The predicament and protection countermeasures of the original ecological village sports inheritance—in the case of Climbing rod in Longlin De 'e Village

Tian Hongtao¹, Du Gaoshan²

¹International College, Krirk University, No.3 soi Ramintra 1, Ramintra Road, Anusaowaree, Bangkhen, Bangkok 10220 THAILAND, tianhongtao1210@163.com

https://orcid.org/0009-0001-8588-9624

²International College, Krirk University, No.3 soi Ramintra 1, Ramintra Road, Anusaowaree, Bangkhen, Bangkok 10220 THAILAND, wenwu195@126.com

Abstract

Study Aim. At the moment of people's increasingly satisfied material and cultural life, how to meet the spiritual and cultural life has become problematic in rural areas. The original ecological villages have become one of the choices for the people to satisfy spiritual and cultural life. They can improve their physical fitness through the physical exercise of the original ecological villages. They can also learn traditional cultural knowledge, cultivate sentiment, and enhance the inheritance and development of traditional national sports culture.

Material and Methods. Therefore, the use of qualitative analysis and quantitative research to describe the current status of the development of the Longlin De 'e Climbing rod, Through literature, field surveys, questionnaire interviews and oral history, and other research methods take the Longlin De 'e Climbing rod as an example to study the status of sports protection in the original ecological village.

Results. The conclusion is that the lack of support from government departments in the original ecological village, the weakening of the villagers' sense of recognition of the national culture, and the change in a local social structure made inheritance unsustainable.

Conclusions. Therefore, it is recommended that the government should respond to the improvement of the support of the original ecological villages, formulate corresponding measures, enhance the sense of identity in the sports culture of the original ecological village, change the traditional inheritance model, and create a

good development and inheritance environment for the sports of the original ecological villages, to achieve the nation Protection of traditional sports culture.

Keywords: Original Ecological, Village Sports, Cultural Identity, Local society, Inherited.

1. Introduction

Implementing the "National Fitness Plan (2021-2025)" provides policy support to promote the development of national fitness and better meet people's health and spiritual and cultural life needs. Rural sports development must be more satisfactory for factors such as fitness venues, lack of facilities, and scarcity of social sports instructors. Therefore, some scholars have proposed the integration of urban and rural sports, but practice in recent years concludes that urban sports are not suitable for large-scale rural areas. Villagers prefer sports with a primitive cultural atmosphere in the village, the original ecological sports. Therefore, the use of qualitative analysis and quantitative research to describe the current status of the development of the Longlin De 'e Climbing rod to find out the strategy of sports protection in the original ecological village. Protecting the original ecological villages will help implement the spirit of The 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China about "cultural self-confidence." Strengthen the construction of the traditional sports culture of an excellent nation and actively correspond to the national and local calls on the excavation, inheritance, protection, and promotion of sports culture. It is conducive to re-examining its cultural connotation and cultural value and has an important theoretical supporting role in the construction of local ethnic sports and the implementation of cultural paths for new rural areas. Given this, inspect the research value and the reasonable use of a "residual" original ecological consciousness culture in these changes. It is also a mission given by history and the responsibility and obligation of contemporary ethnic scholars and human scholars. It is also beneficial for the smooth advancement of national fitness paths.

2. Methods

2.1. Literature and Information Method

This study is "original ecological sports," "rural sports," and "Climbing rod" for the title, theme, and keywords, Through EBSCOHOST, JSTOR, PROQUEST, Springer Online Journals, Web of Science Literature Retrieval Platform, Google Academic, Taylor & Francis Online Database, SCI-HUB database, and other foreign data resources, as well as CNKI and WF Domestic and foreign literature. As of December 2022, 553 related Chinese and English documents were collected. Among them, this paper

focused on 135 articles. Provide comprehensive literature support for this study, As shown in Table 1:

Table 1 Statistical form by searching the results of relevant literature

Topic	Original ecological sports	Rural sports	Climbing rod
Book	1	3	0
PhD Thesis	0	8	0
Master's Thesis	10	54	2
Journal	109	293	11
Meeting	12	45	0
Newspaper	3	0	2
Total	135	403	15

2.2. Field Investigation Method

During the field survey of the original ecological village sports culture, when we collected valuable first-hand materials, it was only the essential work of the research. The field logs, field notes, field survey materials, and, eventually, form a national-style field survey report is the most important critical and most important purpose of fieldwork (Hu,2013). The national aspects of cross-cultural research and interdisciplinary research are reflected. The national log is a vital anthropology, folklore, and ethnology research method. It is an application-oriented result mainly used to combine theory and practice. The main processes include the conditions and backgrounds of field surveys, the information of the field survey, and the theoretical hypothesis of predictability. For example, suppose you refine the steps of forming the entire national history. In that case, you can be divided into the collection verification and verification of data collection, field log writing, etc., to verify the report of theoretical hypotheses by combining theoretical and practical methods. As shown in Table 2:

Table 2 List of field survey-related situations

	Time	Place	Interview object Interview issue
Climbing	2020.11.13-17	Longlin County	Leaders of the Cultural and Sports The origin of the climbing Bureau of Longlin County (N=1) pole, the current situation, Leaders of the Longlin County the development trend, Archives (N=1) and the declaration of Climbing pole inheritors (N=1) Guangxi Autonomous Climbing pole participants (N=2), De'e Region's non-heritage-villagers (N=8) related information.
rod	2021.10.01-06	De 'e	

2.3. Questionnaire interview method

The author went to the case village to conduct a pre-investigation in the case village in October 2017, August 2019, and July 2020 and conducted a questionnaire survey of students, teachers, and villagers from the village of De 'e Central Primary School and De 'e German Middle School. During the field investigation, it integrates into the local living environment, lives with villagers, and personal experiences of the cultural connotation of village sports. The impact of village sports culture on villagers' fitness is initially understood. The results of the survey object are displayed as shown in Table 3:

Table 3 Specifications for survey objects

	De 'e Central Primary School	De 'e German Middle School	De 'e Villagers
Student	164	189	0
Teacher	26	39	0
Total	190	228	263
Proportion	28%	33%	39%

2.4. Oral history

Oral history is based on interviews, a method of preserving value through recording or videos to collect memory. Through oral expression methods, on the one hand, the gaps left in primary historical practice can be filled; on the other hand, it can archive ordinary life experiences in the form of text (Wang,2008). In the field survey, the author found that many important events in the village lacked relevant literature records, especially the data in the early stages of the founding of New China were very few, so many materials could only be obtained from the stock or unintentional exchanges with the villagers. Essentially, The author found through a chat with the elderly that in their memories, there were no incidents in the village without text records, which can make up for the regrets brought by the lack of literature and materials to a certain extent.

3. Results and Analysis

- 3.1. Inheritance of sports in the original ecological village
- 3.1.1. Government departments lack protection for the protection of original ecological villages

Protecting and inheriting local intangible cultural heritage have become the government's top priority. Over time, no concrete actions have been found, and they stay on the surface (Song,2008). The traditional national sports in the village are still self-lifting, and the relevant departments still need to give policy support (Yin et al.,2017). Through investigations and visits to the development of the climbing rod in De 'e Township, Longlin County, we learned that Longlin County and De 'e Township formulated a development plan for the Climbing rod but did not implement it by the project, and the mining and finishing of cultural festivals were not implemented. It is still in its infancy. It is learned from the villagers that the holding of the Climbing rod activity depends on the spontaneous organization of the village, As shown in Table 4:

Table 4 Government Sector Policy Support Survey

	Oppose		Su	pport	Total
	N	%	N	%	
Teachers	51	78%	14	22%	65
Villagers	209	79%	54	21%	263

It can be seen from the results of the survey that government departments' policy support for the Climbing rod is not optimistic. In other words, the development of villages in the original ecology is still in the spontaneous organizational stage. However, inheritance only stays in the theoretical location.

