defects. They guide public opinion and exercise psychological and social control over government officials and the public, which is beneficial to them and safeguard and strengthen their own economic interests. The study found that the main reason for China’s economy falling into the middle-income trap is the adverse impact of vested interest groups on economic development in terms of system and social psychology. As the economy enters the era of monopoly, this impact has changed from positive to negative. Through the research, we found that when the ownership income changes, the emotion and behavior will also change to the corresponding positive stage and depression level. Therefore, we can think that groups with high internal psychological capital can alleviate the psychological pressure, anxiety and depression brought by psychological capital to a great extent through their own psychological quality. Farmers with high level of individual psychological capital are relatively less affected by family factors, work and life, traffic safety, their own health and future fear. Farmers with high level of psychological capital can better deal with the impact of family factors. They are full of hope for the future, optimistic about life and less worried about the impact of life.

Conclusion: This paper points out the institutional risk factors faced by China’s middle-income trap, and puts forward some suggestions on how to reform China's middle-income trap: reposition the government function from promoting economic construction to night watchman function; Reform the income distribution system in the aspects of inheritance tax, gift tax and real estate tax as soon as possible; Establish a rule of law economy, effectively protect intellectual property rights, implement anti-monopoly laws and anti-monopoly measures as soon as possible, reform the current system, reshape social psychology, and strengthen inter provincial political and economic exchanges and communication. With the further reform of China's current system, especially the real establishment of a society ruled by law and the further development of democratic politics, China's economy will cross the middle-income trap.

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RE ENLIGHTENMENT OF NEWS REALITY BASED ON NEWS EMOTION REGULATION FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF ORGANIC THEORY: A CASE STUDY OF PUBLIC OPINION EVENTS OF WUHAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

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Background: How to realize the authenticity of news depends on the social environment and the authenticity of news practice. Only by understanding the public's acceptance psychology and the motivation and way of participating in news activities, can we better clarify these problems, including the organic nature of news reality and how to reach an organic agreement on news reality. This paper attempts to reveal how the theory of organic news truth is realized in the current Chinese news practice. The anxiety caused by news is analyzed.

Research Objects and Methods: Using the method of research integration, this paper analyzes the relevant literature of news reality. This paper selects 51 papers on news authenticity from CNKI, classifies them according to authentic discourse, and makes a horizontal comparison. The purpose of this study is to analyze the differences of research hypotheses. Then, we take the news practice of Wuhan Red Cross Society during the 2019 coronavirus disease as a sample for analysis, use the keyword “Wuhan Red Cross Society” to search the texts published on microblog, wechat and Baidu from January 20 to March 1, 2020, and track them to ensure their authenticity. Take 300 news, netizen comments and posts as the analysis object; Streamline it into 37 thematic activities; These original articles and their disseminators are listed in chronological order, and then cross compared; By analyzing the communication timing and information flow of different subjects and comparing the attribute framework between texts to describe the realization process of the concept of organic truth, we can find out what kind of news truth is described by different communicators. In order to investigate people's response to events, a coping style scale was developed. By consulting relevant literature, forming an open-ended questionnaire, sorting out the recovered effective scale, analyzing the data semantics, and compiling the initial measurement table of stress coping style on the basis of previous theoretical concepts; Secondly, according to the items of the scale, the preliminary test is carried out, and the data are analyzed by item analysis, exploratory factor analysis and reliability test; Finally, form a formal scale, test and restore the formal scale, and conduct confirmatory factor analysis and reliability and validity test.

Results: The study found that many subjects had different concerns about Wuhan red cross news. Some concerns were not reported as news at first, but expressed in the form of questions or angry posts; When their concerns gain momentum on social media in the form of posts, they force the news media to report their concerns; In social media, news text becomes the medium of dialogue between different subjects. With the deepening of the dialogue, the real picture of the news becomes more and more vivid. The results showed that the improvement of comprehension information index was positively correlated with the regulation of depression. The more depressive symptoms, the less cognitive reappraisal, and the more cognitive immersion, expression inhibition and expression catharsis were used; When regulating positive emotions, adolescents had more depressive symptoms, less use of cognitive reappraisal, more use of cognitive immersion and expression inhibition, but there was no significant difference in the use of expression catharsis. The results show that emotional titer can affect the strategy use of adolescents with different depressive symptoms, and the impact of emotional titer on different strategies is different. The analysis found that compared with cognitive reappraisal and cognitive immersion, adolescents with different depressive symptoms were more likely to be affected by emotional titer.

Conclusion: This paper holds that through technical authorization, multiple subjects have obtained the technical conditions to participate in news production. The news readers not only explore the truth and supplement the new psychological problems in the news, but also promote them to actively explore and supplement the truth in the news text, so as to keep the new narrative structure. This paper does not fully discuss the regulatory means of multi-agent news behavior. At the same time, the media should strengthen the positive cognitive education of the masses. Whether and how to let multiple subjects jointly discover and disseminate the truth, rather than fabricating and distorting the truth for their own special purposes, needs further discussion.

