THINKING ABOUT THE CONSTRUCTION OF SOCIAL MENTAL SERVICE SYSTEM AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF PROFESSIONAL SOCIAL WORK

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Background: In the current social development process, the construction of a mental service system is a very important task, which mainly refers to a specific organization and social force that can solve certain psychosocial problems for individuals or groups, and can help people cultivate self-esteem, self-confidence and a positive attitude. The construction of a psychosocial service system can, to another extent, promote the development of social work, and build a professional platform for efficient social work, expanding the functions and services of social work to a large extent and enhancing the overall professional capacity and level of this work. In the future, social work will also become more standardised and professionalised.

Objective: The psychosocial service system mainly involves different fields and professions, and is a source and basic social governance work. First of all, there is a need to make certain improvements to the organisational leadership structure, to work out a corresponding work plan, to have the local government department become the leading group, and to set up working groups in each street and town to be able to provide perfect mental services for all residents everywhere. In fact, every staff member should be clear about their senior responsibilities and provide more perfect services and assistance to the people, so that they can gain higher recognition and awareness. Secondly, a more professional network platform should be established to improve the convenience of services for residents. The relevant departments can clarify the main responsibilities and construction standards of the three-tier platform in the district, town and neighbourhood, and the relevant departments should follow the plan to build their own social service centres, and also open 24-hour service hotlines and arrange for professional staff to answer the phone, so that they can effectively provide more comprehensive services to the public. In addition, the mental services need to liaise with the local education department, the letter and visit office and the women's union to provide a more professional service for different needs.

Subjects and methods: Many regions have set up service systems and online service platforms, but in the process of application, many people reflect their needs through the online platform, but do not receive professional help and guidance in a timely manner. The mental services are inherently more complex.

The work of mental services is inherently professional and involves a certain degree of confidentiality and security in the process of providing specific services. The staff concerned cannot use security reasons to ask the management to do something that is against their professionalism, and the professional service staff cannot refuse to provide information to the staff on the pretext of confidentiality. Information from both sides should be kept in a two-way interaction in the course of the service.

Result: The main purpose of the social mental service system is to prevent social risks and resolve conflicts in the process of construction. Therefore, in the future development process, it is necessary to strengthen the daily screening work, to conduct health assessment for each community, and to provide individual guidance and assistance to some people with problems. For example, early warning platforms such as "Know Your Customer" can be set up to speed up the sharing of information and the linking of efforts. Some regional public security bureaus have worked with mental health research teams to develop a prevention system for mental illnesses. This software can be used to effectively send out early warning alerts, so that the police can verify the specific warnings and strengthen supervision to avoid greater safety problems. In addition to this, there is also a need to actively promote a sense of well-being, security and social identity among the public, and to help groups and individuals maintain a good social mindset in order to effectively prevent negative emotions and other safety issues from arising.

Whether it is staff in the community, school-enterprise cooperation or the expansion of other enterprises and institutions, the construction of a social mental service system can be expanded to a certain extent, and the mechanism of service and personnel registration and evaluation system should be further improved, so that the overall standardisation and professionalism of the specific work can be enhanced. Secondly, organisations can also recruit mental health volunteers, so that they can carry out targeted publicity and development during certain festivals. Especially for some primary and secondary school students, the elderly and staff in special positions to carry out more targeted mental services, covering the entire population in society, so as to better improve the construction of the entire mental service platform, to meet the different needs of different people. When building a mental service system in each region, it is also necessary to create its own brand as far as possible, so that the public can identify with it more effectively, so that it can effectively prevent the emergence of some mental problems.

Regional governments and relevant departments need to hold regular meetings to summarise and analyse their previous work and accumulate a wealth of experience, so that they can develop more correct solutions in the subsequent development of the service system. Monthly professional meetings can be organised so that psychologists can exchange ideas and learn from each other. In addition, community workers could also provide home visits to residents, so that mental health services can be provided to people with limited mobility.

Conclusion: In conclusion, the construction of a mental health service system is a very important part of the development of society today, and the government departments in all regions attach great importance to this work, which will become more professional and standardised in the future.

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THE MUSICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND SPIRITUAL AND ARTISTIC VALUE OF THE YUDONG RAMMING SONG BASED ON PSYCHOLOGY

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Background: The ramming song is an art form of folk music, which is mainly produced in the process of collective production work. Under different regional conditions, influenced by the differences in local musical characteristics, language characteristics and the structure of labour types, the resulting ramming song varies and shows more obvious local characteristics and regional features. The presence of this musical form in the actual labour activity makes the movements more uniform and allows the workers to concentrate their efforts on the collective work. In China, some of the most representative labour songs include the dockers' horn, the fishermen's horn, and the Yangtze boatmen's horn.

The ramming song is a folk song that has been handed down to the present day in China, and is usually sung during the collective ramming work of civil engineering, including the strengthening of city walls, the construction of rivers, and the construction of houses. In the actual singing process, it is more likely that one person will lead the song and the crowd will cater to it, relying on a unified rhythm to enhance the collective level of exertion. In the field of music and art research, there is relatively little research on ramming songs as a folk music art form, and protection efforts have remained at a low level for a long time. For the ramming songs of Yudong, even fewer research results exist.

The eastern part of Henan Province covers three prefecture-level cities, namely Zhoukou, Shangqiu and Kaifeng, as well as several counties (cities) under the direct control of the province, including Luyi, Lankao and Yongcheng. For the Yudong ramming song, the history of its development is relatively long, with relevant historical records dating back to the Han Dynasty. In the note in the Book of the Continuing Han Dynasty - County and State Records II, which is cited in the Records of the Earth, "King Liang Xiaowang built a city of twelve miles, and sang a small drum under the festival and harmonised with it, calling it Ju Yang Qu" is an expression of the ramming song of Yudong. In the Song Shu - Music Zhi I, there is also a record of the ramming song in Yudong, namely, "The one who built the city under the crushes came from King Xiaowang of Liang, who built the city of Weiyang, which was 13 miles square. When he built the city, he advocated the sound of a snare drum as a festival, and the builders of the building put down the crushes to harmonize with it, and later generations called this sound "Ju Yang Qu", which has been passed down to this day. In the current study, it is generally agreed that the Ju Yang Qu is a relatively early documentary clue to the ramming songs of Yudong. In this study, we will take this as the starting point for our research, and start from a psychological perspective, relying on documentary research and theoretical overviews to dig deeper and analyse the musical forms and artistic and spiritual forms of ramming songs in Yudong.

Objective: At this stage, the Yudong ramming songs have gradually formed a relatively complete musical system through the research and studies of experts and scholars over the years, and the recording and translation of the corresponding repertoire has been gradually completed. On this basis, it is necessary to refine the study of syme ramming songs of Yudong, and to dig deeper and summarise the regular features and characteristics contained in them. In this study, a comprehensive analysis of Yudong ramming songs is carried out, mainly from a psychological perspective, combining the development