

The Mediating Variable of Self Efficacy in the Participation of Individual Factors in Community Music Activities of Chinese Community Residents

Haimin Lin¹, Yung-Cheng Hsieh²

Received: July 13, 2021. Revised: September 15, 2021. Accepted: September 20, 2021.

Abstract

With the rapid development of China's economy, the process of urbanization is obviously accelerated, and the people's growing living standards are gradually improved. At present, building a harmonious society has become an inevitable requirement of building a well-off society in an all-round way in China, and the premise of building a harmonious society is to vigorously develop social activities and promote harmonious coexistence among people. Music is the most representative of all art and culture. Nowadays, the participation of music related activities is decreasing, and gradually aging. Square dance and opera can be seen everywhere in the community square, without a trace of youthful vigor. Based on 400 questionnaires of urban residents' participation in community music activities, this study uses structural equation model to explore the influence path and mechanism of external factors and self-efficacy on participation in community music activities. The results show that the external factors and self-efficacy of community music activities have a positive impact on the participation of community music activities; Self efficacy plays a mediating role.

Keywords: Community Music, Activity Participation, Self-efficacy, External Factors, Structural Equation Model

JEL Classification Code : J10, M59, O20.

1. Introduction¹

Since the reform and opening up, with the rapid development of China's economy, the process of urbanization is obviously accelerated, and the people's growing living standards are gradually improved. At present, building a harmonious society is the inevitable requirement for China to build a well-off society in an all-round way. Wang Sibin (2006) pointed out that in 1955, in the article *Social Development Through Community Development*, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs emphasized that the development of community should be actively participated by citizens, so as to promote the prosperity of community and the progress of society. In 1960, the United Nations pointed out in *Community Development and Economic Development* that community development needs the

cooperation of citizens and the government, so as to improve the economic and cultural environment of the community.

Then, in the National Conference on Education held in China in September 2018, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Xi Jinping delivered an important speech, and put forward "Cultivate socialist builders and successors with all-round development of morality, intelligence, sports, beauty and labor" (People's Republic of China Central People's government, 2018). The "beauty" of this is to enhance the aesthetic standards of Chinese citizens. Plato, the great philosopher of ancient Greece, once said that "music education, in addition to paying great attention to moral and social purposes, must take beautiful things as its own purpose to explore, and educate people to be beautiful and good."

¹ Haimin Lin: Student of Doctor of Philosophy Business Administration, Graduate School of Panyapiwat Institute of Management, Bangkok, Thailand. Email: 1152843256@qq.com

² Yung-Cheng Hsieh: Professor, Graduate School of Panyapiwat Institute of Management, Bangkok, Thailand. Email: yunghsieh@gmail.com

However, the research on community music activities in China started late. At the "14th Five Years Plan" conference in 2021, it was emphasized that community activities should be vigorously carried out to enhance the initiative between community cadres and residents (You Bing, Ma Rui, 2021). At present, except for China, the development of community music education is good, and the participation and satisfaction of community residents are generally high, especially in the United States, northern Europe, Japan, the United Kingdom and Canada (Wei Lai, Han Lintong and Zhang Yemao, 2015). Most of the urban communities in these countries have their own community music schools and community orchestras, with a variety of community music activities (Yang Fang, 2019).

In contrast, the theory of community music education and community music cultural activities in China is not mature. According to the relevant literature recorded in CNKI, the researcher used the viewer Vos viewer software to analyze the co-occurrence of all keywords in the co-occurrence analysis of scientific and Technological Literature (as shown in Figure 1). According to the co-occurrence analysis of literature keywords, we can find that there is no research on the satisfaction degree of community music activities in the literature of CNKI. Moreover, according to the literature records, China's community music education is mainly composed of some art training institutions with business nature, amateur activities spontaneously organized by the masses, Youth Palace organized by the Ministry of culture of the government, local Party committees, and community music education Community activity center, etc. Li Lili (2011) pointed out

that community music activities are not widely popular in China at present; The form is single and unorganized; The participants were mainly the elderly, followed by teenagers and children, and they were relatively passive; The venues for holding activities are limited and lack of facilities; There is no financial guarantee for music activities; Lack of professionals. Li Xiaoying (2012) pointed out that the current community music activities lack of government support in terms of funds, and the resources of professional instructors in community music education are scarce. Zhao Pengchong (2016) research shows that the main problem of community music activities in China is that the education concept of community residents is relatively old, and the understanding of music education is insufficient, which leads to the lack of community music education resources, and the teaching content is relatively single. Du Xiang (2018) research shows that the lack of funds for the preparation of community music and cultural activities at this stage has seriously restricted the development of community music related activities, and the lack of community music talents has led to the current low quality of community music activities. Zhang Kun (2019) pointed out that at present, the scale of community music activities is small; Community publicity is insufficient and residents' participation is low; And the communication between residents is poor. Fu Yixin Tian and Xiao Yiqing (2019) pointed out that the current community music activities are lack of professionalism and the conditions of activity venues are insufficient. Ren Guangming, Zhang Yingli and Tong Guiying (2019) pointed out that the current community music activities lack of national characteristics.

