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# Innovative use and cultural revitalization of non-heritage handicrafts in the artistic decoration of housing space

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**Abstract** Intangible cultural heritage handicrafts, as an important carrier of Chinese outstanding traditional culture, carry deep historical and cultural connotations. As the core place of people's daily life, housing space provides a new carrier and platform for the inheritance and development of non-heritage handicrafts. By integrating non-heritage handicrafts into the art decoration of modern housing space, it can not only realize the living inheritance of traditional culture, but also satisfy modern people's demand for cultural quality and aesthetic experience, and open up a new path for the innovative development of non-heritage handicrafts. This study quantitatively analyzes the application effect of non-heritage handicrafts in housing space decoration by constructing the evaluation index system of housing space art decoration and adopting the hierarchical analysis method and questionnaire survey method. The study selected 200 visitors as the survey object, 170 valid questionnaires were recovered, and the overall reliability coefficient of the questionnaire reached 0.967. The evaluation system contains four first-level indexes of spatial layout, aesthetics, affordability and user experience, involving 40 specific evaluation items. The results show that visitors have the highest evaluation of the aesthetics of the artistic decoration of the non-heritage handicraft housing space, with a score of 4.57, in which the color matching harmony score reaches 4.81. The user experience score was 4.48, and the affordability score was relatively low at 4.35. The overall evaluation score of 4.46 indicated that non-heritage handicrafts achieved excellent results in the artistic decoration of housing spaces. The study confirms the feasibility of combining non-heritage handicrafts with modern housing space, providing a practical path for the modernization and inheritance of traditional culture.

**Index Terms** Non-heritage handicrafts, housing space, artistic decoration, cultural inheritance, evaluation index system, user experience

## 1. Introduction

With the improvement of people's living standards, the requirements for the living environment are also increasing, and people are beginning to pay attention to the cultural connotation and artistry of interior design [1]. The integration of traditional cultural elements into modern interior design can not only highlight the national characteristics, but also enhance the cultural heritage and aesthetic appeal of the space [2]. As an important part of Chinese culture, non-heritage handicrafts have irreplaceable cultural value and inheritance significance. These handicrafts often contain unique aesthetic ideas, historical memories and social values, reflecting the local customs and culture of specific regions [3], [4]. Exploring the design concept of integrating non-heritage handicrafts in housing decoration not only enriches the expression of modern interior decoration, but also opens up new ways for the sustainable development and cultural inheritance of non-heritage handicrafts [5], [6].

Handicrafts originated from people's utilization of natural products and utilization of processing tools in the process of production activities [7]. In the past, traditional handicrafts were transmitted in a single way, mostly through the form of family transmission or teacher with apprentice, combined with charts, essentials and oral instruction [8]. Traditional non-heritage crafts are an integral part of the development of cultural heritage, but some of them are facing a development crisis due to the influence of the new environment and culture [9]. However, through the application in the field of modern design, non-heritage handicrafts can be regenerated and inherited in the new cultural context, realizing the leap and transformation from tradition to modernity [10], [11]. As an art form focusing on cultural expression and visual experience, housing space art design can create a spatial environment with deep cultural heritage and unique aesthetic value by integrating elements of non-heritage handicrafts [12], [13]. This innovative method can not only inherit the spirit of national culture, but also add unique temperament and warm atmosphere to the living environment [14]. Therefore, exploring the application strategy of non-heritage handicrafts

in housing space art design is an important means to realize the innovative inheritance and sustainable development of traditional culture in modern life.

In the context of globalization, the protection and inheritance of traditional culture are facing unprecedented challenges, and intangible cultural heritage handicrafts, as the treasure of national culture, carry rich historical information and cultural value. At present, China has many precious handicraft non-legacy projects, these skills not only reflect the wisdom of ancient craftsmen, but also an important witness to the continuation of Chinese civilization. However, in the process of rapid development of modern society, traditional handicrafts are facing a serious existential crisis, and many of them have gradually disappeared due to the lack of inheritors and application scenarios. Changes in modern lifestyles have caused traditional handicrafts to suffer in terms of practicality, and the lack of knowledge and interest in traditional culture among the younger generation has further exacerbated the severity of this problem. At the same time, housing space as an important place for people's life, its decorative style and cultural connotation directly affect the quality of life and spiritual pursuit of the occupants. Contemporary people's requirements for the living environment have not only stayed at the functional level, but also pay more attention to cultural taste and spiritual satisfaction. In this context, how to combine the profound traditional cultural heritage with modern living needs has become an important issue of common concern in the field of cultural heritage and spatial design.

Based on the above practical needs, this study focuses on the innovative use of non-heritage handicrafts in the artistic decoration of housing space, and constructs a scientific evaluation index system to quantitatively analyze its application effect. Firstly, through literature combing and theoretical analysis, the study clarifies the decorative ways and artistic expression methods of non-heritage handicrafts in housing space, including scene reproduction, combined dynamic and static display, and the application of five senses of space and other dimensions. Secondly, the hierarchical analysis method is used to construct an evaluation system containing four first-level indicators of spatial layout, aesthetics, affordability and user experience, and the weights of each indicator are determined through expert consultation. Finally, the questionnaire survey method is used to collect empirical data to quantitatively assess the actual effect of spatial decoration of non-heritage handicraft housing, so as to provide a scientific basis and practical guidance for the modernization and inheritance of traditional handicrafts.

## **II. Artistic decorative use of non-heritage crafts in housing spaces**

### ***II. A. Decorative Design Approaches for Non-Heritage Crafts in Housing Spaces***

#### **II. A. 1) Reproduction of scenes**

The inheritance of non-heritage needs the reproduction of scenes in order to bring non-heritage handicrafts into the crowd and into everyone's world [15]. The origin and development of non-heritage handicrafts can be displayed in the housing space through the decoration of non-heritage handicrafts, and it can also allow residents to immerse themselves in the scene and create a sense of immediacy of non-heritage handicrafts.

#### **II. A. 2) Combination of static and dynamic displays**

The artistic decoration of non-heritage handicrafts is divided into dynamic and static decoration, and the combination of dynamic and static decoration forms is adopted in the housing space. Within the dynamic decoration area, the production process and artifacts of non-heritage handicrafts are displayed through dynamic decoration to introduce people into the atmosphere of glazing production. In the static decoration area, the flavor of non-heritage handicrafts and traditional history is created through dark tones and lighting coordination, showing the long history of non-heritage handicrafts.

#### **II. A. 3) “Visual and auditory” applications of the five senses of space**

In terms of the decoration of the housing space, various forms and techniques are used to enhance people's “sight and sound” as much as possible, so as to deepen people's experience of non-heritage handicrafts. In terms of lighting, the non-heritage lamps and lanterns are designed according to the needs of the space by utilizing their shape and the transparency of light and shadow. In terms of decoration, non-heritage handicraft elements are added to the space, so that the occupants are unconsciously immersed in the cultural atmosphere of non-heritage and feel the traditional historical lineage.

### ***II. B. Artistic expression of non-heritage crafts in housing spaces***

#### **II. B. 1) Artistic expression of non-heritage crafts in housing spaces**

Light is the soul of spatial art. Light gives growth to everything, light gives character to space, and light gives vitality to architecture. On the facade of the building, the combination of non-heritage artifacts and glass wall is used to produce the effect of light and shadow changes. The first floor mainly adopts artificial light source, while the second floor adopts the combination of wood color, part of natural light source and artificial light source, which gives people

a neutral and comfortable feeling. The third floor as a whole utilizes a strong contrast of light and dark to show the charm of the non-heritage handicrafts.

