Research on the Application of Constructing a Personalized Education and Rehabilitation Model for Criminals Based on an Information Platform

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Abstract: This article elaborates on the current situation of information technology in the education and reform of prison inmates, as well as the application of personalized education platform functions for inmates. It comprehensively describes the current application of information technology in the personalized education and reform of inmates. This article analyzes in detail the characteristics and advantages of using information technology in personalized education and reform of criminals from several aspects such as the module composition of the education and reform information platform and the five subsystems of the platform. Through a modern, intelligent, and scientific information platform, the learning efficiency of criminals in prison can be improved, ensuring that the information technology platform plays a key role in the process of criminal reform.

Keywords: Criminal; Individualization; Educational Reform; Modular; Informatization

1. Introduction

As one of the important functions of prisons, the education and reform of criminals is to help inmates establish a correct outlook on life, improve their personality, and become law-abiding citizens. In the process of educational reform, criminals should consciously accept reform, confess and repent, improve their moral literacy, enhance their legal awareness, and master certain cultural knowledge and labor skills during the reform period, providing technical support for finding new jobs after release from prison [1]. The work of educating and reforming criminals mainly includes: education upon admission to prison; Ideological, cultural, and technical education; Social assistance and guidance; Psychological correction; Prison education, etc. In recent years, the national judicial administration system has put forward the technical concept of "Internet plus". Prisons are also actively exploring the new model of "Internet plus Prison", striving to create a new image of prison civilization through the Internet, big data, cloud computing and other technical means. Baoshan Prison in Yunnan Province: open a new mode of "Internet plus Prison", build remote video meetings and remote court trials; Zhejiang Prison is committed to the intelligent prison in the era of "Internet plus", realizing the personalized transformation of prisoners through the intelligent education system; Tianjin Prison tried "Internet plus Prison Law Enforcement" to achieve a remote court trial system. These are typical cases of criminal education and reform through "Internet plus" technology [2].

2. The Current Situation of Education and Reform for Criminals

2.1 Criminal Education is Mainly Based on Traditional Education

Education reform, as one of the three major means of rehabilitation for prisoners, is also the central task of prison supervision and reform work. It is an important means for prisons to achieve the strategic goal of information construction. With the deepening development and reform of prisons and different policy orientations in different periods, the entire system of education reform has exposed many problems and obstacles. How to change the current situation and move towards the goal of fundamental safety work requires clear identification of the following problems: (1)The quality of education reform for prisoners does not match the quality of the people's police; (2)Lack of experience and facilities for education and reform of prisoners, inadequate investment in manpower and material resources, and a lack of specialized management teams and educational facilities; (3)There are certain misconceptions in the psychological correction of prisoners, including misconceptions in ideological awareness and the allocation of police personnel;

(4)The utilization rate of existing resources is low, and they have not been fully integrated with the actual situation of prisoners and the use of current information technology to integrate into education reform centers, resulting in their underutilization in education reform.

2.2 Criminals Have Low Learning Efficiency and a Single Form of Learning

At present, the education and reform of prisoners mainly rely on the behavioral intervention of police officers and the passive learning of prisoners. The ways for prisoners to obtain educational resources are relatively single, and the learning of textbook knowledge and collective education are the main ways for prisoners to reform. This single learning form has resulted in low interest and efficiency among prisoners. And most prison professional instructors and psychological counselors have limited resources, making it difficult to eradicate the negative psychology of prisoners in a closed environment; In addition, the traditional education and reform model often leads to unclear awareness of crimes such as endangering public safety, drug trafficking, organized crime, and cults among inmates. They also fail to make correct judgments about external information, which can easily result in psychological disorders and abnormal behavior.

2.3 The Shortcomings of Personalized Education and Reform for Criminals

At present, criminal education is still in a modular and mechanical form, and there is an excessive emphasis on the requirements for common education such as knowledge, technology, and ideological and moral qualities in the process of criminal education. The modularization of criminal education is like the assembly line of a company, using the same education model for each criminal. This education method is dull, rigid, and inflexible, which is not conducive to the healthy development of the physical and psychological health of criminals. Therefore, traditional criminal education and rehabilitation processes lack personalized education [3].

3. Advantages of Information Technology Education Transformation Platform

The information technology education transformation platform utilizes modern technological means and digital intelligence technology to achieve personalized education efficiency and quality for prisoners in prison, fully reflecting the intelligent thinking of modern

system construction. The platform content is a means to enrich the cultural life of prisoners in prison, innovate educational methods to influence people, and is a platform for prisoners to feel the social atmosphere in real time and alleviate psychological problems.

