

Research on the Impairment and Inheritance of Tea-picking Dance in Southeastern Guangxi

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Abstract

The Tea-picking Dance of Southeast Guangxi Intangible Cultural Heritage project has great local characteristics and high cultural value. However, the current situation of protection and inheritance is not optimistic. Countermeasures research on the protection and inheritance of Tea-picking Dance of Southeast Guangxi is conducive to further improving the Intangible Cultural Heritage related disciplinary system, providing countermeasures references for local intangible cultural heritage protection and inheritance, and at the same time is conducive to empowering rural revitalization and promoting the economic development of the region. This paper uses the methods of literature investigation, interview investigation and SWOT-AHP to carry out weight analysis and explore the dilemma of protection and inheritance. The research results show that there are certain dilemmas in the protection and inheritance of Tea-picking Dance of Southeast Guangxi. Such as the lack of innovative content, the aging phenomenon of the inheritors, the lack of inheritance awareness, the lack of Intangible Cultural Heritage staff, the low application of digital protection, the lack of cooperation between the Intangible Cultural Heritage protection departments, and the lack of the development of cultural industry chain for the Tea-picking Dance. Based on this, the constructive countermeasures for the Intangible Cultural Heritage protection and inheritance of the Tea-picking Dance of Southeast Guangxi are proposed, hoping to provide a path reference for the protection and inheritance of other Intangible Cultural Heritage projects in China.

Keywords: *Intangible Cultural Heritage, Tea-Picking Dance of Southeast, Guangxi, Protection, Inheritance.*

Introduction

In 2006, Southeast Guangxi Tea picking dance was included in the first batch of national intangible cultural heritage protection list issued by The State Council, which proves the important status and practical value of "Southeast Guangxi tea picking dance" in China's multi-culture and southeast Guangxi Hakka cultural system. Therefore, it is urgent to vigorously study, protect and inherit this intangible cultural heritage.

This article is to explore the southeast of Guangxi tea picking dance, in-depth probe into its protection and inheritance of the main problems faced, in order to further put forward the southeast of Guangxi tea picking dance protection and inheritance countermeasures. The main tasks are as follows: first, comprehensively and carefully understand the current living situation, protection and inheritance status of tea picking dance in southeast Guangxi; Second, to investigate the regional cultural ecological environment on which tea picking dances in southeast Guangxi survive and spread widely; Third, to understand the living state of tea picking dance in southeast Guangxi and how much space it has to live in the new cultural environment, and on this basis to analyze the inheritance of tea picking dance, so as to provide detailed and objective basis for more effective, reasonable and scientific formulation of countermeasures to protect and inherit tea picking dance in southeast Guangxi. Fourthly, to understand the specific inheritance ways and methods of southeast Guangxi tea picking dance in contemporary society through field investigation, and to understand its understanding, interest and attitude of various groups living in southeast Guangxi; Fifthly, the influential factors that lead to the difficulties of tea picking dance inheritance in southeast Guangxi and the problems existing in the inheritance process are analyzed in depth and detail, and the elements and conditions of contemporary inheritance of tea picking dance in southeast Guangxi are clarified.

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Literature Review

The literature sources of this paper are mainly from China National Knowledge Network (CNKI), combined with Wanfang and VIP database, Duxiu academic search, foreign language academic resources integration system, etc. From the existing research, it is found that there is no foreign literature on the ontology of tea picking dance in southeast Guangxi, but some data can be found in the research on the protection and inheritance of intangible cultural heritage and traditional dance.

Status of Research on Intangible Cultural Heritage

The origin and definition of intangible cultural heritage. In 1950, Japan promulgated the Law "Protection of Cultural Property", which mentioned the concept of "intangible cultural property", which constituted the earliest origin of the concept of intangible cultural heritage. In 1972, the 17th Session of UNESCO was held in Paris, which adopted the Universal "Protection of World Culture and Self. Natural Heritage Convention (abbreviated as the World Heritage Convention).

Intangible cultural heritage protection. HomeUnesco.(2002) pointed out a series of measures to give full play to the important value of intangible cultural heritage, including static protection -- preservation, and dynamic protection, continuation and development. The necessity of safeguarding and inheriting intangible cultural heritage. Petronela (2016) pointed out that intangible cultural heritage is a wealth of knowledge and skills passed from generation to generation. Firstly, it ensures the continuity of human civilization and the sense of human identity by passing it down from generation to generation and constantly recreating it. Secondly, the protection and inheritance of intangible cultural heritage involves many economic sectors. New management techniques and experience as well as the development of infrastructure will certainly contribute to a country's economic and social development, and the protection of intangible cultural heritage is a valuable source for the economy.

Countermeasures for the protection and inheritance of intangible cultural heritage. Simons (2000) proposed to strengthen legislation to protect intellectual property rights. Li and Duan (2019) emphasized the advantages of digital media, that is, they can make use of the power of digital media to protect intangible cultural heritage and discuss the mode of intangible cultural heritage protection from the perspective of "Internet plus", so as to form innovative ideas and methods for the protection and inheritance of intangible cultural heritage.

The path of intangible cultural heritage protection and inheritance. Wang Shanshan (2014) put forward five paths for the protection of intangible cultural heritage in China: first, strengthen the publicity of intangible cultural heritage; Second, strengthen the legislation of intangible cultural heritage; The third is to strengthen the education and training of school students; Fourth, cultivate a certain number of inheritors; Fifth, to carry out protection work according to local

conditions. Chen Huawen (2017) put forward three ways to use new media technology to protect intangible cultural heritage, so as to ensure the "living state" inheritance.

Research on Tea Picking Dance in Southeast Guangxi

Taking CNKI full-text database as an example, the search conditions were as follows: the time was 1963-2023, the document type was journal literature, the search item was "title": the search term was "tea picking dance in southeast Guangxi"; With accurate search, there are 24 articles in total; If the search term is "inheritance" and the research results are accurately searched, there are 12 articles in total. From the existing research literature, academic achievements and attention, the research on the conservation and inheritance of tea picking dance in southeast Guangxi from the perspective of intangible cultural heritage is still relatively weak.

