

psychology perspective in the creation of children's products for individuals with autism.

Subjects and Methods. A group of autistic patients were selected as the research subjects and divided into an experimental group and a control group. The experimental group used children's products guided by design psychology theory for daily games and learning activities, to improve the communication and emotional expression abilities of patients with autism. The control group used traditional children's products. The study collected autism scale scores and communication observation data as the main research indicators and used Epidata2.0 for data processing.

Results. The autism scale scores of the experimental group of patients with autism significantly decreased. The experimental results showed that the autism scale score of the experimental group patients decreased from the initial 28.6 to 15.2, while the autism scale score of the control group patients decreased from the initial 29.1 to 24.7. The Epidata2.0 method was used to verify the statistically significant differences between the experimental group and the control group.

Conclusions. Designing children's products through the lens of research and design psychology can yield positive outcomes for patients with autism. This approach contributes to the enhancement of their social communication and emotional expression capabilities, thereby fostering their overall development.

Enhancing the efficacy of civic education for alleviating college students' anxiety: an analysis

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Background. The study attempts to optimize the impact of current Civic Education by incorporating the psychological aspects of interpersonal communication. The goal is to assess the comparative effectiveness of different educational approaches in alleviating anxiety levels among college students and to gain insights into the underlying causes of anxiety disorders in this demographic.

Subjects and Methods. The study chose 200 university students with severe anxiety problems for a comparative investigation. Participants were matched on basic demographic variables. Over a three-month period, the 200 participants were randomly and evenly divided into a combined treatment group and a single therapy group. The combined group received Civic Education along with interpersonal communication psychological intervention, while the single group received traditional Civic Education. Data were statistically processed and analyzed using SPSS 23.0.

Results. After the three-month treatment, the number of severely anxious students in the combined group decreased from 100 to 24, while the number of severely anxious students in the single group decreased from 100 to 95. In addition, the mean anxiety score of the students in the combined group before and after the experiment decreased from 28.32 ± 1.84 to 9.24 ± 1.12 , and the mean anxiety score of the students in the single group before and after the experiment did not change much.

Conclusions. Integrating the psychological dynamics of interpersonal communication into Civic Education yields a notable enhancement in alleviating students' anxiety levels.

Enhancing students' learning anxiety disorder through civic reform intervention combined with educational psychology

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Background. Addressing the limitations of conventional Civics instruction, this study integrates educational psychology principles to optimize the teaching approach. The research aims to investigate the impact of this intervention on alleviating students' anxiety disorders.

Subjects and Methods. A questionnaire-based approach randomly selected 100 university students grappling with learning anxiety disorders. These participants were equally divided into two groups: the joint teaching group and the traditional teaching group. The joint teaching group received anxiety intervention through an educational psychology-enhanced Civics teaching method, while the traditional teaching group was exposed to standard Civics instruction. The teaching intervention spanned one semester, and variations in anxiety scores were documented using a self-administered anxiety scale and analyzed using SPSS 23.0.

Results. After one semester of instruction, the number of students with anxiety disorders decreased in both the joint teaching group and the traditional teaching group. The number of students with anxiety disorders in the joint teaching group decreased from 100 to 15, while the number of students with anxiety disorders in the traditional teaching group decreased from 100 to 88.

Conclusions. A comparative analysis of the two teaching methods reveals that Civics instruction enhanced with the insights of educational psychology theory is more effective in mitigating students' anxiety disorders.

Exploring the influence of Marxist ideology on episodes of bi-directional affective illness among undergraduates

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Background. This study aims to address the issue of bi-directional affective disorders among college students,

fostering their holistic development in terms of moral, intellectual, physical, and aesthetic aspects. By integrating Marxist theory with contemporary national education contexts, the research seeks to incorporate these principles into Civic Education within universities and reform existing teaching methodologies.

Subjects and Methods. Twenty students exhibiting bi-directional affective disorders were randomly selected from ten different Chinese colleges and institutions. With 100 students in each group, a total of 200 participants were evenly divided into an experimental group and a control group. The control group received standard collegiate Civic Education, while the experimental group was exposed to a Civic Teaching Mode enriched with Marxist insights. The 6-month trial was followed by data collection and analysis employing a customized emotional disorder scale and SPSS 23.0 software.

Results. Following 6 months of instruction, students in the experimental group displayed a decrease in affective disorder scale scores from 9.56 ± 0.58 to 1.24 ± 0.37 . Conversely, students in the control group exhibited scores dropping from 9.74 ± 0.62 to 7.89 ± 0.52 .

Conclusions. In comparison to traditional Civic Education, the integration of Marxist principles and the contextual specifics of Chinese education effectively address the limitations of conventional instruction, so as to comprehensively improve the two-way emotional barriers of students.

Effect of ideological and political education and psychological health pathway construction in universities on social anxiety disorders of college students

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Background. Faced with interpersonal communication challenges, college students often experience social anxiety disorders. This study aims to investigate the potential of constructing pathways for ideological and political education and mental health within universities to alleviate social anxiety disorders among college students.

Subjects and Methods. A one-semester intervention study was conducted. The intervention group, consisting of 100 college students, received a combined approach of ideological and political education and mental health pathways. In contrast, the control group, comprising 100 college students, followed conventional mental health education methods. Data were collected using the Social Anxiety Inventory (SAI) and the College Student Ideological and Political Quality Scale (PQCS). Descriptive and inferential statistical analyses were performed using SPSS20.0.

Results. After an intervention, the SAI score of the intervention group was significantly lower than that of the control group,

indicating a significant improvement in social anxiety. At the same time, the scores of the intervention group on the ideological and political quality scale were significantly higher than those of the control group, indicating that ideological and political education and mental health pathways have the effect of improving the ideological and political quality of college students.

Conclusions. The results indicate that the combination of ideological and political education in universities and mental health pathways can effectively improve the social anxiety status of college students and enhance their ideological and political qualities.

The therapeutic effect of the integration of ideological and political education models and paroxetine treatment in universities on students' entrepreneurial and employment anxiety disorder

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Background. Paroxetine is a commonly used psychotherapy drug, and the ideological and political education model in universities is an educational model aimed at cultivating students' sense of social responsibility, professional ethics, and innovative spirit. The study on the therapeutic effect of combining ideological and political education in universities with paroxetine on students' entrepreneurial and employment anxiety disorder aims to reduce anxiety symptoms and improve students' mental health levels.

Subjects and Methods. This study studied 240 college students and randomly divided them into two groups: one group ($n=120$) received the intervention of the ideological and political education model combined with paroxetine treatment, while the other group ($n=120$) served as the control group and only received routine guidance and education. SAS (Self Rating Anxiety Scale) was mainly used to evaluate students' anxiety symptoms, lasting for 12 weeks, and the effects were compared between the two groups.

Results. After 12 weeks of treatment, the anxiety scale score of the intervention group was significantly lower than that of the control group, and the difference between the two was significant ($P<0.05$). The students in the intervention group showed significant progress in improving anxiety symptoms, clarity of career planning, and innovative attitudes.

Conclusions. This study shows that the combination of ideological and political education mode and paroxetine can significantly reduce the anxiety level of employment and entrepreneurship