

recognition for “I am satisfied with the promotion system of my unit”, and “I feel that teachers’ social status is being improved”, the mean values were 3.32 and 3.27, respectively. The results showed that rural teachers were more satisfied with self-development, but least satisfied with career promotion system and social status.

Table 1. Statistical results of job satisfaction of rural teachers.

Dimension	Mean	Standard deviation
Professional identity	3.28	0.91
Working environment	3.34	0.89
Self-development	3.97	0.64
Overall	3.54	0.65

The research results show that there are significant differences in job satisfaction among teachers with different educational backgrounds. The total scores are from low to high in order of undergraduate and above, junior college, technical secondary school and below, indicating that the higher the teacher’s educational background, the lower the degree of job satisfaction. Further analysis of the differences in their respective dimensions, it is found that there are significant differences in professional identity, work environment and self-development satisfaction. And the higher the educational background, the lower the degree of satisfaction. The results are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Statistical results of job satisfaction of rural teachers with different educational backgrounds.

Dimension	Bachelor degree and above	Junior college	Technical secondary school and below
Professional identity	3.52/0.92	3.74/0.93	3.89/0.87
working environment	3.49/0.89	3.64/0.91	3.98/0.75
Self-development	3.98/0.75	4.11/0.71	4.32/0.72
overall	3.64/0.75	3.76/0.71	4.02/0.69

Conclusions: By investigating and analyzing the overall status and individual differences of rural teachers’ job satisfaction, we have investigated the degree of satisfaction and professional recognition of rural teachers in different regions. The survey results show that rural teachers are more satisfied with their self-development, but they have different degrees of opinions on professional identity and working environment. Teachers’ knowledge of their own profession determines their mental state, work state and professional state, and affects the level and effect of teaching and educating people. Therefore, in the development of education and teaching, schools need to strengthen the professional identity of rural teachers. In cultivating teachers’ professional identity, in addition to teachers’ own professional ideals and love for education, the whole society also needs to create a good atmosphere of caring and supporting rural teachers and rural education, and give more spiritual rewards.

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INFLUENCE OF INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES ON THE SUPERVISION BEHAVIOR OF PPP PROJECTS

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Background: With the development of project financing technology, the PPP model has become the investment and financing method widely adopted by governments of various countries in the construction of public projects. However, some unethical behaviors of participants in the bidding activities caused the actual completion cost of the project to be much higher than the planned completion cost, which made project supervision a crucial factor affecting the quality of project completion. Use the evolutionary game method to analyze the behavior of stakeholders in the process of PPP project bidding and implementation, and put forward relevant suggestions. Although researchers have long realized the importance of individual

differences in project supervision, there has been little research on the role and status of individual differences in the dynamic development of project supervision. Therefore, with the help of evolutionary game theory, this paper studies the impact of psychological differences on the supervision behavior of PPP projects.

Objective: Based on the rich achievements of the existing research, the research on the influence of individual differences on the supervision behavior of PPP project is not only to recognize the negative results of individual psychology in PPP projects, to avoid the adverse effects and losses caused by individual psychological differences, but also to find ways to avoid the adverse effects and losses that may be caused by them.

Subjects and methods: Individual psychological difference is an important factor affecting employees' work behavior and attitude, which in turn affects the supervision behavior of PPP projects. Drawing on the previous research results of individual psychological differences, this paper introduces it into the field of PPP projects. The participants are the core stakeholders of PPP projects, namely the government and the private sector.

Study design: The theory of social cognition explains the main reasons for the differences between individuals. The theory believes that the main reason for the different perspectives of individuals to understand the world is the differences in the cognitive ability and experience of individuals. The law of personality difference has obvious significance for management. The core of management activity is the management of people. The difference of personality is the core difference between people. In order to understand the difference of people scientifically and make use of it in management activities, must follow the basic characteristics and rules of personality difference.

Methods: In the complex environment, the bidding activities of PPP projects are affected by many factors. In order to facilitate the research, the following assumptions are made: (1) The government and the bidders are rational; (2) Information asymmetry among players in the game; (3) In the process of game between the two sides, the strategy set of the bidder's behavior is {supervision, no supervision}, while the strategy set of the bidder is {effort, no effort}. Suppose that the benefit obtained by the tenderer from the hard work of the supervisor is A , and the benefit obtained by the supervisor when the supervisor does not work hard is B ; regardless of whether the winning bidder works hard or not, the main benefit is the salary K stipulated in the contract. If he works hard, the winning bidder receives some rewards Q , not working hard may be punished P , but additional benefits E can be obtained; the supervision cost of the tenderer is C_i , and the cost of hard work of the winning bidder is C_j .

Results: The game phase diagram between the tenderer and the supervisor is shown in Figure 1.