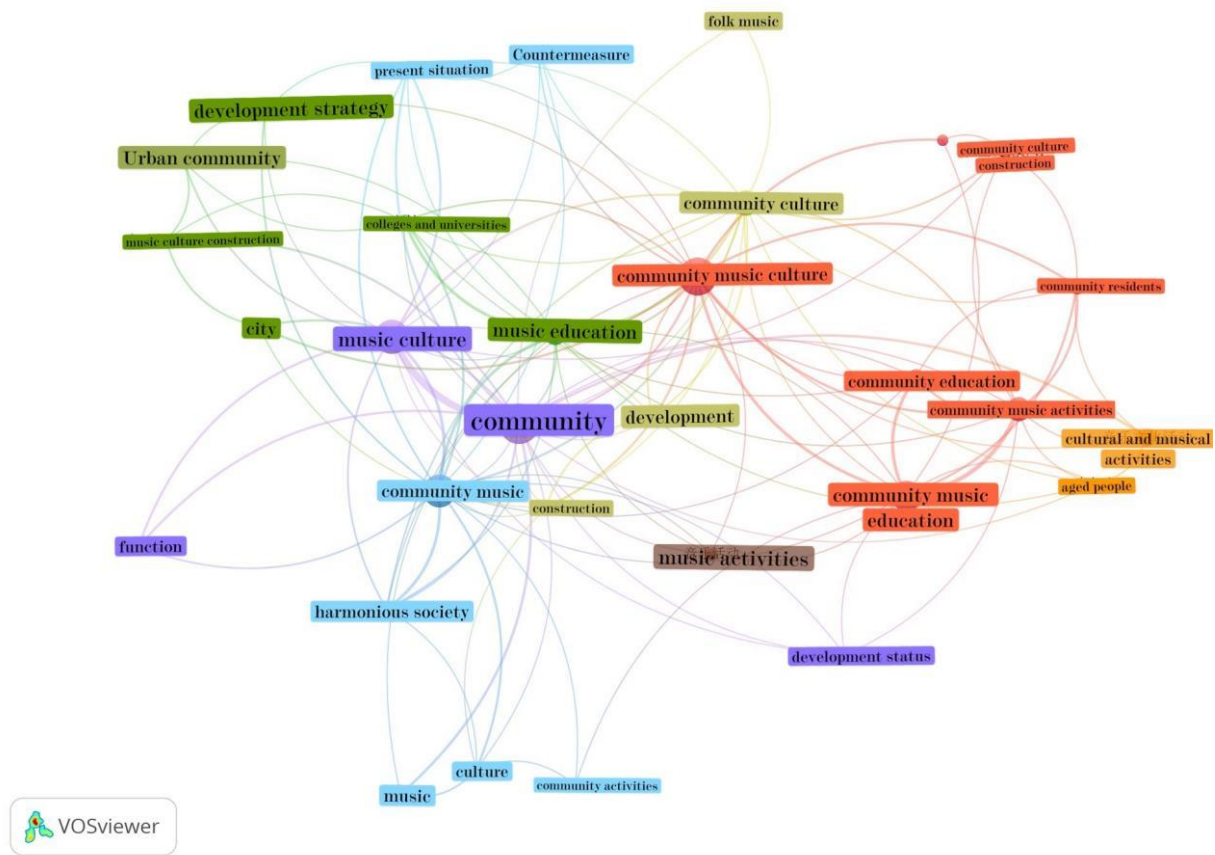


Figure 1 .Co-occurrence Analysis of Keywords

Source: Authors

Therefore, in order to solve the above problems, this study investigates the participation of community residents in community music activities at this stage. Therefore, on the basis of the existing domestic and foreign scholars' research, taking Chinese urban community as the research context, taking Chinese urban community residents as the research object, based on the theory of citizen participation, combined with social influence, the researchers construct the conceptual model of the external factors of community residents' participation in music activities and the factors influencing the participation of community residents' self-efficacy in music activities, The process and degree of the change of this relationship under the condition of group influence are further discussed. Based on the social influence of community cognitive theory, this paper explores the influence of urban residents' participation in community music activities, and then investigates the current situation of community residents' participation in community music activities based on the basic point of

citizen participation theory, so as to explore the participation of urban residents in community music activities, Then find out the factors that affect the participation of urban community residents in community music activities.

The purpose of this study is to study the factors that affect the participation of community residents in community music activities. First of all, through the analysis of the background and current situation of community music activities, the existing problems are obtained. Secondly, based on the relevant literature of participation and cognitive theory, we get some external factors and self-efficacy that affect the participation of community music activities; Finally, through a questionnaire survey, this paper discusses the factors that affect the participation of community residents in community music activities, and gives suggestions for community music activities, so as to improve the participation of residents. The research framework of this study is shown in Figure 2.

