

and other mental health problems, the applicability of traditional student management strategies has been continuously reduced, and its strategies need to be adjusted to adapt to the new situation and reduce college students through student management psychological anxiety level and protect the mental health of college students.

**Objective:** To compare and study whether the adjustment of students' management work strategies can alleviate the psychological anxiety and related negative psychological states of college students.

**Subjects and methods:** Select 200 students with obvious psychological anxiety problems and randomly divide them into two groups of 100 students, one of which is the control group, which is managed by normal student management strategies, and the other is the experimental group, using the student management work strategy adjusted according to the psychological needs of college students to manage them. The psychological state of the two groups of students was compared after the administration lasted for a certain period of time.

**Research design:** Students were given a 3-month student management work experiment. Before and after the start of the experiment, and during the experiment, the students' anxiety and depression were evaluated. After the experiment, the evaluation results were statistically analyzed. The psychometric tools involved in the experiment included the Generalized Anxiety Disorder Scale (GAD-7) and the Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9).

**Methods:** The relevant data were analyzed by Excel and SPSS20.0 for calculation and statistics.

**Results:** The experimental results are shown in the table. The scores of GAD-7 and PHQ-9 of the two groups of students were similar before the start of the experiment, but the test results of the two tables after the experiment showed that the psychological state of the experimental group was better than that of the control group, and the difference between the scores was showed statistical significance ( $P < 0.05$ ).

**Table 1.** Comparison of depression and anxiety among study subjects

Item / Groups		Before the experiment	After the experiment
GAD-7	Control group	8.96±1.67	7.28±1.68
	Experimental group	8.64±2.75	5.76±1.95
	<i>P</i>	0.616	<0.005
PHQ-9	Control group	8.86±2.12	7.28±1.41
	Experimental group	9.18±1.84	5.76±1.10
	<i>P</i>	0.895	<0.005

**Conclusions:** At present, some problems have arisen in the school's student management strategy for college students in the face of the new situation. Among them, the monitoring and intervention of student management work on college students' anxiety and related negative psychological states is one of the issues worthies of attention. If the school neglects to pay attention to the psychological state of the students and fails to detect the students with psychological problems in time, it may lead to serious consequences for the students themselves and the management of the school. The study conducted research on the adjustment of students' management strategies, and the comparison results showed that the adjusted management strategies could better detect and intervene students' psychological problems, and added a guarantee for students' study and life in school.

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## RESEARCH ON THE SELECTION AND APPLICATION OF FINANCIAL SHARED SERVICE MODE OF ENTERPRISE GROUPS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

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**Background:** Social psychology is an independent discipline born out of sociology, psychology and cultural anthropology, which studies people's social behavior. The difference between social psychology and other psychological theories is that although the core of social psychology theory remains the explanation of

individual psychology and related behavior, it does so by focusing on and studying the psychology and behavior of groups. A group is a collective in which individuals are connected and interact through social relationships. In fact, society is the largest group, so essentially everyone lives in a group. Based on the theory of social psychology, the group is the main factor that determines human behavior, so the individual's psychological state and well-being are largely determined by the group psychology.

With the continuous development of the global economy and the trend of integration, large enterprises continue to increase, and various mergers and acquisitions and reorganization projects are also being carried out on a global scale. When the scale of the company continues to expand, the traditional financial management model will have various problems due to the insufficient speed of information transmission. The common problems mainly include the untimely communication and implementation of decision-making, deviation in the implementation of instructions, and the authenticity of information transmission. The difficulty of financial fraud is reduced, etc. In order to solve these problems, a new financial management model is needed. The financial sharing model is a feasible solution. It further digitizes and commercializes financial data through technologies such as the Internet and big data, so that relevant personnel can obtain the required information from various levels. Financial information can effectively improve efficiency and reduce costs. In this mode, financial information is more transparent, and the risks caused by opaque information and untimely transmission are also greatly reduced. The financial sharing model effectively improves the defects of the traditional financial management system in large-scale enterprises, and improves the operation ability and competitiveness of the enterprise group. From the perspective of social psychology, a company is jointly operated by a plurality of people, and can also be regarded as a group. In this group, the financial shared service model affects not only the overall strength of the company, but also the composition of the company. Everyone makes an impact. So, whether the financial shared service model can bring individuals a better psychological state and a greater sense of happiness, and how to choose and apply the financial shared service model to achieve this goal are issues worth studying.

**Objective:** Based on social psychology theory, this paper explores whether the choice and application of the financial shared service model in large enterprise groups will affect the psychological state and well-being of individuals in the enterprise group.

**Subjects and methods:** 300 volunteers with similar personal psychological state, happiness and work ability were recruited as research objects, and they were randomly divided into two groups, one of which was working in a financial shared service model enterprise group. The experimental group, another group working in a business with a traditional financial management model, was the control group. The psychological state and well-being of the two groups were tested and compared after a period of time.