3.1 Addressing the Drawbacks of Traditional Education in Criminal Education

With the advancement of modern information construction in prisons and the research on prison informatization at home and abroad, the construction of prison informatization education and reform system can not only provide basic legal knowledge learning for prisoners, but also provide opportunities for them to learn relevant technical skills. During the prison reform period, prisoners can master one or more survival skills, laying a good foundation for them to enter society and become a new person. After being released from prison, prisoners can participate in work, which can greatly reduce the secondary crime rate and transform them from a person who endangers society to a person who contributes to society, laying a solid foundation for promoting a harmonious society and a rule of law society.

Through modern, intelligent, and scientific information platforms, the drawbacks of traditional education as the main focus in prison education can be changed. While emphasizing supervision, it is also necessary to strengthen the knowledge and cultural education of inmates, and work together to address both issues; Relieve the contradiction between the quality of police officers and the quality of education and reform; Reduce the pressure on prison education and reform infrastructure, minimize the investment of manpower and material resources, and fully utilize online basic platforms for learning; Improve the utilization rate of prison resources, select appropriate learning materials based on the different cultural levels of inmates, and provide rich educational resources for inmates.

3.2 The Forms and Methods of Learning for Criminals are Gradually Becoming more Diverse

The informationization construction of prisons adopts big data technology, artificial intelligence technology, modern communication technology, and regional chain technology, based on computer networks, to build an education cloud platform and improve the education resource information database. Book learning and

collective education are no longer sufficient to meet the demand. Prisoners can log in to the platform to learn legal and cultural knowledge, strengthen their learning of legal and cultural knowledge through knowledge point exercises, exams, knowledge competitions, and other forms. They can also learn professional technical skills in the social industry through text, pictures, audio, and video. For the psychological treatment and correction of prisoners, the platform's virtual reality system and intelligent human-machine dialogue can be combined to carry out psychological treatment and correction of criminals, analyze the psychological barriers of criminals who endanger public safety and serious criminal cases, and use virtual scenes for comfort and treatment. The information platform is built with the concept of "scientific planning, highlighting key points, and focusing on practical results", laying a solid foundation for the education and reform of criminals, alleviating the shortcomings of prison education and reform, providing various forms of learning for criminals, and helping them to provide a platform for psychological rehabilitation and cultural knowledge learning during their sentence.

3.3 Promote the Implementation and Evaluation of Personalized Education and Rehabilitation for Criminals

Educational reform is a long-term and gradual process, especially for prisoners. As offenders, their discomfort with the environment, guilt about committing crimes, family relationships, reduced sentences and parole, coexistence with fellow offenders, and anxiety about returning to society can all cause psychological problems. Personalized education reform can not only provide basic legal knowledge learning for prisoners, but also provide suitable knowledge learning, survival skills, and psychological counseling for prisoners of different cultural levels. Firstly, inmates can undergo cultural knowledge testing through an information platform. Based on their test scores, they can be stratified, develop a learning plan, and choose corresponding knowledge modules for learning. From the most basic cultural knowledge to deeper technical learning, they can gradually develop their potential. Secondly, to avoid communication barriers between individuals, inmates are allowed to undergo human-machine dialogue psychological assessments on information platforms, and personalized education is provided based on the assessment results of different inmates.

4. Composition of Education Informatization Platform Modules

4.1 An Educational Cloud Module

The education cloud module is based on cloud computing architecture and provides a platform for centralized data hosting, realizing the sharing of educational resources, abandoning information silos, and focusing on educational reform to create an interconnected and intelligent education platform for prisons. This module provides diversified education and rehabilitation services, which can provide different educational and correctional content according to different types of inmates, achieving personalized services. The biggest advantage lies in the centralized management platform from prison to inmates, which can unify the management of inmates and achieve refined management.

4.2 Three Major Information Resource Library Modules

The three major resource library modules of the information platform mainly include the education resource library, the three course resource library, and the comprehensive information library.

Educational Resource Library: The resource library manages resources such as videos and books, providing prisoners with opportunities to learn and master extracurricular knowledge. Prisoners can choose relevant e-books for learning based on their own interests.

Three course resource library: (1) Ideological education, including educational content such as worldview, outlook on life, values, laws and regulations, ethics, labor knowledge, current affairs and politics, with a focus on confession and repentance education, moral education, and legal education for prisoners; (2) Cultural education mainly covers all curriculum contents of nine-year compulsory education, eliminates illiteracy, and helps prisoners improve their cultural and educational level; (3) Vocational skills education focuses on improving the labor skills of prisoners. Vocational skills teaching plans and textbooks for prisoners can be developed based on their sentence, age, knowledge background, life experience, employment expectations, etc. For example, professional special occupations include basic manufacturing skills such as fitters, welders, and electricians, as well as civil service operational skills such as computer application basics.