3.1.2. The sense of sports culture of the original ecological village weakened

With the rapid development of my country's economy, rural living has improved quality, and mobile phones and computers have become necessary products for villagers (Xu, S.-J. 2017). The advent of the information era has changed the production and lifestyle of the village. The villagers have changed from cultural and entertainment activities from the previous farming season to the current short videos of home brushes. Children have changed from climbing trees, swimming riverside, and playing games to playing computers and mobile games. As a result, the villagers lack awareness of local culture, weakening cultural identity (Wang, C., & li, J.-W. 2012). Traditional folk culture has been regarded as a spiritual sustenance (Lei & Wang, 2022). With the advent of the science and technology era, modern civilization has entered people's lives, and the development of folk culture has been hindered. In the village, with many young people entering the city, they have little knowledge of sports culture that contains folk villages containing folklore beliefs, which has led to the embarrassing situation of the original ecological village sports facing the awkward position of having no one to inherit.

The Climbing rod is located in De 'e Township, Longlin County, a mountainous area (He & Jiang, 2014). However, in recent years, the country's support for poverty-stricken areas has rapidly developed the economy and society and successfully escaped poverty. The influx of the migrant population has driven the economy and enriched the diversity

of culture. Villagers have increased opportunities for selectivity, forming a particular impact on local culture. By investigating the students, teachers, and villagers from the village of De 'e Central Primary School and De 'e German Middle School, I learned the current status of the slope Climbing rod in Germany, As shown in Table 5:

Table 5 Survey on the degree of understanding of climbing bars

	Students (N)	%	Teachers (N)	%	Villagers (N)	%
Very clear	37	10%	23	35%	51	20%
clear	52	15%	22	34%	106	40%
slightly clear	116	33%	14	21%	74	28%
unclear	148	42%	6	10%	32	12%
Total	353	100%	65	100%	263	100%

It can be seen from the table above that 10% of students expressed their understanding of Climbing rods very well, and 42% of students need help understanding the sport of Climbing rods. It can be seen that the influence of Climbing rods in the youth group is less. Compared with students, teachers have a deeper understanding of Climbing rods. 23%, 22% of teachers, and 20%, 40% of parents know and understand the slope Climbing rod movement. They are 10% and 12%, respectively. It can be seen from this aspect that teachers and parents still have some understanding of Climbing rods. However, in the process of inheritance and development, due to the change in native appearance, it is difficult to spread the lack of cultural connotation. Villagers have weakened the sense of recognition of the original ecological village sports culture.

It can be seen from Table 6 that 74% of students choose to participate in the lively festive atmosphere. 19% of students feel festival customs, and 3% and 4% participate in praying for peace and commemorative fighting heroes. There are very few of them. The situation of the villagers is generally consistent with the students. 75% of the villagers participated in the lively programs. 18% of the villagers felt the cultural atmosphere, while 6% prayed for peace. Only 1% of the villagers commemorated their national heroes. It can be seen from the above that the main reason for students and villagers to participate in the Climbing rod activities is to watch the lively and fantastic show performances. Unfortunately, they are not vital for traditional culture, and most need help understanding the reasons for their organization.

Table 6 Investigation on the cause of Climbing rod participation

	Students(N)	%	Villigers(N)	%
Commemorating combat heroes	13	4	3	1
Pray for peace	11	3	16	6
Festive customs	68	19	47	18
Lively atmosphere	261	74	197	75
Total	353	100	263	100

Therefore, the development effect of the original ecological village sports in modernization could be better. People have a weakened recognition of national traditional sports culture and a reduced interest in folk sports culture. As a result, the rituals of folk sports culture need to be more explicit, which leads to bottlenecks in the protection and development of sports culture in the original ecological villages.

