

data before the teaching experiment. However, after the completion of the experiment (i.e., the 90th day after the experiment), the mean MMSE and SAS scores of the subjects were 26.9 and 55.0, respectively, which were 14.61% and -13.07% different from those before the experiment. The experimental results show that after the reform of music teaching, students' emotional disorders and learning anxiety severity has been significantly improved. However, due to the limited research time, there is no longer follow-up investigation on students this time, which is also the part that needs to be improved and paid attention to in the follow-up research.

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VALUE ANALYSIS OF COLLEGE MUSIC EDUCATION REFORM ON COLLEGE STUDENTS' BEHAVIOR DISORDER UNDER EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

Bing Zhang

Zhengzhou Preschool Education College, Zhengzhou 450000, China

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 educates and the teaching psychology of educators in the environment of receiving education. By studying the psychology of educates 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. At present, the employment situation of music majors in China is not optimistic. At the same time, there are still some weaknesses in the music education system of domestic colleges and universities, such as single teaching mode and insufficient attention of teachers to students' learning and psychological state. Under the comprehensive effect of the above factors, some music majors suffer from behavioral disorders, that is, an individual behavioral disorder caused by psychological reasons. To solve the problem of behavior disorder of music majors, we can't rely on the government and schools alone. The key lies in the teachers and students. Their communication and interaction will play a very important role in alleviating the disease. Therefore, this study attempts to use the theoretical methods of educational psychology to put forward reform methods that can help alleviate the behavior disorders of music majors.

Objective: By studying the literature related to educational psychology, behavioral disorders and music teaching, to construct college music reform measures for the behavioral disorders of music majors, and to design and carry out expert investigation experiments to verify the effectiveness of these reform measures, so as to provide some useful references for improving the mental health level of music majors in China.

Subjects and methods: Collect and study the academic research materials on music teaching, educational psychology and behavioral disorders published at home and abroad in recent five years, and design some reform measures of college music students' education program that help to improve the behavioral disorders of music students, combined with the results of interviews with pedagogical experts. Then, 40 experts in education, psychology and behavior and front-line backbone music teachers in colleges and universities are selected from China to form an expert group, send the proposed reform suggestions to the expert group, ask them to give feedback on whether the opinions are reasonable and whether there are omissions, adjust the reform measures according to the feedback opinions, and then send them to the members of the expert group again to repeat the above steps. Until the opinions of the members of the steering expert group are reached. Finally, the members of the expert group are required to give their own evaluation of the positive impact of each opinion on students' behavior disorders. The evaluation level is divided into five categories: no impact, slight impact, general impact, obvious impact and full impact. In order to further refine the accuracy of the evaluation results, the five impact levels are arranged from small to large according to the impact degree, and are given five integer values of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in turn.

Results: After the expert investigation experiment is completed, the final evaluation results of the expert group are obtained by statistics, as shown in Table 1.

The figures contained in each cell in Table 1 represent the number of people in the expert group who believe that the positive impact of the corresponding reform measures on the treatment of students' behavior disorders is the corresponding level. It can be seen from Table 1 that the expert group believes

that the two measures of “carrying out countermeasures and guidance activities for behavioral disorders” and “improving teachers’ psychological counseling ability” have the greatest positive impact on students’ behavioral disorders, followed by “paying attention to students’ learning and psychological state” and “providing psychological counseling services”, and the least impact is “expanding the teaching faculty”. The cumulative number of people whose impact level of the above measures selected by the expert group is higher than “general impact” is 30, 27, 20, 17 and 8 respectively.

Table 1. Final evaluation results of the expert group

Reform opinions	No effect	Slight impact	General impact	Obvious influence	Full impact
Pay attention to students’ learning and psychological state	3	6	11	14	6
Conduct behavior disorder countermeasure guidance activities	0	2	8	18	12
Provide psychological counseling services	1	7	15	12	5
Improve teachers’ psychological counseling ability	1	3	9	16	11
Expand the teaching staff	7	9	16	7	1

Conclusions: In order to alleviate the behavior disorder symptoms of some music majors, this study attempts to use the theoretical knowledge of educational psychology to put forward some corresponding educational program reform suggestions, and set up an expert group to adjust and evaluate the impact of the reform suggestions. After the consultation of the expert group, the statistical evaluation results found that the expert group believed that the two measures of “carrying out countermeasures and guidance activities for behavior disorders” and “improving teachers’ psychological counseling ability” had the greatest positive impact on students’ behavior disorders, followed by the two measures of “paying attention to students’ learning and psychological state” and “providing psychological counseling services”, and the smallest impact effect was “expanding the teaching faculty”. The cumulative number of people whose impact level of the above measures selected by the expert group is not lower than “obvious impact” is 30, 27, 20, 17 and 8 respectively. The results show that the reform measures designed by using the method of educational psychology are helpful to improve the behavior disorder of music majors.

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ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF EMPLOYEE ANXIETY ON HUMAN CAPITAL AND REGIONAL ECONOMIC GROWTH IN SHAANXI PROVINCE FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF CONSUMER PSYCHOLOGY

Shuyun Bian

Shanxi Institute of International Trade & Commerce, Xi’an 712046, China

Background: Consumer psychology is an interdisciplinary subject composed of consumer economics and psychology. It is used to study various psychological changes and laws of psychological activities produced by consumers in consumption activities. The main research objects of consumer psychology are the psychological activity process and personality psychological characteristics of consumers, the psychological factors affecting consumer behavior, the impact of social environment on consumer psychology, consumer psychology and consumption habits, marketing methods and consumption psychology of consumer groups, and so on. Anxiety refers to the negative and complex emotional states such as tension, uneasiness, worry and worry caused by possible dangers, losses and threats in the future. Its main clinical manifestations include panic disorder, such as sense of near death, sense of loss of control, sense of mental collapse, and physical symptoms of panic attack, such as rapid heartbeat, diarrhea, dizziness, etc., followed by generalized anxiety disorder, which is divided into mental anxiety, physical anxiety symptoms of motor restlessness of nerves and muscles. At present, due to the impact of the epidemic, China’s domestic economic development speed has been significantly reduced. As a northwest inland province, Shaanxi Province has poor natural and agricultural resources, which has been more affected, resulting in the deterioration of the employment of enterprise employees in the province. In this economic and social environment, some enterprise employees in Shaanxi Province will inevitably have employment anxiety. They