

Results: Figure 1 shows the correlation between the degree of cognitive impairment and the occurrence of sports tourism safety accidents. It can be seen from Figure 1 that the cognitive impairment of tourists is positively correlated with the occurrence of sports tourism safety accidents, and the higher the degree of cognitive impairment of tourists, the more prone to sports tourism safety accidents.

Conclusions: In view of the phenomenon that patients with cognitive impairment are more likely to have safety accidents in sports tourism, this paper analyzes the risk factors of sports tourism safety accidents in patients with cognitive impairment. The results show that the cognitive impairment of tourists is positively correlated with the occurrence of sports tourism safety accidents, and the higher the degree of cognitive impairment of tourists, the more likely it is to have sports tourism safety accidents. Therefore, in sports tourism, we should pay attention to the cognitive impairment of tourists, so as to prevent the occurrence of safety accidents and create a safe sports tourism environment.

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RESEARCH ON THE INFLUENCE OF IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL EDUCATION OF PARTY CONSTRUCTION IN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES ON ALLEVIATING COLLEGE STUDENTS' EMOTIONAL BARRIERS

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Background: Emotional disorders mainly occur in children and adolescents. As a psychological disease with anxiety, terror and depression as the main clinical manifestations, as long as there is a little inducement, it will lead to the disease and even irreparable destructive situation and loss. Emotional disorders mainly occur in middle school students around the age of 15. Clinically, it is called childhood neurosis or childhood neurosis. Clinical research shows that the age of patients with emotional disorders is gradually increasing, and the expression of emotional disorders of modern college students is also increasing. Emotional disorders can be divided into three levels: mild, moderate and severe. The emotional response of patients with mild emotional disorder is basically normal, but generally they can only show some primitive simple emotions, only happy and unhappy, and lack of complex and advanced emotions. They often express their emotions in a direct and simple way. They laugh when they are happy and lose their temper when they are dissatisfied. Few people know these high-level emotions, such as compassion, responsibility, morality and obligation. Some patients with moderate mood disorders are prone to mood swings, moody, sometimes angry, and often excited for no reason because of some small things. The emotional response of patients with severe affective disorder is characterized by stupid expression. When stimulated, they will only get angry, shout, and even have abnormal emotions, crying and laughing. Generally speaking, the emotional characteristics of patients with emotional disorders mainly include the following aspects: (1) the occurrence and differentiation of emotions are late: the emotional development of patients is backward and it is difficult to recognize the complex expressions of others. In addition to knowing that smiling represents happiness and losing temper represents anger, patients' emotional and emotional experience is superficial, monotonous and extreme, only happiness and sadness, or satisfaction or dissatisfaction. (2) Emotions are easy to change, unstable and sometimes accompanied by "morbid": some people are very high in mood and happy all day without any pain and trouble, while others are very low in mood, low in mood and indifferent to anything. Others are easy to get angry, and some trivial things may make him angry and roar. (3) Emotion is "uncoordinated", the regulation and control of emotion is very weak, and the transfer is very difficult: due to the lack of flexibility of thinking, they cannot better control and coordinate their emotions and emotions. Most people just act according to their instinctive needs and habits, and can't change their wishes according to objective and actual needs. In short, patients with mood disorders have poor ability to control and regulate emotions, resulting in their inability to communicate normally.

The opinions on further strengthening and improving college students' ideological and political education issued by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council stressed that the guiding ideology for strengthening and improving college students' ideological and political education is to adhere to Marxism Leninism, Mao Zedong thought, Deng Xiaoping Theory and the important thought of "Three Represents", thoroughly implement the spirit of the 16th CPC National Congress and fully implement the party's educational policy. Closely combined with the reality of building a well-off society in an all-round way, with ideal and belief education as the core, patriotism education as the focus, ideological and moral construction as the foundation, and the all-round development of college students as the goal, emancipate the mind, seek truth from facts, keep pace with the times, adhere to people-oriented, close to reality, close to life

and close to students, and strive to improve the pertinence, effectiveness, attraction and attraction of ideological and political education. Train qualified builders and reliable successors of socialism with all-round development of morality, intelligence, physique and beauty. Taking strengthening the party building in colleges and universities as the starting point and strengthening the ideological and political education of college students is the basis for strengthening and improving the ideological and political education in colleges and universities and achieving practical results. In short, there is a close interactive relationship between college students' Party construction and ideological and political education in terms of objectives, contents, tasks and methods. They interact in training objectives, promoting students' all-round development and maintaining social stability. At the same time, Party building in colleges and universities is the entry point and breakthrough to strengthen college students' ideological and political education.

Objective: In order to alleviate the emotional obstacles of college students, this paper constructs the ideological and political education model of party construction in colleges and universities, which aims to dredge the emotional and psychological problems of college students, so as to help college students establish a good emotional and psychological construction, so as to ensure that college students can respond to their own life and study with a sound mood.

Subjects and methods: 300 college students with emotional disorders were randomly divided into control group and experimental group, with 150 students in each group. The control group implemented the traditional ideological and political education mode, and the experimental group implemented the ideological and political education mode of party construction in colleges and universities for one month. Then, combined with the emotional disorder self-assessment scale, the emotional disorder status of college students is measured. The higher the score, the better the remission of emotional disorder symptoms of college students. Finally, the improvement of emotional disorders of the two groups of college students is compared and analyzed.

Methods: Complete the data analysis through SPSS23.0 data statistical analysis software.

Results: Table 1 shows the improvement of emotional disorders in the two groups of college students. Compared with the control group of conventional ideological and political education, the experimental group implementing the ideological and political education mode of Party Construction in colleges and universities improved the emotional disorder of college students more significantly, and there was significant difference between the two groups ($P < 0.05$).

Table 1. Improvement of emotional disorders of college students in the two groups ($n=300$)

Factor	Control group ($n=150$)	Experience group ($n=150$)	<i>P</i>
Emotional response ability	1.66±0.61	3.75±0.61	0.00
Interpersonal skills	1.52±0.60	4.69±0.59	0.00
Action coordination ability	1.39±0.43	4.47±0.43	0.00
Emotional cognitive ability	1.45±0.56	3.54±0.55	0.00
Emotional feeling ability	1.25±0.43	3.36±0.41	0.00
Typical emotional response ability	1.43±0.57	3.44±0.56	0.00
Overall score	7.28±0.43	22.29±0.42	0.00

Conclusions: The implementation of the ideological and political education model of Party Construction in colleges and universities has an important impact on alleviating the emotional obstacles of college students. It can not only help college students form correct values, but also actively dredge the extreme emotional reactions of college students. Therefore, it can be said that the ideological and political education model of Party Construction in colleges and universities has high theoretical and practical value.

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RESEARCH ON PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL MODEL OF CHEMICAL ENTERPRISES CONSIDERING THE PSYCHOLOGICAL STATE OF EMPLOYEES WITH ANXIETY DISORDER