

information workers, which should be paid enough attention.

Table 1. Detection rate of psychological anxiety of information workers in university library based on weak communication theory (*n*)

Factor	≥35 score	≥65 score
Anxious learning	5	5
Communication anxiety	15	5
Loneliness tendency	5	3
Self-reproach tendency	10	2
Sensitive tendency	5	5
Physical symptoms	10	5
Terrorist tendency	5	3
Impulsive tendency	5	2
Total score	60	30

Conclusions: This paper analyzes the psychological anxiety of university library information workers under the weak communication theory from the perspective of psychology. The results show that 20% of university library information workers have psychological anxiety, which should be paid enough attention to. In other words, in the process of innovation and development of university library information work, we should include psychological content, actively respond to the defects of weak communication theory, and do a good job in the psychological assistance of intelligence personnel, so as to promote the development and progress of university library.

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RESEARCH ON PUBLIC POLICY OF CHINA'S LOW-CARBON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

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Background: The so-called social psychology is committed to understanding and explaining how individual thoughts, emotions and behaviors are affected by reality, imagination and implicit social existence. On this basis, it traces the historical evolution of social philosophical speculation and social Empiricism on the social essence of human nature, as the pre-rational history and origin of social psychology. Therefore, we can construct the "birth myth" of social psychology. In other words, social psychology is an experimental study on social promotion or social encouragement. Only by introducing the experimental process into the research of human social psychology and social behavior can it mark the formal birth of modern social psychology. At this time, the discipline definition, combing, expression and demonstration of social psychology can truly obtain orthodoxy and authority in the individualism of logical positivism and methodology, and then legalize the continuity of discipline rational progress and the reproduction of discipline knowledge. During this period, after the establishment and development of the society of experimental social psychology, it became a substantive multinational discipline community, completing the shaping of discipline identity and discipline construction. It can be said that the emergence of the independent discipline consciousness of social psychology gave birth to the discipline system of social psychology, and the establishment and improvement of its discipline system promoted the development and growth of social psychology. So far, European social psychology has achieved its goal and entered a new stage of development with confidence. In short, social psychology is a subject that studies the psychological and behavioral development and changes of individuals and groups in social communication. Social psychology mainly explores interpersonal relationships at the individual and social group levels. At the individual level, the research contents include: individual socialization process, communication, speech development, partnership, and the impact of family or social environment on individuals. At the social group level, the research contents include: group communication structure, group norms, attitudes, racial prejudice, aggression, customs and culture. Social psychology is a main branch of psychology, which aims to study the psychological problems related to society.

All social events have human factors, that is, there are psychological problems. The psychology that

studies these disciplines is social psychology. Social psychology studies the development and changes of individual psychological activities from the perspective of individual and social interaction. Social psychology not only emphasizes the interaction between society and individual, but also involves the research of individual and social interaction guided by humanities and social sciences. The connotation of low-carbon economy public policy is to adjust or influence the market subjects through laws, prices, planning, taxation, finance, insurance, credit, charges, emission trading and other means according to the requirements of the law of market economy, so as to realize the public policy of coordination between economic construction and climate protection, and take the externality internalization of carbon emission behavior as the principle. Based on the benefits of carbon emissions, adjust the market players, and then establish the restraint and incentive mechanism for the sustainable utilization of resources and environment. In short, effective public policy is the guarantee to achieve the development goal of low-carbon economy. Relevant studies have pointed out that social psychology plays an important role in the public policy of China's low-carbon economic development, which can not only ensure the rationality of public policy, but also ensure the effectiveness of public policy. In view of this, this study constructs a public policy for the development of low-carbon economy based on social psychology, in order to promote the sustainable development of low-carbon economy in China.

Objective: To explore the specific situation of the development of China's low-carbon economy, and build a public policy for the sustainable development of low-carbon economy based on social psychology, in order to establish a circular resource system and a stable economic model for China's low-carbon economy.

Research objects and methods: 100 volunteers in various fields were selected as the research object to carry out the psychological intervention of low-carbon economy public policy based on social psychology. Comparative analysis: the changes of 100 volunteers' satisfaction with public policies of low-carbon economy before and after the intervention. Public policy evaluation indicators include: the principle of low-carbon and development, the principle of target feasibility, the principle of resource positioning, the principle of cost-benefit balance and the principle of public participation.

Methods: The data are analyzed by Minitab20 latest version of data statistics software.

