

Research on Inheritors of Drum Music in Daqing based on Intangible Cultural Heritage Protection

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Abstract

As one of the important parts of intangible cultural heritage of "traditional music" in Heilongjiang Basin, the inheritor of drum music is an important "material carrier" in the process of intangible cultural heritage protection and inheritance. The continuous inheritance of its skills and skills is the starting point for the smooth preservation of intangible cultural heritage. Inheritors of intangible cultural heritage, as the core elements of heritage protection and inheritance, to protect them effectively is the most crucial central link to ensure the smooth progress of intangible cultural heritage protection. At present, in the situation of rapid changes in traditional culture, the inheritors of intangible cultural heritage of drum music in Daqing city are facing severe challenges in inheritance and continuation. Therefore, strengthening the protection of heritage inheritors, earnestly fulfilling the inheritors' inheritance obligations, constructing a variety of inheritors' training system, and fully optimizing the inheritors' technical innovation are important contents of the protection and development of Daqing drum music inheritors.

Keywords

Intangible cultural heritage, Daqing, drum music, inheritor.

1. Introduction

Drum music is the concrete construction of history and culture. It is a charming cultural event in the treasure house of traditional music in China. It is a reflection of the historical accumulation and social existence of traditional art in China. It is also a musical cultural event which is constantly changing in the development of times and cultural changes. The inheritor of intangible cultural heritage of drum music is a common and special person or group in human society. It is a constantly changing process in the process of historical generation and development. "The excellent oral culture of all ethnic groups is an important part of China's intangible cultural heritage. One of the important reasons why these cultural products have been handed down from generation to generation is that a considerable number of cultural inheritors have been formed in the production and life of the people" [1]. These cultural inheritors pass on the heritage skills of their own family to the successors through the "oral and heart-to-heart" inheritance mode, so that after the long history of Heritage Inheritance, the construction of intangible cultural heritage projects in the category of national cultural accumulation and social history memory is interpreted.

The intangible cultural heritage of music and art in Daqing is a representative and wonderful flower of Chinese folk art, which has its own artistic character and artistic presentation. Just like the book of songs, which came into being in the process of Chinese traditional culture, it not only embodies many aspects of the artistic spirit of our ancestors, but also embodies its spiritual construction in the rich artistic culture of the Chinese nation in the development of thousands of years after its emergence. Throughout the intangible cultural heritage of

"traditional music" spread in Daqing City, the art form of percussion music is special, and its artistic presentation is also rich and colorful. In sorting out the content, it records the social and cultural changes of Daqing people, whether they are villages or towns, which provides a certain degree of evidence and explanation for the folk activities in the area. The inheritor of the drum music in Daqing is the decisive factor for the continuation of the intangible cultural heritage of the drum music in Daqing. Only by fundamentally protecting the original ecology, inherent traditional skills and knowledge held by the inheritors of the drum music, can the skills possessed by the inheritors of the drum music be better passed on to the successors, so that the traditional folk skills of the drum music in Daqing can be multiplied Derivative interest.

2. Organization of the Text

2.1. Inheritor of Intangible Cultural Heritage Project of Drum Music in Daqing City

In order to inherit and carry forward the excellent traditional culture of the Chinese nation, strengthen the in-depth development of the protection and preservation of intangible cultural heritage, and make the intangible cultural heritage law of the people's Republic of China enacted and implemented, the legal provisions clearly define the relevant intangible cultural heritage inheritors, namely the intangible cultural Heritage handed down from generation to generation by people of all ethnic groups. The inheriting subject of intangible cultural heritage is "the excellent inheritor and inheriting group of a certain intangible cultural heritage, that is, the individuals and groups who represent the profound national and folk cultural traditions of a certain heritage, master the knowledge, skills and technology of a certain intangible cultural heritage, and have the highest standard, recognized representativeness, authority and influence" [2]. In a sense, the main body of inheritance is the masses of the people, including both independent, single and individual inheritors, as well as the mass, diverse and group inheritors. Whether they are independent, diverse, individual or group inheritors, they constitute the inheritors, constructors, innovators and inheritors of intangible cultural heritage. In the protection and inheritance of intangible cultural heritage, the main body of inheritance often carries on the transmission of intangible cultural heritage projects and the inheriting subject of future generations, so that the intangible cultural heritage can not only be continuously inherited with the dynamic cultural content, but also be developed and innovated on this basis.

