

# The Influence of Local Cultural Factors on the Development of Pingxiang Spring Gongs - Based on the Perspective of Symbiosis Theory

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## Abstract

*As an important factor in the development of spring gongs in Pingxiang, Jiangxi Province, local cultural factors play an increasingly important role in the symbiosis theory environment. In order to deeply study the influence of local cultural factors on the development of Pingxiang spring gongs, the article divides the local cultural factors into geographic environment, historical background, folk tradition and so on. Based on the perspective of symbiosis theory, the influence of local cultural factors on the development of Pingxiang spring gongs in Jiangxi Province is analyzed theoretically, and local cultural symbiosis is added as a mediating variable, a theoretical model is constructed according to the assumptions, and the following conclusions are drawn from the qualitative and quantitative research by taking Pingxiang spring gongs in Jiangxi Province as the object of the study and applying questionnaire survey method, fieldwork method, in-depth interview method, etc.: the local language, folklore and customs, and local cultural identity have a significant impact on the development level of Pingxiang spring gongs, and this impact is realized through local cultural heritage and development as a mediating variable. In the course of the research, we will pay attention to the key variables of local cultural identity, artistic performance, symbiotic relationship and sustainable development, aiming to provide useful references for the inheritance and development of Pingxiang spring gongs.*

**Keywords:** Local Culture, Pingxiang Spring Gong Development, Symbiosis Theory

## INTRODUCTION

In today's era of globalization and modernization, the preservation and inheritance of local culture has become more and more important. As one of the rich and diverse local cultures in China, Pingxiang spring gongs, as an important form of performing arts, carries the rich historical and cultural connotations of the region. With the development of society and economic growth, we cannot ignore the influence of local cultural factors on the development of spring gongs, especially factors such as local language, folk customs and local cultural identity.

This study aims to explore the relationship between the development level of spring gongs in Pingxiang and local cultural factors, and to deeply study the mediating role played by local cultural inheritance and development in it. Through the analysis based on the perspective of symbiosis theory, we will explore the specific influence mechanism of local cultural factors on spring gong development. Such a study not only helps to deepen the understanding and knowledge of spring gong development, but also provides important theoretical guidance and practical significance for the protection and inheritance of local culture.

In this paper, we use research methods such as in-depth interview method, field survey method and questionnaire survey method to comprehensively and accurately analyze the correlation between local cultural factors and the development level of Chunluo, and make full use of quantitative and qualitative analysis methods of social science research, as well as statistical and descriptive analyses, to validate our research hypotheses.

Through the results of this study, we expect to provide scientific basis and effective strategies for promoting the development of Pingxiang spring gongs. At the same time, we also hope that through this case study, we can provide reference and inspiration for the protection and inheritance of other local cultures and promote the diversified development and prosperity of local cultures.

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## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Theoretical support**

Symbiosis theory: German mycologist De Berry (1879) first proposed the concept of "symbiosis", he pointed out that "organisms live closely together", which reflects a certain "permanent material connection" between organisms. ". Subsequently, scholars have further enriched the concept of "symbiosis" and further improved it on this basis. Dr. Yuan Chunqing conducted a more systematic study on the theory of symbiosis, and he put forward the concept of "social symbiosis", that is, "people in the social system, the social organization composed of people and the natural world, in a specific environment, coexist in a specific way". Fundamentally, social symbiosis is the inheritance and sublimation of natural symbiosis; the symbiotic interests of society are mainly manifested in material and spiritual interests; the social symbiosis interface shows a positive and mutative side; the three kinds of social symbiosis, such as parasitism, partiality symbiosis, and reciprocal symbiosis, have their reasonable points, but symmetrical and reciprocal symbiosis is the development trend of the social symbiosis in the future; competition is only a way to achieve symbiotic relationship, not the ultimate goal and end of social evolution. From this point of view, the introduction of symbiosis theory into the study of sociology can be well deconstructed with Pingxiang spring gong culture. Therefore, this paper combines the already literature and research subjects to categorize local cultural factors into local language, folk customs and local cultural identity.

