their inner thoughts and emotions in the music background. In addition, before and after the treatment experiment, the two groups of patients need to be investigated by Hamilton Anxiety Scale (HAMA) questionnaire to understand the psychological anxiety of the subjects at each time.

Results: All the measurement data in the study were displayed in the form of mean ± standard deviation for the *t*-test. The counting data were described in the form of number or proportion of number, and a Chi-square test was performed. The significance level of difference was set to 0.05 The statistical results show that there is no significant difference between the two groups in age, gender distribution, job type, marital status and other basic information. The HAMA questionnaire survey results of the two groups before and after the experiment are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Statistical results of HAMA questionnaire survey of subjects before and after treatment

Statistical time	Music therapy group	Routine treatment group	Change value (%)	t	P
Before treatment	36.17±5.24	36.30±5.10	-0.36	0.345	0.882
After treatment	15.32±5.82	20.48±6.11	-25.20	5.178	0.001

Note that the "change value" column in Table 1 shows the change range of the average HAMA total score of the music treatment group compared with the conventional treatment group at each statistical time. According to Table 1, the *P* value of *t*-test of HAMA total score data of the music treatment group and conventional treatment group before treatment is greater than the significant level, and the difference is not statistically significant. After treatment, the average HAMA total score of the music treatment group is 15.32, which is 25.20% lower than that of the conventional treatment group, and the difference is statistically significant.

Conclusions: In order to explore the therapeutic effect of classical music on psychological anxiety symptoms, a treatment experiment was designed in this study. In the experiment, the personnel in the conventional treatment group only received conventional psychotherapy, and the music treatment group also received classical music therapy designed according to their preferences. The results of the treatment experiment showed that there was no significant difference in the total score of HAMA between the music treatment group and the conventional treatment group before treatment, but after treatment, the average total score of HAMA in the music treatment group was 15.32, which was 25.20% lower than that in the conventional treatment group, and the difference was statistically significant. The experimental data show that the combination of traditional classical music and modern treatment can help to improve the treatment effect of psychological anxiety disorder.

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EYE MOVEMENT COGNITIVE MECHANISM OF EMOTIONAL INFORMATION OF DEPRESSION PRONE COLLEGE STUDENTS

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Background: Depression belongs to mood disorder, which will have a serious impact on the physical and mental health of patients. When an individual encounters unpleasant thing in life, it will aggravate the probability of depression or aggravate depression. Relevant studies have found that the important factor causing depressive symptoms is the susceptibility to depression, which can be further divided into five kinds of depression susceptibility, such as cognitive susceptibility and personality susceptibility. In cognitive susceptibility to depression, individuals will produce a negative cognitive schema. Unpleasant things in life stimulate individuals with cognitive susceptibility to depression, resulting in depression. When dealing with information, cognitive susceptible individuals will choose negative information processing methods, which is more difficult to process positive emotions, and will look negatively at things related to themselves. When analyzing the emotional information eye movement cognitive mechanism of cognitive susceptibility to depression, it is found that among the three emotional face stimuli of negative, positive and neutral, the cognitive susceptible individuals have higher scores of attention bias in the face of negative emotional faces, and it is difficult to divert attention in the face. Using eye movement technology in the emotional picture test, according to the data recorded by the eye movement instrument, it can be seen that patients with depression look at negative emotional pictures for the longest time, and pay attention to them longer than the normal group. Moreover, through attention bias training, the depressive symptoms of patients are

constantly alleviated, and the time for depressive patients to look at negative emotional pictures is slowly decreasing, gradually approaching the time of the normal group.

College students are not fully developed and mature in physical and mental aspects, their psychological state fluctuates, their ability to control emotions is insufficient, and their adjustment ability is poor. When there are some problems that they are difficult to deal with in their study and life, they will have psychological conflict, resulting in depression and other negative emotions. If they are not intervened, they will form depression. Especially those students who are susceptible to depression cognition are more likely to form depression without effective intervention.

Objective: According to the characteristics of emotional information and eye movement cognitive mechanism of cognitive susceptibility to depression, to carry out attention bias training, to study whether it has training effect on students with cognitive susceptibility to depression, and to observe whether the attention bias of these students has changed. In order to carry out early intervention on the people susceptible to depression cognition, slow down the formation of depression and reduce the probability of depression.

Research objects and methods: The research objects were sophomores of a university. Using data mining technology, the mental health data information of sophomores was selected from the mental health database in the college students' psychological counseling room, and then 60 students susceptible to depression cognition and 61 students susceptible to non-depression cognition were randomly selected from these data. Before the experiment, the selected students have signed the informed consent form. Let the selected college students conduct rapid selection training between positive pictures and neutral pictures. Before the experiment, make relevant preparations, and then flash "+" gaze on the screen for 1000 milliseconds, and then continuously present 12 negative emotion pictures with an interval of 8000 milliseconds. Then conduct attention bias training. First, flash the "+" of 500 milliseconds on the screen again, and then randomly appear the neutral and positive pictures on the left and right sides of the screen for 500 milliseconds. Then, the trained college students judge which picture just appears in the same position according to the position where the "*" appears on the screen, and select the key number according to the neutral picture is 1 and the positive picture is 3. Under the condition of active training, 91% of the reaction targets appeared in the position of the neutral or positive picture, which attracted the selective attention of the college students, and 9% of the reaction targets in the neutral training keying position appeared in the position of the neutral or positive picture. The number of experiments in this training stage is 300 and then watch the negative emotion pictures again. This operation procedure is the same as that at the beginning of the experiment. During this period, eye movement data were recorded with eye movement instrument, and the relevant data were processed and analyzed with SPSS software to study the effect of attention bias training on college students susceptible to depression cognition.

