guizhou provinces. It stands as the largest Yao township in Guangxi and the only Yao autonomous county in China. The rich and diverse musical culture of the Yao people, especially their folk songs, constitutes a crucial part of Chinese ethnic music. These folk songs are not only a form of artistic expression but also a medium through which the history, culture, and social values of the Yao people are transmitted across generations (Qin, 2014; Zhang & Li, 2015).

In the era of economic globalization and rapid modernization, traditional Yao music culture, including the vibrant folk songs of Jinxiu, is facing significant challenges. The rapid socio-economic changes and the influx of modern entertainment have led to a gradual decline in the younger generation's engagement with traditional folk songs. This diminishing interest is compounded by the aging population of folk singers and the inefficiency of traditional oral transmission methods. As a result, the continuity and vitality of Yao folk songs are under threat (Chang, 2019; Wu, 2004).

Statement of the Problem, the primary problem addressed in this study is the declining inheritance and development of Jinxiu Yao folk song culture amidst the forces of modernization and globalization. Key issues include: **Weakening Identification Among Youth**: The younger generation shows a reduced sense of identification with traditional Yao folk songs, resulting in decreased participation and enthusiasm (Qin, 2014). **Shortage of Inheritors**: The existing folk singers are aging, and there is a lack of young people willing to take up the mantle of folk song inheritance (Wu, 2004). **Inefficient Transmission Methods**: The traditional oral transmission method, while authentic, is inefficient and susceptible to interruptions, leading to potential loss of cultural knowledge (Zhang & Li, 2015). **Impact of Modernization**: The rapid urbanization and adoption of modern entertainment options have led to a diminished audience and reduced engagement with traditional folk songs (Chang, 2019).

Gaps in the study, despite the recognition of these challenges, there are several gaps in the existing research on the inheritance and development of Jinxiu Yao folk song culture: Comprehensive analysis is thorough analysis of the current status of Jinxiu Yao folk song inheritance that includes both qualitative and quantitative data. Effective strategies from existing literature often fail to provide practical and actionable strategies tailored to the unique cultural and social dynamics of Jinxiu Yao Autonomous County. In the other side, insufficient attention has been given to exploring innovative methods to engage the younger generation in preserving and promoting Yao folk songs. This paper aims to fill these gaps by providing a thorough investigation and analysis of the current status of Jinxiu Yao folk song inheritance. It

also proposes feasible suggestions for the sustainable development of this cultural heritage. By addressing the challenges and implementing effective measures, the study seeks to contribute to revitalizing and preserving Jinxiu Yao folk song culture for future generations.

Objectives

1. Investigate the basic situation of Jinxiu Yao Autonomous County and Jinxiu Yao folk songs.
2. Examine the issues in the inheritance process of Jinxiu Yao folk songs.
3. Explore targeted solutions to address the issues in the inheritance of Jinxiu Yao folk songs.

Research Methodology

1. Research Planning

- 1) 1. Formulate the initial research direction around "Current Status and Development Suggestions for the Inheritance of Jinxiu Yao Folk Songs."
- 2) 2. Prepare literature on Jinxiu Yao folk songs based on the initial research direction and then classify, organize, and study the materials.
- 3) 3. Define the research content, organize the research background, and propose research questions.
- 4) 4. Specify research methods and sample data, and prepare relevant research tools.
- 5) 5. Apply research tools for practical research, conduct data collection and organization.
- 6) 6. Conduct quality checks on the survey process and analyze collected data.
- 7) 7. Draw research conclusions.
- 8) 8. Discuss findings and present rational suggestions based on research conclusions.

2. Research Methods

- 1) Utilize literature research to study the basic situation of Guangxi Jinxiu Yao folk songs.
- 2) Conduct a questionnaire survey with 30 music professionals in the Jinxiu area in Guangxi to investigate issues in the inheritance process of Jinxiu Yao folk songs.
- 3) Use a questionnaire survey with 30 music professionals in the Jinxiu area in Guangxi to study targeted solutions for existing issues in the inheritance of Jinxiu Yao folk songs.

3. Overall and Sample Data Sources

Research Population: The study's sample population comprises individuals engaged in Yao music-related work in Jinxiu Yao Autonomous County, including 10 from local government or cultural institutions, 10 music teachers from various schools, and 10 practitioners in music or Yao culture, totaling 30 individuals.

