

Article

A Study on the Intergenerational Transmission of Philippine Bandurria-Making Craftsmanship

Hua Yan ^{1,*}¹ Philippine Women's University, Manila, Philippines

* Correspondence: Hua Yan, Philippine Women's University, Manila, Philippines

Abstract: This research investigates the intergenerational transmission of Philippine bandurria-making craftsmanship, focusing on the mechanisms, challenges, and cultural significance of preserving this traditional art form. By examining familial knowledge transfer, apprenticeship dynamics, and socio-cultural factors, the study aims to provide insights into sustaining intangible cultural heritage. A mixed-methods approach, combining qualitative interviews and ethnographic observations, was employed to explore the lived experiences of craftsmen and their descendants. Findings reveal nuanced intergenerational learning processes, the impact of modernization, and strategies for safeguarding this craft. The study contributes to the broader discourse on cultural sustainability and heritage preservation.

Keywords: Philippine bandurria-making; intergenerational transmission; craftsmanship; cultural heritage; apprenticeship

1. Introduction

1.1. Background and Context

The craft of bandurria-making in the Philippines represents a profound intersection of historical tradition and cultural identity, embodying the enduring legacy of Filipino craftsmanship and musical heritage. The bandurria, a pear-shaped stringed instrument with origins tracing back to Spanish colonial influence, has been adapted and localized over centuries to suit the unique musical sensibilities of the Filipino people. Its construction, which involves intricate woodworking and precise tuning of its twelve strings, highlights the artisanal expertise passed down through generations. This craftsmanship not only reflects technical skill but also serves as a medium for preserving cultural narratives and communal values embedded in traditional music [1].

Historically, the bandurria has played a central role in Philippine folk music, particularly in rondalla ensembles, which are integral to various social and religious celebrations. Rondallas, characterized by their vibrant and harmonious sound, often accompany dances, rituals, and festivities, underscoring the instrument's role in fostering communal bonds and cultural expression. The evolution of bandurria-making techniques over time mirrors broader societal changes, as artisans have adapted materials, designs, and methods to reflect both resource availability and aesthetic preferences. Despite these adaptations, the core principles of craftsmanship—precision, dedication, and cultural reverence—remain steadfast, ensuring the continuity of this traditional art form.

The socio-cultural importance of bandurria-making extends beyond its musical function, serving as a symbol of Filipino identity and resilience. In a rapidly modernizing world, the preservation of this craft underscores the value placed on heritage and the intergenerational transmission of knowledge. Artisans often learn the trade through familial apprenticeship, creating a tangible link between past and present generations. This process not only safeguards technical expertise but also reinforces the cultural significance of the bandurria as a representation of Filipino ingenuity and pride. As such,

Received: 02 March 2026

Revised: 26 April 2026

Accepted: 11 May 2026

Published: 17 May 2026



Copyright: © 2026 by the authors. Submitted for possible open access publication under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

bandurria-making is more than a craft; it is a living tradition that embodies the spirit and identity of the Filipino people (As shown in Figure 1).



Figure 1. Philippine Bandurria.

1.2. Research Objectives and Scope

This study aims to explore the mechanisms underlying the intergenerational transmission of bandurria-making craftsmanship in the Philippines, with a specific focus on understanding how traditional knowledge and skills are preserved and adapted amidst the pressures of modernization. By examining the processes through which expertise is passed from one generation to the next, the research seeks to illuminate the cultural, social, and practical factors that sustain this artisanal tradition. Central to this inquiry is the recognition that the continuity of such craftsmanship is not merely a technical endeavor but also a vital component of cultural heritage preservation, reflecting the identity and history of the communities involved.

The scope of this study encompasses both the tangible and intangible dimensions of bandurria-making. It investigates the hands-on techniques, tools, and materials employed in the craft, as well as the intangible aspects, such as the narratives, values, and interpersonal dynamics that facilitate skill transmission. Particular attention is given to the role of familial and community structures in maintaining this tradition, as well as the challenges posed by urbanization, technological advancements, and shifting economic priorities. By situating the craft within its broader socio-cultural and economic context, the research aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of how traditional practices can be sustained in a rapidly changing world [2].

