

Human-Centered Enablement for the Development of Chinese Opera: New Pathways for Inheriting Yiyang Opera in Jiangxi Province

Liu Jia

Krirk University, Thailand.

E-mail: 22953175@qq.com

Abstract

Yiyang Opera is one of the four major Chinese opera singing styles in ancient China. It once permeated forty-seven Chinese opera genres as a dominant form, but has gradually been replaced by Beijing Opera and Kunqu Opera, which have inherited and carried on the tradition more vigorously. Despite its storied reputation, Yiyang Opera now faces bottlenecks in its inheritance. With the development of modern society, there is an urgent need for scholars to rethink pathways for passing down Yiyang Opera. This paper takes a human-centered approach to explore new avenues for the future inheritance of Yiyang Opera. Firstly, it proposes that cultivating and protecting inheritors is crucial for the inheritance of Yiyang Opera. It suggests approaching this from both fostering mid-career and young inheritors, and protecting elderly inheritors. For younger generations, training through opera education, personal enhancement, master mentorship, and action learning could be implemented. For elderly inheritors, combining home-based elderly care with inheritance institutes could leverage their skills. Secondly, the paper discusses constructing inheritance systems for Yiyang Opera in universities, including talent training models, curriculum design, and after-school practical activities to bring Yiyang culture onto campuses. Thirdly, expanding the popular foundation of Yiyang Opera is also key. This could be achieved by developing private Yiyang troupes, building Yiyang rural culture, and creating new contemporary Yiyang works to spread its influence among the masses. By innovating inheritance pathways and tackling challenges in protecting and passing on Yiyang Opera, this ancient art form can be passed down through generations, providing valuable theoretical references for Chinese opera inheritance. With multidimensional perspectives on inheriting Yiyang Opera, this paper proposes many positive recommendations of significant referential value in promoting the cultural inheritance and innovation of Yiyang Opera.

Keywords: Human-Centered Enablement; Development; Chinese Opera; Inheriting; Yiyang Opera; Jiangxi Province

Introduction

Yiyang Opera was born in the late Yuan Dynasty. In the Qing Dynasty, it took root in the capital city, and its over 600 years of history has continued to today, exerting tremendous influence on 47 opera genres across 13 provinces in China (Xu et, al., 2017). Entering the 21st century, Yiyang Opera has become a national level intangible cultural heritage in China. Despite its illustrious reputation and popularity for a time, it has been unable to evade the erosion of time. The once “leader of the operatic world” (Southern Kunqu Opera and Northern Yiyang Opera were called the “two great leaders of the operatic world” in the Ming and Qing

¹Received: December 27 2023; Revised: March 9 2027; Accepted: March 11 2024

dynasties) struggles to compete, gradually fading from public view as Yiyang Opera faces adversity in its inheritance and revival (Liu, 2023).

To address this, the concept of keeping up with the times and inheriting through innovation will guide Yiyang Opera to embark on a new journey of inheritance and protection, urgently exploring effective pathways to "reshape the charm of Yiyang Opera and keep in mind the original aspiration of Chinese opera." As for how to inherit and develop intangible cultural heritage, it is an important issue that experts and scholars have always paid close attention to. How Yiyang Opera will continue to be passed down in the future epitomizes and reflects this important question, just as Chen Yi (2019) from the School of Humanities at Hangzhou Normal University analyzed inheritance pathways for local Hangzhou opera genre Hangju Opera at universities from four dimensions: localization and normalization of curriculum, stage performance inheritance, campus opera club building, and opera folk fieldwork activities. The inheritance pathways for intangible cultural heritage also rely on cultivating inheritors (Yi and Liu, 2022). Zhang Xuemei and Huang Jing (2023) from Kaili University mentioned an enterprise-based cultivation model for inheritors, including establishing an apprenticeship bonus system to incentivize outstanding apprentices, implementing graduation assessments, strengthening management and supervision of inheritor training, emphasizing broadening inheritors' perspectives, encouraging them to study outside to improve themselves, and expanding circles for exchanging skills and artistry. Although experts and scholars have divergent perspectives and different strategies, they share a consistent focus on the development direction and future of intangible cultural heritage. Building on the wisdom and fruits of previous scholars, this inspires the author to generate new ideas about inheritance and development paths for Yiyang Opera. This paper takes a human-centered approach to delve deeply into new avenues for passing down Yiyang Opera, with the goal of providing some reference and inspiration for future practice in developing Yiyang Opera.