Sample Data Source: The survey data is sourced from the 30 sample individuals who filled out questionnaires provided by the researcher based on the research questions and objectives.

4. Data Providers

Name	Title	Organization
Su Xiaoyan	Senior Teacher	Youth Cultural Palace, Jinxiu Yao Autonomous County
Mo Jiaming	Junior Teacher	Jinxiu Yao Autonomous County High School
Mo Dian	Sculptor	Jinxiu County Art Troupe

5. Research Tools

This study primarily utilizes survey questionnaires. The questionnaire, tailored to the research question "Current Status and Development Suggestions for the Inheritance of Guangxi Jinxiu Yao Folk Songs," consists of eight questions. The questions include: 1. Basic content of Guangxi Jinxiu Yao folk songs; 2. Issues in the inheritance process of Guangxi Jinxiu Yao folk songs; 3. Feasible optimization suggestions for the development of Guangxi Jinxiu Yao folk songs.

The research employs a self-designed questionnaire survey form, presented as follows:

Table 1 Questionnaire

Questionnaire on the Current Status of the Inheritance of Guangxi Jinxiu Yao Folk Songs

1. How is the current state of protection for Jinxiu Yao folk songs County? What practical measures have been taken?
2. What distinctive content or unique artistic elements characterize Yao folk songs?
3. How crucial is the inheritance and development of Yao folk songs?
4. Are there challenges in the attention and funding for the inheritance of Yao folk songs?
5. Does Jinxiu County explore opportunities to integrate Yao folk songs with the local tourism industry?
6. Is it feasible to incorporate Yao folk songs into various levels of educational processes?
7. What is the current level of educational investment in Jinxiu Yao folk songs County?
8. How do local residents in Jinxiu County perceive and engage with Yao folk songs?

7. Quality Inspection

In this study, a total of 30 individuals were sampled, including relevant personnel from the local government or cultural institutions in Jinxiu Yao Autonomous County, Guangxi Province, as well as music teachers from various levels of schools and practitioners in music or Yao culture in Jinxiu Yao Autonomous County. A questionnaire survey was conducted among these participants. Additionally, a background investigation was carried out during the sample selection process to ensure that the basic information of the sampled subjects met the survey criteria and that they could contribute to this research.

Thirty questionnaires were distributed and collected through on-site completion. All 30 collected questionnaires were deemed valid, with zero invalid or unrecovered questionnaires. The validity rate was 100%, meeting the standards for survey research. Real feedback data were extracted from the collected valid questionnaires, confirming the success of the quality inspection for the survey.

8. Data Collection

The following data is summarized from the collection and organization of survey questionnaires:

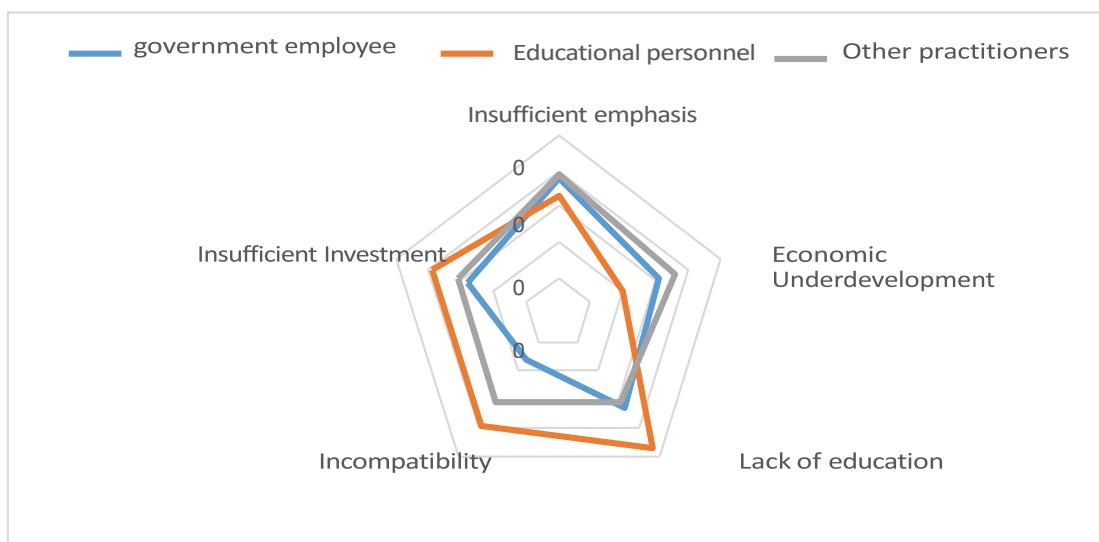


Figure 1: Evaluation of Current Issues in the Inheritance of Jinxiu Yao Folk Songs by Survey Participants

9. Data Analysis

Based on the feedback from the sampled individuals, the research summarized five dimensions of issues, namely, "Insufficient emphasis to Yao folk songs," "Economic underdevelopment in the Jinxiu Yao Autonomous County constraining cultural development," "Insufficient development in the education sector in the Jinxiu Yao Autonomous County,"

"Incompatibility of Yao folk songs leading to difficulties in their integration into school classrooms," and "Insufficient government investment."

Within these five dimensions, the study separately compiled the perspectives of relevant personnel from the local government or cultural institutions, music teachers from various levels of schools in Jinxiu Yao Autonomous County, and practitioners in music or Yao culture in Jinxiu Yao Autonomous County regarding these issues.

Upon collection, organization, and analysis of the data, the following findings were obtained:

From the perspective of government or cultural institution personnel, the main existing issues in the development of Jinxiu Yao folk songs in Yao Autonomous County are concentrated in the dimensions of "Insufficient emphasis to Yao folk songs," "Economic underdevelopment in the Jinxiu Yao region constraining cultural development," "Insufficient development in the education sector in the Jinxiu Yao region," and "Insufficient government investment." Regarding the compatibility issues of Yao folk songs, the surveyed individuals from the government sector stated that extensive cultural promotional activities have been carried out in the past, and there are plans for further promotion of Yao folk songs and related culture in the present and future.

From the perspective of music teachers in various schools, the main existing issues in the development of Jinxiu Yao folk songs Yao Autonomous County are concentrated in the dimensions of "Insufficient development in the education sector in the Jinxiu Yao region," "Incompatibility of Yao folk songs leading to difficulties in their integration into school classrooms," and "Insufficient government investment." Among the ten sampled teachers, eight believed that government investment in education is insufficient. Additionally, they highlighted compatibility issues between Yao folk songs and the teaching content in textbooks. All ten teachers expressed significant concern about the lack of educational resources in Jinxiu County, particularly in terms of resources related to folk songs.

From the perspective of practitioners in music or Yao culture, views on the five dimensions, including "Insufficient attention to Yao folk songs," "Economic underdevelopment in the Jinxiu Yao region constraining cultural development," "Insufficient development in the education sector in the Jinxiu Yao region," "Incompatibility of Yao folk songs leading to difficulties in their integration into school classrooms," and "Insufficient government investment," are relatively balanced. All ten survey participants expressed concern about the development constraints in these five dimensions and acknowledged that these issues impede the inheritance and development of Jinxiu Yao folk songs.

Result

1. Overview of Jinxiu Yao Autonomous County

Jinxiu Yao Autonomous County (hereinafter referred to as "Jinxiu") is located in the southeast of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, situated on the transitional zone from the Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau to the hills of Guangxi. The county is home to a diverse population of ethnic minorities, with 48 minority groups, including Yao, Miao, Zhuang, Dong, constituting 95.1% of the total population. Among them, the Yao ethnic group comprises 66,000 people, accounting for 42.8% of the total population. Major subgroups within the Yao ethnicity include Pan Yao, Jing, Yao Medicine Practitioners, and Yao Opera. Pan Yao is the largest ethnic group in Jinxiu, distributed across 14 townships; Jing primarily resides in the county seat and surrounding townships; Yao Medicine Practitioners are mainly found in the county seat and nearby townships; the Yao population predominantly resides in Yao townships and Yao-inhabited villages around the county seat; Jing people are mainly distributed in ethnic villages surrounding the county seat; and Yao Opera is primarily found in ethnic villages around the county seat.