3.1.3. The impact of changes in social structure on the sports culture of original ecological villages

The changes in the structure of modern society have broken the production model of hand-made labor in traditional culture. Village society has developed from a single economy to a diversified community (Wu,2020). The younger generation, or staying in the countryside, or going out to work, is primarily lonely elderly and young children on the left. The rural social structure has changed. Young people are the main force behind the inheritance of the original ecological village sports. The changes in the rural social network make the sports culture that has continued difficulties even more difficult. The young people who went out were immersed in the city's competitive sports and brought them back to the village to compress the living space of the original ecological villages. A physical sports project, which is the purpose of competition for competition, is entertaining and competitive. Therefore, curiosity and victory make primary and primary school students more interested in competitive sports-village sports activities, thus the need for successive people.

Table 7 Investigation on the number of Climbing rod times

	Students(N)	%	Teachers(N)	%	Villigers(N)	%
Did not participate	241	68%	23	35%	157	59%
Once	67	19%	19	30%	52	20%
Twice	32	10%	10	16%	21	8%
Three times	8	2%	7	10%	18	7%

More	5	1%	6	9%	15	6%
Total	353	100%	65	100%	263	100%

Because the Climbing rod activity is dangerous, the participation of the climbing rod in the article does not necessarily mean that I must climb the rod, but instead, watch the performance of the climbing activity. As shown in Table 7, 68% of students said they had not participated in the Climbing rod activities, and 19% and 20% said they had participated in one or two Climbing rod activities. The same is true of the villagers. Although the relative proportion of the close students who have participated in the climbing rod activities, most of them one or two times, and they have experienced more than three times. It can be seen that the local people's interest in climbing rod activities is low. The main reasons are the following points: First, the risk coefficient of Climbing rod activity is high so climbing can help only young people, but the lack of protection measures leads to a few people daring to try; second, early climbing rod activity activities Holding the purpose of making friends and finding marriage, but due to the intervention of business activities, it changed its native appearance and became a means to earn benefits. Third, because the movement is complex, it isn't easy to learn. Therefore, it is impossible to use it as a job to make a living; in the end, the repetitiveness of the participants and the changes in the social structure of the village has made the younger generation of migrant workers lack inheritance of power and the number of people who master the skills Repeated.

- 3.2. The protection countermeasures for the original ecological village Sports
- 3.2.1. The government improves support and formulates corresponding measures.

Government support is the fundamental guarantee for sports protection and inheritance of original ecological villages. Relevant government departments take corresponding measures to provide positive guidance on the sports of authentic ecological villages and respect the people's wishes by improving the living environment of the original environmental village (Tong,2021). The climbing rod is a folk sport to which the Miao people attach great importance. It is ethnic minority culture unique to De 'e Township. It carries the traditional cultural essence of the Miao ethnic group. Therefore, relevant government departments should improve the support of climbing rods and formulate corresponding measures to promote the protection and development of slopes.

Table 8 The specific measures taken by the Longlin County Government on the climbing rod

Time	specific measure	Implementation content
2005.10	Longlin County government emphasizes the countywide census of intangible cultural heritage.	The climbing pole becomes the second batch of intangible cultural heritage projects in Longlin County.
2007.1	Longlin County government declared the Jumping Slope Festival an intangible cultural heritage of Guangxi.	Approved by the regional government as the first batch of intangible cultural heritage projects in Guangxi.
2009.9	Longlin County Government builds a national festival venue	Longlin County government invested 3 million yuan in building a venue for 60,000 people's activities in De'e Township.
January 1 to 14 each year	Longlin County Government held the De'e Miao Jumping Slope Festival	Lusheng dance around the hillside and climb the hillside

It can be seen through the protection measures implemented by the Longlin County Government on climbing rods that the government has made a series of plans in macro but has yet to formulate micromeasures. Therefore, from the long-term interests of the people, comprehensively consider the economic, social, cultural, environmental, and other perspectives, set up a particular group responsible for summarizing the shortcomings of the implementation process, and formulate plans for sustainable sports development suitable for primary ecological villages.3.2.2. Identification of improving the original ecological village sports culture

