of logistics transportation packaging recycling network system.

**Objective:** To analyze the current situation of the processing mode of domestic logistics transportation packaging materials, and design a social experiment based on environmental psychology to understand the psychological factors of residents and system employees affecting the operation of logistics transportation packaging recycling network system, so as to provide constructive suggestions for further promoting logistics transportation packaging recycling network system.

**Objects and methods:** Select an area where the logistics transportation packaging recycling network system is highly accepted, and select 149 residents with different occupations, ages, marital status and financial status and 30 internal staff of the logistics transportation packaging recycling network system as the research objects, residents are required to use the logistics, transportation and packaging recycling network system in this area (the internal employees of the enterprises participating in the experiment are not required to use the system because they have been exposed to it many times at work). After 3 months of use, all students will be trained in special knowledge of environmental psychology to prepare for follow-up research. Conduct semi-structured interviews with all the selected research objects. The interview content is the psychological factors of users they think will have an impact on the operation of the system (it is required to analyze from the perspective of environmental psychology). The influence degree of each psychological element is determined according to the five-level system of no influence, slight influence, general influence, obvious influence and full influence, and it is given 1-5 five-digit integers in turn to improve the accuracy of statistical results.

**Results:** After the semi-structured interview, the statistical interview data were obtained in Table 1. Note that the characteristics of all measurement types in the study are displayed in the form of mean ± standard deviation, and the *t*-test is conducted. The significance level of the difference is taken as 0.05.

**Table 1.** Statistics of semi-structured interview results of research objects

| Type of research object | Psychological factor | Average score | Standard deviation of score |
|---|---|---|---|
| Local residents | Dislike trouble psychology | 4.36 | 0.15 |
| | Conservative psychology | 4.50 | 0.25 |
| | Fear of difficulties | 3.87 | 0.13 |
| Employees in the enterprise | Fluke mentality | 4.15 | 0.14 |
| | Comparative psychology | 3.49 | 0.28 |

It should be explained that the “fear of difficulties” in Table 1, which means that users give up contact with this system because they are afraid that it will be troublesome or difficult to recycle packaging materials. “Fluke mentality” and “contrast mentality” respectively mean that employees think it’s okay to recycle fewer packages. Compared with the packaging that employees think they don’t recycle and the packaging wasted by others, the quantity is small and irrelevant. It is found in Table 1 that residents and enterprise employees respectively think that troublesome psychology, conservative psychology and fluke psychology have the most significant impact on the operation of the system. The average quantitative scores of the impact degree of these psychological factors are 4.36, 4.50 and 4.15 respectively.

**Conclusions:** In order to alleviate the waste of resources caused by the excessive use of logistics transportation packaging materials in China, this research design carried out a social experiment after investigating and analyzing the current situation of the treatment mode of domestic logistics transportation packaging materials. The experimental results show that residents and enterprise employees think that troublesome psychology, old-fashioned psychology and fluke psychology have the most significant impact on the operation of logistics transportation packaging recycling network system. The quantitative scores of the impact degree of these psychological factors selected by the research objects are 4.36, 4.50 and 4.15 respectively, which are higher than the grade of “significant impact” as a whole.

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## RESEARCH ON ONLINE TEACHING EVALUATION AND PROMOTION IN THE CONTEXT OF EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

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**Background:** Educational psychology is a branch of social psychology, and it is closely related to general psychology and pedagogy. Its main research object is the learning and educational psychology of students and the teaching psychology of educators in the environment of receiving education. By studying the psychology of students and educators, the application of educational psychology can achieve many purposes, such as improving teaching methods, stimulating students' learning motivation, assisting students to face difficulties in the learning process and so on. Using the theoretical methods of educational psychology to study and optimize the problems existing in the teaching process will not only help to improve teachers' teaching ability and the ability to solve complex educational problems, but also help schools adjust teaching measures and management mode according to the research results, so as to improve the quality of education and teaching in schools. Dragons and fishes jumbled together to carry out routine teaching while controlling the level of infection. Since the outbreak of COVID-19, online teaching has been applied more and more in China's education industry. However, online teaching mode has just started up in China, and how to accurately and scientifically evaluate online teaching systems is of great significance for easing students' learning anxiety and weariness. And only by making a fair and scientific evaluation of each online teaching system can we quickly put forward targeted strategies to improve the system.

**Objective:** To understand the operation mode and user feedback of China's mainstream online teaching system, and on the basis of relevant literature and educational psychology, use analytic hierarchy process to build a model for evaluating online teaching system, and use Delphi method to improve the model. According to the evaluation model, this paper puts forward some methods to improve the online teaching system.