The musical culture of the Jinxiu Yao is rich and diverse. Yao music has a long history and takes various forms. According to the survey, Jinxiu Yao music includes a variety of genres such as mountain songs, folk tunes, three-sentence verses, children's songs, and nursery rhymes, with mountain songs constituting over 60%. Mountain songs encompass diverse categories, including Pan songs, Flower songs, and Five-sentence verses (mountain songs). Folk tunes refer to melodies derived from folk songs, presenting various forms such as solo singing, duets, and choruses; instrumental solos, ensembles, and orchestras; different types such as love songs, narrative songs, praise songs, and life songs; various structures such as long songs and short songs dominated by five-sentence or seven-sentence verses; fixed lyric-melody patterns and structured musical forms; and the integration of narrative arts to form narrative musical styles (Qin Yuekui, 2014).

The musical culture of the Jinxiu Yao preserves numerous folk songs with ethnic and regional characteristics, such as "Da Yao Mountain," "Jinxiu Mountain Songs," "Road to Happiness," "Happy Life in Yao Family," "Seventh Sister," "Five Watches Rain," and more. Additionally, there is a wealth of traditional Yao customs and religious music (Zhang Tianhui; Li Qiaowei, 2015).

The Jinxiu Yao folk songs are diverse, and three county-level intangible cultural heritage projects – Yao Mountain Songs, Folk Tunes, and Five-Sentence Verses (Mountain Songs) – hold significant importance and influence in Yao areas and even nationwide (Qin Xiaoning, 2014).

In recent years, the Jinxiu County Committee and Government have attached great importance to the protection of folk songs, actively promoting the inheritance and development of music from various ethnic groups. Significant achievements have been made, especially in

the inclusion of two county-level intangible cultural heritage representative projects (Jinxiu Mountain Songs, Folk Tunes, and Five-Sentence Verses) in the national-level intangible cultural heritage protection list (Wu Ninghua, 2004).

2. Issues in the Inheritance of Jinxiu Yao Folk Songs Culture

1) Weakening Identification of Traditional Folk Songs Culture among the Younger Generation

With the continuous development of society and the accelerated pace of modernization, the younger generation's sense of identification with traditional folk songs culture has gradually weakened. This has raised concerns about the inheritance and development of folk song culture. Many young people lack a deep understanding of the value, significance, and importance of folk song culture, and they do not express a strong interest in it. This results in a low level of participation and enthusiasm among the younger generation in the inheritance and development of folk song culture, demonstrating a lack of initiative and reactivity.

Guangxi Jinxiu Yao folk songs, as an essential part of Chinese folk song culture, possess unique artistic charm and profound cultural heritage. However, with the rapid development of society, the inheritance and development of this traditional culture face severe challenges. Many young people lack understanding and awareness of the unique charm and profound meaning of Yao folk song culture, and they do not give sufficient importance to its inheritance and development. This leads to a lack of enthusiasm and initiative among them in participating in the inheritance and development of Yao folk song culture, and some even show indifference toward this traditional culture.

The inheritance and development of Jinxiu Yao folk songs culture require the involvement and support of the younger generation. Only by making more young people understand and identify with this traditional culture can it be successfully inherited and developed, unleashing its greater value in modern society.

2) Shortage of Talent in Folk Songs Inheritance

The inheritance and development of Jinxiu Yao folk songs culture are vital tasks that require substantial talent support. However, there is currently a shortage of talents in the field of folk song inheritance in Jinxiu County. Many folk singers are of advanced age, and there is a limited number of young people engaging in folk singing. This situation poses a challenge to the continuity of folk song culture, raising concerns about its future.

3) Limited Methods of Folk Songs Inheritance

Currently, the primary method of inheriting Jinxiu Yao folk songs is through oral transmission and personal guidance. While this method ensures the purity of folk songs, it is less efficient and prone to interruptions due to various reasons such as death or illness. Moreover, the lack of systematic textbooks and teaching plans means that new inheritors often need a significant amount of time and effort to learn and understand, increasing the difficulty of inheritance.