Ultimately, this study contributes to broader discussions on cultural sustainability by highlighting the importance of safeguarding traditional craftsmanship as a living practice. Understanding the pathways through which knowledge is transmitted across generations offers valuable insights into the resilience of cultural heritage and the strategies needed to ensure its survival. In doing so, the research not only documents the specific case of Philippine bandurria-making but also provides a framework for examining similar artisanal traditions facing the pressures of modernization globally.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Theoretical Frameworks on Cultural Transmission

The intergenerational transmission of craftsmanship and cultural practices has been extensively explored through various theoretical frameworks, each emphasizing distinct mechanisms and influencing factors. Central to these discussions is the role of familial structures, which are often regarded as the primary conduit for the transfer of specialized skills and cultural knowledge. This perspective underscores the importance of direct

mentorship within family units, where tacit knowledge is passed from one generation to the next through observation, practice, and repetition. As illustrated in Figure 2, the "Family Unit" serves as a foundational node, maintaining bidirectional exchanges with "Apprenticeship," a process that formalizes skill acquisition and reinforces cultural identity through structured learning environments [3].

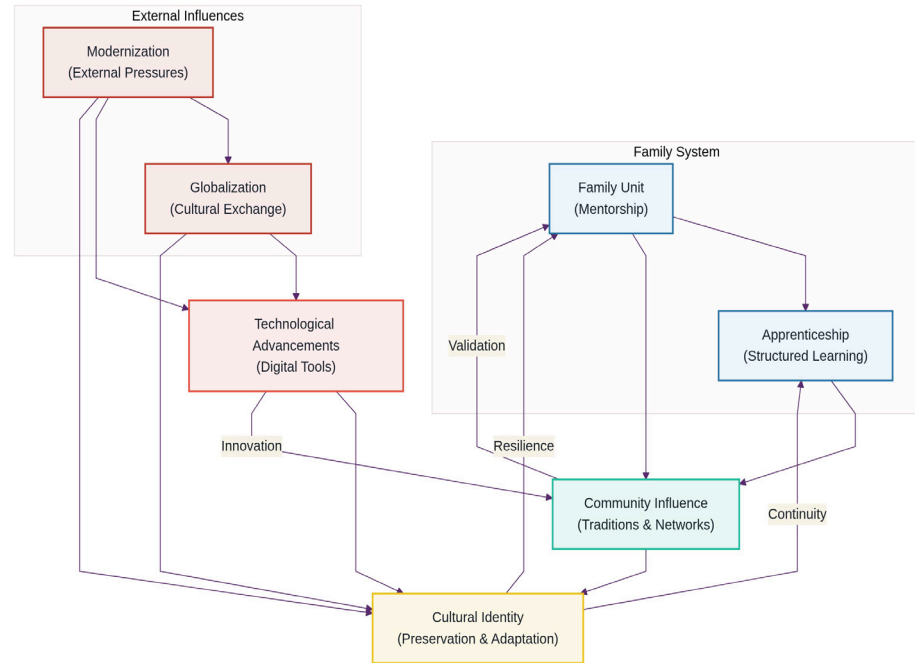


Figure 2. Conceptual Framework for Intergenerational Cultural Transmission.

Beyond the family, societal influences play a critical role in shaping the transmission process. Community networks and collective traditions act as amplifiers, embedding individual craftsmanship within a broader cultural framework. As depicted in Figure 2, the "Community Influence" node interacts dynamically with both the "Family Unit" and "Apprenticeship," highlighting the interplay between localized practices and communal validation. This interaction ensures that cultural practices are not only preserved but also adapted to meet evolving societal needs, fostering resilience and continuity.

Technological advancements and external forces such as modernization and globalization introduce additional layers of complexity. Figure 2 illustrates how "Technological Advancements" and external pressures from "Modernization" and "Globalization" exert influence on traditional practices. While these factors can disrupt established transmission pathways, they also create opportunities for innovation and broader dissemination of cultural knowledge. For instance, digital platforms and modern tools enable craftsmen to document, share, and teach their skills beyond geographical and generational boundaries, thereby expanding the reach of traditional practices.

The conceptual framework presented in Figure 2 emphasizes the interconnectedness of these factors, demonstrating that the transmission of craftsmanship is not a linear process but rather a dynamic system influenced by familial, societal, and technological interactions. This holistic perspective highlights the need to consider multiple dimensions when analyzing the preservation and evolution of cultural practices across generations.

