

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

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Background: With the development of medical technology and the improvement of people's living standards, people's average life expectancy is also getting longer and longer. The problem of population aging has become one of the difficult problems faced by many developed countries. According to relevant reports, in 2011, the elderly population over the age of 60 has exceeded 1.14 billion, accounting for 11% of the world's total population. A large number of elderly people are idle at home, their children work, their grandchildren go to school, and lack companionship and care. Surrounded by long-term loneliness, many old people suffer from senile depression. Depression is one of the most common mental diseases among the elderly, and it is also the main reason to reduce the quality of life of the elderly. Depression is one of the most common psychological diseases in modern mankind. Its main clinical manifestation is long-term and uninterrupted depression. Patients with severe depression will have despair, and even lead to suicidal thoughts, which seriously threatens the life safety and social security of patients. In this context, the environmental design of aging public space is very important.

The aging public space environment is a space specially designed for the elderly, in which the elderly can communicate, exercise and entertainment. Therefore, the aging public space is an effective way to alleviate the depression of the elderly. However, at present, many aging public space environments ignore the psychological needs of the elderly in their design, which cannot alleviate the loneliness of the elderly. Behavioral psychology is a subject that studies the relationship between human behavior and psychological activities. Behavioral psychology holds that human behavior is an active and conscious behavior under the guidance of consciousness. Human consciousness is composed of intention and cognition, which is the result of the interaction of these two factors. Therefore, based on behavioral psychology, the research analyzes the behavior and psychological laws of the elderly, and designs the aging public space environment according to the analysis results, so as to alleviate the depression of the elderly, reflect humanistic care and promote the harmonious development of society.

Objective: The problem of population aging in China is very serious, and a large number of elderly people lack companionship and care. Surrounded by long-term loneliness, many elderly people suffer from senile depression. Therefore, the research is based on behavioral psychology to design the aging public space environment, so as to alleviate the depression of the elderly, reflect humanistic care and promote the harmonious development of society.

Subjects and methods: 60 elderly patients with senile depression were selected as the research objects in a hospital. Self-rating Anxiety Scale (SAS) and Self-rating Depression Scale (SDS) were used to evaluate the mental health level of patients.

Study design: Using random number table method, 60 patients were randomly divided into study group and control group, with 30 people in each group. The patients in the study group went to the aging public space based on behavioral psychological design every day for entertainment and social activities. The patients in the control group went to the traditional aging public space every day for entertainment and social activities. After 3 months, the levels of anxiety and depression were compared between the two groups.

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

Results: Before the experiment, the degree of depression of the two groups was the same, and there was no significant difference ($P > 0.05$). After the experiment, the degree of depression in the study group decreased significantly ($P < 0.05$), and was significantly lower than that in the control group ($P < 0.05$). The degree of depression in the two groups is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. The degree of depression in the two groups

Group	n	SDS Score		t	P
		Before experiment	After experiment		
Research group	30	68.4±10.9	52.1±6.3	7.654	0.000
Control group	30	69.5±11.3	61.3±8.2	4.125	0.023
t	-	0.258	5.732	-	-
P	-	0.862	0.013	-	-

Conclusions: The problem of population aging in China is very serious. A large number of elderly people are idle at home, their children work, their grandchildren go to school, and lack companionship and care. Surrounded by long-term loneliness, many old people suffer from senile depression. At present, many aging public space environments ignore the psychological needs of the elderly in their design, which cannot

alleviate the loneliness of the elderly. Therefore, based on behavioral psychology, the research analyzes the behavior and psychological laws of the elderly, and designs the aging public space environment according to the analysis results, so as to alleviate the depression of the elderly, reflect humanistic care and promote the harmonious development of society. The results showed that before the experiment, the degree of depression of the two groups was the same, and there was no significant difference ($P > 0.05$). After the experiment, the degree of depression in the study group decreased significantly ($P < 0.05$), and was significantly lower than that in the control group ($P < 0.05$).

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APPLICATION OF SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY IN CAMPUS LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE DESIGN

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Background: At the same time, college students will feel the initial psychological impact of social competition, so they will also be exposed to the new stage of mental health. In addition, college students have rich emotions and strong sense of competition, but their willpower and self-control ability are relatively weak and lack the spirit of hard work. Therefore, they are often frustrated. Over time, they have anxiety. Many studies have shown that moderate anxiety can help students improve their attention and competitive awareness, and improve their learning enthusiasm and learning efficiency. However, excessive anxiety will damage students' mental and physical health, which is not conducive to students' mental health and long-term development. Garden landscape has both natural and social attributes. It is a special landscape in which human activities play a leading role. Campus landscape is the main way for college students to get close to nature, relax and alleviate anxiety. However, many campuses garden architectural landscape designs simply pursue the landscape effect, ignore the psychological needs of students, and cannot play its role in alleviating students' anxiety. Therefore, it is necessary to improve the landscape design of campus garden architecture.

Social psychology is a branch of psychology, which mainly studies the occurrence and change law of psychology and behavior of individuals and groups in social interaction, and discusses interpersonal relations at the individual level and social group level, including group communication structure, group norms and so on. In social psychology, it is generally divided into three fields: individual process, interpersonal process and group process. Among them, individual process involves individual attitude, personal perception and self-consciousness, as well as the change law of individual personality development and social development. Interpersonal process is to explore the interpersonal relationship between individuals and the impact of interpersonal relationship on individual psychology. Group process studies individual psychology and behavior law from the perspective of macro environment, including the psychological impact of group and organization on individual and the psychological impact of surrounding environment on individual. Based on social psychology, this paper discusses the impact of campus landscape on students' psychology and behavior, so as to improve and innovate campus landscape design, so as to alleviate students' anxiety.

Objective: The design of many campuses garden architectural landscape simply pursues the landscape effect, ignores the psychological needs of students, and cannot play its role in alleviating students' anxiety. Therefore, it is necessary to improve the landscape design of campus garden architecture. The research is based on social psychology to improve the campus garden architectural landscape design in order to alleviate students' anxiety.

Subjects and methods: 50 students were selected from the two universities, and a total of 100 students were selected as the research objects. Self-rating Anxiety Scale (SAS), Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) and Symptom Checklist 90 (SCL-90) were used to evaluate the degree of anxiety of students.

Research design: 50 students from one university as the research group and 50 students from another university as the control group. The research group adopted the campus landscape architecture design method based on social psychology for landscape design. The schools in the control group used the traditional campus landscape architecture landscape design method for landscape design. After a period of time, the anxiety levels of the two groups of students were compared.