Research Objectives

This study aims to explore new paths for the inheritance and development of Yiyang Opera, an ancient Chinese opera, to provide references for its preservation and innovation. The specific objectives include:

1. Investigate strategies for cultivating and protecting the inheritors of Yiyang Opera. By improving the training mechanisms for young, middle-aged, and elderly inheritors, this research seeks to leverage the strengths of older generations and foster suitable successors for Yiyang Opera.

2. Examine the construction of an inheritance system for Yiyang Opera in universities. This objective involves designing talent cultivation models, specialized courses, and extracurricular practical activities to promote the integration of Yiyang Opera culture into higher education.

3. Analyze methods to expand the public base of Yiyang Opera. This goal focuses on developing private Yiyang Opera troupes, creating rural cultural activities, and producing contemporary works to broaden the influence of Yiyang Opera among grassroots audiences. Through these research objectives, this paper aims to propose innovative strategies for the inheritance and development of Yiyang Opera from multiple perspectives, including inheritor cultivation, higher education, and public promotion. By providing theoretical references to

overcome the difficulties in preserving this intangible cultural heritage, this study seeks to contribute to the protection and development of Yiyang Opera culture.

Research Methodology

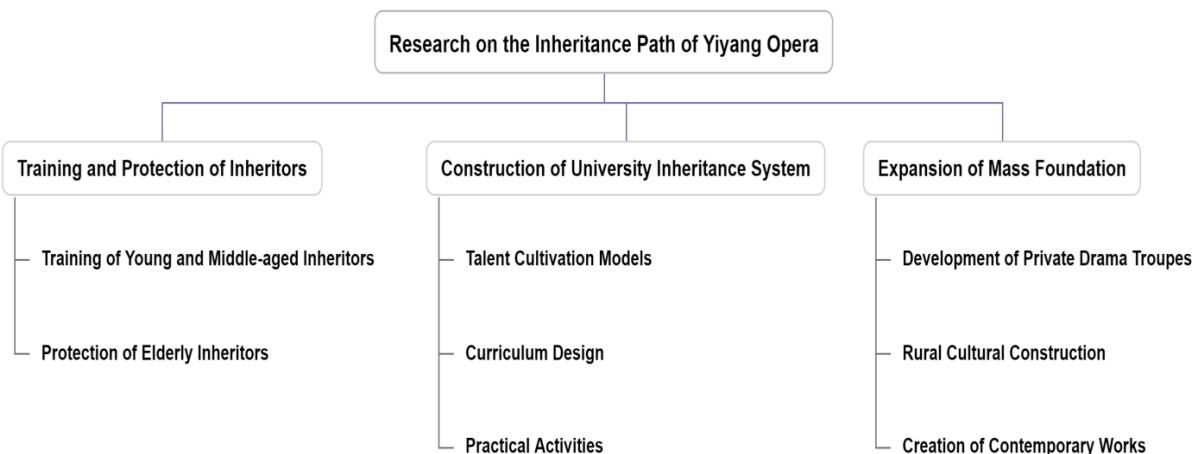
Based on the content of the paper, this study primarily employs the following research methods:

1. Literature review: By reviewing and analyzing domestic and international literature on the protection of intangible cultural heritage, the inheritance of traditional opera, and other related topics, the study synthesizes existing research findings to provide a theoretical foundation and reference for the current research.

2. Case study analysis: The research selects typical cases in the inheritance and development of Yiyang Opera, such as the cultivation of inheritors, the construction of inheritance systems in universities, and the expansion of the public base. Through in-depth analysis and summarization of these practical experiences, the study aims to identify practices that can be learned from and promoted.

