

Factor	Natural landscape experience	Eco-environmental experience	Forest health facility experience	Forest health service experience
People with mental depression	4	4	3	3

Conclusions: Ecotourism originated in the West, is a form of tourism to improve physical and mental health, is a kind of health tourism. A convalescent tour of nature away from one's place of residence for the purpose of health. The change of modern people's life style, the change of social structure, the increasing demand for leisure and recreation, and the progress of medical and health care services have promoted the rise of health care services and become popular with the public. Ecotourism is a combination of forest tourism and health tourism, which aims at improving health and relaxing mood. Based on the forest ecological environment and through scientific planning, management and health care knowledge guidance, ecotourism aims to achieve the goal of health care and health preservation. In combination with China's traditional health preservation culture, forest tourism resources and facilities are used to help tourists strengthen their body, prolong their lives and effectively relieve psychological pressure on patients with mental depression.

* * * * *

CHANGES AND PROSPECTS OF RURAL TEACHER COMPENSATION POLICY FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY

ChangJiang Yu¹, Ling Zhang², Rongfei Miao³ & Minzhe Wang⁴

¹*School of Economics and Management, Shangrao Normal University, Shangrao 334000, China*

²*School of Education Science, Shangrao Normal University, Shangrao 334000, China*

³*Group of English Teaching and Research, Shangrao Vocational and Technical College, Shangrao 334000, China*

⁴*College of Rural Revitalization, Shangrao Vocational and Technical College, Shangrao 334000, China*

Background: Positive psychology advocates to focus on the virtues and power of human beings and how to help people achieve happiness instead of negative stress coping and problem solving. Psychological resilience, as a positive psychological trait to deal with stress or adversity, maintain physical and mental health and happy life, is closely related to happiness. The study found that psychological resilience of teachers can help to alleviate the negative impact of occupational stress and help teachers to obtain more happiness experience. Another study found that the more social support teachers received, the stronger the individual happiness experience. In view of the correlation between psychological resilience, social support and teachers' happiness, there are few studies combining multiple factors to study teachers' happiness in rural areas. Therefore, to provide good salary and reasonable salary policy for rural teachers can improve their psychological well-being and provide psychological support for rural teachers.

Positive psychology studies the formation of human positive psychology. Rural teachers' salary affects teachers' identification with work, and teachers' professional identity belongs to the field of teachers' positive occupational psychology. Therefore, it is necessary to analyze its theoretical viewpoints and start from the main dimensions of professional identity, namely, professional awareness, professional ability, professional emotion and professional expectation: Positive psychology holds that positive organizational relationship is an important field of individual positive emotional experience, and positive work system is the core content of it, which is helpful to improve individual job satisfaction. Positive psychology advocates the establishment of role models, emphasizing that workers should be clear and understand the roles and tasks and the corresponding responsibilities, goals, rights and related information. Therefore, rural teachers should establish positive and reasonable work orientation. We should not only make a living as a teacher, but also as a lifelong pursuit, realize the importance and prospects of rural education, and at the same time we should have a correct understanding of our role. Teachers should be the participants and guides of students' learning, and clarify the value of their own profession in the teaching process, and become wise.

Objective: From the perspective of positive psychology, this study investigates the happiness of rural teachers, and provides reference for the education authorities and school management, and for the change of rural teachers' salary policy.

Subjects and methods: Cluster random sampling was used to select 300 rural teachers in a province to carry out a questionnaire survey. 297 valid questionnaires were retrieved, the effective survey rate was

99%. The age distribution of teachers surveyed ranged from 23 to 55 years, with an average age of 35.46±8.96 years; Among them, 164 male teachers and 136 female teachers; 67 people with 0 - 5 years of teaching experience, 122 people with 6 - 10 years of teaching experience, 76 people with 11 - 15 years of teaching experience, and 35 people with 15 years of teaching experience; Educational background 102 people in high school or normal school, 198 people in college or university. The survey was conducted on the spot with the consent of all the teachers and the time of testing was about 20 - 25 min. All questionnaires were collected anonymously on the spot. The data were analyzed by SPSS17.0 and AMOS 20.0.

Results: For a long time, although the state has tried to solve the problem of low income of rural teachers by increasing their salaries and subsidies, the salaries of rural teachers in China are still too low to meet their growing needs in production, life and psychology.

Survey of the salaries of different teachers. The averages of the results are shown in Tables 1 and 2.

Analyzing the data in Table 1, there are two types of allowance: "category" and "amount". The term "less category" refers to the fact that the grant of rural teachers' allowances is relatively single, and most of them only include the term "rural teachers' allowances", while other items closely related to rural teachers, such as housing subsidies, transportation subsidies and meal allowance, are not reflected.

Analysis of Table 2 data, regardless of what kind of wage system, teachers are paid by the basic wage and various types of allowances composed of two major parts, highly rural teaching allowance is only a common element of many allowances, is not listed separately, it is difficult to reflect the rural salary of rural teachers from the form of payment of rural teachers. Among all kinds of allowances and subsidies, only the "allowance for hard and remote areas" or the "allowance for rural teachers" clearly reflect the nature of teaching in rural areas. In fact, the particularity of teaching in rural areas is not only reflected in the need for subsidies and subsidies for the posts of teaching in rural areas, but also includes many other allowances and subsidies brought by rural particularities, such as traffic subsidies brought by lack of housing, meal allowance brought by lack of canteens, and class teacher subsidies brought by excessive class size. If there is no appropriate subsidy, it will lead to the imbalance of mentality or concept of rural teachers, which will make it difficult for teachers to play their functions.

Table 1. Remuneration of rural teachers.

