

The degree of anxiety relief in the study group was significantly higher than that in the control group ($P < 0.05$). The degree of anxiety relief of the two groups of students is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. The anxiety of the two groups of students improved

Group	Timing	Degree of anxiety			
		No	Mild	Moderate	Severe
Research group	Before intervention	0	12	10	8
	After Intervention	15	10	5	0
Control group	Before intervention	0	13	11	6
	After Intervention	2	11	10	7

Conclusions: During the university period, students began to contact with the society, observed more things and received more complex ideas. In this case, some students are affected by some bad thoughts, such as distorted value orientation, lack of sense of social responsibility, vague ideals and beliefs, low level of mental health, easy to fall into psychological anxiety, which is not conducive to students' mental health and long-term development. Based on educational psychology, the research analyzes the law of students' psychological changes, and puts forward the collaborative education of party history education and ideological and political education for students, so as to alleviate students' psychological anxiety, improve students' learning efficiency, and transport more high-quality talents for the society. The results showed that after two months of teaching, the SAS score and HADS score of students in the study group decreased significantly ($P < 0.05$), and were significantly lower than those in the control group ($P < 0.05$). The degree of anxiety relief in the study group was significantly higher than that in the control group ($P < 0.05$).

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RESEARCH ON THE INFLUENCE OF EMPLOYEES' ANXIETY ON THE PRACTICE OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT INNOVATION

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Background: In enterprise management, financial management is one of the most important links, which is related to the profit limit of the enterprise. Therefore, enterprises have high requirements for financial management, not only have high efficiency, but also have high accuracy. The traditional financial management method is inefficient. It will consume a lot of energy of financial personnel when dealing with huge financial data, and the steps are cumbersome and easy to make mistakes. In this working environment, many financial practitioners have anxiety. At the psychological level, anxiety belongs to a kind of negative emotion. It is a dangerous state in which individuals are unable to achieve their goals or overcome obstacles, which leads to the frustration of individual self-confidence and self-esteem, increases the sense of frustration and frustration, and then forms a state of tension, anxiety and fear. Long term and excessive anxiety will damage the patient's body function and reduce the patient's mental health level. Usually, anxiety will lead to physiological reactions such as rapid heartbeat, elevated blood pressure, trembling, sweating, dizziness and so on. Patients with excessive anxiety often have a sense of near death, loss of control and mental breakdown, so patients will lose confidence in life, leading to the idea of suicide. Therefore, it is very important to innovate and improve the financial management.

Cognitive psychology is a branch of psychology that began to rise in 1950. It mainly studies human advanced psychological processes, such as attention, perception, thinking and language. The orientation of cognitive psychology focuses on the mode of thinking and reasoning by using cognition, which is mainly to explain the law of individual psychological changes in the process of cognition. In the theory of cognitive psychology, individual learning process is actually a process of gradual construction and improvement of knowledge, not only the absorption and digestion of knowledge, but also the process of using their own knowledge to build new knowledge. After the environment stimulates the individual to produce information, the individual obtains the ability through the internal cognitive processing of these information, so that the

learning and the learning situation are always consistent. Therefore, cognitive psychology believes that the individual cognitive process is essentially the process of individual brain processing symbolic information. Based on cognitive psychology, this study analyzes the employees' cognition of financial management, so as to analyze the causes of employees' anxiety psychology. Based on the analysis results, this paper constructs an intelligent model combined with BP neural network to intelligently process financial data, reduce the workload of employees, reduce the probability of error, and then alleviate the psychological anxiety of employees.

Objective: The traditional financial management method is inefficient. It will consume a lot of energy of financial personnel when dealing with huge financial data, and the steps are cumbersome and easy to make mistakes. In this working environment, many financial practitioners have anxiety. Based on cognitive psychology, this study analyzes the employees' cognition of financial management, and constructs an intelligent model combined with BP neural network to intelligently process financial data, reduce the workload of employees, reduce the probability of error, and then alleviate the employees' psychological anxiety.

Subjects and methods: 80 financial management practitioners from 17 enterprises in a city were selected as the research objects. Self-rating Anxiety Scale (SAS), Self-rating Depression Scale (SDS) and Symptom Checklist 90 (SCL-90) were used to evaluate the anxiety level of the subjects, and the monthly performance score was used to evaluate the work efficiency of the subjects.

Research design: Using the random number table method, 40 employees were randomly divided into research group and control group, with 40 people in each group. Among them, the employees of the research group use the intelligent model based on BP neural network to work. The employees in the control group used traditional financial management methods to work. After a period of time, the psychological anxiety and work efficiency of the two groups were compared.

Methods: The relevant data were processed and analyzed by software SPSS23.0.

Results: After a period of work, the scores of somatizations, obsessive-compulsive symptoms, interpersonal sensitivity, depression, anxiety, hostility, terror, paranoia and psychosis of employees in the study group were significantly lower than those in the control group ($P < 0.05$), as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. SCL-90 for two groups

Project	Group		t	P
	Research group	Control group		
Somatization	24.63±8.25	35.44±10.79	6.425	<0.05
Obsessive compulsive symptoms	22.42±7.37	28.54±7.63	7.642	<0.05
Interpersonal sensitivity	19.89±3.26	29.57±6.37	8.179	<0.05
Depression	28.22±4.58	40.10±9.70	6.130	<0.05
Anxiety	24.92±6.22	33.40±8.10	7.528	<0.05
Hostile	8.22±1.88	17.30±6.11	6.319	<0.05
Terror	14.33±3.26	22.59±4.74	8.147	<0.05
Paranoid	10.33±6.49	16.87±6.59	8.826	<0.05
Psychotic	19.25±4.84	28.63±5.30	6.513	<0.05

Conclusions: Enterprises have high requirements for financial management, not only with high efficiency, but also with high accuracy. The traditional financial management method is inefficient. It will consume a lot of energy of financial personnel when dealing with huge financial data, and the steps are cumbersome and easy to make mistakes. In this working environment, many financial practitioners have anxiety. Based on cognitive psychology, this study analyzes the employees' cognition of financial management, and constructs an intelligent model combined with BP neural network to intelligently process financial data, reduce the workload of employees, reduce the probability of error, and then alleviate the employees' psychological anxiety. The results showed that after a period of work, the scores of somatizations, obsessive-compulsive symptoms, interpersonal sensitivity, depression, anxiety, hostility, terror, paranoia and psychosis of employees in the study group were significantly lower than those in the control group ($P < 0.05$).

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RESEARCH ON ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN OF AGING PUBLIC SPACE FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY