between the four dimensions of psychological capital (self-confidence, hope, optimism and resilience), the two dimensions of innovative behavior (conception generation and conception implementation) and the two dimensions of educational management performance (scientific research performance and teaching performance), so as to study the effective application of educational psychology in the educational management of college students and give play to the role of mutual promotion.

**Methods of statistical analysis:** correlation analysis is a quantitative analysis method, which is mainly used to test the correlation between variables, can preliminarily test research hypotheses, and is the basis of regression analysis and structural equation model analysis. This study tests the relationship between educational psychology and educational management performance, and judges the correlation between educational psychology and educational management performance. This paper makes a correlation analysis between the four dimensions of Educational Psychology (self-confidence, hope, optimism and resilience) and the two dimensions of educational management performance (scientific research performance and teaching performance).

**Results:** The results are shown in Table 1. This study makes a descriptive statistical analysis of educational psychology and management job performance, analyzes the differences of job performance, and analyzes the relationship between them. Table 1 shows that there is a significant positive correlation between psychological capital and job performance. Among them, self-confidence, hope, optimism and resilience are significantly positively correlated with scientific research performance and teaching performance, respectively. This study verifies the impact of educational psychology on management performance, reveals that educational psychology plays a positive role in its work performance, and affirms the significance and value of developing and Cultivating Educational Psychology, which can greatly promote the improvement of College Teachers' educational management. It not only provides a more detailed and rich theoretical content between educational psychology and the performance of College Teachers' educational management, but also helps college managers to clarify the focus of psychological education and formulate and implement more targeted development and cultivation measures of educational psychology in combination with reality.

**Table 1. Correlation analysis between educational psychology and educational management performance.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Scientific research performance</th>
<th>Teaching performance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Educational psychology capital</td>
<td>0.519*</td>
<td>0.364*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-confidence</td>
<td>0.481*</td>
<td>0.368*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hope</td>
<td>0.471*</td>
<td>0.301*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optimistic</td>
<td>0.448*</td>
<td>0.223*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toughness</td>
<td>0.377*</td>
<td>0.374*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: "*" indicates a significant correlation at the 0.01 level (bilateral).

**Conclusions:** To sum up, the application of educational psychology in college student management in the new era is conducive to helping students solve psychological problems. Through the rich and diverse means of university managers and psychological counseling teachers, we should constantly reform and innovate the management work, use the relevant theoretical knowledge of educational psychology to guide students, help students correct their bad psychology and behavior, get rid of psychological shadow and psychological obstacles, enable students to establish correct life values and shape their sound personality. Cultivate students’ awareness of self-protection and cultivate college students to become comprehensive talents to meet social needs. So as to lay a solid foundation for students to enter the society and promote the smooth development of college student management.

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THE INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF ART EDUCATION IN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF PSYCHOLOGY

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Background: Before psychology became an independent subject, various guesses and descriptions about art psychology had long become a gorgeous and luxurious stream of thought. In the ancient Chinese book of changes, there is a very potential thought of art psychology. In the book of changes and responsibilities, “Shangjiu” means simple decoration. This is also the basic requirement of Chinese classical art psychology.

Art Education in Colleges and universities from the perspective of psychology is the methodology of research, learning and teaching. As an important subject in art education, art psychology has always been absent from art education in colleges and universities. Therefore, it is a pity that art psychology has not been really implemented in art education, which leads to a regret in art education in primary and secondary schools and even colleges and universities. In a philosophical sense, there can be no good practice without good methodology. The practical value of theory born from practice is naturally ordinary and useless.

The theoretical content of art psychology mainly includes its own progress and prospect, human psychology and the origin of art, the psychological function of art, the psychological structure of artists, the form composition of art works and the psychology of art acceptance. From the theoretical value and importance of art psychology, we should start with it as a unique method to improve and enrich art education. In other words, there are many “why?” in art education, and this unique method mainly solves the problem of “how to do”. In this paper, we will discuss the value of art psychology as a unique method of art education. In fact, such a method is to guide art teachers to observe things and deal with the problems of art education in what ways and methods.

Subjects and methods: Logical analysis method, reasonably use logical methods such as analysis, classification, deduction and induction to analyze examples and draw conclusions. Science lies in excellence, not experience, logic and method. Only a reasonable logical method can make the article more persuasive and make the content of the paper more scientific. Questionnaire survey research methods: make a field investigation on the curriculum of Higher Art Majors in Xinjiang, and conduct a questionnaire on the students of art majors to collect first-hand research data, so as to conduct case analysis and comparison. Interview summary research methods: visit school art education experts, scholars or excellent art teachers in primary and secondary schools in some areas of Xinjiang, conduct interviews, summarize and analyze the interview contents, summarize previous experience, and provide scientific basis for doing a good job in the paper.

Study design: In this study, 146 questionnaires on the investigation of art psychology were sent to some colleges and universities that have set up art education majors in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, and the Art Demonstration students of Xinjiang Institute of education, Xinjiang demonstration University, Xinjiang Yili demonstration college and Xinjiang Institute of art were investigated respectively. 120 valid questionnaires were collected. Through the feedback information from this survey, I want to analyze the views of college students majoring in art education on art psychology and becoming a qualified teacher.

Methods of statistical analysis: Spss22.0 was used to analyze the difference of data in the research database.

Results: The data of questionnaire in Figure 1.

Figure 1. The data of questionnaire.
According to the data feedback of the questionnaire, the largest number of students choose pedagogy and psychology. The importance of these two disciplines can be described as the supremacy of pedagogy according to the data. Almost all the students choose pedagogy option a, and 87 choose general educational psychology.

![Chart 2](image)

**Figure 2.** The views of college students majoring in art education on art psychology.

According to the forms and data in the table, there are not many students who know art psychology. It is obvious that nearly 40% of the students majoring in art education in a school apply for art psychology again, which is a pity of college education. The answers to the questionnaire can be multiple-choice.

Art Education in Colleges and universities is not just a purpose. On the one hand, it is ostensibly to teach students the knowledge and technical ability of the subject. On the other hand, it is to improve the comprehensive quality of the educated. However, the traditional art education only pays attention to the teaching of basic knowledge and ignores the function of psychological education. Art plays an important role in aesthetic education. It is not only an important way to improve one’s aesthetic ability, but also improve one’s ability to appreciate, create and perceive beauty. Use art works to arouse students’ imagination, so that students can better understand the author’s intention, the changes of the author’s thought in the process of creation, and guess the reason for the author’s idea, so as to improve their ability to appreciate and enhance their artistic charm.

**Conclusions:** To sum up, the past art education only focused on the cultivation of students’ professional knowledge, but ignored the cultivation of their comprehensive ability. This makes the knowledge learned by students too single and not comprehensive enough. However, with people’s attention to art education, the market of art is gradually expanding. Many colleges and universities take art education as the key training object through teaching reform. Therefore, when carrying out art education for students, we should start from reality and combine theory with practice. Modern art education is facing major problems. Educators and art creators should work together to change this situation, establish correct learning methods and appreciation methods, and show art unrestrainedly.

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**BAYESIAN NONPARAMETRIC MODELING METHOD AND ITS APPLICATION IN STATISTICAL SPARSE LEARNING FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF PSYCHOLOGY**

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