Currently, the transmission of Jinxiu Yao folk songs primarily relies on the method of oral tradition and personal instruction. Although this approach effectively preserves the authenticity of folk songs, it is relatively inefficient and susceptible to interruptions caused by factors such as the death or illness of the inheritors. Furthermore, due to the absence of systematic teaching materials and instructional plans, new inheritors often need to invest considerable time and effort in learning and comprehension, which adds to the complexity of the transmission process.

4) Changes in the Social Environment of Folk Songs Inheritance

With rapid social development, the environment is constantly changing, and the social environment for the inheritance of Jinxiu Yao folk songs has undergone significant transformations. The widespread adoption of modern entertainment methods, such as television and the internet, has provided people with more entertainment choices, leading to a gradual decrease in the audience for traditional folk songs. The acceleration of urbanization has changed people's lifestyles and perspectives, posing a certain impact on the inheritance and promotion of traditional folk songs.

Simultaneously, as the socio-economic development accelerates, many young people choose to work or study outside their hometowns. Upon leaving their hometowns, influenced by new lifestyles and environments, their interest in traditional folk songs diminishes. This results in the problem of talent loss in folk songs inheritance, as many talented young individuals cannot participate in the inheritance of folk songs, limiting their continuation and development.

Despite these challenges, Jinxiu Yao folk songs still hold significant cultural and artistic value. They embody the history, culture, life, and emotions of the Yao people and constitute an essential part of ethnic spirit. Therefore, proactive measures should be taken to protect and inherit Jinxiu Yao folk songs, allowing more people to understand and appreciate their charm.

5. Feasible Suggestions for the Inheritance and Development of Jinxiu Yao Folk Songs Culture

1) Strengthening the Sense of Identification among the Younger Generation towards Traditional Folk Songs Culture

To enhance the younger generation's sense of identification with traditional folk songs culture, the government, educational institutions, and society at large should intensify the promotion and education of traditional folk songs culture. This can be achieved by introducing folk songs culture courses in schools, organizing lectures on folk songs culture, and arranging cultural experiential activities. These initiatives will enable the younger generation to gain a deeper understanding of the value and significance of traditional folk songs culture. Additionally, encouraging and supporting young people to participate in folk songs competitions, performances, and other activities will allow them to experience and appreciate the charm of traditional folk songs culture firsthand.

2) Strengthening the Training and Recruitment of Folk Songs Inheritors

In response to the shortage of talents in folk songs inheritance, the government and businesses should enhance the training and recruitment of folk songs inheritors. Initiatives such as establishing folk songs inheritance training programs, providing scholarships, and offering subsidies can encourage and support young individuals in learning traditional folk songs culture (Chang Huiwen, 2019). Moreover, inviting professional folk songs inheritors and musicians to guide the younger generation will enhance their singing skills and cultural literacy.

3) Innovating Folk Songs Inheritance Methods

To address the issue of a single method of folk songs inheritance, innovative approaches should be introduced. This includes developing systematic textbooks and teaching plans to improve the efficiency and quality of inheritance. Additionally, utilizing modern technology to record and preserve folk songs materials can prevent interruptions due to various reasons. Organizing folk songs culture festivals, performances, and other events will expand the reach and influence of folk songs culture. Drawing inspiration from successful experiences and practices in other countries and regions can help explore new paths suitable for the inheritance and development of Jinxiu Yao folk songs culture.

4) Creating a Favorable Social Environment for the Inheritance of Jinxiu Yao Folk Songs Culture

To create a conducive social environment for the inheritance of Jinxiu Yao folk songs culture, the government and society should intensify the promotion and education of traditional folk songs culture. This can be achieved through organizing folk songs performances, competitions, and other activities to enhance public awareness and understanding of traditional folk songs culture. Opening folk songs culture courses in schools, organizing cultural experiential activities, and fostering a sense of identification among the younger generation will contribute to a favorable environment. Encouraging and supporting businesses and social organizations to participate in the inheritance and development of traditional folk songs culture will create a collaborative framework involving the government, businesses, and society. Simultaneously, strengthening the protection and research of traditional folk songs will provide solid guarantees and support for the inheritance and development of Jinxiu Yao folk songs culture.

