performance evaluation. These studies transition to outcome assessment and process assessment. Recent work has combined performance evaluation and education policy evaluation, and combined them. This study reconsiders the structure and measurement criteria of education policy performance in Tibet. To understand the current situation and characteristics of the implementation of educational language policy in Tibet and the changes of emotional behavior.

Participants and Methods: A questionnaire survey was conducted among 945 middle school students in Ganzi Prefecture. Based on the results of Wang Shiying's questionnaire survey in Taiwan and the suggestions of the members and leaders of the research group, this study compiled a self-made Tibetan language education language policy scale. There are two types of balances, one is closed and the other is open. From the perspective of item reliability, structure reliability, alpha, ave and partition validity, this study makes an item analysis and reliability analysis on the four dimensions of language acquisition, policy attitude, policy awareness and policy satisfaction. Statistical software package amos21.0 for confirmatory factor analysis (CFA).

Results: The results show that the structural model of Tibetan educational language policy has been supported by the local government, which shows that the Tibetan educational language policy is effective. From large to small, the performance dimensions of educational language policy are: satisfaction with Tibetan educational language policy > Tibetan ability > Tibetan use > Tibetan educational language policy awareness. The standard deviation of each dimension from large to small is: Tibetan use > Tibetan ability > satisfaction with Tibetan educational language policy > recognition of Tibetan educational language policy. At present, the average value of the average performance evaluation of education policy in the questionnaire analysis is 3.615 ~ 4.0595, which is equivalent to the degree of “above average”, and the overall performance is ideal. The correlation between Wittenberg coefficient and UCA was 0.81; The correlation between emotional language table and it is 0.59. Consistent with the expected results, language function is related to the evaluation of various policies; Emotional factors are related to the evaluation of the relationship between language recognition. (most correlation values are 0.30-0.70). From the perspective of discriminant validity, the correlation between social and emotional language items of Russell et al is only 0.170. As mentioned above, their correlation with other variables is also different. The correlation between Wittenberg's social and emotional language subscales is 0.44, which is significantly lower than the reliability of various scales, and the correlation between the two languages and other variables is also inconsistent. One of Wittenberg's findings is that social language has a high correlation with the UCLA scale, but this may also be partly due to the imbalance of the UCLA scale, that is, there are too many items for policy and less items for language and attachment.

Conclusion: This paper discusses the dimensions and components of the performance of education policy in Tibet. In the analysis, some theoretical hypotheses of the performance structure of Tibet's education policy are tested, and the empirical data are combed to give an overall view of the criticism contained in these studies. This study constructs the model blueprint of the performance structure of Tibetan language education language policy, which provides reference and suggestions for future researchers. However, Ganzi Tibetan language education is a complex project, which will take a long time to implement. Therefore, the implementation of Tibetan language education needs unremitting efforts. On the basis of summarizing the successful experience of Tibetan language education, local governments and education departments should further study and accurately grasp the laws of education, promote the innovation of Tibetan language education ideas and clarify the objectives of Tibetan language education.

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STUDY ON GENDER DIFFERENCES OF INTERNET USERS' PSYCHOLOGICAL AND EMOTIONAL BEHAVIOR CHANGES BASED ON PLS-SEM

Dachuan Zheng1,2; Weixia Liu1,2; Zhongyan Lin2,3; Liping Lin1,2,3,*; T Ramaiah1

1. Straits Institute of Minjiang University, Fuzhou, 350108, China 2. Internet Innovation Research Center—The College's Research Base of Humanities and Social Science in Fujian Province, Minjiang University, Fuzhou, 350108, China 3. Fuzhou Digital Medical and Health Industry Technology Innovation Center, Fuzhou, 350108, China 4. School of Management, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Georgetown, Malaysia

Background: The rapid development of the Internet has greatly changed the external environment of people's lives. Personal lifestyles and consumption patterns have changed, resulting in differences in people's quality of life. In the process of individual change, gender differences lead to their use and dependence on the Internet and emotional changes, and then affect the differences in different dimensions of quality of life (QOL). Therefore, it is necessary to study the gender differences of Internet users' quality of life (QOL) and the strength of gender influencing factors, so as to formulate targeted suggestions to improve the quality of life of corresponding groups and improve people's emotional and behavior (QOL). A questionnaire survey was conducted to investigate the micro behavior of depression in various countries and regions using Chinese mobile phones.

