

CRIMINAL PSYCHOLOGICAL MOTIVATION OF MINORS IN CRIMINAL LAW UNDER THE BACKGROUND OF COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT

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Background: Juvenile delinquency is a social problem that will be faced all over the world. Whether it is campus violence or social homicide, juvenile delinquency has begun to appear frequently in social information. In the modern society with growing economy, the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency shows a trend of continuous growth, which has caused great harm to the society and seriously hindered the harmonious development of the society. According to the viewpoint of materialist dialectics, the emergence and change of any event are the result of the joint action of multiple factors, in which the juvenile's criminal behavior is caused by the interaction of internal and external factors. From the previous research results, it can be found that minors are often affected by their psychological effects when they commit crimes. The immature mental health system of minors leads to their wrong judgment, which leads to more serious consequences. However, it is undeniable that the incomplete construction of minors' mental health system is not only caused by its own reasons, but also affected by the surrounding environment to a certain extent. At the same time, the research points out that the root cause of minors' mental health problems is their poor cognitive ability. After being affected by both internal and external environment, their cognitive ability has growth deviation, which eventually leads to their cognitive impairment.

The theory of cognitive impairment holds that minors are in the stage of physical and mental development. In this stage, the minors' brain is in a state of extreme thirst for information. Once it is impacted, the brain changes back to the state of cognitive detachment, and some brain regions are damaged after stimulation, resulting in cognitive impairment of minors. Therefore, in the final analysis, the juvenile's crime is caused by their limited cognition. From the perspective of dialectics, the juvenile's cognitive plasticity leads to the loss of their subjective consciousness and criminal psychology in their behavior. Therefore, it is imperative to carry out cognitive protection for minors. Through the analysis of minors' cognitive impairment, understanding their criminal psychological motivation under their cognitive defects will be an important means to provide them with cognitive protection and a key step to promote the harmonious development of society. In addition, the study of minors' criminal psychological motivation can find the temptation source to stimulate minors' crime and effectively prevent and control minors' crime.

Objective: Investigate the current situation of juvenile delinquency, estimate the changes of juvenile delinquency psychology, analyze the characteristics of juvenile delinquency, and understand the impact of juvenile cognitive impairment on their criminal psychology, in order to provide theoretical support for the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency and guarantee the harmonious development of society.

Study design: Using the literature method to search the juvenile delinquency cases in China in recent 10 years, estimate the criminal psychology of the minors, understand the cognitive level of the minors through data query, evaluate the cognitive impairment level of the research objects, and finally get the psychological motivation of the juvenile delinquency under the cognitive impairment.

Results: Through the literature method, a total of 21 juvenile delinquency events were searched, and documents were established to count the criminal process and means of 21 minors, evaluate the criminal psychological characteristics of all objects, score their cognitive impairment, and then analyze the influencing factors of cognitive impairment on juvenile delinquency. The 0-4 score system is used to evaluate the impact degree, in which 0 means no impact, 1 means slight impact, 2 means general impact, 3 means obvious impact and 4 means complete impact. The final impact degree evaluation is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. The influence of cognitive impairment on juvenile delinquency

Project	Social cognitive impairment	Self cognitive impairment	Cognitive impairment of others' evaluation
Criminal psychology	4	4	3

Conclusions: The criminal motivation of minors is mainly family factors, school factors and social factors. With the change of students' cognitive ability, the criminal psychological motivation of minors will also change. The more obvious the cognitive impairment of minors, the more obvious their criminal psychological motivation is. In the analysis of cognitive impairment, social cognitive impairment and self cognitive impairment can completely affect the criminal psychology of minors, and the impact of others' evaluation of cognitive impairment on their criminal psychology is also significant. Therefore, in the face of

juvenile delinquency, all sectors of society should take the initiative to pay attention to the cognitive ability of minors, try to give positive guidance to minors, promote the formation of minors' ideological values, and avoid negative impact on minors' thoughts to avoid minors from forming negative emotions. Understanding the criminal psychological motivation of minors through cognitive impairment can effectively obtain the characteristics of juvenile delinquency, which has important practical value in the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency.

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STUDY ON THE FOLLOW-UP EFFECT OF COLLEGE STUDENTS' MENTAL HEALTH EDUCATION ON THE REHABILITATION OF PATIENTS WITH MENTAL DISORDERS

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Background: Since the 1990s, mental health education in colleges and universities in China has been incorporated into the moral education system. Later, it gradually focuses on consultation, medical treatment and morbid orientation, emphasizes the consultation and correction of individual psychological obstacles, and hopes to alleviate the mental health problems of college students by means of diagnosis and treatment. Although most colleges and universities respond to the requirements of the education department and have their own psychological counseling rooms, what they encounter in practical work are some common psychological problems in life, such as obsessive-compulsive disorder. These kinds of psychological problems are not representative and accidental, so they should not become the focus of mental health education in colleges and universities. At present, the number of patients with mental disorders in China is increasing year by year. Some scholars began to criticize the work of mental health education in colleges and universities who did not consider the current situation of higher education and the psychological needs of college students. We must open up a new health education model for the current problem of college students' mental disorders. Mental disorder is a kind of mental disease, which refers to the disorder or abnormality of perception, emotion, thinking and other activities caused by various reasons, resulting in obvious psychological pain or social adaptation and other functional damage of patients, mainly including six mental diseases: schizophrenia, paranoid psychosis, schizoaffective disorder, mental disorder caused by epilepsy, mental retardation and so on. In the past, colleges and universities mainly focused on the medical model for the treatment of college students with mental disorders, which has seriously hindered the comprehensive development of mental health education in colleges and universities. Therefore, it is very important to build a new education model for college students' mental health problems. This study constructs the "five in one" mental health education model, which has gradually become the leading development model of mental health education in most colleges and universities.

Objective: The research of domestic and foreign scholars on college students' mental health education model tends to be scattered. Everyone studies different mental health education models from different goal orientations, which will inevitably lead to the particularity and individuality of college students' mental health education model, but not universality and integrity. Therefore, the integration of college students' mental health education model is very necessary. The purpose of this study is to study a "five in one" integrated model of mental health education, in order to provide some reference for the follow-up rehabilitation treatment of patients with mental disorders.

Research objects and methods: 800 college students with mental disorders in 10 colleges and universities in an area were selected as the research objects. According to different intervention methods, the subjects were divided into two groups. The control group was given routine drug treatment, and the experimental group was given mental health education on the basis of the control group. The mental disorder rehabilitation of the two groups of college students before and after the intervention was compared and analyzed.

Study design: The rehabilitation of patients with mental disorders was judged by Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (EPQ). The questionnaire included 88 questions, including four subscales: extroversion (E), neuroticism (N), psychoticism (P) and concealment (L). The high score of P scale indicates that the subjects have pathological personality. A high score of E scale indicates extroversion, and a low score indicates introversion. A high score of N scale indicates emotional instability, and a low score indicates emotional stability. A high score on the L scale indicates that the subject has a high ability of concealment.