There are various opinions on the origin of tea picking dances in southeast Guangxi. The author (2013) is writing Folk Tea picking Dances in Southeast Guangxi Research on the Artistic Characteristics and

inheritance of Tea Picking dance in Southeast Guangxi has consulted the relevant historical materials, which records that the tea picking dance in southeast Guangxi was introduced into South Guangxi at least before Xianfeng year of Qing Dynasty, and was continuously integrated with folk music and drama in southeast Guangxi. After long development and evolution, it was formed into a folk dance with characteristics in South Guangxi in the late Qing Dynasty (after Guangxu Year), namely, "Tea picking dance in Southeast Guangxi" It is widely spread in Yulin City, Guigang City and adjacent areas in southeast Guangxi, and is deeply loved by the masses.

Research on the performance forms of tea picking dance in southeast Guangxi. Yang Qin and Lv Wei (2018) said in a Study on the Inheritance and Artistic Characteristics of Folk Tea Picking Dance in Southeast Guangxi, "The development and application of folk tea picking dance art in Southeast Guangxi is not only about the presentation of dance movements, but also about the presentation and expression of strong emotional concepts. Of course, in this process, the effective integration and deep interpretation of musical elements are also indispensable."

Most of the studies on the inheritance of tea picking dance in southeast Guangxi are focused on the description of the inheritance status, and a few studies are centered on Guangxi. Various solutions are put forward to the inheritance dilemma of southeast tea picking dance in contemporary society. Li Yan (2017) In the article "Reflections on the inclusion of tea picking dance in College Physical education classroom Teaching in Southeast Guangxi" from 2010, Guangxi Under the advocacy of relevant functional departments of the government, colleges and universities began to introduce tea picking dance in southeast Guangxi into college physical education classes, and has achieved certain results, which has played a positive role in protecting and inheriting tea picking dance and innovating the teaching content of physical education courses in colleges and universities.

Research Review

Listen to ErIce Scholars' researches on intangible cultural heritage are mostly related to the concept, characteristics and value of intangible cultural heritage, protection and inheritance countermeasures and suggestions, and the content is relatively extensive. At the same time, we should also see that the Angle and method of studying the protection and inheritance of intangible cultural heritage are slightly insufficient. The deficiencies are reflected in the following aspects: the lack of overall and systematic consideration for the study of tea picking dance in southeast Guangxi; The characteristics of intangible cultural heritage should be taken into account in the study of countermeasures; The study of conservation and inheritance of tea picking dance needs the combination of qualitative and quantitative methods.

Research Method

Through the method of literature research, field investigation and swOT AHP, the paper studies and explores the influencing factors of tea picking dance in southeast Guangxi by using multi-angle and multi-dimensional questionnaires and interviews, and then evaluates the protection and inheritance of tea picking dance in southeast Guangxi.

Research Framework

Through the combination of theory and practice, this paper collects the literature data of tea picking dance in southeast Guangxi, and conducts investigation and analysis and in-depth interviews based on the actual state of tea picking dance protection and inheritance by using the SWOT analysis method, in an attempt to explore the inheritance mechanism and practical guidance of tea picking dance in southeast Guangxi, and seek the living space of folk dance and countermeasures for its development. Here is a summary of the research methods of this topic, as shown in Table 1.

Table1. List of Research Methods

research method	document analysis	field investigation	SWOT+AHP Analytic Hierarchy Process
research objective	Collect relevant documents and policy materials on folk dance education, and conduct an overall investigation and analysis of the inheritance of folk dance, including the tea picking dance in Southeast Guangxi.	Collect objective factual information based on the answers of the respondents to accurately explain certain issues of the study. In addition, make certain supplements to the questionnaire. Observation of the inheritance status of tea picking dance in southeastern Guangxi, including: (1)observation using folk original ecology as the inheritance pathway; (2) Observations on using school education as a means of inheritance	Analyze the development dilemma and the practical constraints in protection and development.
Research object	Existing research results and historical literature.	The tacit knowledge, practical actions, and attitudes of relevant department staff, school principals, teachers, students, parents, as well as the people of Southeast Guangxi and the inheritors of Southeast Guangxi tea picking dance.	Actual Results of the Protection and Inheritance of Tea Picking Dance in Southeast Guangxi (Questionnaire, Field)
research tool	First hand data collection	Interview outline and information collection tools, such as audio, video, recording, etc., for researchers	Computer calculation
Research implementation	Classification, organization and analysis	Personal interviews and small symposiums to record observation results	Hierarchical comparison and analysis

Research Participants

This article takes the protection and inheritance of the intangible cultural heritage of Southeast Guangxi - the tea picking dance as the research object. From the perspective of intangible cultural heritage, this study takes representative inheritors, inheritors, practitioners, school teachers, and relevant department staff of

tea picking dance as survey objects to study the theory of tea picking dance inheritance in Southeast Guangxi, explore its protection and inheritance status, existing problems, and practical countermeasures.

Research Design

Specifically, a semi-structured one-on-one open format interview will be conducted, followed by a verbatim transcript of the interview based on the interview notes and the original recording of the interview; After the interview, code the interviewees and the interview transcript word by word.

Firstly, code the personnel in the "interview draft word by word" uniformly to facilitate later classification and grouping; Encode the interviewed expert representatives using "E" (Expert), school teachers and department management representatives using "T" (Teacher), student representatives using "S" (Student), and public representatives using "P" (Public); Number the interviewees in Arabic numerals according to the order in which they are interviewed. The coding of the four types of interviewees in the order of interview is shown in the table below.

