



# Analysis on the Method of Accurate Connection Between Supply and Demand in Political and Theoretical Courses in Military Academies

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**Abstract.** Accurate thinking points out the direction for the development of ideological and political education. Accurate ideology and politics provide a theoretical basis for the accurate connection between supply and demand of political and theoretical courses in military academies. This paper discusses the need for methodological guidance to realize the accurate connection between supply and demand of political and theoretical courses in military academies from the aspects of “supply-and-demand equilibrium analysis method”, “contradiction analysis method” and “structural analysis method”, striving to provide basic principles and general ideas for the accurate connection between supply and demand of political and theoretical courses in military academies.

**Keywords:** Military academies · Political and theoretical courses · Accurate connection

## 1 Introduction

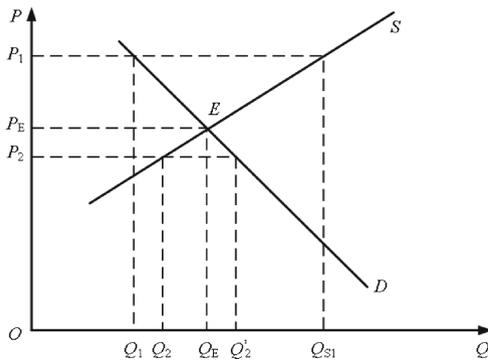
Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the Party Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at the core has attached great importance to ideological and political education work, repeatedly emphasized the need to continuously improve the pertinence and effectiveness of ideological and political education work, and pointed out the need to focus the focal length, capture acupuncture points, cultivate precise thinking and carry out the work accurately. How can the main body of ideological and political education be targeted and act appropriately to the situation to meet the individualized and differentiated needs of different educational objects is a theoretical and practical topic that must be attached great importance to with in-depth research in the teaching of political and theoretical courses in military academies.

## 2 Supply-and-Demand Equilibrium Analysis Method: Realizing Long-Term Dynamic High-Level Supply and Demand Balance

There are many analysis methods in economics, such as marginal analysis method, equilibrium analysis method, elasticity analysis method, cost-benefit analysis method,

etc. The supply-and-demand equilibrium analysis method is a method of analyzing the market supply and demand relationship in microeconomics and it is the basis of the entire economics theoretical system. Specifically, it is to study the interaction between supply and demand and their role in the formation and change of equilibrium by analyzing the specific situation of the two forces of supply and demand in the market, and to explore the reasons for the imbalance between supply and demand and the conditions for achieving the equilibrium of supply and demand. Demand and supply is a pair of basic economic concepts. Demand refers to the quantity of a commodity that consumers are willing and able to buy at various possible prices in a certain period of time. Supply refers to the quantity of a commodity that producers are willing and able to offer for sale at various possible prices in a certain period of time. British economist Marshall introduced the concept of equilibrium in physics into economics for the first time and explained the equilibrium of the market system through the balance and equilibrium of the two forces of supply and demand. According to Marshall, the price is determined by the equality of market supply and market demand, which is the equilibrium at this time. Equilibrium generally refers to a state in which something remains static and unchanged with a resultant force of zero under the interaction of various forces. The internal mechanism of equilibrium is that the forces involved in it have achieved their own utility or profit maximization on the premise that the other party's behavior doesn't change, so they are unwilling to unilaterally change their behaviors and lose their motivation for further changes, staying in a relatively stable state. Therefore, economic studies often seek to find the equilibrium state that tends to be static to reveal the conditions for achieving equilibrium of economic units or economic variables and the corresponding change rules [1].

In “Fig. 1”, S represents supply, D represents demand, point E is the equilibrium point where supply equals demand, the corresponding  $P_E$  is the equilibrium price, and  $Q_E$  is the equilibrium quantity. The supply-and-demand equilibrium analysis method considers that supply and demand are two basic aspects of economic activity. Without demand, supply can't be achieved. New demand can fuel new supply. Without supply, demand can't be satisfied. New supply can create new demand.



**Fig. 1.** The supply-and-demand equilibrium graph.

The contradiction between supply and demand constitutes a contradiction between supply and demand. The basic way to solve the contradiction between supply and demand is to achieve a balance between supply and demand. Symmetrical balance between supply and demand is the key to maintaining stable and healthy economic development. In general, commodity prices are determined by the combined action of two opposing forces, demand and supply. When commodity prices remain relatively static, demand and supply are in equilibrium, while the rise in commodity prices indicates that commodities are in short supply, and the decline of commodity prices indicates that the supply of commodities exceeds the demand. Equilibrium of supply and demand means that the forces of supply and demand are equal in magnitude and opposite in direction, cancel each other out, and have a resultant force of zero. After the game of various forces, the interests are maximized under certain constraints, resources are optimally allocated and fully utilized, and economic activities are in the best state. Only the equilibrium of supply and demand can solve the contradiction between supply and demand and promote economic development. Otherwise, the contradiction between supply and demand can't be resolved, hindering or even destroying economic development. Equilibrium can be divided into short-term equilibrium and long-term equilibrium, static equilibrium and dynamic equilibrium, low-level equilibrium and high-level equilibrium, and partial equilibrium and general equilibrium. Achieving long-term, dynamic, high-level, and general equilibrium is the most ideal and perfect equilibrium state.

