

their psychological needs and improve their professional ability. In the process of vocal music teaching in colleges and universities in the future, teachers should pay attention to the grasp of students' singing psychological and emotional value, pay attention to their psychological change law in time, and promote the diversified development of vocal music education and teaching and the all-round and healthy growth of students.

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LEGAL PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF PATIENTS WITH MENTAL DISORDERS FROM THE STANDPOINT OF MARXISM

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Background: Mental disorder is a kind of mental disease, which refers to the disorder or abnormality of perception, emotion, thinking and other activities caused by various reasons, resulting in obvious psychological pain or social adaptation and other functional damage of patients. Mental disorders can be divided into general mental disorders and serious mental disorders according to the severity of the disease. Serious mental disorders refer to mental disorders with serious disease symptoms, resulting in serious damage to patients' social adaptation and other functions, unable to fully understand their own health status or objective reality, or unable to deal with their own affairs, mainly including schizophrenia, paranoid psychosis schizoaffective disorder, a mental disorder caused by epilepsy and mental retardation. Since the implementation of China's mental health law on May 1, 2013, the rights of patients with mental disorders have been formally, comprehensively and systematically protected. Previously, statements about "mental illness" or "mental illness" appeared more in laws and regulations such as the criminal law, the administrative punishment law and the criminal procedure law. The term "mental disorder" is used in national legislation for the first time in the mental health law, which is connected with the expression of "mental disorder" used in relevant documents of the World Health Organization (WHO) and reflects the human and humanistic care for patients with mental disorders. Finding the best governance balance between the safety of public order and the protection of basic human rights of patients with mental disorders is not only a major theoretical problem but also a thorny practical problem. In the manuscript of economics and philosophy in 1844, Marx pointed out that there are differences between man and animals, that is, man, as the subject, not only carries out objectified activities, but also takes himself as the object for research and creation, which is the special place that man is superior to animals. The universality of human is manifested in that the scope of human control and objectification of nature is much larger than that of animals, while animals lack this universality and can only cling closely to nature in a narrow range and consume the ready-made limited resources of nature. Patients with mental disorders have neurological disorders or disorders, which are manifested in abnormalities in perception, consciousness, thinking, emotion, intelligence and behavior. Although the functions of patients' natural and social attributes are weakened or damaged, it does not mean the lack of human nature and should share human dignity.

Objective: The protection of the rights of patients with mental disorders mainly involves the medical security system, guardianship system and admission system. Taking the Marxist theory of "human" and human rights as the logical starting point, through the analysis of the specific system of the protection of the rights of patients with mental disorders, it is found that the values behind the system are supported, which constitute the legal basis of the legitimacy of the protection of patients' rights, and these values come from the moral concepts, history and culture of our times and space political and economic factors. Finally, looking back at the reality of the protection of the rights of Chinese patients with mental disorders, we should protect the legitimate rights and interests of patients to the greatest extent from the perspective of the rule of law.

Research objects and methods: 300 patients with mental disorders were randomly selected. According to the main causes of mental disorders, taking the Marxist theory of "human" and human rights as the logical starting point, the patients were given a rule of law guarantee scheme combining Marxism, and the effect was observed after application.

Study design: The patients were randomly divided into study group and control group, with 150 cases in each group. The control group was given the conventional treatment plan for mental disorders, and the study group implemented the rule of law guarantee plan based on Marxism on the basis of the conventional group. After treatment, the self-designed statistical table was used to calculate the improvement rate of

clinical symptoms before and after treatment, including indifference, poor thinking, low willpower, attention disorder, sleep disorder and hallucination. The statistical results were compared and analyzed to judge the psychiatric status of patients before and after the intervention of the rule of law guarantee scheme based on Marxism.

Methods: The relevant data were calculated and counted by Excel and SPSS17.0.

Results: The results showed that after the intervention treatment, the clinical symptoms of indifference, poor thinking, low willpower, attention disorder and hallucination in the study group were significantly better than those in the control group ($P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in sleep disorders between the two groups ($P > 0.05$). It shows that the rule of law guarantee scheme combined with Marxism is far better than conventional therapy on the whole. See Table 1.

Table 1. Comparison of clinical symptom improvement effect between the two groups before and after treatment (n)

Group	Emotional indifference	Poverty of thought	Will decline	Attention disorders	Sleep disorders	Hallucinatory delusion
Research group	124	118	96	112	134	44
Control group	84	78	72	78	94	60
χ^2	6.625	5.852	7.593	8.286	1.29	1.149
P	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	>0.05	<0.05

Conclusions: The value concept of the protection of the rights of patients with mental disorders in China is heavy control and restriction, and lack of attention and attention to their rights. Especially when patients endanger social and public safety, the legitimacy and rationality of the protection of their rights are questioned by the public, and the protection of the rights of patients with mental disorders as a socially vulnerable group has been absent for a long time. The protection of the rights of patients with mental disorders is not only related to their own personal health, employment, marriage and family, but also a comprehensive social management problem beyond the scope of medicine. Therefore, long-term and effective provision of legislative security, administrative security, judicial security and social security system will improve the legal protection mechanism of the rights of patients with mental disorders, and the rights and interests of patients will be safeguarded to the greatest extent.

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ON THE TEACHING REFORM OF MONGOLIAN INFORMATION PROCESSING COURSE FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

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Background: As a scientific way of organically combining pedagogy and psychology, educational psychology can explore the basic psychological laws and development modes between education and learning in various practical situations of education and teaching. Not only that, educational psychology can also apply psychology to the process of education. It is effective practical educational research means. In the application category of educational psychology, it includes the internal and external situations of teachers and students, mainly reflected in teaching psychology and teaching behavior, and students' psychology and learning behavior. Under the guidance of scientific teaching theory, educational psychology can study and discuss the basic laws and the interaction between teachers and students in the teaching process, which is helpful to improve the teaching quality and teaching effect, and play a significant role in the smooth development of teaching work. In diversified teaching scenarios, educational psychology can have different positive effects, and even speed up the reform and optimization of related courses. Mongolian information processing course is a basic course of Mongolian Chinese bilingual teaching for Mongolian majors. Its main teaching contents are Mongolian language and characters with a long history and the way of processing Mongolian codes. Mongolian information processing involves the relevant knowledge of many different disciplines, including linguistics, logic, psychology, computer science and so on. In the information age, using computers to accurately process and analyze Mongolian language and text information can help the Mongolian nation realize the development of social modernization. Therefore, it is urgent to carry out effective reform on the teaching of Mongolian information processing course. Integrating