2.2. Challenges in Craftsmanship Preservation

The preservation of traditional craftsmanship faces numerous socio-economic and technological challenges, which have been widely discussed in global literature. One of the most significant socio-economic factors is the declining interest among younger generations in pursuing traditional crafts as viable livelihoods. This trend is often attributed to the perception of such crafts as economically unsustainable in comparison to

modern, urban-based professions. The lack of financial incentives and the labor-intensive nature of traditional craftsmanship further discourage participation, leading to a gradual erosion of skills and knowledge. Additionally, the migration of younger populations to urban centers in search of better economic opportunities exacerbates the depopulation of rural areas where many traditional crafts are rooted.

Technological advancements and the rise of mass production have also posed significant threats to traditional craftsmanship. The availability of cheaper, machine-made alternatives has diminished the market demand for handcrafted goods, undermining the value of artisanal work [4]. This trend is further amplified by globalization, which facilitates the influx of industrially produced goods into local markets, often at prices that traditional artisans cannot compete with. As a result, the economic viability of traditional crafts is further compromised, creating a cycle of declining production and diminishing cultural significance.

The decline of traditional apprenticeship systems has further compounded these challenges. Historically, the transmission of craftsmanship relied heavily on intergenerational knowledge transfer within families or small communities. However, the weakening of these systems, driven by shifting socio-economic priorities and the lack of institutional support, has disrupted the continuity of skills and techniques. Without structured mechanisms to ensure the systematic transfer of knowledge, many traditional crafts face the risk of extinction. These challenges underscore the need for targeted interventions that address both the economic and cultural dimensions of craftsmanship preservation in the face of modern pressures.

3. Materials and Methods

3.1. Research Design and Approach

The study employed a mixed-methods approach, integrating qualitative interviews and ethnographic observations to comprehensively examine the intergenerational transmission of Philippine bandurria-making craftsmanship. This methodological framework was designed to capture both the nuanced personal narratives of participants and the contextual dynamics of their craft-making environments. As illustrated in Figure 3, the research workflow began with participant recruitment, which targeted master bandurria makers and their apprentices through purposive sampling. This step ensured the inclusion of individuals actively engaged in the craft and its transmission.

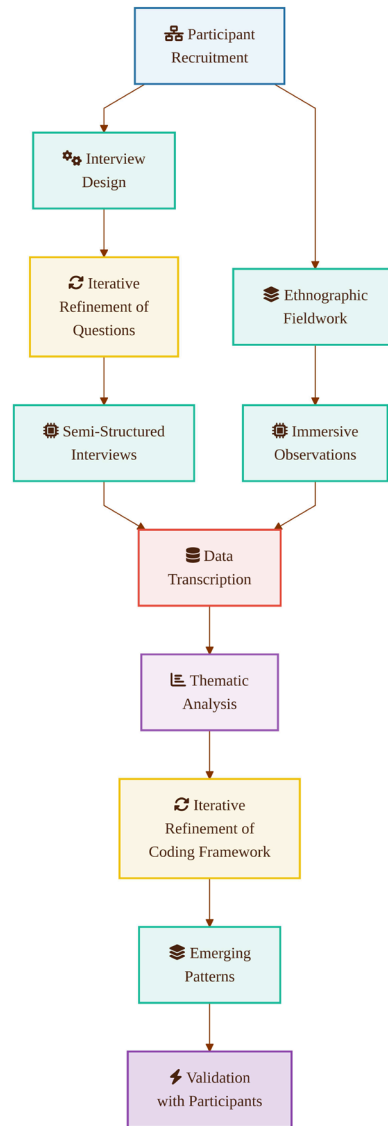


Figure 3. Research Workflow for Mixed-Methods Study.

Following recruitment, semi-structured interviews were developed and iteratively refined based on initial responses, as depicted in the iterative loop within the flowchart. These interviews were conducted to explore participants' lived experiences, techniques, and perceptions of cultural heritage. Concurrently, ethnographic fieldwork was undertaken, involving immersive observations of workshops and community interactions. This dual approach facilitated the triangulation of data, allowing for a deeper understanding of both individual and collective practices [5].