**Study design:** The experimental group and the control group respectively carried out 6-month work projects in companies with different financial models. Psychological evaluations were conducted on the research subjects before entering the company, during the project and after the project, and the evaluation results were analyzed. The psychometric tools used in the study included the subjective well-being index and Symptom Checklist 90 (SCL-90).

**Methods:** The relevant data were analyzed by Excel and SPSS20.0 for calculation and statistics.

**Results:** The test results of subjective well-being index are shown in Table 1. It can be seen that the life satisfaction score and emotional index score of the experimental group are higher than those of the control group, and the total score is significantly higher than that of the control group ( $P < 0.05$ ). This shows that employees' happiness is higher under the financial shared service model.

**Table 1.** Comparison of subjective well-being index results

	Financial shared service model	Traditional financial management model
Affective index score	5.99	5.13
Life satisfaction score	5.83	5.14
Total score of happiness index	12.40	10.78

**Conclusions:** The financial shared service model has brought the evolution of the financial management model for large enterprise groups. From the perspective of social psychology, as a group, the changes of the enterprise group will inevitably have an impact on the individuals in the group. Change also changes the mental state of employees in the group. The experimental results show that the financial shared service model can significantly increase the happiness of employees and improve their psychological state compared with the traditional financial management model, indicating that a more scientific and university financial management model is beneficial to the psychology of individuals in enterprise groups.

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## ANALYSIS OF THE INFLUENCE OF THE TEACHING REFORM MODE OF HOTEL MANAGEMENT MAJOR IN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES ON THE COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT OF STUDENTS

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**Background:** Cognitive impairment is an early symptom of dementia, and it is an important evidence and entry point for the early diagnosis and prevention of dementia. When the cognitive impairment is manifested as mild memory or other cognitive impairment beyond the allowable range of the patient's age, but does not meet the diagnostic criteria for dementia, it is judged as mild cognitive impairment. Most people with cognitive impairment have normal living abilities, but the cause is currently unexplained by known neurological and psychiatric diseases. Cognitive impairment is a state between aging and early dementia. Mild cognitive impairment can be divided into four types: amnesic type, multi-cognitive domain amnesic type, single non-memory type, and multi-cognitive domain non-amnesic type. Epidemiological surveys show that the proportion of patients with cognitive impairment who develop dementia every year is 10 times that of normal people who develop dementia, which means that there is a high correlation between cognitive impairment and dementia. Early detection and intervention of cognitive impairment is important. As for the student group, because they are relatively young and have a high demand for brain activities such as learning, they need to pay more attention to those with cognitive disabilities.

With the expansion of the economy and the continuous development of my country's tourism industry, hotel management, as one of the core majors in the tourism consumption industry, has high requirements for students' professional ability and practical ability. However, many of the talents trained by the hotel management major in colleges and universities are unable to adapt to the new trends and requirements of the current tourism and hotel industry. There are two main reasons for this situation. First, the current course content of the hotel management major is relatively old and has not kept up with the frontier development of the tourism industry. Secondly, the hotel management major currently lacks the dual-pronged education of deep theoretical knowledge and practical experience. Many schools often ignore one of them, and even the teaching quality of both is not high. Therefore, it is necessary to reform the teaching of hotel management major in colleges and universities. At the same time, in order to further improve the teaching quality, it is also possible to consider adding students' mental issues to the scope of teaching management.

**Objective:** To explore whether the teaching reform of the hotel management major in colleges and universities has a significant impact on the cognitive impairment of students, and whether the teaching reform can be used to intervene in the cognitive impairment of students.

**Subjects and methods:** Considering the problem of students' cognitive impairment and designing the corresponding reform teaching mode, 180 hotel management students with cognitive impairment and similar basic information were selected, and they were randomly divided into two groups of equal numbers and conducted under different teaching modes. After a period of study, the cognitive impairment of the two groups of students was compared. Among them, the experimental group adopts the reformed teaching mode, and the control group adopts the normal teaching mode.

**Research design:** A 90-day teaching experiment was conducted on the two groups of students respectively. Before and after the experiment, the two groups of students were evaluated on the improvement of their cognitive impairment symptoms by using the Mini-Mental State Examination Scale (MMSE). The evaluation items included memory, attention, and comprehension. The total score is 0-30 points, and the higher the score, the stronger the corresponding ability.

**Methods:** The relevant data were analyzed by Excel and SPSS20.0 for calculation and statistics.

**Results:** Table 1 shows the MMSE values of the experimental group before and after teaching. The level after teaching was significantly higher than that before teaching ( $P < 0.05$ ), indicating that the reformed teaching model has application value in the intervention of cognitive impairment of school students.

**Table 1.** Statistics of improvement effect before and after experiment

Item	Before experiment	After experiment	<i>t</i>	<i>P</i>
MMSE Score	12.42±2.69	20.57±4.74	8.323	0.027

**Conclusions:** College students with cognitive impairment often face difficulties in their daily study and life, and schools should give these students appropriate attention and intervention to help them improve their situation. Students majoring in hotel management may be more disturbed by cognitive impact problems than most majors. At the same time, there are certain problems in the teaching mode of the