The definition of intangible cultural heritage inheritor is usually the main person who can inherit the folk cultural content of the nation in the process of intangible cultural heritage inheritance. He actively participates in the formation process of "art energy" covered by the heritage, and master the core content of the heritage "art energy", and actively carries out the heritage "art ability" inheritance and protection activities. He has certain rights Wei, representative and influential. The intangible cultural heritage inheritor of the music of the drum music in Daqing is the living carrier of the heritage of the music, and it is the premise and key to the sustainable inheritance of the music heritage. The inheritors of the advocacy music heritage in Daqing must participate in the living inheritance of the heritage, make full use of the advocacy music heritage created by their ancestors and inherit the "original flavor". At present, according to the five batch of municipal intangible cultural heritage list notice issued by Daqing Municipal People's Government in 2008, 2010, 2012, 2015 and 2018, 71 intangible cultural heritage projects above municipal level are included in the notice. Among them, there are 2 national intangible cultural heritage projects, 25 provincial intangible cultural heritage projects in Heilongjiang Province, 44 intangible cultural heritage projects in Daqing. There are two representative inheritors of national intangible cultural heritage in Daqing City, 23 provincial

intangible cultural heritage representatives, and 44 representative inheritors of municipal intangible cultural heritage.

According to statistics, there are two intangible cultural heritage projects related to the music and music heritage in Daqing City, among which yangxiaoban advocates music shed as national non-material cultural heritage project, and Wujia advocates music shed as provincial-level project of promoting music intangible cultural heritage. In the national intangible cultural heritage project yangxiaoban advocated music shed, there are five generations of inheritors (see Table 1). The five generations inheritors represent the different development of yangxiaoban's advocating music shed in five historical periods. Among them, yangchengwei, the third generation inheritor, was selected as the fifth batch of representative inheritors of national intangible cultural heritage in 2018, which filled the vacancy in the field of representative heritage inheritors of national intangible cultural heritage in Daqing for a long time, which provided some reference for Daqing to advocate the overall development trend of intangible cultural heritage. The existing provincial project of intangible cultural heritage of Daqing city is Wujia music hall, with six generations of inheritors (see Table 2). The six generations of inheritors have constructed the inheriting group of Wujia drum music class. Wudi, the fifth generation inheritor, was selected as the fourth batch of provincial intangible cultural heritage representatives in Heilongjiang Province in 2013, which has made a solid step for the Wujia to advocate the inheritance and development of music shed.

Table 1. Five generations of inheritors of Yang Xiaoban's drum and percussion music studio

Inheritors of Five Dynasties	Name of inheritor
First generation inheritor	Yang Dianjia
Second generation inheritors	Yang Fengming, Yang Fengshan, Yang Fengqi, Yang Fengge, Yang Fengshan, Yang Fengyi, Yang Fengcai
The third generation inheritors	Yang Chengxian, Yang Chengwei, Yang Chengzhong, Yang Chenghou, Yang Chengcheng, Yang Chengtai, Yang Chengyou, Yang Chengshan, Yang Chengguo
The fourth generation inheritors	Yang Chunyuan, Yang chunman and Yang Chunsheng
The fifth generation inheritors	Yang Mingxing, Yang yuruo, Xu Zijian and Wang Yutong

Table 2. Inheritors of six generations of Wujia drum and percussion music studio

Inheritors of six generations	Name of inheritor
First generation inheritor	Wu Jiacheng
Second generation inheritors	Wu Zhibing
The third generation inheritors	Wu Daozhen and wudaogen
The fourth generation inheritors	Wu Haijun
The fifth generation inheritors	Wu Di
The sixth generation inheritor	Wu Shibo

