

Research on The Overall Protection of The Yellow River Cultural Heritage from The Perspective of Cultural Routes

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Abstract: Protecting, inheriting and promoting the culture of the Yellow River is an important part of implementing the national strategy for ecological protection and high-quality development in the Yellow River Basin. This paper analyzes the scope and value of the protection of the Yellow River cultural heritage, conducts a protective research and analysis on the Yellow River cultural heritage through the concept of correlation and systematic protection, and the problems existing in the development and protection of the Yellow River cultural heritage were summarized, such as the fragmentation of protection content and lack of systematism, and the lack of interest conflicts among protection subjects. etc. The protection efficiency is not high and the effect is not good. From the macro and overall perspective of cultural routes, it proposes targeted strategies for the protection of the Yellow River cultural heritage. Including the implementation of a point-to-surface protection strategy guided by the cultural route; consolidating the top-level design of systematic protection; strengthening community participation, building a regional collaborative protection mechanism, etc., to provide innovative and sustainable development ideas for the protection of Yellow River cultural heritage.

Keywords: Cultural route, Yellow River cultural heritage, Protection.

1. Introduction

The Yellow River culture has a long history. It is an important part of the Chinese civilization and the root and soul of the Chinese nation. The Yellow River basin has accumulated rich and diverse cultural heritage resources. On September 18, 2019, October 22, 2021, general secretary Xi Jinping, respectively, in Zheng Zhou and Ji Nan chaired a meeting of the Yellow River ecological protection and development of high quality symposium, in-depth development of ecological protection in the Yellow River and the high quality symposium, and delivered an important speech, "Work together to do a good job in major protection, coordinately promote major governance, promote high-quality development of the Yellow River Basin, and make the Yellow River a river of happiness that benefits the people." It has drawn up an ambitious blueprint for ecological protection and development in the Yellow River basin and pointed out the direction of efforts.

2. Current Status of Theoretical Research

2.1. Cultural route

The concept of Cultural Routes was first proposed in Europe. In 1994, a World Cultural Heritage Expert Seminar was held in Madrid, Spain. The meeting discussed the necessity of large-scale "Cultural Routes" as a type of World Heritage. The report states that a cultural circuit "refers to a whole whose value is greater than the sum of the values of the parts that make it up and give it cultural meaning"; "emphasizes dialogue and exchange between different countries and regions"; "Based on the concept of dynamic migration and communication, it is continuous in time and space "; in 2008, the 16th ICOMOS General Assembly

formally reviewed and passed the "Cultural Route Charter", which expounded the basic concept and connotation of the Cultural Route, That is to say, the cultural route is a historical phenomenon of human migration and communication developed through transportation routes for specific purposes, and the cultural route theory has begun to enter the public eye. It can be seen that cultural routes are a path for heritage protection to be regionalized, from focusing on static heritage to focusing on dynamic heritage, and from individual heritage to focusing on group heritage. Whether it is a new concept and method for the development and protection of cultural heritage, or a new vision and new thinking to re-examine human heritage, the "cultural route" has very important implications for the research on the development and protection of cultural heritage in China. By digging deeply into the cultural heritage of the Yellow River according to the concept of cultural routes, we can gain a new understanding of its value and the content to be protected. This inspiration can also be found in other cultural heritage routes with linear features.

2.2. Yellow River Cultural Heritage

Domestic scholars' research on the cultural heritage of the Yellow River is born out of the research on the culture of the Yellow River. In recent years, domestic scholars have achieved certain results in the research on the Yellow River culture, focusing on the innovation, dissemination, promotion and ecological protection of the Yellow River culture. However, the research on the cultural heritage of the Yellow River is relatively weak. There are only 29 articles related to the keyword "Yellow River Cultural Heritage" entered through CNKI, and 18 of them are related to the spatial distribution and influence mechanism of the intangible cultural heritage of the Yellow River. , the rest of the research is mainly focused on specific regions, which are concentrated in the following aspects: Zhao Hu, Yang Song, and Zheng