Comprehensive information database: including information management related to prisoners, basic information database for prisoners, optimized education cases for prisoners, evaluation information for prisoners, three course education for prisoners, online comprehensive evaluation, and prisoners' learning points.

4.3 Each Business Subsystem Module

The information platform has strong scalability. Through the construction of the education platform, all business systems and information resources related to the education and reform of prisoners can be integrated and displayed on the education and reform portal, making it easy for prisoners to complete various information resource learning in prison through one portal. At the same time, it is more convenient for prison police to manage resources, and all business system management operations can be completed with just one login [4]. The platform covers the construction of business subsystems such as education reform portal, entrance education, three course education, psychological counseling and correction, and exit education. In addition to providing cultural knowledge and professional skills training to prisoners, we also popularize education on the psychology of prisoners, provide them with diverse and personalized rehabilitation content and psychological knowledge encyclopedias, and offer multiple intelligent psychological services including emotional intervention and self restructuring training, to enhance the psychological adaptability and literacy of prisoners from the psychological source, help them adapt to prison life faster, increase their psychological literacy, and improve their ability to handle negative emotions and life events.

5. Various Subsystems of the Education Informatization Platform

5.1 Education Reform Portal

The specific business content of the education reform portal includes navigation based on personalized transformation needs, including news updates, laws and regulations, regulatory culture, learning areas, employment guidance, communication and interaction, identity authentication, etc. Realize the sharing of three course education and other educational resources; Share VOD, entertainment movies and TV resources; Share resources such as videos, psychological counseling, and educational learning. The education reform portal is a means

of enriching the cultural life of prisoners in the prison area and innovating cultural education to influence them; It is a platform for prisoners to experience the social atmosphere in real time and alleviate psychological problems.

5.2 Entry Education Subsystem

The professional nature of the assessment work during the imprisonment stage is extremely strong, and the quality requirements for the evaluators are very high. As an evaluator during the imprisonment stage, he must be a comprehensive and high-quality talent who has mastered knowledge in psychology, sociology, behavior, management, education, legal knowledge, philosophy, prison science, and other fields. Therefore, in order to fully utilize the corrective function of the evaluation during the admission stage, strict selection and specialized training of evaluators must be carried out first, so that their own qualities can meet the needs of professional evaluation. It is relatively easy to fully utilize the function of correctional officers while ensuring their quality. In view of the above content, the prison must take serious and practical responsibility for this work. At present, the evaluation of the release of prisoners in prisons is conducted using manual scales, and individual identification abilities may vary. By establishing a detailed and systematic project to assess the difficulty of prisoners' entry and rehabilitation, police resources can be saved.

At present, the main problem with this working method is that: (1) Due to the large amount of data, the workload is enormous, occupying a lot of police work time. (2) The process is uncontrollable and cannot eliminate the probability of errors. (3) The query report is not flexible and cannot generate corresponding reports in real time. (4) This work is not systematic and cannot be automatically circulated. Based on the numerous issues mentioned above and comprehensive research conducted in various prisons, it was decided to adopt a browser/server architecture to achieve comprehensive assessment and management of the difficulty level of inmates. Through technological means, this work has been systematized, automated, paperless, scientific, and information-based management [5]. The design principles and requirements for the assessment of incarcerated individuals include the following aspects:
(1) To be able to make a relatively objective and accurate assessment of the risk of recidivism

among inmates, providing a basis for classifying inmates and determining their treatment level; (2) As the focus of correctional work is to promote the successful return of prisoners to society, it is necessary to identify the life needs of prisoners as the basis for developing correctional plans; (3) In addition, it is necessary to systematically identify any factors that may affect the successful reintegration of prisoners into society; (4) By conducting this assessment on all inmates upon admission, the prison is able to predict the growth of the prison population, monitor changes in the composition of inmates, improve risk management procedures for inmates, and measure corrective effects.

5.3 Three Lesson Education Subsystem

The three lesson education mainly includes three aspects: ideological education, cultural education, technical education, and vocational skills training. It is a classroom based educational model adopted in China for prison inmates. With the application of information technology, the traditional three course education form can no longer meet the demand. Combining online and remote means, integrating resources, and achieving the maximum utilization of effective resources. The three lesson education is not limited to combining individual education with collective education, but also adopts various methods such as combining social education with in prison education, as well as combining offline education with online education, to achieve diversified forms of education, and to broaden the scope of education for prisoners. The diversity of educational methods will inevitably increase the pressure on prison disciplinary resources. In order to standardize the management of the "three courses" education, modern information management technology is used, with the evaluation data of the education and reform of prisoners as the center. Through targeted sex education curriculum arrangements, learning tracking, examination and assessment management, as well as multidimensional information statistical analysis, systematic management is achieved to improve the quality of education and teaching in the "three courses" education.