5) Government Increases Investment in Education in the Jinxiu Yao Region to Provide Strong Support for the Development of Yao Folk Songs Culture

To create a favorable social environment for the inheritance of Jinxiu Yao folk songs culture, the government and society should intensify the promotion and education of traditional folk songs culture. This can be achieved through organizing folk songs performances, competitions, and other activities to enhance public awareness and understanding of traditional folk songs culture. Opening folk songs culture courses in schools, organizing cultural experiential activities, and fostering a sense of identification among the younger generation will contribute to a favorable environment. Encouraging and supporting businesses and social organizations to participate in the inheritance and development of traditional folk songs culture will create a collaborative framework involving the government, businesses, and society. Simultaneously, strengthening the protection and research of traditional folk songs will provide solid guarantees and support for the inheritance and development of Jinxiu Yao folk songs culture.

Discussion

The inheritance and development of Jinxiu Yao folk songs culture present a unique cultural challenge and opportunity. As highlighted in the results, the rapid pace of modernization and socio-economic changes has led to a gradual weakening of traditional cultural identification among the younger generation in Jinxiu Yao Autonomous County. The decreasing interest and participation of youth in folk song culture pose a significant threat to its continuity (Chang, 2019; Qin, 2014). Moreover, the scarcity of talent in folk song inheritance exacerbates this issue. The traditional oral transmission methods, while preserving authenticity,

are inefficient and prone to interruptions due to the advanced age of many folk singers and the lack of systematic educational resources (Wu, 2004). Additionally, the shift in social environment, driven by urbanization and modern entertainment mediums, has further diminished the audience and practitioners of traditional folk songs (Zhang & Li, 2015).

Despite these challenges, the cultural and artistic value of Jinxiu Yao folk songs remains profound. They are a vital component of the Yao people's cultural heritage, encapsulating their history, lifestyle, and emotions. Thus, proactive measures must be taken to preserve and rejuvenate this cultural tradition in the context of economic globalization and modernization (Qin, 2014; Wu, 2004). Several feasible suggestions have been proposed to address these challenges and promote the sustainable development of Jinxiu Yao folk songs culture. Strengthening the sense of cultural identification among the younger generation through education and cultural activities is crucial. Schools and educational institutions can play a pivotal role by incorporating folk songs culture into their curriculum and organizing related activities (Chang, 2019). Additionally, enhancing the training and recruitment of folk songs inheritors is vital. Government and businesses should collaborate to establish training programs, provide scholarships, and offer subsidies to encourage young people to engage with traditional folk songs. Professional guidance from experienced musicians can also help improve the skills and cultural literacy of new inheritors (Chang, 2019).

Innovating the methods of folk songs inheritance by developing systematic educational resources and utilizing modern technology for preservation and promotion is essential. Organizing cultural festivals and performances can expand the reach and influence of folk songs culture (Qin, 2014). Moreover, creating a supportive social environment through increased public awareness and involvement in cultural activities can foster a collaborative framework for cultural preservation (Wu, 2004). Government support is also critical in this endeavor. Increased investment in education and the establishment of intangible cultural heritage bases can provide the necessary infrastructure and resources for the protection and promotion of Yao folk songs culture. Strengthening fund management and utilization efficiency ensures the sustainability of these efforts (Zhang & Li, 2015).

In conclusion, the preservation and development of Jinxiu Yao folk songs culture require a multifaceted approach involving government support, educational initiatives, and community involvement. By addressing the challenges and implementing effective measures, the rich cultural heritage of Jinxiu Yao can be revitalized and preserved for future generations.

Conclusion

The study on the inheritance and development of Jinxiu Yao folk songs culture reveals significant challenges posed by modernization, social changes, and the diminishing interest among the younger generation. These factors contribute to the gradual decline of a rich cultural

heritage that embodies the historical, social, and emotional essence of the Yao people. Key issues identified include the weakening identification with traditional folk songs among youth, a shortage of inheritors due to the aging population of folk singers, the inefficiency of oral transmission methods, and the influence of modern entertainment and urbanization. These challenges threaten the continuity and vitality of Jinxiu Yao folk songs culture, making it imperative to adopt effective strategies for its preservation and revitalization.

