

clarify the internal relationship between the mental health of couriers and their occupational safety, so as to strengthen the occupational safety guarantee of couriers. The results show that there is a positive correlation between the mental health of couriers and their occupational safety ability, and the higher the mental health of couriers, the higher their occupational safety ability. This shows that improving the mental health of couriers can effectively promote the occupational safety ability of couriers, which is of great significance to effectively reduce the occurrence of occupational safety accidents of couriers.

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RESEARCH ON REGIONAL AGGLOMERATION MECHANISM OF “INTELLIGENT MANUFACTURING” INNOVATION ELEMENTS BASED ON ENTREPRENEURS’ INNOVATION SPIRIT MODEL

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Background: Using information technology to drive manufacturing innovation is becoming increasingly popular around the world, and “intelligent manufacturing” has emerged as a new hotspot of global economic growth. Continuous innovation elements investment is required to promote the intelligent upgrading of the manufacturing. Building an innovation elements agglomeration region can increase the number of innovation collaboration channels between businesses, boost their innovation efficiency, and give external support for innovation. Innovation lies at the heart of the manufacturing’s high-quality development, and the enterprises are the driving force behind innovation. Entrepreneurs confront a choice when it comes to making innovation decisions: whether to relocate all or part of their businesses to the innovation elements agglomeration region in order to access more innovation resources. According to Social Cognitive Theory proposed by psychologist Bandura, there is a dynamic interaction between individual, behavior, and environment. Human behavior is governed and guided by psychological elements such as cognition, emotion, beliefs, and motivation, in addition to external environment. In general, the stronger innovation spirit entrepreneurs are, the more self-efficacy they have. They’re more open to new ideas and challenges, and willing to invest more resources in making innovation decisions. Entrepreneurs’ critical thinking, systematic thinking, willingness to cooperate, risk attitude, strategic vision, self-confidence, and perseverance are crucial psychological variables impacting their decision-making according to Leadership Trait Theory. These psychological traits are critical components of the innovation spirit, and they have a significant impact on entrepreneurs’ innovative thinking, which drives their innovation behavior. Multiple psychological elements combine to drive entrepreneurs to make innovation decisions. Positive self-awareness, which is a prerequisite for innovative thinking; high level of motivation, which is a strong driving force for innovative thinking; creative cognitive style, which is a personality trait for innovative thinking; and positive emotional state, which is a psychological environment for innovative thinking are psychological qualities required for entrepreneurs to make innovation decisions. This study investigates the impact of entrepreneurs’ psychological characteristics on their innovation decision-making in order to provide a micro-foundation for the establishment of regional agglomeration policies of innovation elements.

Objective: The innovation spirit mainly refers to entrepreneurs’ pioneering consciousness in the process of innovation. Entrepreneurs’ innovation spirit is an intellectual resource which is not only the spiritual source and capital guarantee of enterprises, but also plays an important role in opening up new markets, new product research and development, employment growth and competitiveness improvement. Entrepreneurs’ critical thinking revolves around reflecting on and questioning the current reality, which is the foundation of innovation. Schumpeter proposed the concept of disruptive innovation, which calls for entrepreneurs to make the shift from linear to systematic thinking. External innovation resources, as well as internal R&D, are required for innovation. Entrepreneurs who are eager to collaborate can assist them in obtaining external resources and achieving collaborative innovation among innovation issues. Entrepreneurs must have the confidence to take risks in order to make specific innovation decisions. Entrepreneurs with a higher risk tolerance will invest more in innovation. Entrepreneurs with a strategic vision recognize the importance of innovation. Exceeding ordinary people’s confidence is the direct driving factor behind entrepreneurs’ ability to withstand external uncertainty and increase their readiness to innovate. Firm perseverance aids entrepreneurs in overcoming negative emotions triggered by setbacks in the invention process and strengthens their willingness to develop. This study develops an evaluation model for entrepreneurs’ innovation spirit based on the aforementioned psychology aspects, aims to explore the impact of entrepreneurs’ innovation spirit on regional innovation elements agglomeration. The study then

makes recommendations for the agglomeration of manufacturing innovation elements based on the psychological qualities of entrepreneurs' innovation spirit.

