in the UK, China and India. The coronavirus disease epidemic in 2019 mainly had a negative impact on the United States, but its negative impact was short-lived. The coronavirus epidemic in 2019 had a positive impact on Brazil in the early stage and a negative impact in the later stage. The results of impulse response diagrams at different time points show that the impact of the three important time points of the epidemic on the earnings of pharmaceutical stocks in the five countries fluctuates greatly in the early stage and tends to be stable in the later stage.

Conclusion: The severity of coronavirus disease epidemic in 2019, as a global public health emergency, caused great panic all over the world, shook the minds of investors and triggered fluctuations in the stock market. The pandemic has had varying degrees of impact on drug inventory returns in the world’s most affected countries. However, with the control of Internet public opinion and the stability of investor sentiment, the fluctuation of pharmaceutical stocks caused by coronavirus epidemic in 2019 will decline over time, but in the short term, the impact is significant. Taking the whole pharmaceutical industry as the research object, this paper can not reflect the impact of coronavirus epidemic in 2019 on different market segments of the pharmaceutical industry stock market, so there are some limitations. However, this study can intuitively reflect the impact of coronavirus disease epidemic in 2019 on the pharmaceutical industry. Based on stock market psychology, this study analyzes the economic psychological and behavioral characteristics of the public under the background of coronavirus epidemic in 2019, which will help to improve the emergency mechanism of China’s stock market and formulate phased and differentiated economic incentive policies. It provides a theoretical basis for investors to reasonably deal with stock market fluctuations in an emergency.

THE IMPACT OF PUBLIC POLICY ON THE MOTIVATION AND ANXIETY SENSITIVITY OF STUDYING ABROAD: A REVIEW OF THE PROCESS OF CHINA'S CHOICE OF STUDENTS TO STUDY IN THE SOVIET UNION IN THE 1950S

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Abstracts BSAP2022

Background: In the early days of the founding of the People's Republic of China, China's higher education was very backward and could not meet the needs of the society. At that time, higher education in the Soviet Union was relatively developed and China’s relations with western countries were not good. Therefore, the Chinese government chose and sent students to the Soviet Union for higher education. With the change of policy, the willingness of young people to study abroad has also changed. This political environment also has an impact on the anxiety sensitivity of groups studying abroad.

Subjects and Methods: In order to accurately grasp the motivation of Chinese students to study abroad and return home, this paper selects credible historical archives and data as the basis of the research. This paper reviews the process of selecting foreign students in the Soviet Union in the 1950s, analyzes the impact of public policy on the willingness to study abroad, and draws lessons from it. SPSS 22.0 software was used for data statistical analysis. The measurement data were expressed as mean ± standard deviation (x ± s). The statistical method was as follows: descriptive statistics was used for general demographic characteristics, t-test was used for the comparison of the mean of two independent samples, nonparametric Kruskal Wallis test was used for ordered classification data, and regression analysis was used to verify the mediating effect of RS between as and anxiety level according to the mediating effect test model. P < 0.05 was statistically significant.

Results: Our review of the selection process shows that the willingness to study in the Soviet Union is relatively weak, mainly for two reasons: (1) the deterioration of Sino Soviet relations in 1955; (2) Due to the uneven level of education in China, universal education is more in line with China's reality than elite education, but the selection strictly follows the standards of elite education. For China's future development, we propose to implement a comprehensive and flexible study abroad policy. The study also found that there was a negative correlation between study abroad anxiety and education level. Similarly, there is a significant negative correlation between study abroad anxiety and self-efficacy. There is a very significant positive correlation among state anxiety, trait anxiety and study abroad anxiety. The “anxiety” component of learners' personality characteristics plays a great role in the anxiety of studying abroad. The correlation coefficient between LCAS and trait anxiety was 0.408, while the correlation coefficient between LCAS and state anxiety was 0.395. Both reached a significant level (P < 0.01). There is a positive correlation between self-efficacy and willingness to study abroad. Research shows that anxiety, gender and self-efficacy can be used as comprehensive variables to measure willingness to study abroad.

Conclusion: In the 1950s, because most Chinese people did not have enough willingness, knowledge and funds to study abroad, it was necessary and reasonable for the Chinese government to provide financial support and students to study abroad. Although young people's willingness to study in the Soviet Union was relatively weak, and the results of the Soviet policy did not fully meet expectations, the policy at that time was probably the best. Since China implemented the market reform in the 1980s, the old education policy has become obsolete. Therefore, the role of the government in education has changed from a strict social planner to a leader in time. Although some people have the ability to study abroad, the government must provide financial support for people in certain fields according to the needs of the country. From this review, we can see that the Chinese government has timely adjusted its education strategy to stimulate the motivation to study abroad. In the 1950s, China's universal education was ahead of elite education. To sum up, through the comparative study on the impact of foreign students' ideas of studying abroad, this study found that the policy has a good role in promoting foreign students' ideas of studying abroad, which can not only effectively improve China's education level, but also enable them to face difficulties and setbacks rationally and better adapt to the society.
Our results showed that all three subscales were scored by Likert level 5 (0 = very few, 1 = less, 2 = medium, 3 = more, 4 = very many), and the total score was used to represent the individual's anxiety sensitivity level. It can also analyze three special factors: social attention, cognitive attention and physical attention. When researchers want to use special factors such as social attention, cognitive attention and physical attention to predict external variables, they can independently explain the prediction results without considering the influence of public factors.

Results: Under the Bayesian information acquisition rule, when the whole society does not pay attention to cooperative behavior, the seeming irrational behavior of Western governments reflects the trap of “white lie” and “rational inaction” to deal with the impact of social systemic risk. Results: Our results showed that although anxiety was positively correlated with government media information, it was not statistically significant (P > 0.05). Among the psychological anxiety of the masses, debilitating anxiety dominated, and the results were statistically significant (P < 0.01). This means that debilitating anxiety can be used as an indicator to measure the level of people's anxiety. Our results show that environmental anxiety is negatively correlated with information. The Pearson correlation in the high anxiety group was significantly higher than that in the low anxiety group. This shows that students with less media influence are more likely to be anxious than those with more media influence.

Conclusion: Social values affect social psychology, and social psychology affects the effect of government governance. The values and social psychology that bring long-term success to society may also lead to disaster management to deal with sudden crises. The strong individualistic values in western society are conducive to innovative activities in the period of social stability, but not conducive to highly coordinated social collective action in the period of social crisis. In order to avoid these governance traps, in the long run, we can improve the level of trust and cooperation in society by strengthening social capital; In the short term, the prejudice of social psychology against science and technology and scientific researchers must be eliminated. It has better fitting in the Chinese version of anxiety sensitivity Index-3, which is also of great significance for accurately understanding the structure of anxiety sensitivity.

Acknowledgements: This study was supported by the Youth Foundation for Humanities and Social Sciences Research of the Ministry of Education, China (Grant No.18YJC790131), Zhejiang Public Welfare Technology Application Research Funding Project, China (Grant No. LGF22G010002) and Applied Economics Base Project of Zhejiang Wanli University, China (Grant No.SZ10000018).

ON THE EXPRESSION AND GUIDANCE OF NETWORK EMOTION IN EMERGENCIES FROM THE CHANGE OF EMOTIONAL BEHAVIOR -- TAKING THE RAINSTORM IN ZHENGZHOU ON JULY 20 AS AN EXAMPLE

Background: With the development of the Internet and the wide popularization of social media, the Internet has become an important channel for netizens to express their views and emotions. Due to the huge impact, emergencies often attract the high attention and extensive emotional response of Internet users. As the