

communication psychology. The integration of ideological and political education into teaching helps college students establish a correct world outlook, outlook on life and values. After freshmen enter the school, we use the freshmen survey to focus on students with family changes, emotional frustration and abnormal emotions. Through the integration of ideological and political education into teaching, we can correctly guide freshmen to correctly treat setbacks and pressures. Regularly carry out campus activities conducive to students' physical and mental health, guide students to actively pay attention to their own mental health, and lay a solid psychological foundation for the all-round development of students.

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## THE INFLUENCE OF THE FORMULATION OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS AND LEGAL SANCTIONS ON PATIENTS WITH COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT

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**Background:** It is a series of processes involving the acquisition of knowledge, emotion and cognition of the body. Cognitive impairment refers to the pathological process of abnormal brain advanced intelligent processing related to the above learning, memory and thinking judgment, resulting in serious learning and memory impairment, accompanied by aphasia or apraxia, or agnosia or anorexia. The basis of cognition is the normal function of cerebral cortex. Any factor that causes the abnormal function and structure of cerebral cortex can lead to cognitive impairment. Because the function of the brain is complex and different types of cognitive impairment are interrelated, that is, cognitive problems in one aspect can cause cognitive abnormalities in another or more aspects. Therefore, cognitive impairment is one of the most difficult problems in the diagnosis and treatment of brain diseases. There are many reasons for cognitive impairment, most of which are caused by mental disorders, except for organic diseases. Such as neurasthenia, hysteria, hypochondriasis, climacteric syndrome, depression, obsessive-compulsive disorder, senile dementia, schizophrenia, reactive psychosis, paranoid psychosis, mania, manic depression and so on. Perceptual disorders, such as hypersensitivity, hypoesthesia, internal discomfort, sensory deterioration, sensory deprivation, pathological illusion, hallucination and perceptual comprehensive disorder. Memory impairment, such as strong memory, memory defect and memory error. Thinking obstacles, such as abstract generalization process obstacles, association process obstacles, thinking logic obstacles, delusions, etc.

The direct purpose of creating law is the implementation of law, which requires people to abide by the law. The formulation of laws and regulations and legal sanctions complement each other, which can be seen as the relationship between legal responsibility and legal sanctions. Both belong to the basic category of law. They are also concepts that must be fully grasped and highly valued in the operation of law. They are an extremely important issue in legal theory and legal practice. There are both connections and differences between legal liability and legal sanctions, which are different in concept, basis, and the two are not - corresponding, but complement each other. Legal responsibility is the transformation of the subject role of the corresponding content of legal obligations. The "primary legal obligations" undertaken by the obligor to others correspond to state power. Because the formulation of laws and regulations and legal sanctions complement each other, people in law related fields can work better and improve their mental health problems. Studies have shown that the formulation of laws and regulations and legal sanctions complement each other, can bring unique feelings to patients with cognitive impairment, and can effectively alleviate the symptoms of patients. Some scholars predict that the number of patients with cognitive impairment will increase to more than 80 million in 2030. Although there are no effective drugs to improve the symptoms of patients with cognitive impairment, they can alleviate the symptoms of cognitive impairment through other forms, so as to reduce the pressure of transformation to a great extent, especially the problem of cognitive impairment.

**Objective:** At present, the formulation of relevant laws and regulations and legal sanctions at home and abroad have less reports on patients with cognitive impairment, and the two can be fully integrated. The purpose of this study is to explore the impact of the formulation of laws and regulations and legal sanctions on patients with cognitive impairment, and to provide some reference for the rehabilitation treatment of patients with cognitive impairment.

**Research objects and methods:** This study adopts the way of questionnaire to analyze the changes under the complementary of laws and regulations and legal sanctions. The 400 patients with cognitive impairment in a detention center were divided into the control group (200 cases) and the observation group (200 cases). The observation group was given the complementary treatment scheme of the formulation of

laws and regulations and legal sanctions, and the control group was given the routine treatment scheme.

**Study design:** The intervention time was 2 months. The cognitive impairment before and after the intervention was compared. The cognitive impairment of all subjects was judged by Neuropsychiatric Inventory Questionnaire (NPI-Q) and Alzheimer's Disease Cooperative Study-Activity of Daily Living scale (ADCS-ADL).

**Methods:** The relevant data were analyzed by Excel and SPSS20.0 for calculation and statistics.

**Results:** The ACDS-ADL scores of the observation group at the first and second months were significantly lower than those of the control group ( $P < 0.05$ ).

**Table 1.** Comparison of ACDS-ADL scores between the two groups in different periods

Group	Experience group	Control group	<i>t</i>	<i>P</i>	
ADCS-ADL	Baseline	64.58±7.53	66.36±8.46	2.081	0.518
	Month 1	56.23±7.54	60.15±9.18	4.037	0.037
	Month 2	54.74±8.12	57.15±10.34	0.041	0.036

**Conclusions:** Legal responsibility is different from political responsibility and moral responsibility. It is stipulated by law and investigated by certain state organs according to law. When necessary, it is guaranteed to be implemented by national coercive force. Legal liability can be divided into the following four types according to the different nature of the act: civil liability, criminal liability, administrative liability and unconstitutional liability. Generally speaking, legal liability arises from illegal acts, but in terms of administrative liability and civil liability, in addition to the legal liability arising from illegal acts, there is no fault liability. Civil liability also includes liability arising from breach of contract.

**Acknowledgement:** The research is supported by: In 2015, presided over the research project of Henan Province Teacher Education Curriculum Reform "Theory and Practice Research on the Construction of Primary School Mental Health Education Teacher Team" (No. 2015-JSJYLX-072); In 2018, presided over the Henan Province Teacher Education Curriculum Reform Research Project "Research on the Effectiveness of Primary Education Curriculum Teaching under the Target of Outstanding Talents" (No. 2018-JSJYYB-103); In 2019, presided over the project "Research on Constructing Modern Vocational Education System" of Xinxiang City Federation of Social Sciences and won the first prize (No. 2020-043); In 2020, presided over the project "Humanities and Social Sciences Integrity Standard System and Construction Research" of Xinxiang City Federation of Social Sciences and won the second prize.

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## INNOVATIVE EXPLORATION ON THE PRACTICE OF IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL EDUCATION OF COLLEGE STUDENTS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

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**Background:** Educational psychology belongs to the category of social psychology, which mainly studies human learning, the effect of educational intervention, teachers' teaching psychology and so on. Educational psychology applies psychological theory and teaching practice results in the process of education. This theory can be applied to curriculum design and improve learning motivation to help students overcome various difficulties in the process of learning. Educational psychology is a social psychology that studies human learning, the effect of educational intervention, teaching psychology and school organization in the educational context. The focus of educational psychology is to apply the theory or research results of psychology to education. Educational psychology can be applied to designing courses, improving teaching methods, promoting learning motivation and helping students face various difficulties and challenges in the process of growth. The terms "educational psychology" and "school psychology" are often used interchangeably, but usually those engaged in theoretical work and research tend to be called educational psychologists, while those engaged in practical work in schools or school related places are classified as school psychologists. Educational psychology pays attention to how students learn and develop, and pays special attention to students with special educational needs in practical work. Through the relationship with other disciplines, it is also helpful to understand educational psychology. First of all, educational psychology is based on psychology. The relationship between the two disciplines is like the