

Study design: Randomly select 100 college students, randomly divided into experimental group and control group, 50 people in each group. The experimental group was taught by combining ideological and political education with mental health education, while the control group was given traditional ideological and political education and mental health education. Experiment time 1 month. Two groups of students' mental health were tested before and after the experiment.

Methods: Use SPSS 20.0 software and Excel statistics results.

Results: Statistics before and after the two groups of experimental mental health status, the specific results as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Comparison of mental health status between two groups before and after the experiment

Group	Before and after the experiment	Seriously ill	Disordered person	Ordinary person
Experimental group	Before the experiment	6	19	25
	After the experiment	1	18	31
Control group	Before the experiment	7	17	26
	After the experiment	6	16	28

Conclusions: The combination of ideological and political education and mental health education in colleges and universities is an inexorable trend in the development of quality-oriented education. In the process of combination of education, the teachers of ideological and political education and mental health in colleges and universities need to find out the problems of combination of ideological and political education and mental health education from the aspects of current education problems and development rules, take pertinent measures to solve them, make full efforts to build professional teachers, define the goal and content of combination of education, create a good campus cultural atmosphere, enrich and innovate educational methods, strengthen educational evaluation and reflection, so as to accelerate the combination of ideological and political education and mental health education, improve educational effectiveness and promote students' all-round development.

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VALUE ORIENTATION AND CHOICE OF LEGISLATION ON DATA CROSS-BORDER FLOW FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY

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Background: Cognitive psychology, a trend of thought and research that arose in the West in the mid-1950s. In a broad sense, it refers to the study of human higher mental processes, such as attention, perception, representation, memory, creativity, problem-solving, speech and thinking. The narrow sense is the contemporary psychology of information processing. That is, using information processing perspective to study cognitive process. Its historical background can be traced back to the ancient Greek era two thousand years ago. Some outstanding philosophers and thinkers such as Plato, Aristotle and so on at that time have made the ponder to memory and the thought such cognition process. Besides the influence of philosophy, we can also examine it from the development of psychology itself and the influence of the interpenetration with some neighboring disciplines.

Cross-border data flow laws and regulations must make value choices between business interests and network privacy, network security and network liquidity, strict standards and loose standards, and national characteristics and international customs. From a global perspective, there are four kinds of value choices under the concept of priority of American business interests, strict legislation under the concept of priority of individual rights in the EU, local access legislation under the concept of priority of Russian data sovereignty, and eclectic legislation under the principle of balanced interests in Australia. Our country needs to establish the legal principle of data sovereignty priority, personal information protection and economic development. The right of network privacy needs to be defined broadly and inclusively in domestic law, and the cross-border data should be supervised by classification. In terms of international law, China should rely on cross-border trade and countries along the Belt and Road Initiative to actively participate in the formulation of international rules from the interregional rules.

Objective: Due to the differences in legal culture and value perception among countries on cross-border

data flows, it is difficult to reach a consensus in the short term to reach a global agreement, unlike the consensus on uniform international trade rules. Because of the different protection standards of the right to network privacy in different countries, the cross-border data supervision laws of other countries may be unfavorable to the overseas development of our Internet enterprises, and become the trade barriers restricting our Internet enterprises to “go out”. In this context, it is of great theoretical value and urgent practical significance to understand the psychological value orientation behind the laws related to cross-border data flow in various countries, to understand the actual situation of our country, to explore how to improve domestic laws and regulations, to strengthen cross-border data supervision, to ensure the safe and free flow of data, and to put forward strategies for participating in the formulation of international rules so as to provide legal escort for Internet enterprises to go to sea.

Subjects and methods: Our country is the world’s largest mobile Internet country, with the world’s second largest mobile Internet industry, mobile payment, online shopping, sharing bicycles and high-speed rail is our “new four inventions”. Based on the current situation of our country, in order to promote the sustainable development of mobile Internet economy and ensure the safe and free flow of cross-border data, we need to establish the legislative principles of giving priority to data sovereignty, economic development and personal information protection. In order to analyze the conservative and security psychology of the people, it is necessary to define broadly and inclusively the right to network privacy in domestic laws and regulate cross-border data by classification; in terms of international law, it is necessary to actively participate in the formulation of international rules by relying on China’s cross-border trade program and countries along the Belt and Road.

Study design: Based on cognitive psychology, this study explores the value orientation of data cross-border flow legislation and the impact of our choice. A questionnaire survey was conducted among 1000 randomly selected people over 26 years of age, regardless of sex or occupation. Answer time is limited to 15min-25min. A total of 1000 questionnaires were distributed and 965 questionnaires were collected, with a recovery rate of 96.5%. The effective rate was 94.1% with 941 questionnaires. Among them, the questionnaires with less than 50% of the answers, time-out and all the selected answers are deemed invalid.

Methods: Using Excel 2003 Statistical Cognitive Psychology view of cross-border data flow legislative value orientation and the impact of our choice.

Results: The survey results, respectively, with 1 to 4 levels of quantitative specific factors influence value, 1 means nothing, 2 means the impact of general, 3 means the impact is obvious, 4 means special impact. In order to reduce the subjective error in the evaluation, the evaluation value of 1000 people and take the average, the result is rounded to determine, the specific statistical table as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. The Value orientation of data cross-border flow legislation and the influence of our country’s choice from the perspective of cognitive psychology

Factor	Establishing the legislative principle of giving priority to data sovereignty, personal information protection and economic development	Legislative definition of internet privacy rights and classified regulation of cross-border data	Actively participating in the formulation of international rules from the perspective of international rules
Scoring	4	4	3

Conclusions: Based on the understanding of national conditions and national psychology, the relevant legislation of our country must balance the national interests, economic development and the interests of personal privacy. From the actual selection and legal practice of globally representative countries (jurisdictions), the building of the rule of law related to cross-border data flows in our country has been actively and steadily promoted.

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PLURALISTIC DEVELOPMENT OF MINORITY LANGUAGE EDUCATION IN OUR COUNTRY BASED ON PSYCHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

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Background: Under the background of modernization and globalization, it is inevitable that people will have more contacts and exchanges with other cultures. Language is the carrier of culture. In the process of the interaction of different cultures, language is an obvious obstacle. This makes “bilingual”, a linguistic