

Integration Development and Protection of Sports Intangible Cultural Heritage and Cultural Tourism in the Yellow River Basin Based on GIS

Wan Huizhen, Associate Professor

Wan Huizhen, Associate Professor in Wushu and national traditional theory and technology, Luoyang Normal University, Luoyang, Henan 471934, China. Correspondence author: Wan Huizhen; wanhuiizhen0122@163.com

Abstract: China has a large number of sports intangible cultural heritage tourism resources. Especially in the Yellow River Basin, as the accumulation of history and the crystallization of human civilization, sports intangible cultural heritage is of great significance for maintaining cultural diversity. This paper studies the integration development and protection of sports intangible cultural heritage and cultural tourism in the Yellow River Basin Based on GIS. In order to enrich the protection and inheritance path of sports intangible cultural heritage, and reveal its spatial distribution and causes, this paper uses GIS spatial analysis method to analyze "points" (excellent tourist cities, 5A scenic spots), "lines" (national trunk lines, railways), "points" and "lines". The results show that: the Yellow River Basin is a natural and cultural tourism destination, ethnic cultural experience and religious and historical holy land, which has strong attraction for tourists. Therefore, making full use of the rapid development of tourism in these areas, scientific protection and utilization of high-level sports intangible cultural heritage resources can promote the sustainable development of sports heritage and sports tourism in the Yellow River Basin.

Keywords: Sports Intangible Cultural Heritage, Tourism Resources, GIS System, Yellow River Basin.

Tob Regul Sci.™ 2021;7(6): 5514-5522

DOI: doi.org/10.18001/TRS.7.6.41

INTRODUCTION

Sports intangible cultural heritage is a kind of intangible cultural heritage formed in the long-term production and life of people of various regions and nationalities, which is handed down from generation to generation in the form of traditional culture such as sports and entertainment, including related objects and places^{1,2}. It is an attractive historical and cultural herita

ge for tourists and a kind of tourism resources. However, only relying on the inherent characteristics of sports intangible cultural heritage can not really serve the tourism industry. Therefore, scientific evaluation of sports intangible cultural heritage is helpful to accurately grasp the type and nature of sports intangible cultural heritage, and is the premise and basis of scientific protection, rational utilization and development³. This paper selects

some provincial and municipal sports intangible cultural heritage in Gansu Province as the research object, and uses AHP and fuzzy comprehensive evaluation method to evaluate it quantitatively. In order to realize the sustainable development of sports intangible cultural heritage tourism resources in Gansu Province, the paper provides scientific basis for heritage protection and feasibility argument for local development of sports intangible cultural heritage tourism resources.

JOURNALS REVIEWED

Sports Intangible Cultural Heritage

Because there is no direct definition of sports intangible cultural heritage in the Convention and relevant domestic legislation, and the boundary of sports discipline itself is not clear, there are many disputes about the understanding of "Sports Intangible Cultural Heritage" in academic circles, so few scholars define it directly in academic papers. The author thinks that the representative views are mainly from Liu Jian⁴, doctor of Beijing Sport University, and Peng Jincheng⁵, doctor of Shandong University. Among them, Liu Jian believes that sports intangible cultural heritage can be understood from the broad sense and narrow sense⁶: "in the broad sense, it refers to the national traditional sports cultural forms handed down from generation to generation by people of all ethnic groups, as well as the physical objects and places related to their cultural forms. In a narrow sense, it refers to the form of physical activities and knowledge that people of all ethnic groups pass on from generation to generation, with physical activities as the main body for interaction and expression of meaning, and spread in the form of body to heart teaching. "Peng Jincheng is defined as "the form of inheriting and reflecting the intangible culture of traditional sports from generation to generation and the corresponding cultural space."⁷. This form includes traditional sports technology, action essentials, performing arts, sports equipment manufacturing technology, traditional national sports clothing technology, traditional sports cultural spirit and so on. This is an abstract form of existence with the nature of conceptualization, connotation and methodology on the basis of physical objects. "