Cultural Capital Theory: Bourdieu's cultural capital theory emphasizes the value of cultural resources such as education, attitudes and preferences in social and economic exchange. In the development of Pingxiang spring gongs, local cultural identity, language and folk customs can be regarded as a special kind of cultural capital, which plays a positive role in the inheritance and promotion of Pingxiang spring gongs. As a cultural form, the development and inheritance of Pingxiang spring gongs can be regarded as part of the cultural capital of the local society, and the strength of local cultural identity may directly affect the formation and accumulation of this cultural capital.

Cultural ecology theory: Cultural ecology theory believes that culture interacts and adapts with its environment, and emphasizes the mutual influence between local cultural identity and regional environment. Pingxiang spring gongs, as a local characteristic cultural form, its development is not only influenced by local cultural factors, but also has a close connection with the regional environment. The interaction and adaptation process between culture and its environment is emphasized. From this perspective, the development of Pingxiang Chunluo is jointly influenced by multiple factors such as local natural environment, social structure and historical background, which together constitute the unique cultural ecosystem of Pingxiang Chunluo.

Diffusion of Innovation Theory: Rogers' Diffusion of Innovation Theory focuses on how new ideas, new technologies or new products spread in the society. The development and innovation of Pingxiang spring gongs can be analyzed through this theoretical framework, especially how local cultural identities and folk customs promote or hinder the process of cultural innovation and transmission.

### **Research Status**

Most domestic and international studies on the impact of local culture on art forms focus on cultural preservation, inheritance and innovation. Studies have shown that the strength of local cultural identity can significantly affect the preservation and development of cultural forms. Specifically for Pingxiang spring gongs, although there are fewer related studies, the existing literature shows that local language, folk customs and cultural identity play an important role in their development. Local language not only provides rich expressive contents and forms for spring gongs, but also strengthens the audience's sense of cultural identity; the inheritance of folk customs and practices provides spring gongs with a constant stream of creative inspiration; the enhancement of local cultural identity promotes community participation and the accumulation of social capital, which provides a solid social foundation for the development of spring gongs in Pingxiang. Cross-cultural research shows that there are commonalities and differences in art forms in different regional cultural contexts, which is of reference value for understanding how Pingxiang spring gongs maintain their local characteristics in the context of globalization. At the international level, the study of local cultural forms such

as the Pingxiang spring gongs is usually integrated into the broader framework of cultural heritage protection and cultural diversity maintenance. International academic studies of local distinctive cultures often emphasize cross-cultural exchanges, the impact of globalization on local cultures, and the role of local cultures in global cultural diversity. These studies reveal that local cultures face both challenges and opportunities in the context of globalization, and propose a series of strategies and reflections on how to protect and promote the inheritance and development of local cultures from an international perspective. However, these studies often lack an in-depth analysis of the internal development logic and the influence of local cultural factors on specific local cultural forms, such as the Pingxiang spring gongs.

## Research Hypotheses

### Local language plays a vital role in the development of Pingxiang Spring Gongs

As an oral performing art, Pingxiang spring gongs depend on the richness and uniqueness of local language. The characteristics of local language include vocabulary, grammar, pronunciation, etc. These characteristics not only constitute the basic elements of Pingxiang Chunluo, but also add color to the performance of Pingxiang Chunluo. Therefore, the degree of diversity and characteristics of local languages is expected to positively influence the development level of Pingxiang spring gongs.

### Folk customs are the cornerstone of the development of Pingxiang spring gongs

As a kind of folk art, Pingxiang spring gongs are closely connected with local folk customs. Folk customs provide Pingxiang spring gongs with rich themes and forms of expression, making them have strong regional characteristics. In the process of inheritance and evolution of folk customs, Pingxiang spring gongs can be constantly innovated and developed. Therefore, the degree of activity and the speed of change of folk customs are expected to have an important impact on the development level of Pingxiang spring gongs.

Local cultural identity is the core driving force for the development of Pingxiang spring gongs. The higher the local cultural identity is, the stronger people's love and protection awareness of Pingxiang spring gongs is, thus favoring the inheritance and development of Pingxiang spring gongs. At the same time, local cultural identity can also stimulate people's demand for innovation of Pingxiang spring gongs, so that it can better adapt to the development of the times. Therefore, the degree of local cultural identity will have a significant impact on the development level of Pingxiang spring gongs.