The study proposes several feasible suggestions to address these challenges. Strengthening cultural education and awareness among the younger generation is crucial for fostering a sense of cultural identity and participation. This can be achieved through incorporating folk songs culture into educational curricula, organizing cultural activities, and providing professional training and guidance to new inheritors. Innovating the methods of folk songs inheritance by developing systematic educational resources and utilizing modern technology for preservation can enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of cultural transmission. Additionally, creating a supportive social environment through increased public awareness and collaborative efforts between the government, businesses, and society can foster a conducive atmosphere for cultural preservation. Government support is pivotal in these efforts, particularly through increased investment in education, the establishment of intangible cultural heritage bases, and efficient fund management. These measures can provide the necessary infrastructure and resources for the protection and promotion of Jinxiu Yao folk songs culture.

In conclusion, the preservation and development of Jinxiu Yao folk songs culture require a comprehensive and multifaceted approach. By addressing the identified challenges and implementing the proposed strategies, it is possible to revitalize and sustain this invaluable cultural heritage, ensuring its transmission to future generations and its continued contribution to the cultural richness of the Jinxiu Yao Autonomous County and beyond.

Recommendations

Based on the research, researchers have summarized three aspects that should be considered in the inheritance and development of Jinxiu Yao folk songs Yao Autonomous County:

1. The government should strengthen its focus on the protection and inheritance of traditional Yao folk songs culture. It should enhance collaboration with relevant departments, formulate policies from a macro perspective, and guide the protection and inheritance efforts of Yao folk songs culture. When developing these policies, due consideration should be given to the actual conditions in minority ethnic regions. Emphasis should be placed on formulating targeted and feasible policies to provide robust support for the protection and inheritance of Yao folk songs culture. Additionally, measures should be taken to enhance the protection of

individuals involved in the inheritance of ethnic folk songs culture, integrating them into the public cultural service system and fully leveraging their role in the inheritance of traditional Yao folk songs culture. Furthermore, there should be increased efforts to promote the content and forms of traditional Yao folk songs culture widely, creating a favorable environment for the development of Yao traditional folk songs culture.

2. The government and various sectors should increase the financial investment in the protection and inheritance of Yao folk songs culture. It is essential to enhance fund management, improve fund utilization efficiency, and ensure the smooth implementation of the protection and inheritance efforts for ethnic folk songs culture.

Firstly, establish an "Intangible Cultural Heritage" base. In order to strengthen the protection and inheritance of Yao folk songs culture, the government should actively explore the establishment of an "Intangible Cultural Heritage" base. Through the construction of the base, it can provide a tangible platform and showcase for the traditional Yao folk songs culture in Jinxiu, serving as both a material support and a display venue for the protection and inheritance efforts. Additionally, through organizing folk song events, it can promote and publicize the traditional Yao folk songs culture.

Secondly, establish a special fund. Utilize various methods and channels to raise funds, ensuring the smooth implementation of the protection and inheritance efforts for ethnic folk songs culture.

Thirdly, intensify publicity efforts. The government should enhance the publicity of traditional Yao folk songs culture through various means, promoting the value and significance of ethnic traditional folk songs culture. This will increase public awareness and consciousness regarding the protection of ethnic traditional folk songs culture.

3. There should be a greater emphasis on the training of inheritors.

Firstly, strengthen the cultivation of professional talents. Professional talents play a crucial role in the inheritance and development of ethnic folk songs culture. Firstly, it is necessary to enhance the training of professional talents, cultivating a group of young professionals who not only possess advanced technological knowledge but are also proficient in Yao language and Yao songs. Secondly, focus on the training of Yao language talents, enabling them to understand the cultural history, geographical environment, and folk customs of the Jinxiu Yao ethnic area. This lays a solid foundation for the inheritance and development of Yao folk songs culture.

Secondly, enhance training for students. In Yao areas, there is a widespread issue of the lack of ethnic folk songs education in primary and secondary schools, with many schools lacking courses on ethnic folk songs. Therefore, the Jinxiu Yao Autonomous County government should increase investment in ethnic folk songs education in schools, providing students with more opportunities and platforms to learn about ethnic folk songs culture.

Thirdly, strengthen training for folk artists and inheritors of intangible cultural heritage. The Jinxiu Yao Autonomous County government should enhance training programs for folk artists and inheritors of intangible cultural heritage, enabling them to acquire more traditional cultural knowledge and skills.

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