

Conclusion: Fine art psychology is mainly based on the psychological aspects of representation, thinking, language, imagination, emotion and motivation, and in the process of art education for the grass and wood dyeing profession, the interaction between the elements is studied, and the correlation between cultural society, art activities and traditional handicrafts is also deepened, helping students to further understand China's traditional handicrafts and deepen their understanding and application of knowledge of grass and wood dyeing.

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EPIDEMIC RISK ANALYSIS OF COGNITIVE AND PSYCHOLOGICAL BEHAVIOR OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH

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Background: Since the outbreak of the New Coronary Pneumonia (NCP) in 2020, which was another global public health emergency after SARS in 2003, the public has been aware of various news and information related to NCP through social networks and the media, etc. Since the closure of Wuhan, the daily updated information on confirmed cases and deaths of the epidemic has been impacting the nerves and psychological defences of the public. As the number of confirmed cases and deaths increased, people began to feel the risk and threat of the new coronavirus, and the closure of the city was followed by a series of "work, production and school closures". Even in the context of the normalisation of the epidemic, we are feeling its effects. Under this background, it is very important to understand the public's psychological cognition of epidemic risk and its confidence in economic development.

Objective: The first objective of this study is to gain a deeper understanding of the public's perception of the risks of the epidemic and their confidence in the future economic development in the context of the new pneumoconiosis epidemic.

Secondly, the study will provide a more accurate analysis of the public's social mindset through risk perceptions and economic and psychological behavior surveys, and to regulate it in a rational manner.

In the face of the outbreak of the new pneumonia epidemic, China has taken measures such as the closure of cities, the suspension of work, production and schools, which will inevitably have different degrees of negative impact on social and economic development, and at the same time we need to pay attention to the actual impact on social and economic development, but also the public's perception of the risk of the epidemic and the impact on economic confidence. As the former has a direct bearing on whether people will become panic-stricken by the epidemic, and the latter has a direct bearing on people's investment and consumption behavior, the study of epidemic risk perception and economic and social psychology is the focus and ultimate goal of this research.

Subjects and methods: This study takes the Newcastle pneumonia epidemic as a background and focuses on the public's perceptions of the national economic situation, household economic expectations and the risk of the epidemic during this important and special period.

The study was conducted by means of a questionnaire, which was distributed online after the target population had been identified. The study population was selected from 1200 citizens across the country. The survey was collected and collated using the "Questionnaire Star" questionnaire platform.

Result: The results of the survey show that: 1) since the outbreak of NCCP, people's perceptions of the risk of the epidemic have varied between different educational levels, whether it is the likelihood of infection, the severity of the epidemic, or the controllability of the epidemic. (2) People's perception of the risk of the epidemic varies from one channel to another, with "gossip" having a negative impact on the perception of the risk of the epidemic, while information from official channels has a very high rating on the controllability of the epidemic; (3) The public's evaluation of the controllability of the epidemic and socio-economic confidence are positively correlated, with the public's overall rating of the severity of the epidemic (3) The public's evaluation of the controllability of the epidemic and socio-economic confidence are positively correlated.

The results show that the public's perceived risk level of the epidemic is gradually decreasing, while the effectiveness of epidemic prevention and control is gradually increasing; the higher the public's education level, the higher the overall level of epidemic risk perception; official information on epidemic risk has a positive impact on the public's perception of epidemic risk; scientific and reasonable public information on the epidemic can correctly guide the public's correct perception of epidemic risk; and the short-term socio-economic confidence of the public in the new coronary pneumonia The epidemic will have a negative impact on the short-term socio-economic information of the public, but will not affect the long-term socio-economic confidence of the public.

Conclusion: In summary, during the global New Coronary Pneumonia epidemic, whether it is a severe or normalised epidemic, it is important for the state to always regulate the public's perception of the risks of the epidemic in a scientific and rational manner. On the one hand, we must never relax about the dangers and high risk of transmission of NCCP and remind the public to protect themselves at all times; on the other hand, we must always believe that the NCCP epidemic is preventable and controllable, and that under the strong leadership of the Party and the State, the fight against the epidemic will be won by all. At the same time, at all times we must maintain a positive and optimistic outlook and confidence in our socio-economic development prospects, as a positive economic and social psychology will be self-fulfilling and will also indirectly affect social production, consumption, investment and ultimately the actual socio-economic development situation.

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TEACHING DESIGN AND USE OF NURSING PSYCHOLOGY LABS IN THE INFORMATION AGE FOR HIGHER VOCATIONAL NURSING MAJORS

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Background: This paper takes the experimental course of psychology in higher vocational nursing in the information age as the research background, mainly elaborates on the teaching design scheme and the way of using it, through the way of teaching experiments of professional nursing psychology, increasing the application of field simulation experiments, experimental videos and experimental slides, combining with the information age for analysis, in this way, mastering the relevant contents of the questionnaire measurement session, realizing the measurement of the chapter of clinical psychological assessment, the chapter of In this way, the content of the questionnaires and the measurement of clinical psychological assessment, psychology's emphasis on the fundamentals and the neglect of the development of professional psychological qualities are measured, and the students' motivation for the nursing course is increased by using a combination of teaching methods. At this time, measurement techniques and psychological experiments are used to facilitate the assessment of the psychological state of patients in order to lay the foundations for the implementation of psychology laboratory work, increase the application of relevant theoretical knowledge and highlight the relatively good therapeutic and nursing effects. In this way the teaching is designed and used in such a way as to ensure that the students have a strong psychological profile, implement their job responsibilities and contribute to the smooth running of the higher vocational nursing courses in the information age.

Objective: In order to ensure the better development of the nursing profession in higher education institutions, the teaching staff should unify the objectives of teaching, make the cultivation of talents the focus of theoretical knowledge teaching, ensure that each teacher can clearly refer to the nursing psychology laboratory course, increase the development of clinical practice courses in order to improve the comprehensive quality ability, knowledge and technical ability of professionals, use the clinic as the basis for all teaching work and adhere to the basic principle of experimental The basic principle of priority is to combine the practical work of nursing with the teaching of clinical theoretical knowledge.

Firstly, a nursing experimental research course based on the teaching of nursing psychology is carried out to increase the use of materials and relevant data in this course, to provide a basis for the design of the experimental course and to identify four teaching objectives, which are: firstly, to identify the psychological changes in the students themselves, to analyse them according to their developmental characteristics in the classroom, to attach importance to the training of the individual and to develop a teaching plan tailored to the students. To ensure that students are able to learn more during the teaching sessions of the nursing psychology laboratory. Secondly, depending on the mode of delivery, a common