

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
$\chi^2$	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

the relevant theories of educational psychology into the teaching reform of Mongolian information processing course can improve the reform efficiency to a certain extent and ensure the teaching quality of Mongolian information processing course.

**Objective:** At present, there are few colleges and universities offering Mongolian information processing courses in China, and the teaching effect of Mongolian information processing course is not satisfactory due to the particularity of language in ethnic minority areas and the shallow mastery of Mongolian information knowledge by staff. This research will reform the teaching mode of Mongolian information processing course from the perspective of educational psychology, in order to study the psychological phenomenon of middle school students in the process of Mongolian information teaching, emphasize the importance of Mongolian information processing course, and improve the teaching effect of Mongolian information processing course.

**Research objects and methods:** From the perspective of educational psychology, 150 students of Mongolian information processing course in three universities were randomly selected, 50 in each university. This paper evaluates and analyzes the psychological phenomena of all college students in the teaching process of Mongolian information processing course, and compares the changes of college students' psychological phenomena before and after the teaching reform of Mongolian information processing course.

**Research design:** 150 college students were taught Mongolian information processing course after integrating into the theoretical reform of educational psychology. After a three-month teaching intervention, the teaching evaluation method was used to evaluate and analyze the Mongolian information processing level of college students. In addition, the decision tree classifies the psychological phenomena of college students in Mongolian information processing course, and obtains the comparison results of the changes of their psychological phenomena before and after the reform.

**Methods:** For the evaluation scores and psychological phenomena of Mongolian information processing courses of college students, Excel software and SPSS24.0 are used for calculation and analysis, in order to explore the reform effect and teaching results of Mongolian information processing course from the perspective of educational psychology.

**Results:** The changes of students' psychological phenomena before and after the teaching reform of Mongolian information processing course are shown in Table 1. According to Table 1, from the perspective of educational psychology, in the teaching process of Mongolian information processing course, college students mainly have four psychological phenomena: weak learning motivation, poor learning enthusiasm, prone to burnout and fear of difficulties or resistance. Before the reform, there were a large number of students with these four negative psychological phenomena among all the tested college students. Among them, the students with poor learning enthusiasm and prone to burnout accounted for more than 50%, 56.67% and 52.67% respectively. After the teaching reform of Mongolian information processing course, the proportion of students with four psychological phenomena has decreased, and the decline is large. This shows that the teaching reform of Mongolian information processing course can effectively improve the negative psychological phenomenon of college students and improve their learning enthusiasm and learning effect.

**Table 1.** Changes of college students' psychological phenomena before and after the reform

Psychological phenomenon	Before reform		After reform	
	Number of people	Proportion (%)	Number of people	Proportion (%)
Weak learning motivation	47	31.33	11	7.33
Poor learning enthusiasm	85	56.67	32	21.33
Prone to burnout	79	52.67	34	22.67
Fear of difficulties or resistance	64	42.67	25	16.67

**Conclusions:** The research and development of Mongolian information processing technology is of great significance for the Mongolian nation to realize social modernization as soon as possible. However, at present, the construction of Mongolian information processing curriculum in China is still in the primary stage, and its teaching mode and teaching effect need to be improved and improved. From the perspective of educational psychology, reforming the teaching mode of Mongolian information processing course can significantly improve the negative psychological phenomenon of college students.

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## CREATIVE THINKING MODE AND COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT OF KNOWLEDGE FILM AND TELEVISION EDITORS AND DIRECTORS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF NEW MEDIA COMMUNICATION

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**Background:** In the process of traditional media constantly being impacted by emerging media, in order to comply with the changes of the trend of the times and the development of society, an innovative professional group, namely film and television editors and directors, has been formed in the mass media. Under the influence of the wide popularization of the Internet, film and television editors and directors have developed to a certain extent and established the core position of the media. From the perspective of new media communication, knowledge film and television editors and directors can give full play to their characteristics of wide coverage and strong functionality. However, in order to adapt to the changing trend of the public and mainstream media, knowledge film and television editors and directors should carry out continuous innovation and optimization. It can be seen that the relevant practitioners of knowledge film and television editing and directing not only need to have excellent professional knowledge and high professional quality, but also should have innovative thinking mode. Therefore, the practitioners of knowledge film and television editing and directing bear great work pressure in a severe working environment, which is prone to mental and psychological abnormalities and even cognitive impairment. Among the common mental diseases, cognitive impairment is one of the most serious symptoms and negative effects. It is mainly manifested in a series of symptoms, such as memory impairment, learning impairment, executive dysfunction, aphasia, apraxia and so on. There is an interactive relationship between various symptoms of cognitive impairment, which will accelerate the deterioration of patients' condition, resulting in cognitive impairment becoming a serious psychological disease, which is difficult in the process of diagnosis and treatment. Cognitive impairment will have a great negative impact on patients' thinking logic level and self-care ability, which is a heavy burden for patients themselves and their families.

**Objective:** From the perspective of new media communication, the cognitive impairment of the innovative thinking mode of knowledge film and television editors and directors will significantly affect the work quality of film and television editors and directors, and hinder the work and development of knowledge film and television editors and directors from different aspects. In order to optimize the innovative thinking mode of knowledge film and television editors and directors and cultivate their innovative thinking ability, this research will focus on the perspective of new media communication, and conduct an in-depth exploration on the cognitive obstacles of innovative thinking mode of knowledge film and television editors and directors, in order to eliminate the cognitive obstacles and their negative effects, so as to promote the improvement and optimization of innovative thinking mode.

**Research object and method:** 90 knowledge film and television editors and directors with cognitive impairment were selected as the research object. The level of innovative thinking and the severity of cognitive impairment symptoms were evaluated by Torrance Tests of Creative Thinking (TTCT) and Mini-mental State Examination (MMSE).

**Research design:** For all knowledge film and television editors and directors with cognitive impairment, the training of knowledge film and television editors and directors from the perspective of new media communication is adopted, and the training intervention time is set as 6 months. After the intervention, the data indexes of knowledge film and television editors and directors with cognitive impairment, namely TTCT score and MMSE score, were analyzed.

**Methods:** Before and after the intervention, TTCT and MMSE were used to evaluate the level of innovative thinking and the severity of cognitive impairment symptoms of all subjects. The total MMSE score was 30. If the MMSE score of the subjects was less than 27, they were accompanied by cognitive impairment, and the evaluation data were statistically analyzed by Excel software and SPSS22.0 software. The difference was statistically significant ( $P < 0.05$ ).

**Results:** Before the intervention, the MMSE score of 90 knowledge film and television editors and directors with cognitive impairment was low, indicating that they all had cognitive impairment. After 2 months of intervention, MMSE score increased, but the increase was small, which was not statistically significant compared with that before intervention ( $P > 0.05$ ). After 4 months of intervention, the MMSE score of knowledge film and television editors and directors with cognitive impairment increased significantly to less than 27 points, which showed that the knowledge film and television editors and directors were no longer accompanied with cognitive impairment, and the difference was statistically significant ( $P < 0.05$ ). After 6 months of intervention, the increase of MMSE score of all knowledge film and television editors and directors decreased, but still maintained a continuous upward trend. The MMSE score