Min constructed the Jinan Yellow River culture at two levels, existing and excavable, in "Research on the Composition System and Protection Strategies of Jinan Yellow River Cultural Heritage". The system of heritage composition and targeted strategies are proposed from four aspects: heritage survey, planning, management and publicity. Yuan Shujun's "Leading the Protection and Inheritance of Cultural Heritage in the Yellow River Basin of Shaanxi Province with Innovation", On the basis of studying the current situation of the integration of historical and cultural resources in Shaanxi Province, the corresponding integration ideas and methods are put forward to provide a theoretical basis for the effective protection and inheritance of the rich Yellow River cultural heritage in Shaanxi Province. Fan Lina's "Characteristics and Protection Strategies of the Yellow River Cultural Heritage from the Perspective of Linear Heritage" From the perspective of linear heritage, in view of the many problems in the protection of the Yellow River cultural heritage, it is proposed to set up a special heritage management agency and take multiple measures to promote the systematic protection of the Yellow River cultural heritage.

To sum up, domestic scholars' research on the Yellow River cultural heritage mainly focuses on the innovation, dissemination, promotion, and ecological protection of the Yellow River culture. It is imperative to study the development ideas and protection methods of the Yellow River cultural heritage from the perspective of the whole, and it is imperative to analyze the theory and methods of the protection of the Yellow River cultural heritage from the macro perspective of cultural routes, so as to provide innovative ideas for the protection and development of the Yellow River cultural heritage.

3. Analysis of the Region and Value of The Yellow River Cultural Heritage

3.1. Regions involved in the cultural heritage of the Yellow River

The Yellow River Culture is a collection of cultures derived from the Yellow River and the regions it flows through from ancient times to the present. The Yellow River flows through nine provinces (regions) including: Qinghai, Sichuan, Gansu, Ningxia, Inner Mongolia, Shanxi, Shaanxi, Henan, and Shandong, with a total length of 5,464 kilometers and a land area of about 1.3 million square kilometers. The space span is huge, and the cultures of different periods and forms are superimposed and intertwined, complex and diverse. The distribution of the cultural heritage of the Yellow River exceeds the Yellow River Basin in the sense of physical geography. The geographic scope covered in this paper includes: 9 provincial administrative regions, including a total of 73 regions. Among them, Qinghai, Ningxia, and Shanxi all belong to the Yellow River Basin. In Sichuan, only Aba Tibetan and Qiang Autonomous Prefecture belongs to the Yellow River Basin, and the rest have 10 in Gansu, 7 in Inner Mongolia, 8 in Shaanxi, 11 in Henan, and 12 in Shandong. Administrative regions (city, state, league) belong to the Yellow River Basin.

According to statistics, the nine provinces and regions in the Yellow River Basin have 20 world heritage sites, more than 300,000 immovable cultural relics, 649 national-level intangible cultural heritage representative projects, 84 national 5A-level tourist attractions, 9 national-level tourist

resorts, and national rural areas. There are 329 key tourism villages and 85 national red tourism classic scenic spots... The rich cultural and tourism resources have laid a solid foundation for the construction of the Yellow River Cultural Tourism Belt. The cultural heritage of the Yellow River is concentrated in the middle and lower reaches of the Yellow River, and the high-density groups are mainly distributed in Shanxi, Henan, and Shandong provinces.

3.2. The cultural heritage value of the Yellow River

The Yellow River culture has gradually realized the construction and development in the Yellow River Basin and surrounding areas in the production and practice of human beings. The Yellow River culture not only includes the material wealth of the people in the Yellow River basin, but also includes the respective ideologies and values formed by the people in the production practice. These spiritual wealth together with the material wealth constitute the long-established Yellow River culture, which has a high humanistic connotation and also includes historical, political, ecological and educational values.

3.2.1. Cultural value

In the inheritance and development of the Yellow River culture, the unique humanistic feelings and geographical space of the Yellow River Basin have shaped a variety of cultural carriers, including material cultural heritage (unique topography, natural attractions, water bodies, climate and other natural heritage, as well as Unique historical sites, modern buildings and other cultural heritage), intangible cultural heritage, including lifestyle, customs, aesthetic feelings, religious beliefs, social systems, etc. Cultures in different periods were inherited and developed with the Yellow River system as a link, and eventually evolved into the representative and symbol of Chinese culture.

