

same asset in the asset management of colleges and universities. It makes the work content handled by asset managers more complex and faces greater pressure, which is not conducive to the long-term development of managers' mental health. In order to solve the problems existing in the asset management of colleges and universities and promote the mental health development of asset managers, the asset management model of colleges and universities is innovated, and the psychological situation and working mood of managers before and after the innovation of management model are analyzed.

Objective: Through questionnaires, offline interviews and other means, this paper investigates and analyzes the job satisfaction and work pressure of asset management workers in two schools of the same size in the same city, and discusses the positive impact of the innovation of university asset management model based on management on managers' mental health and work mood.

Subjects and methods: Select two university asset management workers with similar teachers and scale in a city as the research object to intervene in a school, that is, innovate the asset management model based on management psychology, including improving the rules and regulations and management procedures of asset management and standardizing management behavior. According to the principle of "standardizing the stock, controlling the flow and managing the increment", the assets of colleges and universities should be reasonably distributed, and the "entrance" and "exit" should be strictly controlled. Combine asset flow with incremental asset allocation, guide the rational flow of idle assets, and improve the use efficiency of assets. Establish a regular and complete asset budget implementation mechanism. In the whole process of asset management, an effective evaluation system is established to form the evaluation of the whole process of asset management and budget management. Another school did not intervene, and the two schools were set as intervention group and control group respectively. After each of the two asset management modes is implemented for one semester, the management workers of the two groups are asked to fill in a questionnaire and analyze it. The contents of the questionnaire include the satisfaction of the management workers with their work, the stress in the work process and the mood at work. The scores of the three contents are [0,5]. The more satisfied with the work, the higher the score, the better the mood at work, and the higher the score. On the contrary, the lower the work pressure, the smaller the score.

Results: SPSS software was used for data statistics and analysis. In the experiment, the measurement type characteristics were displayed in the form of mean \pm standard deviation, and *t*-test was conducted. The significance level of the difference was taken as 0.05, $P < 0.05$ means that there was statistically significant difference. The working status of the two groups of university asset management workers is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Working status of two groups of asset managers under different modes

Project	Intervention group	Control group	<i>t</i>	<i>P</i>
Job satisfaction	4.23 \pm 0.23	3.14 \pm 0.15	1.238	0.047
Working pressure	2.15 \pm 0.19	4.27 \pm 0.28	2.147	0.039
Working mood	4.32 \pm 0.13	3.27 \pm 0.21	2.115	0.027

The satisfaction of asset management workers in the intervention group was higher than that in the control group, and the working mood of the intervention group was also better than that of the control group. The working pressure of the intervention group was lower than that of the control group. The standard deviation is lower than 0.3, indicating that the scoring opinions are relatively consistent. $P < 0.05$, indicating statistically significant.

Conclusions: After the innovation of university asset management mode based on management psychology, the asset management is more standardized, systematic and scientific, which can solve the problems existing in the current asset management and facilitate the future management. After the innovation of the asset management mode, the working pressure of the managers becomes less, the working mood becomes better, and the job satisfaction increases, which can ensure the good physical and mental health of the managers.

* * * * *

RESEARCH ON THE INFLUENCE OF THE MODERNIZATION OF EMERGENCY SUPPLIES ON THE POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY OF RESIDENTS

Lijun Duan

School of Economics and Management, Liaoning University of Technology, Jinzhou 121001, China

Background: Despite the continuous development of human society and the continuous improvement of the level of modernization, emergency management in the face of emergencies has always been a huge challenge. In recent years, major earthquake disasters and public health incidents have occurred frequently, which not only caused huge casualties and incalculable economic losses, but also greatly endangered our mental health. In 2015, a magnitude 8.1 earthquake occurred in Nepal, causing more than 8,000 deaths and more than 20,000 people were injured to varying degrees. In 2017, a magnitude 7.0 earthquake occurred in Jiuzhaigou, Sichuan, China, killing 25 people, injuring more than 500 people, and affecting tens of thousands of tourists. 2019 The novel coronavirus pneumonia epidemic has continued to this day, causing more than 6 million deaths so far, seriously disrupting people's normal production and life, and posing a great threat to the development of human society. At the same time, such events make people face serious mental health problems. The prevalence of PTSD among residents after the Armenia earthquake and Hurricane Andrew disasters is nearly one-third, and the detection rate of PTSD among residents in the hard-hit areas of the Wenchuan earthquake also exceeds 12%. From february 2020 to during the COVID-19 outbreak in April, the positive detection rate of depression among Wuhan citizens was as high as 60%, and the positive detection rate of fear was 97.5%. Efficient and reasonable emergency rescue can effectively relieve the tension and fear of the disaster-stricken residents, and promote the psychological state of the residents to develop in a positive direction. On the contrary, the inability to guarantee the supply of emergency supplies will bring a great burden to the psychology of the masses. In the 2010 Chile earthquake, due to the inability to guarantee emergency supplies, commodity looting occurred in many places. During the new crown pneumonia epidemic, the United States suffered from shortage of supplies many times. The large-scale looting of materials has greatly affected the social order and brought mass panic.