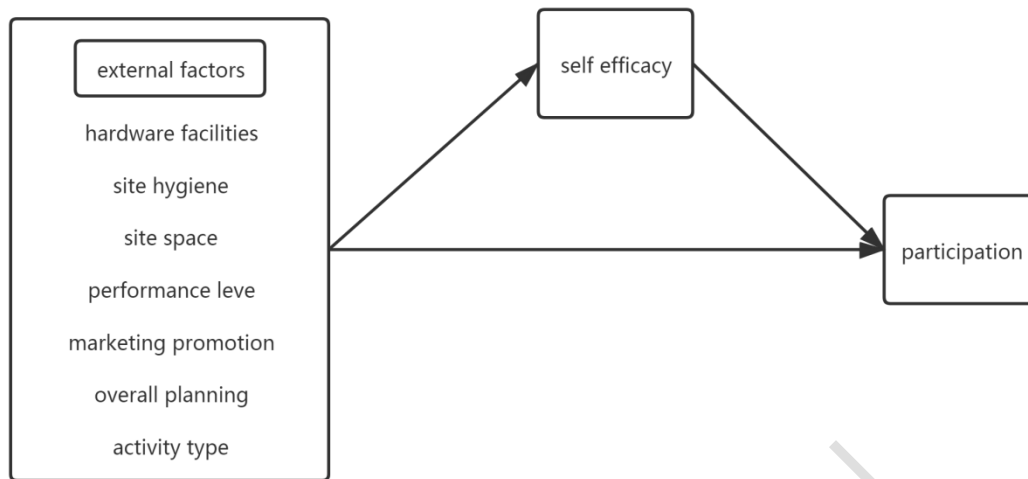


Figure 2. Research Framework
Source: Authors

2. Research hypotheses

Community culture plays an important role in the construction of socialist culture. It is the product of social civilization progress. Carter and Kevin (2013) mentioned that community culture and art are inseparable. Community art is widely regarded as a reflexive way to promote the development of community culture based on community environment. It is a kind of autonomy to let the uninvolved or marginalized groups express their culture in the past (Hawkins, 1993). Denora (2010) mentioned that in many arts and cultures, music has unique adaptability, and has the ability to disperse and attract audiences in various cognitive and emotional ways. It can deal with or regulate the emotions and pressures in people's daily life.

Lane J (1995) pointed out that the concept of "participation" is very broad. Claridge, T. (2004) also mentioned that the word "participation" has different meanings in different situations, and there is no unified definition. And Xia Xiaoli (2014) also pointed out that citizenship and participation are inseparable. Wei Xinghe et al. (2007) proposed that the earliest citizen participation originated from the democratic politics of western countries. Yu Keping (2006) pointed out that all the activities of citizens that can affect their public life and policies can be called citizen participation.

Sherry R. Arnstein (1969) believes that in order to realize the real participation of citizens, it is necessary to carry out deep participation and give citizens substantive power. Later, John Clayton Thomas thought in his works that the citizen participation model of Arnstein and Andrew Acland did not clearly point out the corresponding participation mode of which elements. In terms of culture,

quaglione, D. et al. (2017) research shows that the residents who do not participate in cultural activities at home use more electricity than those who participate in outdoor cultural activities, and points out that participation in cultural activities has a great relationship with personal consumption, and high-end cultural activities will have a negative impact on electricity saving behavior, such as opera, classical concert, etc. This kind of activity has low participation and less interaction between people; On the contrary, people like clubs are more cohesive. In a word, actively participating in cultural activities helps to save energy and reduce emissions to a certain extent and achieve the effect of environmental protection. However, Nagel, I. et al. (2010) emphasized that culture and art education should be added to the students' curriculum to encourage students to actively participate in cultural activities. The data collected by interview method shows that the development of art curriculum can help to improve students' participation in cultural activities and affect their attitude towards art, Including their parents' attitude towards art and culture and their participation in art activities. Chen Bo and Ding Cheng pointed out in their research in 2018 that cultural participation is an activity produced by citizens in the corresponding environment in order to meet their own cultural needs.

Thus, hypothesis 1: the external factors of community residents (hardware facilities, marketing promotion, performance level, activity type, venue space, overall planning, venue Health) have a significant impact on the participation of community music activities.

Jeffrey A. miles (2012) mentioned in his book that Bandura's theory of social cognition was influenced by the Gestalt theory of Kohler and others, and opposed the "Absolute Theory of Environment" of Burrhus Frederic Skinner, a famous

us American psychologist. Bandura mentioned in his book Theory of Social Learning that the theory of social cognition includes two parts: the theory of sociology and the theory of motivation. At the same time, he expanded the social learning theory, and thought that human social cognitive the

ory is not only determined by environmental factors, but also produced by the interaction of behavior, individual factors and external environmental factors, also known as the "Ternary Interaction Theory". As shown in Figure 3.