3.2.2. Historical Value

The Yellow River culture was first conceived in the Stone Age. Since the Paleolithic Age more than one million years ago, the Yellow River Basin has been inhabited by humans. Entering the Neolithic Age, there was the Cishan Culture in Anci, Hebei in the early stage, the Yangshao Culture in Mianchi, Henan in the middle, and the Longshan Culture in Jinan, Shandong in the late stage. Numerous prehistoric cultures concentrated in the Yellow River Basin reflect the development of farming civilization along the Yellow River, and the stable development of primitive agriculture also laid an important foundation for the dynasty of Xia, Shang and Zhou to enter the civilized society in the first place.

3.2.3. Political function

The Yellow River has a lofty position in Chinese political history. Those who were good at governing the country in all dynasties focused on water control. Qin Shihuang built the Zhengguo Canal, and Emperor Wu of Han personally directed the gourd to block the mouth. At the beginning of Tang Taizong's ascension, he concentrated on managing the floods in the Yellow River and built many river management projects. In 1946, the Communist Party of China established a river governance institution in the smoke of war, which opened a new era of people's governance of the Yellow River. The fact that the Yellow River has not flooded for 70 years is a prominent manifestation of the governance capability of the Chinese Communist Party.

3.2.4. Ecological value

The natural river basin and its ecological environment are the material produced by the culture of the Yellow River. The Yellow River has always attached great importance to the systematic protection of the natural ecological environment. Many national parks such as the Three River Sources have become the ecological model for the high-quality development of the Yellow River basin. It has played an important role in protecting natural ecosystems and biodiversity. Through the integrity of the ecological environment, the water cultural heritage in the Yellow River Basin will be connected in series, and the coordinated protection and development of ecological resources and cultural elements in the basin will be further promoted.

3.2.5. Educational function

The Yellow River culture of continuous self-improvement and great virtue has penetrated into all aspects of people's lives after thousands of years, and has had a profound impact on people's thoughts, values and behaviors. In particular, the concepts of "harmony between man and nature", "people are the foundation of the state", and "great unity" advocated by Confucianism formed in the Qin and Han Dynasties constitute an important part of the spiritual life of the Chinese nation, and On the spiritual level, it has positive educational significance for the general public

4. Problems Existing in The Protection of The Cultural Heritage of the Yellow River

4.1. Protection lacks overall linkage

4.1.1. The overall utilization concept of linear cultural heritage is weak

As a dynamic and open heritage type, the cultural route emphasizes the integrity and trans-regional nature. Cultural routes emphasize new perspectives and tendencies in heritage conservation, "From focusing on individual heritage to focusing on group heritage at the same time; from focusing on heritage of pure cultural significance to focusing on comprehensive heritage at the same time", The emergence of cultural routes has greatly expanded the connotation of cultural heritage, enriched its types, effectively expanded the scope of protection, and enhanced its heritage value in an all-round way. So far, the cultural heritage of the Yellow River involves a wide range of regions, and the integration of the heritage of various regions has not been placed in the overall planning of the linear cultural heritage. The lack of an overall understanding of the regional cultural context among regions has resulted in relatively fragmented protection of the cultural heritage of the Yellow River in various regions, which has resulted in the inability of the scattered resources to form a synergy, and the scattered resources cannot form a synergy.

4.1.2. The protection content is fragmented and lacks systematicness

The cultural heritage along the Yellow River flows through the nine provinces and regions, and its time and geographical span are long. Each city is in its own way. The protection of cultural heritage is limited to its own individual, and there is a lack of in-depth cooperation and effective linkage. Each region lacks an overall understanding of the cultural context of the Yellow River, and there are problems such as single resource development, low visibility, repeated construction of some projects, and lack of in-depth exploration of the cultural

connotation of the Yellow River. As a result, the presentation of the cultural heritage of the Yellow River in various places is relatively fragmented, and there is no unified action measures and planning for inheriting and promoting the protection of the cultural heritage of the Yellow River