This study concludes that local cultural heritage and development play a mediating role in the influence of local language, folk customs and local cultural identity on the development level of Pingxiang Chunluo. Local cultural heritage and development help to transform the advantages of local language, folk customs and local cultural identity into the actual results of Pingxiang spring gong development. In the process of cultural inheritance and development, Pingxiang Chunluo will continue to absorb new elements, enrich the forms of expression and improve the level of art, so as to realize sustainable development.

Hypothesis	Description
H1	Local language positively affects the development level of Pingxiang Spring Drum.
H2	Folk customs positively affect the development level of Pingxiang Spring Drum.
H3	Local cultural identity positively affects the development level of Pingxiang Spring Drum.
H4	Local language positively affects local cultural inheritance and innovation.
H4a	Local language positively affects social capital.
H4b	Local language positively affects community participation.
H4c	Local language positively affects cultural identity.
H5	Folk customs positively affect local cultural inheritance and innovation.
H5a	Folk customs positively affect social capital.
H5b	Folk customs positively affect community participation.
H5c	Folk customs positively affect cultural identity.
H6	Local cultural identity positively affects local cultural inheritance and innovation.
H6a	Local cultural identity positively affects social capital.

Hypothesis	Description
H6b	Local cultural identity positively affects community participation.
H6c	Local cultural identity positively affects cultural identity.

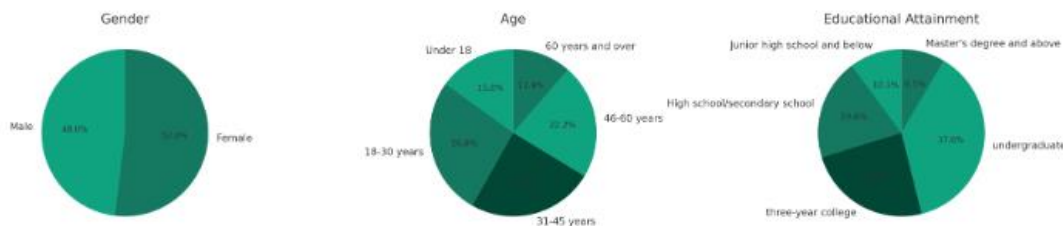
## Research Design

### Data Collection

This paper takes a questionnaire survey, to Pingxiang, Jiangxi Province, spring gong enthusiasts and inheritors, Pingxiang citizens as the survey object, a total of 320 questionnaires issued, 310 questionnaires recovered, excluding invalid questionnaires to get a valid sample of 306. The survey involved a total of 306 respondents, of which 48% were male and 52% were female, showing a relatively balanced gender distribution. In terms of age distribution, 15% were under the age of 18, 26.8% were between the ages of 18-30, 24.5% were between the ages of 31-45, 22.2% were between the ages of 46-60, while 11.4% were over the age of 60, reflecting that the respondents covered a wide range of age groups. In terms of literacy, 10.1% of the respondents were educated at junior high school or below, 19.6% at high school/secondary school, 24.2% at junior college, 37.6% at bachelor's degree, and 8.5% at master's degree and above, indicating that the overall education level of the respondents was high. These data provide basic information for an in-depth analysis of how local culture influences the development of Pingxiang spring gongs, and help to understand the application of symbiosis theory in specific cultural inheritance and development from multiple dimensions.

Table 1: Basic Information Statistics

variant	options (as in computer software settings)	quorum	percentage
distinguishing between the sexes	male	147	48.00
	women	159	52.00
(a person's) age	Under 18	46	15.00
	18-30 years	82	26.80
	31-45 years	75	24.50
	46-60 years	68	22.20
	60 years and over	35	11.40
educational attainment	Junior high school and below	31	10.10
	High school/secondary school	60	19.60
	three-year college	74	24.20
	undergraduate (adjective)	115	37.60
	Master's degree and above	26	8.50



### Variable Design

In this paper, based on the existing literature, the respective questions were designed for different variables and the scale was based on a Likert-5 point scale