### **II. B. 2) Application of natural elements**

Architecture is the existence of spiritual awareness, buildings reflect the spiritual essence, buildings should be combined with nature. In the design of the interior space of the housing, the use of traditional cultural intentions such as landscape combined with elements of non-heritage handicrafts, a mountain and a water, showing the unity of the combination of man and nature.

### **II. B. 3) Interactive experience and sharing**

Interactive experience and sharing, so that the occupants can experience the fun of handicraft inheritance on behalf of the fun. We combine traditional culture, regional characteristics and modern design through the interior space of the raft, non-heritage traditional handicrafts and artifacts, and through the connection between architecture, culture and space, we deeply integrate local culture into the design of the raft space, so as to make people understand the "living art" of China's non-heritage culture in a more in-depth manner. Finally, the quality and sincerity of traditional handicrafts are reflected in the exquisite handmade souvenirs, which are accompanied by technical and emotional details, highlighting the charm of intangible cultural heritage.

## ***II. C. Artistic Decoration of Interior Space for Non-Heritage Handicrafts***

Based on the non-heritage handicrafts itself aesthetic and decorative point of view, the enduring Chinese style space is more suitable for the design theme. Non-legacy elements is a unique charm of traditional Chinese cultural elements in a cultural form, Chinese style is a continuation of traditional Chinese cultural elements, through the elegant and solemn sense. Digging deep into the essence of non-heritage at the same time, the introduction of modern materials, modern technology, modern modeling, in the space structure, furnishings and materials and colors of the choice, choose a strong traditional cultural imagery of the space structure, select a strong traditional culture and art of furnishings, together to create the artistic atmosphere of the indoor space of the housing, mainly through the selection of furniture and furnishings, materials, color matching and other construction and patterns The selection of furniture furnishings, materials, colors and other construction and pattern to create.

Interior furnishings is an important part of interior decoration, interior furnishings is the concentration of the overall interior style and spirit of enhancement, and indoor space design, interface design and other physical indoor design constitute the overall system of indoor space environment design.

Indoor space color environment is an effective way to express the beauty of the interior. Color environment refers to the main hue of the environmental space and the color coordination of the space interface and contents based on the color principle, including color warm and cold, purity, brightness, and the contrast and unity of the relationship between each other, the space warm and cold hues of different, different impact on the space environment atmosphere. Traditional Chinese interior furnishing style in color is usually black, red color decoration, and the color of large lacquer furniture is also mainly black, red, so in the application of space color is also a blend of red, black, but pay attention to avoid a large area of the heavy tone to bring a sense of dreariness. Most of the furniture color along the original wood color of Chinese furniture, in addition to the overall design into the color of bright decorations, such as fabric fabrics, landscape vignettes, ceramics, birds and flowers, tea sets and withered landscapes and other bright soft decorations to coordinate the space of the overall tone, the space will be a harmonious application of color, forming a complete color language.

Material touch is an ancient, urgent but contains instinctive feeling, is in addition to vision, the most profound perception of the outside world. Create interior furnishing style, the choice of materials and materials with the beauty will also affect the overall feeling of people, the choice of decorative materials to consider both aesthetic and practicality.

Furniture and furnishings inlaid or carved Chinese patterns will also make the original serious and old-fashioned furniture become dynamic and active. Traditional decorative motifs in architectural components of doors, windows, partitions, screens, tables, window holes decorative is also an indispensable element in the space. In the current interior design, the traditional Chinese components of the scale or function to change, into the plum, orchid, bamboo, chrysanthemum, deer, fish, magpie and other motifs with beautiful symbols and the combination of the use of modern interior space, to components or patterns in the form of the embodiment of the continuation and inheritance of traditional culture. For example, the partition of the space is directly selected from the traditional Chinese architectural components, and then combined with modern concepts to make the modeling more simple, using modern people more acceptable materials to create a Chinese garden paths through the beautiful mood, from the composition to the detailed design to the use of color show the characteristics of simplicity, atmosphere, modernity, symbolism.