It is worth mentioning that there is an intermediate force among the inheritors of the drum music in Daqing City, that is, the headmaster of the drum music group. In the drum music activities, most of the drum music class leaders who have frequent activities and well managed their own drum and percussion music sheds are the "aggregation" of strong sense of responsibility, management ability, cohesion of class and society, skill innovation ability and ability of extensive social contact with the outside world. As the role and contribution of the

class leader inheritors to the class club is the biggest, they generally have a certain prestige in the class, and deep trust and respect of other inheritors of the class. The economic benefits, survival and development of a drum and percussion music studio are directly related to the class leader. The actual operation and survival of the drum music studio mainly depends on the construction of the future development of the class club by the class leader. The decision-making of the head of the class is the key to the survival of the music ensemble. The inheritor of the class leader is the decisive factor that the inheritance work of the intangible cultural heritage project of the drum music in Daqing can be multiplied. The full protection of the inheritor's skills is the key environment for the implementation of the protection of the drum music project in the intangible cultural heritage project of Daqing city. Therefore, we should not only actively protect the existing basic inheritance, but also give more adequate care and training to the inheritors who are the masters of the percussion music class.

2.2. The Status Quo of Inheritors and the Existing Problems

The project of "traditional music" intangible cultural heritage in Daqing city is a new form of advocacy with local characteristics, which is developed and innovated on the basis of percussion music since Han Dynasty. As a representative project of regional intangible cultural heritage, under the cultural premise of great changes in history and culture, it urgently needs to be received from all walks of life. Inheritance and protection, more importantly, need people from many levels of understanding, inheritance and protection. As a local form of folk music, the development of today's society, to a certain extent, has been affected by the diversity of modern culture, and has been impacted by a certain extent in the participation of local folk activities. The age of drum music artists is generally on the high side, showing an obvious aging problem of drum music art. At the same time, due to the lack of young and promising youth, the inheritance problems faced by the heritage inheritors of the percussion music are very serious. As a non-material heritage, it comes from the intangible heritage protection of Daqing. This work has a long way to go and requires the cooperation of many forces.

At present, the inheritance of the drum music in Daqing city mostly exists in Zhaozhou County, Lindian County, Zhaoyuan County, and other districts and counties around Daqing. Although there is inheritance, due to the dramatic changes of traditional culture and traditional customs, the related folk activities in the folk category are increasingly reduced. In addition, under the impact of modern culture and foreign culture, people's aesthetic taste gradually tends to be diversified, which makes the folk percussion music and its successors gradually fade out of the entertainment life of the majority of the people, resulting in the gradual decline of the art of regional folk percussion music in China. "At present, most of the living inheritors are too old to keep the skills, skills and skills mastered by excellent inheritors in a variety of ways in a timely manner. If people die, the intangible cultural heritage will be irreparable." [3] The inheritors of the drum music in Daqing city have been passed on from generation to generation. Each generation of inheritors has paid more hardships, efforts and unremitting exploration. The first generation of inheritors always tried hard to get through the initial establishment of their own drum and percussion music studio. Heritage inheritors are well-known for the development of their own advocacy skills, and their pursuit of skills is always higher.

Among the identified inheritors of the intangible cultural heritage of Daqing City, only two are the inheritors. Among the 24 inheritors of Yang Xiaoban's drum music studio, one of the national level project's representative inheritors is Mr. Yang Chengwei, who was born in 1947, and is already 73 years old. Wu Di, 33, is one of the seven inheritors of the Wujia drum & amp; percussion music studio. It can be seen that the national level inheritors have entered the aging period, and the age of representative inheritors shows a very obvious imbalance to a certain extent. Up to now, there are 3 female inheritors in the two intangible cultural heritage projects of drum music in Daqing City, only 3 of them are female inheritors, accounting for 12.5% of the

total number of Yang Xiaoban inheritors. However, there are no female inheritors among the seven inheritors in the Wujia drum and percussion music studio.