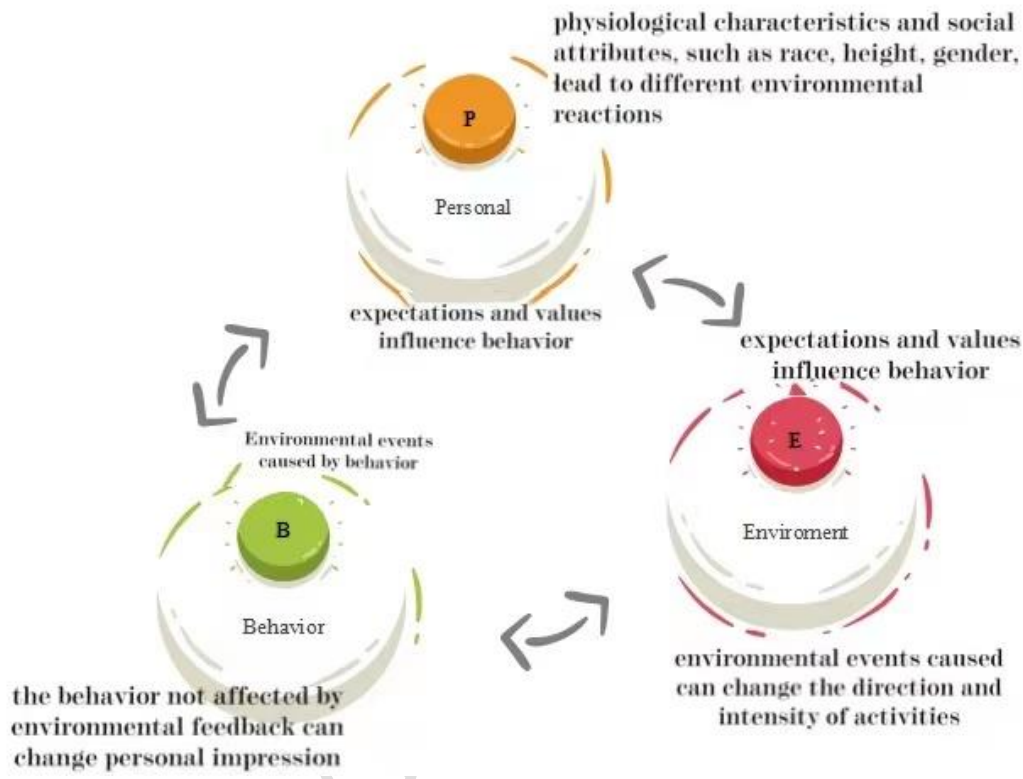


Figure 3. Ternary Interaction Theory
Source: Authors

Xu Shun (2019) based on the theory of social cognition constructed the factor model that influencing college students' literacy, and used the semi-structured interview method and the digital citizenship literacy scale to issue the questionnaire. It was concluded that the influencing factors of College Students' citizenship literacy were environmental factors, teachers' Internet self-efficacy and students' perceived school organizational support are positively correlated with the level of civic literacy; On the other hand, there is no significant correlation between students' interpersonal communication ability and citizenship literacy. Bosco, A. et al. (2019) used the return on social investment to study and analyze that art activities can bring positive effects for dementia patients in the community, so as to

improve their cognition and physical health. Liu Jianxiu et al. (2020) based on the theoretical model of social cognition, the study pointed out that self-efficacy and social influence can interfere with teenagers' participation in physical labor, and the results of teenagers' participation in physical activity are different due to the influence of gender, region, culture and other environmental factors.

To sum up, several scholars use social cognitive theory from psychology, pedagogy, medicine and other fields, which reflects the wide range of application of cognitive theory. Among them, Liu Jianxiu, Peng Feng and Ying Yu Chao all show that social influence plays an intermediary role in social cognitive theory, indicating that self-efficacy is an indirect factor influencing individual behavior. It is assumed that:

The external factors of H2 community residents (

hardware facilities, marketing promotion, performance level, activity type, venue space, overall planning, venue Health) have significant differences in the self-efficacy of community residents.

The self-efficacy of H3 community residents has a significant impact on the participation of community music activities.

H4 self-efficacy plays a mediating role between the external factors of community residents (hardware facilities, marketing promotion, performance level, activity type, venue space, overall planning, venue Health) and the participation of community music activities.

3. Data analysis

3.1 Confirmatory Factor Analysis

3.1.1 Validation of Component Reliability and Convergent Validity

It can be seen from the following table 1 that the reliability and convergence validity of the three

dimensions of 400 questionnaires were verified by Amos. According to the research of Claes Fornell and David f. larcker (1981), the average variance extracted (AVE) of the three dimensions was calculated to be between 0.6 and 0.9, which was greater than 0.5; At the same time, the composite reliability (CR) of the three dimensions ranged from 0.91 to 0.99, and the value was greater than 0.9. It can be seen that the items of each dimension were consistent, with good combination reliability and convergence validity. The measurement items of the questionnaire and the model constructed in this paper were reliable and reasonable

Table 1: validation results of component reliability and convergence validity

	Average variance extraction ave value	Combined reliability CR value
External factors	0.698	0.941
Self efficacy	0.736	0.971
Participation	0.686	0.970

Source: Authors

3.1.2 Discriminant validity

As can be seen from table 2 below, Amos was used to evaluate its discriminant validity. It is found that the diagonal is the root value of AVE ,

and the root value of each AVE is greater than the correlation coefficient between this dimension and other dimensions, indicating that the results of this study have good discriminant validity (Wynne, W. chin, 1998).

