

under the background of social psychology, in order to promote the research of criminal psychology.

Subjects and methods: 100 criminals defined as crimes by criminal psychology and criminal law in four regions are selected as the research object. They are divided into criminal psychology group, criminal law crime group and joint crime group according to different definition types. The harmfulness, illegality and criminal behavior motivation are classified by ordering points to identify the clustering structure (OPTIONS) algorithm. Set the scoring range of harmfulness, illegality and criminal motivation to 1-4 points. The higher the score, the more serious the situation is. The standard of moderate or above is equal to or greater than 3 points. In order to avoid the influence of subjective factors on the research results, all subjects in each group were analyzed.

Methods: Through the Pearson product moment correlation coefficient, the relationship between criminals and harmfulness, illegality and criminal motivation in the three groups is studied. $P < 0.05$ indicates that the gap has significant statistical difference, and $P < 0.01$ indicates that the gap has very significant statistical difference.

Results: Table 1 refers to the relationship between the three groups of criminals and harmfulness, illegality and criminal motivation. As can be seen from Table 1, the correlation coefficients between criminal psychology group and harmfulness, illegality and criminal behavior motivation are 0.632, 0.578 and 0.756 respectively, and the correlation coefficients between criminal law group and harmfulness, illegality and criminal behavior motivation are 0.752, 0.753 and 0.512 respectively. The correlation coefficients between joint crime group and harmfulness, illegality and criminal motivation were 0.726, 0.758 and 0.768 respectively. This shows that the three groups of criminals are positively correlated with harmfulness, illegality and criminal behavior motivation, but there are differences among different groups of criminals.

Table 1. The relationship between the three groups of criminals and harmfulness, illegality and criminal motivation

Category	Relevance	Significance
Crime psychology group	Harmfulness	0.632
	Illegality	0.578
	Criminal motive	0.756
Crime psychology group	Harmfulness	0.752
	Illegality	0.753
	Criminal motive	0.512
Crime psychology group	Harmfulness	0.726
	Illegality	0.758
	Criminal motive	0.768

Conclusions: Criminal psychology group, criminal law crime group and joint crime group are positively correlated with harmfulness, illegality and criminal behavior motivation respectively, but there are differences among different criminal groups, so criminal psychology and criminal law focus on crime differently.

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STUDY ON THE INFLUENCE OF ATHLETES' PHYSICAL HEALTH AND PRE-COMPETITION ANXIETY AND EMOTIONAL STRESS IN THE PROCESS OF PHYSICAL TRAINING

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Background: From the macro level, mental health is an extremely broad concept. If individuals are mentally healthy, they show a very good state of internal and external regulation, including not only the stability of the internal environment, but also the dynamic adaptability of the external environment. For people with different life cycles, mental health standards have certain heterogeneity, but this difference is quite different. For athletes, they are often in a tense environment and atmosphere, which will lead to corresponding changes in their psychology in the long run. Anxiety disorder is a very complex psychological

and emotional disorder. Its clinical manifestations are usually motor agitation and sympathetic hyperactivity. The causes of the disease are depression, mental stimulation, personality, congenital heredity, etc., which are manifested in negative emotions such as anxiety, shame, disappointment, anxiety, fear and so on. Athletes will face great negative emotions in the preparation stage of the competition. At the same time, with the approaching of the competition time, their anxiety will further increase and their psychological tolerance is poor. Their mental health problems are becoming increasingly prominent. The international health organization claims that the number of athletes with anxiety and depression is increasing and the incidence rate is becoming younger. At present, in most clinical studies, sports competition anxiety scale and sports cognitive trait anxiety scale are the most common anxiety evaluation scales.

The research on athletes' physical health and pre competition psychological anxiety in the stage of physical training is a hot topic at this stage, but there are relatively few mature theories. At present, there are relatively many reports on the impact of anxiety on athletes. The specific performance is that if athletes are in a state of anxiety for a long time, it will have a negative impact on their mood and reduce the training efficiency. Coaches need to pay close attention to the mental health of athletes. Some scholars also believe that there is a close relationship between psychological state and competition anxiety, and anxiety can damage sports training to a certain extent. It is worth noting that whether athletes can play a normal level in the process of competition is of great significance to athletes themselves and coaches. If teachers have a certain level of self-confidence and regulation, athletes will not have a high level of anxiety. At present, most studies believe that the higher the physical health level of athletes, the lower the psychological anxiety level before the competition. The reason may be that there is a positive correlation between athletes' physical health level and their self-confidence.

Objective: This paper analyzes the correlation between athletes' physical health and pre competition anxiety pressure in the process of sports training, in order to provide theoretical support for the improvement of athletes' anxiety.

Subjects and methods: Thirty athletes in a city were selected as the research object to analyze the correlation between psychological anxiety and physical health level of badminton athletes through Pearson product moment correlation coefficient. Badminton players' psychological anxiety is obtained by sports competition anxiety scale and sports cognitive trait anxiety scale. The physical health level of athletes is measured by the score of two coaches. The score range is 1-100 points. The higher the score, the better the physical health of athletes. In order to prevent the impact of the coach's research results, take the average of two factors as the final analysis.

Methods: The study uses SAS statistical analysis software to analyze the correlation data between athletes' physical health and pre competition anxiety and emotional stress in the process of sports training. The measurement data in line with normal distribution is expressed by mean \pm standard deviation. $P < 0.05$ indicates that the gap has significant statistical difference, and $P < 0.01$ indicates that the gap has very significant statistical difference.

Results: Table 1 refers to the correlation between athletes' psychological anxiety and athletes' physical health level. It can be seen from Table 1 that the correlation between sports competition anxiety scale and athletes' physical health level is 0.832, and the significance value is lower than 0.05. The correlation between sports cognitive trait anxiety scale and athletes' physical health level was 0.878, and the significance value was lower than 0.01. This shows that there is a positive correlation between athletes' psychological anxiety and athletes' physical health level.

Table 1. Correlation between athletes' psychological anxiety and athletes' physical health level

Gauge	Relevance	Significance
Sports Competition Anxiety Scale	0.832	<0.05
Motor cognitive trait anxiety scale	0.878	<0.01

Conclusions: In the process of sports training, the correlation between athletes' physical health level and psychological anxiety is positive. Subsequent research can alleviate athletes' tension and anxiety before competition by improving athletes' physical health level, so that athletes can play a normal level in the process of competition and improve the probability and opportunity of winning the competition.

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STUDY ON THE INFLUENCE OF PHYSICAL TRAINING ON ALLEVIATING COLLEGE STUDENTS' ANXIETY AND EMOTIONAL PRESSURE