**Participants and methods:** Three schools that are using online teaching system to carry out teaching work in China were selected to investigate the advantages and disadvantages of online teaching mode and online teaching system of these schools, consult the academic research materials of educational psychology and internet teaching, and then sort out the materials according to the above work, using analytic hierarchy process to design a set of online teaching effect evaluation model with secondary indicators. 45 educational psychology, front-line backbone teachers and internet teaching mode researchers from China were found to form an expert group, which sent the initial model to the expert group, asked experts to adjust and optimize it, and gave opinions on the importance ranking of each index. Improve the evaluation model according to these opinions, and then send it to the expert group again for feedback until the expert group reaches an agreement.

**Results:** After the expert group reached an agreement on the evaluation model, the output evaluation model is shown in Table 1.

**Table 1.** Evaluation Model of online teaching system

| Primary index | Primary index weight | Primary index Cr | Secondary index | Secondary index weight |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Content of courses | 0.766 | 0.0251 | Learning enthusiasm | 0.382 |
| | | 0.0513 | Learning anxiety | 0.253 |
| | | 0.0369 | Learning depression | 0.131 |
| Exercise module | 0.177 | 0.0870 | Knowledge memory assistance | 0.104 |
| | | 0.0261 | Calculation difficulty | 0.073 |
| System function | 0.057 | 0.0249 | Security | 0.031 |
| | | 0.0433 | Stability | 0.026 |

It can be seen from Table 1 that the Cr (i.e., random consistency ratio) values of all primary indicators are less than 0.1, so it is considered that the weight distribution of primary indicators of the evaluation model is reasonable (due to page restrictions, the CR coefficient of secondary indicators is not displayed, but its value shows that the weight distribution of secondary indicators is also reasonable). It can be seen from Table 1 that the top three weights in the secondary indicators of the evaluation model are students' learning enthusiasm, students' learning anxiety and students' learning depression, and the weight coefficient values are 0.382, 0.253 and 0.131 respectively. In other words, an excellent online education system evaluation model should stimulate students' learning enthusiasm and positive psychology to the greatest extent, and reduce students' anxiety and depression in the learning process.

**Conclusions:** In view of the uneven quality of China's online education system, which affects the effect of online students, this study selects three schools that are using online teaching systems to carry out teaching work in China, investigates the advantages and disadvantages of these schools' online teaching modes and online teaching systems, and consults the academic research materials of educational psychology and internet teaching. Then, according to the data sorted out by the above work, the evaluation

model of online teaching system is designed by using analytic hierarchy process. And seek feedback from the expert group. After observing the adjusted evaluation model, it is found that the top three weights in the secondary indicators of the evaluation model are students' learning enthusiasm, students' learning anxiety and students' learning depression, and the weight coefficient values are 0.382, 0.253 and 0.131 respectively. In other words, an excellent online education system evaluation model should stimulate students' learning enthusiasm and positive psychology to the greatest extent, and reduce students' anxiety and depression in the learning process. The results show that based on the current situation of online teaching and the method of educational psychology, and evaluation model can be designed to effectively evaluate the teaching quality of online teaching system, and provide reliable suggestions for the optimization of online teaching mode.

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## THE INFLUENCE OF REVITALIZING MODERN AGRICULTURAL MODEL ON FARMERS' ANXIETY

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**Background:** With the development of poverty alleviation in China, a large number of new industries and policies have been implemented in various poor areas in China. There are a large number of relatively poor farmers in Northwest and Southwest China. Most of them envy or envy the villagers who have become rich around them on the one hand, but are afraid or unwilling to take action to cooperate with relevant government personnel in poverty alleviation, resulting in a certain degree of anxiety due to backward cognition, old-fashioned psychology, fear of difficulties and other reasons. If these farmers remain in anxiety for a long time, it will significantly reduce their sense of happiness and satisfaction in life, inhibit their positive spiritual power to change their current situation, and even make some of them lose their psychological will to resist fate and strive for a happy life forever. At the same time, most of these contradictory farmers have some agricultural production resources, such as farmland management rights and mountain forest development rights. If modern agricultural technology is taught to them and some technical and financial support is provided, it will probably have a significant positive impact on their lives and improve their material living conditions, so as to improve or completely eliminate their anxiety, let them have the psychology and ideas of a positive life.

**Objective:** To investigate the psychological anxiety of low-income farmers in some rural areas of China, and to find data to verify the impact of modern agricultural technology on their psychological anxiety symptoms, so as to provide some ideas for building a modern countryside and narrowing the gap between urban and rural areas.

**Participants and methods**: A village with the low overall income level of farmers and planned introduction of modern agricultural technology was selected from China, and the permanent villagers in the