Table 2. discriminant validity

	AVE	External factors	Self efficacy	Participation
External factors	0.698	0.835		
Self efficacy	0.736	0.589	0.858	
Participation	0.686	0.530	0.555	0.828

Source: Authors

3.1.3 Test results of overall model fitness

In this study, the eight fitness tests of the overall model studied by Hair, J. F., et al. (1998) are used. As shown in Table 3 below, firstly, the chi square degree of freedom ratio ($C2 / DF$) < 3 in the overall structural equation model indicates that the overall model fitting

is better; Secondly, $RMSEA < 0.05$ means that the fitting degree of the model is very good; Finally, in terms of the fitting indexes of this study, the closer the GFI, NFI, CFI and AGFI are to 1, the better the fitting degree of the model is. Therefore, this study has a good fit, and the model is reasonable.

Table 3. test results of overall model fitness

Model fitting index										
Common indicators	χ^2	df	p	Chi square degree of freedom ratio χ^2/df	GFI	RMSEA	RMR	CFI	NFI	NNFI
Judging standard	-	-	>0.05	<3	>0.9	<0.10	<0.05	>0.9	>0.9	>0.9
value	2211.711	524	0.000	4.221	0.749	0.090	0.074	0.901	0.874	0.894
Other indicators	TLI	AGFI	IFI	PGFI	PNFI	SRMR	RMSEA 90% CI			
Judging standard	>0.9	>0.9	>0.9	>0.9	>0.9	<0.1	-			
value	0.894	0.715	0.901	0.660	0.816	0.042	0.080 ~ 0.094			

Source: Authors

3.2 Research Hypothesis Testing

3.2.1 Estimation Results of Structural Equation Model

The measurement model reflects the relationship between the observed indexes and latent variables. Each path coefficient is significant, so it is necessary to verify the research hypothesis, as shown in the following table:

external factors have a significant impact on self-efficacy at the level of 0.05, and the standardized path coefficient is 0.792, which means that external factors will have a positive impact on self-efficacy. External factors will have a significant positive impact on participation; At the same time, self-efficacy will have a significant negative impact on participation, so H1, H2, H3 hypothesis is valid, as shown in Figure 4.

Table 4 Structural Equation Model

Model Regression Coefficient Summary Table							
X	→	Y	Nonstandard Regression Coefficient	SE	Z (CR value)	p	Standardization Regression Coefficient
External Factors	→	Self Efficacy	0.729	0.036	20.209	0.000	0.792
External Factors	→	Participation	0.179	0.057	3.142	0.002	0.271
Self Efficacy	→	Participation	-0.272	0.062	-4.382	0.000	-0.381

Remarks: → indicates regression influence relationship

Source: Authors

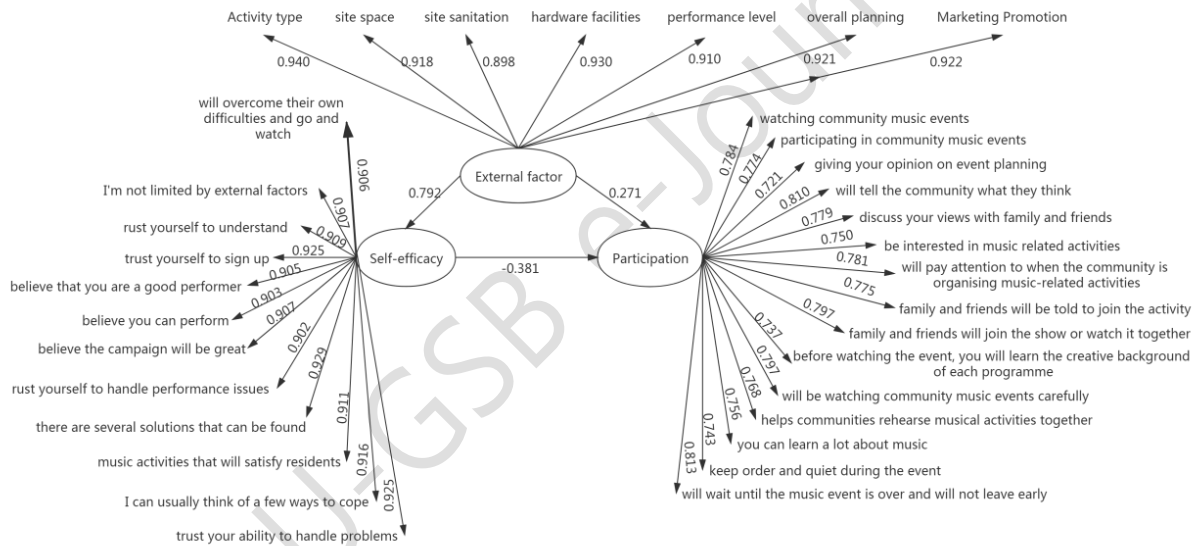


Figure 4 .structural equation model

Source: Authors

3.2.2 Mediating effect

In this study, the mediating effect was analyzed by eight fitness tests of the overall model to explore whether the chi square degree of freedom ratio (C2 / DF), root mean square error (RMSEA), goodness of fit index (GFI), conventional fit index (NFI) and ratio fit

index (CFI) in the mediating effect model are reasonable. As shown in Table 5 below, the eight fitness fitting indexes of the mediating role of community residents' self-efficacy between the external factors of community residents and the participation of community music activities meet the standard and have a good fitness.

