2000 to 2015, the degree of coupling and coordination increased rapidly; In 2013, it broke through 0.5 for the first time, entered the basic coordination and coupling state, and then entered the operation and development stage.

**Conclusion:** Clarifying the current situation and dynamic evolution law of the coupling and coordination relationship between urbanization and urban residents’ environmental well-being in Chongqing, formulating a scientific regional development strategy and improving the ecological environment is of great practical significance for the sustainable development of regional urban ecosystem and environmental quality and promoting the coordinated development of human and environment.

**RESEARCH ON COMPETENCY MODEL OF HEALTH EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT CADRES BASED ON SCL-90 PSYCHOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

*Weichun Li*

CAAC Academy, Civil Aviation Flight University of China, Guanghan, 618307, China

**Background:** Since entering the 21st century, a series of public health emergencies such as SARS, influenza A and covid-19 in 2019 have occurred continuously, causing serious damage and loss to people’s lives and property. In the process of social transformation and economic globalization, the probability of various new public health events is increasing, the number of group unexplained diseases is increasing, and the cross-border and cross-border impact of the virus is rising, which has brought a lot of new challenges to China’s health emergency management. Health emergency management cadres are the key groups to deal with public health emergencies. So far, the existing theoretical research results have not established a unified evaluation standard and detailed evaluation index for the post competence of health emergency management cadres, which will not be conducive to the comparison and application of evaluation results. Based on the psychological test results, this study constructs the competency model of health emergency management cadres and compiles the evaluation scale, so as to provide an objective evaluation tool for comprehensively measuring the post competence of health emergency management cadres.

**Subjects and Methods:** Competency elements, also known as competency, refer to the potential characteristics that can distinguish outstanding people from ordinary people in work (or organization and Culture). Grounded theory research is a qualitative method, which refines the concept of the research object and the relationship between its elements by encoding the collected data sentence by sentence. The grounded theory (GT) was used to conduct psychological evaluation and behavioral interviews with health emergency management experts to construct the competency element system of health emergency management cadres. Through exploratory factor analysis, the competency model of health emergency management cadres was constructed. The competency evaluation of health emergency management cadres should not only be based on scientific competency elements, but also establish specific quantitative items to test the competency level of this group. According to the competency model of health emergency management cadres, the corresponding Likert five point evaluation scale is compiled in order to provide a management tool for the evaluation of the competency of health emergency management cadres. At the same time, SCL-90 scale was used to measure the psychological state of these cadres.

**Results:** The competency model of health emergency management cadres was composed of three competency dimensions: specialization, professional quality and professional ability, and 16 competency dimensions. On this basis, the competency evaluation scale of health emergency management cadres was compiled. The final scale contains 43 items.

**Conclusion:** The scale has good reliability, validity and fit. It is a reliable, effective and applicable scale. It can not only be used as a tool to evaluate the post competence of health emergency management cadres, but also provide a scientific basis for the selection, training and self-assessment of health emergency management cadres. In short, we should carry out relevant combination of industry and education according to our own advantages and characteristics. Make clear the goal of motivation by example, and regularly hold activities such as successful model sharing, experience introduction and project display, so as to set a successful example for positive emotions, clarify the specific objectives of the activities, form a strong psychological momentum, stimulate internal potential and help the realization of positive behavior. We should strengthen professionalism, give full play to the concentration of professionals, high intelligence, professional knowledge in business fields, and give full play to the advantages of talents and intelligence. We can organize experts and scholars to establish a professional bid winning guidance team, give full play to the business projects of experts and scholars in their respective fields, and carry out scientific research on relevant projects.

**Acknowledgements:** Fund Project: 1. CAAC safety capability project: research on theoretical system of civil aviation supervision with Chinese characteristics; 2.CAAC educational talent project:(Project No.:MHJY2022018) construction of competency model and assessment scale development for senior civil aviation inspectors; 3.Special fund project of Central Universities basic scientific research business (Project No.: J2021-114): Competency model construction and evaluation scale development of civil aviation health emergency management cadres.

**A QUALITATIVE STUDY ON THE PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT FACTORS OF CHINESE HIKERS’ PARTICIPATION MOTIVATION**

*Geng’an Wu1; Jingru Tan1; Peiqi Yang1; Feifei Yang2; Siyi Peng1*

1 College of Tourism, Huaqiao University, Quanzhou, 362021, China
2 College of Fine Arts, Huaqiao University, Quanzhou, 362021, China
3 Nolan School of Hotel Administration, Cornell SC Johnson College of Business, Ithaca, New York, 14850, United States

**Background:** As hiking has gradually become a popular way of tourism in the global economy and society, countless tourists participate in it. Different from traditional group tourism, hiking highlights the individual needs and self-worth pursuit of tourists, not only to enjoy the scenery, but also to meet the needs of tourists and achieve the highest level of self-esteem. The research on the participation motivation of foreign hikers is more mature and perfect than that in China. However, the research on the motivation of hikers’ participation in China is not unified, and the driving factors are diverse, which needs to be further standardized. In particular, the factors involved in motivation and emotional regulation need to be discussed.