4.1.3. Administrative management is staggered and lacks unity

The cultural heritage along the Yellow River Basin and its surrounding areas is vertically managed and protected. The Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the state bureau of cultural relics, the Water Conservancy Bureau and other government departments have scattered the functions of cultural heritage protection, forming a criss-crossed heritage management system. There are many responsible subjects and there is no unified management organization. It is easy to lead to problems such as vertical interest division and horizontal management dispersion caused by the pursuit of departmental interests. The existing specialized institutions in the Yellow River Basin, such as the Yellow River Water Conservancy Commission and the Yellow River Basin Ecological Environment Supervision and Administration Bureau, have very little scope of responsibility and work content related to the protection of the Yellow River culture, and mainly focus on the construction of water conservancy projects and the ecological environment. There is an urgent need to establish the management institutions for the protection and management of the cultural heritage of the Yellow River.

4.1.4. Lack of participation and resultant force of protection subject

The current Yellow River cultural heritage protection method mainly adopts the "top-down" method, which is mostly carried out by relevant government functional agencies and professional scientific research departments. The lack of participation of the public also hinders the development of high-quality conservation of Yellow River culture. The culture of the Yellow River originated from the practice of human beings to manage the Yellow River and get along with the Yellow River. Its protection and governance also need to rely on the participation and interaction of multi-level subjects and the masses of the people.

4.2. The cultural protection mechanism is not perfect, and the protection technology needs to be improved urgently

4.2.1. The cultural heritage of the Yellow River lacks strong support of legal protection.

The current cultural protection mechanism in China the system of laws and regulations is mainly guided by the "Convention on the Protection of World Cultural Heritage" and its framework, and is based on laws and regulations such as the "Cultural Heritage Protection Law", "Intangible Cultural Heritage Law", and "Environmental Protection Law" at the national level. It is mainly supplemented by local rules and decrees, notices and announcements, and protection plans. There are few special regulations or regulations issued for the protection of large-scale linear cultural heritage, which makes the protection of such heritage face unreliable. In the current situation, the protection of the Yellow River cultural heritage is facing such a dilemma. At present, there is still no specific and authoritative laws and regulations, which makes it difficult to define the protection subject and the division of responsibilities for the protection.

4.2.2. The awareness of protection is backward, and the protection technology is single

The Yellow River Basin in China has a long history, numerous cultural sites, and rich landscape resources, including majestic mountains and waterfalls, majestic architectural facilities, simple residential villages, colorful folk customs, tempered skills, and broad spiritual connotations etc..Due to the complexity of heritage types and the large-span regionality, the current protection of the Yellow River cultural heritage generally suffers from insufficient excavation, and the protection methods and display methods are still relatively simple, and the propaganda is not enough. The protection of intangible cultural heritage lacks advanced scientific protection concepts, which hinders the effective development of the protection of intangible cultural heritage.

5. The Protection Strategy of The Yellow River Cultural Heritage from The Perspective of Cultural Routes

5.1. Implement an overall protection strategy and build a cultural tourism belt of the Yellow River

5.1.1. Guided by cultural routes, implement a point-to-surface protection strategy

The cultural route not only has the connotation of "dynamic", but also has the integral characteristic of "cross-cultural integration". As a multi-level heritage type, the Yellow River cultural heritage has a large span and a long route. To achieve "the value of the whole is greater than the sum of the individuals", it is necessary to focus on the key areas and types of the heritage while determining the scope, quantity and type of the heritage, to promote the Yellow River Basin provinces and regions to build a systematic and comprehensive overall protection strategy. The isolated heritage monomers scattered along the periphery of the Yellow River are connected, and different elements such as material and intangible cultural heritage on the route are connected, to form a comprehensive cultural heritage protection system combining points and areas, to build the Yellow River cultural heritage corridor and carry out the systematic protection project of the Yellow River cultural heritage. In addition, salvage protection of endangered heritage relics shall be implemented, and individual special forms of heritage shall be studied according to their characteristics, and practical protection plans shall be prepared, and protection shall be carried out step by step.

