

to actively explore the practical path of contemporary educational poverty alleviation and overcome the cognitive impairment of teachers in poor areas, so as to comprehensively ensure the quality and level of educational poverty alleviation.

Objective: In order to solve the problem of cognitive impairment of teachers in poor areas, this paper constructs a contemporary educational poverty alleviation strategy based on psychological analysis from the perspective of Humanities and social sciences psychology and based on rural education thought, in order to comprehensively ensure the quality and level of educational poverty alleviation.

Subjects and methods: 300 teachers in poor areas were randomly selected as the research object and randomly divided into control group and experimental group, with 150 in each group. The cognitive impairment of teachers in poor areas was measured with Montreal Cognitive Assessment Scale (MoCA). The control group implemented the conventional education poverty alleviation strategy, and the experimental group implemented the education poverty alleviation strategy based on psychological analysis. The intervention cycle was 3 months. The improvement of cognitive impairment of teachers in the two groups after 3 months of intervention was compared and analyzed.

Methods: Use Excel software to complete data analysis.

Results: Table 1 shows the improvement of cognitive impairment of teachers in two groups of poor areas. It can be seen from Table 1 that compared with the control group, the experimental group of educational poverty alleviation strategy based on psychological analysis has a better effect on improving the cognitive impairment of teachers in poor areas, and there is a statistical difference between the two groups ($P < 0.05$).

Table 1. Improvement of cognitive impairment of teachers in two groups of poor areas ($n=300$)

| Factor | Control group ($n=150$) | Experience group ($n=150$) | <i>P</i> |
|---------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|----------|
| Executive ability | 2.47±0.43 | 4.66±0.61 | 0.00 |
| Naming ability | 2.54±0.55 | 4.52±0.60 | 0.00 |
| Attention | 2.36±0.41 | 4.39±0.43 | 0.00 |
| Language ability | 2.69±0.59 | 4.45±0.56 | 0.00 |
| Abstract ability | 2.47±0.43 | 4.66±0.61 | 0.00 |
| Delayed recall | 2.54±0.55 | 4.52±0.60 | 0.00 |
| Orientation ability | 2.36±0.41 | 4.39±0.43 | 0.00 |

Conclusions: In order to solve the problem of cognitive impairment of teachers in poor areas, this paper constructs a contemporary educational poverty alleviation strategy based on psychological analysis from the perspective of humanities and social sciences psychology and rural education thought, in order to comprehensively ensure the quality and level of educational poverty alleviation. The results show that compared with the control group, the experimental group of educational poverty alleviation strategy based on psychoanalysis has a better effect on improving teachers' cognitive impairment in poor areas. This shows that the contemporary educational poverty alleviation strategy based on psychological analysis can effectively improve the quality and level of educational poverty alleviation, which is worthy of popularization and application in specific practice.

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ON THE INTEGRATION AND INNOVATION OF TRADITIONAL CULTURE AND RURAL PLANNING IN YUNNAN PROVINCE FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL PERCEPTION

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Background: Perception: it is the direct reflection of the whole objective thing in the human brain. It is a kind of comprehensive image, which is formed by the integration of individual attributes or objective things in the brain, and with the help of previous similar images and memory experience. Feeling and perception are the basic psychological process of human beings, the basis or primary stage of human understanding of the objective world, and reflect the external characteristics of things. The two are often referred to as “perception”. The perceptual experience is processed and transformed in the human brain to form ideas or thinking, which is the advanced stage of the cognitive process. Therefore, perception is the source of cognition. However, perception is different from concept. The content of perception has the characteristics of objectivity, vividness, non-subordination and non-change with their own will. If we see something, we will feel where it is, with clear outline and bright color. It does not belong to us, nor can we change this perception experience according to our own wishes. Sensation refers to the process by which an organism feels the individual attributes of objective things through the sensory system, such as light, color, sound, temperature, shape, weight and so on. Perception is the process of further processing various attributes of things and forming an overall impression with the help of previous experience. If the red flag is flying in the wind, when we get this perception, we integrate the sensory attributes of shape, color, size, hard and soft. Vision, hearing, taste, smell, touch, balance and motion, such as visceral sense, are different types of feelings, which respectively reflect the individual attributes of things. Perception is people’s comprehensive feeling of things, which is more complex than feeling. Abnormal changes in the perceptual process are called perceptual barriers. At this time, the main characteristics of perception remain. According to the perceptual barrier experience described by the patient and the patient’s behavioral response, it is not difficult to see that its perceptual image has objective, real, distinct and vivid characteristics. Sensory impairment is more common in neuropsychiatric diseases; Sensory disorders are more common in nervous system diseases, while perceptual disorders are more common in mental diseases. Because the different types of perceptual disorders and the characteristics of their combination with other symptoms are of great significance in diagnosis, it is very necessary to understand the different types of perceptual disorders. Some perceptual disorders (such as hallucinations) have a great impact on the patient’s mood and behavior, which may cause the patient to refuse to eat, run away, commit suicide or hurt others. Therefore, when the patient has perceptual disorder, he should be sent to the neurology department or psychiatric department for examination in time. Perceptual impairment can occur simultaneously with sensory impairment (especially in neuropathy). Perceptual synthesis disorder refers to the cognition of the essence of things, but the distortion of their individual attributes. In short, psychological perception disorder is a serious psychological disease, which should be paid enough attention in clinic.