Table 5 Results of Fitness Test of "External Factors - Self Efficacy- Participation" Model

Fitting Index	c2/df	RMSEA	GFI	AGFI	NFI	IFI	TLI	CFI
Judging Standard	<3	<0.08	>0.8	>0.8	>0.9	>0.9	>0.9	>0.9
Model Results	1.734	0.043	0.892	0.867	0.949	0.978	0.974	0.978
Conclusion	qualified	qualified	qualified	qualified	qualified	qualified	qualified	qualified

Source: Authors

Then, according to the path coefficient of the overall structural equation model of "the mediating role of self-efficacy between the external factors of community residents and the participation of community music activities" given in Table 6 and figure

5 below, we can see that "the external factors of community residents → the self-efficacy of community residents" ($\beta = 0.597, P < 0.05$) ($\beta = 0.342, P < 0.05$) ($\beta = 0.371, P < 0.05$).

Table 6 Path parameters of "External Factors- Self efficacy -Participation" Model

Path relationship			Factor load		Parameter Significance Estimation	
			Std.	Unstd.	S.E.	t 值
Self efficacy	<---	External factors	0.597	0.620	0.054	11.557***
Participation	<---	Self efficacy	0.342	0.265	0.043	6.171***
Participation	<---	External factors	0.371	0.299	0.045	6.695***

Source: Authors

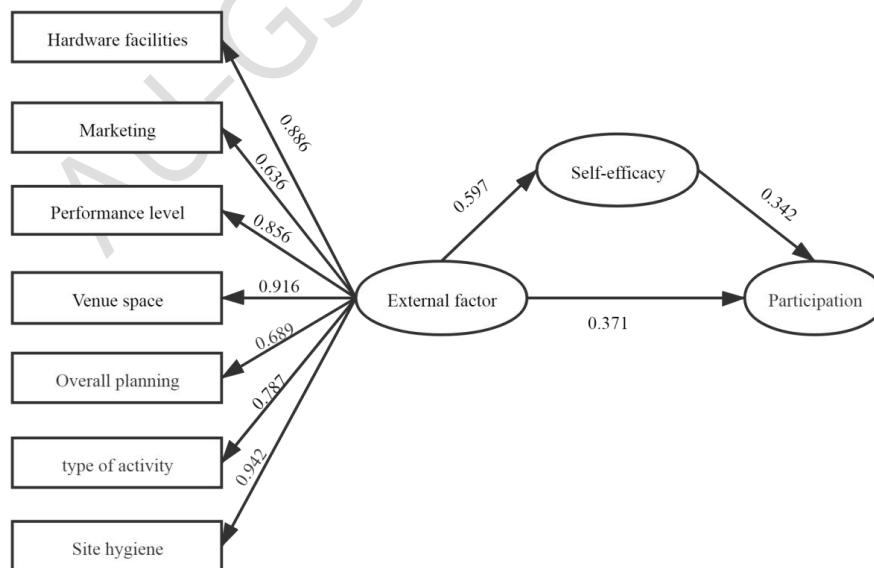


Figure 6 "External Factors -Pelf efficacy -Participation" Model

Source: Authors

Secondly, bootstrapping method is used to measure the indirect influence of the external factors of community residents on the participation of community music activities, so as to further verify the mediating effect of community residents' self-efficacy in the whole influence path model. According to glass, M., and Barker, K. (2011) if the confidence interval of bias corrected and percentile does not contain 0 at 95% confidence level, that is, the lower limit and upper limit are not 0, then it can be considered that the mediation

effect exists when the confidence level is 95%.

The calculation results are shown in Table 7. The confidence intervals of bias corrected and percentile of each impact path do not contain 0. It can be seen that the self-efficacy of community residents has a partial mediating effect in the influence path of the external factors of community residents on the participation of community music activities. Therefore, H4 hypothesis is verified.

Table 7 Analysis of Intermediary Test Results Report

Effect Species	Coefficient Phase Product		Bootstrapping					
			Bias-Corrected 95%CI			Percentile 95%CI		
	SE	Mean	Lower	Upper	P	Lower	Upper	P
IE1(ab)	0.023	0.085	0.045	0.14	0.001	0.043	0.134	0.002
DE1(a)	0.049	0.185	0.085	0.278	0.002	0.089	0.282	0.002
TE1(c)	0.046	0.27	0.179	0.359	0.002	0.179	0.359	0.002

IE is indirect effect, DE is direct effect, TE is total effect1 represents that the independent variable is external factor, the intermediary variable is self-efficacy, and the dependent variable is participation

5. Conclusion

First of all, according to the percentage of importance of external factors to community music activities (as shown in Figure 7), the proportion of external factors, community residents think that the process of community music activities is divided into internal and external factors. The three most important factors are the external conditions of the activities, such as whether the sanitary conditions of the venue are good

or not, The second is whether the hardware facilities of music activities are good, and the third is whether the space of the venue is large enough. The marketing promotion of music activities is far less important than the previous three. The internal conditions of music activities are whether the types of music activities are rich and diverse, whether the level of performers is excellent, and whether the overall planning of the activities is reasonable.

