# **Research on Management Innovation of the National Defense** Students under the Guidance of Scientific Outlook on Development

Lin Xuanjin

College of reserve officers, North University of China, Taiyuan, P.R.China, 030051 School of Humanities and Law, Wuhan University of Technology, Wuhan, P.R.China, 430070 (E-mail:linxuejin@126.com)

**Abstract:** As a basic guideline of China's social and economic development, the scientific outlook on development serves as the very starting point and final goal of all our work. How to apply this theory to the management of national defense students is a challenge, and this paper puts forward suggestions to deal with this issue. In the author's opinion, the emphasis must be laid on the establishment of a relatively complete national administrating system, which includes training of a group of sufficiently competent faculty members, conducting of regular ideological and political education, carrying out of various training programs for the students and setting up of a range of reasonable evaluation standards. **Keywords:** Scientific approach to development; National defense students; Management; Innovation

### **1** Introduction

In the West, the national defense students are called reserve officers, namely, the would-be commanders cultivated for the army. In America, there is about 500 officer training corps (ROTC, abbreviation of the Reserve Officers Training Corps). Over 300 American universities have school of Reserve Officers. And the first reserve officer training program was unveiled in America in 1916. Since then, after nearly 100 years of development, a good operational and managing system has been established. According to the related data, over 60% of the newly appointed army officers are from the reserve officers training corps, which shows that the various schools of reserve officers set up in different American universities have become the main source of its army officers.<sup>[1]</sup> Compared with the Unite States, the starting of such training program is relatively late in China. It has a history of less than 10 years. Up to now, only about 100 Chinese universities offer this kind of training programs and their training models vary from one another, lacking a uniform and efficient system to guiding their effort. Under this circumstance, to build a complete and effective training model under the guidance of scientific approach to development becomes a top superiority for the related university staff.

Scientific approach to development serves as a basic guideline not only in China's social and economic progress but also in the management of its national defense students, which is also the demand of our times and our effort to cultivate highly qualified military talents. Therefore, how to use this theory innovatively to educating our national defense students has become a great challenge confronting all the related faculty members. To solve this issue, the scientific approach of people-oriented, comprehensive and sustainable development must be carefully adopted. As an experienced teacher in this field, the author has accumulated much useful experience and developed them into new ways of achieving the purpose.

In the author's viewpoint, management of the defense students is different from that of the ordinary college students. They live in varied cultural atmosphere, with the former being purely college campus and the later, giving out a little military flavor. Under such circumstances, a new managing method which combined the fundamental features of both must be found. And that is what the author proposes in this essay: "to lay two solid foundations and complete five tasks".

### 2 Two Solid Foundations to Be Laid

## 2.1 Improving all kind of relevant rules and regulations

Just as an old Chinese saying going: "No rules, no adequate surrounding area". Designing and improving a variety of rules and regulations is the precondition for any successful management effort of the national defense students.

By referring to the mode of the military school and taking into consideration the real conditions of our students, the following chart is put forward to guild our daily work. These practices prove that only by conforming to the related rules and regulations can the management of national defense students become standardized and institutionalized and the nature, aim and fine tradition of the Chinese People's liberalization Army be fully demonstrated.

Sequential number	r rules and regulations	
One	Disciplining rules of national defense students	
Two	Quantitative evaluations of the ordinary national defense students	
Three	Quantitative evaluations of the cadres among national defense students	
Four	Dormitory management regulations of national defense students	
Five	Regulations on daily rewards and punishments of national defense students	

 Table 1
 System Summary of National Defense Student Administration of North University of China

### 2.2 Training a team of highly-qualified faculty members.

As a special group with double identities of both college students and military men, the national defense students are distinguished among their peers for their strong energy, great intelligence, and eager curiosity for knowledge. They are so promising that only educators with a good mastery of both professional and common knowledge are capable of managing them, which means the educators, must be equipped with a fine comprehensive quality. He or she must not only have certain experience in managing the common college students, but also know something about military school student management. In this respect, a solid foundation in military theory, such as the modern war theory, strategies and tactics, the modernization process of the army and demands of future war on the defense students, becomes especially important.<sup>[2]</sup> To put it in a word: the quality of the instructor itself will play a key role in deciding the final result of our managing effort. For example, in our university, a professional managing team consisted of professors, associate professors, lecturers and assistants have been organized to ensure the smooth operation of the administration work.

