

The Dilemma and Improvement Path of Military Training for College Students

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Abstract: Military training for college students, as an important measure to enhance students' national defense awareness and cultivate national defense reserve forces, has achieved certain results since its implementation in 1985. However, in recent years, unexpected events caused by military training have cast a shadow over student military training. Coupled with the current problem of "difficulty in conscription" in college conscription, it should arouse our thinking: is the annual military training not smooth in college conscription work? What have we gained from military training for college students? What exactly do we want? In response to these questions, the author puts forward his own shallow opinions, such as adjusting the military training time to the year when students graduate from university, seamlessly connecting with national conscription, and achieving effective integration of military training, conscription propaganda, physical selection, and political assessment; Improve legislation to allow the use of simulated guns for target shooting, etc.

Keywords: Military training in universities; Difficulties; Improvement paths

Students' military training is a strategic decision made by the Party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission from strengthening the construction of national defense reserve forces. The purpose is to exercise students' psychological quality (such as willpower, frustration, emotional control) and improve teamwork spirit^[1], serve the implementation of the civil-military integration development strategy and the construction of national defense reserve forces, enhance students' national defense awareness and military literacy, and ensure national defense security.

As an important measure for schools to cultivate qualified talents for socialist construction and build a world-class army, military training in colleges and universities has been carried out for 38 years since its implementation in 1985, and some achievements have been made. However, there are also many problems. For example, the content of military training in many colleges and universities is still monotonous (standing up for the army, kicking forward, and folding quilts). Students do not like it and feel boring; school leaders do not pay attention to it, there is no unified management department, there is a passive response to the work, through the situation; the quality of instructors is uneven^[1]; some students dressed up to escape training and other issues, and even the emergence of instructors to scold students, corporal punishment of students in disguised form, conflict with students or the school, not only damage the physical and mental health of students, smear the image of military personnel, combat the confidence of freshmen in the university, but also led to the social thinking on the actual effect of military training, students military training, the intended target has been achieved? What kind of difficulties did you encounter? What is the path of ascension?

1. What have we got through military training?

1.1 Get healthy?

Nowadays, students have focused on their studies, and their physical fitness has generally shown a downward trend. They expect to change the status quo through several days of military training. Because the human body is a very complex system structure, good physical fitness is a long-term process of healthy diet and moderate exercise, and physical overdraft in the process of military training is a common phenomenon. The problems of fainting and sudden death under high temperature have a negative impact on the health

of students.

1.2 Master certain military skills?

National defense consciousness is a subjective understanding of a country's citizens to resist foreign aggression, defend the independence and sovereignty of the motherland, and safeguard the dignity and security of the country. Through relevant literature research and targeted investigation and interview of college students' national defense consciousness, the actual effect of using military training to improve college students' national defense consciousness is not ideal.

1.3 To improve the quality of military personnel such as students' hard work, solidarity and assistance?

The high-intensity training beyond the physical fitness of students, although most students can adhere to it, but the short-term military training life is not different from the real life of the army, students after the end of military training is difficult to maintain this perseverance, after the end of military training, we feel relieved, and the later student management is not well integrated, soon, a little bit of military habits and qualities cultivated in military training will fade, so that military training lost its original meaning^[2].

1.4 Improve college students' national defense consciousness?

National defense consciousness is a subjective understanding of a country's citizens to resist foreign aggression, defend the independence and sovereignty of the motherland, and safeguard the dignity and security of the country. Through relevant literature research and targeted investigation and interview of college students' national defense consciousness, the actual effect of using military training to improve college students' national defense consciousness is not ideal^[1].

2. College students military training, what exactly do we want to get?

Jiang Zemin, the former president of the state, pointed out: "The progress of all work should be based on ideological progress, and we should firmly grasp the central link of ideological education". Ideological and political work is a magic weapon for our army to overcome the enemy. The author believes that the main purpose of military training is to improve students' ideological understanding. It is missing in the current military training to make college students with good knowledge, improve their attention to national defense security, and stimulate their patriotic passion and enthusiasm for joining the military. Even if the previous aspects can not reach, at least let the students have a small economic abacus in their hearts, the original two years I can harvest a lot, not only a healthy body, but also tuition compensation, pension, family benefits and other subsidies. After retiring from the army, there are special treatment for both civil servants and further education and employment. For example, if the college graduates are above the third grade in the army, they can study at the undergraduate level without examination. Exit within 3 years to participate in the postgraduate examination plus 10 points.