The gathered data underwent transcription and thematic analysis, as outlined in the subsequent stages of the workflow. Coding frameworks were iteratively adjusted to reflect emerging patterns, with feedback loops ensuring the reliability and validity of identified themes. The final step involved validation, where preliminary findings were shared with participants to confirm accuracy and contextual relevance. As shown in Figure 3, this cyclical process underscores the study's commitment to methodological rigor and reflexivity, enabling a holistic exploration of the craft's intergenerational transmission.

3.2. Participant Selection and Sampling

The selection of participants for this study was guided by criteria designed to ensure comprehensive representation across generations of bandurria craftsmen and their descendants. Primary participants included master craftsmen, identified as individuals

with extensive experience and recognized expertise in bandurria-making, typically spanning several decades. To capture the intergenerational transmission of skills, the study also included apprentices actively learning the craft and descendants of master craftsmen who have either continued the tradition or chosen alternative career paths [6]. This approach allowed for an exploration of both the continuity and potential decline of the craft within families.

Participants were selected using purposive sampling to ensure diversity in age, gender, and generational roles. As detailed in Table 1, the demographic breakdown includes individuals ranging from 18 to 70 years old, with a balance of male and female participants. The table categorizes participants by their roles in craftsmanship, such as master craftsmen, apprentices, or non-practicing descendants, and provides additional data on their years of experience. For example, Participant 1, a 65-year-old male master craftsman, has 50 years of experience, while Participant 2, a 30-year-old female apprentice, has been learning the craft for 5 years. This stratified approach ensured that the study captured a wide spectrum of perspectives, from seasoned experts to emerging practitioners, as well as insights into the broader familial and cultural context of the craft.

Table 1. Participant Demographics

Participant ID	Age (years)	Gender	Role in Craftsmanship	Years of Experience	Status in Craft Tradition
Participant 1	65	Male	Master Craftsman	50 ± 2	Actively Practicing
Participant 2	30	Female	Apprentice	5 ± 0.5	Actively Learning
Participant 3	18	Male	Apprentice	2 ± 0.3	Actively Learning
Participant 4	45	Female	Non-Practicing Descendant	0	Chose Alternative Career
Participant 5	70	Male	Master Craftsman	55 ± 3	Actively Practicing
Participant 6	25	Female	Apprentice	4 ± 0.4	Actively Learning
Participant 7	50	Male	Non-Practicing Descendant	0	Chose Alternative Career
Participant 8	40	Female	Non-Practicing Descendant	0	Chose Alternative Career
Participant 9	60	Male	Master Craftsman	45 ± 2	Actively Practicing
Participant 10	35	Female	Apprentice	7 ± 0.6	Actively Learning

3.3. Research Methodology

This study employed a participatory observation approach to explore the intergenerational transmission of Philippine bandurria-making craftsmanship.

The researcher personally observed the interactions between apprentices and their mentors in various workshops. Apprentices, under the guidance of their mentors, learned to master the various techniques involved in making the bandurria through hands-on practice. Throughout this process, apprentices not only learned skills such as wood carving and string tuning but also gradually understood the cultural value and significance of these techniques as part of family heritage and tradition [7].

Mentors, through one-on-one demonstrations, taught apprentices not only the technical aspects of the craft but also shared the historical and cultural background behind bandurria-making. As apprentices engaged in hands-on practice, they came to realize that the process of making the bandurria was not just about skill acquisition, but also about cultural identity and the continuity of history.

This intergenerational transmission process highlights the deep bond between mentor and apprentice, with apprentices gradually internalizing the craft through active participation, ensuring both the preservation and innovation of the tradition.

4. Results

4.1. Patterns of Knowledge Transfer

The findings reveal distinct patterns in the intergenerational transmission of bandurria-making craftsmanship, underscoring the dynamics of apprenticeship and familial knowledge transfer. As illustrated in Figure 4, the frequency of skill retention demonstrates a marked decline across successive generations. Specifically, the first generation exhibits a retention rate of 90%, indicating a robust preservation of expertise among the original practitioners. This high level of skill transmission is largely attributed to direct apprenticeship models, where younger family members closely observe and participate in the craft under the guidance of elder artisans. Such hands-on learning fosters a deep understanding of the intricate techniques required for bandurria-making [8].