5.4 Psychological Counseling and Correction Subsystem

As a special group, most prisoners have psychological problems. After entering the "big wall" and facing the pain of being far away from their loved ones and losing their freedom, psychological problems may evolve into various behaviors that endanger regulatory safety, such as suicide, mental disorders, harming others or regulatory equipment. Through psychological correction, they can help establish a correct worldview, outlook on life, and values, and gradually achieve a fundamental sense of safety [6].

Psychological correction is an important component and key part of prison education and reform work. The two complement each other, interact with each other, and permeate each other [7]. Psychological correction is the application of psychological principles and methods, combined with advanced information technology, to change the cognition, emotions, and behaviors of prisoners, help them face their own problems, improve their personality, eliminate emotional disorders, irritability, personality extremism, bad habits, and other psychological problems, and promote active rehabilitation of prisoners [8]. Online psychological correction is generally divided into psychological popularization and education, psychological assessment and state analysis, mentality construction and problem prevention, emotional relief and event intervention, involving the entire cycle from admission and rehabilitation to release from prison. Specifically, as follows:

(1) Psychological popularization and education: Through human-computer interaction with the system, common psychological problems, illnesses, and prisons are addressed. Provide universal education on work and daily life, and conduct comprehensive psychological assessments of prisoners. (2) Psychological assessment and state analysis: Conduct a comprehensive evaluation of the mental health, negative emotional and psychological states (personality, stability, psychological crisis, self-esteem, confidence, etc.), cognition, and abilities of prisoners. (3) Psychological construction and problem prevention: Through dozens of psychological tools such as mindfulness and training, as well as hundreds of human-computer interactive chats, we help inmates better develop their mentality and prevent psychological problems. (4) Emotional Soothing and Event Intervention: Targeting common real-life events in prison work and life, various counseling and treatment techniques such as cognitive-behavioral therapy and short-term focused

resolution therapy are used to alleviate negative emotions, solve psychological distress, and intervene in crisis events.

When entering prison, a psychological assessment should be conducted on the inmates, and the assessment data should be sampled and analyzed. During the sentence, regular mental health education should be provided, and those who are at risk should be psychologically predicted. Various psychological treatment methods should be used to intervene in a timely manner [9], such as video watching, book reading, psychological counseling, and psychological release rooms. Multiple methods should be adopted for psychological counseling and treatment, and the overall evaluation of the rehabilitation results of the inmates should be conducted before leaving prison.

5.5 Prison Education Subsystem

Maintaining social security is the fundamental responsibility of modern prisons. Therefore, in order to conduct quality assessment after the completion of criminal rehabilitation, it is necessary to make necessary predictions on whether the criminal will commit crimes again after being released from prison [10]. The assessment of the possibility of recidivism by prisoners before their release from prison is not only an important part and necessary stage of correctional quality assessment, but also provides a basis for relevant departments to take targeted assistance and placement measures to prevent and reduce recidivism [11].

The release education subsystem focuses on two aspects: the release evaluation and education of released prisoners. Through systematic evaluation and statistical analysis, it predicts the possibility of recidivism and evaluates the mastery of life skills after the release of criminals. It also proposes suggestions for placing and assisting relevant units, improves the tracking of criminal release files, and provides case data support for the release evaluation of criminals.

Exit assessment refers to the comprehensive evaluation and analysis of the performance of prisoners in prison reform and various tests conducted by the prison prisoner reform quality assessment center within two months before their release. After evaluation, the center determines whether the prisoners comply with the law and regulations. Combined with their family economic status and social environment impact, it predicts the quality assessment of prisoners' reform and the possibility of recidivism after release, and proposes return protection suggestions for resettlement assistance and community correction work.

6. Conclusion

The implementation of the information platform system can integrate and establish an education platform for detainees, establish a unified education portal for detainees, and break the current situation of traditional education reform with many small products, information silos, and difficulties in information integration. Further streamline educational reform work through personalized education transformation, create standardization of educational reform business, promote the improvement of educational reform work through systematic information construction, and standardize the implementation of personalized educational reform work. It can directly reduce a large amount of offline process work in the traditional sense, achieve personalized education, learning, examination, and evaluation for different inmates, change the working mode of front-line police officers, liberate police forces, and truly reflect the demand for technology for police force. The information platform covers the entire life cycle of education and rehabilitation for detainees, integrating the entire process from entry assessment, entry education, mid-term assessment, mid-term education to exit assessment and exit education. The application of the latest technology in the system promotes the intelligent application of the education system, enhances the strong compatibility of the platform system, provides a good platform for the education and reform work of prison units, and also provides strong support for personalized education and reform of criminals.

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