Review of Foreign Related Research Protection of sports intangible cultural heritage

From the perspective of the protection and development of sports intangible cultural heritage, South Korea should be the country that attaches the most importance to the protection and development of sports intangible cultural heritage. Since the promulgation of the law on the revitalization of traditional martial arts in 2018, China has also promulgated the law on the revitalization of wrestling, the relevant laws on the revitalization of Taekwondo and the construction of Taekwondo Park⁸⁻¹⁰, the law on the revitalization of go and many other laws related to sports intangible cultural heritage projects. These special laws stipulate the detailed requirements of the project protection, and clarify the detailed rules of the market development of traditional sports, such as the source of funds, the establishment of plans, the implementation of promotion, etc. at the same time, they also attract more people's attention through the way of legal memorial day, and the government departments will have relevant policies to support them.

Japan's protection of sports intangible cultural heritage is mainly reflected in its "cultural and financial protection law" promulgated in 1950 and "basic law of culture and art" promulgated in 2001, as well as local laws promulgated in accordance with the first two laws in combination with the actual situation¹¹. In the field of sports, the protection is embodied in the policy protection of sports intangible cultural heritage. Taking the karate in Okinawa County of Japan as an example, the prefecture promulgated the regulations on the establishment and management of karate Guildhall, and formulated the karate revitalization plan for specific planning and promotion. The tourism development of heritage projects is also included in the revitalization system.

Generally speaking, in the world, Japan and South Korea are in the forefront of the world in the field of intangible cultural heritage protection, and have some research or practical achievements in the field of sports intangible cultural heritage protection.

Intangible cultural heritage tourism

Tourism benefits of intangible cultural heritage

The importance of intangible cultural heritage tourism development for intangible cultural heritage has been more widely recognized. Kim KwangHee believes that intangible cultural heritage is disappearing because of globalization, urbanization, cultural integration policy and the lack of attention from young people, while it has received more attention from the international community. Intangible cultural heritage should be given additional "vitality". Taking sumo as an example, the author thinks that the development and application of tourism can make heritage protection and inheritance become complementary power, and the vitality of heritage will obtain sustainable cultural value. Spanish scholar Tomas Lopez Guzman's research on the characteristics of intangible cultural heritage tourists shows that foreign tourists who participate in intangible cultural heritage tourism tend to have a medium income and employment level, and most of them have university education. Tourism respondents mainly pay attention to the hospitality, public safety and cleanliness of intangible cultural heritage sites. Therefore, it is necessary to improve tourists' understanding of the significance of intangible cultural heritage and establish the relationship between tourists and local communities.

In tourism, the benefits of intangible cultural heritage tourism development are various. Italian scholar Ernestina giudici discussed the promotion benefits of intangible cultural heritage development for Sardinia tourism in off-season, and analyzed the driving force of intangible cultural heritage to promote the sustainability of tourism in Sardinia. The conclusion is that intangible cultural heritage provides another opportunity for Sardinia to improve its tourism level. People think that experiencing culture is the best way to understand culture, community and its environment. Haleh Masoud, an Iranian scholar, takes Isfahan, a famous tourist city in Iran, as an example to study the tourist demand tendency of intangible cultural heritage. The conclusion is that if the project is included in the world intangible cultural heritage list, it can carry out conceptual marketing and attract the attention of tourists all over the world. At the same time,

intangible cultural heritage can not only help create identity for local communities. It can also link the past with the present and the future, which is conducive to dialogue and mutual respect between different cultures, promote cultural diversity and promote creative tourism. The author thinks that many tourists are not familiar with intangible cultural heritage, and female tourists are obviously more like male tourists, so more education activities are needed to promote intangible cultural heritage. In the selection of heritage projects, we prefer production projects that can be started and learn new things.