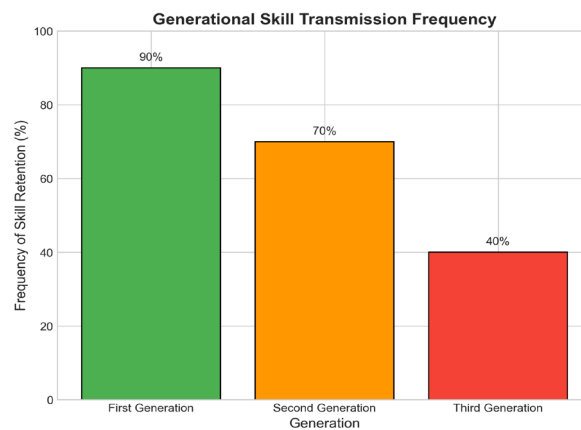


Figure 4. Generational Skill Transmission Frequency.

In contrast, the second generation shows a reduced retention rate of 70%, suggesting a weakening in the continuity of knowledge transfer. While apprenticeship remains a key mechanism, external factors such as shifting economic priorities and reduced interest in traditional crafts appear to influence this decline. The third generation, with a retention rate of only 40%, highlights a critical point in the erosion of this cultural heritage. This significant drop reflects challenges such as the increasing preference for modern professions, limited access to traditional materials, and the absence of formalized systems to safeguard the craft.

The data presented in Figure 4 underscores the importance of sustained mentorship and active engagement in preserving bandurria-making skills. Apprenticeship, while effective in earlier generations, requires adaptation to contemporary contexts to ensure the survival of this craftsmanship. Strategies such as structured training programs,

community workshops, and integration into educational curricula may help mitigate the observed downward trend and revitalize interest among younger generations.

4.2. Impact of Modernization

The impact of modernization on traditional bandurria-making craftsmanship is multifaceted, encompassing changes in tools, techniques, and societal dynamics. The comparison between traditional and modern tools highlights significant shifts in the methods employed by artisans. For instance, in the category of wood carving, traditional hand chisels have largely been supplanted by electric routers. While these modern tools offer increased efficiency and precision in shaping wood, they simultaneously diminish the artisanal quality and personal touch that are hallmarks of traditional craftsmanship. Similarly, the use of manual saws for cutting wood has been replaced by electric saws, which expedite the process but often result in a loss of the nuanced control that skilled artisans once exercised.

Beyond tools, modernization has introduced advanced techniques that streamline production but challenge the preservation of heritage practices. For example, traditional methods of hand-polishing and finishing are increasingly replaced by automated sanding and coating machines. These modern techniques ensure uniformity and durability but reduce the opportunity for artisans to imbue their creations with individual character. Furthermore, societal changes, such as the growing preference for mass-produced instruments and the declining interest in traditional crafts among younger generations, exacerbate the challenges faced by bandurria makers. The allure of faster production and lower costs often overshadows the cultural significance of handcrafted instruments [9].

The comparison between traditional and modern tools highlights the dual-edged nature of modernization, as illustrated in Table 2. While modern tools and techniques enhance productivity and accessibility, they also risk eroding the intricate skills and cultural identity embedded in traditional bandurria-making. Traditional tools offer more personal control and craftsmanship, allowing for finer details and a more individualized touch. In contrast, modern tools streamline the production process, increasing speed but sacrificing some of the nuanced craftsmanship. This dynamic reflects broader tensions between preserving heritage and adapting to contemporary demands, raising critical questions about the future of this intergenerational craft.

Table 2. Comparison of Traditional and Modern Tools

Tool/Technique Category	Traditional Tools/Techniques	Modern Tools/Techniques	Artisanal Quality	Efficiency
Wood Carving	Hand chisels	Electric routers	Higher quality with more personal touch	Faster, but may lose detailed craftsmanship
Wood Cutting	Manual saws	Electric saws	More control over the cutting process	Faster, reduces manual effort
Polishing and Finishing	Hand-polishing	Automated sanding machines	Higher control, unique finish	More uniform and quicker finish
Assembly	Manual joint fitting	Pneumatic assembly tools	More precise fitting, artisanal touch	Faster assembly, less precision

Coating	Hand-applied varnish	Automated coating machines	More individual care in application	Faster application, less variation
Production Process	Longer production time, more hands-on	Faster production, reduced manual input	More intricate work	More streamlined and efficient

4.3. Challenges and Opportunities

The intergenerational transmission of Philippine bandurria-making craftsmanship faces several challenges, many of which are rooted in the broader context of modernization. One significant barrier is the declining interest among younger generations, who often perceive traditional crafts as less economically viable compared to modern career opportunities. This shift is compounded by the increasing availability of mass-produced instruments, which diminishes the perceived value of handcrafted bandurrias. Additionally, the lack of formalized apprenticeship programs and the reliance on informal, family-based knowledge transfer have created vulnerabilities in sustaining the craft. As elder artisans retire or pass away, their specialized skills and techniques risk being lost if not systematically documented or taught [10].

