

recognition of the fairness of legal decision-making. In an ideal state, both parties' sense of fairness should be consistent. The reality is that even if the court and the judge can overcome the obstacles caused by the lack of information and information asymmetry with the help of legal procedures, and the judge can make an objective and fair judgment, in order to make this judgment meet the parties' feelings of justice, the judge is also required to help the parties overcome their own psychological irrational factors. It is those irrational factors expressed in various preferences that interfere with the game between the parties.

**Objective:** We should treat the demands of the people fairly according to law, and strive to make the people feel fairness and justice in every judicial case. We must not allow unfair trials to hurt the feelings of the people and damage their rights and interests. From the perspective of psychology, this study uses the theory of justice to enhance the recognition of the parties' judgment, and uses cognitive psychological evaluation to analyze the parties' psychological factors.

**Subjects and methods:** Taking 80 parties who participated in civil litigation cases in a certain area as the research object, 80 questionnaires were distributed and 80 were recovered, with a recovery rate of 100%. All the subjects were intervened with the sense of justice theory from the perspective of psychology. At the three time points before the intervention, the first 8 weeks and the completion of the experiment, the Neuropsychiatric Inventory-Questionnaire, (NPI-Q) was used to investigate the cognitive psychology of the subjects, and the scores before and after the experiment were compared and analyzed. The research methods mainly include literature, expert interview, conference discussion and questionnaire survey. Relevant data are calculated and counted by Excel software and SPSS20.0 software.

**Results:** The NPI scores of subjects in different intervention periods before and after the intervention are compared, as shown in Table 1. The NPI-Q scores at the 8th and 16th weeks were significantly lower than those before the intervention ( $P < 0.05$ ), and the NPI scores of the subjects at the 16th week were significantly lower than those at the 8th week ( $P < 0.05$ ), indicating that the adoption of the sense of justice theory from the perspective of psychology has a good effect on improving the recognition of the parties' case judgments, and has a good usefulness.

**Table 1.** Compare NPI scores of subjects before and after the intervention in different intervention periods

	Before experiment	Week 8	Week 16
Subjects	3.46±4.26	2.34±2.70 <sup>*</sup>	1.76±2.48 <sup>*#</sup>

Note: comparison with NPI scores before intervention, <sup>\*</sup> $P < 0.05$ ; Compared with the NPI-Q score at week 8, <sup>#</sup> $P < 0.05$ .

**Conclusions:** To feel the direction of justice reform, it puts forward the practical requirements of paying attention to the psychological state and laws of the people in participating, observing and evaluating judicial activities, which to a certain extent also promotes the creative application of psychological analysis in the research of judicial theory in China. The practice of building China under the rule of law and deepening the reform of the judicial system emphasizes that the people should feel fairness and justice in every judicial case, thus placing the "feeling justice" of the people in a prominent position as the pursuit of judicial activities, which means that it is very necessary to explain judicial justice from the perspective of psychological analysis. In judicial practice, there are four main ways to use psychological analysis, among which the most important way to promote the public to "feeling justice" is to improve the recognition and acceptance of the judgment by the litigants through psychological analysis. The results showed that after the intervention, the NPI score of the subjects at the 8th and 16th weeks was significantly lower than that before the intervention ( $P < 0.05$ ), and the NPI score of the subjects at the 16th week was significantly lower than that at the 8th week ( $P < 0.05$ ).

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## SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS ON THE PROBLEMS AND CAUSES OF THE TRAINING OF NEW PROFESSIONAL FARMERS IN THE NEW ERA

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**Background:** Social psychology refers to the study of the occurrence and change of individual and group psychology and behavior in the social interaction, and the discussion of interpersonal relations at the individual level and the social group level. As an important way of adult learning, self-directed learning is conducive to the development of knowledge and skills of new professional farmers and helps them enter the

career path. From the perspective of psychology, it can provide an effective conceptual framework for the occurrence mechanism of self-directed learning, which is conducive to enriching the theoretical horizon of self-directed learning. At present, there is still a lack of domestic research on this aspect. Combining the theoretical framework of “psychological capital” and “self-directed learning”, we can effectively explore the relationship between them. When studying the self orientation of individual psychological quality or characteristics of learners, Knowles pointed out that adults have a strong psychological demand for self orientation in the general sense when putting forward the hypothesis of adult education. The experience of foreign developed countries has proved that vigorously strengthening farmers’ scientific and technological training, improving farmers’ technical level and factor allocation ability, and cultivating a large number of new professional farmers who understand management, management and technology have very important strategic significance for improving the modernization level and market competitiveness of agriculture, promoting the development of agricultural economy and rural economy, and is also one of the effective ways to solve the problems of agriculture, rural areas and farmers. In the process of farmers’ receiving vocational and technical training, farmers are the educated party. Whether the effects and objectives of farmers’ vocational and technical training can be achieved, and the degree to which they can be achieved, first of all, depend on farmers’ understanding and evaluation of the contents of Vocational and technical training. Therefore, the study of farmers’ psychological attitude towards vocational and technical training has important theoretical and practical significance. At present, the cultivation of new professional farmers has become a hot topic in the academic circles of adult education. Many researchers have discussed the learning phenomena, strategies and influencing factors in the daily work of new professional farmers. As an important way to acquire work skills, self-directed learning can help new professional farmers grow and develop in their daily work. However, there are few relevant research results on how to promote the self-directed learning of new professional farmers. From the perspective of psychological capital, this study provides an effective conceptual framework for the mechanism of self-directed learning, which is conducive to enriching the theoretical horizon of self-directed learning.

