

**Results:** From Figure 1, after the conventional template design and the design method studied in this paper, the scatter changes of the comfort values of the eight hues R, B, G, y, RP, Pb, Gy and yr, it can be seen that the comfort value of the interior design hue under the research design in this paper is higher than that of the conventional template design. Therefore, it can be concluded that the visual comfort of the warm color hues R, y, yr, RP and Gy under the design method studied in this paper is high. This is because the light wave of warm color is easier to identify than that of cold color. See Figure 1.

**Conclusions:** In the process of interior design, after fully understanding the needs of customers, it is necessary to analyze the wishes of customers from the perspective of design psychology. Different colors will have different effects on the effect of design works, and then have different stimulation and influence on people's psychology and behavior. Therefore, when carrying out interior design, we must pay attention to the application of color psychology. First, we should study the efficacy of the space environment, and make a reasonable and scientific design for the needs of the interior environment in combination with the region, gender, age and space environment, so that the interior design can truly meet the psychological and physiological needs of the audience.

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## RESEARCH ON THE IMPACT OF DIGITALIZATION TRANSFORMATION OF AGRICULTURAL AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY ENTERPRISES ON THE PSYCHOLOGY OF ENTERPRISE EMPLOYEES

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**Background:** With the development of digital technologies such as artificial intelligence and the Internet, more and more modern agricultural and animal husbandry enterprises have begun to carry out numerical transformation in order to improve their operation efficiency and profit level. However, for the internal employees of agricultural and animal husbandry enterprises, digital transformation may not be a good thing. For employees with poor internal learning ability or conservative personality, they are unwilling or unable to adapt to the new challenges and work content needs brought about by the digital transformation of the enterprise, resulting in negative psychology such as anxiety, fear and depression in their work, thus reducing their work efficiency and quality, and even reducing the yield of products produced by the enterprise. A large number of agricultural and animal husbandry industry management experts and professors of relevant majors in colleges and universities have conducted a lot of academic research on this issue. However, most of these studies only start from the perspective of agricultural and animal husbandry enterprises changing their own business strategies or management systems, and lack of attention and analysis on the psychology of enterprise employees. The negative psychology of employees in agricultural and animal husbandry enterprises under the background of enterprise digital reform is the core of this problem, which cannot be avoided and should not be studied as a secondary object. Therefore, this time, psychological methods and ideas are used to study the adverse psychological problems of employees under the background of digital reform of agricultural and animal husbandry enterprises, trying to find out the specific reasons for the negative psychology of employees in agricultural and animal husbandry enterprises, and put forward targeted solutions.

**Subjects and methods:** Based on the analysis of relevant literature, the research team selected a representative domestic enterprise in the agricultural and animal husbandry sub industry that plans to carry out digital reform and transformation as the environment for carrying out the experiment according to the indicators such as business scale, number of employees, and sub industry. Then, 114 employees with different income, educational background, job distribution and working years were randomly selected from the core departments of the enterprise as the research objects, and the two groups of employees were divided into the transformation group and the traditional group. Before the experiment, the basic information of the two groups shall be statistically compared. If the difference significance test results show that there are personal information items with significant differences between the groups, the members of the group shall be adjusted until there is no significant difference. Note that in this study, measurement type data are comprehensively described by means of mean and standard deviation, and t-difference significance test is required, while count type data are described by number or proportion of number, and chi square difference significance test is required. The difference significance level is set to 0.05, that is, when the test result shows that P value is greater than 0.05, it is considered that there is no

significant difference between the two groups of data, otherwise, it is considered that there is significant difference. Carry out digital reform on the working environment of the two groups of employees, such as installing and using the intelligent management system for the production, processing, transportation and storage of agricultural products. However, conventional training on the use of intelligent work system is only provided to the traditional group, while the transformation group personnel also need to receive the psychological preparation training for the enterprise's digital transformation, as well as the communication action led by the personnel of the personnel department to dredge the negative psychology of employees in the enterprise transformation, which is conducted once a week. The experiment lasted for 6 months. Before and after the experiment, SCL-90 (Symptom Checklist 90) investigation was conducted to the two groups of personnel to understand the changes of psychological problems of the subjects during the experiment.

**Results:** After the experiment, the investigation results of SCL-90 scale of the two groups were counted according to the average value of the nine factors, and Table 1 was obtained.

**Table 1.** Statistical results of previous SCL-90 scales of the transformation group and the traditional group

Statistical time	Transformation group	Legacy group	<i>t</i>	<i>P</i>
Before intervention	1.83±0.24	1.81±0.22	0.464	0.644
After intervention	1.57±0.16	1.85±0.26	6.924	<0.001
<i>t</i>	6.805	0.887	-	-
<i>P</i>	<0.001	0.377	-	-

According to Table 1, before the start of the enterprise digital transformation experiment, the *t*-test output *P* value of the SCL-90 factor average score data of the two groups of employees was 0.644, which was greater than the significance level of 0.05. It was considered that the data difference was not significant and the grouping was reasonable. After the experiment, there was a significant difference in the average score of SCL-90 between the two groups, and the scores of the transition group and the traditional group were  $1.57 \pm 0.16$  and  $1.85 \pm 0.26$  respectively. The former was significantly lower than the latter as a whole.

**Conclusions:** In the process of digital transformation of agricultural and animal husbandry enterprises, employees' anxiety, fear, depression and other negative psychology have led to the reduction of work efficiency and work quality. This study conducted a group experiment with 114 employees who planned to carry out digital transformation in China. The results showed that after the experiment, there was a significant difference in the average score of SCL-90 between the two groups, and the scores of the transition group and the traditional group were  $1.57 \pm 0.16$  and  $1.85 \pm 0.26$  respectively. The former was significantly lower than the latter as a whole. This is because through the psychological preparation training for enterprise digital transformation, employees can better understand the reasons and necessity of the company's transformation, so as to reduce the resistance psychology. The regular care and communication of personnel can timely alleviate the severity of employees' negative psychology.

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## RESEARCH ON THE INFLUENCE OF EMOTIONAL EXPERIENCE ON MORAL COGNITION AND ITS MORAL EDUCATION VALUE UNDER EMOTIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

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**Background:** The relationship between emotional experience and moral development and moral education is receiving increasing attention, and people are paying more and more attention to traditional