

Study design: This study uses the way of street survey to collect a large number of sample data. The main content of the collected information is the relevant content of the social masses' psychological cognition of telecom fraud crime from the perspective of criminal law. On this basis, support vector machine algorithm is used to classify the sample groups with nonlinear characteristics, so as to assist in analyzing the psychological impact of the criminal law regulation of telecom network fraud crime on different social groups.

Methods: During the impact analysis, this study quantifies the impact degree into the form of impact grade, which is divided into five grades from grade 0 to grade 4. The impact degree of elements increases with the increase of grade.

Results: The influence degree of criminal law regulation of telecom network fraud crime on various social and psychological functions is shown in Figure 1.

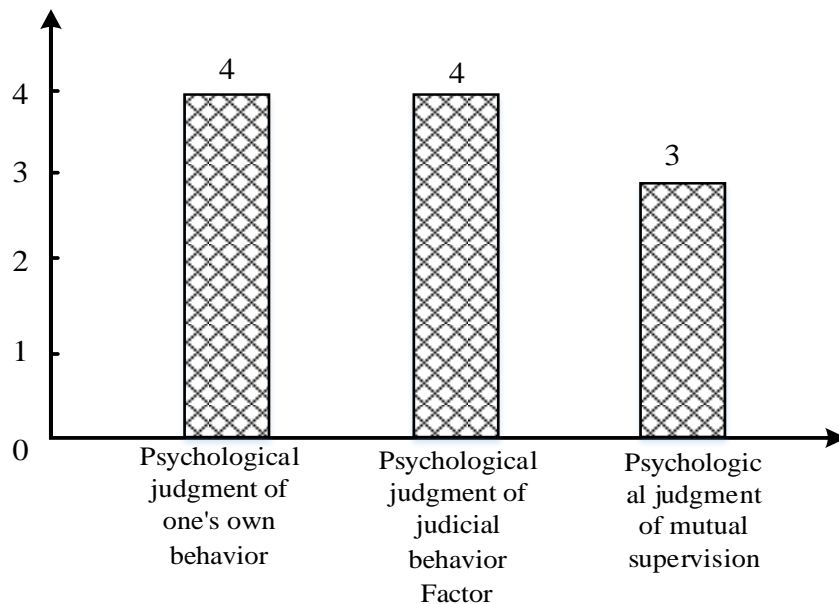


Figure 1. Social psychological function of criminal law regulation

In Figure 1, among the three social psychological functions of psychological judgment of social individuals' own behavior, psychological judgment of judicial behavior and psychological judgment of mutual supervision of social individuals, the psychological judgment of their own behavior and psychological judgment of judicial behavior are the most affected by the criminal law regulation of telecom network fraud, and the influence level reaches level 4, which constitutes a significant impact, while the psychological judgment of mutual supervision of social individuals only reaches level 3, constitute a significant impact. It can be seen that the criminal law regulation of telecom network fraud can have an impact on the psychological cognition of social groups from two aspects: the judgment of their own behavior and the judgment standard of judicial behavior.

Conclusions: Most social groups still lack specific understanding of telecom network fraud, a new criminal means rising with modern network technology. Through the regulation of criminal law, we can regulate the cognitive psychology and actual behavior of social groups from the perspectives of legal norms and social psychology. This paper comprehensively standardizes the behavior of telecom network fraud crime from three functional perspectives: the judgment standard of social individual's own behavior, the judgment standard of judicial behavior and the judgment standard of social individual's mutual supervision, so as to control the spread of new telecom network fraud crime.

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THE VOLATILITY EFFECT OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL MARKET UNDER THE BACKGROUND OF SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

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Background: In social psychology, cognition refers to the information processing process including feeling, intuition, thinking, memory and other elements in the process of social individuals acquiring and applying knowledge. The cognitive decision-making process will also produce deviation according to the individual's own special and different ability to process information. Within the scope of social groups, the consensus with characteristics generated among different individuals may also change the self-decision-making of other minority individuals and form group decision-making. This kind of decision-making behavior is generally reflected in human investment psychological behavior. When financial market investors face investment decisions, they often have psychological deviation due to the fluctuation of international financial market, senior investment psychological preference and other factors. This psychological deviation can be roughly divided into the following types: herd behavior, which is reflected in that when the information obtained by investors is asymmetric or incomplete in the social environment, investors will question their decision-making basis at the psychological level and follow the overall decision-making of large-scale social groups. Behavioral preference refers to a set of relatively fixed investment models established by investors based on their familiarity with investment behavior. In most cases, investors only invest based on their own investment model. Overconfidence means that investors believe in their optimistic judgment excessively when facing the external environment, and the investment expectation is always higher than the expected level expressed by market changes. Disposal effect, that is, the behavior of investors is not based on the conclusion of rational thinking and trade-off, but out of more urgent motivation. Anchoring effect, that is, the long-term decisions made by investors often change to a certain extent due to the frequent fluctuations of the actual situation. Remorse avoidance effect: investors who have experienced remorse are prone to impulsive behavior of avoiding remorse due to psychological stress effect. The greedy effect, that is, investors' attitudes change dramatically with the drastic changes in the external environment. When the external changes give investors better information signals, investors' psychological expectations will rise sharply and take action immediately, and their psychological tendency is more radical. The above types of social psychological tendencies are reflected in the fluctuating environment of the international financial market. Through the research on the psychological tendency and psychological motivation behavior of investors in the fluctuating environment of the international financial market, we can provide a certain psychological theoretical basis for market supervision.