In previous emergency rescue operations for emergencies, more emphasis is usually placed on the rapid transportation of emergency materials to the affected residents, and more attention is paid to cost control, timeliness, material integrity, etc. Supplies are transported to target locations while effectively avoiding damage, enabling residents to receive as much emergency supplies as possible, thereby reducing casualty rates. However, with the development of society and the continuous improvement of people's living standards, people have begun to pay more attention to personal psychological well-being, emphasizing the government's response to personal material and spiritual needs. At the same time, the popularity of the Internet makes it easier for people to obtain information from all parties. If there is a rapid spread of negative news, it will also have a serious impact on the psychological state of the affected residents. The modern emergency material support system not only emphasizes timeliness and fairness, but also pays attention to the psychological perception of the recipient residents, so as to improve the residents' awareness and satisfaction of emergency material support, and reduce the sense of panic in response to emergencies. This is particularly important in the context of repeated outbreaks.

Objective: In the event of a major emergency, if the reasonable supply of emergency supplies cannot be guaranteed, it will have a great impact on the daily life and psychological state of the affected residents, resulting in panic, jealousy and other emotions, which will seriously affect the orderly social life. Therefore, in order to build an efficient and reasonable emergency material security system, the psychological state of the residents must be taken into consideration, and the psychological perception satisfaction of the residents must be improved in a targeted manner. Based on psychological perception, the study designed an emergency material security plan, and provided relevant training and publicity to the public to improve their well-being and avoid anxiety.

Subjects and methods: Select 50 residents in a community as research objects, and randomly divide them into an observation group and a control group according to the random number table method, with 25 people in each. Residents in the observation group conducted training, publicity and education on the emergency supplies plan for COVID-19, while residents in the experimental group did not interfere. The well-being and anxiety levels of the two groups of residents were compared before and after the intervention. Well-being was assessed using the Global Well-Being scale (GWB), and anxiety was assessed using the SAS scale.

Results: The GWB assessment results showed that there was no significant difference in the well-being between the observation group and the control group before training and education, and the difference was not statistically significant ($P > 0.05$). There was statistical significance ($P < 0.05$), which was significantly improved compared with the secondary evaluation results of the control group ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusions: In recent years, public health incidents of various major disasters have occurred frequently, which has brought great challenges to the construction of the security system for emergency supplies. When building a modern emergency material security system, it is necessary to consider the psychological perception of the people, design a reasonable transportation and distribution plan, meet the material and spiritual needs of the people, and avoid the people from panic, comparison and other bad psychology, and

even evolve into harm Vicious incidents of social public order. Based on residents' psychological perception, the research designs emergency material security plans, trains and educates residents, and improves their cognition and satisfaction with emergency material supply. The results show that residents' anxiety about emergency supplies has been effectively relieved, and their overall well-being has been significantly improved.

Table 1. Comparison of GWB scores between two groups of residents

Group	Observation group		P	Control group	
	Before training promotion	After training promotion		Before training promotion	No intervention secondary assessment
Health concerns	33.05±2.83	42.56±2.17	0.000	34.01±2.58	34.56±3.18
Energy	49.23±4.89	59.66±5.21	0.000	50.21±5.23	49.63±5.62
Depressed or happy mood	52.01±5.44	63.41±5.86	0.000	51.89±5.65	50.28±5.14
Emotional and behavioral control	40.31±5.28	58.63±6.21	0.000	39.56±4.96	40.21±5.24
Relaxation and anxiety	37.25±4.68	54.21±5.02	0.000	38.55±5.13	39.42±5.45

Acknowledgement: The research is supported by: The Scientific Research Fund project of Education Department of Liaoning Province in 2020, Mechanism Design of "First Responder" in Public Emergencies in Grassroots Communities (Project Number: JJW202015410).

* * * * *

EXPLORATION ON THE IMPROVEMENT PATH OF COLLEGE TEACHERS' INFORMATIZATION LITERACY FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

Xiang Fei

Nanjing Tech University, Nanjing 211816, China

Background: Educational modernization is the only way to achieve the goal of "building a country with education". To realize the modernization of education, it is crucial to introduce information technology to innovate the existing education and teaching methods. In order to promote the development of China's education in the direction of intelligence, personalization and modernization, in April 2018, the Ministry of Education issued the "Education Informatization 2.0 Action Plan", emphasizing the need to improve the digitization and three-dimensionalization of knowledge resources, and build the concept of large resources. The information education technology is deeply embedded in the teaching system, which changes the type of educational thinking from industrial thinking to intelligent thinking. For college teachers, it is very necessary to adapt to the development of the times, introduce innovative technologies, and explore information-based teaching models to improve the quality of information-based teaching. At the same time, in the process of education moving towards informatization, it involves changes in teaching methods, classroom environment, interaction and collaboration methods, etc. At the same time, students need to adopt new ways to acquire knowledge resources, re-plan learning and evaluation methods, and re-formulate learning goals, etc., will have a profound impact on the psychology of students. From the perspective of educational psychology, educational informatization promotes the individualized development of students, effectively stimulates the inner psychological mechanism of students, and better realizes the combination of theory and practice, abstract and figurative, which is the positive effect of educational informatization effect. However, at the same time, it may also bring negative effects. Due to the rapid development of information technology and the excessive complexity of information data, the introduction of information technology into teaching has weakened the teaching effect. And the continuous development of information technology brings new challenges to teachers. Teachers play a key role in the process of educational informatization, but also bear huge responsibilities. The application effect of technology is largely influenced by users. Teachers can correctly and reasonably apply emerging information technology, which can not only promote the emergence of innovative teaching models, but also improve traditional teaching models. Therefore, for college teachers,