3. Comparative analysis: By comparing the experiences of Yiyang Opera with other traditional opera genres (such as Kunqu Opera) in terms of their inheritance and development, the study seeks to identify commonalities and differences, providing valuable insights for the inheritance and development of Yiyang Opera.

Research Conceptual Framework



Research Results

From the perspective of human transmission, this paper proposes some new ideas for the future of Yiyang Opera. By specifically discussing the "future trends," it actually provides a forward-looking perspective for the entire study. In terms of inheritance, new paths for the inheritance of Yiyang Opera are proposed, including the cultivation and protection of inheritors of Yiyang Opera, the construction of a Yiyang Opera inheritance system in universities, and the expansion of the foundation of Yiyang Opera. Based on the analysis and research of the

current situation of Yiyang Opera's inheritance and development, further consideration is given to the future development direction of Yiyang Opera.

1. In terms of cultivating and protecting Yiyang Opera inheritors, nurturing and safeguarding inheritors is crucial for the continuation of Yiyang Opera. To strengthen the talent pipeline of outstanding Yiyang Opera performers, a training model for middle-aged and young inheritors is proposed. For these inheritors, a combination of opera education and training, personal improvement, guidance from renowned masters, and action learning can effectively enhance their skills and professional competence. Specifically, middle-aged and young inheritors can be trained through four stages: opera education, personal improvement, guidance from masters, and action learning. For example, individuals can be dispatched to study at the Shanghai Theatre Academy, participate in qualification certification examinations, and receive guidance from renowned masters and models. For elderly Yiyang Opera inheritors, a protection system is proposed, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1 *Plan of training mode for young and middle-aged successors in Yiyang Opera*

Culture category	How to cultivate	learning style	evaluation mode	explain
Opera education and training	Classroom training	Culture department Or the troupe	Summary report,paper publication and other forms	He went to Shanghai Theatre Academy, Central Academy of Drama and other Chinese higher opera universities to study opera courses such as Principles of Drama, Drama Writing, Drama Director Set Design, Stage Technology and Drama Aesthetics.
	Personal education promotion research and training courses	personal selection	Submit graduation certificate /Certificate of completion	Apply to participate in the opera research major of Chinese opera university, so as to improve my personal degree.
Actors or inheritors of the personal Improvement	Study for troupes from inside and outside the province	Culture department Or the troupe	Submit the investigation report	Young Yiyang performers or inheritors were selected and sent to Jiangxi Jiangxi Theater to observe, exchange and learn, increase the knowledge of the Yiyang inheritors, and promote the inheritance and Practice in the inheritance of Yiyang opera.
	Exchange discussion	Culture department Or the troupe	Submit discussion report	Actively participate in various seminars and art festivals of benchmark troupes and operas, such as China Kunqu Opera Art Festival and National University Kunqu Opera Club performance, learn and communicate with famous teachers in the industry, broaden their thinking, learn and innovate, and participate in various seminars.

Master tutor tutoring	Professional technology qualification certification	personal selection	Submit qualification certificate	Participate in the training and examination of professional title or professional qualification certificate held by associations and government departments at all levels, and obtain the corresponding qualification certification, such as the application of actors and performers or the relevant professional qualification certification issued by the associations of federations and dramatists at all levels, so as to obtain the recognition of individual professional qualification.
	one-for-one Tutor tutoring	Culture department Or the troupe	Submit the tutor Tutoring records	Every year to invite young actors to learn art, take the form of one to one. Such as Jiangxi Jiangxi opera famous Li Weide, Tu Huiling and so on.
	senior Experience interview	Culture department Or the troupe	Submit a conversation what one has learned from work	Contact with Yiyang Opera provincial and national inheritors or opera performance artists, and have regular professional conversations.
Actors or inheritors of action learning	Daily work experience	Culture department Or the troupe	Submit reports, experiences and planning plans	Give young actors or inheritors to lead related performance activities, and promote the combination of theory and practice through practical organization and preparation work experience. Regular shift rotation responsibility system, by the young actors (trainees) take turns as the executive director of the activity.
	Leave experience	Culture department Or the troupe		Young Yiyang actors or inheritors are selected to visit troupes and cultural centers in various counties and cities, and participate in the daily rehearsal, performance and management of other troupes, so as to learn from each other's strengths and experience.
Internship training		Culture department Or the troupe		According to different levels of young inheritance, people, as an expert assistant, participate in auditing intangible cultural heritage meetings, decision-making, projects and other activities at all levels in provinces, cities and counties. In principle, the cycle is generally divided into: the cycle is divided into six months or one year according to the professional title level or the inheritor level, and the specific internship time is determined according to the actual situation.