3. What should we do?

Since the main goal of military training is to improve students' awareness of national defense and the passion of joining the army, we should take the following measures:

3.1 Adjust military training time and seamlessly link up with recruitment

Conscription work in colleges and universities is difficult. With the continuous development of national economic construction, the cycle of modernization and upgrading of military weapons and equipment in China has been further accelerated. In order to adapt to this situation, the current recruitment requirements for academic qualifications have been greatly improved, and the focus of recruitment has been shifted to college students^[3]. However, at the same time, with the deepening of the reform of the country and the army and the development of the socialist market economy, there have been many new situations and new contradictions in the recruitment work, and there have been universal 'recruitment difficulties' and ideological withdrawal problems, which directly affect the completion of the recruitment task and the quality of the soldiers. In the face of unprecedented difficulties and challenges, how to solve the problem of conscription and ideological withdrawal has become a major and urgent practical issue that governments at all levels, military service organs and relevant functional departments must face.

It is an invisible contradiction for the country's "recruitment difficulty" to encounter the "recruitment difficulty" of colleges and universities, so that colleges and universities take the initiative to send students to join the army, but if they are fresh graduates, they have no impact on colleges and universities. Therefore, the author suggests that the time of military training should be adjusted to the beginning of the year when the students graduate. All fresh graduates should participate in military training, and those who are absent

from military training for no reason should not graduate. It is a good idea to seamlessly link military training with national recruitment propaganda in terms of time and content. Students do not have the entanglement of staying in the army or retiring to complete their studies. At the same time, they can also reduce a series of problems such as suspension of school, resumption of schooling, retention of school status, repeated physical examination, opening various proof materials, and failure to keep up with their studies after resumption of schooling, which will lay a solid foundation for the professionalization of Chinese soldiers.

3.2 Innovative group training mode, close to the requirements of the times

Reduce the time of marching and queuing. The content of 'centralized training' includes light weapon shooting, individual soldier tactics, war injury rescue, military service knowledge, military body boxing, anti-terrorism and explosion prevention. Focusing on the colorful life of the army and the cultivation of national defense awareness, video, PPT and other materials are comprehensively used to promote military training, troops and soldiers, so that students can feel the barracks, feel the soul of the army, feel the style of contemporary soldiers, and thus stimulate the patriotic passion of college students and the enthusiasm of joining the military.

3.3 Increase military training time and improve quality and efficiency

According to the latest 'ordinary colleges and universities military course construction standard', 'military skills' training time 2-3 weeks, the actual training time shall not be less than 14 days, in fact, most colleges and universities are implemented according to the minimum standard 14 days, during this period often interspersed with freshmen entrance education, physical examination, photo collection and other work, excluding rain weather, the actual training is only about 10 days, and standing posture, kicking forward, light weapon shooting, individual tactics, war wound rescue, military body boxing, anti-terrorism explosion-proof and other projects, need repeated training, 10 days time is not enough, so it needs to be extended appropriately to solidify the training effect and improve the quality of military training.

3.4 Carefully selecting instructors and ensuring the quality of teachers

College students' military training is a national defense education course, and it is also a national recruitment preaching course. The instructor is the main body of military training. The military literacy, ideological quality, cultural quality and communication ability of the instructor directly determine the effect of the classroom. Therefore, the selection of instructors is particularly important.

We first introduce several ways of selecting instructors and their characteristics:

(A) Active-duty troops or armed police. It is characterized by strong discipline and guaranteed military quality, but the current situation is that the number of active military personnel is decreasing year by year, and the large-scale enrollment expansion of colleges and universities nationwide since 1999 has increased the number of freshmen. In addition, military training is a compulsory course included in the teaching plan. College students, high school students and secondary school students must undergo military training. The time overlaps from the end of August to the beginning of September each year. In addition, this time period is in the period of military retirement. Obviously, it is not realistic to use all active military personnel to train students.

(B) Military reserve, that is, veterans. The cultural level is low, the language organization ability is poor, the military skills pass, but the defense education guidance ability is weak. Away from the constraints of the troops, more or less will become frivolous, such as love swear words, and even conduct problems.