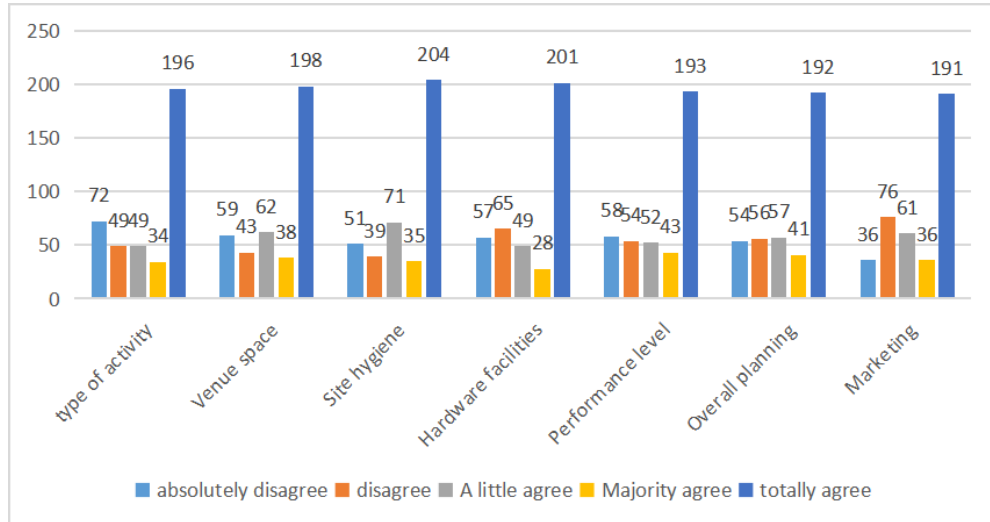


Figure 7 Importance of External Factors

Source: Authors

Secondly, according to the survey, the current community residents' enthusiasm for community music activities is not high (as shown in Figure 8). According to the above hypothesis test results, the external factors of community music activities (activity type, venue space, venue conditions, hardware facilities,

performance level, overall planning The importance of marketing publicity will directly affect the community residents' participation in community music activities. The higher the importance, the higher the participation in community music activities.

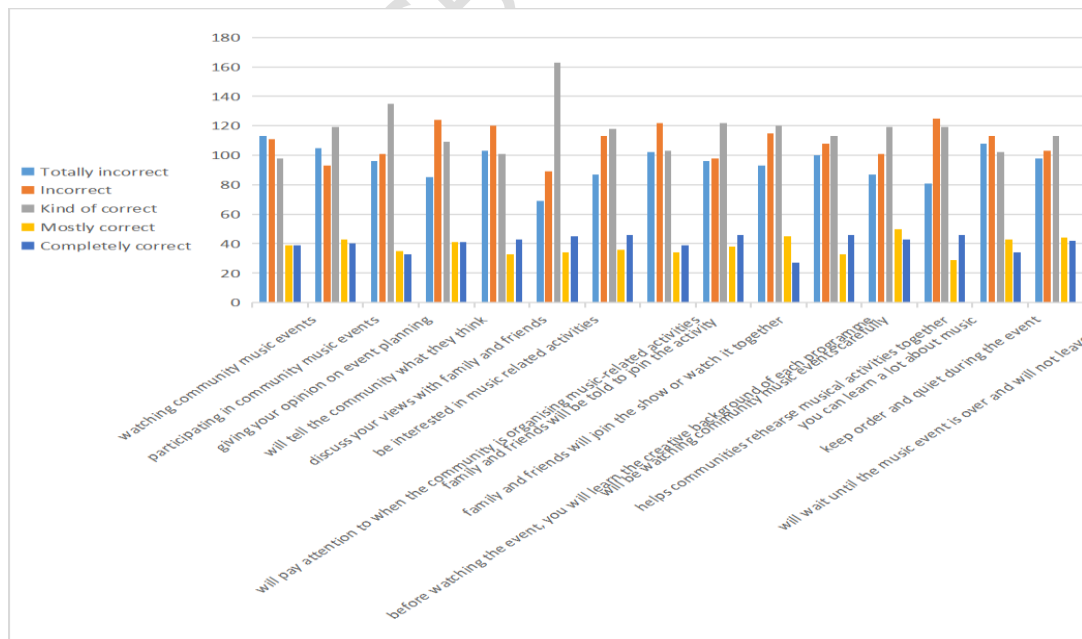


Figure 8 Status Quo of Participation

Source: Authors

Finally, the more important the external factors (activity type, venue space, venue conditions, hardware facilities, performance level, overall planning, marketing promotion) in the community music activities are, the more confident the community residents are, the higher their enthusiasm to participate in social music activities will be, and vice versa. Therefore, this study around the policy, music activities, follow-up research of these three aspects of relevant suggestions, in order to make the community residents can better learn music, so that they can have a higher sense of self-efficacy, in order to improve the community residents' participation in community music activities.