### III. Analysis of decorative effects

#### III. A. Construction of space decoration effect evaluation index system

After consulting and browsing the relevant literature, the author constructs the evaluation index system of housing space art decoration with the help of hierarchical analysis method as shown in Table 1 [16].

Table 1: Evaluation index system for art decoration of housing space

Target layer	Primary index	Secondary index
Art decoration of housing space	Space layout	Space layout rationality
		Space utilization
		Adjustable art decoration
		Functional partition clarity
		Spatial adaptability
	Aesthetic feeling	Visual coordination
		Style unity
		Color collocation harmony
		Artistic expression
		Creative elements of decorative elements
		Texture matching degree
		Old and new culture fusion
		Cultural symbol usage
	Economic affordability	Cost control
		Material cost performance
		Maintenance cost
		Energy cost
	User experience	Comfortability
		Psychological experience
		Aesthetic experience

#### III. B. Validation of the evaluation indicator system

The survey respondents of this study were selected as randomly selected visitors, a total of 200 people were randomly selected using the questionnaire method, and an electronic questionnaire was used to distribute the questionnaire to the selected respondents, and a total of 190 questionnaires were recovered. In order to ensure the validity of the survey data, 20 invalid questionnaires were excluded, and finally a total of 170 questionnaires will be used for data analysis. In this research, the recovery rate of the questionnaire is 95% and the validity rate is 85%.

The questionnaire of this research contains a total of 40 questions. In order to further analyze the collected data, the questionnaire used in the study utilized a five-point Likert scale scoring method. In this study, the recovered data were first analyzed for reliability using SPSS software to determine the questionnaire reliability. Secondly, the recovered data were subjected to item analysis to determine whether the questionnaire items were discriminatory. Subsequently, the validity of the scale was verified to ensure the validity and reliability of the questionnaire.

In this study, Cronbach's coefficient was used to express the questionnaire reliability. The reliability coefficients of each dimension and the total questionnaire are shown in Table 2. As shown in Table 2, the overall alpha coefficient of the questionnaire is 0.967, of which the alpha coefficients of the four first-level indicators are 0.926, 0.942, 0.963, and 0.947, respectively, which are greater than 0.8, which indicates that the questionnaire is relatively credible, well-structured, and internally consistent, and the indicators are reasonable and credible.

Table 2: Reliability of each dimension and total questionnaire

Dimension	Item number	Cronbach's Alpha
Space layout	10	0.926
Aesthetic feeling	16	0.942
Economic affordability	8	0.963
User experience	6	0.947
Total	40	0.967

In this study, the critical ratio method, total question correlation and change in reliability were used to screen the questions. After sorting the items according to their total scores, the top 25% were selected as the high group and the bottom 25% as the low group for independent samples t-test. The significance of the difference in the mean of each question item score was obtained. The exclusion criteria were total question correlation coefficient  $< 0.3$ , increase in reliability after deletion of the question items, and a decision value between the high and low groups  $< 3$ . The analysis of the items for each question item is shown in Table 3. From Table 3, it can be seen that the values of all 40 question items did not meet the exclusion criteria, so none of the 40 question items in the questionnaire needed to be deleted.