Objective: This study analyzes the psychological state of investors under the fluctuation environment of the international financial market and the psychogenic behavior caused by psychological deviation from the perspective of social psychology, and then studies the motivation and influence relationship between the fluctuation of the international financial market and the social psychology of investors, so as to provide an idea for the supervision of psychogenic behavior of investors in the international financial market.

Subjects and methods: This study uses the combination of quantitative research and the VAR model to study the relevance and influence by combining the indicators of international financial changes with the social and psychological indicators of investors.

Study design: This study first selects the international financial market and investors' social psychological indicators through qualitative analysis, then quantifies the qualitative indicators, establishes a VAR model with the help of international financial market indicators, investors' social psychology and confidence indicators, and discusses the dynamic relationship between variables through this model. Then it analyzes the two-way interactive relationship between investors' social psychology and the fluctuation of international financial market.

Methods: In this study, when analyzing the interactive relationship of data under different indicators, due to the large relationship between data dimension and numerical level, the data standardization method is adopted for unified processing.

Results: The social psychology of investors is affected by the fluctuation of financial market, as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1 analyzes the three main psychological types of investors: conformity psychology, preference psychology and expectation psychology. Among them, preference psychology and expectation psychology are significantly affected by financial market fluctuations, while conformity psychology is significantly affected by financial market fluctuations.

Conclusions: Fluctuations in international financial markets often have a significant impact on the psychological state of investors. As a social individual with limited rationality, the psychological deviation caused by the fluctuation of the international financial market is likely to lead to the deviation of rational expectation and even actual utility, and the collection of group psychological deviation in the financial market will further lead to systematic deviation in the international financial market. Therefore, effective control of investors' social psychology can correct investors' psychological deviation from a cognitive

perspective, and then indirectly play the effect of supervising the international financial market.

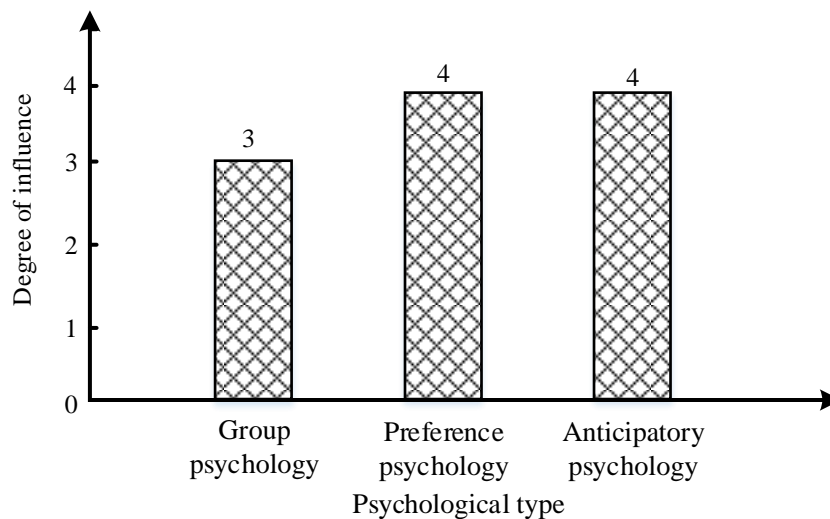


Figure 1. Analysis of investors' psychological impact

Acknowledgement: The research is supported by: 2020 Basic Scientific Research Ability Improvement Project for Young and Middle-aged Teachers in Colleges and Universities in Guangxi: 'Research on the Financial Support System of Guangxi Free Trade Zone under The Construction of New International Land-Sea Trade Corridor' (Project No. 2020KY55001).

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THE INFLUENCE OF VIRTUAL REALITY COURSE OF DIGITAL MEDIA MAJOR ON STUDENTS' LEARNING PSYCHOLOGY IN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

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Background: Educational psychology is a science that accurately reflects the psychological changes of students and the psychological function relationship between teachers and students in the process of education. Under the function of educational psychology, teachers can adjust the teaching mode according to students' psychological state, and then help students form a positive cycle of learning psychology and more efficient learning habits. The constructivist psychological education method in educational psychology holds that with the development of students' intelligence and theoretical knowledge, there is a development range of learning achievements in the student union, which is a psychological behavioral feedback cycle of efficient learning and efficient return. The goal of psychological teaching is to mobilize students' internal learning ability and enthusiasm through teachers' psychological guidance, make them build their own framework, and maintain the positive cycle of learning psychology and learning behavior in an efficient area. In this process, students' learning ability and knowledge structure ability are regarded as developable constants, so students' learning results mainly depend on students' psychological enthusiasm and subjective initiative. The way of students' psychological enthusiasm is mainly the sense of pleasure and immersion brought to students by the learning process. The learning atmosphere and rhythm in the teaching process will have a strong impact on students' enthusiasm. On this basis, appropriate psychological incentive method is also helpful to students' positive psychology. In terms of students' subjective initiative, students' learning motivation depends on their deep recognition of learning content and learning behavior. From a psychological point of view, the satisfaction of students' psychological needs can skillfully improve students' motivation. In the teaching of digital media specialty in colleges and universities, virtual reality course, as a high-tech teaching means, can help students maintain a sense of immersion and freshness in the learning process, mobilize students' learning enthusiasm and subjective initiative, and use the characteristics of virtual reality to help students recognize and understand the knowledge system more three-dimensional in the teaching process. Promote students to shape a more comprehensive and