Intangible cultural heritage crossover practice	Culture department Or the troupe	Some inheritors of Yiyang Opera are selected to carry out cross-border practice of intangible cultural heritage, and participate in the inheritance and development of other types of intangible cultural heritage, such as quyi, music and other intangible cultural heritage projects.
---	----------------------------------	--

Source: collation of this study

For these elderly inheritors, a combination of home-based elderly care and care at inheritance centers can help them leverage their artistic expertise while ensuring their well-being. This involves establishing a model that integrates home-based elderly care with care at inheritance centers, as well as establishing a special pension fund system for elderly inheritors.

2. To address the shortage of Yiyang Opera teaching staff, this study draws upon the teaching ability training characteristics of normal university students and their internship platforms in primary and secondary schools. It proposes a dual-cultivation model for Yiyang Opera talents among music normal university students, aiming to cultivate individuals proficient in both teaching and performing Yiyang Opera through teaching practice and stage performance. This also includes the design of Yiyang Opera curriculum(as shown in Table 2), public elective courses, and the organization of post-course practical activities for Yiyang Opera. Universities play a crucial role in the inheritance and innovation of Yiyang Opera. Establishing a "dual-cultivation" talent training model that produces individuals capable of both teaching and performing can cultivate multi-talented individuals. Offering Yiyang Opera courses and organizing extracurricular practical activities can further promote this art form among students.

Table 2 *Teaching Design of Yiyang Opera Art course, a Public elective course in Colleges and Universities*

curriculum	lecturer	class hour
Unit 1: Yiyang Opera in the historical and cultural vision		
1. The germination and development of Yiyang Opera	Professor Yang Yong of Shangrao Normal University	2
2. Yiyang Opera flourished in the Ming and Qing Dynasties	Professor Yang Yong of Shangrao Normal University	2
Unit 2: The music of the Yiyang Opera		
3. Yiyang Opera music	Professor Yang Yong of Shangrao Normal University	2
4. Yiyang Opera singing	Professor Yang Yong of Shangrao Normal University	2
Unit 3: Yiyang Opera and classical literature		
5. Yiyang Opera classic repertoire	Professor Yang Yong of Shangrao Normal University	2
Unit 4: The performing art of Yiyang Opera		
6. The performing arts of old and young children	Actor of Yiyang Opera Art Protection Center	2
7. Performing art of Yiyang Opera Xiao Dan	Actor of Yiyang Opera Art Protection Center	2
8. Performing art of Yiyang Style Flower Face	Actor of Yiyang Opera Art	2

Protection Center		
9. Yiyang Opera, the performing arts of Wu Sheng	Actor of Yiyang Opera Art Protection Center	2
10. The performing art of Yiyang Opera	Actor of Yiyang Opera Art Protection Center	2
11. Yiyang Opera gongs and drums play	Performance member of Yiyang Opera Art Protection Center	2
Unit 5: Yiyang Opera aesthetics and the modern world		
12. The beauty of Yiyang Opera: the performance of Yiyang Opera (Expert guidance)	Professor Yuan Ping of Shangrao Normal University	2
13. New aesthetics of Yiyang Opera: Inheritance and modernity	Professor Yuan Ping of Shangrao Normal University	2
14. Course summary: Yiyang Opera and the modern world	Professor Yuan Ping of Shangrao Normal University	2
Unit 6: Yiyang Opera works		
15. Rehearsal of Yiyang Opera works	All the teachers	2
16. Report meeting on the selection of Yiyang Opera works	All the teachers	2

Source: collation of this study

3. Expanding the mass base is essential for the inheritance and development of Yiyang Opera. To expand the mass base for Yiyang Opera, the study proposes developing grassroots art troupes through government support, repertoire development, actor training, enterprise collaboration, and audience cultivation. Developing grassroots opera troupes, creating village culture, and producing new works that reflect the times can help Yiyang Opera take root among the masses, serve the people, and enhance its social influence and cultural appeal. Focusing on rural masses, Yiyang Opera performances could be organized in villages under the form of "one play per village," creating unique folk activities. Furthermore, the creation of new Yiyang Opera works that keep pace with current events and meet the needs of the masses is suggested.

3.1Expand the grass roots and develop Yiyang cavity private theatrical troupes

First, the government has introduced policies to support related affairs. One is to set up specialized agencies, such as the Yiyang cavity Promotion Committee and the Yiyang Opera Research Association, which will be responsible for promoting the development of Yiyang Opera and enhancing its brand influence. Through these professional institutions, we conduct a systematic study of Yiyang Opera, excavate its profound cultural heritage, and then innovate the repertoire, enrich the performance forms, and make it coruscate new vitality. The second is to set up a reward and punishment mechanism to reward and reward troupes with outstanding performance in terms of performance. Stimulate the enthusiasm of the troupe, improve the quality of their performance, and let the audience feel the charm of traditional art in the process of appreciating Yiyang tune. At the same time, through the reward and punishment mechanism, the troupe is encouraged to innovate constantly, so that Yiyang Opera develops in the process of inheritance and inherits in the process of development. Third, formulate a series of policies to support the development of Yiyang tune. Including financial support, equipment support, tax support and transportation support. These policies will help to improve the viability of grass-roots Yiyang cavity private troupes, so that actors have more

energy to devote themselves to the creation and performance of the repertoire. Yiyang Opera Development Fund was set up to provide the troupe with funds for creation, rehearsal, performance and so on. This will help the troupe to improve the quality of performance and train more excellent actors and creative talents.

Second, hire famous teachers to provide professional guidance. In Yiyang Opera, there are many repertoire, including classic works such as Mu Lianzhuan. These plays are not only fascinating storylines, but also involve a wide variety of professional roles and performance forms, providing a broad artistic creation space for private theatrical troupes. In the current opera market, if private troupes want to gain a foothold in the competition, they must find the right position, excavate and create repertoire with their own characteristics. It is necessary to select the potential classic plays from the Liantai plays of Yiyang tune, and make them meet the aesthetic needs of modern audiences by innovating performance forms and adapting plays, so as to make private troupes stand out in the market and achieve sustainable development. In order to achieve this goal, private troupes should employ famous teachers to provide professional guidance to the repertoire and actors. The addition of famous teachers can not only improve the artistic quality of the play, but also help actors to deeply understand the roles and improve the level of performance. Under the guidance of famous teachers, troupe members can also learn the essence of traditional opera and better inherit and carry forward the precious cultural heritage of Yiyang tune. In addition, private troupes should also pay attention to the training of young actors so that they can actively participate in the creation and performance of the repertoire. The addition of young actors will bring new vitality and innovative thinking to the troupe and make the play more attractive. In the process of training young actors, the troupe should also pay attention to the training of actors' basic skills to ensure that actors move forward solidly on the road of art.

