

Therefore, the teaching mode and content of higher mathematics need to be reformed and innovated. Educational psychology is a branch of psychology. Its main research direction is the learning effect of students, the effect of teaching intervention, the teaching psychology of teachers and the social psychology of school organization under the educational situation. Educational psychology is to apply psychological theory to education, so as to improve teaching methods, improve students' learning enthusiasm, and help students solve various problems in the process of learning and growth. Therefore, the reform and innovation of higher mathematics teaching from the perspective of educational psychology is an important way to improve students' learning enthusiasm and practicality of higher mathematics.

Objective: To reform and innovate the teaching of higher mathematics from the perspective of educational psychology, optimize the existing teaching mode of higher mathematics, improve the teaching content of higher mathematics, improve students' learning enthusiasm for higher mathematics, and then improve their grades.

Research objects and methods: 140 students from a university were selected by stratified cluster sampling. The students came from different majors such as accounting and computer, including 97 boys and 43 girls. Using students' test results to evaluate the teaching effect of the improved teaching model.

Study design: 140 students were randomly divided into study group and control group, with 70 students in each group. The research group adopts the improved higher mathematics teaching mode. The improvement strategies include: improving the teaching methods and guiding students to participate in classroom teaching. Change teaching aids and flexibly use Internet and multimedia technology. Strengthen students' psychological cognitive foundation and promote mathematical understanding. The students in the control group used the traditional teaching mode. After 4 months of teaching, the high scores of the two groups of students were compared.

Methods: the relevant data were processed and analyzed by software SPSS 17.0.

Results: After teaching, the high scores of the students in the research group were significantly improved; There was no significant change in the high number scores of students in the control group ($P < 0.05$). The high scores of the two groups are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. High scores of two groups of students

Timing	High scores		<i>t</i>	<i>P</i>
	Research group	Control group		
Before teaching	73.4±10.9	72.5±11.3	0.304	0.653
After Teaching	86.7±11.7	73.1±10.9	6.420	0.013
<i>t</i>	6.371	0.421	-	-
<i>P</i>	0.016	0.649	-	-

Conclusions: The reform and innovation of higher mathematics teaching from the perspective of educational psychology can significantly improve students' learning enthusiasm for higher mathematics, deepen students' understanding of higher mathematics, and cultivate more comprehensive talents for the country and society.

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RESEARCH ON COMMUNITY CORRECTION SYSTEM OF JUVENILE MENTAL DEFECT CRIME

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Background: In recent years, with the development of Internet technology, the threshold of minors' access to bad information has been greatly reduced, resulting in the younger age of offenders, the sharp increase in the number of juvenile criminal cases, the formation of criminal gangs and so on. These phenomena have attracted the attention of relevant departments in China. The Criminal Procedure Law implemented in 2012 stipulates that juvenile delinquency is treated as a special procedure, which shows that China attaches importance to juvenile delinquency. On the one hand, community correction can better balance the two purposes of punishing juvenile delinquency and safeguarding the legitimate rights of juvenile delinquents. On the other hand, most minors commit crimes when they are in an abnormal emotional state. Their understanding of the consequences of their actions is not clear enough, and their

outlook on life, values and world outlook are not mature enough. Considering these characteristics of juvenile delinquency, it can be seen that the community correction system is more suitable for juvenile delinquents than the prison correction system. Because the former carries out crime education in a gentler way, and can avoid the disadvantage that minors are affected by other criminals in prison, which is conducive to the early return of juvenile offenders to society and start a new life.

Objective: At present, there is no strict law on community correction for juvenile offenders in China. Only some relevant contents are scattered in some regulations, opinions and methods. It is difficult to deal with the problems encountered in practice only by relying on them. Therefore, the purpose of studying the community correction of juvenile delinquency is to give full play to the advantages of community correction, so as to restrain and prevent juvenile delinquency, promote the ideological transformation of juvenile delinquents, and enable the community correction of juvenile delinquency to be carried out normally.

Subjects and methods: 200 minors with criminal records in China in recent half a year were randomly selected as the research objects, and they were randomly divided into experimental group and control group, with 100 people in each group. Community correction intervention was carried out for minors in the experimental group, and only general behavior guidance education was carried out for minors in the control group. Then, before and after the experiment, the members of the two groups were investigated by SCL-90 questionnaire.

Results: After the effective questionnaires were recorded, computer analysis was conducted by SPSS 17.0. The results are shown in table 1.

Table 1. Statistical results of SCL-90 scale of members of the two groups after the experiment

SCL-90 factor	Experimental group	Control group	<i>t</i> value	<i>P</i> value
Somatization	1.30±0.66	1.56±0.71	1.044	<0.05
Obsession	1.64±0.65	1.72±0.58	2.531	<0.05
Susceptibility	1.35±0.58	1.63±0.49	0.652	<0.05
Depressed	1.43±0.82	1.84±0.65	0.653	<0.05
Anxious	1.12±0.47	1.61±0.43	1.196	<0.05
Hostile	1.37±0.46	1.73±0.6	3.156	<0.05
Terror	1.58±0.48	1.71±0.54	0.913	<0.05
Paranoid	1.57±0.61	1.84±0.74	1.024	<0.05

It can be seen from table 1 that the average scores of the members of the experimental group after community correction intervention on the nine factors of somatization, obsessive-compulsive disorder, sensitivity, depression, anxiety, hostility, terror, paranoia and psychosis in SCL-90 scale are lower than those in the control group, and the *t*-test *P* value of the corresponding data of the two groups is less than the significance level of 0.05, which is considered that the data difference is statistically significant.