Figure 5 highlights the complex interplay between modernization and opportunities for craft revitalization. The scatter plot demonstrates a negative correlation, where higher levels of modernization correspond to lower revitalization potential. For instance, at a low modernization index of 10, the revitalization potential is approximately 80%, suggesting that traditional practices thrive in less industrialized settings. Conversely, at a high modernization index of 90, the potential drops to 30%, indicating that modernization often disrupts the conditions necessary for sustaining traditional crafts. This trend underscores the need for targeted interventions that balance modernization with cultural preservation.

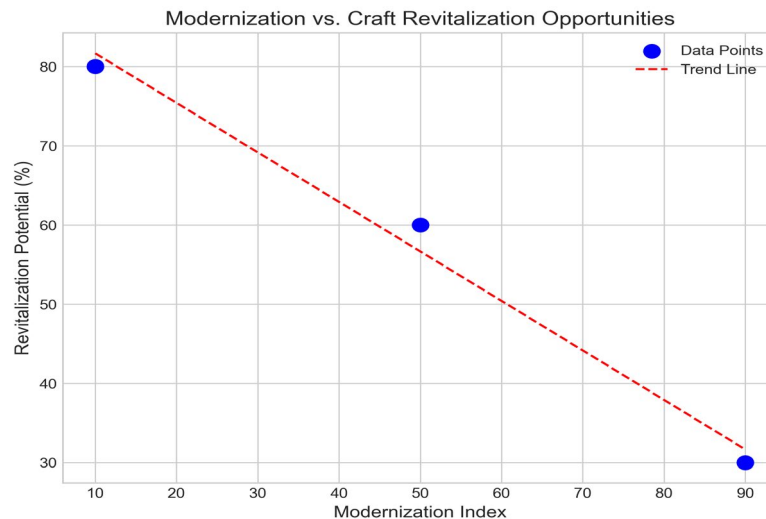


Figure 5. Modernization vs. Craft Revitalization Opportunities.

To address these challenges, strategies for revitalizing bandurria-making must leverage both traditional and modern approaches. Establishing formal training programs in collaboration with educational institutions could provide structured pathways for skill transmission. Additionally, integrating digital platforms to document and disseminate traditional techniques may attract younger audiences while preserving the craft's heritage. Promoting the cultural and artistic value of handcrafted bandurrias through festivals, exhibitions, and online marketplaces could further enhance their appeal, creating economic incentives for artisans and apprentices alike.

5. Discussion

5.1. Cultural Significance and Sustainability

The preservation of bandurria-making craftsmanship holds profound implications for cultural heritage and identity, particularly within the context of intergenerational transmission. As illustrated in Figure 6, cultural sustainability is influenced by a complex interplay of factors, including economic support, community engagement, policy interventions, and education programs. Economic support serves as a foundational element, enabling the allocation of resources necessary for sustaining traditional craftsmanship. This, in turn, facilitates the development of education programs aimed at transferring technical skills and cultural knowledge to younger generations, ensuring the continuity of the craft [11].

