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INVESTIGATION AND ANALYSIS ON THE PSYCHOLOGICAL STATUS OF THE PERSONS WHO ARE PLACED ON THE LIST OF DEFAULTERS

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Background: The credit system is a social system composed of a series of laws, rules, methods and institutions to support, assist and protect the smooth completion of credit transactions, which is an important part of the socialist system with Chinese characteristics. In the modern market economy, credit is the precondition of any economic transaction. If there are a lot of dishonest behaviors and phenomena, it seriously restricts the healthy development of the socialist market economy. In the market credit transaction, dishonesty is immoral behavior and the opposite of the development of credit transaction. Dishonesty mainly refers to the behavior of not abiding by the economic contract, especially the behavior of not abiding by the credit or credit sales contract, which can seriously affect the transaction speed, transaction efficiency, transaction scale and transaction quality between enterprises, destroy the normal credit relationship between economic entities based on the contract, seriously affect the development and growth of the market system, and greatly improve the market transaction efficiency Ben. Dishonesty also brings serious harm to the credit mechanism of the society. When the credit givers encounter dishonesty, they will face property and economic losses, which will inevitably lead to many physical and mental diseases. In order to explore the psychological status of the dishonest executers after publication, the SCL-90 symptom checklist, self-rating depression scale and self-rating Anxiety Scale were used to investigate and analyze the psychological status of 20 dishonest executers after publication.

Subjects and methods: The respondents were 20 persons in the list of dishonest persons published from 2016 to 2019. Each of the 20 persons had consulted the psychological consultation department of the hospital about the content design, the financial field or the owners of small and medium-sized enterprises, and the credit givers suffered from dishonest content. There were 16 males and 4 females, ranging in age from 20 to 50 years, with an average of 33.16±1.84 years.

Study design: The study mainly uses SCL-90 symptom self-assessment scale, depression scale and anxiety self-assessment scale. Under the guidance of doctors, each item of each scale shall be independently evaluated according to the actual situation of the investigator. It is not allowed to discuss or copy the evaluation results with others. If there is plagiarism or discussion with others, the investigation results shall be eliminated. The results of the test were statistically analyzed and compared.

Methods of statistical analysis: In order to compare the two groups of comparative experimental indicators, the measured data were analyzed by t-test.

Results: See Table 1 for the results of psychological investigation and analysis of the dishonest persons. It can be seen from Table 1 and able 2 that the scores of each factor in the SCL-90 analysis of 20 cases of dishonest executers after publication are significantly higher than those in the domestic conventional model, among which somatization, depression, anxiety, terror and interpersonal relationship are the most prominent. According to the test results, 67.4% of them felt that they had no future and no hope, and 32.6% of them had negative suicidal thoughts. The average scores of SAS and SDS were 38.65 ± 8.35 and 46.20 ± 10.68 respectively, which were significantly different from the domestic norm. Among them, 12 people with SAS total score ≥ 50, accounting for 60% of the total, and 8 people with SDS total score ≥ 50, accounting for 40%.

The SCL-90 included 9 factors: somatization, compulsion, man-machine relationship, depression, anxiety, hostility, phobia, paranoia and psychoticism. The total score, total average score, number of positive items and all factor scores of 20 credit givers who suffered from dishonesty were higher than those of domestic long-term model. It shows that the mental health status of these people is worse than that of healthy people. The scores of somatization, depression, anxiety, phobia and interpersonal relationship were

significantly higher than those of the domestic norm, indicating that such people have serious psychological problems in these aspects. According to the results of SAS and SDS, the incidence of anxiety and depression were 50% and 57.7% respectively.

Table 1. Comparative Analysis of SCL-90 evaluation results of credit givers after the announcement of dishonest Executees ($\bar{x} \pm s$).

Factor	Research Group	Norm group	t	p
Force	2.51±0.51	1.85±0.25	10.94	P<0.001
Somatization	2.22±0.67	1.04±0.41	1.63	P>0.05
Interpersonal Relationship	2.39±1.32	2.16±0.61	12.85	P<0.01
Depressed	2.17±0.67	2.09±1.30	12.51	P<0.001
Anxious	2.51±1.30	0.96±0.51	11.18	P<0.001
Hostile	2.14±1.36	2.04±0.68	0.98	P>0.05
Terror	1.27±0.54	1.64±0.69	8.57	P<0.001
Paranoia	1.52±1.36	1.46±0.21	1.06	P>0.05
Psychotic	2.04±0.61	1.71±0.67	1.83	P>0.05

Table 2. Comparison of SAS and SDS scores of credit givers after the announcement of dishonest executers ($\bar{x} \pm s$).

Factor	Research Group	Norm group	t	p
SAS	38.48±0.69	33.81±0.20	5.69	P<0.05
SDS	46.67±0.27	41.84±0.34	2.81	P<0.05

Conclusions: The original intention of honesty is to be honest, sincere, trustworthy and trustworthy, and to oppose counterfeiting and fraud. Dishonesty is a kind of immoral behavior, which causes losses to the society and credit givers, and thus has a significant impact on their spirit. In view of this, this paper investigates the psychological state of those who encounter dishonesty after publishing the list, so as to understand their psychological characteristics, and provide reference for later psychological intervention and reasonable formulation of credit policy.

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CAMPUS FOOTBALL ACTIVITIES ON RELIEVING COLLEGE STUDENTS' SOCIAL ANXIETY

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Background: Social anxiety refers to the tense and discomfort experienced by individuals who are concerned about being concerned or evaluated in public or social situations, afraid that they will be ugly or embarrassed, and self-evaluation is negative. However, they often avoid behaviors. In recent years, the mental health problems of college students are increasingly prominent. For the college students with some social anxiety disorder tendencies, but they fail to meet the strict diagnostic standards of social anxiety, social anxiety not only brings pressure on students in learning, life, work and interpersonal aspects, but also harms the physical and mental health of patients for a long time, and also easily affects family and social work the ability to play poses a major threat. Therefore, the mental health of college students is increasingly concerned, which is also one of the important psychological problems which have high incidence, long duration and influence the achievement and interpersonal harmony of college students. At