Table 2. Registration Form for Code Status of Four Types of Interviewees

Respondent category	Identity/Position of Interviewed Representative	Person Code
Expert representatives (E)	Deputy Director of Yulin Mass Art Museum	E1
	General Manager of Yulin Performing Arts Co., Ltd	E2
	Inheritor of Guidongnan Tea Picking Dance	E3
School representatives (T)	Vice Dean of the School of Music and Dance at Yulin Normal University	T1
	Principal of the Fourth Primary School in Yudong New Area	T2
	Yudong Primary School Dance Teacher	T3
Student representatives (S)	Graduates of the 2022 Music and Dance College of Yulin Normal University	S1
	Fourth grade students of Yudong Elementary School	S2
Representative of the public (P)	Parents of Class 6 Students at Chenli Dance Education Center	P1
	Staff of Luchuan County Federation of Literary and Art Circles	P2

After completing the "interview verbatim draft" personnel coding, combined with the research purpose and interview outline, group and classify each sentence that has been divided into the same topic according to the type of interviewee's conversation; Encode and identify each group using uppercase English letters; Finally, perform coding verification and complete the coding system of the verbatim draft. The specific encoding of the theme and grouping of the verbatim manuscript is detailed in the table below.

Table 3. Topic And Grouping Code Table for Verbatim Interview Drafts

Interview topic	Conversation Category Content	code
The Current Situation of Tea Picking Dance in Southeast Guangxi (A)	Introduction to Commentary (C)	AC
	Difficulties or problems encountered (D)	AD
	advise (S)	AS

Inheritor of Guidongnan Tea Picking Dance (B)	Introduction to Commentary (C)	BC
	Difficulties or problems encountered (D)	BD
	advise (S)	BS
Protection of Tea Picking Dance in Southeast Guangxi(C)	Introduction to Commentary (C)	CC
	Difficulties or problems encountered (D)	CD
	advise (S)	CS
Inheritance of Tea Picking Dance in Southeast Guangxi (D)	Introduction to Commentary (C)	DC
	Difficulties or problems encountered (D)	DD
	advise (S)	DS
Collaborative Development of Tea Picking Dance in Southeast Guangxi (E)	Introduction to Commentary (C)	EC
	Difficulties or problems encountered (D)	ED
	advise (S)	ES

Complete the interview coding system based on the theme and grouping. For example, the code "E1-AD1" represents: the first ("1") representative in the interview expert ("E"), and the content of introducing the difficulties and problems encountered in the interview of the current situation of tea picking dance in Southeast Guangxi ("A") ("D").

Results

Analyze and discuss the relevant situation through the analysis of questionnaire research results, in-depth interview results, and a comprehensive analysis of the research results of both.

SWOT Analysis of Tea Picking Dance Protection in Southeastern Guangxi

On the basis of extensive literature review and reading, experts were invited to analyze the internal advantages, disadvantages, external opportunities, and challenges of the protection of tea picking dance in Southeast Guangxi through text analysis. Based on the interview data, the obtained data was screened and screened, and finally 4 criteria layers and 12 sub criteria layers were determined.

The strengths of tea picking protection in southeastern Guangxi. Traditional cultural and artistic values are strong, dance performance forms are unique, and living space is guaranteed.

Weaknesses in protecting tea picking in southeastern Guangxi. The promotion of niche dance genres has had little effect, and there is a lack of talent for the protection of intangible cultural heritage, as well as a lack of innovation in dance content.

Opportunities for protecting the tea picking dance in Southeast Guangxi. National policies provide assistance, industry transformation opportunities, and new opportunities for digital development.

Challenges in protecting tea picking in southeastern Guangxi. The aging trend of intangible cultural heritage protectors and the lack of channels for the dissemination of tea picking dance make the protection of tea picking dance challenging.

SWOT Analysis of the Inheritance of Tea Picking Dance in Southeast Guangxi

The strengths of tea picking inheritance in Southeast Guangxi. The inheritance group is gradually expanding, the inheritance mode is being transformed, and the inheritance teaching experience is rich.

Weaknesses in the inheritance of tea picking in Southeast Guangxi. The inheritors are showing an aging trend, and traditional actions are gradually being lost in inheritance, with a relatively single path of inheritance.

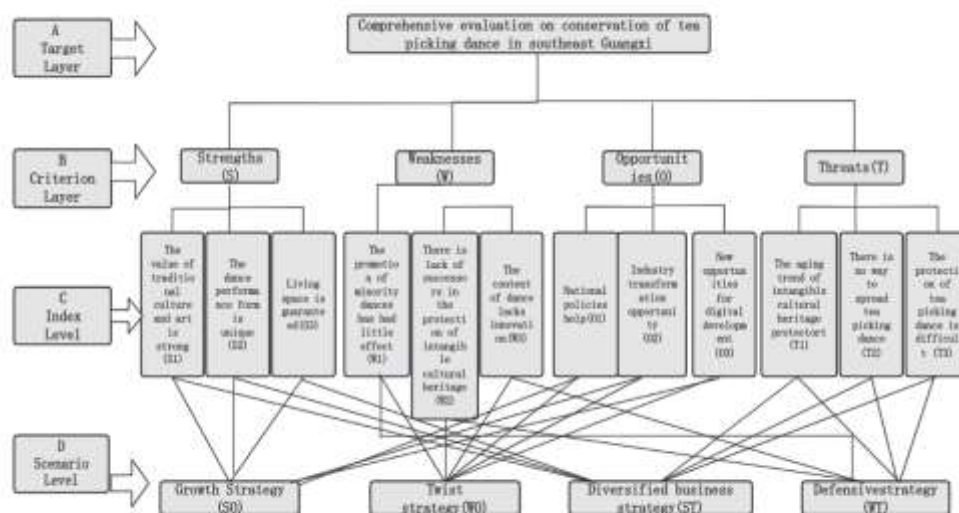
Opportunities for the inheritance of tea picking in Southeast Guangxi. National policies provide protection for the inheritance of intangible cultural heritage, promote artistic and cultural exchanges, and promote the diversified development of dance competitions and activities.

Challenges in the inheritance of tea picking in Southeast Guangxi. The competition in the dance industry is fierce, and there are environmental changes and misconceptions about the professionalism of tea picking dance.

