

should not only pay attention to the cultivation of young students' music skills, but also blindly focus on the study of music-theoretical knowledge. We also need to change the utilitarian educational concept from the perspective of cultivating students' comprehensive quality. In order to inherit Chinese traditional music, music education in colleges and universities should abandon the impetuous learning atmosphere, firmly follow the road of traditional music learning, step by step, and imperceptibly enhance students' music heritage and music literacy.

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INFLUENCE OF RESIDENTS' PSYCHOLOGY ON RURAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISTS' BEHAVIOR IN TOURISM CITIES

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Background: Cultural psychology is the deep structure of national and national cultural traditions, which has been in the human value system for a long time. Cultural psychology is different from the culture of the population itself, which is gradually formed in the process of its own long-term development. Social psychology is that people may change casually with the change of their own situation in their own living environment, and there is a certain instability. Cultural and social psychology only have different cognition of status, and there is no implicit or explicit difference. Cultural psychology has great commonalities in the same population. For example, the folk customs in rural tourism areas have their own characteristics, but cultural psychology has great commonalities. However, there is great variability in social psychology. For example, it is impossible to classify the residents' psychology in tourism development areas in various periods, which is precisely because individuals will show great personality in social psychology. Therefore, we must study the changes of social psychology on the premise of cultural psychology. The research shows that the psychological research of tourism city residents needs to include two perspectives of social and cultural psychology, and the observation centers of the two psychologies are also different. Social psychology is to consider the impact on individual psychology from the perspective of society. It is changeable compared with cultural psychology. It focuses on the process and mode analysis of individual psychological change when society changes. Cultural psychology puts more emphasis on the differences under different cultural backgrounds. For the development of rural tourism, it breeds different cultures and soils with cities, and there are great cultural differences.

Both urban tourism and rural tourism have certain mobility, including the flow of tourists, information and cultural subjects. For the development of rural tourism, although the degree of modernization is low, it is more rooted in Chinese traditional culture. Therefore, the psychology of urban residents and the development of rural tourism can be regarded as the differences between modern and traditional culture. Different regional cultural differences are also one of the important reasons for tourism flow. Different cultural backgrounds will inevitably lead to psychological differences, and different psychology will also lead to different behaviors.

Objective: From the perspective of cultural psychology, this study will analyze the impact of the psychology of urban residents on the development of rural tourism, and the psychological changes of residents in the face of the changes of local economy, social life and living environment.

Research objects and methods: Taking a tourism city as an example, through the methods of literature review and expert interview, according to the composition requirements of Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP), combined with the internal and external hidden factors of situation analysis (SWOT), this paper analyzes the influencing factors of residents' psychology on the development of rural tourism.

Research design: Combined with AHP and SWOT, the AHP-SWOT analysis method is obtained, and the impact index system of tourism city residents' psychology on rural tourism development is constructed. The SWOT strategic decision-making of the index system is deeply explored based on AHP-SWOT, and the usability of the analysis results is analyzed.

Methods: The relevant data were analyzed by Excel and SPSS20.0 software for calculation and statistics.

Results: For the decision analysis of internal and external key factors in quantitative SWOT, the weighted weight is the product of weight and score, and the sum of weighted values of internal and external key factors is 0.659 and 1.663 respectively.

Conclusions: Based on the principle of sustainable development, while paying attention to economic benefits, the development of tourism must comply with the local social ethics, and the impact of tourism on local traditional habits and social activities must be considered to reduce the degree of psychological shock

of destination residents. In view of the blindness and conformity of people in judging things, we should make full use of local culture and habits of some ethnic groups to properly guide local residents' consumption consciousness and behavior, and strengthen the psychological endurance of residents to the influence of foreign culture, so as to correctly absorb the essence of foreign culture and eliminate the invasion of unhealthy factors. Resist the influence of foreign bad behavior. Pay attention to the excavation of local cultural connotation to realize residents' self-cognition, self-evaluation and self-transcendence of tourism destination culture. In the process of developing tourism, we should pay attention to maintaining the values, ethics and aesthetic purports of the daily life and traditions of ethnic groups in specific regions, so as to make them develop naturally according to the logic of their own cultural evolution.

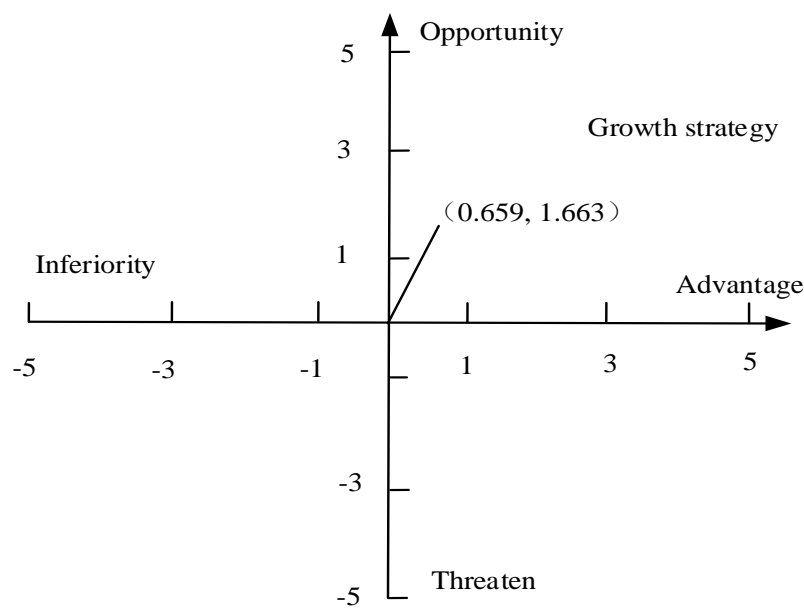


Figure 1. Positioning of influencing factors of residents' psychology in tourism cities on rural tourism development in quadrant diagram

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APPLICATION OF CURRICULUM THOUGHT AND POLITICS IN BASIC NURSING TEACHING FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

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Background: In educational psychology, learning theory can be roughly divided into connectionist learning theory, cognitive learning theory and humanistic learning theory. Connective learning theory holds that learning is a process of establishing a connection between stimulus and response. The process of learning is a gradual process of trying many times and gradually reducing mistakes. Connectionist learning theory emphasizes the mechanical training of language and holds that learners' learning habits are the result of repeated practice and reinforcement. Once the learning habit is formed, as long as similar stimulating situations reappear, the habitual response will appear automatically. Cognitive learning theory holds that learning is not a reaction habit formed through simple and repeated practice and reinforcement, but a process in which learners reprocess the information of the original cognitive structure, so as to form and develop a new cognitive structure. Cognitive learning theory emphasizes students' learning autonomy, sociality and situational. It believes that learning motivation is the driving force to promote learning. As long as students have learning motivation, they will have learning enthusiasm and initiative. Humanistic learning theory starts from natural human nature and advocates the self-realization of humans or personalities. Pay special attention to the healthy growth of individual emotion and personality. It believes that learning is a process of self-realization of personality, potential and value. Teaching is to create a safe, relaxed and no pressure and burden learning environment for students' self-realization so that students can