

Analysis of Spatial Distribution Characteristics and Influencing Factors of China's Non-material Cultural Heritage Based on the Perspective of Community Construction

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Abstract: China has initially established an intangible cultural heritage system covering national, provincial, municipal and county levels. However, the establishment of the intangible cultural heritage system is only the starting point for the protection of intangible cultural heritage. How to realize the revival and inheritance of intangible cultural heritage is still a serious challenge. As a major cultural country, China has a multi-ethnic and diversified cultural environment. Therefore, the exploration and protection of intangible cultural heritage is conducive to the exploration of Chinese culture and the continuous innovation of culture. Non-legacy is a living embodiment of the special production and life style, national character and national aesthetic habits of the nation. The spatial distribution of non-legacy can focus on revealing the differences in the regional differences between the excellent cultures of Chinese nationalities. As a big cultural country, China has a multi-ethnic and diversified cultural environment. Based on the perspective of community construction, this paper analyzes the geographical spatial distribution of intangible cultural heritage, in order to provide a preliminary basis for rational protection and development.

1. Introduction

Intangible cultural heritage refers to intangible cultural products such as skills, crafts and performances that have certain characteristics and values and are created, inherited and maintained by various groups, groups and individuals [1]. China has initially established an intangible cultural heritage system covering the national, provincial, municipal and county levels, but the establishment of the intangible cultural heritage system is only the starting point for the protection of intangible cultural heritage. How to realize the revival and inheritance of intangible cultural heritage is still a serious challenge [2]. Different from the material and cultural heritage, its existence is mainly attached to the carrier of human beings. It is handed down from mouth to heart and continues from generation to generation. In the course of its existence and development, human beings have created rich and diverse cultures. Culture bears the weight of human history and civilization. It is a witness to the achievements of human conquest and transformation of nature [3]. Intangible cultural heritage generally has a specific original place and has a close identity relationship with a specific population and lineage. As a major cultural country, China has a multi-ethnic and diversified cultural environment, so the exploration and protection of intangible cultural heritage is conducive to the exploration of Chinese culture and the continuous innovation of culture [4]. Studying and analyzing the spatial distribution characteristics of various intangible cultural heritages is helpful to understand the history and laws of the generation, development and dissemination of culture, and it also has certain positive significance for the study of Chinese cultural history.

Foreign research has jumped out of the definition of intangible cultural heritage, classification, project identification, and inheritance and protection, but began to study the impact of non-legacy declaration on local economic and social development. The separation of the subject of intangible cultural heritage from the subject of protection, as well as the invasion and expansion of political power and the power of economic interests, often weaken or even cut off the relationship between

intangible cultural heritage and its rooted communities [5]. In the research methods, the research theories and methods of folklore and cultural anthropology are used, and the spatial analysis method is rarely used to explore the spatial distribution of China's intangible cultural heritage [6]. In the practice of protection, countries have concentrated on increasing their understanding and respect for the subject of heritage through the benefits of policies and measures. Non-legacy is a living manifestation of the special production and life style, national character and national aesthetic habits of the nation. The spatial distribution of non-legacy can focus on revealing the differences in the regional differences between the excellent cultures of Chinese nationalities [7]. In order to better understand the geographical spatial distribution characteristics and influencing factors of China's intangible cultural heritage, this paper analyzes the geographical spatial distribution of intangible cultural heritage based on the perspective of community construction, in order to provide a preliminary basis for rational protection and development.

2. Factors Affecting Spatial Distribution of Intangible Cultural Heritage in China

Intangible cultural heritage refers to all kinds of social practices, performances, forms of expression, knowledge systems, skills and related tools, objects, handicrafts and cultural sites that are regarded by communities, groups and sometimes individuals as part of their cultural heritage. China's intangible cultural heritage has a large number of national and regional characteristics. From the perspective of regional pattern, they are mostly distributed in areas with a long history, popular culture and concentrated ethnic groups in China. Any intangible cultural heritage is created, developed or died out in the process of this complex organic whole. It has become the identity bond, identity mark and historical memory of the community across generations. Although intangible cultural heritage is the common wisdom and cultural crystallization of all mankind and has public welfare, it is first and foremost the cultural heritage of a certain community, with subjectivity and right attributes [8]. Over the past 100 years, the enduring folk customs that people have lived and multiplied from generation to generation are also an important intangible cultural heritage.

