

fully consider the future career development, let students from passive recipients to passive learners, change indoctrination theory teaching mode and passive practice teaching mode, actively represented by project teaching method of various can cultivate students independent learning ability teaching methods, cultivate students' self-development ability, make students in the future professional activities, through independent learning faster grow into expert skills.

Acknowledgement: The research is supported by: Special program of China Association of Higher Education (CASE2019027). National Natural Science Foundation of China (51602118).

* * * * *

THE INFLUENCE OF THINKING LOGIC BARRIER ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SUPPLY AND DEMAND IN ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

Hui Zhao¹ & Yarong Shi²

¹*Economics and Teaching Department, Party School of Gansu Committee of C.P.C (Gansu Institute of Public Administration), Lanzhou 730071, China*

²*Department of Finance, Lanzhou University of Finance and Economics, Lanzhou 730101 China*

Background: Management economics is a branch of economics. Management economics provides a systematic and logical analysis method for business decisions. These business decisions affect not only daily decisions, but also the economic power of long-term planning decisions. It is the application of microeconomics in management practice and the bridge between economic theory and enterprise management decisions, it provides analysis tools and methods for enterprise decision-making and management. Its theory is mainly put forward around demand, production, cost, market and other factors. Demand theory mainly analyzes the demand of products at different price levels, as well as the demand change rate when the price, income and the price of related commodities change, and the economic level change. Its role is to support enterprises' price decision-making and market forecast, and help enterprises determine the relationship between demand and price. The change of supply refers to the change of supply caused by the change of product price when other conditions remain unchanged. The change of supply refers to the change of commodity supply quantity caused by the change of other factors under the condition that the price of a commodity remains unchanged. In real life, with the changes of supply and demand, in order to achieve more sales, enterprises must stimulate purchasing power at a lower price. If the price is too low, they cannot achieve a higher total sale. Therefore, when pricing, enterprises always have to face such a contradiction: raising prices may reduce sales, and expanding sales will inevitably reduce prices. How to maintain a certain market share and make enterprises profit at the same time involves the problem of "equilibrium". There must be a price level that can maximize the total sales revenue. Equilibrium price is the price when the supply curve and demand curve of a commodity intersect. That is, the price when the market supply of goods is equal to the market demand, and the supply price of goods is equal to the demand price. Price restriction refers to the maximum price set by the government to limit the price rise of some daily necessities. The limited price is generally lower than the equilibrium price. It is the maximum price set by the government to protect the interests of consumers. Support price refers to the minimum price of products in a certain industry set by the government in order to support the production of that industry. The consequence is that supply exceeds demand. Above or below this price will reduce the income of the enterprise. Management economics provides an equilibrium analysis method for enterprises to help enterprises formulate appropriate prices.

Normal people's thinking follows a certain logic. The formation of ideas and concepts, the judgment and reasoning of thinking all follow a certain objective law. If it is cloudy and cloudy, it can be judged that it will rain, so be prepared for rain prevention, which is the normal logic of thinking. On the contrary, people with psychological disorders have certain rupture and incompleteness in their thinking logic, lack of certain logical relevance, loose thoughts and loose associations, patients' answers are not what they ask, it is difficult to communicate with others, and their words and deeds are often puzzling. Among them, schizophrenic patients have typical thinking logic disorders. Thinking disorder is an important and common symptom of mental illness, mainly including thinking form disorder and thinking content disorder (mainly delusion). The obstacles of thinking form are mainly the obstacles of association process, such as accelerating and slowing down the association process, and the irregular combination between appearance and concept. The obstacles of thinking content are mainly manifested in delusion, overpriced concept and forced concept.

Objective: In order to adapt to the development of market economy and cultivate market economy

management talents with comprehensive quality, higher vocational colleges have adjusted the curriculum system of economic management specialty accordingly. The curriculum has strong practicality and applicability. In the teaching process of market economy management, we should consider students' psychological tendency, give guidance to logical thinking, and better analyze the relationship between supply and demand of economic management.

Subjects and methods: Among the students majoring in market economy in a school of different grades, 100 students were selected, including 36 boys and 64 girls. Age 23-26 years old. The students were randomly divided into two groups, 50 in the experimental group. The discussion method was added in the teaching process to exercise students' logical thinking and understand students' psychological tendency. Although the supply-demand relationship of market economy management is the individual behavior of students majoring in economic management, sometimes through collective discussion, students majoring in economic management can strengthen the analysis of some relationships that are not easy to distinguish or ambiguous. For example, before writing the "survey report", we must conduct a field survey in order to analyze the survey results according to the data and information obtained from the survey. The accuracy of the survey results is closely related to the design of the questionnaire. The control group of 60 students only used ordinary teaching methods, did not deliberately study the psychological tendency of students, and only paid attention to the logic of the relationship between supply and demand in economic management. After 3 months, interview was used to understand the learning satisfaction of the two groups of students. SPSS 18.0 was used to calculate the satisfaction results.

Results: The satisfaction results of the two groups of students are counted, and the data are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Statistical results / number of people

Satisfaction	Dissatisfied	Commonly	Satisfied	Very satisfied
Experience group	0	11	28	11
Control group	2	33	14	1

It can be seen from Table 1 that the students in the experimental group are more satisfied with the discussion teaching method of logical thinking and considering psychological tendency, and there are no students who are not satisfied with this kind of teaching. Only a few students in the control group are satisfied with the traditional teaching methods.

Conclusions: Thinking logic plays an important role in analyzing the relationship between supply and demand in economic management. Logical thinking obstacles hinder the determination of the relationship between supply and demand in the management of market economy and affect the equilibrium analysis. Therefore, smooth logical thinking plays an important role in market economy.

Acknowledgement: The research is supported by: 2021 Scientific research and innovation project of Gansu Party Institute (Gansu Public Administrative Institute) "Research on government debt" (No.21ZCZZD06). Gansu Social Science Fund Project "research on Gansu business environment" (No.19YB165).

* * * * *

THE INFLUENCE OF PUBLIC TRUST IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE EVALUATION ON THE MENTAL PRESSURE OF THE AUDIENCE

Zhangming Zhou

Department of Administration, School of Public Affairs Xiamen University, Xiamen 361005, China

Background: Since the 1950s, in order to get rid of the financial crisis, management crisis and public trust crisis, improve the management efficiency and governance level of the government, improve the relationship between the government and society, and enhance the competitiveness of the government, western developed countries have set off an upsurge of government reform, explored and introduced the management tool of performance evaluation, which has been continuously developed and improved. Since the 1990s, under the influence of economic globalization and information technology revolution, driven by the vigorous upsurge of performance evaluation carried out by Western governments, China has explored and tried performance evaluation. While strengthening the theoretical research on government performance evaluation, it has also created many performances evaluation models with local characteristics in