**Research Objects and Methods:** This study obtained the original interview data of Chinese hiking tourists’ participation motivation through interviews. On this basis, the conceptual model of
participation motivation is constructed by using grounded theory, and the conceptual dimension of hiking tourists’ participation motivation is determined. Through in-depth interviews with 30 Chinese hikers, this paper analyzes the motivation of hikers to participate in hiking by using grounded theory. The question of this survey interview is “what is the motivation to participate in hiking?” The subjects were 30 hikers, including 24 offline and 6 online using social software. There were 13 male and 17 female respondents. At the same time, the study investigated the emotional behavior of subjects. This study uses the center for flow survey Depression Scale (CES-D), which is specially designed to evaluate the frequency of current depressive symptoms, focuses on depressive emotion or mood, and tries to compare the cross-sectional survey results at different time points. Different from Beck Depression Scale (BDI) and Zung's Depression Scale (SDS), cer-d cannot be used for clinical purposes and can not be used to monitor the changes of depression severity during treatment. There are 20 items in cer-d, which represent the main aspects of depressive symptoms. Radloff extracted them through factor analysis of a large number of clinical literature and existing scales. The items reflect the following six aspects of depression: depression, guilt and worthlessness, helplessness and hopelessness, psychomotor retardation, loss of appetite and sleep disorder. When filling in the form, subjects were asked to explain the frequency of symptoms in the last week. The answers include: “occasionally or none (less than one day)”; “Sometimes (1-2 days)”; “Regular or half time (3-4 days)”; “Most of the time or duration (5-7 days)”, the value of each frequency is 0-3. There are four items that point to non depression to prevent patients from answering indiscriminately. The total score ranges from 0 to 60. The higher the score, the higher the frequency of depression.

Results: From the qualitative data obtained from in-depth interviews, 22 concept categories were extracted through annotation. Then, eight main categories are extracted by axial coding. Through the analysis, it is finally determined that the participation motivation of hikers is divided into eight factor dimensions: Hobby motivation, escape motivation, social motivation, health motivation, achievement motivation, cognitive motivation, interest motivation and protection motivation. Comparing the eight dimensions of motivation with the conclusions of other scholars, it is found that protection motivation and interest motivation are two dimensions, which is not found in the conclusions of previous literature. From the results of the study, aggregate validity: examine a group of non group subjects with a 60 item table and ask a question about loneliness: “generally speaking, how much do you feel about your loneliness?” The answer is divided into 10 levels, from “never” (0) to “always” (10). This variable was significantly correlated with DLS score: male under 25 years old r = 0.45, over 25 years old r = 0.58; Young women r = 0.55; middle-aged and middle-aged women r = 0.45 (P values are less than 0.001). This shows that although the table does not mention “various motives”, it does measure the dissatisfaction with various motives related to hiking. The average of the four correlation subscales 39, significantly lower than its internal consistency (average 0.72). Through factor analysis of 60 items, it is found that the factors obtained by group and non group groups are roughly related to four communication types (four subscale dimensions).

Conclusion: The participation motivation of Chinese hikers includes hobby motivation, escape motivation, social motivation, health motivation, achievement motivation, cognitive motivation, interest motivation and protection motivation. According to the theory of self-determination and the logical relationship between motivation and raw materials, the eight motivations can be divided into two categories: demand and incentive. Therefore, the eight main incentive factors can be divided into two categories: incentive and demand. The former includes hobby motivation, escape motivation, seeking cognitive motivation and protection motivation, while the latter includes social motivation, health motivation, achievement motivation and interest motivation.

STUDY ON THE FORMATION MECHANISM OF LAND RENT ECONOMY AND FARMERS' “DE URBANIZATION” BASED ON THE CHANGE OF EMOTIONAL BEHAVIOR

Lijuan Liu*
Public Administration School of Guangzhou University, Guangzhou, China

Objective: From the perspective of social emotional behavior analysis in social psychology, this paper discusses which land development mode can better promote the urbanization in China through the analysis of the formation mechanism of the “Deurbanization” of farmers in the core rural areas of the Pearl River Delta and the emotional behavior of survey data.

Method: The paper adopts a qualitative method. Based on the field investigation of Village Q, Dongguan City, China, the paper conducts semi-structured in-depth interviews with the incumbent leaders of the village party branch and village committee, officers, retired cadres, group leaders, members of the supervisory committee, local villagers, factory owners, migrant workers, etc., and deeply discussed the emotional behavior changes of various roles under several land development modes.

Findings: It is found that the core rural areas of the Pearl River Delta represented by Village Q are based on the development of collective lands, and the use of collective non-agricultural construction land has promoted the local industrialization and urbanization, and has driven the rapid development of local economy. As the members of collective economy, the farmers indeed enjoy the value-added benefits brought by the non-agricultural use of land, but in practice, the granting of land rights makes the local farmers show a weak market competition and de-laboring “Deurbanization” in terms of values and behaviors.

Conclusion: Human psychology is the product of social construction. The formation of “Deurbanization” of farmers in Pearl River Delta is closely related to the land system in this area. Through the analysis of the formation mechanism of the “Deurbanization” of farmers in the core rural areas of the Pearl River Delta and the emotional behavior of survey data, it is found that empowering farmers land rights does not necessarily promote the transformation of farmers into modern citizens. On the contrary, it may make the farmers who happen to occupy specific areas become land renters, thus resulting in excessive dependence on the economic benefits of land rent and unable to transform into the real modern citizens. Therefore, the main part of value-added income from non-agricultural use of farmland should still be owned by the government in the form of land finance, and is not necessarily promote the transformation of farmers into modern citizens. Therefore, the main part of value-added income from non-agricultural use of farmland should still be owned by the government in the form of land finance. If so, it can promote the urban economic development and the fair distribution of social wealth.