Results: Table 1 shows the changes of volunteers' satisfaction with China's low-carbon economy public policies before and after the intervention based on social psychology. It can be seen from Table 1 that after the implementation of social psychology intervention, 100 volunteers' satisfaction with China's low-carbon economy public policy increased significantly, with statistical difference ($P < 0.05$).

Table 1. Based on the changes of volunteers' satisfaction with China's low-carbon economy public policy before and after social psychology intervention

Category	Satisfaction		P
	Before intervention	After intervention	
Principle of low carbon and development	50	80	<0.05
Objective feasibility principle	65	88	<0.05
Resource positioning principle	43	84	<0.05
Cost benefit balance principle	60	86	<0.05
Principle of public participation	55	83	<0.05

Conclusions: The public policy of low-carbon economic development based on social psychology can fully respect and adopt the suggestions of all parties, and then significantly improve the satisfaction of all parties with the public policy of low-carbon economic development, which is of great value to the promotion and application of public policy of low-carbon economic development in China.

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APPLICATION OF FINE MANAGEMENT IN CONSTRUCTION PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNDER COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT

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Background: Cognitive function refers to the advanced functions of the brain, including perception, memory, speech and abstract thinking. It can also be simply understood as human activities to understand objective things. Cognitive function includes many cognitive fields, including memory, calculation, space-time orientation, structural ability, executive ability, planning, starting, sequence, operation, feedback, abstraction, decision-making and judgment, language understanding, expression and application. In the process of normal aging, cognitive function will decline, but in the process of abnormal aging, cognitive function will decline excessively in some aspects and gradually develop into pathological cognitive impairment. Cognitive impairment generally refers to the clinical syndrome of cognitive impairment in varying degrees caused by various reasons, such as physiological aging to disturbance of consciousness. Similar names include cognitive decline, cognitive impairment, or cognitive impairment. Cognitive impairment mainly includes memory impairment, which is usually considered as early symptoms, such as memory impairment of recent events, personal experience memory, memory impairment of major life events, orientation impairment, including time, place and character orientation impairment, language impairment, including difficulty in finding words, reading, writing and understanding, impaired visuospatial ability and decreased computing ability. Poor judgment and problem-solving skills. Dysfunctional state refers in particular to similar, progressive memory impairment. Because there is no impairment and functional impairment in other cognitive fields, it is not dementia, but a clinical state between normal aging and mild dementia. The most important clinical significance lies in early detection and early intervention to delay or prevent the occurrence and development of dementia. At the same time, under the background of cognitive impairment, construction project managers will have a series of problems, mainly manifested in inadequate construction project management, inadequate implementation of construction project management system, insufficient attention to construction project management, insufficient preparation in the construction preparation stage, lack of perfectly fine management mechanism and so on.

There are still many loopholes in the field of construction project management. Most enterprises rely too much on government functional departments due to imperfect project management, which leads to poor management effect. In view of the problem that the construction project management system is not in place, although the competent departments at all levels have formulated the supervision and management norms of the construction industry, they still cannot achieve satisfactory results in the specific implementation process. In view of the importance of construction project management, the construction unit advocates the principle of interests first at this stage. There are many deficiencies in the implementation of project management, the project quality cannot be effectively guaranteed, and the construction enterprises cannot develop well. The problem of insufficient construction preparation stage is mainly reflected in the low rationality of prefabrication construction and the low professional technical level and ability of construction enterprises. Finally, the lack of fine management mechanism makes it difficult to quantify the work standards. This paper analyzes the influencing factors affecting the efficiency of construction project management, combined with the fine management under cognitive impairment, in order to strengthen the construction technology management, innovate the management of construction engineering and optimize the construction management process.

Objective: In order to analyze the current situation of construction project management, combined with the fine management under cognitive impairment, improve the application value of construction project management, so as to provide new ideas and directions for future construction project management.

Research objects and methods: 100 construction related personnel in two regions are selected as the research object for cognitive impairment intervention, and then the fuzzy comprehensive evaluation method is used to evaluate the application status of fine management in construction project management, so as to determine the evaluation indicators: construction preparation, construction technology management, construction innovation management and construction process management. Then, the specific application effect of fine management in construction project management before and after cognitive impairment intervention is compared and analyzed.

Methods: Obtain the management effect of construction projects before and after fine management under cognitive impairment through SPSS18.00 data statistical analysis software.

Results: Table 1 shows the specific application effect of fine management in construction project management before and after cognitive impairment intervention. It can be seen from Table 1 that after the cognitive impairment intervention, the construction preparation, construction technology management, construction innovation management and construction process management have been significantly