SWOT-AHP Model Analysis of Comprehensive Evaluation of Protection and Inheritance of Tea Picking Dance in Southeast Guangxi

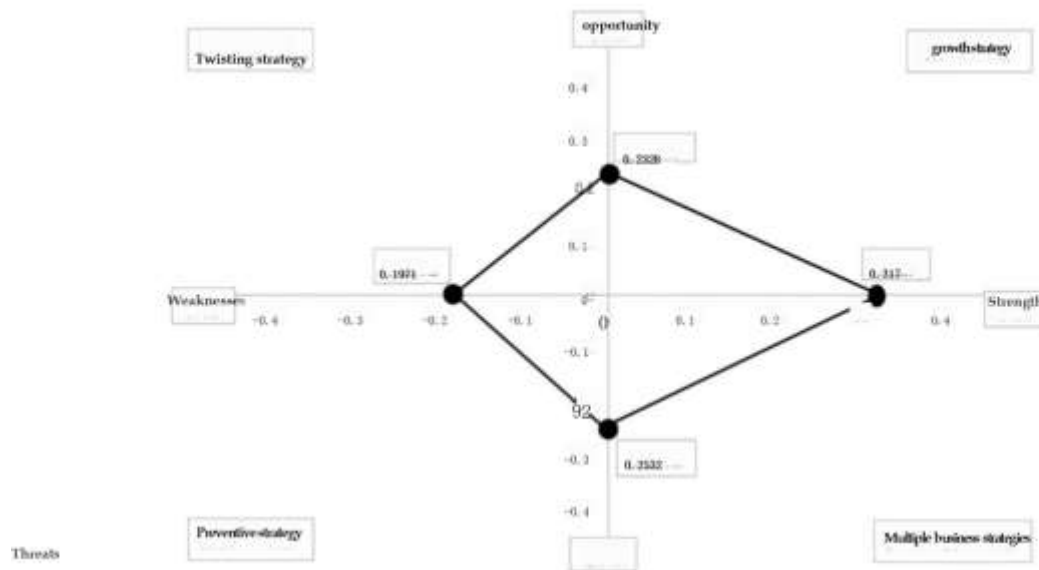
Based on the SWOT analysis results of the protection of tea picking dance in southeastern Guangxi, a SWOT-AHP hierarchical structure model was constructed as an evaluation indicator (see Figure 1).

Figure 1. Protection Hierarchy Analysis Structure Diagram of Tea Picking Dance in Southeastern Guangxi



(2) Based on the SWOT analysis results of the inheritance of tea picking dance in Southeast Guangxi, a SWOT-AHP hierarchical structure model is constructed as an evaluation indicator (see Figure 2).

Figure 2 The Hierarchical Analysis Structure Diagram of The Inheritance of Tea Picking Dance in Southeastern Guangxi



Establish a comprehensive evaluation and judgment matrix for the protection and inheritance of tea picking dance in southeastern Guangxi

After establishing the hierarchical structure model, the subordinate relationship of indicators between each level has been determined. The judgment matrix is constructed layer by layer from the target layer to the criterion layer and then to the indicator layer, and a comparison matrix is constructed.

Table 3. Basic Forms of Constructing Judgment Matrices

	S1	S2	S3
S1	S11	S12	S13
S2	S 21	S 22	S 23
S3	S 31	S 32	S 33

Using the expert scoring method, participating experts scored the importance relationships between indicators at each level based on the 9-level paired comparison matrix scale proposed by Saaty (1970) (see Table 4).

Table 4 9-Level Paired Comparison Matrix Scale Table

scale	meaning
1	Indicates that two factors are equally important compared to each other
3	Indicates that compared to two factors, the former factor is slightly more important than the latter
5	Indicates that compared to two factors, the former is significantly more important than the latter
7	Indicates that compared to two factors, the former is strongly important compared to the latter

9	Indicates that compared to two factors, the former factor is extremely important compared to the latter
1/3	Indicates that compared to two factors, the latter factor is slightly more important than the previous one
1/5	Indicates that compared to two factors, the former is significantly more important than the latter
1/7	Indicates that compared to two factors, the former is strongly important compared to the latter
1/9	Indicates that compared to two factors, the former factor is extremely important compared to the latter
2, 4, 6, 8, 1/2,1/4,1/6,1/8,	The median of the above adjacent judgments

Using the group decision-making method, calculate the geometric mean of the corresponding positions of the matrix corrected by 15 experts to obtain the group decision-making matrix. Then, based on this group matrix, calculate the final group conclusion.

The main methods for solving judgment matrices are sum product method (arithmetic mean method) and root square method (geometric mean method). In this study, the root square method is used for matrix solving. Finally, the average random consistency of the matrix is determined through order comparison. Index RI value table (see Table 5), calculate the CR value.

Table 5. Random Consistency Index RI Value Table

n	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RI	0	0	0.52	0.89	1.12	1.26	1.36	1.41	1.46

Analysis of the SWOT-AHP Model Research Results on the Protection and Inheritance Evaluation of Tea Picking Dance in Southeast Guangxi

Analysis of the SWOT-AHP Model for the Protection of Tea Picking Dance in Southeast Guangxi

When $CR < 0.1$, it indicates that the judgment matrix has passed the consistency test and has satisfactory consistency, or its degree of inconsistency is acceptable. Using SPSSPRO to calculate the maximum eigenvalue of a matrix λ Perform consistency checks on the judgment matrix using max and corresponding eigenvectors. The results showed that the benchmark layer CR value of the SWOT judgment matrix was 0.0022, the advantage layer CR value was 0.0039, the disadvantage layer CR value was 0.0042, the opportunity layer CR value was 0.0139, and the challenge layer CR value was 0.0049, all of which were less than 0.1. They all passed the consistency test to ensure the reliability of the questionnaire results.