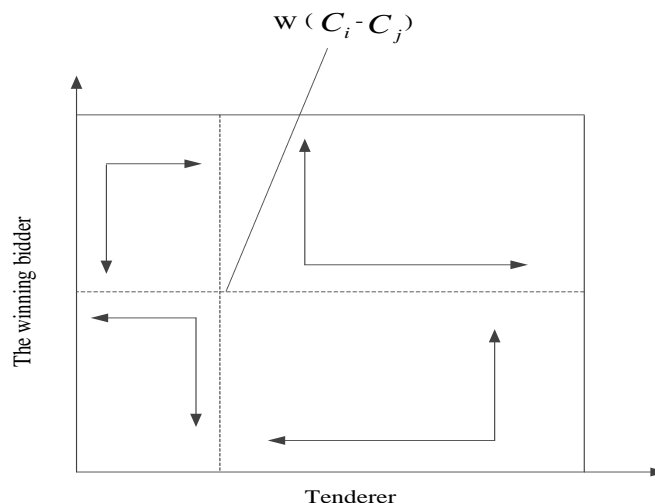


Figure 1. The game phase diagram between the tenderer and the supervisor.

Employees have the same components, such as basic salary and welfare guarantee, reasonable promotion within the organization, harmonious working environment and conditions, establishment and maintenance of the organization's image, recognition of the organization's culture, and commitment to long-term service for the organization, etc. There are also components that may cause differences due to individual differences, such as authorization, trust and communication and attention, recognition of special job performance, and focus on one's own career. This requires the managers of the organization to have the awareness, strategies, plans and actions for differential management, and to manage the members of the

organization (mainly to meet the main psychological needs of different employees) under the principle of “face to the general and individual”. In order to reduce the probability that employees perceive psychological contract violation.

Conclusions: Based on the individual psychological differences between the bidder and the supervisor, this paper introduces the evolutionary game theory to analyze the impact of individual psychological differences on the supervision behavior of PPP project in PPP project management, so as to provide a new idea for studying the impact on PPP project management from the perspective of psychological contract, And put forward targeted suggestions and countermeasures for improving project management in PPP practice.

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APPLICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY IN INTERIOR DESIGN

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Background: As an emerging discipline, interior design uses material technology and economic capabilities to provide people with a beautiful, safe and comfortable environment that fully meets people’s material and spiritual needs. In recent years, environmental psychology has been gradually applied in interior design, providing theoretical guidance for the application of modern interior design. Environmental psychology is a discipline that studies the relationship between the environment and human behavior. It focuses on the optimization of people and the environment from the perspective of psychology and behavior. The designer scientifically grasps the various elements of the indoor environment, and fully considers the influence of human psychology and behavior on the interior space design, so as to improve the quality of life.

Objective: From the perspective of environmental psychology, will discuss how environmental psychology can be effectively used in interior design, in order to achieve the optimization of people and the environment.

Subjects and methods: Taking the 145 m² private residence in a closed community as an example, this residence takes the entrance garden as the hall, which is a transition from the outdoor to the indoor space. As soon as people enter the door, a large area of floor glass windows on the opposite side lead the outdoor bamboo forest into the interior. The two horizontal grid doors on the side of the indoor log grid naturally guide people’s vision to the guests and restaurants.

The systematic analysis method uses two methods of observation and interview, relying on the research results and methods of behavioral architecture, science, place spirit theory and other fields, combined with the characteristics of the user’s behavior in the indoor space, to conduct a comprehensive analysis.

Study design: The indoor environment is designed mainly from three aspects: sense of space, sense of comfort and sense of security. The specific design plan is as follows:

(1) The sense of space on the optical illusion.

The size of the crowded space is objective. From a psychological point of view, crowded space is always unpleasant. Hall divides the distance of interpersonal communication into 4 types: close-to-weal distance, 0-0.5 meters, such as the distance between lovers; personal distance, 0.5-1.2 meters, such as the distance between friends; social distance, 1.2-2 meters, such as the distance between people in a meeting; public distance, 4.5-7.5 meters feet, such as the distance between the speaker and the audience. Although people are usually not aware of this, they often follow these unwritten rules in behavior. Breaking these rules often causes resentment. Therefore, when designing the existing space environment, the optical illusion phenomenon in psychology can be used to make the small room look very large, and the low roof looks taller, so that people will have a corresponding sense of space in their hearts.

(2) Comfort in color.

Color is an important part of the environment. The change of color can make people feel cold and warm and a certain sense of comfort, and make people feel more relaxed. For example: The children’s room should show the warmth and mutual encouragement between family members, and the environment where each other can feel very relaxed. The children’s space is designed to be colorful, not only suitable for