Research Objects and Methods: This paper adopts WHOQOL-BREF questionnaire and takes netizens as respondents. The questionnaire was anonymously distributed to 8 provinces (cities) including Beijing, Shanghai, Fujian, Guangdong, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui and Jiangxi. A total of 2400 independent questionnaires were collected. Partial least squares structural equation model (PLS-SEM) was used to analyze the quality of life (QOL) of men and women from psychological dimensions, and different factors affecting their quality of life (QOL) were obtained. At the same time, Carroll Depression Scale (CRS) is designed to compare with Hamilton Depression Scale (HRSD) assessed by doctors. Its purpose is to explain the inconsistency between self-assessment and other assessment of depression. The entries of CRS involve the behavioral and physical manifestations of depression. Like HRSD, CRS is used to assess the severity of depressive symptoms rather than for diagnosis. The 52 items of CRS are mainly aimed at various symptoms corresponding to HRSD, namely psychomotor retardation and agitation, sleep disorder, weight loss and anorexia, fatigue, decreased sexual desire, inattention, lack of insight, mental and general physical anxiety, suicidal concept, etc. Some symptoms of HRSD were equally divided into 0-4 and 0-2; Correspondingly, the same symptoms of CRS also have 4 or 2 descriptions, and their degree is hierarchical. There are 52 entries in the final version of CRS, involving the first 17 items of HRSD, which are arranged randomly. You must answer “yes” or “no” to all entries in the CRS. Among them, 40 items answered “yes” to get 1 point, indicating
CONFLICT EQUILIBRIUM PREFERENCE RANKING OF MULTIPLE DECISION MAKERS BASED ON CONFLICT RESOLUTION GRAPH MODEL AND EMOTION REGULATION

Jinhua Zhao¹; Baohua Yang²*  
¹ School of Computer Science and Technology, Jiangsu Normal University, Xuzhou, Jiangsu 221116, China, ² Business School, Jiangsu Normal University, Xuzhou, Jiangsu 221116, China

Background: Conflicts are inherent to all groups and organizations, and most conflicts are resolved through mediation or negotiation. In conflict negotiation, predicting the preference information of opponents is of great significance to solve conflict problems and reduce negotiation costs. The key condition is that one obtains the preferences of other decision makers from cognitive psychology in order to take the initiative in conflict negotiation with multiple decision makers (DMS). In other words, the most important thing in conflict is to identify the intentions and preferences of other discourse markers from the perspective of psychological cognition. Mastering the preference ranking of opponents may lead to some results of conflict, which can help decision makers calmly face the tension in the process of conflict and predict the next strategy more accurately. For decision makers, how to adjust their emotions in the negotiation is particularly important.

Research objects and methods: Under the framework of conflict resolution graph model (GMCR) of cognitive psychology, a method to obtain DM preference in multiple DM conflicts is constructed. Through reverse thinking, this method establishes three mathematical models: Nash, generalized sub rationality and sequence stability. These mathematical models can be used to obtain the minimum constraints of DM with unknown preferences. Achieving balance in conflict requires minimal constraints. This method allows other decision makers to obtain the preference ranking of their opponents on the premise that the conflict results are known. In turn, these preference rankings can balance known results. This study also used the questionnaire method to investigate the emotional micro behavior of each group in the negotiation process. This scale is used to measure the relationship between three independent variables: self accommodation, accommodation of others and the feeling of the degree to which others accommodate themselves. It includes 20 statements, with responses ranging from “almost always” (score 1) to “almost none” (score 5), with a total score between 20 (lowest accommodation) and 100 (highest accommodation).

Results: The method was applied to the conflict analysis of water pollution in Lanzhou. There are three reasons for this conflict: Lanzhou Veolia Water Company, Sinopec Lanzhou branch and the local government. Firstly, the GMCR model of the above conflict is established. Then, the preferences of Lanzhou Veolia Water Company and Sinopec Lanzhou branch are analyzed. Finally, using the above mathematical model, they can obtain the preference ranking of their opponents - local governments, which makes them invincible in conflict negotiations. In addition, the theoretical results are consistent with the actual conflict situation. At the same time, the feasibility and effectiveness of this method are verified. The results showed that the scores of the four dimensions of emotion regulation in the first two groups were less than 2 points, and the difference was not statistically significant (P > 0.05). After 8 weeks of emotion regulation intervention, the average scores of initiative, negotiation psychological mastery, tension evaluation and conflict attitude in the intervention group were significantly higher than those in the control group (P < 0.01).

Conclusion: The main contribution of this paper is to establish a mathematical model, which can be used to obtain the preference ranking of DM for ideal equilibrium. When obtaining the preference ranking of the main decision-makers, the mediator can guide the strategy choice of each decision-maker in the conflict and control the final result of the conflict. The results of this study provide a new and valuable perspective for conflict negotiation of multi discourse markers from the perspective of psychological cognition. This work can be extended to relative preferences or partially known preferences, because some DM preference information may be partially obtained. To sum up, through the comparative study of decision-makers' emotional behavior, this study found that emotional regulation can improve decision-makers' emotions in the negotiation process, not only solve conflicts more calmly, but also enable decision-makers to face difficulties and setbacks rationally, which is worthy of promotion.

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