Table 6. Consistency Of the Overall Ranking of The Protection Matrix for Tea Picking Dance in Southeastern Guangxi

Project level	Group decision matrix				Factor layer	\bar{w}_i	λ_{max}	CI	CR
datum layer	1	1.619	1.4767	1.1471	S	0.3171	4.0058	0.0019	0.0022 pass through
	0.6177	1	0.7964	0.8332	W	0.1971			
	0.6772	1.2556	1	0.9375	O	0.2327			
	0.8718	1.2001	1.0667	1	T	0.2532			
Strength	1	0.924	0.786		S ₁	0.3031	4.0105	0.0035	0.0039

Strengths S		4							pass through
	1.0818	1	1.1385		S ₂	0.3607			
	1.2722	0.8783	1		S ₃	0.3362			
Weaknesses W	1	1.4295	1.146		W ₁	0.3767	4.0113	0.0038	0.0042 pass through
	0.6995	1	1.0875		W ₂	0.3144			
	0.8726	1.6939	1		W ₃	0.3089			
Opportunities O	1	1.3663	0.7506		O ₁	0.2359	4.0372	0.0124	0.0139 pass through
	2.1395	1	2.0462		O ₂	0.2921			
	1.6928	1.3323	1		O ₃	0.4720			
Threats T	1	0.6943	0.7032		T ₁	0.3866	4.013	0.0043	0.0049 pass through
	1.4403	1	0.7228		T ₂	0.3258			
	1.4114	1.422	1		T ₃	0.2876			

By organizing the data, it was found that the weights of the four elements in the criterion layer were arranged separately: Strengths>Threats>opportunities>Weaknesses

. Normalize the weight calculation of the indicator layer elements and arrange the weight weights, as shown in Table 7.

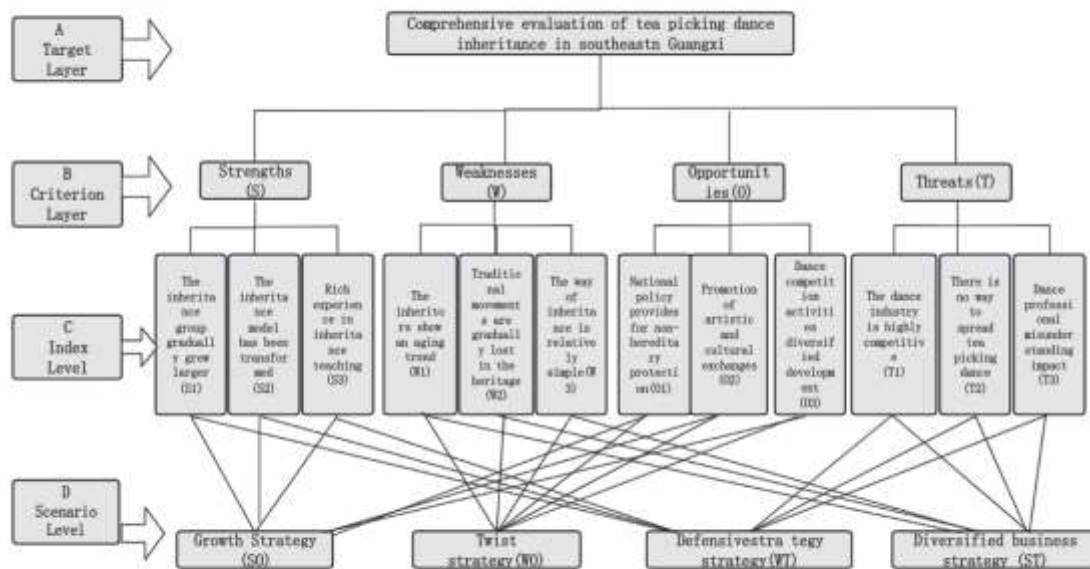
Table 7. Ranking of Normalized Weights of Elements in the Protection Standard Index Layer for Tea Picking Dance in Southeast Guangxi

Factor layer	Normalized weight of indicator layer	Sort within dimensions	Factor layer	Normalized weight of indicator layer	Sort within dimensions
The unique form of dance performance S ₂	0.1124	1	The promotion of niche dance genres has had little effect W ₁	0.0745	7
New Opportunities for Digital Development O ₃	0.1074	2	Industry transformation opportunities O ₂	0.0655	8
Survival space is guaranteed S ₃	0.1045	3	The protection of tea picking dance is arduous T ₃	0.0635	9
Traditional culture and art have strong value S ₁	0.0941	4	Lack of innovation in dance content W ₃	0.0622	11
The aging trend of intangible cultural heritage protectors T ₁	0.0905	5	Lack of talent in the protection of subsequent intangible cultural heritage W ₂	0.0611	12

Lack of channels for the dissemination of tea picking dance T ₂	0.0752	6	National policies provide assistance O ₁	0.0524	13
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Based on the analysis results of the criterion layer, a strategic quadrilateral is formed to protect the tea picking dance in Southeast Guangxi (see Figure 3), with a focus on the fourth quadrant. Therefore, the development strategy for protecting the tea picking dance in Southeast Guangxi should fully utilize the "ST strategy" that combines internal advantages with resisting external challenges.

Figure 3. Strategic Quadrilateral Model of the Protection Level Analysis of Tea Picking Dance in Southeast Guangxi



Analysis of the SWOT-AHP Model Research Results on the Inheritance of Tea Picking Dance in Southeast Guangxi

The consistency test was conducted on the judgment matrix, and the results showed that the baseline CR value of the SWOT judgment matrix was 0.0026, the advantage CR value was 0.0049, the disadvantage CR value was 0.0046, the opportunity CR value was 0.0134, and the challenge CR value was 0.0045, all of which were less than 0.1. The consistency test was also passed to ensure the reliability of the questionnaire results.