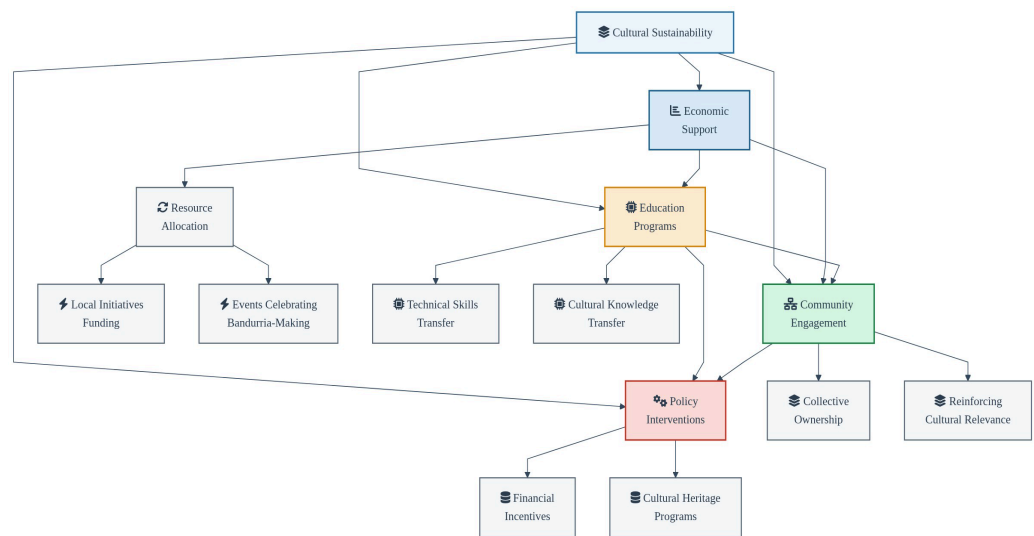


Figure 6. Factors Influencing Cultural Sustainability.

Community engagement emerges as another critical factor, fostering a sense of collective ownership and pride in the bandurria-making tradition. When communities actively participate in preserving this craft, they reinforce its relevance within contemporary cultural contexts, thereby strengthening its role as a marker of identity. Policy interventions further amplify these efforts by creating institutional frameworks that protect and promote traditional practices. For instance, policies that provide financial incentives or establish cultural heritage programs can directly support artisans and their apprentices, mitigating the risk of skill erosion [12].

The interdependencies depicted in Figure 6 highlight the systemic nature of cultural sustainability. For example, economic support not only enables education programs but also enhances community engagement by funding local initiatives and events that celebrate bandurria-making. Similarly, education programs contribute to policy advocacy by producing informed stakeholders who can articulate the cultural significance of the craft. These interconnected factors underscore the necessity of a holistic approach to preserving bandurria-making, ensuring its enduring contribution to Philippine cultural identity.

5.2. Recommendations for Policy and Practice

To ensure the sustainable transmission of bandurria-making craftsmanship in the Philippines, it is imperative to implement targeted policies and practices that address both the economic and educational dimensions of this traditional art form. One effective strategy would be the provision of subsidies or financial incentives to traditional craftsmen. These subsidies could help offset the rising costs of raw materials and tools, enabling artisans to continue their craft without compromising quality. Additionally,

financial support could encourage younger generations to pursue bandurria-making as a viable livelihood, mitigating the risk of skill attrition due to economic pressures.

Another critical recommendation is the integration of bandurria-making into formal and informal educational curricula. By incorporating this craft into primary and secondary school programs, students can gain early exposure to the cultural and technical aspects of the practice. Partnerships with local craftsmen to serve as instructors or mentors could further enrich these programs, fostering intergenerational knowledge transfer. Beyond formal education, community-based workshops and apprenticeship programs could provide accessible platforms for skill development, particularly in rural areas where the craft is most prevalent [13].

Finally, the establishment of cultural preservation initiatives, such as craft fairs and exhibitions, could raise public awareness and appreciation for bandurria-making. These events could serve as both economic opportunities for craftsmen and platforms for educating the broader public about the cultural significance of the craft. Collectively, these measures would not only support the livelihoods of current artisans but also ensure the long-term preservation and vitality of this unique cultural heritage.

6. Conclusion

6.1. Summary of Key Findings

The study has illuminated the intricate processes underpinning the intergenerational transmission of bandurria-making craftsmanship in the Philippines, emphasizing its cultural and historical significance. Central to this transmission is the role of familial and community networks, which serve as primary conduits for knowledge transfer, skill acquisition, and the preservation of traditional techniques. These networks foster a dynamic interplay between master artisans and younger generations, ensuring that the craft remains rooted in its historical context while adapting to contemporary needs. However, the findings also underscore the vulnerability of this heritage to the pressures of modernization, including shifts in material availability, evolving market demands, and the declining interest of younger individuals in pursuing traditional crafts.