Subjects and methods: The research object of this paper is the real operators of manufacturing and producer service firms. There are two approaches to obtain research data: (1) an on-site interview with entrepreneurs, and (2) an online survey of entrepreneurs. 37 entrepreneurs were questioned on the spot between October 2021 and April 2022, while 131 business people were given online questionnaires. A total of 121 questionnaires were gathered, with 109 of them being valid. Entrepreneurs' innovation decision-making and entrepreneurs' innovation spirit are the two key themes of the survey. Entrepreneur's willingness to relocate all or part of their businesses to the innovation elements agglomeration region (agglomeration 1, if the entrepreneur has such an intention, agglomeration 1 = 1, otherwise, agglomeration 1 = 0) and behavior (agglomeration 2, if the entrepreneur has such behavior, agglomeration 2 = 1, otherwise, agglomeration 2 = 0) are used to assess their innovation decision-making. Entrepreneurs' innovation spirit is assessed on seven dimensions: critical thinking, systematic thinking, willingness to cooperate, risk attitude, strategic vision, self-confidence, and perseverance. Each index is assigned a five-level classification system according to the questionnaire (for example, entrepreneurs' innovation willingness, 1 = very weak, 2 = weaker, 3 = weak, 4 = fair, 5 = strong, 6 = stronger, and 7 = very strong). The comprehensive index of entrepreneurs' innovation spirit is then synthesized using Principal Component Analysis (PCA). The impact of entrepreneurs' innovation spirit on innovation decision-making is tested using the t-test and Wilcoxon rank sum test on this premise.

Results: Table 1 shows the results of the t-test and Wilcoxon rank sum test. First, entrepreneurs who are willing to relocate or have already relocated have a stronger innovation spirit, a more systematic thinking capacity, a stronger readiness to collaborate, a higher risk preference, and a better strategic vision. Second, while entrepreneurs with stronger critical thinking are more willing to relocate their businesses to the agglomeration region, their relocation behavior is statistically similar to those with weak critical thinking. Third, while self-confidence has no influence on relocation willingness, entrepreneurs who are more confident have less relocation behavior. This is due to the fact that more self-assured entrepreneurs are less reliant on outside resources. Furthermore, entrepreneurs with higher self-confidence have a greater feeling of territory, which encourages them to stay local and less consider relocate their businesses to a new region. Fourth, there is no significant relationship between entrepreneurs' persistence and relocation willingness or behavior.

Table 1. t-test and Wilcoxon rank sum test

Variables	Agglomeration 1			Agglomeration 2		
	Mean-diff	t	Z	Mean-diff	t	Z
Entrepreneurs' innovation spirit	1.094	10.040***	7.625***	1.301	13.162***	9.020***
Critical thinking	0.392	2.180**	2.160**	0.164	0.916	0.882
Systematic thinking	0.852	4.734***	3.936***	2.281	23.834***	11.497***
Willingness to cooperate	0.923	5.563***	4.713***	2.010	20.184***	10.487***
Risk attitude	1.500	20.769***	10.708***	0.594	4.440***	4.232***
Strategic vision	1.066	9.188***	7.111***	1.304	12.816***	9.120***
Self-confidence	-0.050	-0.241	-0.197	-0.495	-2.508**	-2.387**
Perseverance	0.214	1.011	1.048	0.048	0.234	0.182

Note: *** >0.01; ** >0.05; * >0.10.

Conclusions: This paper develops an evaluation model for entrepreneurs' innovation spirit based on seven psychological dimensions, and then discusses the impact of entrepreneurs' innovation spirit on entrepreneurs' relocation willingness and behavior. In general, the stronger the entrepreneurs' innovation spirit is, the stronger their relocation willingness is, and the more likely relocation behavior is. Entrepreneurs' innovation spirit determines their willingness to invest innovation resources, which lays the foundation for innovation behavior. Entrepreneurs with a stronger innovation spirit are more active in detecting problems and discovering potential new opportunities, resulting in a stronger inclination and tendency to relocation. Thus, we should focus on stimulating and safeguarding entrepreneurs' systematic thinking and willingness to cooperate in order to steer the agglomeration of innovation elements. Some entrepreneurs are willing to relocate their businesses, but the relocation is not happening. According to the Cognitive Dissonance Theory proposed by psychologist Festinger, dissonance arises when a person's willingness and behavior are inconsistent. Individuals will resort to cognitive or behavioral modifications in order to reestablish homeostasis and relieve tension. Thus, we could boost policy assistance, build industrial