Table 8. Consistency of the Overall Ranking of the Inheritance Matrix for Tea Picking Dance in Southeast Guangxi

Project level	Group decision matrix				Factor layer	\bar{w}_i	λ_{max}	CI	CR
datum layer	1	1.623	1.4577	1.1511	S	0.3012	4.1039	0.0023	0.0026 pass through
	0.6241	1	0.7893	0.8287	W	0.1892			
	0.6812	1.2621	1	0.9298	O	0.2671			
	0.8569	1.2031	1.1007	1	T	0.2425			
Strengths S	1	0.8894	2.2979		S ₁	0.3392	4.0099	0.0044	0.0049 pass through
	1.1018	1	3.0501		S ₂	0.3803			
	1.2802	0.8802	1		S ₃	0.2805			
Weaknesses	1	1.3709	0.4598		W ₁	0.4003	4.0031	0.0042	0.0046

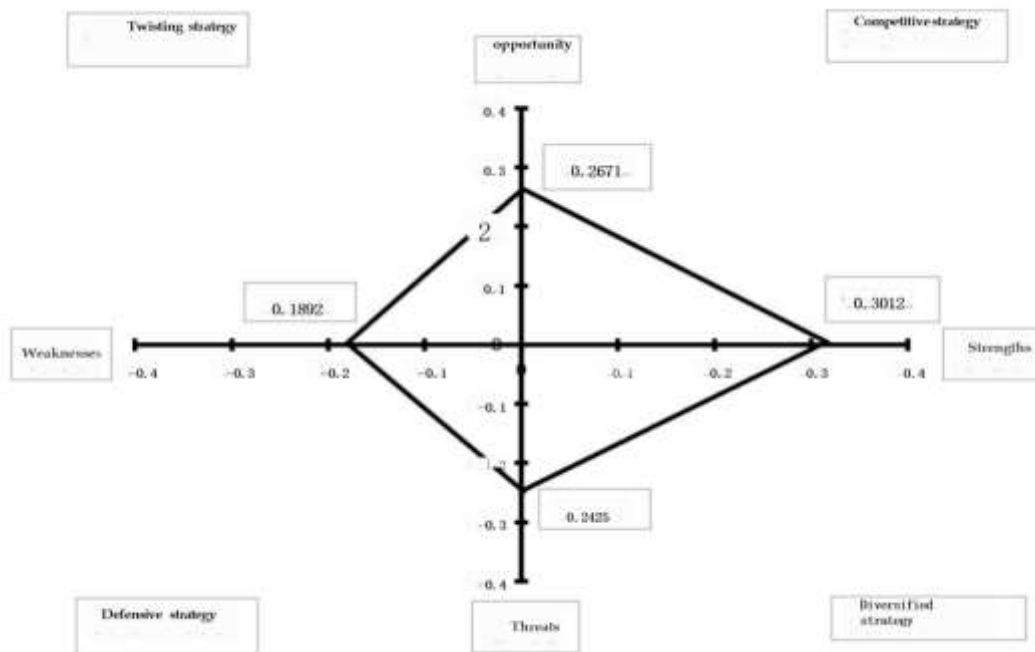
W	0.7402	1	0.409		W ₂	0.3105			pass through
	2.1406	2.3898	1		W ₃	0.2892			
Opportunities O	1	1.4305	2.1009		O ₁	0.3456	4.0381	0.0119	0.0134 pass through
	0.6892	1	1.893		O ₂	0.2431			
	0.4805	0.5245	1		O ₃	0.4122			
Threats T	1	0.6897	0.9784		T ₁	0.2912	4.009	0.0039	0.0045 pass through
	1.4398	1	1.1811		T ₂	0.3803			
	1.0198	0.8501	1		T ₃	0.3285			

By sorting and arranging the weights of the criteria layer elements, the results show: Strengths>opportunities>Threats >Weaknesses. Normalize the weight calculation of the indicator layer elements and arrange the weight weights, as shown in Table 9.

Table 9. Ranking of Normalized Weights of Elements in the Quasi Index Layer of Tea Picking Dance Inheritance in Southeast Guangxi

Factor layer	Normalized weight of indicator or layer	Sort within dimensions	Factor layer	Normalized weight of indicator or layer	Sort within dimensions
The inheritance model has been transformed S2	0.1109	1	Promoting artistic and cultural exchange and promotion O2	0.0606	7
The inheritance group is gradually expanding S1	0.1034	2	Inheritors are showing an aging trend W1	0.0406	8
Diversified development of dance competition activities O3	0.1021	3	Impact of professional misconceptions in dance T3	0.0591	9
Rich experience in teaching inheritance S3	0.0902	4	Traditional movements are gradually losing in inheritance W2	0.0571	10
National policies provide guarantees O1	0.0702	5	The dance industry is fiercely competitive T1	0.0525	11
Environmental changes in tea picking dance T2	0.0681	6	The inheritance path is relatively single W3	0.0591	12

Based on the analysis results of the criterion layer, a strategic quadrilateral is formed for the inheritance and establishment of the tea picking dance in Southeast Guangxi (see Figure 4). The focus of the strategic quadrilateral is located in the fourth quadrant. Therefore, the inheritance and development strategy of the tea picking dance in Southeast Guangxi should fully utilize the "SO strategy" of combining internal advantages with resisting external challenges.

Figure 4. Strategic Quadrilateral Model of the Inheritance Analysis of Tea Picking Dance in Southeast Guangxi

Analysis of Interview Results

Encoding Consistency Check

Considering that the coding work for the in-depth interviews in this study was independently completed by the researcher, in order to ensure consistency and reliability in the coding of the interview transcripts word by word, the researcher spent a lot of time and took the following self inspection measures: clarifying coding standards, self checking coding tests, regular self communication, self checking coding results, and inviting mentors for review. After the above self inspection and evaluation methods, the consistency and reliability of the qualitative data encoding in this study were effectively ensured. These measures not only help reduce possible subjective biases, but also improve the credibility of data analysis; These measures provide a reliable foundation for the analysis of later research results and conclusions.