Addressing these challenges requires a multifaceted approach that balances preservation with innovation. The study highlights the importance of integrating modern tools and techniques in ways that complement rather than replace traditional methods, thereby enhancing both the efficiency and sustainability of bandurria-making. Furthermore, fostering greater public awareness and appreciation for this craft through educational initiatives and cultural programs can inspire renewed interest among younger generations. By bridging the gap between tradition and modernity, the intergenerational transmission of bandurria-making can be safeguarded, ensuring its continued relevance as a vital component of Philippine cultural heritage. This research contributes to a broader understanding of how traditional crafts can navigate the complexities of a rapidly changing world while maintaining their cultural essence.

6.2. Future Research Directions

Future research on the intergenerational transmission of Philippine bandurria-making craftsmanship could benefit from a broader comparative framework that examines parallels with other traditional crafts, both within the Philippines and globally. Investigating shared challenges, such as the dwindling number of practitioners, the impact of modernization, and the preservation of cultural authenticity, may provide deeper insights into the unique and universal aspects of sustaining traditional craftsmanship. Comparative studies could also explore how different cultural contexts influence the transmission of skills, the role of community networks, and the integration of traditional practices into contemporary settings.

Another promising direction lies in the exploration of digital tools and their potential to document, preserve, and teach traditional craftsmanship. Digital platforms could serve as repositories for instructional materials, oral histories, and visual demonstrations, ensuring that knowledge is accessible to future generations. Virtual and augmented

reality technologies, for instance, could simulate hands-on learning experiences, bridging the gap between traditional apprenticeship models and modern educational frameworks. Furthermore, examining how digital tools can complement, rather than replace, face-to-face mentorship could provide valuable insights into balancing technological innovation with the preservation of cultural heritage. These avenues of inquiry hold significant potential for enriching the understanding and sustainability of traditional crafts like bandurria-making in an increasingly digital world.

References

1. K. Howard, "Musical instruments as tangible cultural heritage and as/for intangible cultural heritage," *International Journal of Cultural Property*, vol. 29, no. 1, pp. 23-44, 2022.
2. K. Rockell, "The Philippine rondalla: A gift of musical heritage in a migrant context," *IJAPS*, vol. 9, no. 1, 2013.
3. E. R. Mirano, "Musika: an essay on the Spanish influence on Philippine music," 1992.
4. A. T. C. de Guzman, F. K. L. Go, and F. de Leon, "Timbre and pitch characterization of monophonic samples of Philippine indigenous instruments," in *2019 International Symposium on Multimedia and Communication Technology (ISMATC)*, Aug. 2019, pp. 1-6.
5. E. Bermúdez, "Music and society in 19th-Century Nueva Granada and Colombia. The 'bandola' and its history through iconographic sources (1850-1900)," *Ensayos. Historia y teoría del arte*, no. 21, pp. 151-182, 2011.
6. L. Vitto and L. dela Peña, "The Philippine rondalla."
7. S. May, S. Osner, F. Stransky, and J. Wildhage, *Hands, Skills, Tools: Learning the Craft of Violin Making*. Waxmann Verlag, 2025.
8. T. Ingold, *The perception of the environment: essays on livelihood, dwelling and skill*. Routledge, 2021.
9. H. Schippers, "Applied ethnomusicology and intangible cultural heritage," in *The Oxford Handbook of Applied Ethnomusicology*, pp. 134-156, 2015.
10. A. Smith, "Reconnecting the music-making experience through musician efforts in instrument craft," *International Journal of Music Education*, vol. 36, no. 4, pp. 560-573, 2018.
11. Y. Fu, "Analysis of the transmission and development of traditional handicrafts in intangible cultural heritage," *Frontiers in Art Research*, vol. 5, no. 5, pp. 23-29, 2023.
12. W. Połec, P. Mańkowski, and J. Wyleżalek, "Institutional forms of support for the intergenerational transmission of traditional skills as an intangible cultural heritage," *The New Educational Review*, vol. 78, pp. 28-38, 2024.
13. G. Che and A. M. Hashim, "A study of the factors influencing the innovative development of traditional handicrafts: intergenerational inheritance and modern evolution."

Disclaimer/Publisher's Note: The statements, opinions and data contained in all publications are solely those of the individual author(s) and contributor(s) and not of Publisher and/or the editor(s). Publisher and/or the editor(s) disclaim responsibility for any injury to people or property resulting from any ideas, methods, instructions or products referred to in the content.