“Figure 2” shows that in the case of constant supply, due to changes in demand, the equilibrium price and equilibrium quantity change, and a new equilibrium is achieved.

“Figure 3” shows that, under the condition of constant demand, the equilibrium price and equilibrium quantity change due to changes in supply, and a new equilibrium is achieved.

The supply-and-demand equilibrium analysis method is not only applicable to the economic field. As long as there is a supply-demand relationship and a supply-demand contradiction, the supply-and-demand equilibrium analysis method can be used to a certain extent and within a certain range. In fact, there are also a lot of supply and demand relationships and contradictions between supply and demand in the fields of politics, culture, education and so on [2]. In a certain sense, political, cultural and educational

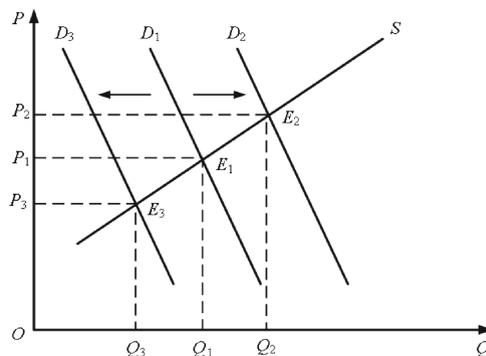


Fig. 2. The graph of change in demand.

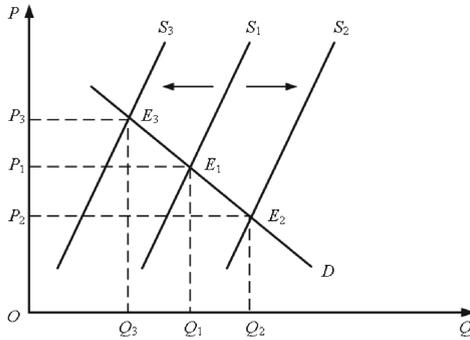


Fig. 3. The graph of change in supply.

activities are actually activities to solve the contradiction between political supply and demand, cultural supply and demand, education supply and demand, etc. There is also a problem of whether the contradiction between supply and demand can be solved from the supply side. There is a relationship between supply and demand in economic activities and there is also a relationship between supply and demand in educational activities. Like the economy, education has both supply and demand sides [3]. For example, in educational activities, there are practical problems of how educational supply can better meet educational needs and promote the development of educational undertakings. The oversupply of political and theoretical courses in military academies indicates that the total supply is too large, resulting in excess supply. Part of the educational supply is turned down or rejected by the educatee, which becomes an ineffective supply, resulting in a waste of educational resources. The short supply of political and theoretical courses in military academies shows that the total supply is too small, resulting in excess demand, and some educational needs can't be fully met. In both cases, the effectiveness of ideological and political education is poor. The best state of political and theoretical courses in military academies is that the desires and interests of both supply and demand sides are satisfied, ideological and political education resources are optimally allocated and fully utilized, the long-term, dynamic, high-level and general equilibrium between the supply and demand of ideological and political education is achieved, the contradiction between supply and demand of ideological and political education is satisfactorily resolved, and the effectiveness of ideological and political education reaches the best state.

### 3 Contradiction Analysis Method: Grasping the Principal Contradiction and the Principal Aspect of a Contradiction

The contradiction analysis method in philosophy is the fundamental method to understand things and resolve contradictions according to the law of the unity of opposites. It is to start by observing and analyzing the contradictions of various things and to find ways to solve them. The contradiction analysis method used in this paper mainly refers to the contradiction analysis method that unifies the two-point theory and the key-point theory required by the principle of the unbalanced status and function of the contradiction and grasps the principal contradiction and the principal aspect of a contradiction.

To resolve contradictions, one must first find, grasp and resolve the principal contradiction. Under certain conditions, the principal contradiction and the secondary contradiction transform into each other. In a pair of contradictions, the principal aspect of a contradiction is dominant and plays a leading role. The secondary aspect of the contradiction is in a position of being dominated and plays a secondary role, but it also affects the principal aspect of the contradiction and the development process of things. Under certain conditions, the principal and secondary aspects of the contradiction transform into each other. The principle of the unbalanced status and function of the contradiction has important methodological significance, requiring people to adhere to the contradiction analysis method combining the two-point theory and the key-point theory and to oppose the equilibrium theory and the one-point theory. The method of combining the two-point theory and the key-point theory requires people to grasp the principal contradiction and the principal aspect of the contradiction from the complex contradiction, so as to provide direction and guidance for solving the contradiction.