(C) Senior students who have completed 2-3 months of short-term military training; although the trained senior students are convenient for school management and command, they have no military camp experience background, no personal experience and profound experience of the army, so it is difficult for them to show 'military taste' Naturally, they cannot have the unique 'gas field' of soldiers, and their words and deeds will lack unique educational value^[7].

(D) National defense students. The cultural level is relatively high, and has also undergone a certain degree of military training, but the national defense students are students after all, and have not yet changed from the role of students to the commander of the troops.

(E) Students who joined the army during school and returned to school after retirement. The students who have retired from the school have a relatively high level of education, and are similar in age to the students participating in the training. It is easier to communicate, and they have a better understanding of the school. The school is convenient for management, and has a dual identity

of military and students. They can work according to their own experience and the actual situation of the students. The students participating in the training are easy to accept and can make the freshmen adapt to the university life faster^[4].

However, there is a difficult problem to solve: veteran students have served in the army for at least 2 years, the study of the original professional courses is basically in a state of stagnation, and academic difficulties are common after resumption of school. Military training is usually arranged in the first two weeks of the first semester of each academic year. If they undertake military training, it will inevitably aggravate their academic difficulties^[5].

Military training instructors are the first teachers of college students, and their words and deeds will have a greater impact on students. In front of the students, the instructor must establish a glorious image of the Chinese People's Liberation Army^[5]. The selection of instructors should be close to the actual situation of students, in line with the physical and psychological characteristics of students. As a teacher who directly faces students, he not only needs to have strong military literacy and political consciousness, but also has a good military knowledge reserve, is familiar with national defense policies and regulations and military ideas, and understands the development of modern military construction^[9], but also needs to have good teacher ethics and know how to tolerate and communicate, because what he faces is not a real soldier.

The author suggests that the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Ministry of Education should cooperate closely to carry out continuing education for retired soldiers who have received undergraduate education, carry out regular training, improve the mechanism of regular training time, content, standards and results, and train qualified personnel to work with certificates, and incorporate them into the talent pool of military training teachers in colleges and universities for the selection and employment of colleges and universities^[6]. The employed military training teachers not only undertake the tasks of military training and flag guarding, but also undertake the teaching tasks of the 'Military Theory course'. They enjoy the same treatment as teachers in other disciplines in terms of title evaluation and employment, scientific research project declaration, salary calculation standard, welfare treatment, reward, evaluation and evaluation, further education and training.

3.5 Improve legislation to allow the use of imitation guns

There are only military postures, military songs, military body boxing, and there is obviously a lack of soul in military training without gun training. However, at present, there are still few colleges and universities with live firing in military training. Even if there are, it is only to experience, generally 10 bullets per student. If the military training gun is provided by the training unit, it is not only cumbersome, but also has great security risks. If it is replaced by simulation equipment by commercial companies, the cost is RMB 5-7yuan/person, 8-10 minutes each time, which not only increases the burden of schools and students, but also makes it difficult to guarantee the training time and quality^[8]. If the use of VR virtual simulation, like playing a game, the same can not get the desired effect, flashy, and expensive.

Based on the above reasons and safety considerations, the author believes that: Therefore, the state should improve legislation to allow military training in colleges and universities to use simulation guns, with a certain range and targeting function, equipped with low-cost rubber bullets, allowing students to practice shooting accuracy without worrying about costs. Detailed specifications are fully judged and discussed by the Ministry of Armed Forces and the Ministry of Public Security to form standards. The simulation gun is usually kept by the public security department of the prefecture-level city. On the eve of military training, colleges and universities apply for the use of the simulation gun strictly according to the process. The custody of the simulation gun during the transportation, shooting and non-shooting period is participated by the public security police. In the case of ensuring that nothing is wrong, let the students master the basic posture, aiming and shooting training, and improve the effectiveness of military training in the form and method that students like to see.

4. Conclusion

College students generally have only one military training opportunity and the time is very short, but it has a great impact on the students in the future. Therefore, the relevant functional departments of the state should think about how to organically combine the military training of college students with the education of national defense consciousness and the propaganda of conscription work, and form a high-level instructor team to manage the military training of college students with temperature and strength, improve the timeliness of military training, rather than passively complete it as a task. Only in this way can it be

beneficial to students, conducive to the smooth development of national conscription work, and conducive to China's national defense security construction.

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