

Objective: This study aims to explore the relationship between psychological resilience and employment anxiety, and reveal the impact of students' psychological resilience construction on their employment anxiety, so as to take positive cognitive evaluation and coping styles to alleviate students' employment anxiety.

Research objects and methods: In order to ensure the representativeness of the sample, different universities were selected from five provinces. The types of schools include national key undergraduate colleges, provincial ordinary undergraduate colleges, independent colleges and junior colleges. Using the method of cluster stratified random sampling, 760 college students were selected from several universities. After deleting the invalid questionnaire, 658 valid questionnaires were obtained. Combined with the Ego Resiliency Scale (ER89), the level of students' psychological elasticity is measured. The scale has 14 items and adopts the 4-point scoring method. The higher the score, the better the students' psychological elasticity. At the same time, the employment anxiety of students is measured with the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI). The scale consists of 9 items and adopts the 4-point scoring method. The higher the score, the more serious the employment anxiety of students.

Methods: SPSS16.0 was used for all data's statistical processing.

Results: Figure 1 shows the correlation between college students' psychological elasticity and their employment anxiety. On the whole, college students' psychological elasticity is negatively correlated with their employment anxiety. The better their psychological elasticity is, the lower their employment anxiety is. This shows that in order to effectively alleviate students' employment anxiety, we should pay attention to the construction of students' psychological elasticity.

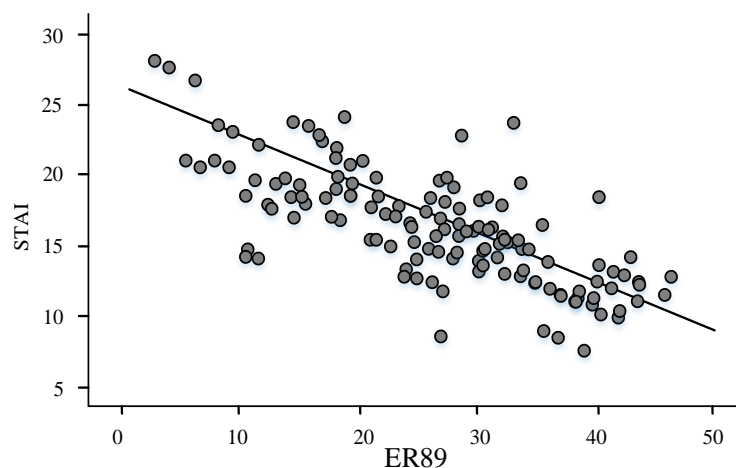


Figure 1. Correlation between students' psychological elasticity and their employment anxiety

Conclusions: When the employment environment is not ideal, college students are facing greater employment pressure and challenges than ever before, showing varying degrees of anxiety. The psychological elasticity of college students is negatively correlated with their employment anxiety. The better their psychological elasticity is, the lower their employment anxiety is. Therefore, all sectors of society should pay attention to the construction of students' psychological flexibility and cultivate their healthy personality traits such as competitiveness, adaptability, and stability, so as to effectively solve the employment anxiety of contemporary college students.

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THE APPLICATION OF TRADITIONAL CALLIGRAPHY ART IN FASHION DESIGN AND ITS INTERVENTION EFFECT ON PEOPLE WITH COLOR VISUAL IMPAIRMENT

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Background: 83.5% of the external information obtained by normal people depends on vision. For people with visual impairment, the obstacle of obtaining external information has brought many difficulties to their life, study and work. The difficulties they face are beyond the understanding of ordinary people. Color

vision disorders include color blindness or color weakness, which can be divided into congenital and postnatal according to the etiology. Congenital is mainly caused by heredity and less acquired. It is usually caused by some fundus diseases. In patients with color blindness, the most common are red and green color blindness, yellow and blue color blindness, and a few are panchromatic color blindness, that is, monochromatic vision. Colorblind people cannot recognize specific colors. Take red and green blindness as an example. Red and green blind people cannot distinguish between red and green. Color weakness is mainly due to the low color recognition function, which is lighter than color blindness. It is mainly divided into red weakness and green weakness. People with weak colors can see the colors seen by normal people, but their ability to recognize colors is very slow or poor. When the light is dark, some people are almost color blind or show color fatigue. For people with weak color and color blindness, the lightness and saturation of color have a great impact on their perception and discrimination of things. For high brightness and high saturation colors, their discrimination ability is very strong, but for low brightness and low saturation colors, their perception is more difficult. People with visual impairment are a group that needs special attention in today's society. In addition to the common psychological characteristics of normal people, they also have some unique psychological phenomena. Due to the differences of their own defects, living environment and visual defects, the psychology of people with visual impairment is also very different, but the main psychological manifestations are as follows: loneliness, inferiority complex, lack of sense of security, one-sidedness, doubt, dependence, and willfulness. In addition, among people with visual impairment, people with complete blindness and low vision are psychologically different from those with congenital visual impairment. Blind people and people with low vision have difficulty adapting to the sense of self-loss caused by impaired vision. In terms of self-identity, they were neither healthy nor able to attribute themselves to people with impaired vision. They are less willing to learn skills such as learning, travel, and daily life. At the same time, they don't want people to know that their eyesight is damaged, which makes them lonelier and more sensitive to losing themselves.