## Reliability and Validity Tests

### Reliability analysis

**Table 2: Reliability analysis**

	local language	folk customs	Local cultural identity	social capital	Community involvement	cultural identity	Pingxiang Development Level	synthesis
Cronbach' $\alpha$	0.833	0.832	0.853	0.841	0.849	0.843	0.825	0.898
item count (of a consignment etc)	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	28

The internal consistency of the questionnaire on factors influencing the development of Pingxiang Chunluo can be assessed through Cronbach's Alpha coefficient analysis. Cronbach's Alpha coefficient ranges from 0 to 1. It is generally believed that a coefficient value above 0.7 indicates better internal consistency, which can show that the questionnaire is more reliable. The current data shows that the Cronbach Alpha coefficients of each factor are above 0.8, as follows: local language 0.833, folk customs 0.832, local cultural identity 0.853, social capital 0.841, community participation 0.849, cultural identity 0.843, and the level of development of Pingxiang 0.825, while the overall Cronbach Alpha coefficient is 0.898, indicating a high degree of internal consistency and reliability of the questionnaire as a whole as well as the individual sub-items in measuring the factors influencing the development of Pingxiang Chunluo.

Therefore, the data indicate that the questionnaire has strong reliability in assessing the impact of factors such as local language, folklore and customs, local cultural identity, social capital, community participation, cultural identity, and the level of development in Pingxiang on the development of Pingxiang spring gongs. It provides reliable data support for subsequent research.

### Validity Analysis

**Table 3: Validity analysis**

KMO Number of Sampling Suitability Measure.		0.876
Bartlett's test of sphericity	approximate chi-square (math.)	3855.949
	(number of) degrees of freedom (physics)	378
	significance	0.000

The KMO sampling adequacy measure and the Bartlett's test of sphericity are two key statistics for testing the suitability of data prior to exploratory factor analysis (EFA). The KMO measure measures whether the bias correlation between the variables is small enough to allow for factor analysis. The KMO value ranges from 0 to 1, and in general, values of 0.6 or more are considered acceptable, 0.7 or more are considered good, and 0.8 or more are considered very good. Here the KMO measure is 0.876, which indicates a high degree of sharing among the variables and is very suitable for factor analysis.

Bartlett's test of sphericity is another test of the suitability of the variables for factor analysis, which tests the original hypothesis that the correlation matrix between all the variables is a unit matrix, which implies that the variables are independent of each other and are not suitable for factor analysis. A significance value of Bartlett's test less than 0.05 (the level of significance usually used) rejects the original hypothesis and indicates that the data is suitable for factor analysis. The approximate chi-square value of Bartlett's test of sphericity is 3855.949 with 378 degrees of freedom and a significance level of 0.000, which is much less than 0.05, which strongly rejects the original hypothesis that all the variables are independent of each other, further confirming that the data are well suited for factor analysis.

Combining the results of the KMO quantiles and the Bartlett's test of sphericity, it can be concluded that this data set is well suited for factor analysis. The high KMO quantiles indicate that there is enough common variance among the variables to be explained by a few factors. And the results of the Bartlett's test support the existence of some degree of correlation between the variables, which is a basic prerequisite for factor analysis. Therefore, these statistical evidences indicate that the sample of this paper has good validity.

## Empirical Analysis

### Correlation Test

**Table 4: Correlation analysis**

	local language	folk customs	Local cultural identity	social capital	Community involvement	cultural identity	Pingxiang Development Level
local language	1						
folk customs	0.264**	1					
Local cultural identity	0.256**	0.198**	1				
social capital	0.242**	0.271**	0.364**	1			
Community involvement	0.372**	0.249**	0.234**	0.368**	1		
cultural identity	0.242**	0.318**	0.247**	0.321**	0.359**	1	
Pingxiang Development Level	0.287**	0.296**	0.238**	0.370**	0.323**	0.343**	1

\*\* Significant correlation at the 0.01 level (two-tailed).