Intangible cultural heritage tourism experience

There are also relevant studies on the influencing factors of intangible cultural heritage tourism experience. Taiwan scholars Chen Qingfu and Fu Fuxian studied the relationship among experience quality, perceived value, satisfaction and behavior intention of heritage tourists. The results show that experience quality has a positive impact on perceived value, perceived value and satisfaction will have a significant direct impact on behavior intention, while experience quality has a lower impact on behavior intention. However, the indirect effect of experience quality on the behavioral intention mediated by perceived value and satisfaction is obvious, so the relationship diagram of "experience quality → perceived value → satisfaction → behavioral intention" is constructed. The results show that in determining the sustainable development strategy of heritage, it is an important issue for heritage managers to improve the experience quality as the management goal and ensure that the experience quality leads to perceived value and satisfaction. Customer experience has become a key concept of cultural heritage marketing. Tourists' comprehensive experience in the context of heritage can be leisure, culture, education and social interaction. In order to provide a high-quality overall experience, heritage managers should strive to meet visitors' expectations of the participation components, peace of mind and educational experience involved in this study. It can be seen that many heritage organizations increasingly emphasize public participation in their policies and plans. Heritage managers can adopt some practical strategies and attitudes in

the design and planning of business, such as organizing various large-scale activities and providing various learning experiences. In addition, the interpretation of cultural products and intangible assets can help visitors understand, feel and review the heritage. Therefore, by increasing visitors' interest and participation, we can create experience quality and lead to visitors' perceived value and satisfaction. This will eventually help to increase the loyalty of tourists.

RESEARCH METHODS AND DATA ANALYSIS

Gansu Province connects Shaanxi in the East, Xinjiang in the west, Sichuan and Qinghai in the south, Ningxia and Inner Mongolia in the north, and Mongolia in the northwest. There are many geomorphic types and great differences in climate conditions from southeast to northwest. The natural geographical conditions have created 44 ethnic minorities with diverse cultural elements, among which sports intangible cultural heritage is very rich. There are 20 provincial sports intangible cultural heritage projects, 53 municipal level and 73 sports intangible cultural heritages in the province.

Analytic hierarchy process (AHP) is a multi-objective decision-making analysis method proposed by Professor T.L.Saaty of Pittsburgh University in 1970s. The basic principle is to

decompose the problem into different components according to the nature of the problem and the general goal to be achieved. According to the mutual influence and subordinate relationship between the factors, the tourism resources of sports intangible cultural heritage in Gansu Province are quantitatively evaluated according to different levels of aggregation groups.

Establish Analytic Hierarchy Process Model

In order to accurately evaluate the sports intangible cultural heritage tourism resources in Gansu Province, this paper, based on the principles of scientificity, integrity and operability, according to the national standard of classification and evaluation of China's tourism resources. Based on the in-depth analysis of the number, nature, distribution and other influencing factors of sports intangible cultural heritage tourism resources in Gansu Province, the comprehensive evaluation index of sports intangible cultural heritage tourism resources in Gansu Province is constructed through theoretical analysis and expert consultation. In this paper, YAAHP software is used to decompose the relevant factors into three levels from top to bottom according to different attributes, and the overall objective evaluation index of sports intangible cultural heritage tourism resources in Gansu Province is constructed (Table 1).

Table 1

Tourism resources evaluation index of intangible cultural heritage in Gansu Province (level A)

| Evaluation layer | Factor layer |
|---|---|
| Value of heritage resources (B1) | Pleasure ((C1) |
| | Singularity (C2) |
| | Scale (C3) |
| | Fitness (C4) |
| | Entertainment and leisure ((C5) |
| | Historical and cultural value ((C6) |
| | The value of fitness popular science education (C7) |
| Heritage influence (B2) | Reputation (C8) |
| | Recognition (C9) |
| | Popularity (C10) |
| Ecological sensitivity of Heritage (B3) | Heritage popularity (C11) |
| | Heritage status (C12) |
| | Carrying capacity of tourism business activities ((C13) |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Heritage development benefits (B4) | Economic benefit (C14) |
| | Social benefits (15) |
| | Cultural benefits (C16) |
| Heritage development conditions (B5) | Importance of local protection and development (C17) |
| | Tourism infrastructure conditions (C18) |
| | Current situation of tourism development (C19) |