With the continuous advancement of globalization and informatization, historical and cultural changes strongly impact on the living space and development space of the representative inheritors of the intangible cultural heritage of drum music in Daqing City, which makes the inheritors' inheritance ability be attacked by certain forces in the process of undertaking the inheritance of relevant heritage. Daqing folk percussion music inheritors have the characteristics of mastering the skills for a long period of time and technical difficulty. The inheritance of traditional percussion troupes is mainly based on family style internal inheritance. In other words, the inheritors of the old generation only consider and make the new inheritors master the unique skills of "their own ancestry". Under the promotion of China's modern industrialization process, both the living environment and the inheritance environment of the drum music inheritors are becoming more and more difficult. On the one hand, inheritors are forced to face the increasingly shrinking "market" of percussion music. On the other hand, due to the difficulty of survival and the lack of artistic attraction, there is a serious lack of successors of percussion music, and the number of inheritors is decreasing. Due to the limited quality of the inheritors and the lack of marketing ability, there are also some disadvantages in the market operation. At the same time, with the continuous improvement of the intangible cultural heritage protection work of drum music in Daqing City in recent years, although the intangible cultural heritage protection centers and relevant protection departments at the municipal, county and district levels have been established one after another, the inheritors of the heritage obviously have the situation of "multiple duties", and this situation is relatively common. Heritage inheritors not only have their own "social" work, but also shoulder the inheritance of drumming skills. Heritage inheritors are lack of skills, so they put all their attention on Heritage Inheritance. Generally speaking, it is also unable to achieve the sustainable inheritance and development of traditional skills in intangible cultural heritage of their families Exhibition.

2.3. Research on the Strategy of Protecting Intangible Cultural Heritage Inheritors of Drum Music in Daqing City

The inheritor is the bearer of the heritage. The essence and core of protecting the heritage of percussion music lies in the protection of people who inherit traditional skills. The inheritor of intangible cultural heritage drumming music project is a treasure house used to store Heritage related skills and knowledge, and is a representative figure of many heritage values. Drum music, a traditional form of folk performance, has been continuously inherited and developed with the spiritual life and ideological feelings of the people of all ethnic groups in China in the process of thousands of years of development. Today, drum music has spread all over the country, especially in major towns and villages. The positive influence of inheritors in the social scope is mainly reflected in the main factors in the process of Heritage Inheritance and protection. It is of great significance to study the heritage and explore a protection strategy that can make the inheritors of Daqing drum music inherit sustainably.

As a representative form of traditional folk art, the survival and development of Daqing drum music is bound to be combined with the aesthetic needs, entertainment needs, folk needs and spiritual needs of the contemporary people. The development of its skills always has certain characteristics of the times, and it always creatively participates and combines with modern and Contemporary diversified art forms, so as to promote the drum music The appreciation, the mass and the skill. The inheritance mode of Daqing drum music inheritors mainly focuses on family inheritance, and the disadvantages of this way are also obvious. The traditional family style inheritance is too single. Changing this single inheritance mechanism and cultivating a new generation of inheritors of drum music is the key to the sustainable survival of Daqing

drum music. It is very important to analyze and protect the inheritors of percussion music, reflect on the protection and inheritance work, clarify the importance of the inheritors in the protection and inheritance of intangible cultural heritage, and remind people to constantly explore and pursue the mode and mechanism of intangible cultural heritage projects of drum music in the social and cultural changes.