It can be seen that there is a significant positive correlation between the variables of local language, folklore practices, local cultural identity, social capital, community participation, cultural identity, and the level of development of Pingxiang. This is judged according to the Pearson correlation coefficient and significance level. The value of Pearson's correlation coefficient is between -1 and +1, close to +1 means that there is a strong positive correlation, close to -1 means that there is a strong negative correlation, while 0 means that there is no correlation. All the correlation coefficients in the table range from 0.198 to 0.372 and all the significance (two-tailed) levels are less than 0.01, which indicates that the correlation between each pair of variables is statistically significant.

### Analysis of the role of Intermediaries

The mediating effect of local cultural symbiosis was tested and the results are shown in Table 5:

**Table 5: Regression analysis**

		Pingxiang Development Level			Local Cultural Heritage and Development Innovation		
		Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	social capital (Model 4)	Community involvement (Model 5)	cultural identity (Model 6)
control variable	(a person's) age	3.275** *	1.213** *	0.544	1.401***	1.42***	1.595***
	educational attainment	0.092*	0.082*	0.036	0.098**	0.068	0.129**
	Knowledge of Pingxiang	0.055	0.071	0.085*	-0.033	-0.055	-0.014
independent variable	local language		0.188** *	0.113**	0.116**	0.315***	0.126**
	folk customs		0.222** *	0.132**	0.183**	0.15**	0.244***
	Local cultural identity		0.133**	0.04	0.289***	0.131**	0.148**
intermediary variable	social capital			0.194** *			
	Community involvement			0.104*			
	cultural identity			0.156**			
	R <sup>2</sup>	0.016	0.171	0.257	0.199	0.187	0.176
	Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.009	0.157	0.237	0.186	0.173	0.162
	F-value	2.44	12.34	12.82	14.952	13.76	12.784

Note: N=306; \* indicates p<0.1, \*\* indicates p<0.05, \*\*\* indicates p<0.001

The hypotheses formulated and statistical models provided are analyzed and discussed in detail below:

H1: Local language positively influences the development level of Pingxiang spring gongs

Model 2 and Model 3 show that the coefficients of local language are 0.188 and 0.113 respectively, and both are significant in Model 2 and also in Model 3. This indicates that the positive relationship between local language and the development level of Pingxiang Chun Gong is statistically significant, thus supporting the H1 hypothesis.

H2: Folk customs positively influence the development level of Pingxiang spring gongs

The coefficients of folk customs in model 2 and model 3 are 0.222 and 0.132 respectively, which are both significant in model 2 and also significant in model 3. This means that folk customs have a significant positive effect on the development level of Pingxiang spring gongs, thus supporting the H2 hypothesis.

H3: Local Cultural Identity Positively Influences the Development Level of Pingxiang Spring Gongs

The coefficient of local cultural identity is 0.133 and significant in Model 2, but the coefficient is 0.04 and insignificant in Model 3. This indicates that local cultural identity has a positive influence on the development level of Pingxiang spring gongs, but its influence may be affected by other variables and become insignificant. Therefore, it can be considered to support the H3 hypothesis, but this support is not as strong as the H1 and H2 hypotheses.

In summary, the data support hypotheses H1 and H2, and in model 2, hypothesis H3, but in the more complex model 3, support for hypothesis H3 is reduced. This may imply that the influence of local cultural identity may be interfered with by other factors or that its influence is weakened in a wider socio-economic context.

H4a: Local language positively affects social capital

The coefficient of local language on social capital is 0.116 and  $p < 0.05$ , indicating that local language positively affects social capital in a statistically significant way. Social capital usually involves factors such as trust, norms and networks, and local language as a communication tool may help to strengthen communication and collaboration within the community, thus enhancing social capital. Therefore, hypothesis H4a is also supported.

H4b: Local language positively influences community participation

The coefficient of local language on community participation is 0.315, which is significant and one of the factors with the strongest degree of influence. This implies that there is a strong positive correlation between local language and community members' participation, probably because the use of local language enhances the sense of belonging and community among community members, which in turn promotes their active participation in local cultural activities. Therefore, hypothesis H4b is strongly supported.

H4c: Local language positively influences cultural identity

The coefficient of local language on cultural identity is 0.126 and significant, which indicates that local language has a significant positive effect on enhancing people's cultural identity. Language is a key element of cultural transmission and can help people better understand and identify with their cultural heritage. Therefore, H4c hypothesis is also supported.