Rural teaching allowance (yuan/month)		Class teacher allowance (yuan/month)		Transport allowance (yuan/month)		Basis for determination	
Disbursement figure	Expected number	Disbursement figure	Expected number	Disbursement figure	Expected number	Disbursement figure	Expected number
50-500	≥900	400	≥500	0	50-100	File	Average

Table 2. Rural teaching allowance disbursed separately from total performance pay.

Attitude	Disbursed separately from total performance-related pay	Disbursed from existing total performance pay	It doesn't matter
Numbers	278	0	10
Proportion	92.7%	0	3.33%

Conclusions: At present, the salary of rural teachers is still worrying, the overall income level of teachers is lower than that of civil servants, regional differences in income level, teachers cannot be effectively stimulated. The lack of incentive function of rural teachers' compensation system must be changed, otherwise it will have a great negative impact on the quality of education and teaching in rural schools. Should earnestly implement the performance wages related policy; Strengthen the county-level management of teacher performance pay; Give full play to the incentive role of redistribution of performance-based pay; Raise teachers' allowances and subsidies in remote areas through legislation. In order to attract high-quality teachers to teach in remote areas, improve the overall competitiveness of the school.

Acknowledgement: The research is supported by: National general topic of 2017 in the 13th five-year plan of National Education Science: Research on Rural School Development (1949-2017) (BHA170138).

* * * * *

MENTAL HEALTH OF ENTERPRISE EMPLOYEES AND ENERGY SAVING ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFIT UNDER CARBON EMISSION REDUCTION TARGET

Shuwen Li^{1,2}, Zarina Zakaria¹, Khairul Saidah Abas Azmi¹ & Chunyou Li³

¹*Faculty of Business and Accountancy, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur 50603, Malaysia*

²*Journal Editorial Office of Guangxi University of Finance and Economics, Guangxi University of Finance and Economics, Nanning 530000, China*

³*School of Accounting and Audit, Guangxi University of Finance and Economics, Nanning 530000, China*

Background: Carbon emission reduction targets will inevitably lead to some limitations on production emissions, which will easily bring some psychological constraints or negative emotions to the employees, or even cause the employees to collapse. If an individual perceives that freedom is threatened, he or she will regain freedom by resisting external information, which has the opposite effect from the information requirement. The appearance of comparative information will restrict people's freedom of choice. The discomfort of restricted freedom will lead to a series of negative emotions, including psychological resistance. Psychological resistance depends first and foremost on whether the individual perceives the restricted freedom, as well as the judgment of the purpose of the behavior. As a kind of negative psychology, the negative emotion caused by psychological resistance will make individuals more inclined to not accept information intervention, and spiral strengthen or weaken the willingness to participate. Psychological resistance has a negative effect on the production intention of energy-saving products. Energy-saving behavior not only involves the individual's own economic interests, but also belongs to pro-environmental behavior with social impact. Based on the information feedback of social comparative energy use of different spatial distance comparisons, when individuals are in a state of high level of interpretation when facing the comparisons of distant spatial distance compared with their own spatial distance), people attribute their behaviors more to stable characteristics than to situational factors, and supportive reasons play a dominant role in the decision-making of distant spatial distance, thus reducing psychological resistance and thereby improving their behavioral intentions for energy conservation; When an individual is at a low level of interpretation when confronted with the information of a close comparison object compared with the person who is far away from his own space), and uses incidental, peripheral and backgrounded features to interpret recent events, the reason for refusal is more influential in the decision-making of close space, resulting in a higher likelihood of refusal to be persuaded, which will increase psychological resistance and thus reduce the goal of energy-saving behaviors. Therefore, if social comparative information arouses the receptors' psychological resistance, the information may be ignored or belittled by the receptors, and the receptors will not be easily influenced by the information, that is, it is not easy to generate energy-saving behavior intention. Therefore, under the target of carbon emission reduction, analyzing the relationship between employee's mental health and enterprise's energy-saving environmental benefits is beneficial to improve employee's mental health, reduce employee's psychological resistance and improve enterprise's energy-saving environmental benefits.

Objective: In order to improve the psychological state of employees and reduce their psychological resistance to carbon emission reduction targets, two hypotheses are put forward: H1: When employees are presented with feedback of comparative information, compared with the comparator in short space, the comparator in far space causes lower psychological resistance of employees. H2: When employees experience strong psychological resistance, it will reduce the intention of energy-saving behavior.

Subjects and methods: Randomly selecting 200 employees of a manufacturing enterprise, the recruited subjects were first asked to fill in the self-constructed scale, and then were divided into two types of self-constructed subjects according to certain rules: independent self-constructed and dependent self-constructed. Then, they were randomly assigned to fill in two kinds of spatial distance scales for the two types of self-constructed subjects, that is, they read the relevant "comparative energy consumption information", and then fill in the psychological resistance scale, the energy-saving behavior intention scale and personal statistical information. The Self-Construction Scale measures the individual's level of idiosyncratic self-construction, including 24 questions. The classification of self-construction types is as follows: The mean value of the independent dimension minus the mean value of the dependent dimension is used to divide the subjects into independent and dependent ones. The scale of psychological resistance was measured from two aspects: obsessive-compulsive feeling and inference of manipulation intention. At the same time, 80 employees were randomly interviewed for 30 to 60 minutes, including the current environmental status, the understanding of carbon emission reduction, the energy-saving environmental benefits of enterprises, environmental attitudes, and the understanding of work content. Finally, the environmental attitudes and psychological responsibility of employees were statistically sorted out, and the correlation between the two was statistically analyzed to analyze the relationship between the mental health of employees and the energy-saving environmental benefits of enterprises.