5.1.2. Unified management to consolidate the top-level design of systematic protection

The protection of the cultural heritage of the Yellow River is a huge and complex systematic project spanning many provinces, cities and regions. If the provinces and regions pay different attention to the protection, it will lead to a chaotic management situation. Therefore, special protection organizations should be established for the cultural heritage of the Yellow River, such as the establishment of the Yellow River Cultural Heritage Protection Committee, to carry out an overall layout plan for the systematic protection and development of the Yellow River culture, and conduct efficient, scientific and collaborative management of it. In this way, we can break through the situation of separate management and multi-management, and solve cross-regional issues at all levels in a coordinated manner. The

relevant departments should clearly divide the responsibility of protection and consolidate the management foundation with unified planning.

5.1.3. Strengthen community participation and build a regional collaborative protection mechanism.

Most of the cultural heritage of the Yellow River is protected by the state, but there are still some areas outside the government protection system. For example, the historical towns and blocks along the line are jointly owned by the state and the community. In addition, there are also ancient dwellings owned by individuals and some legal Collectible movable heritage, so the tenure interests are complex. The cultural heritage of the Yellow River "is a living space, an open space, it contains a large number of human communities, and people need to continue to communicate, dialogue and live here." Its protection needs to encourage the participation of the public, especially those in the communities along the route. We can learn from the active attempts and various forms of guidance measures of other countries in public participation in heritage protection. For example, ordinary French residents have considerable initiative and right to speak; in the United Kingdom, a special protection association or committee composed of local community members is responsible for the tourism, protection and management of a considerable part of cultural heritage.

5.2. Strengthen the legal guarantee system, and technology helps the cultural heritage revitalize

5.2.1. Create a good legal environment and establish a sound legal guarantee

To effectively protect and promote the cultural heritage of the Yellow River, it is necessary to adhere to the rule of law thinking and method, and carry out in-depth research on the basic research on the protection and governance of the Yellow River. Firstly, we should formulate a detailed and operable protection plan, comprehensively considering the cultural resources and ecological elements of the entire basin, and clarify the objectives, stages and measures of Yellow River cultural heritage protection, as well as positive and restrictive factors; Secondly, we should use legal means to strengthen coordination and cooperation among regions along the Yellow River, coordinate protection mechanisms, and promote integrated protection and systematic governance of mountains, rivers, forests, fields, lakes, grasses and sand. Thirdly, we will formulate and improve laws and regulations on ecological compensation for the Yellow River Basin, and encourage provinces and autonomous regions along the Yellow River to issue local regulations and local government regulations to improve the legal guarantee system.

5.2.2. Innovative technology to revitalize cultural heritage resources,

First, an online scientific and educational platform of the Yellow River cultural heritage is established to display comprehensive information, so that cultural workers can obtain official information and use digital technology to protect and manage cultural heritage scenic spots. Second, big data and cloud computing are used to monitor the cultural heritage of the Yellow River. By establishing a network platform, heritage resources are digitized, stored and managed in the cloud. Third, in terms of the protection of intangible cultural heritage, the deep integration of digital

technology and intangible cultural heritage resources can be realized, and the intangible cultural heritage resources close to the public can be really revitalized by actively creating immersive intangible cultural heritage exhibition area and experience area. This can help non-inheritors enrich the forms and categories of traditional intangible cultural heritage projects. Science and technology help promote the construction of digital services and revitalize the cultural heritage of the Yellow River.

6. Conclusion and Discussion

On October 8, 2021, the "Outline of the Yellow River Basin Ecological Protection and High-Quality Development Plan" issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council was released, proposing to protect and inherit the Yellow River culture and create an internationally influential Yellow River culture and tourism belt. The implementation of the "Strategy" will promote the development and protection of the Yellow River Basin to a new stage. As a large-scale linear cultural heritage, the research and protection of the Yellow River must integrate the perspective of cultural lines, deeply explore the great value embodied by the Yellow River in different regions and different periods, accelerate the construction of the Yellow River cultural heritage system, and form the "Great Yellow River" basin. The protection model truly reflects the characteristic of linear heritage that "the value of the whole is greater than the sum of the individuals".

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