H4: Local languages positively influence local cultural heritage and development innovations.

From the results of Model 4, Model 5, and Model 6, the coefficients of local language in these three models are 0.116, 0.315, and 0.126, respectively, and all of them are significant. This indicates that local language has a significant positive impact on local cultural heritage and development innovation, especially in community participation where the impact is most significant (the highest coefficient). As a basic carrier of cultural transmission, local language is crucial for maintaining cultural coherence and enhancing the attractiveness of cultural activities. Therefore, it can be said that hypothesis H4 is supported by the data.

In summary, H4 and its sub-hypotheses H4a, H4b and H4c are supported by the data. These results highlight the important role of local languages in local cultural heritage and development innovation, especially in enhancing social capital, promoting community participation and strengthening cultural identity.

H5a: Folklore practices positively affect social capital

The coefficient of Folk Customs on Social Capital is 0.183 with  $p < 0.05$ . This indicates that Folk Customs positively affects Social Capital in a statistically significant manner. Therefore, hypothesis H5a is supported.

H5b: Folklore practices positively influence community participation

The coefficient of folk customs on community participation is 0.15 which is significant at 1% level (three star



significant). This clearly indicates that folk customs have a statistically significant positive influence on community participation. Therefore, hypothesis H5b is supported.

H5c: Folklore practices positively influence cultural identity

The coefficient of folk customs on cultural identity is 0.244 with  $p < 0.001$ . this means that folk customs have statistically significant positive influence on cultural identity. Therefore, hypothesis H5c is supported.

In summary, all hypotheses H5, H5a, H5b and H5c were statistically very strongly supported based on the statistical data provided. This indicates that folklore practices have a highly significant positive impact on local cultural heritage and development innovation, social capital, community participation and cultural identity. These results highlight the important role of folklore practices in promoting local cultural development and community interaction.

H5: Folklore practices positively influence local cultural heritage and development innovations

Since H5a, H5b and H5c are all supported, it can be concluded that hypothesis H5 is supported. This implies that folk customs have a statistically significant positive impact, not only promoting local cultural heritage and development innovations, but also positively affecting social capital, community participation and cultural identity. This emphasizes the importance of folklore practices in promoting local cultural development and community interaction, and contributing positively to cultural heritage and innovation in local societies.

H6a: Local cultural identity positively influences social capital

According to model 4 the coefficient of local cultural identity is positive and significantly affects social capital, indicating support for H6a, i.e., this means that local cultural identity contributes to social capital

H6b: Local cultural identity positively influences community participation

According to model 5 the coefficient of local cultural identity is positive and significantly affects social participation, indicating support for H6b, which implies that local cultural identity helps to promote community participation

H6c: Local Cultural Identity Positive Shadow Cultural Identity

The coefficient of local cultural identity for model 6 is positive and significant, which means that local cultural identity has a significant influence in the study, indicating support for H6c.

H6: Local cultural identity positively influences local cultural heritage and development innovation

Local cultural identity positively and significantly affects social capital, social participation, and cultural identity. In other words, local cultural identity also significantly and positively affects local cultural heritage and development innovation.

**Table 6: Hypothesis results testing**

serial number	suppose that...	Test results
H1	Local language positively influences the level of Pingxiang spring gong development	Support
H2	Folk customs positively influence the development level of Pingxiang spring gongs	Support
H3	Local cultural identity positively influences the level of Pingxiang spring gong development	Support
H4	Local language positively influences local cultural heritage and development innovation	Support
H4a	Local language positively influences social capital	Support
H4b	Local language positively influences community participation	Support
H4c	Local Language Positive Shadow Cultural Identity	Support



H5	Folk customs positively influence local cultural inheritance and development innovation	Support
H5a	Folklore practices positively affect social capital	Support
H5b	Folklore practices positively influence community participation	Support
H5c	Folk Customs and Practices Positive Shadow Cultural Identity	Support
H6	Local Cultural Identity Positively Influences Local Cultural Inheritance and Development Innovation	Support
H6a	Local cultural identity positively influences social capital	Support
H6b	Local Cultural Identity Positively Influences Community Engagement	Support
H6c	Local Cultural Identity Positive Shadow Cultural Identity	Support