As the basic form of human settlement, cultural heritage space is the carrier of human life. The population is the condition for local development, and the number of population varies in different regions. It has become a unique local production mode and living habits, and at the same time reflects the characteristics of local culture. Different elevation and terrain changes will produce obviously different hydrothermal conditions, thus restricting the production and labor conditions. We should promote the development of ecological agriculture system, strengthen the construction of civilization, and increase the support for the poor. The structural relationship between the independent perceptual familiarity of local samples and non-local samples and the scores is shown in Fig. 1.

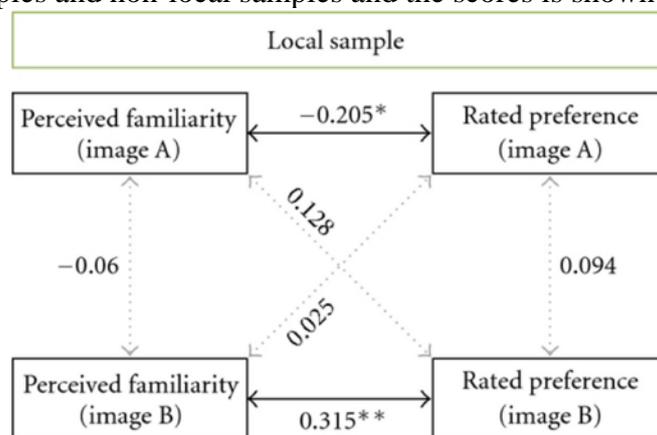


Fig. 1 Relationship between local samples and non-local samples

Sustainable development is based on natural assets and coordinated with environmental carrying capacity. Sustainable development aims at providing quality of life and is compatible with social progress. Any scientific research method is not exclusive but universal. Fig. 2 is a schematic

illustration of the general law of the spatial development of cultural heritage.

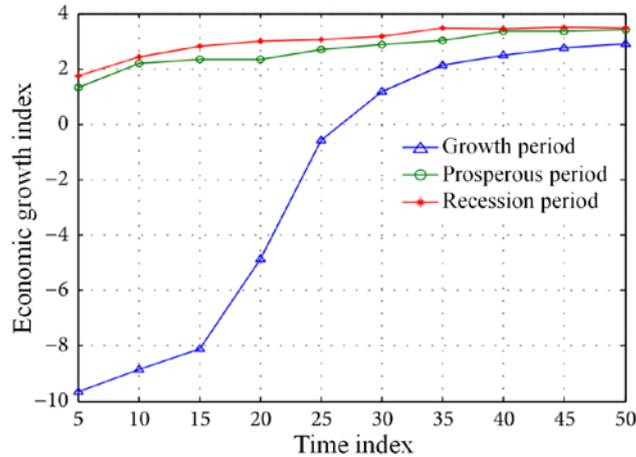


Fig. 2 General law of cultural heritage space development

If community life is no longer needed or the last generation of inheritors disappears, it will lead to the final extinction of a certain intangible cultural heritage. Different altitudes have different temperatures and weather conditions. Different weather and temperature conditions will affect agricultural production and the life of residents in cultural heritage space. Therefore, altitude is an important factor affecting the spatial layout of traditional cultural heritage. Unbalance index is used to measure the distribution balance of regional economic factors in a certain region and to measure the spatial distribution balance of traditional cultural heritage in the province. The intangible cultural heritage formed by historical accumulation is difficult to keep up with the rapid changes in social environment, which makes the audience group of intangible cultural heritage shrinking until it is forgotten by the community. Many valuable cultural resources have disappeared or are disappearing. The probability and frequency of invasion of foreign cultures is small, so that rural settlements with regional cultural characteristics can be formed and retained [9]. Different elevations and topographical changes will produce distinctly different hydrothermal conditions, which will restrict the production and labor of the cultural heritage space, and also reflect the characteristics of the local cultural heritage space culture. The pursuit of economy and material, the infiltration of strong culture and the change of way of life have brought about tremendous changes in the traditional rural society. The traditional settlements established in the past millennium and their cultural systems have quickly collapsed. At the root, the cultural differences ultimately depend on the differences between human transformation and adaptation to the natural and social environments.

3. Inherent Links between Intangible Cultural Heritage and Community

3.1 Intangible Cultural Heritage is the Cultural Expression of a Particular Community

Cultural holders are not only the holders and inheritors of intangible cultural heritage in the core position, but also the communities in which intangible cultural heritage is rooted. The intangible cultural heritage is separated from its original community while leaving the community. The intangible cultural heritage originally belonging to the community has become the political capital controlled by the superior government, thus causing the problem of lack of subjectivity in the protection and inheritance of intangible cultural heritage. The protection and inheritance of intangible cultural heritage greatly depends on the intervention of forces outside the community, especially on the protection funds [10]. In the traditional society, intangible cultural heritage often enables the inheritors to obtain enough economic income or corresponding social status to make a living, and even exists as a symbol of clan survival.