(1) Policy Side

First of all, according to the data, the most important organizers of community music activities are the community and the government, of which 23% are government departments. Moreover, in the "14th five year plan" held in 2021, China clearly pointed out that it is necessary to promote the development of China's cultural industry and actively carry out community activities, The community music activities for the city's cultural development and the construction of spiritual civilization has a positive role, to carry out this activity for a long time, we must rely on the efforts of government departments and professional groups or

individuals, government departments in this cause, should do the appropriate budget, do spiritual encouragement and material support.

Secondly, China's community is a community management mode dominated by administration. The administrative nature of community development is relatively strong. Compared with community activities, there are fewer interactions between Party members and the masses. However, with the implementation of the policy of China's art joining the college entrance examination in 2021, the popularization of national practice of "aesthetic education" is also reflected. Therefore, the researchers suggest that the Organization Department of art activities should be set up in the community.

Moreover, music activities should be carried out regularly. According to the survey, only 31.5% of the residents said that music activities had been held in the community. Therefore, the community should regularly carry out music related activities, for example, every Chinese traditional festival or local characteristic Festival, such as Fuzhou traditional folk festival "Aoju Festival" on January 29 every year, which can more vividly introduce to the community residents what is "Aoju Festival" and better carry forward and inherit the national festival culture.

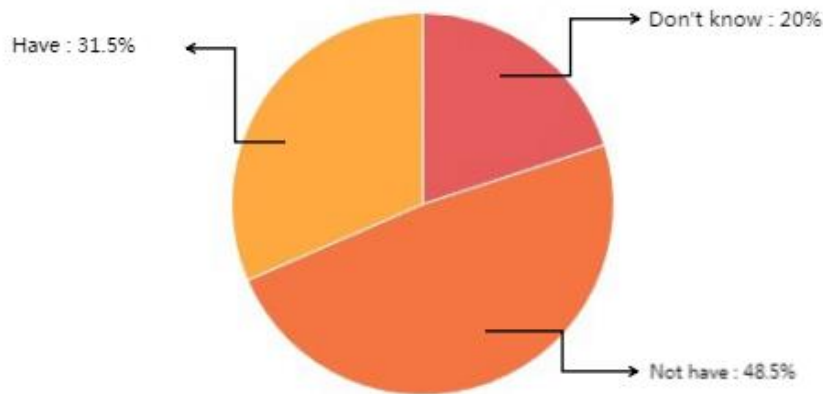


Figure 9 Network survey of whether the community hosts music activities

Source: Authors

Finally, we should establish a community music activity volunteer team and select the existing music professionals in the community, such as music majors in normal schools, Party members and music college teachers. We can encourage them to join the community education volunteer team and actively participate in community music education activities.

(2) Music Activities

First of all, music venues should be reasonably arranged. Nowadays, there are many venues for music activities, such as shopping malls, stadiums, theatres, squares, etc., but each venue has different styles and characteristics. Before choosing a venue, what are the elements of the venue? First of all, we should consider the climate conditions. Second, we should consider whether the traffic of the activity site is convenient and whether there is a parking lot. Third, we should consider how large the space of the activity site is and how many residents it can accommodate.

Secondly, we should improve the hardware facilities of music activities. It is necessary to combine with the local areas for coordinated development and resource sharing, and make full and effective use of all resources existing in the community while improving self construction.

Thirdly, the promotion of music activities should be enhanced. With the development of media technology, publicity activities on community activities are not limited to poster propaganda, but can create community official account and publicize music activities.

Finally, a working group on music activities should be set up. We should organize the activity working group, establish the publicity group, program planning group, performance group, logistics group and camera shooting group, and assign their respective responsible parts, which is conducive to the smooth development of community music activities.

(3) Follow Up Research

First of all, community music courses should be carried out. The content of community music education should follow the principle of health and elegance, and the development of its mode should be flexible and diverse. This is not only conducive to promoting the physical and mental health of community residents, but also conducive to the smooth implementation of community music activities and education. In order to do a good job in community music education, we must set up targeted courses according to the actual situation of the community, and mobilize the enthusiasm of music talents in an all-round way.

Secondly, we should carry forward the traditional culture. Community music and cultural activities should be fully integrated, reflect the elements and forms of local traditional music culture, and constantly enhance people's awareness of local traditional music culture, which is of great significance for carrying forward, inheriting and

developing local music cultural heritage. .

Thirdly, we should enrich the types of activities. According to the residents' love for music activities, it is concluded that most of the residents express their love for drama music activities, folk music activities, dance activities, vocal music activities and Piano activities, while very few people express their love for chorus and opera activities. Therefore, in order to expand the influence and attraction of music activities, we can organize some music cultural activities with theme, such as square dance competition, aerobics competition, talent show, opera singing, art party, etc., to provide residents with a variety of simple and easy forms of learning, exchange and talent exchange platform.

Finally, music activities should be popularized. Popular music is characterized by popularity, interest and fashion. How to popularize music activities so that people of all ages can enjoy them? For example, in the case of opera, the survey found that the main reasons why many people dislike opera are that they can't understand or hear the lyrics clearly, and they think opera is boring. Most of the older generation will listen to opera activities, At present, as a traditional Chinese culture, opera is undoubtedly to inherit and cultivate a new generation of opera audience, so that more young people can join opera lovers.

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