# Article information:

China’s emerging legislative and policy framework for safeguarding intangible cultural heritage: International Journal of Cultural Policy: Vol 28, No 5
<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/10286632.2021.1993838?journalCode=gcul20>

# Article summary:

1. China has developed a legislative and policy framework for safeguarding intangible cultural heritage, including the 2005 Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage and the 2011 Law on the Protection of Intangible Cultural Heritage.

2. The framework includes measures such as inventorying, documentation, research, education, and transmission of intangible cultural heritage.

3. Challenges remain in implementing the framework effectively, including balancing preservation with development, addressing regional disparities in implementation, and engaging communities in decision-making processes.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article titled "China’s emerging legislative and policy framework for safeguarding intangible cultural heritage" provides a comprehensive overview of China's efforts to protect its intangible cultural heritage. The authors, Yawen Xu, Yu Tao, and Benjamin Smith, provide a detailed analysis of the legal and policy frameworks that have been put in place to safeguard China's rich cultural heritage.

The article is well-researched and provides valuable insights into the measures that China has taken to preserve its intangible cultural heritage. The authors highlight the importance of this heritage in promoting cultural diversity and sustainable development. They also discuss the challenges that China faces in protecting its intangible cultural heritage, including rapid urbanization, globalization, and changing social values.

However, there are some potential biases in the article that should be noted. Firstly, the authors are all affiliated with the University of Western Australia, which may influence their perspective on China's policies. Additionally, while the article acknowledges some of the criticisms leveled at China's approach to protecting its intangible cultural heritage (such as accusations of state control), it does not explore these criticisms in depth or present counterarguments.

Furthermore, while the article provides a thorough overview of China's legal and policy frameworks for protecting its intangible cultural heritage, it does not provide much evidence for their effectiveness. It would have been useful to see more discussion on how these policies are being implemented on the ground and whether they are achieving their intended goals.

Overall, while this article provides a valuable overview of China's efforts to protect its intangible cultural heritage, readers should be aware of potential biases and limitations in its analysis.

# Topics for further research:

* Criticisms of China's approach to protecting intangible cultural heritage
* Implementation of China's policies for safeguarding cultural heritage on the ground
* Effectiveness of China's legal and policy frameworks for protecting intangible cultural heritage
* Challenges faced by China in preserving its cultural heritage amidst rapid urbanization and globalization
* Role of intangible cultural heritage in promoting cultural diversity and sustainable development
* Comparison of China's approach to protecting cultural heritage with other countries

# Report location:

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