From the results of the analysis, the researcher found that local language, folk customs, and local cultural identity have a significant positive impact on the development of Pingxiang spring gongs. These findings not only verify the hypothesis, but also provide a new theoretical basis for the protection and inheritance of Pingxiang spring gongs. In the context of globalization, the importance of these local cultural elements becomes even more prominent because they are not only the core of Pingxiang's cultural identity and heritage, but also an important force in promoting local economic and social development. From a deeper socio-cultural perspective, the importance of local languages, folk customs and local cultural identity goes far beyond their superficial artistic and entertainment value. They form the basis for communication and interaction among community members, facilitate the formation of social capital, and strengthen community cohesion and participation, thus playing an active role in the broader socio-cultural ecosystem. For example, local languages are not only tools for communication, but also vehicles for carrying and transmitting cultural values, history and traditional knowledge. Folklore practices, on the other hand, provide communities with a sense of shared identity and belonging, strengthening the bond between the individual and the collective. At the same time, the researcher also emphasizes the importance of enhancing local cultural identity in local cultural preservation and development strategies, reminding practitioners in related industries of the need to take more targeted measures to stimulate and enhance this sense of cultural identity.

The researcher calls for future research and practice to pay more attention to how local cultural elements influence the behaviors and attitudes of communities and individuals through different social mechanisms and processes, and how these influences can, in turn, contribute to cultural preservation and sustainable development. Explore how to maintain the uniqueness of local culture while promoting its effective integration and interaction with global culture.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the symbiosis theory, this paper comprehensively explores how local language, folk custom and local cultural identity significantly influence the development of Pingxiang spring gongs through the mediating role of cultural inheritance and development through a variety of research methods such as questionnaires, field surveys and in-depth interviews. Through the in-depth analysis of the influence of local cultural factors on the intangible cultural heritage of Pingxiang spring gongs, the study reveals the important role of local language, custom and cultural identity on its development. The study shows that local cultural factors not only provide rich contents and forms for Pingxiang spring gongs, but also promote their dissemination and acceptance in social and cultural activities. By applying symbiosis theory and cultural capital theory to the study of Pingxiang spring gongs, this paper provides a new theoretical perspective and analytical framework for understanding and explaining the development of local cultural forms. The findings emphasize the important role of local language, folk customs and local cultural identity in the development of Pingxiang spring gongs. The inheritance and innovative development of local culture are the key mediators of local cultural factors influencing the Pingxiang spring gongs, which is clearly confirmed by the analysis of social capital, community participation and cultural identity. In particular, the local language not only serves as a communication tool, but

is also the basis for the artistic expression of Pingxiang spring gongs.

Although some research results have been achieved in both theory and empirical evidence, there are some limitations. Although the study used a variety of methods to collect data, the sample was mainly limited to the Pingxiang area in Jiangxi, which may have affected the generalizability of the findings. The study mainly focuses on limited cultural factors such as local language, folk customs and local cultural identity, and fails to adequately consider other factors that may affect the development of spring gongs in Pingxiang (e.g., economy, education, etc.), and there may be a restriction on the dimensionality of the variables. Finally, this study is a one-time cross-sectional study that lacks long-term tracking and dynamic observation and fails to capture the dynamics of Pingxiang spring gong development under the influence of cultural factors.

Therefore, the researcher believes that in future studies, consideration can be given to expanding the sample to include more regions and a wider range of cultural forms in order to enhance the representativeness and generalizability of the findings. In addition to local cultural factors, other factors that may influence the development of local art forms, such as economy, policy, and education, need to be considered to gain a more comprehensive understanding. Conduct a long-term follow-up study to observe the long-term impact of local cultural factors on the development of local art forms such as the Pingxiang Chunluo, as well as the dynamics of cultural inheritance and innovation. To conduct interdisciplinary research by combining the theories and methods from various disciplines, such as sociology, anthropology and economics, in order to provide new ideas and strategies for local cultural inheritance and development.

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