Analysis of the Reflection Problems of Tea Picking Dance in Southeast Guangxi

Through interviews, it was found that the tea picking dance in southeastern Guangxi has diverse forms of performance and strong local characteristics. However, due to inherent content limitations, there is a lack of innovation, and the music form lacks modernity. It is suggested to complement dance.

Analysis of the Inheritance of Tea Picking Dance in Southeast Guangxi

Through interviews, it was found that there is an aging population of tea picking dance inheritors in Southeast Guangxi, a lack of successors, a low sense of identity recognition among inheritors, and weak awareness of inheritance. It is necessary to pay attention to the cultural value orientation of new inheritors and improve the training and management mechanism.

Analysis of the Protection Issues of Tea Picking Dance in Southeast Guangxi

The state has initiated a mechanism for protecting intangible cultural heritage, and further support is needed.

The shortage of intangible cultural heritage workers makes the protection work difficult. Implement digital protection, but the degree of application is relatively low.

Analysis of the Inheritance of Tea Picking Dance in Southeast Guangxi

The promotion of diversified inheritance models still needs to be further deepened. The expansion of the inheritance group still needs to be popularized.

Research on tea picking dance should not be carried out overnight, but should be conducted in a sustained and in-depth manner.

Analysis of the Collaborative Development of Tea Picking Dance in Southeast Guangxi

Insufficient cooperation among various protection departments and the need to strengthen collaborative governance. There is not much sponsorship from merchants, so we should cooperate and collaborate more. Through cooperation and exchange in the tourism industry, it is necessary to continuously strengthen and develop. Creating a cultural business card, but not forming an industrial chain for development.

Discussion

Based on innovation theory, collaborative governance theory, and sustainable development theory, this chapter will propose suggestions for the protection and inheritance of tea picking dance in Southeast Guangxi from the perspectives of advantages and opportunities, based on the analysis results in the previous section and combined with the actual development of tea picking dance in Southeast Guangxi.

SWOT Analysis Results

Through SWOT analysis, the advantages of the comprehensive evaluation of tea picking protection in Southeast Guangxi (S) are mainly: strong traditional cultural and artistic value, unique dance performance forms, and guaranteed living space; Disadvantages (W) mainly include: limited effectiveness in promoting niche dance genres, lack of successors for intangible cultural heritage protection, and lack of innovation in dance content; Opportunities (O) mainly include: assistance provided by national policies, opportunities for industry transformation, and new opportunities for digital development; The main challenges (T) are: the aging trend of intangible cultural heritage protectors, the lack of channels for the dissemination of tea picking dance, and the arduous work of protecting tea picking dance. The internal advantages of comprehensive evaluation of inheritance (S) mainly include: the gradual expansion of the inheritance group, the transformation of the inheritance mode, and rich experience in inheritance teaching; The main internal disadvantages (W) are: the aging trend of inheritors, the gradual loss of traditional actions in inheritance, and a relatively single path of inheritance; External opportunities (O) mainly include: national policies providing protection for the inheritance of intangible cultural heritage, promoting artistic and cultural exchanges, and diversified development of dance events and activities; The external challenges (T) mainly include fierce competition in the dance industry, environmental changes in tea picking dance, and the impact of professional misconceptions in dance.

Research Results of AHP Analytic Hierarchy Process

Through SWOT analysis, a SWOT-AHP hierarchical structure model was constructed, a comprehensive evaluation judgment matrix was established, and the consistency test of the judgment matrix was carried out to obtain the ranking results of the criterion layer. Finally, a strategic quadrilateral was established to comprehensively analyze the results of AHP hierarchical analysis. The research results indicate that the development strategy of protecting and inheriting the tea picking dance in Southeast Guangxi should fully utilize the "ST strategy" and "SO strategy" that combine internal advantages with resisting external challenges.

Interview Analysis Conclusion

The conclusion drawn from the interview analysis is that the tea picking dance in Southeast Guangxi has diverse forms and local characteristics, but lacks innovation and contemporary music forms. Therefore, the relationship between tradition and innovation should be properly handled; Inheritors have an aging population, low sense of identity recognition, and weak awareness of inheritance. Therefore, the mechanism for cultivating and managing inheritors should be improved; The country has initiated a mechanism for the protection of intangible cultural heritage, but there is a shortage of intangible cultural heritage workers, and more support is needed; Implement digital protection, but the degree of application is relatively low; Promote diversified inheritance models, expand the inheritance group, and promote sustainable and in-depth development; Insufficient cooperation among various protection departments and insufficient communication among merchants for sponsorship require strengthened collaborative governance; Through cooperation and exchange in the tourism industry, we aim to create a cultural business card, continuously strengthen and develop, and form an industrial chain for development.

Suggestions

Due to the limited length of the paper, further expansion and enrichment of the research content are needed, and the depth and breadth of the research need to be further strengthened. At the same time, there may be some inadequacies in some countermeasures.

Strategic Strategy Suggestions for Tea Picking Dance SO In Southeast Guangxi

Complete The Mechanism for Cultivating Inheritors and Achieve Sustainable Development

To protect traditional skills, establish a training base, and cooperate with local university Yulin Normal University to provide internship bases and skill learning spaces for college students. "The integration of intangible cultural heritage into campuses" has always been an effective way for the government to promote the protection and inheritance of intangible cultural heritage. It actively encourages universities, enterprises, and institutions to participate in the construction of intangible cultural heritage learning bases, establish cooperation between government, enterprises, and schools, and achieve seamless integration between talents and enterprises in the intangible cultural heritage of tea picking dance in Southeast Guangxi. A positive interactive development is formed among the inheritors, enterprises, and universities of tea picking dance in Southeast Guangxi.

Strengthen The Cultivation of Inheritors and Ensure the Reserve of Reserve Talents

By focusing on the survival and development of general inheritors to solve the problem of talent shortage, we continuously expand the selection population of inheritors, not only staying at traditional inheritors, but also shifting the selection population of inheritors to school physical education teachers, theater troupe artists, etc. Using policies and funds as guarantees, expand the inheritance group of tea picking dance, and enhance the recognition and attention of tea picking dance culture.