Construct Judgment Matrix

The importance of each layer is graded to the lowest level. Then, according to the scale of 1-9, the relative order of each evaluation index is measured, and the judgment matrix is established.

$$A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}, a_{ij} < 0, a_{ji} = \frac{1}{a_{ij}}, a_{ii} = 1$$

We can refer to Saaty's idea of using numbers 1-9 and their reciprocal as scales to assign values, calculate weight vectors and do consistency test to build judgment matrix. After the judgment matrix is constructed, the relevant indicators are imported into YAAHP software to calculate the

relative weight of each element in each layer, and the consistency test is carried out.

EVALUATION RESULTS

Evaluation of Sports Intangible Cultural Heritage Tourism Resources in Gansu Province

According to the constructed evaluation index of Gansu sports intangible cultural heritage tourism resources, the judgment matrix is input into YAAHP software for data processing, and the weight of each index is calculated, and each matrix has passed the consistency test. See Table 2 for details.

Table 2

Weights of evaluation factors of sports intangible cultural heritage tourism resources in Gansu Province (level A)

| Element evaluation layer B | Weight | Factor evaluation layer C | Weight |
|---|--------|---|--------|
| Value of heritage resources (B1) | 0.4200 | Pleasure ((C1) | 0.1035 |
| | | Singularity (C2) | 0.0508 |
| | | Scale (C3) | 0.0134 |
| | | Fitness (C4) | 0.0269 |
| | | Entertainment and leisure ((C5) | 0.1398 |
| | | Historical and cultural value ((C6) | 0.0373 |
| Heritage influence (B2) | 0.2689 | The value of fitness popular science education (C7) | 0.0483 |
| | | Reputation (C8) | 0.0732 |
| | | Recognition (C9) | 0.0321 |
| | | Popularity (C10) | 0.1632 |
| Ecological sensitivity of Heritage (B3) | 0.0899 | Heritage popularity (C11) | 0.0300 |
| | | Heritage status (C12) | 0.0472 |
| | | Carrying capacity of tourism business activities ((C13) | 0.0127 |
| Heritage development benefits (B4) | 0.1748 | Economic benefit (C14) | 0.1083 |
| | | Social benefits (C15) | 0.0497 |
| | | Cultural benefits (C16) | 0.0169 |
| Heritage development conditions (B5) | 0.0463 | Importance of local protection and development (C17) | 0.0333 |
| | | Tourism infrastructure conditions (C18) | 0.0052 |
| | | Current situation of tourism development (C19) | 0.0078 |

According to Table 2, the value weight of heritage resources in layer B is 0.4200, the influence weight of heritage is 0.2689, the ecological sensitivity weight of heritage is 0.0899, the benefit weight of heritage development is 0.1748, and the condition weight of heritage development is 0.0463. Among them, the value of heritage resources is 0.4200, which is the largest proportion in the evaluation factors of sports intangible cultural heritage tourism resources. It is the first factor to be considered in the planning and development of the tourism resources. 2689, indicating that the influence of sports intangible cultural heritage tourism resources in the minds of tourists has a greater impact on the development value of resources. Thirdly, for the benefit of heritage development, whether the heritage tourism resources can bring comprehensive benefits to the region is the necessary condition for the development of sports intangible cultural heritage as tourism resources. The last two are heritage ecological sensitivity and heritage development conditions, which are relatively low in weight. However, only by mastering the existing development conditions and heritage ecological sensitivity can the regional sports intangible cultural heritage tourism resources be reasonably protected, developed and utilized, so as to achieve sustainable development.