With the acceleration of urbanization, how to revitalize China’s rural civilization is a major strategic issue related to the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. Under the conditions of the new era, tracing the source, nurturing modern rural civilization with excellent traditional culture and allowing culture and civilization to find the driving force for a new start are the due meaning of promoting rural civilization, improving rural governance and prospering rural culture. Yunnan Province has the traditional cultural resources of broadcasting and the advantages of natural geographical environment. Therefore, it is very important for rural planning in Yunnan Province to re implant the spiritual concept of Yunnan Province into the countryside and reconstruct the rural value system. It is not only an effective way to awaken the revival of rural civilization in Yunnan Province through traditional culture, but also the creative transformation and innovative development of traditional culture, which will play a leading role in the construction of rural civilization in China. However, in the process of the integration and innovation of traditional culture and rural planning in Yunnan Province, there are also corresponding problems, which are mainly manifested in the widespread psychological perception obstacles of local residents, which hinder the integration and development of traditional culture and rural planning. In view of this, we should actively explore scientific and effective integration strategies between traditional culture and rural planning, and comprehensively promote the integration and development of traditional culture and rural planning while solving the psychological perception obstacles of local residents.

Objective: In order to solve the common psychological perception barriers of local residents in Yunnan Province, this paper constructs an innovative strategy for the integration of traditional culture and rural planning based on psychological analysis, which aims to break the psychological perception barriers of local residents, so as to comprehensively promote the integrated development and construction of traditional culture and rural planning.

Subjects and methods: 300 local residents in Yunnan Province were randomly divided into control group and experimental group, with 150 in each group. Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Scale was used to evaluate assess the subjects’ hypochondriasis, depression, hysteria, psychosis, sexual degree, paranoia,

mental weakness, schizophrenia, hypomania and social introversion. Among them, the control group adopted the integration strategy of conventional traditional culture and rural planning, and the experimental group adopted the integration and innovation strategy of traditional culture and rural planning based on psychological analysis. The intervention cycle was 1 month. The improvement of psychological perception barriers of local residents in the two groups was compared and analyzed.

Methods: Use Excel software to complete data analysis.

Results: Table 1 shows the improvement of psychological perception impairment of the two groups of local residents. It can be seen from Table 1 that compared with the control group, the experimental group based on the integration and innovation strategy of traditional culture and rural planning based on psychological analysis has a better effect on improving the psychological perception barriers of local residents, and there is a statistical difference between the two groups ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusions: Yunnan Province has the traditional cultural resources of broadcasting and natural geographical environment advantages. Therefore, it is very important for rural planning in Yunnan Province to re implant the spiritual concept of Yunnan Province into the countryside and reconstruct the rural value system. In view of the common psychological perception obstacles of local residents in Yunnan Province, this paper constructs an innovative strategy for the integration of traditional culture and rural planning based on psychological analysis, which can not only effectively improve the psychological perception obstacles of local residents, but also actively promote the governance of rural civilization and the prosperity of rural culture.

Table 1. Improvement of psychological perception disorder of local residents in the two groups ($n=300$)

| Factor | Experience group ($n=150$) | Control group ($n=150$) | P |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|
| Hypochondria | 2.54±0.55 | 4.52±0.60 | <0.05 |
| Depressed | 2.36±0.41 | 4.39±0.43 | <0.05 |
| Hysteria | 2.69±0.59 | 4.45±0.56 | <0.05 |
| Psychosis | 2.47±0.43 | 4.66±0.61 | <0.05 |
| Sex distinction scale | 2.54±0.55 | 4.52±0.60 | <0.05 |
| Paranoid | 2.54±0.55 | 4.39±0.43 | <0.05 |
| Mental weakness | 2.36±0.41 | 4.45±0.56 | <0.05 |
| Schizophrenia | 2.69±0.59 | 4.66±0.61 | <0.05 |
| Hypomania | 2.47±0.43 | 4.52±0.60 | <0.05 |
| Social introversion | 2.54±0.55 | 4.39±0.43 | <0.05 |

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RESEARCH ON THE INFLUENCE OF AESTHETIC EDUCATION TEACHING BASED ON FLIPPED CLASSROOM ON COLLEGE STUDENTS' POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY

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Background: Positive psychology is a discipline that emphasizes research to make life more valuable and meaningful. Positive psychology is characterized by the word “positive”. It believes that the advantages, advantages and disadvantages of individual life objectively exist in individuals. Psychology should not only pay attention to psychological problems and mental diseases, but also pay attention to the real advantages and virtues of individuals. Therefore, positive psychology mainly focuses on three related topics: first, positive subjective experience, mainly including positive emotional experience, such as subjective well-being, pleasure, gratitude and achievement. Second, positive personality traits, that is, the inherent personal power of individuals, including personality power, talent, interest and life value. Third, positive social relations and social systems, happy families, effective schools, well-connected communities, etc. The theoretical basis of positive psychology's attention to these three fields is that positive social relations can promote the embodiment of the development of positive personality traits, and then promote the generation of individual positive emotional experience. Positive personality is not only the basis of positive psychology, but also the research direction of personality psychology. Positive psychology holds that positive personality is intrinsic, practical, potential and constructive. This is an inherent virtue and advantage. It is a personality characteristic formed through acquired cultivation. With the development of positive