Results: College students susceptible to depression cognition were prone to give priority to processing and amplifying negative information, while ignoring other emotional information, resulting in negative cognitive processing. Through attentional bias training for college students susceptible to depression cognition, it was found that under the condition of active training, the fixation points in the negative picture area in the depression cognition susceptible group decreased significantly ($P < 0.05$). The results are shown in Figure 1.
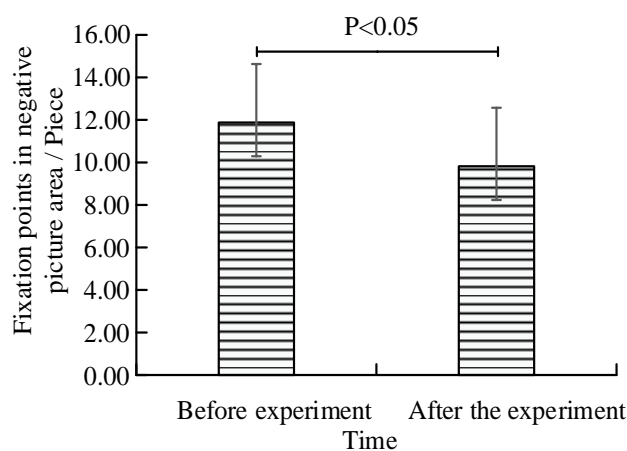
Figure 1. Before and after the experiment, the fixation points of depression cognitive susceptibility group in negative picture area

Conclusions: Positive attention bias training has a significant effect on college students with cognitive

susceptibility to depression, and can reduce the times of their attention to negative emotions.

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A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE CONCEPT OF CRIME IN CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINAL PSYCHOLOGY

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Background: Under the background of "criminal integration", the concept of crime in criminal law and criminal psychology needs to be integrated in a certain sense. Because the concepts of the two have certain differences, directly copying the concept of crime in criminal law into the concept of crime in criminal psychology will not only lead to the loss of the uniqueness of criminal psychology, but also further restrict the research objects dominated by criminal behavior in criminal psychology. Finally, the research vision of criminal psychology has significant one-sided, limited and subjective negative results. In essence, "criminal integration" does not mean the arbitrary unification of the relevant concepts of various disciplines, but the effective integration of the relevant concepts of different disciplines such as criminal law and criminal psychology, so as to clarify the logical relationship between the theoretical definition and practical application of the crime concepts of different disciplines by exploring their individuality and consistency. Criminal psychology is a cross-border discipline based on psychology, which mainly explores the will, thought, intention and reaction of criminals. The research of criminal psychology mainly analyzes and understands all kinds of criminal problems in society from the perspective of psychology. It mainly has three remarkable characteristics: one is that the research object has strong heterogeneity and complexity. The second is that the research process and results are easily affected by personal factors. The third is that the research object has strong contingency, uniqueness and uncertainty.

In the research field of criminal law, the concept of crime mainly refers to the behavior that causes serious harm to the society and should be subject to criminal punishment on the basis of violating the criminal law. Based on this, the concept of crime in criminal law mainly includes three basic characteristics, namely, serious social harm, criminal illegality and punish ability of criminal law. Different from the concept of crime in criminal psychology, the concept of crime in criminal law mainly refers to an externalized behavior, which focuses on the identification of the perpetrator's guilt or innocence, this crime or that crime. As a solid defense line to safeguard the social legal order and the basic interests of the public, criminal law has significant punitive and severe nature.

Objective: In the process of practical legal application, the concept of crime in criminal law is more rigid and strict, and criminal acts are judged and punished in accordance with the relevant provisions of criminal law. The concept of crime in criminal psychology mainly defines and analyzes the perpetrator's criminal thought from the perspective of psychology. There are significant differences between the two when measuring whether the behavior constitutes a crime. This study will make a detailed comparative analysis of the concept of crime in criminal law and criminal psychology from the aspects of basic concepts and definition methods.

Research objects and methods: 18 legal experts were invited to explore by Delphi method, in order to distinguish the homogeneity and difference between the concept of crime in criminal law and the concept of crime in criminal psychology.

Research design: Take the related crime concepts of criminal law and criminal psychology as the investigation theme, draw up the investigation outline, and then ask 18 legal experts questions. After obtaining the expert opinions of the first round of correspondence, summarize and process the results. Repeat the letter inquiry until the obtained expert opinions are stable and unchanged.

Methods: IBM SPSS software was used to process and analyze the data related to expert opinions obtained from each round of correspondence.

Results: The significance test result of the inquiry result is $P < 0.001$, the approximate Chi-square value is 8167.126, and the measurement and sampling adaptability is 0.989, which shows that the inquiry result has good reliability and reliability. See Table 1 for details.