There are 19 evaluation factors in the C layer, and the ones with higher weight are entertainment degree, pleasure degree, popularity, economic benefit and reputation. As a

kind of tourism resources, sports intangible cultural heritage should first meet the needs of tourists in the process of tourism. Secondly, the high popularity and reputation of sports intangible cultural heritage tourism resources, higher demand of tourists, can bring more economic benefits for the development of regional tourism, easy to realize the fundamental purpose of sports intangible cultural heritage as tourism resources development. Therefore, we should pay attention to the popularity, reputation and economic benefits in the process of sports intangible cultural heritage tourism resources evaluation.

Comprehensive Evaluation of Sports Intangible Cultural Heritage Tourism Resources in Gansu Province

Fuzzy comprehensive evaluation method

The representative sports intangible cultural heritage tourism resources in Gansu Province are selected and evaluated by Delphi method. 87 valid questionnaires were counted by the tenth system, and each index was divided into five levels, which were (10-8], (8-6], (6-4], (4-2], (2-0], respectively. Finally, the evaluation set of qualitative indicators was obtained.

Comprehensive evaluation results.

The fuzzy score multiplied by its weight value is the comprehensive score (where ≥ 9 is the fifth level; (9-8] is the fourth level; (8-7] is the third level; (7-6] is the second level; and < 6 is the first level). See Table 3 for details.

Table 3

Evaluation table of intangible cultural heritage sports tourism resources in Gansu Province

| Tourist spots | Comprehensive evaluation value of resources | Grade |
|--|---|--------------|
| Mongolian Nadam in Subei | 8.485 | Level 4 |
| Girl chasing | 7.816 | Level 3 |
| Buzkashi | 7.802 | Level 3 |
| Top bar | 7.433 | Level 3 |
| Bolo (Polo) | 7.375 | Level 3 |
| Rope race | 6.997 | Second level |
| Special skill performance of picking teeth in Qinqiang Opera | 6.964 | Second level |
| Bao'an nationality's "waist knife" | 6.187 | Second level |

| | | |
|--------------------------|-------|--------------|
| Lion on the rope | 6.144 | Second level |
| Two ghosts fight | 6.122 | Second level |
| Dongxiang People's baton | 6.094 | Second level |
| Qingshuimuren wrestling | 6.073 | Second level |

According to the evaluation results in Table 3, the selected intangible cultural heritage tourism resources of Gansu Province are divided into the following grades as the basis and reference for resource development: four level tourism resources: nabamu, Subei Mongolian; three-level tourism resources: girls chasing, holding sheep, top barbell and bolo. Second level tourism resources: rope pulling competition for 10000 people, special performance of Qin fangya, "waist grabbing sword" of security people, rope climbing of lion, fighting between two ghosts, pulling sticks of Dongxiang nationality and wrestling of Qingshui wooden people.

According to the comprehensive evaluation results of the main tourism resources of sports intangible cultural heritage in Gansu Province, the overall evaluation of tourism resources is above level 2, of which the proportion of level 3 and above tourism resources is 45.5%, and the grade quality of tourism resources is high. These intangible cultural heritage tourism resources are mainly competitive sports intangible cultural heritage projects which can be developed in performance, interactive games, competitions, festivals, static viewing and other related tourism, most of which are traditional sports and entertainment activities in minority areas. These projects have strong national and regional characteristics, rich activities, various forms, strong ornamental, high leisure and entertainment, which have strong attraction to tourists, and are concentrated in Zhangye, Jiuquan, Gannan, Tianshui and Linxia areas with rapid development of sports tourism in recent years, with great potential for tourism development.