The primary carrier of the original ecological village sports culture inheritance is farmers. However, due to the influence of subjective and objective reasons, villagers' sense of recognition of traditional national culture is reduced (Dong, H.-A. 2009). Therefore, to promote the protection and inheritance of the original ecological village sports culture, first of all, we should start with the sense of identity of young people to create an intense atmosphere of the actual environmental sports in the village. Everyone is more or less affected by the growth environment, and people's adaptability to the cultural climate of childhood determines their level of identity. The original ecological village sports provide people with a backdrop for the ritual of folk beliefs. Through cultural baptism, people can make people a sense of cultural identity (Zhai & Li,2010). Young people are essential in cultural

dissemination and inheritance (Zhong,2020). Finally, the tradition of folk beliefs creates an environment for young people to experience the sports culture of the original ecological village and can experience the charm of authentic ecological villages from an early age.

Moreover, use rural school resources to introduce traditional folk culture in Chinese, history, and sports courses so that students can understand the connotation of conventional national sports culture and cultivate a sense of recognition of the sports culture of original ecological villages. Second, the village sports culture identity and identity that rebuilds the actual ecology. Use the spare time to make more adults in the village participate in the organization and management of the original ecological folk movement. In addition, people responsible for rural For the cultural identity of the original ecological villages in De 'e Township, the following measures can be adopted to adjust the development status of climbing rods. First, create a strong folk cultural atmosphere through the slope jump festival, so that people are dazzling, and they experience cultural customs; Second, incorporate the climbing rod into the curriculum teaching of Primary and Secondary schools in De 'e Township, and cultivate a sense of national cultural identity in local children from an early age; Third, the inheritor actively recruits more young people to join and cultivate their interest in learning, so that they will become the main force of inheritance and protection; Fourth, the person in charge of the village increases the propaganda of climbing through various means, allowing people to fully understand the cultural connotation of climbing slopes, enhance the influence of De 'e climbing and villagers' recognition of national culture.

3.2.3 Change the traditional inheritance mode and increase the reserve of reserve talents

The inheritance of original village sports is closely related to the cultural atmosphere and development concept. In China, folk sports organizations are characterized by solid folk statutes, which are even more binding than administrative regulations at some times (Zhong Xiting, Yang Hai-Chen, & Ji-ning, 2021). It is a guarantee for the purity and continuity of the original culture. At the same time, the sectarian nature of folk sports limits their transmission, and conservatism makes it challenging to innovate, which limits the development of ethnic sports (Zhang, Baogen & Huang, 2009). Just as the inheritance of De'e's original village sports, the climbing pole, is limited to De'e township, clan and sectarianism restrict the inheritance of climbing pole skills. Therefore, an open concept of inheritance and various inheritance methods should adhere to reserve more talents for the original village sports, which is conducive to protecting and inheriting the original village sports in folk cultural beliefs. In addition, it is necessary to break the previous inheritance model, improve the sectarianism and conservatism in the process of development, expand the participating groups, and attract more and more villagers and people to participate in the original village sports activities so that everyone can become the transmitter of folklore culture and the inheritor of the authentic village sports culture.

3.2.4 Enriching village sports resources as a new highlight of the development of sports in the original ecological villages

Although social progress has improved the productivity of villagers and greatly enhanced labor efficiency, villagers have more leisure time. Still, villages' scarce fitness and recreational resources make villagers' lives slightly monotonous. The report of the 20th Party Congress calls for "promoting the comprehensive development of mass sports and competitive sports, and accelerating the construction of a strong sports country." It makes governments at all levels more active in promoting rural sports and enriching villagers' leisure time by improving fitness and recreational activities. However, there is a gap between rural sports and urban sports due to the unbalanced development between urban and rural areas (Luo Xianglin, 2005). The village fitness equipment and recreation venues must meet the villagers' sporting needs. Only some activities are suitable for villagers' leisure and recreation in villages, so villagers can only play cards, mahjong, and online games to pass the boring time in their leisure time. Therefore, we should consider how to make the original village sports activities can be liked by the villagers and become the highlight of development and promotion, which is our current urgent problem.