Conclusions: Community correction is a non-custodial penalty system integrating sociology, economics and modern penalty theory. This system is the product of the progress of human civilization. It is based on human beings, combines the legal system with humanized characteristics, brings good benefits to society governance, and reflects the humanitarian progress of human beings in the criminal law system. With the continuous development and improvement of community correction system, it has become an effective tool for governing society all over the world. Minors are the hope of a country's future and development. It is an important task for a country to provide a good environment for the growth of minors and ensure their healthy growth. Minors who commit crimes due to various personal and environmental factors need to be treated in a correct way. The concept of "correction first, punishment second" should be held in the treatment of juvenile crimes. For young criminals, they are undoubtedly more willing to accept community correction than custodial punishment. This is also an effective way to reduce crime, and its importance to the country is self-evident. There are many deficiencies in China's juvenile community correction, especially its system development is still in its infancy. It is suggested that when exploring and improving China's juvenile community correction system, we should fully refer to the mature practices of foreign juvenile community correction system. Observing the juvenile community correction system in China, it is also found that its social acceptance and the quality of work need to be improved. However, after the birth of any system, it needs to be optimized and improved. With the deepening understanding of this system by the state and relevant departments, it can be expected that juvenile community correction will play a greater role in our country.

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EXPLORATION AND PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION INTERNATIONALIZATION INDICATORS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY -- SWOT ANALYSIS OF HIGHER EDUCATION INTERNATIONALIZATION IN CHONGQING

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Background: Social psychology is a subject that studies the generation and change law of individual and group psychology and behavior in social communication. Social psychology analyzes interpersonal relationships at the individual and group organization levels. The research carried out at the individual level mainly includes: the law of individual socialization process, interpersonal communication, speech analysis, and the impact of friends, family and living environment on individuals. The research carried out at the group organization level includes: group communication mode, organizational ideas customs and culture of the economy. The letters in SWOT analysis represent strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats respectively. It is a situation analysis tool based on the information of the object's internal and external competitive environment. Its analysis process is to list the internal strengths and weaknesses of the research object in the research topic and the opportunities and threats of the external environment, Then, through systematic analysis, these factors are connected in series for comprehensive analysis, so as to draw a conclusion. Social psychology believes that with the increasing requirements of modern society for professional talents, the internationalization demand of China's higher education has become increasingly prominent, which makes universities become a highly complex social organization. Using SWOT analysis method to construct high-level education internationalization indicators closely related to teaching practice will help to improve the education quality of colleges and Universities and promote the cultivation of students' comprehensive quality. Optimize the allocation structure of educational resources.

Objective: To collect the relevant literature on the internationalization of higher education, sort it out and construct the index system of the internationalization of higher education by using the literature analysis method and SWOT method, so as to improve the internationalization level of China's colleges and universities, improve the teaching quality and scientific research strength of colleges and Universities, and output more high-level professionals for the society.

Participants and methods: An index system for the internationalization of higher education was constructed by using SWOT method and cognitive psychology theory, and a questionnaire was designed according to the index system. Four colleges and universities in Chongqing were randomly selected, from which 100 teaching professors and 100 college students of various majors were randomly selected as the survey objects, to understand the group's satisfaction and opinions on the internationalization index system of higher education.

Results: The statistical results of the questionnaire are shown in Table 1.

As shown in Table 1, on the whole, teachers and students in Chongqing's higher education system are highly satisfied with the index system. The proportion of teachers and students who choose positive satisfaction evaluation (i.e., "more satisfied" and "satisfied") is 62.1% and 51.4% respectively. Specifically, the satisfaction level of the index system among teachers and students is: the proportion of dissatisfied, less satisfied, average, more satisfied and satisfied is 2.2%, 11.6%, 24.1%, 54.3%, 7.8% and 4.7%, 15.2%, 28.7%, 36.5% and 14.9% respectively. It can be seen that teachers' satisfaction evaluation is more concentrated, while students' satisfaction evaluation is more scattered, and there is no obvious mainstream opinion.

Conclusions: Based on the theoretical knowledge of social psychology and SWOT analysis, if it is necessary to increase the degree of internationalization of higher education, a scientific and reasonable evaluation index system of internationalization of higher education should be constructed. The following points need to be done. First, in terms of top-level design, the government needs to improve policy support and improve the policy system of higher education internationalization. The practice of internationalization of higher education needs policy guidance and standardization. The vast majority of colleges and universities in Chongqing are municipal colleges and universities, and their internationalization development of higher education depends on the internationalization policy of higher education in the region. The lack of policy support is the disadvantage of the internationalization of higher education in Chongqing. Moreover, strengthening the top-level design and timely establishing a policy system covering the evaluation, incentive and supervision of the internationalization of higher education are the internal requirements and inevitable choice for the internationalization of higher education in Chongqing under the