

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

village were investigated with SAS (Self-rating Anxiety Scale),

28 farmers with a total score of more than 50 in the survey results were identified as the research object. Then the local government introduced modern agricultural production technology and production tools to help these farmers improve their income. Later, it was found that 20 farmers chose to receive assistance and 8 chose not to accept. The former was classified as the experimental group and the latter as the control group. One year later, SAS survey was conducted on the two groups of farmers again. Note that the subjects whose total SAS score is in the range of “50-59”, “60-69” and “no less than 70” can also be further divided into mild anxiety, moderate anxiety and severe anxiety. In addition, all measurement type features in the study are displayed in the form of mean \pm standard deviation for *t*-test, and counting type features are displayed in the form of number or proportion of number for Chi-square test. The significance level of difference is taken as 0.05.

Results: After all the investigation steps were completed, the data were entered into the computer, and the previous SAS scoring data of the two groups of farmers were counted by Python program language and Excel software, and Table 1 was sorted out.

Table 1. Statistical results of SAS scores of two groups of farmers

Test time	Experience group	Control group	<i>t</i>	<i>P</i>
First test	58.2 \pm 3.6	58.4 \pm 4.1	0.841	0.967
Second test	41.3 \pm 3.2	63.5 \pm 3.5	0.359	0.005

“The first test” and “the second test” in Table 1 refer to before the start of the modern agricultural assistance project and one year after the implementation of the assistance project respectively. It can be seen from Table 1 that in the first test, the *P* value of the *t*-difference significance test output of SAS score data between the experimental group and the control group is 0.967, which is greater than the significance level of 0.05. It is considered that the data difference is not significant. In the second test, the *P* value of the *t*-difference significance test output of the SAS score data of the two groups of farmers is 0.005, which is far less than the significance level of 0.05. It is considered that the data difference is significant. Specifically, in the second test, the average SAS score of the experimental group was 41.3, which belonged to the level of no anxiety symptoms, while that of the control group was 63.5, which belonged to the level of moderate anxiety. Moreover, the SAS average score of the control group in the second test was also significantly higher than that in the first test.

Conclusions: In view of the problem that some farmers in China suffer from varying degrees of anxiety due to backward cognition, conservative psychology, fear of difficulties, and other reasons, this study investigated the current psychological anxiety status of farmers and the main causes of anxiety. Then an investigation experiment was designed and carried out. The experimental results show that the average SAS score of farmers in the experimental group receiving modern agricultural technical support and assistance one year after receiving assistance is lower than that of farmers in the control group without assistance, and the overall anxiety level of the former reaches the level of “no anxiety symptoms”, while the anxiety degree of the latter rises to the level of “moderate anxiety”. The experimental results show that allowing farmers to accept the assistance of modern agriculture can not only improve their living standards, but also help to reduce the severity of their psychological anxiety symptoms. This is because after the increase of farmers’ income, most of the reasonable and unreasonable reasons for their anxiety about the future and the current situation no longer exist, and the increased income is enough to cover the risk losses they are worried about in their consciousness.

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RESEARCH ON THE INFLUENCE OF APPRECIATION OF JAPANESE LITERARY WORKS ON ALLEVIATING STUDENTS’ AFFECTIVE DISORDER

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