China's current economic development level is improving day by day, and the living standards of the majority of citizens have gradually stepped to a new level. In this case, people have higher standards for clothing. In today's society, fashion design, as a practical art, has gradually entered the public view, and can even become the focus of public opinion. At the same time, with the further improvement of cultural self-confidence, the proportion of excellent traditional culture and traditional element symbols in people's aesthetic and daily needs is gradually increasing. As a representative cultural and artistic treasure in Chinese traditional culture, calligraphy not only has strong aesthetic value but also has unique practical value and collection value. Chinese calligraphy has a profound historical origin. Inheriting Chinese calligraphy is an important responsibility of every Chinese. Therefore, the combination of traditional calligraphy art and fashion design has the creativity and skill of design. Relevant studies have pointed out that the integration of traditional calligraphy and fashion design is of positive significance for people with color vision impairment, which can significantly enhance the psychological development of people with color vision impairment. Based on this, this study constructs an intervention model integrating traditional calligraphy and fashion design, in order to solve the psychological problems of people with color vision impairment, and open another "colorful" art window for people with color vision impairment.

Objective: This study constructs an intervention model integrating traditional calligraphy and fashion design, which aims to solve the psychological problems of people with color vision impairment, promote the self-adaptation and self-identity ability of people with color vision impairment, and meet their future life with a new attitude.

Research objects and methods: 100 patients with color vision impairment were randomly selected as the research object. A scheme integrating traditional calligraphy and fashion design was adopted to carry out psychological intervention on patients with color vision impairment. The intervention period was 3 months. The psychometric scale, designed by ourselves in combination with the psychological characteristics of patients with color vision impairment, includes seven dimensions: loneliness, inferiority complex, lack of security, one-sidedness, doubt, dependence, and willfulness. The higher the score, the more serious the psychological problems of patients with color vision impairment.

Methods: The data were analyzed by SPSS20.0 data statistics software.

Results: Table 1 shows the psychological changes of patients with color vision impairment before and after the intervention of integrating traditional calligraphy and fashion design. It can be seen from Table 1 that compared with before the intervention, the psychological problems of patients with color vision impairment were alleviated after the intervention of integrating traditional calligraphy and fashion design ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusions: The intervention mode integrating traditional calligraphy and fashion design can effectively improve the psychological problems of patients with color vision impairment, which is worthy of popularization and application in the specific treatment of patients with color vision impairment.

Table 1. Psychological changes of patients with color vision impairment before and after the intervention of integrating traditional calligraphy and fashion design

Dimensions of psychological problems	Before intervention	After intervention	<i>P</i>
Loneliness	4.15±0.67	1.72±0.71	<0.05*
Inferiority	3.03±0.61	1.95±0.70	<0.05*
Lack of security	4.06±0.79	2.28±0.64	<0.05*
One sidedness	3.34±0.76	2.39±0.67	<0.05*
Doubt	4.65±0.81	1.97±0.64	<0.05*
Dependence	3.78±0.66	1.97±0.67	<0.05*
Willfulness	4.00±0.59	2.12±0.77	<0.05*

Note: **P* < 0.05, comparison of psychological changes before and after the intervention.

Acknowledgement: The research is supported by: The Research Project of Jiangsu University of Technology in 2019: “Research and Development of Materialized Products of Traditional Costume Handicraft” (No. KYH19596); The National Social Science Foundation of China in 2018: “Research on Active Inheritance and Design Application of Traditional Manual Quilting Technique” (No. 18BG114).

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THE CULTIVATION OF COLLEGE STUDENTS’ INNOVATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP ABILITY BY IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL EDUCATION FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

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Background: Educational psychology is a branch of psychology that studies the educational process. The emergence of educational psychology is a historical process in which psychology and education are combined and gradually form an independent branch. In short, educational psychology is a science that studies the laws of all aspects of the learning and teaching process. Specifically, it has the following aspects: first, the characteristics of educators. Educational psychology first needs to understand the characteristics of the executors of the educational process, that is, teachers, and the impact of these characteristics on the teaching process. Every educator has his own set of teaching ideas and methods, and the personality characteristics of educators will also affect the educational process. For example, strict educators prefer traditional teaching methods, and the response of educational objects is more constrained. In front of democratic and lively educators, educational objects can express themselves more freely. Second, the characteristics of educational objects. As educational objects, most of them have their own learning philosophy. In education, they advocate “teaching students according to their aptitude”, that is, according to the different characteristics of educational objects, giving different education, putting forward different requirements, and adopting different teaching methods and methods. Therefore, educators must understand the personality characteristics of the educational object and its learning motivation, learning ability and learning habits. Only in this way can education be targeted and education can give full play to its effectiveness. Therefore, educational psychology must also understand the other half of the participants in the educational process, that is, the educational object, and pay attention to teaching students according to their aptitude. Third, educational methods. The influence of different educational methods on different subjects and different teaching contents, and how educators cooperate with teaching methods to achieve good teaching results are also the research content of educational psychology.

Innovation and entrepreneurship are parallel. All successful entrepreneurs have experienced systematic innovation practice, so we can’t talk about innovation without entrepreneurship. Relevant studies have pointed out that there is a positive correlation between innovation and entrepreneurial sharing and economic growth. Promote the virtuous circle effect, better entrepreneurship and innovation will promote economic activities, and economic activities will also have a positive impact on innovation and entrepreneurship activities. Innovation and entrepreneurship education is a new concept education method that combines innovation education and entrepreneurship education. At the same time, give consideration to the cultivation of students’ thought and practice, pay attention to cultivating students’ innovative spirit, entrepreneurial consciousness, entrepreneurial thinking and practical ability, constantly tap students’