Third, the marriage of enterprise theatre troupes to create a win-win situation. The effective way to increase the income of private theatrical troupes is to unite with enterprise companies. First of all, enterprise companies provide stable economic support for private theatrical troupes. In the process of troupe operation, the problem of funds is often the main factor perplexing the development of the troupe. The company can provide financial support for the troupe by purchasing the right of registration. . Secondly, the addition of enterprise companies helps to improve the popularity of private theatrical troupes. The troupe can make use of the company's resources to widely publicize and promote it. For example, the company's publicity subtitles are played during the half-time of the performance or the elements of the enterprise are integrated into the publicity posters, programs and so on. Thirdly, the combination with enterprise companies is beneficial to expand the performance market of private theatrical troupes. Corporate companies can help troupes contact more venues and partners, and even expand into the non-Chinese market. The number of performances and audience of private troupes will be greatly increased, so as to achieve the growth of economic benefits. Finally, the cooperation between enterprise companies and private troupes can also achieve the optimal allocation of resources. The enterprise company can provide the troupe with management, technical and talent support to help the troupe improve its operational efficiency. At the same time, the troupe can also provide cultural products and services for corporate companies and enrich the cultural connotation of corporate companies.

3.2 Focus on the villagers and create Yiyang accent rural culture.

Yiyang Opera originated in Yiyang County, Jiangxi Province, rich in local farming culture, coupled with prosperous folk beliefs, extremely rich in cultural resources, in addition

to Yiyang opera culture, but also includes Fang Zhimin red culture. In the past, in rural society, rural festivals and religious rituals were spontaneous activities of farmers. Local audiences have a high degree of participation and influence, but their role is more internalized than external, so their cultural identity to their hometown is only internal. If the internal cultural cohesion is constructed through external transformation and external cultural image or image construction, the two-way transformation of cultural identity can be achieved. The establishment of the activity of "one play in a village" spontaneously organized by the countryside has enabled Yiyang Opera to take root and sprout in rural areas and villages and towns, providing rich spiritual living conditions for the people. For example, according to the spread of Yiyang opera, the performance went deep into various villages to create a folk culture with local characteristics. Select a representative Yiyang opera in each village, or based on Liantai script, according to the theme of the work, associated with the "assembly" activities of each village, cycle performance in each village. In the process of such a tour, each village will have a kind of natural competition. The culture of the village and the performance of Yiyang tune will affect the "face" of the villagers, and then construct the opera culture of the village. Once the competition mode between villages is established, it can be extended to a wider area, from villages to villages and towns, and even county towns. At this time, a kind of integration from the inside to the outside will make the villagers form a stronger cultural understanding, thus giving them a kind of cultural self-confidence. In the process of communication, personal self-identity and confidence are important factors in shaping personal cultural images, which is also of great significance in the construction of traditional culture in contemporary rural areas. In fact, the "assembly" in the countryside is a form of daily communication, but it is based on daily transactions. If the folk culture in Yiyang opera culture can be combined with the daily life of the villagers, its impact will be surprising. Such a Yiyang tune performance form with the characteristics of "competitive performance" can also enter the line of sight of tourists, so as to achieve cultural recognition in foreign cultures.

3.3 Lyric for the people and create new works in the Yiyang opera era.

The era gives artists a wide range of social themes and the idea of keeping pace with the times, which enables artists to feel and grasp the style and features of the times, express the life of the times, and create works that embody the spirit and temperament of the times (Peng Wenxiang and Wang Qian, 2021). Yiyang tune artists can find hot spots in society and meet this demand in their own creation on the basis of understanding today's audience and current events. Through Yiyang cavity works truly reflect the times, describe real life, convey the voice of the people, so as to naturally touch the hearts of the audience and arouse people's ideological resonance. These cannot be reproduced just by sitting and talking, creating behind closed doors, and meditating out of thin air. Only the understanding and understanding of life can be better expressed through Yiyang singing. For example, another non-legacy Poyang drum in Shangrao City, in recent years, its creative source has kept up with the continuous innovation of current events and achieved excellent results. For example, after the 20th CPC National Congress, the Poyang Dagu "Aunt Li" was adapted from a report by Aunt Li, a veteran party member from the countryside, about the changes in his hometown over the past decade. The work is humorous, relaxed and cheerful, and gives people a sense of freshness. During the epidemic in 2020, Shangrao Cultural Center created a series of Poyang drum works about fighting the epidemic, such as "retrograde Angel", "House Music", "things in the world can not defeat Poyang people" and so on, which are deeply loved by the broad masses of the people.

