EMOTIONAL REGULATION MECHANISM OF SMARTPHONE USE ON POSITIVE AGING: FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF ELASTICITY

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Background: The booming global digital economy has not only changed the mode of economic development, but also deeply affected the lifestyle of the elderly. In particular, the use of smartphones has increased the channels for the elderly to obtain information, improved the degree of social participation of the elderly, and objectively promoted the practice of active aging. At present, nearly 100 countries in the world have entered an aging society, with a global elderly population of nearly 1 billion, accounting for 13% of the total global population. Almost all the elderly in the world's major economic countries use smartphones. In this context, this paper focuses on the psychological mechanism of using smartphones to promote active aging (or active aging). At the same time, it also includes that the elderly can quickly recover from the negative emotions caused by serious stress / adversity, and accompany individuals to eliminate the negative effects of negative emotions and promote long-term coping resources by generating positive emotions.

Subjects and Methods: The elderly have always been regarded as a social burden and need to be taken care of. In fact, when facing adversity, the elderly, like infants and young children, will stimulate the self-protection mechanism to deal with adversity through psychological elasticity (through self-efficacy or external support), so as to restore a good psychological, physiological and social state. From the perspective of elasticity proposed by Norman garmezy & Michael (1986), this paper introduces the main models of elasticity, constructs the application model of elasticity in the field of active aging, and applies it to the impact mechanism of smartphone use on the mental health of the elderly. This paper also uses a self-made emotional self-assessment form. The self-assessment form is used for the dynamic evaluation of the time process of emotional arousal. According to the emotional balance scoring strategy, the subjects were asked to evaluate their emotions at that time in the form of “negative positive” continuum. There is only one item, which is prepared because the dynamic assessment needs to report the emotion and degree of the moment, and there can be too many items. The emotion is scored from -5 to 5 (from the most negative to the most positive). From -1 to 0, the emotion is becoming more and more positive, from 0 to 1, the emotion is becoming more and more negative, and 0, the uncertainty. At the specified time point, the subjects were asked to evaluate their emotions at that time. In this study, Cronbach's α coefficient is 0.96.

Results: The external environment and psychological state faced by the elderly were similar to those of infants, which was in line with the premise of the theory of psychological elasticity. Therefore, it is feasible to use the elasticity theory to study the response of the elderly to the changes of the external environment. The resilience model of the elderly constructed in this paper shows that using smartphones can delay cognitive decline, improve information literacy, enrich the mind, reduce the disease incidence rate, and improve the subjective well-being and actual social participation of the elderly through mechanisms such as online cognitive improvement effect, online social support effect and online social capital creation effect. Comparison of emotional baseline between high and low resilience groups. The positive emotion, negative emotion and emotional balance (the difference between positive emotion and negative emotion) of the two groups were compared by univariate analysis of variance (ANOVA). It can be seen that compared with the low resilience group, the high resilience group had a higher baseline average score of positive emotion, f (1,65) = 10.15, P = 0.002, η² p = 0.135; The average score of negative emotion at baseline was low, f (1,65) = 30.80, P < 0.001, η² p = 0.322; High baseline emotional balance, f (1,65) = 34.25, P < 0.001, η² p = 0.345. The inter group differences of all indexes reached very significant statistical significance and above.

Conclusions: The psychoelastic model based on the characteristics of infants and young children can be used to analyze the stress response of the elderly. Through smartphones, the elderly can effectively obtain information, improve their psychological state, promote social participation, accumulate human capital and realize active aging. Therefore, in the context of active aging, the elderly should not be regarded as a burden of society, but as creators and service providers of social values. Promoting the use of the Internet and smart devices, including smartphones, among the elderly will help meet the challenges of aging and achieve positive aging. Strengthen the social relief of the anxiety of the elderly, carry out targeted education for relevant personnel, correctly alleviate positive emotions, and guide them to create social value according to their own situation.

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RESEARCH ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NATIONAL WAR, ESTABLISHMENT AND DEVELOPMENT FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF WORK PRESSURE -- TAKING HANGZHOU CENTRAL AIRCRAFT FACTORY AS AN EXAMPLE

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Background: In February 1934, Nanjing municipal government signed a contract with the representatives of Shanghai aircraft manufacturing company composed of American CODIS and Douglas airlines to introduce American technology and establish Hangzhou central aircraft manufacturing plant north of Hangzhou Jianqiao aviation school airport. China Hangzhou factory is a joint stock limited company established by China and the United States, but the management organization is established and controlled by the United States. Most managers and technicians are Americans. Its working pressure can be imagined.

Subjects and Methods: Using the method of historical review, this study analyzed the working background and conditions of Chinese manufacturing personnel at that time, analyzed their anxiety and depression at that time, and on this basis, they operated in the mode of American military industry, trained Chinese workers and apprentices, and assembled, maintained and manufactured aircraft. In about eight years, the company has repaired, assembled and manufactured nearly 600 aircraft, the largest number compared with other aircraft manufacturers. In the context of the Anti Japanese War, it experienced two migrations, the first to Wuhan, Hubei, the second to Leiyun, Yunnan, and finally disintegrated in the war. Its fate is closely related to the Anti Japanese War, which also determines that its production purpose is to serve China's Anti Japanese
war. In order to win the war, they endured great work pressure and unprecedented depression. Many people suffered from mental disorders. According to incomplete statistics, at that time, nearly 2000 people suffered from mental diseases to varying degrees.