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THE IMPACT OF CHINESE ENTREPRENEURS' EMOTIONAL LABOR AND WORK PRESSURE ON EXPORT PROFITABILITY: EVIDENCE FROM CHINA

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Background: Since China's economic reform and opening up, exports have increased significantly. However, coronavirus disease will seriously affect the global economy in 2019; Global market demand is weak. How to stabilize the export intensive profit margin and expand the export extensive profit margin is an urgent problem related to China's export stability and the construction of a major trading country. Chinese entrepreneurs shoulder an arduous mission in this regard. Entrepreneurs' emotional labor and work pressure in this regard will not only damage personal health and occupational well-being, but also have a negative impact on the organization, such as reduced job performance and increased turnover intention.

Research objects and methods: This study uses two-stage Heckman model and system generated moment method to investigate the impact of Chinese entrepreneurs' work emotion, labor and work pressure on export profit margin. This paper uses symptom checklist 90 (SCL-90) to investigate the psychological state of entrepreneurs.

Result: The experimental data showed that taking the emotion group as the independent variable, the fluency, novelty and harmfulness of MCT were analyzed by one-way multivariate analysis of variance, box's M = 68.30, P < 0.001. The result shows that the co-variance matrix of each dependent variable is non-homogeneous, and the data is not suitable for multivariate analysis of variance. Therefore, taking the emotion group as the independent variable, the fluency, novelty and harmfulness of MCT were analyzed by one-way ANOVA. Specifically, the main effect of emotion on MCT fluency was significant, f (2, 99) = 14.80, P < 0.0001, η 2p=0.23. Post hoc comparison showed that (Bonferroni) anger group (M = 8.94, SD = 4.77) was higher than sadness group (M = 6.32, SD = 2.40, P = 0.005, Cohen'sd = 0.69) and neutral emotion group (M = 4.56, SD = 2.23, P < 0.001, Cohen'sd = 1.18). There was no significant difference between sadness group and neutral emotion group (P = 0.096). The main effect of emotion on MCT novelty was significant, f (2, 99) = 15.83, P < 0.0001, η 2p=0.24. Post hoc comparison showed that anger group (M = 9.79, SD = 7.73) was higher than sadness group (M = 4.68, SD = 4.08, P < 0.001, Cohen'sd = 0.83) and neutral emotion group (M = 2.91, SD = 2.43, P < 0.001, Cohen'sd = 1.20). There was no difference between sadness group and neutral emotion group (P = 0.504) (see Figure 2b). The main effect of emotion on MCT injury was significant, f (2, 99) = 4.01, P = 0.021, η 2p=0.08. Post hoc comparison showed that anger group (M = 2.91, SD = 0.27) was higher than sadness group (M = 2.65, SD = 0.44, P = 0.051, Cohen'sd = 0.71) and neutral emotion group (M = 2.65, SD = 0.53, P = 0.044, Cohen'sd = 0.62). There was no significant difference between sadness group and neutral emotion group (P = 1.00). The above results show that the positive factors of entrepreneurs' emotional labor help to improve the export profit margin, and play a greater role in promoting the growth of China's export intensive profit margin through the local market effect and the rationalization effect of industrial structure. It plays a limited role in promoting China's extensive export through factor allocation effect, technological innovation effect, industrial agglomeration effect and industrial structure upgrading effect. Among them, enterprise entrepreneurship plays a greater role in improving China's export intensive profit margin, and innovation and entrepreneurship plays a greater role in improving China's export extended profit margin. This applies to China's central and eastern regions, processing and general trade, labor-intensive and capital technology intensive enterprises, as well as private and state-owned enterprises. Entrepreneurship has promoted the marginal growth of export intensive, processing trade, labor-intensive enterprises and private enterprises in the central region; In contrast, it has contributed to the broader export profit growth of the eastern region, general trade, capital and technology intensive enterprises and state-owned enterprises. The positive factors of enterprise emotional labor have a greater impact on export intensive marginal, processing trade, labor-intensive enterprises and private enterprises in Central China than innovation and entrepreneurship.

Conclusion: China should actively cultivate, encourage and promote entrepreneurship, especially pay attention to the role of emotional labor spirit; At the same time, we should pay more attention to the cultivation of innovation and entrepreneurship. The western region should actively cultivate and encourage entrepreneurship in infrastructure construction, rule of law construction, platform construction and service provision, so as to promote the growth of export intensive profits and extensive profits. The central region, processing trade, labor-intensive enterprises and private enterprises should make full use of government policies, rely on government services, cultivate and carry forward the spirit of innovation based on the market environment, improve the vitality and quality of innovation, enrich the varieties of export products, open up new export markets and improve the export profit margin. This paper provides enlightenment for other developing countries to formulate scientific and reasonable trade policies based on entrepreneurship.

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ONE BELT, ONE ROAD, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, REGIONAL CARBON MARKET, RISK INDICATOR SYSTEM, FROM THE PSYCHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE OF EMOTIONAL BEHAVIOR CHANGE

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Background: Countries around the world have been trying to cope with climate change. Unlike in the past, developing countries have gradually participated in improving greenhouse gas emissions.