DESIGN OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT VALUE EVALUATION SYSTEM OF SPORTS INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE

Characteristics of Sports Intangible Cultural Heritage Tourism Resources

China has a vast territory. The natural environment of the north, the south, the East and the west is obviously different. There are also differences in politics, economy and culture in different periods. Under the background of the differences in natural and cultural environment, people in different regions have different personalities, aesthetic tastes and lifestyles. As a part of social life, sports intangible cultural heritage project also highlights the distinctive regional cultural characteristics, there are a variety of sports and their forms of expression. Compared with other types of tourism resources, experiencing intangible cultural heritage, as a tourism resource, has the label of promoting physical and mental health development. Furthermore, it is the entertainment attribute of physical exercise and content design brought by its sports attribute. Whether it is antagonistic, interesting or skilled, sports intangible cultural heritage can show its characteristics of promoting physical exercise, improving health and bringing entertainment effect. The essence of sports belongs to life. As the intangible cultural heritage of "body movement", sports intangible cultural heritage, like modern sports, often has the characteristics of game, interaction, challenge and other sports activities. When the sports intangible cultural heritage is regarded as tourism resources, these characteristics will transform the characteristics of this kind of tourism resources, that is, it can bring real participation and experience to tourists, and enhance and enrich their travel experience.

Construction Principles of Evaluation Index System for Tourism Development Value of Sports Intangible Cultural Heritage

Principle of goal consistency

In the process of constructing the evaluation index system of the tourism development value of sports intangible cultural heritage, we should achieve the basic principle of consistency among the target of the index system, the target of factor evaluation and the final target of the index system. Specifically, in the process of developing the evaluation index system, we should first fully consider the characteristics of sports intangible cultural heritage, and keep the evaluation objectives consistent with the National Sports Intangible Cultural Heritage related policies and regulations. On this basis, the evaluation index system is constructed by combining the system objectives and evaluation purposes.

The principle of comprehensiveness

The construction of the exclusive tourism development value evaluation index system of sports intangible cultural heritage is to recognize the value potential and relative advantages of different sports intangible cultural heritage as tourism resources based on the relatively clear evaluation index system. Therefore, in the process of constructing the evaluation index system of the tourism development value of sports intangible cultural heritage, we should not only consider the characteristic value of the tourism development attribute of the project itself, but also fully consider its environment, market, as well as its derived economic value and social value. Try to make the evaluation index cover all the key indicators of tourism resources development, and keep the balance of systematicness and comprehensiveness.

Principle of operability

In the selection of the evaluation index of the tourism development value of sports intangible cultural heritage, we should pay attention to the convenience of the index in the actual operation. First of all, from the perspective of government officials, scholars and enterprises, which are the end-users of the evaluation index system, we should consider the difficulty of obtaining the index judgment score based on the data. The less difficult the accurate judgment is, the better.

Secondly,

we should consider the difference of subjective consciousness of evaluation subjects and try to apply quantifiable indicators. If we overemphasize quantitative evaluation, it will be difficult to achieve the expected evaluation goal, so it is necessary to combine quantitative and qualitative methods. Finally, we should pay attention to the logical smoothness of the index system structure, apply Delphi method to optimize the index system, eliminate the factors with too little influence, and make the final structure more refined and operational.

CONCLUSION

Highlighting Ethnic Minorities and Regional Cultural Characteristics

The higher level sports intangible cultural heritage tourism resources in Gansu Province are mainly concentrated in Jiuquan City, Zhangye City and Gannan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture. In addition, Tianshui and Linxia also have some, and most of them are minority traditional sports. Sports activities of ethnic minorities truly and objectively reflect the cultural life, national character and national tradition of all ethnic groups, with rich content, unique form, entertainment and profound cultural connotation. Therefore, in the process of the development of sports intangible cultural heritage tourism resources, we should always maintain the national characteristics and regional characteristics, so that it can be developed in the original flavor, so that tourists can feel the real local culture and social life.