Table 3: Item analysis results

	Determination value	Total correlation coefficient	Cronbach's Alpha after deleting items
Q1	6.664	0.399	0.938
Q2	13.003	0.408	0.935
Q3	6.665	0.496	0.938
Q4	11.129	0.503	0.939
Q5	13.632	0.397	0.939
Q6	9.684	0.639	0.939
Q7	5.971	0.342	0.937
Q8	12.059	0.499	0.936
Q9	6.747	0.592	0.938
Q10	12.753	0.595	0.939
Q11	12.409	0.565	0.939
Q12	14.823	0.635	0.937
Q13	7.812	0.451	0.935
Q14	14.973	0.552	0.939
Q15	12.443	0.622	0.937
Q16	14.251	0.604	0.936
Q17	6.867	0.484	0.938
Q18	15.253	0.397	0.939
Q19	11.822	0.649	0.938
Q20	7.915	0.629	0.939
Q21	11.557	0.632	0.939
Q22	8.667	0.661	0.938
Q23	9.285	0.518	0.939
Q24	5.164	0.574	0.936
Q25	8.429	0.443	0.939
Q26	5.917	0.541	0.939
Q27	13.799	0.562	0.939
Q28	13.756	0.646	0.938
Q29	13.296	0.608	0.935
Q30	14.866	0.571	0.938
Q31	14.028	0.596	0.94
Q32	5.101	0.644	0.939
Q33	13.212	0.335	0.938
Q34	9.645	0.531	0.935
Q35	8.714	0.647	0.938
Q36	8.351	0.521	0.938
Q37	13.533	0.601	0.939
Q38	7.241	0.594	0.935
Q39	8.589	0.633	0.939
Q40	11.334	0.523	0.938

### III. C. Calculation of the weights of the evaluation indicator system

The weight calculation is carried out on the basis of constructing the play judgment matrix, and in this study the matrix is constructed on the basis of the advice given by experts, and the specific construction process consists of the following two steps:

(1) Developing the expert consultation form: on the constructed hierarchical structure model, the evaluation index system questionnaire is generated after adding and perfecting the specific content of the model using Yaahp software.

(2) Constructing judgment matrix: using Yaahp software to make further corrections to the recovered expert consultation form, and then constructing the judgment matrix of the evaluation index system of housing space art decoration on the basis of the comprehensive adjustment of expert advice.

Summarize the results of the calculated indicators to get the weight of the evaluation index system as shown in Table 4, which will be used as the basis and standard in the evaluation of classroom teaching to increase the effectiveness of the research results.

Table 4: Evaluation index weight for art decoration of housing space

Target layer	Primary index	Weight	Secondary index	Weight
Art decoration of housing space	Space layout	0.1852	Space layout rationality	0.1869
			Space utilization	0.2004
			Adjustable art decoration	0.2359
			Functional partition clarity	0.1924
			Spatial adaptability	0.1844
	Aesthetic feeling	0.3089	Visual coordination	0.1404
			Style unity	0.1152
			Color collocation harmony	0.1123
			Artistic expression	0.1485
			Creative elements of decorative elements	0.1502
			Texture matching degree	0.1006
			Old and new culture fusion	0.1186
			Cultural symbol usage	0.1142
	Economic affordability	0.2035	Cost control	0.2485
			Material cost performance	0.2516
			Maintenance cost	0.2584
			Energy cost	0.2415
	User experience	0.3024	Comfortability	0.3268
			Psychological experience	0.3389
			Aesthetic experience	0.3343

### III. D. Analysis of evaluation results

#### III. D. 1) Selection of survey respondents

The respondents of this study were selected as random visitors, and electronic questionnaires were used to distribute questionnaires to the selected visitors, a total of 200 questionnaires were distributed, 20 invalid questionnaires were excluded in order to ensure the validity of the survey data, and a total of 170 questionnaires will be used as the final data analysis. The demographic results of the survey respondents are shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Demographic statistics of survey object

Demographic variable	Option	Number	Percentage/%
Gender	Male	130	48.24
	Female	140	51.76
Age	≤18 years old	35	20.59
	19-25 years old	67	39.41
	26-35 years old	52	30.59
	36-50 years old	14	8.23
	>50 years old	2	1.18
Educational background	Junior high school	5	2.94
	Senior high school	16	9.41
	Junior college	30	17.65
	Bachelor	69	40.59
	Master	36	21.18
	Doctor	14	8.23
Work life	≤5 years	86	50.59
	6-10 years	40	23.53



	11-15 years	21	12.35
	16-20 years	15	8.82
	>20 years	8	4.71

### III. D. 2) Evaluation results

After collecting the rating scales of 170 survey respondents on the artistic decoration of housing space for non-heritage handicrafts, the collected scales were organized and analyzed, and the specific evaluation results are shown in Table 6.