First, the climbing pole is a folk activity held by the Hmong people to commemorate their heroes, which is loved by the people of De'e Township and has a good mass base, and it is a folk sport recognized by the Hmong people of De'e Township (Huang, 2009). Secondly, climbing the sloping pole requires high physical quality. It requires the whole body to coordinate efforts to reach the top of the slope, so it is suitable for physical exercise. Third, the height of the sloping pole is generally about 6 meters, so climbers need to have certain courage and courage, and long-term engagement in this sport to exercise people's spirit of bravery and hardship. However, climbing poles are unsuitable for children and teenagers because of the danger. Therefore, we can appropriately change the climbing pole exercise's form based on the principles of rationality, integrity, and feasibility and develop a set of actions suitable for all ages to participate. For example, suppose it is a beginner. In that case, the height of the sloping pole can be adjusted to 2 meters, the climbing posture is not required, specific protection measures are formulated under the sloping pole, and a safety rope is fixed on the body, which not only ensures safety but also enhances the enthusiasm of participation. In this way, while enhancing safety, it also ensures the integrity and originality of the cultural connotation of the slope pole climbing sport, which has become the preferred project for the villagers' fitness and entertainment and is very beneficial to improving the physical and mental health of the villagers.

4. Conclusion

Original village sports have a long history and tradition and are essential to China's excellent cultural heritage and the treasure of the 5,000 years of traditional Chinese culture. Vigorously developing the original ecological village sports can, firstly, make up for the shortcomings of modern sports in social development; secondly, enrich the cultural treasury of traditional sports and promote the diversity of human social sports culture; thirdly, create a good atmosphere of national unity and social harmony, thus enabling the development of sports culture in the new socialist countryside. The climbing pole, an ancient and magical folk ritual activity of Longlin De'e Township, has been included in the first batch of Guangxi's intangible cultural heritage list. With the development of society, the result of climbing pole activity faces many dilemmas:

- the lack of efforts by government departments to protect the original village sports
- the weakening of the actual village sports cultural identity
- the lack of reserved talents due to the change in social structure

Therefore, for its protection, the government needs to improve support, formulate corresponding measures, enhance the sense of identity of the original village sports culture, change the traditional mode of inheritance, increase the reserve of reserve talents, enrich village sports resources, and become a new highlight of the development of original village sports. The authentic village sports culture is the commonwealth of the development of the whole society and needs the joint attention and protection of all community members; only then the great revival dream of the Chinese nation is just around the corner.

Bibliography

- He, L., & Jiang, D.-S. (2014). On Guangxi Folk Sports and Cultural Studies———
 The Torch Festival of the Yi Nationality and the Slope Jumping Festival of the Miao People in Longlin, Guangxi. Sports Research and Education, 29(01), 77-80. https://doi:10.16207/j.cnki.2095-235x.2014.01.002.
- Hu, X.-M. (2013). Methodology of Sports Anthropology. China Sport Science, 33(11), 3-16. https://doi:10.16469/j.css.2013.11.003.
- Huang, J.-L. (2009). The research of Guangxi ethnic group traditional sports culture and the function on education. Journal of Guangxi University for Nationalities(Philosophy and Social Science Edition), 31(01), 103-105.
- Lei, J.-R., & Wang, S.-Y. (2022). A Probe into the Consensus of Folk Sports Performances in the Process of Heritagization—from the Perspective of