**Objective:** Based on this background, this study is guided by social psychology, according to the field survey data, based on the data collection of psychological capital questionnaire and self-directed learning tendency scale, and through the application of descriptive statistical analysis, Pearson correlation analysis and regression analysis, in order to explore the problems and causes of the new vocational farmer training in the new era.

**Subjects and methods:** This paper takes the new professional farmers as the research object, adopts the method of random sampling and convenient sampling, and selects 300 new professional farmers in many cities in a province as the survey object. A total of 300 questionnaires were issued, 229 valid questionnaires were recovered, and the effective recovery rate was 76.3%. The data are mainly collected with the help of the local agricultural bureau, friends and students. There are two ways to collect data: first, answer on the spot and directly recover; Second, e-mail, WeChat and questionnaire star websites are directly used to distribute electronic questionnaires through the Internet. The survey content mainly includes Psychological Capital Questionnaire (PCQ) and Self-Directed Learning Disposition Scale (SDLRS). Relevant data are calculated and counted by Excel software and SPSS20.0 software.

**Results:** No matter the highest score, the lowest score or the average number, all dimensions of the psychological capital of new professional farmers are above the general level, and the highest score is 134.00. At the same time, among the four sub-dimensions, the average score of new professional farmers in the “Hope” dimension is the lowest, while the average score of the “Optimistic” dimension is the highest.

**Table 1.** Descriptive statistics of psychological capital and its dimensions of new professional farmers

	Highest value	Minimum value	Average	Standard deviation
Psychological capital	134.00	52.00	91.34	13.48
Self-efficacy	36.00	10.00	22.75	4.81
Hope	33.00	9.00	21.99	4.56
Toughness	33.00	15.00	23.09	3.25
Optimistic	36.00	12.00	23.57	4.04

**Conclusions:** In the past decades, self-directed learning has become an important field of adult education research. By integrating psychological capital into the framework of self-directed learning, this study expands the influencing factors of self-directed learning, that is, from teaching, social and cognitive factors to positive psychological state. This study starts from the perspective of psychological capital. As a new group, new professional farmers still have a lot of research space for self-directed learning. Future research should continue to focus on other self-coordination behaviors and motivations that affect new

professional farmers' self-directed learning.

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## STUDY ON THE INFLUENCE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ASSISTED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT DECISION ON THE CHANGES OF FARMERS' BEHAVIOR AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ADAPTABILITY

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**Background:** In the process of China's reform and opening up and sustained and rapid economic growth, the behavior and psychology of farmers in China have undergone unprecedented changes. However, most of the theoretical circles only pay attention to and study the problems of farmers' burden and increasing farmers' income, lack of examining farmers from the perspective of behavior and psychology, and cannot deeply perspective and grasp the adaptive changes of farmers' behavior and psychology under the background of social transformation. For this reason, this paper makes an empirical investigation and systematic analysis on the adaptive changes of farmers' behavior and psychology, and makes a brand-new research and interpretation by using relevant economic theories. Its significance mainly lies in the following three aspects: first, strengthening the research on the adaptive changes of farmers' behavior and psychology will help to provide a theoretical basis for the scientific decision-making of the party and the government, improve the level of macroeconomic decision-making, improve the results of macro-control, and promote the coordinated development of urban and rural areas. Accelerate the pace of building a well-off society with Chinese characteristics in an all-round way. Historical experience and practical research tell us that in order to ensure the rapid, stable and sustainable development of the national economy, we must attach great importance to the research on residents' behavior and psychology, especially to accurately predict and analyze farmers' psychological tolerance, psychological expectations and behaviors, so as to enhance the correctness, sensitivity and effectiveness of decision-making. Second, the change of market supply and demand and the formation of the buyer's market have shifted the focus of enterprise competition to the competition for consumer groups. In order to survive and develop in the competition, enterprises must do everything possible to explore and occupy the market, especially the largest rural market in China. Strengthening the research on the adaptive changes of farmers' behavior and psychology will help enterprises adjust their strategies in time and enhance their market competitiveness according to the changes of farmers' production and lifestyle. Third, in the process of economic system reform, farmers are faced with all kinds of confusion and confusion, the impact of foreign culture, changes in lifestyle, and huge survival pressure, which make farmers have difficult to adapt to behavior and psychology. Therefore, strengthening the guidance and adjustment of farmers' behavior and psychology will help farmers improve their quality and adapt to the process of marketization. Intelligent production management is an important part of modern fruit tree industry to realize "high yield, high quality, high efficiency and ecology". At present, China's fruit industry is entering the strategic adjustment stage of rapid development, starting to transform from "quantity expansion" to "quality benefit" and from "resource dependence" to "science and technology dependence". Take high and new technology as a fundamental measure to solve the sustainable development of the fruit industry, and take the mechanization of orchard production, information management and intelligent monitoring as means to promote the development of China's fruit industry towards a standardized, large-scale and international modern fruit industry, promote the transformation of the traditional fruit industry into a modern fruit industry with "two highs and one excellence", and narrow the gap with developed countries, It has become an important task for the development of fruit science and technology in China.