

memorial hall to teenagers is mainly reflected in the following two aspects, namely, red perception and quality improvement. The red memorial hall contains a large number of red culture and genes. It is the precious spirit of the Chinese people. Red culture covers patriotism, profound historical culture and rich revolutionary spirit. The revolutionary predecessors have left us rich resources. Through these red resources, we can educate young people, which can not only improve ideological and political education, but also enhance cohesion, national identity, social responsibility and historical mission. The struggle stories and red spirit of revolutionary martyrs contained in red culture and genes can improve the humanistic quality of teenagers to a certain extent. The display design path of the red memorial hall includes three aspects: going out, introducing in and digitizing.

Objective: This paper analyzes the guiding effect of the display design of the red memorial hall combined with cognitive psychology on teenagers' consciousness, in order to improve the quality construction path of teenagers.

Subjects and methods: Students from five cities were selected as the research objects to evaluate the guiding effect of the display design of the red memorial hall of cognitive psychology on teenagers' consciousness through the improved Random Forest (RF). The number of students in each city was 100. The assessment contents include going global, bringing in and digitalization. The evaluation index is consensus degree. The consensus degree is set as five grades: very good, relatively good, good, generally good and not very good. The corresponding scores of the five grades are 1-5. The average value of the evaluation results of all research objects is taken as the final result to ensure the reliability and effectiveness of the results.

Results: Table 1 refers to the guiding effect of the display design of the red memorial hall of cognitive psychology on the consciousness of teenagers in five cities. Table 1 shows that the consensus of the three red memorial halls combined with cognitive psychology on the consciousness of teenagers in the five cities is 1-3. Therefore, the proposed three kinds of red museum displays combined with cognitive psychology have strong practical value.

Table 1. The guiding effect of the display design of the red memorial hall of cognitive psychology on the consciousness of teenagers in five cities

Strategy	City 1	City 2	City 3	City 4	City 5
Go out	1	1	2	2	3
Bring in	2	3	1	2	3
Digitization	2	2	3	1	2

Conclusions: The three red memorial halls combined with cognitive psychology show that the consensus degree of teenagers' consciousness in the five cities ranges from 1 to 3. The commentators of the red memorial hall should interpret classic stories and cultural relics according to the characteristics, needs, knowledge and structure of teenagers. The memorial hall also needs to improve the enthusiasm of young people to participate in traditional revolutionary education. Through the cause of experts and the source of exhibitions, a series of social classroom activities are carried out on special memorial days, such as memorial ceremonies, the war of resistance against Japan, and the international museum memorial day, so as to give full play to the role of the education base.

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ANALYSIS ON THE INFLUENCE OF FISCAL EXPENDITURE STRUCTURE ON TAXPAYERS' ECONOMIC BEHAVIOR PSYCHOLOGY IN YUNNAN PROVINCE UNDER THE "SHARED DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT"

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Background: The essence of the "shared development concept" is to adhere to the people-centered economic construction activities, which mainly includes four aspects, namely, all people sharing, comprehensive sharing, co construction sharing and gradual sharing. Moreover, the concept of shared development pays special attention to solving the problems of social equity and justice. Therefore, this concept is suitable for regions with low development level to improve the overall income level of the people in the region. Yunnan Province of China is exactly the region that meets such conditions. However, even under the guidance of the "shared development concept", there may be many schemes for government

fiscal expenditure. Different financial expenditure schemes will have different effects on the economic behavior psychology of taxpayers. For example, issuing consumption subsidy vouchers will promote the consumption behavior of low-income people, because the “bargain hunting mentality” of low-income people is more significant, and they are more sensitive to the price of goods and services, but consumption vouchers have little impact on the consumption behavior of high-income people. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out research on the psychological correlation between the government expenditure structure and taxpayers’ economic behavior under the guidance of the “shared development concept”.

Subjects and methods: For the purpose of exploring the psychological impact of Yunnan provincial government financial expenditure structure on taxpayers’ economic behavior, so as to improve the effect of “shared development concept” on government financial guidance. This study designed to carry out a social survey based on Delphi method. Before the investigation, it is necessary to understand the current situation of fiscal expenditure structure and common taxpayers’ economic behavior psychology in Yunnan Province through telephone interviews and literature search. Then 83 economists and behavioral psychologists were invited to form an expert group. Consult the expert group on the impact of the adjustment of major government financial expenditures under the guidance of the “shared development concept” on taxpayers’ economic behavior psychology, and ask the main reasons for these impact results. In order to simplify the investigation and evaluation steps, the impact effects are set to five types: obvious positive impact, slight positive impact, no impact, slight negative impact and obvious negative impact. The respondent can only determine the impact effects from these formulated options. It is also necessary to quantify these impact levels according to the integers of -2, -1, 0, 1 and 2 after all the professors and experts return the evaluation opinions, the research team will integrate and summarize the opinions, and judge whether their opinions are consistent. If there are obvious differences, the sorted results need to be sent to the members of the expert group again, and they are required to give evaluation again. The cycle continues until the consultants reach an agreement on the evaluation of the evaluation content. In addition, in order to improve the authenticity of the inquiry results, it is not allowed to conduct any form of communication between expert members during the inquiry process. The data that need to be counted in the survey and belong to the measurement type are expressed through the combination of mean and standard deviation. The *t*-test is used for the significance test of difference, and the significance level of difference is selected as 0.05.