First of all, earnestly fulfill the inheritor's obligation of inheritance, so that the inheritors can spontaneously respect, protect and inherit the intangible cultural heritage project of drum music in Daqing city. "Inheritors of the intangible cultural heritage project of drum music in Daqing city should have the consciousness of cultural heritage, and have the obligation to publicize the cultural heritage projects undertaken by themselves, so that the public can enjoy the fruits of traditional culture." [4] Inheritors, as the inheritors and objects of the intangible cultural heritage of drum music designated by the state and the government, should fully have the obligation and feelings to provide inheritance services for the country and society, and should use the intangible cultural heritage achievements of drum music inherited by themselves to repay the people, society and country. As a national citizen, inheritors should take the social responsibility as the core, and fully undertake the responsibility and obligation of inheriting the excellent traditional art skills of the motherland. As a representative form of traditional folk art, the survival and development of Daqing drum music is bound to be combined with the aesthetic needs, entertainment needs, folk needs and spiritual needs of the contemporary people. The development of its skills always has certain characteristics of the times, and it always creatively participates and combines with modern and Contemporary diversified art forms, so as to promote the drum music The appreciation, the mass and the skill. The inheritance mode of Daqing drum music inheritors mainly focuses on family inheritance, and the disadvantages of this way are also obvious. The traditional family style inheritance is too single. Changing this single inheritance mechanism and cultivating a new generation of inheritors of drum music is the key to the sustainable survival of Daqing drum music. It is very important to analyze and protect the inheritors of percussion music, reflect on the protection and inheritance work, clarify the importance of the inheritors in the protection and inheritance of intangible cultural heritage, and remind people to constantly explore and pursue the mode and mechanism of intangible cultural heritage projects of drum music in the social and cultural changes.

Secondly, we should construct a reasonable inheritor training system, so that the inheritors can pay full attention to and cultivate the high-quality inheritance of the drum music heritage project. The cultivation of inheritors of Daqing drum music intangible cultural heritage is bound to be a more complex training process, and also a process of continuous exploration and exploration in practice. Due to the particularity, professionalism and skill of the art of percussion music, it is necessary to carry out the cultivation of the inheritors of the percussion music in a planned and purposeful way. On the premise of respecting the heritage "oral and heart teaching", we should take Heritage Inheritance Protection Measures and government support and incentive policies, in addition to generations of family inheritance, we can also expand the master apprentice teaching, let the inheritors of drum music intangible cultural heritage enter the campus and society, so as to reasonably broaden the scope of inheritors' training, and construct the contingent construction of Daqing drum music intangible cultural heritage inheritors from multiple perspectives Design. Based on the international laws and regulations on the protection and development of intangible cultural heritage inheritors in China, we should fully and effectively formulate and improve the corresponding policies for the protection of the inheritors of the drum music in Daqing City, reasonably protect the basic rights and interests of the inheritors, and attach importance to the protection of the heritage and traditional folk art of the inheritors The artistic value, historical value, cultural value and social value in cultural development.

Finally, fully optimize the inheritor's skill innovation, so that the inheritor has the courage to innovate and dare to innovate. "The practice of cultural development has proved that innovation is the life of cultural development. In the face of some oral culture that is about to disappear, how to make it have a new audience and generate new life and vitality, the most effective way is to innovate its content and form." [5] The inheritance and innovation of inheritors of intangible cultural heritage of drum music in Daqing city is a kind of "skill consciousness" construction in the process of Heritage Inheritance of drum music. The continuous processing, enrichment and innovation of the heritage of drum music not only adapts to its needs in the trend of social change, but also enhances the life of its traditional skills. As the state attaches more and more importance to the protection and inheritance of intangible cultural heritage, the research on the protection of regional intangible cultural heritage inheritors has been put on the agenda. In order to further analyze and study the inheritors of the drum music in Daqing City, we should follow the relevant intangible cultural heritage of "protection first, rescue first, rational use, inheritance and development" that the state has been following. The basic policy of sustainable protection and utilization should also be based on the principle of "government led, social participation, clear responsibilities, joint efforts, long-term planning and step-by-step implementation" to carry out the protection work of Daqing drum music inheritors, so as to better inherit Daqing's drum music, which is the most representative of China's marginal areas and Heilongjiang River Basin.