Based on the observation of Table 6, the author found that in the four primary indicators of housing space decoration, the survey respondents (visitors) have the highest evaluation of the “aesthetic sense” of the housing space art decoration of non-heritage handicrafts in this paper, with a rating of 4.57. This is due to the fact that the non-heritage handicrafts have a high artistic and aesthetic value of their own, and they can bring a better visual sense, thus improving the visitors' visual sense and enhancing the visitors' satisfaction of the housing space. This is due to the high artistic and aesthetic value of the non-heritage handicrafts themselves, which can bring people a better visual sense and thus improve the visitors' experience. Therefore, the visitor's user experience score is also high, at 4.48. The primary indicator with the lowest score is economic affordability, with 4.35 points, which is because high-quality non-heritage handicrafts need to pay a lot of labor costs to make them, and the price is not low, so they are at a disadvantage in terms of economy, but they still have a high cost-effective value in the minds of users. Visitors' ratings for the secondary indicators in this paper are all over 4.10 points, which shows that the non-heritage handicrafts housing space art decoration has obtained good results. Among them, visitors are most satisfied with the “color harmony”, rating of 4.81, the lowest rating is the space utilization rate of 4.15. According to the score of the primary and secondary indicators can be calculated to get the overall score of non-heritage crafts housing space art decoration of 4.46 points, close to 4.50 points, indicating that the non-heritage crafts The use in housing space art decoration has achieved excellent results.

Table 6: Evaluation results for art decoration of housing space

Target layer	Primary index	Score	Secondary index	Score
Art decoration of housing space	Space layout	4.38	Space layout rationality	4.68
			Space utilization	4.15
			Adjustable art decoration	4.22
			Functional partition clarity	4.58
			Spatial adaptability	4.31
	Aesthetic feeling	4.57	Visual coordination	4.48
			Style unity	4.64
			Color collocation harmony	4.81
			Artistic expression	4.33
			Creative elements of decorative elements	4.61
			Texture matching degree	4.53
			Old and new culture fusion	4.42
			Cultural symbol usage	4.79
	Economic affordability	4.35	Cost control	4.12
			Material cost performance	4.46
			Maintenance cost	4.49
			Energy cost	4.34
	User experience	4.48	Comfortability	4.25
			Psychological experience	4.53
			Aesthetic experience	4.65

## IV. Conclusion

In this study, by constructing a scientific evaluation index system and conducting empirical investigations, the non-heritage handicrafts show significant application value and good market acceptance in housing space art decoration. The evaluation results show that among the four core dimensions, the aesthetics is the most prominent, with a score of 4.57, which fully reflects the inherent artistic value and aesthetic charm of non-heritage handicrafts. The user experience dimension received a highly recognized score of 4.48, indicating that the integration of traditional handicrafts with modern living spaces can effectively enhance the cultural experience and spiritual satisfaction of the occupants. The affordability dimension scored 4.35 points, which is relatively low but still within the acceptable

range, reflecting consumers' recognition of cultural values. The overall evaluation score of 4.46 points, close to the excellent level, confirms the successful application of non-heritage handicrafts in modern housing space decoration.

In terms of specific indicators, the harmony of color matching became the most recognized element with the highest score of 4.81, reflecting the unique charm of traditional color aesthetics in modern space. The rating of 4.79 for the use of cultural symbols indicates that traditional cultural elements can effectively enhance the cultural connotation of the space. These findings provide new ideas for the protection and inheritance of non-heritage handicrafts, i.e., realizing the living inheritance of traditional culture through the deep integration with modern living scenes. Non-heritage handicrafts can not only satisfy modern people's pursuit of a better life, but also subconsciously spread traditional culture in daily life, injecting new vitality into cultural revival.

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