supporting facilities, and reduce the entrepreneurs' apprehension to encourage entrepreneurs' relocation behavior. Entrepreneurs' confidence might be a double-edged sword. Entrepreneurs who have stronger self-confidence usually have a higher sense of self-identity. At the same time, this may lead to the strengthening of overconfidence and territorial awareness. Both of which can be detrimental to the agglomeration of innovation elements. As a result, we should avoid the negative effects of entrepreneurs' confidence on the agglomeration of manufacturing innovation elements.

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CORRELATION ANALYSIS BETWEEN TEXT INTERPRETATION AND READERS' COMMUNICATION ADAPTATION BARRIERS

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Background: Adaptation disorder is a chronic psychogenic disorder caused by long-term stressors or difficult situations, coupled with the patient's personality defects, resulting in emotional disorders such as anxiety and depression, as well as maladaptive behaviors (such as withdrawal, lack of attention to health, irregular life, etc.), physiological dysfunction (such as poor sleep, lack of appetite, etc.) and impaired social function. The occurrence of adaptation disorder is the result of psychological and social stress factors and individual quality. The reason of adaptation disorder is that individuals cannot adapt to life changes or stress events (such as widowhood, going abroad, immigration, joining the army, retirement, etc.), but they are still in the abnormal state of emotional disorder and bad adaptive behavior. Because many people can successfully deal with the same stressor without any abnormal reaction, and patients have mental disorders, which indicates that personal susceptibility plays an important role in the occurrence of adaptation disorders. Nevertheless, it is important to ensure that this does not happen without pressure. Psychosocial factors of adaptation disorder: changes in living environment and family, deterioration of interpersonal relationship, setbacks in work and study, death of relatives and friends, etc. Some factors also have specific periods, such as newly married, graduates looking for a job, adapting to new life rules after retirement, etc. Personality factors of adaptation disorder: for the same stressor, many people can deal with it smoothly without any abnormal reaction, and the patient has mental disorder, which shows that personal susceptibility plays an important role in the occurrence of adaptation disorder, but it should be determined that if there is no stressor, adaptation disorder will not occur. In addition, the social adaptability is poor, the coping style is rigid and monotonous, and the individual's physiological conditions under pressure are relatively weak, which is also prone to adaptation obstacles. Stressors of adaptation disorder: one of the stressors leading to adaptation disorder may be, such as widowhood. It can also be multiple, such as career failure and family casualties. Stressors may be sudden, such as natural disasters. It can also be slow, such as disharmony among family members. In short, the severity of stressors cannot predict the severity of adaptation disorder, but also depends on the nature, duration, reversibility, situation and individual personality characteristics of stressors. Under the action of the same stressor, some people adapt well, some people adapt poorly, and not all of them show adaptation obstacles. It can be reasonably inferred that the personality psychological characteristics (i.e., personality) of patients before illness play an important role. For example, the vulnerability characteristics of individuals and the intensity of stressors are not very large, which may lead to adaptation barriers. This person's different vulnerabilities may be partly related to past life experiences. In short, adaptation disorder has an important negative impact on daily life, work and study, and clinical medicine should pay enough attention to it.

Related studies have pointed out that communication adjustment disorder has become a problem that needs to be attached great importance to in modern life. Not only because of the high incidence rate of communication adjustment disorder, but also because of communication adjustment disorder, it has a great negative impact on the physical and mental growth of individuals. At the same time, relevant studies have pointed out that the ability of text interpretation is closely related to the communication and adaptation barriers of readers, that is, the ability of text interpretation has an important impact on the communication and adaptation barriers of readers. In order to clarify the internal relationship between the two, this study carried out the correlation analysis between text interpretation and readers' communication adaptation