Intangible cultural heritage is often preserved in traditional settlements that are less impacted by foreign cultures and have better preservation of traditional cultures. These areas are economically relatively backward areas and the government cannot allocate sufficient funds for protection and

activation from financial funds. Despite a long historical period, the developing folk culture will still retain a large number of thinking fragments and cultural traces from the primitive era. Some cultural heritage spaces developed by relying on a single resource are more difficult to transform. No resource can function independently as a factor of production. Only when natural resources are combined with social resources can they be transformed into productive forces with use value and value. Fig. 3 shows the contribution of different resources at different stages of economic development.

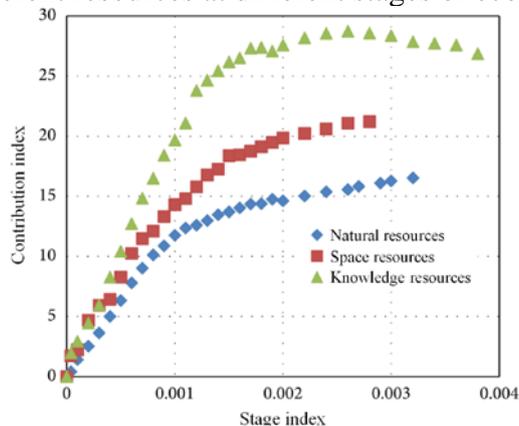


Fig. 3 Different resources contribute to different stages of economic development

There is a complementary relationship between traditional villages and the intangible cultural heritage they carry. The protection of traditional villages is conducive to the inheritance of intangible cultural heritage. The selection of resource-based village indicators should cover the evaluation content as much as possible and can fully reflect all aspects of the village's sustainability. The correlation value of each grade index is shown in Table 2.

Table 2 Value of the correlation function of the evaluation level

Grade index	1	2	3	4
S1	0.585	0.665	0.647	0.558
S2	0.744	0.695	0.395	0.462
S3	0.847	0.752	1.668	0.682

3.2 Native Communities are the Survival Foundation of Intangible Cultural Heritage

Culture itself is not static, but from the moment of its birth, it continues to spread to the surrounding, spread, or merge with other cultures. By superimposing the spatial distribution characteristics of each non-legacy project with the physical and cultural features, it is possible to intuitively understand the main factors affecting the distribution of non-legacy at a higher level and on a larger geographic unit. The unique topographical conditions provide an important natural basis for the formation of traditional cultural heritage space. The rural settlements in these areas have also formed a unique traditional cultural heritage space in the local and even the whole province due to its closed and independent environment and complex and dangerous terrain conditions, retaining the traditional culture with unique charm. Most of the resource-based cultural heritage space in the eastern part of China is the energy and industrial base for the development of heavy industry in the planned economy era. Its formation and development bears obvious policy brand. Geomorphology has an impact on population aggregation and cultural exchange, thus affecting the spatial distribution of non-relics. Only by rebuilding or empowering the value of intangible cultural heritage in the community, letting the community residents regain their sense of responsibility for the protection of intangible cultural heritage and arousing the community's attention to intangible cultural heritage, can the protection of intangible cultural heritage truly become the collective affairs of the community.

4. Summary

Through the analysis of some spatial characteristics of intangible cultural heritage in China, this

paper understands the influencing factors of its various characteristics. Population migration, water source, communication and transportation are the main factors affecting the spatial distribution characteristics of intangible cultural heritage, which have been clearly confirmed in the cultural history. Because of its “immaterial nature”, intangible cultural heritage is different from the general cultural heritage, because from its emergence to its development, it is easy to be affected by external factors, and changes will also occur in the process of outward diffusion. The evaluation of national intangible cultural heritage projects has its own limitations, because it is mainly set up to rescue and excavate the endangered intangible cultural heritage, and there must be an inheritor when applying. With the increasing attention to cultural heritage, the government has gradually strengthened its protection work. However, a lot of protection work has taken a tangible and godless path. After the rescue preservation of intangible cultural heritage, the more arduous and long-term task is to couple the protection of intangible cultural heritage with the long-term development of the community to realize the gradual protection and inheritance of intangible cultural heritage.

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