The two-point theory is that in the process of studying the development of contradictions in complex things, it is necessary to study both the principal contradiction and the secondary contradiction, and to study both the principal aspect of the contradiction and the secondary aspect of the contradiction. In other words, people must grasp not only the antagonism of two aspects of a contradiction, but also the unity of two aspects, as well as the mutual transformation of two aspects of the contradiction under certain conditions. At the same time, the two-point theory is not a balanced two-point theory, but a two-point theory with key points, which requires that when the imbalance of contradictions is grasped, it should run through the analysis of contradictions, focusing on grasping the principal contradiction and the principal aspect of a contradiction, rather than putting forth strength evenly regardless of priority. On the premise of adhering to the two-point theory, it is needed to adhere to the key-point theory and realize the organic unity of the two-point theory and the key-point theory, which is the most basic theoretical viewpoint of materialistic dialectics.

The contradiction analysis method enlightens people to insist on the unity of the two-point theory and the key-point theory when analyzing the contradiction between supply and demand in the political and theoretical courses in military academies. First of all, people must grasp the principal contradiction in the political and theoretical courses in military academies and pay attention to the analysis and resolution of the principal contradiction. After a lot of analysis, this paper thinks that the contradiction between supply and demand of political and theoretical courses in military academies is the principal contradiction in the contradiction system of political and theoretical courses in military academies. Secondly, when analyzing the principal contradiction of political and theoretical courses in military academies, people must adhere to the unity of the two-point theory and the key-point theory. Adhering to the two-point theory is to comprehensively analyze the two aspects of the contradiction between supply and demand of ideological and political education, not only paying attention to supply, but also not ignoring demand, and not separating the two. People should also adhere to the key-point theory on the basis of adhering to the two-point theory and clearly realize that the contradiction between supply and demand of political and theoretical courses in military academies comes from both supply and demand, but mainly from supply.

They must start with supply and grasp the principal aspect of the contradiction to solve the contradiction between supply and demand of political and theoretical courses in military academies.

#### **4 Structural Analysis Method: Enhancing the System Function by Adjusting and Optimizing the Structure**

The structural analysis method in system theory refers to the method of analyzing and studying the various components and their interrelationships that constitute a system. A system is an integral whole organically composed of several interrelated and interacting elements with a certain function and structure. All systems have a certain structure. The structure is a certain way in which the elements of the system are connected and interact with each other, including the proportional relation, ordering and combination of elements [4]. Materialistic dialectics believe that everything has a systematic structure. Structure is the basis of function and structure determines function. Function is the expression of structure and function reacts upon structure. Under the premise of given elements, what kind of structure will form what kind of function. System theory believes that for a system, structural changes directly determine functional changes and structural changes lead to the enhancement or weakening of the overall function of the system. Therefore, a certain function of the system can be achieved by adjusting and changing the structure of things. Structure determines function and function reflects structure. This is the dialectical relationship between structure and function. On the one hand, the dialectical relationship between structure and function requires people to continuously adjust and optimize the structure to make the system play the best function, and at the same time, it is also necessary to speculate and predict its function according to the internal structure of the system. On the other hand, people are also required to adjust the structure of the system by changing the output function of the system according to objective and subjective needs, or adjust and change the internal structure of the system based on the functions that need to be realized subjectively.

The ideological and political education structure generally refers to the basic elements of the ideological and political education system as well as their mutual relations and combination methods [5]. The function of ideological and political education generally refers to the positive and beneficial role that the ideological and political education system can play. The structure of ideological and political education determines its function and the functioning of the system determines the effectiveness of ideological and political education [6]. The fundamental reason for the lack of effectiveness of ideological and political education lies in its weak system function. Due to the unreasonable structure, the proportion of each component is out of balance, which leads to the weakening of the system function. Adjusting and optimizing the structure is to improve the overall function of the system as the fundamental purpose, to reasonably allocate each component in the system, to promote the update and upgrade of the structure, and to ensure that the system exerts the maximum function. Only through the adjustment and optimization of the ideological and political education structure can it be possible to achieve innovative development from ineffective to effective, from short-term to long-term, and from inefficient to high-efficient.

## 5 Conclusion

The teaching reform of political and theoretical courses in military academies is a complex systematic project. Only by adopting scientific and effective methods and strategies can the “accurate connection” of the needs of both sides of the teaching be achieved. Only by paying attention to the two sides of teaching, making the two integrate, and examining and correcting each other, can the positive interaction between the two be truly realized, thereby effectively improving the quality and efficiency of political and theoretical courses in military academies.

**Authors’ Contributions.** Hongxin Yan was responsible for the paper outline design, Ting Wei was responsible for writing the main content of the paper, and Yi Zhang was responsible for data collection and scale design.

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