In addition, we should promote the cultivation of inheritors of drum music in various forms. School education and social education can be used as places to cultivate the inheritors of drum music to actively promote the cultivation of inheritors. At present, there are close links between the protection and inheritance of the heritage project of drum music in Daqing City, districts and counties. It is an effective protective measure and means. This connection has already achieved certain results in a certain range. In the process of education, students can not only understand the basic forms of traditional folk art in China, but also expand their consciousness of protecting the main body of percussion music in intangible cultural heritage projects, and broaden the heritage protection team of advocacy music. The combination of heritage and education not only lays the foundation for heritage inheritors, but also provides another possibility for the ecological environment of heritage inheritance. It is worth noting that the inheritance of Daqing drum music inheritors is an overall inheritance rather than an individual inheritance. Deliberately protecting a certain inheritor or carrying out special inheritance is bound to damage other inheritors in the family of the whole heritage project, which will lead to the failure of more comprehensive protection of drum music. Therefore, the overall protection of the inheritors of the drum music in Daqing city should be carried out with the class leader as the main body to fully mobilize the enthusiasm of many family inheritors to protect their own skills, so as to ensure the further implementation of heritage protection.

3. Conclusion

Intangible cultural heritage, which carries the best cultural tradition in the process of human civilization, is a miniature of the colorful history and culture of the Chinese nation in the process of heritage construction, deconstruction and reconstruction in the long-term accumulation of the Chinese nation. The "material" carrier of intangible cultural heritage is "living" people. The key to protect intangible cultural heritage lies in the protection of intangible cultural heritage inheritors. How to build the intangible cultural heritage awareness, how to improve the intangible cultural heritage team construction, how to focus on the Intangible Cultural Heritage ability training, is very important. Therefore, while promoting the cultural consciousness of the inheritors of the intangible cultural heritage from the original, the multi-dimensional protection and inheritance

perspective of the intangible cultural heritage from individuals and groups will have important guiding and practical significance. Exploring, protecting, rescuing and inheriting the intangible cultural heritage of "traditional music" in Daqing City, and further research on the protection and inheritance of the drum music project in Daqing intangible cultural heritage are the key parts of protecting and preserving the historical and traditional culture of northern China. It is the most important task to strengthen the practical research on the protection of traditional art of intangible cultural heritage of "traditional music", carry out the research work of inheritors corresponding to the heritage, and explore a protection strategy that can meet the aesthetic needs of contemporary people and improve the future development of inheritors. This work is not only related to the future living space of each inheritor, but also fully illustrates the current situation of intangible cultural heritage, more fully reflects the development needs of culture and art in the process of urban construction in Daqing City, and highlights the attention of domestic and international research on intangible cultural heritage.

The protection of intangible cultural heritage must have a clear protection object, which usually refers to the inheritor. The protection object of traditional folk art form of percussion music is the inheritors of percussion music, and the protection of these representative inheritors is the center of heritage continuity. The basic feature of drum music is that its presentation is carried by a series of artistic activities or performances of human beings. Without performance and performance, it is difficult to fully explore artistic works or artistic objects. Protecting the inheritors and exploring the inheritors, the seemingly virtual carrier of percussion music, is actually a kind of protection of artistic works, artistic presentation and artistic creation in potential activities. The proper protection of inheritors is mainly to protect the inheritors' living space, performance forms, and the folk activities involved in the inheritors. The logic can always be understood in this way. To protect traditional folk art is to protect the inheritors of traditional art, so as to protect the relevant institutional environment. To emphasize the protection of the inheritors of percussion music is to emphasize that the main body of folk art can play its role in promoting the society, the nation and the country at all levels, and to stimulate the creativity of the inheritors of the percussion music, which is reflected in the extension of their performance vitality. The focus of the protection and inheritance of drum music is not only to protect the heritage, but also to transfer the focus to the inheritor of the heritage carrier. Only when the inheritors get the maximum attention and protection can they better support the intangible cultural heritage they inherit.

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