- Communicative Rationality. Journal of Beijing Sport University, 45(08), 133-145. https://doi:10.19582/j.cnki.11-3785/g8.2022.08.012.
- Luo, X.-L. (2005). A Case Study on Village Sports. [Doctoral dissertation, University of Beijing Sport]. Available from Cnki.
- Ren, H. (2021). Rural Revitalization Strategy and Integrative Development for Sport with Chinese Characteristics in Urban and Rural Areas. Journal of Shanghai University of Sport, 45(01), 1-8. https://doi:10.16099/j.sus.2021.01.001.
- Song, J. H. (2008). On the ecology and derivation of the intangible cultural heritage. Folklore Studies (04),5-13. https://doi:10.13370/j.cnki.fs.2008.04.007.
- Tong, G. J. (2021). The Anthropological Interpretation of Original Ecological Ritual Dance "Doloho" of the Yi People in Liangshan. Journal of Chengdu Sport University, 47(05), 100-105. https://doi:10.15942/j.jcsu.2021.05.016.
- Wan, Y., & Li, K. (2022). Realistic Predicament, Theoretical Logic and Realization Path of Rural Sports Governance under the Strategy of Rural Revitalization. Journal of Chengdu Sport University, 48(05), 21-26. https://doi:10.15942/j.jcsu.2022.05.004.
- Wang, C., & Ii, J.-W. (2012). Nearly a Decade of China Ethnic Identity and Historical Memory Research. Journal of Inner Mongolia University for Nationalities(Social Sciences). (03),23-26. https://doi:10.14045/j.cnki.nmsx.2012.03.025.
- Wang, M.-M. (2008). Oral History · Oral Traditional Tradition · Life History. Journal of Southwest University for Nationalities(Humanities and Social Science), (02), 23-30.
- Wu, L.-H. (2020). Symbiosis and Reciprocity:Logical Approach of Integration Development of Folk Sports Community and Village Economic Community. Journal of Wuhan Institute of Physical Education, 54(09), 57-63. https://doi:10.15930/j.cnki.wtxb.2020.09.008.
- Xu, S.-J. (2017). Discussion on the values of sports organizations in ethnic minorities. Social Scientist(06):72-74.
- Yang, Y.-Y., & Li, Z.-Q. (2006). Under the background of globalization. Sports Culture Guide(01),94-96.
- Yin, J., He, W.-D., & Guo, H.,-G. (2017). Research on the development of modern inheritance in the hometown of national sports characteristics. Social Sciences in Guangxi, (11), 45-48.
- Zhai, H.-H., & Li, L. (2010). Predicament and Protection of the Original Folk Custom Sports Inheritance -in Case of "San-gong-luo-shui-cao" Ceremony in Yanxi Guitang Village. Sports Science Research, 14(03), 34-39. https://doi:10.19715/j.tiyukexueyanjiu.2010.03.008.
- Zhang, B.-G., & Huang, X.-C. (2009). Study on Modern Inheritance of Chinese Traditional Sports from the Angle of Cultural Changes. Journal of Guangzhou Sport University(05),44-48. https://doi:10.13830/j.cnki.cn44-1129/g8.2009.05.012.
- Zhong, B.-S. (2020). Challenges and Prosepct: Integrating Sports and Education to Promote the Healthy Development of Youth. Journal of Shanghai University of Sport, 44(10), 5-12. https://doi:10.16099/j.sus.2020.10.002.
- Zhong, X.-T., Yang, H.,-N., & Ji, N. Reconstructing Moral Order: Field Investigation on Folk Sports Organizations. China Sport Science, 41(04), 14-22. https://doi:10.16469/j.css.202104002

Journal of Namibian Studies, 33 S2(2023): 4509–4522 ISSN: 2197-5523 (online)

Zhong, X.-T., Yang, H.-C., & Ji, N. (2021). Participate in the Mobilization of Rural Revitalization in Lin Village of Southern Fujian. China Sport Science, 41(04), 14-22. https://doi:10.16469/j.css.202104002.