In the close relationship with life and the masses of the people, the creators of Yiyang opera should observe life more carefully and experience their own creation more truly. In addition to making efforts to create a large number of repertoire loved by the general public, we also need to strive to create high-level repertoire appreciated by both elegant and popular people, such as Yiyang tune "Fang Zhimin", which won the 16th Chinese dramatist Award. Continue to create rich and colorful works, there are not only the performance forms loved by the masses, but also the implication for people to taste, both fascinating storylines, rich characters, well-known parents, and profound philosophical meaning. Let Yiyang tune works experience endless beauty, can meet the cultural demands of different audiences, and represent the level and direction of the development of Yiyang tune. Literary and artistic works are the horn of the advance of the times, which can show the style and features of an era. Therefore, the creation of Yiyang cavity works should also reflect the needs of the masses and follow the theme of the times.

4. The inheritance and development of Yiyang Opera requires a balanced and comprehensive approach, combining top-level design with grassroots practice, theoretical exploration with practical innovation, and traditional inheritance with contemporary innovation. This holistic approach can help overcome the challenges faced by Yiyang Opera and ensure its sustainable development. This study, covering inheritors, universities, and the masses, provides a comprehensive and systematic approach for the inheritance and development of Yiyang Opera. At the same time, it can serve as a valuable reference for the inheritance and development of other traditional art forms.

This study highlights the importance of adopting a multi-dimensional and comprehensive approach for the inheritance and development of traditional art forms like Yiyang Opera. It also emphasizes the necessity of cooperation among stakeholders such as inheritors, universities, and the masses to ensure the vitality and sustainability of these cultural treasures.

Discussion

1. The importance of cultivating and protecting inheritors

The first section of the article highlights the crucial role of cultivating young and middle-aged inheritors and protecting elderly inheritors in the inheritance and development of Yiyang Opera. In the discussion section, it is essential to further elaborate on the fact that inheritors are the core carriers of Yiyang Opera's heritage. Only by emphasizing and effectively carrying out the work of cultivating and protecting inheritors, thus ensuring the sustainable development of the inheritor team, can Yiyang Opera truly achieve intergenerational transmission (Fei, 2023).

2. The unique role of universities in the inheritance of Yiyang Opera

The second section analyzes how to establish a Yiyang Opera inheritance system in universities. During the discussion, it is crucial to emphasize that universities possess abundant teaching and research resources, broad communication platforms, and a young audience, making them important bases for conducting Yiyang Opera education, inheritance, and expanding the audience. The construction of the university inheritance system plays an irreplaceable role in the long-term development of Yiyang Opera culture.

3. The significance of a strong audience base for the inheritance and development of Yiyang Opera

The third section proposes countermeasures from the perspective of expanding the audience base of Yiyang Opera. The discussion section should clarify that a deep audience base is the foundation for the survival and development of Yiyang Opera (Meng, 2018). Only by adopting various measures to continuously expand the audience of Yiyang Opera and enhance audience participation can Yiyang Opera exude greater vitality. Therefore, it is necessary to attach great importance to the cultivation and expansion of Yiyang Opera's audience base.

4. Innovation is indispensable in the inheritance and development of Yiyang Opera

The article repeatedly emphasizes the need to innovate in inheritance and inherit in innovation. The discussion should make it clear that innovation is the driving force for the perpetual vitality of operatic art and the key to attracting new audiences (Xie, 2023). To make Yiyang Opera endure through the ages, it is necessary to dare to innovate and be good at innovation, using the spirit of innovation to stimulate the vitality of Yiyang Opera.

5. The inheritance and development of Yiyang Opera require multi-party collaboration

The article proposes several suggestions from different perspectives, all of which require the joint participation of multiple parties. The discussion section should emphasize that the inheritance and development of Yiyang Opera is a systematic project that requires the collaboration of the government, universities, troupes, inheritors, audiences, and other parties to form a joint force and jointly promote the protection, inheritance, and development of Yiyang Opera, allowing this precious cultural heritage to bloom with new splendor (Feng, 2022).

