The participation motivation of Chinese hikers 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, so as to promote urban economic development and fair distribution of social wealth, and to truly promote the urbanization of farmers. From the angle of human urbanization, the land system should adhere to the constitutional order of land public ownership. That is to say, through strict urban planning and land acquisition system, the government shall own the increase in value-added income from non-agricultural use of land. Because only the main part of value-added income of non-agricultural use of agricultural land belongs to the government in the form of land finance, can it promote the urban economic development and the fair distribution of social wealth.
IMPLEMENTATION OF OBE TEACHING CONCEPT BASED ON EMOTIONAL BEHAVIOR CHANGE IN COLLEGE ENGLISH CURRICULUM

Bing Zhang1 *, Marilyn Goodwin2

1 Department of Foreign Language Teaching, BaiCheng Normal University, BaiCheng 137000, China 2 Department of Education, University of Pennsylvania, Lancaster, PA 17551, USA

Background: The teaching concept based on psychoanalysis is not only an important part of OBE teaching, but also a research method rising in recent years. Based on OBE College English autonomous learning model, we can effectively use modern information technology to change a single teaching method. Combining mobile learning, ubiquitous learning, online learning and traditional learning to optimize the autonomous learning model is conducive to greatly improve the group's English comprehensive ability and autonomous learning ability, and have a positive and negative impact on the group's English learning attitude and emotional behavior. This provides some enlightenment for College English teaching practice and the cultivation of students' autonomous learning ability.

Subjects and methods: Four classes were selected as the control group. 1. Class 2 adopts the traditional teaching mode. 3. Class 4 implemented OBE teaching method based on psychological needs analysis. After a semester of teaching comparison, the learning investment, learning enthusiasm and learning effect of classes 3 and 4 are better than classes 1 and 2. In classes 3 and 4, teachers use online teaching means such as appreciation class and app to communicate with students in time, which will be the basis of teaching method reform in the next stage. In recent years, China's major newspaper media have launched a new “MOOC” teaching model, which has had a wide impact. Based on blended learning theory and humanistic theory, this study makes an in-depth study on the construction and effectiveness of English learning theory. Using structural equation modeling software and structural equation model, the interaction between efln under the new mode is analyzed. The experimental results show that the College English autonomous learning model based on Mou is conducive to greatly improve the group's English comprehensive level and autonomous learning ability, and has a positive and negative impact on the group's English learning attitude. It lays a solid foundation for the realization of intelligent learning.

Results: OBE teaching concept is a novel and practical teaching model. In teaching, through the analysis of students' psychological needs, teachers can more effectively grasp students' learning dynamics, choose appropriate teaching methods, give feedback in time and evaluate the teaching effect. Using the method of classroom appreciation in college teaching can improve teachers' teaching efficiency, but teachers need to make a large number of classroom appreciation materials. At the same time, when making appreciation teaching materials, we should analyze the psychological needs of teaching objects and take the OBE teaching concept as the guidance. In short, we should carry out relevant combination of industry and education according to our own advantages and characteristics. Clarify the incentive objectives through examples, regularly hold successful example sharing, experience introduction, project display and other activities, set a successful example, clarify the specific objectives of the concept, form a strong psychological motivation, stimulate the internal potential and help the realization of positive behavior. Strengthen professional guidance, give full play to the advantages of professional talent concentration, high IQ and professional knowledge in the business field, and give full play to the intellectual advantages of talents. Experts and scholars can be organized to establish a professional guidance team, give full play to the role of professional experts and scholars, and solve the key problems of relevant projects in the business projects of this discipline.

STUDY ON THE SENSITIVITY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF FUJIAN OPERA AND TAIWAN OPERA AND THE CHANGES OF WORKING EMOTION AND BEHAVIOR OF THE TROUPE

Chin-niang Chan*

School of Art, Fujian Minnan Normal University, Fujian, China

Background: Yangjin was introduced into China in the late Ming Dynasty and early Qing Dynasty. With the flow of musicians, it spread all over the world. It is not only used for folk God welcoming games, birthday celebrations, literati self entertainment or music clubs, but also the most eye-catching musical instrument in private collections, government and business and children's