Multi Form Development of Sports Intangible Cultural Heritage Tourism Resources to Enhance the Participation of Tourists

The traditional sports intangible cultural heritage projects are mostly festival sports activities, and the suitable travel period is short, so tourists must arrive at the local place at a specific time to participate in them; many projects have high technical requirements, so tourists can only watch and can not participate in them. Therefore, tourists do not feel deeply and the degree of pleasure is not high, which limits tourists' attention and recognition to these projects to a certain extent. It is suggested that Zhangye, Jiuquan, Gannan, Tianshui, Linxia and other places should make full use of the

opportunity of the parallel and rapid development of sports tourism and mass tourism, and diversify the development of sports intangible cultural heritage tourism resources. For example, the use of stage performances, normalized tourist interactive experience games, evening parties, tourism festivals, folk festivals, large-scale sports meetings and other forms can improve the tourists' experience and participation, so that tourists can understand the local culture and participate in local folk sports activities through multiple channels and forms without time constraints.

Enhance the Popularity and Influence of Local Sports Tourism Resources in An All-Round Way

The popularity, recognition and reputation of sports intangible cultural heritage tourism resources are generally low, and many projects are even unheard of by tourists. Therefore, in the process of the development of sports intangible cultural heritage tourism resources in the future, Gansu should increase marketing efforts to enhance the brand effect of sports tourism. At the same time, it can also create characteristic sports tourism routes, enhance the popularity and influence of local sports tourism resources in an all-round way, and vigorously promote the development of sustainable intangible cultural heritage sports tourism.

Author Declaration

This research is not funded by any organization related to tobacco production.

Acknowledgement

This paper is supported by 2020 Luoyang Normal University National Project Cultivation Fund Project "Research on the Digitalization of Sports Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Yellow River Basin and the Integrated Development of Cultural Tourism" (Sports) (2020- PYJJ-009).

References

1. Li Xianchang, Tu Chuanfei, Yan Wei. Review and Prospect of Chinese Folk Sports Research in the Past Century. *Journal of Wuhan Institute of Physical Education*, 2009, 43 (006): 16-22
2. Wang Junqi. On the Concept of Folk Sports and the Existing Problems in Research -- Also on the Necessity of Establishing Folk Sports Discipline. *Journal of Xi'an Institute of Physical Education*, 2007 (02): 16-20
3. Tu Chuanfei, Chen Zhidan, Yan Wei. The Concept and Relationship of Folk Sports, Traditional Sports, Folk Sports and National Sports. *Journal of Wuhan Institute of Physical Education*, 2007, 41 (8): 24-31
4. Chen Yonghui, Bai Jinxiang. Development of Folk Sports Cultural Resources of Ethnic Minorities in China from the Perspective of Intangible Cultural Heritage Protection. *Journal of Wuhan Institute of Physical Education*, 2009, 43 (3): 75-80
5. Yang Yehong, Mo Mingzhu. Investigation and Research on Folk Sports in Southern Anhui. *Fighting. Martial Arts Science*, 2008, 191(1):146-156.
6. Wang Jinghao, Zhou Aiguang. The Construction of Body Harmony by Folk Sports. *Journal of Wuhan Institute of Physical Education*, 2008, 7:2(2):729-734.
7. Guan Duohong. Research on the Development of Folk Sports in Tang and Song Dynasties. *Lantai World*, 2012, 19 (no. 200): 54-55
8. Liu Xiaoping, Chen Hongxin. Significance and Necessity of Introducing Folk Sports into Rural School Physical Education Classroom. *Hubei Sports Science and Technology*, 2009, 028 (001): 1-2, 7
9. School of Physical Education and Health Science, Guangxi University for Nationalities. The Construction of Physical Harmony by Folk Sports -- on the Development Logic and Modern Road of Folk Sports. 2008, 10: 113-117
10. Tu Chuanfei. Social Reproduction Mechanism: an Anthropological Interpretation of the Historical Role of Folk Sports. *Journal of Tianjin Institute of Physical Education*, 2011, 26 (1): 19-23
11. Lin Deqiang, Zhu Jiabin. Assimilation and Evolution: Taiwan Folk Sports Culture from the Perspective of Cultural Sociology. *Journal of Jingdezhen University*, 2017, 32 (006): 82-85