Results: After there is no obvious difference in the group opinions of the respondents, the consultation cycle is ended and Table 1 is obtained.

Table 1. Consultation results on the impact of various fiscal expenditures on taxpayers’ economic behavior psychology in Yunnan Province

Number	Expenditure type	Average impact score	Standard deviation of impact score	Impact level range
#1	Economics	1.346	0.176	Slight frontal-obvious frontal
#2	Agriculture	-0.482	0.033	No impact-slightly negative
#3	Education, science, culture and health	1.025	0.152	Slight frontal-obvious frontal
#4	Administrative management	-0.227	0.024	No impact-slightly negative
#5	Social security	-0.682	0.039	No impact-slightly negative

The consultation results show that economy, education, science, culture and health can have a significant positive impact on taxpayers’ economic behavior psychology, while agriculture, behavior management and social security have a slight negative impact. After the interview, it is found that this is because the expenditure on economic construction will directly stimulate people’s consumption confidence and desire, thus bringing a positive impact on their economic behavior psychology. On the other hand, education, science, culture and health care will improve the level of science and technology and the productivity of talents, so that they are more willing to try more high-end and more varieties of consumption.

Conclusions: As a province with a low level of economic development and a high degree of imbalance in economic development in Southwest China, Yunnan has a more limited government expenditure capacity than coastal provinces and cities. The adoption of the “shared development concept” can make the limited financial funds play a greater role. In order to further enhance the application value of the “shared development concept”, this study attempts to use the Delphi method to consult experts on the impact of various major expenditure types on the economic behavior psychology of taxpayers under the guidance of the “shared development concept” of Yunnan provincial government. The survey results show that the

consultation results show that economy, education, science, culture and health can have a significant positive impact on the economic behavior psychology of taxpayers, because these two fiscal expenditures can directly or indirectly stimulate the consumption psychology of taxpayers, thus increasing the consumption frequency and consumption type of taxpayers and raising the level of consumer prices.

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RESEARCH ON THE APPLICATION OF TRADITIONAL ART IN MODERN ART TEACHING FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

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Background: Educational psychology is a branch of psychology with a wide range of applications. Its research focuses on teaching psychology and the effect of educational intervention in the context of education and teaching. As an innovative comprehensive subject integrating pedagogy and psychology, educational psychology can deeply analyze the psychological process and psychological phenomenon of the interaction between students and teachers in the process of learning and teaching knowledge in the context of education and teaching. The main mechanism of educational psychology is to re create the relevant theories or research results of psychology and apply them to the actual process of education and teaching, so as to achieve the goals of curriculum design, teaching method improvement, learning motivation enhancement and so on. Compared with general psychology, educational psychology has a closer relationship with the relevant theories of pedagogy. It mainly explores various psychological phenomena and psychological development laws under the conditions of education and teaching. It has unique disciplinary characteristics, and is expected to effectively and rapidly achieve the educational purpose, and ensure that students' moral, intellectual, physical, aesthetic, labor and other aspects are developed and improved to a certain extent. As the core component of Chinese traditional culture, traditional art occupies an important cultural position and provides unlimited creative inspiration for artistic creation in all walks of life. In the process of historical accumulation, traditional art has been constantly updated and improved. With its diversified art forms and strong traditional cultural atmosphere, it shows more and more profound cultural and artistic values. In the current modern art teaching, we often only pay attention to the artistic characteristics or teaching focus of modern art, and do not transfer the traditional artistic charm and cultural connotation to students, so it is usually difficult to obtain excellent art teaching results. Modern art design should be based on China's traditional culture and traditional art. On the basis of fully understanding and respecting traditional art, its unique advantages should be applied to modern art teaching, so that modern art design works can perfectly reflect the beauty and charm of traditional art design. In short, when carrying out modern art teaching, we should dig into the cultural connotation and artistic characteristics of traditional art, inject them into modern art teaching design, and finally obtain modern art works with unique oriental charm. From the perspective of educational psychology, the research will explore the application effect of traditional art in modern art teaching and students' learning experience.

Objective: In view of the problems and influences existing in modern art teaching, this paper makes a detailed exploration, and adopts corresponding teaching measures to perfectly integrate traditional art into modern art teaching, hoping to ensure the application effect of traditional art in modern art teaching, enhance students' learning experience and psychological acceptance in the process of modern art learning, and finally realize the effective improvement of the quality of modern art teaching.

Subjects and methods: In the three universities, 42 modern art majors were randomly selected as the research objects, a total of 126. The research applied traditional art to modern art teaching as a means of teaching intervention. The self-designed "modern art teaching effect and learning psychological evaluation scale" was used to evaluate and analyze their learning and psychological state before and after the educational intervention. The total score of the scale was set at 100 points, which mainly included five evaluation indicators: art level, cultural value, psychological acceptance, artistic aesthetic experience and learning achievement. The 5-level scoring standard is adopted for evaluation. The score from 1 to 5 indicates extremely low, low, average, high and extremely high respectively. The higher the score of the scale, the better the learning effect and learning experience of the tested college students. Matlab software and SmartBI software are used for statistical analysis of various data obtained in the study.

Results: Table 1 shows the changes of scores of college students in modern art teaching before and after