Results: In the tide of national unity and resistance against Japan, under the guidance of the Aviation Commission, China Hangzhou factory contacted the local government, relied on the strength of the factory, explored the development path, and produced high-quality aircraft, which once created enterprise prosperity. The Chinese air force sent the aircraft made by AVIC into the blue sky, fought with the Japanese army, turned Changhong into Bi, and won world praise for the combat aircraft carrier made by the air force and AVIC. At that time, the foundation of the aviation industry was weak, there was a shortage of funds and technical talents.

Conclusion: The Chinese government adopts the form of joint venture to introduce production technology, and uses talents from China and the United States to repair and manufacture aircraft. This is an effective way to rapidly promote the development of China's military aviation industry and provides the material basis and technical talents for the Chinese Air Force's Anti Japanese war. However, the power of China's Hangzhou factory was shelved. On the one hand, this is due to China's lack of technology, equipment and talents. On the other hand, it is caused by “power politics” and “weak country diplomacy”.

However, these can not erase the achievements of China's aviation industry and its contribution to the war of resistance against Japan. At the same time, it reminds us that we should pay more attention to the mental health of aerospace personnel, especially actively cultivate, encourage and promote Aerospace spirit, 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. It is necessary to actively cultivate and encourage entrepreneurship in infrastructure construction, rule of law construction, platform construction and service provision. Aerospace 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, and improve the construction productivity. We should be fully aware of the important position of the emotional elements of aerospace workers in their work, actively promote their role psychological competence, pay special attention to their own life attitude and healthy behavior, and be a healthy self-manager, coordinator and collaborator. The social stratum should actively organize rich activities flexibly according to the psychological characteristics of this part of the group, strive to build a relaxed and harmonious living environment, create friendly and mutual aid emotional family relations, encourage and guide this part of the group, adjust their psychology to the best state, and promote the healthy development of their good cognition and life.

THE IMPACT OF GENDER COMPOSITION AND EMOTIONAL BEHAVIOR CHANGES ON DECISION-MAKING AND MANAGEMENT IN ORGANIZATIONS: A CASE STUDY OF SOME COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINES

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Background: Every organization anywhere in the world has a different gender composition, and its psychological behavior affects management, philosophy, culture and decision-making, as well as educational institutions. The general definition of ‘gender, especially when considering social and cultural differences rather than biological differences, refers more broadly to a range of identities that are inconsistent with established concepts of men and women. Since both men and women are dominant, organizational identity will also be affected, including its decision-making process. The influence of gender composition and psychological behavior of educational institutions in neighboring countries on organizational decision-making and management is an important issue to be considered in Sino foreign cooperative education. The purpose of this study is to determine the impact of gender composition and psychological behavior of selected educational institutions in China and the Philippines on organizational decision-making and management, in order to provide some references for Sino foreign cooperative education.

Subjects and Methods: The data were from managers and students of two universities in China and the Philippines. The collection was done through questionnaires sent by email and social media. Descriptive research and quantitative research design were used to describe how gender composition in the group affects respondents' decision-making. The weighted average of the responses and their standard deviation are used to summarize the responses, and the degree of difference between the responses is measured respectively. According to principal component analysis, the questionnaire is divided into seven independent and internally consistent dimensions. This study used the emotional regulation self-efficacy scale (RES-C), which was compiled by Caprara and revised in 2008. The scale includes three dimensions: expressing positive emotional self-efficacy (POS), regulating depression, painful emotional self-efficacy (DES) and regulating anger/anger emotional self-efficacy (ANG). The scale is composed of 12 items, and each dimension corresponds to four items. The 5-point scoring method is adopted, that is, “1 is very inconsistent, 2 is not very consistent, 3 is general, 4 is relatively consistent, and 5 is very consistent”. The higher the score, the higher the sense of emotional regulation self-efficacy. This study adopts the Chinese version translated and revised by Yu Guoliang in 2009. The internal consistency coefficient of 12 items is 0.85, among which the internal consistency coefficients of POS, DES and ang pairs are 0.85, 0.79 and 0.77 respectively. The internal consistency coefficient of the scale in this study is 0.785.

Results: The survey results show that when Chinese male and female managers are combined in an organization, they tend to become more principled in making decisions. When male and female managers and students in the Philippines were merged into one organization, they were reluctant to make any decision. The results help to understand everyone's reaction and reaction to the decision-making process.

Conclusion: According to the analysis results, Chinese organizations are mainly women, and decision-making is based on social cognition of organizations. Therefore, more consultation is expected. In the Philippines, male and female managers and students are more cautious, analytical and thoughtful before making any decision. Therefore, more time is needed before any decision is made and all situations, aspects and possible results are considered. In short, we should fully consider the important influence of learning emotion and behavior, actively pay attention to the changes of their psychological emotion and behavior and their impact on active and active behavior, and strive to tune builders, managers, coordinators and collaborators. We should actively organize rich activities flexibly according to the psychological characteristics