In summary, the discussion section should closely adhere to the core viewpoints of the article, fully expounding on the necessity and importance of the main countermeasures proposed in the article, emphasizing the characteristics and laws of the inheritance and development of Yiyang Opera, demonstrating the author's in-depth thinking on the issue, and highlighting the academic value and practical significance of the article. At the same time, the discussion should be substantive, logically clear, and with distinct viewpoints, providing enlightenment and reflection to the reader.

Recommendation

Practical Recommendations:

1. Strengthen the cultivation of young inheritors of Yiyang Opera, improve the training system, and adopt various methods such as opera education and training, personal improvement, famous master tutoring, and experiential learning.

2. Establish a combined model of home-based elderly care and institutional elderly care for aged inheritors of Yiyang Opera, giving full play to the skills advantage of the aged inheritors to achieve elderly care objectives.

3. Implement the dual cultivation model of talents in Yiyang Opera in colleges and universities, design specialized courses, and organize after-school practical activities to cultivate teaching forces for Yiyang Opera.

4. Develop private Yiyang Opera troupes, promote collaboration between troupes and enterprises, and establish troupes and stations in towns and villages.

5. Create rural cultural programs for Yiyang Opera, organize activities like "An Opera Stage in Every Village", and strengthen the integration of Yiyang Opera with rural life.

6. Create new contemporary works of Yiyang Opera that reflect people's needs and follow current themes, allowing Yiyang Opera to take root among the masses.

Recommendations for future research:

1. Conduct follow-up studies on the implementation effects and sustainability of Yiyang Opera inheritor cultivation models.
2. Explore the specific operational models and long-term mechanisms of inheritance institutes for aged Yiyang Opera inheritors.
3. Study the effectiveness of inheritance approaches in colleges and universities such as Yiyang Opera courses, clubs, and practical activities, and further improve the inheritance system.
4. Continuously monitor the development of private Yiyang Opera troupes in terms of enterprise cooperation and grassroots expansion, and summarize scalable best practices.
5. Investigate the specific forms, communication effects, and public participation of Yiyang Opera rural cultural development.
6. Track and analyze the creation, performance, and dissemination of new contemporary works of Yiyang Opera, and evaluate their role in promoting the development of Yiyang Opera.

References

Chen, Y. (2019). The path of local opera inheritance in colleges and universities: Taking Hang opera as an example. *Chinese Drama*, (08), 80-82.

Fei, F. (2023). A preliminary analysis of the construction of high-level young and middle-aged professional technical talent team in disease control . *Heilongjiang Medicine*, (12), 1483-1486.

Feng, J. C. (2022). Protect and inherit intangible cultural heritage well . *Theoretical Guide*, (02), 49.

Liu, J. (2023). Digital humanities empowering opera development: New ideas to break through the dilemma of Yiyang Qiang opera inheritance. *Chinese Drama*, (01), 61-63.

Meng, D. F. (2018). Outline of China's strategy for building a strong talent country in the new era . *Reform*, (09), 81-90.

Xie, Y. J. (2023). Research on Peking opera art inheritance in the past decade. *Chinese Intangible Cultural Heritage*, (01), 42-49.

Xu, F., Pan, Q. B., & Xiong, W. (2017). *Outline of modern and contemporary music history in Jiangxi*. Baihuzhou Literature and Art Publishing House.

Yi, L., & Liu, S. Q. (2022). The realistic predicament and solution of the management mechanism of intangible cultural heritage protection: Based on a survey of 300 representative inheritors in Hunan Province. *Journal of South-Central University for Nationalities (Humanities and Social Sciences)*, (08), 78-87+184.

Zhang, X. M., & Huang, J. (2023). A study on the construction of inheritance models for Miao and Dong intangible cultural heritage inheritors. *Guizhou Social Sciences*, (03), 107-113.