Increase Government Leadership and Strengthen Collaborative Governance

Implement regulations and strengthen policy support. The main measures are to further increase support for intangible cultural heritage, improve demonstration and guidance mechanisms, actively improve and implement the identification standards and exit mechanisms for intangible cultural heritage inheritors, and improve the mechanism for introducing intangible cultural heritage talents.

Clarify departmental responsibilities and strengthen collaborative governance. The protection and inheritance of intangible cultural heritage involves multiple departments, and to do this work well, it requires mutual cooperation and collaborative governance among various departments. Establish a leading department, clarify main responsibilities, timely obtain relevant content of intangible cultural heritage protection work, achieve information exchange and sharing among departments, timely solve problems in

the process of intangible cultural heritage protection, and gradually form a collaborative mechanism for intangible cultural heritage protection.

Mobilize social forces and stimulate broad participation. The protection and inheritance of tea picking dance in Southeast Guangxi is not only the responsibility of representative inheritors of intangible cultural heritage, experts, scholars, and cultural departments. Only with the enhancement of public awareness and broad participation can tea picking dance be well protected, inherited, and promoted. For example, widely spreading the intangible cultural heritage of tea picking dance in Southeast Guangxi, establishing an intangible cultural heritage application fund, issuing professional recognition certificates for intangible cultural heritage, providing teaching positions for intangible cultural heritage, setting up free experience areas for intangible cultural heritage, etc., gradually making the protection and inheritance of intangible cultural heritage of tea picking dance in Southeast Guangxi a spontaneous action of the whole people.

Integrate Local Resources and Promote Innovative Development

Build an ecological protection zone for intangible cultural heritage of tea picking dance. Using modern technology to simulate the performance process of tea picking dance in Southeast Guangxi, creating a demonstration street for intangible cultural heritage and popularizing knowledge of intangible cultural heritage.

Innovative tea picking dance non heritage cultural and creative products. In terms of specific product creation, cultural and creative products related to tea picking dance props can combine local representative tea picking dance elements such as "cup dancing", "four season tea picking", and "money whip dancing" to achieve new breakthroughs and developments in creative ideas and works.

Carry out digital protection methods for intangible cultural heritage. The traditional inheritance method of tea picking dance lacks communication and innovation, and also lacks corresponding book records, lacking a systematic and complete inheritance system. Carrying out digital protection is conducive to achieving sustainable development of intangible cultural heritage. With the help of digital technology, books and materials that are susceptible to external environmental influences can be digitally stored and permanently preserved. In addition, establish a digital intangible cultural heritage archive and museum to collect and visualize the intangible cultural heritage projects and tea picking dances in southeastern Guangxi through digital information collection.

Accurate implementation based on regional distribution characteristics. The tea picking dance in southeastern Guangxi is mainly distributed in counties and cities such as Yulin, Beiliu, Luchuan, Bobai, Guiping, Guigang, Pingnan, etc. Among them, Yulin, Bobai, and Luchuan have the most distribution. Therefore, from the perspective of sustainable development, protecting and inheriting the intangible cultural heritage of tea picking dance in southeastern Guangxi requires precise measures based on the number of intangible cultural heritage in the region, the level of economic development in the region, and the development and utilization status of intangible cultural heritage. In terms of industrial development, the tea picking dance in Yulin, Bobai, Luchuan and other places should focus on innovation, while the tea picking dance in the Beiliu area should pay attention to guidance and improvement, and so on.

Suggestions for ST Strategic Strategies for Tea Picking Dance in Southeast Guangxi

Protect The Tradition of Tea Picking Dance and Effectively Implement Differential Treatment

Inheritors who carry out inheritance activities will be given economic rewards and honorary encouragement. By ensuring the living environment for the inheritors of tea picking dance, we can preserve its cultural heritage. Implement unified requirements for the teaching objectives of the tea picking dance project in Southeast Guangxi. When carrying out inheritance activities in campus sports, community agencies, etc., divide the teaching objectives according to the different inheritors, and standardize practice and transmission.

(2) Promote the IPization of intangible cultural heritage and expand its influence. Realize the deep integration of intangible cultural heritage and IP, authorize intangible cultural heritage, and use various media, such as short video platforms combined with intangible cultural heritage related elements to carry out various projects such as intangible cultural heritage character exhibitions, non heritage collection albums, and collection of intangible cultural heritage videos. On the basis of achieving social benefits, achieve economic benefits, and make characteristic intangible cultural heritage a cultural calling card for external promotion in Southeast Guangxi.

Building the Intangible Cultural Heritage Industry Chain and Improving Economic Benefits

Evaluate and review the tea picking dance in Southeast Guangxi, analyze which paths are suitable for industrial development and existing development problems, and realize the intangible cultural value of tea picking dance in Southeast Guangxi through practical protection. At the same time, promoting deep cross-border integration of multiple industries, such as creating multiple models such as "intangible cultural heritage+technology", "intangible cultural heritage+cultural tourism", "intangible cultural heritage+distributors", "intangible cultural heritage+production plants", "intangible cultural heritage+education", etc., to form a mutually beneficial and diverse intangible cultural heritage industry chain, breaking the situation of "lone soldiers fighting".

Research Limitations and Future Directions

This study mainly focuses on the tea picking dance in southeastern Guangxi, exploring the difficulties in its protection and inheritance, as well as countermeasures and suggestions. Due to the impact of the COVID-19 and the limited length of the paper, the research content needs to be further expanded and enriched, and the depth and breadth of the research needs to be further strengthened. At the same time, there may be some inadequacies in some countermeasures.

In the future, we can further expand the research on the inheritance and development of local intangible cultural heritage series, and collaborate with local cultural departments to explore new development paths for local intangible cultural heritage, in order to achieve the continuation of local intangible cultural heritage culture, create local intangible cultural heritage brands, establish urban cultural business cards, and showcase rich cultural value and urban heritage.

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