

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

phenomenon caused by ethnic and linguistic contact, more common than ever before, and the problem of “bilingual education” increasingly emerges. For a long time, people have not reached a consensus on the value and significance of bilingual education. Some people believe that bilingual education will hinder the learning of the mother tongue, increase the burden of learning, and even damage the traditional cultural heritage of ethnic groups. Others believe that bilingual education will help expand ethnic exchanges, promote the social progress of disadvantaged ethnic groups, and help members of ethnic minorities to overcome language and cultural barriers to further development in mainstream society. In recent years, the study of multicultural experience and socialization of language by cultural psychologists has not only provided us with a new way of thinking, but also pointed out a new direction for bilingual education practice and research. In a multicultural society, some members of ethnic minorities will gradually go through local cultural scenes, acquire a second language, join a system of different cultures, build a vivid and dynamic multicultural mind, and become bicultural people with multicultural experience and the ability to move freely between different cultures.

In general, the mainstream society’s language and cultural capital are in the dominant position, and its linguistic and cultural traditions are widely recognized as norms. The mainstream society with higher symbolic power has the right to recognize the norms of behavior and social membership in the local language and culture environment, and they usually regard whether the learners have the target language ability and abide by the cultural norms of the mainstream society as the criteria to measure whether the latter have the status of social membership, so the learners’ original language and culture ability is often ignored.

Objective: From the perspective of bilingual education, among many theories, the bilingual framework transformation theory and the sociocultural perspective of second language acquisition theory deserve our attention. In the development of psychology, there are two important theories: the theory of dimension and the theory of dynamic construction. Dimension theory focuses on the relationship between cultural differences and cultural characteristics, and uses some dimensions to distinguish one culture from another, such as individualism and collectivism to distinguish Chinese and Western cultures. In contrast, dynamic constructivism is concerned with the interaction between culture and psychology, emphasizing the interaction between culture and context. It holds that culture is not a static, broad concept as defined by dimensionless, but rather a more dynamic, discontinuous, artificially shared and internalized set of loose structures, which in turn consist of knowledge structures that change with different contexts.

Subjects and methods: This study mainly analyzes the internal factors such as learners’ cognitive ability and psychological representation, and the external factors such as political system and language environment. Cognition originates from the social interaction of human beings. Constructing a new knowledge system is both a cognitive process and a social process. As for learner’s psychological representation, language socialization theory holds that the comprehension and production of speech information need the participation of sociocultural psychological process. At the primary and intermediate stages of language learning, the convergent tendency is helpful to language learning, but at the advanced stage, the convergent tendency tends to produce the phenomenon of diminishing bilingualism, experiencing the alienation from the native language group and the fear of joining the new group. This suggests that second language proficiency is related to attitudes and language community identity, but language community identity does not imply cultural assimilation.

Study design: Before the experiment, 500 people from minority nationalities were randomly selected to participate in the investigation. The purpose and content of the experiment were informed to the investigators. Based on psychology, this paper analyzes the satisfaction with the pluralistic development of minority language education in our country.

Methods: Use Excel 2003 to count all data.

Results: Based on the psychological perspective, the statistical experimental group’s satisfaction with the pluralistic development of minority language education is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Statistical results

Groups	Unsatisfied	Commonly	Basically satisfied	Satisfy
Experimenter	0	112	187	201

Conclusions: As far as the practice of bilingual education of minority nationalities is concerned, these aspects are worth studying: (1) The cultivation of cultural ability of minority nationalities students, mainly involving the discussion of the strategies and influencing factors of the cultivation of cultural cognitive ability and cultural adaptability. (2) The relationship between bilingual education and social structure, national consciousness and national communication, such as social identity, social interaction structure, multi-cultural identity, language ideology and bilingual education. (3) The influence of bilingual education

on the socialization of language of minority nationalities students, mainly probing into the relationship between second language acquisition and the acquisition of mother tongue, mother culture and second culture from the perspective of socialization. (4) The study of the psychological mechanism of bilingual teaching and bilingual learning should not be confined to the individual cognitive level, but also strengthen the investigation of its sociocultural level, such as bilingual learning attitude, teacher-student interaction and cultural adaptation in bilingual classroom teaching. The research of psychology not only has important enlightenment to the theory and practice of language education, but also provides a new research path for language education research. Therefore, we should introduce psychological theory and research methods into the study of language education in the future, and then provide theoretical guidance for our language education practice.

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STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL CONSULTATION ON IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL EDUCATION IN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

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Background: College ideological and political educators should grasp the law of life, study and growth of college students. Only by grasping the relevant psychological knowledge, can they establish a long-term and stable relationship with students and “walk into” students’ hearts. General Secretary Xi Jinping, in his report to the 19th National Congress of the CPC, proposed to strengthen the construction of the social and psychological service system and cultivate a self-esteem, self-confidence, rational and peaceful, positive social mentality. Mental health work is an important part of “healthy China”. Psychological counseling skills have great value in ideological and political education in colleges and universities.

Developmental psychology holds that the physical and mental development of college students is in the adolescence of individual development, which is a period of physiological maturity and psychological maturity. They want to be independent, but they can’t completely wean themselves off. They see themselves as different fireworks, and they want to win the respect of everyone, especially their teachers. And respect, teachers in the value, dignity, personality and other aspects of equality with students, the students as an independent thoughts and feelings, inner experience, life pursuit of the living individual to treat. Whether the teacher really respects the students, the students can experience and feel it. Every time a teacher respects a student, he or she may create a safe and warm atmosphere to open his or her heart, to express himself or herself, to inspire his or her self-esteem and self-confidence, to develop his or her potential and to enable him or her to change himself or herself.

Objective: The so-called psychological counseling, in essence, refers to the use of psychology, the psychological problems of the inquirer to provide assistance process. In a broad sense, counseling includes psychotherapy and counseling, while in a narrow sense, counseling does not include psychological testing, psychotherapy and testing. The main task of psychological counseling is to promote the growth and help the seekers to develop their greatest potential. The main objects of psychological counseling are generally the healthy people or the people with mental problems.

Subjects and methods: From the view of educational aim, psychological consultation and ideological and political education complement and promote each other. Although there are many differences between the two subjects in specific educational methods, the contents of education permeate and influence each other. Since ideological problems and psychological problems can interact and transform each other, keeping a healthy state of mind and keeping a sound personality are beneficial to the cultivation of college students’ ideology and moral character. Correct outlook on life, world outlook and values can also guide the formation of good psychological quality, which is conducive to the improvement of college students’ psychological quality. On the contrary, such as psychological problems caused by suicide, dropout and so on, will also bring difficulties to ideological and political education. Modern education has put forward three requirements for ideological and political education in colleges and universities, namely, ideological education, psychological education and behavioral education. Psychological counseling can help college students to solve psychological barriers, make them more positive, sunny attitude into college education, ideological and political education work has a certain role in promoting. Therefore, this study analyzes the impact of psychological counseling on college ideological and political education.