Table 2	Table of Professional titles for the Administrators of National Defense Students in			
	University of China			

Professional Title	Professor	Associate Professor	Lecturer	Assistant
Number	One	Two	Three	Three

The Above two factors are the necessary conditions in national defense student management, with the first helping setting the related rules and regulations, and the later, ensuring the right direction of all our work.

#### **3** Five Tasks to Be Completed

First, to maintain regular education on ideology and politics. We usually judge a person from three aspects: moral, intelligence and fitness. If a person has little intelligence, he could be a inferior; if he lacks fitness, he might be a waste; but if he has poor morality, he might well become a poison to the society. Political awareness is the most crucial one among the many necessary qualities required of a soldier. In fact, ideological and political education should be tireless conducted throughout the whole managing process, and is the top priority of this work.

In their daily work, the instructor should have more communication with the students by going into their daily life, train and study, helping them to develop right vision of the world and life. They should also help the students to strengthen their conviction to fight for the improvement of China's national defense and military construction. The students must wholeheartedly endorse the leadership of our party and keep pace with the times. Still, the instructors should help students to solve the various problems they meet in life, training and study, help them to get well along with each other. <sup>[3]</sup> In a word, education of ideology and politics is an essential element in national defense student education and therefore must be conducted regularly.

Second, to ensure effective pubic administration. Public administration here refers to the performance of the daily managing routines, including setting up and maintaining the normal work and life rule to develop students' strict self-discipline and fine tradition. To finish this task, the following two respects must be prioritized.

Firstly and foremost is the designing of a reasonable institution to enforce such administration. At present, there are two types of institutions in our Reserve Officers Education Institute. One is consisted of squadrons and sub-units by imitating the military schools and the other is made up of youth league committees and students unions by fitting into the features of common colleges, whose responsibility is to establish the relevant regulations and perform the daily routines. Practice has proved that this design

is sensible and the clear division of responsibilities and close corporation between these two sets of institutions has successfully ensured the smooth operation of the whole Institute.

Next is to administrate according to the law. Orders and regulations are the basis and principles in administrating the students. Only by abiding by the law, can the central command produces converted actions of the students. To achieve this purpose, the students must be organized to learn the related orders and regulations carefully, and to regard these rules as the guild lines of their behaviors. Then, the resulting rewards and punishments must be given duly, which is another important element to protect the authority of the laws and regulations.

Third, to improve the student's cadre's overall quality. Whether in common colleges or military schools, there are always a large number of students selected to help conduct the public administration work. And this is especially true with the management of national defense students. These cadres are the direct conductors of the daily routines and therefore play a very special role in this field. This, in turn, makes the improvement of these students' mixed-ability an important part of the related innovative attempts. In the author's point of view, emphasis should be placed on the following two aspects. One is to organizing the orientation and the other is to encourage these cadres to take a bold measure in their actual work to perfect their performance through numerous practice and exploration efforts. <sup>[4]</sup> and the third is to conduct regular evaluation and strict supervision over the general and overall performance of these staff. In this process, encouragement should be given to the good performers and due punishment should be rendered to those failing to do well so as to help them correct their mistakes and make self-improvement. Practice has proved that a highly-qualified managing staff is crucial for the smooth operation of the daily job.

Forth, to enrich their daily activities. Rich and colorful daily activities are good for cultivating the students' tastes and facilitating the ideological and political education. By conducting a deeper national defense education, the students' military quality can be improved, their awareness of the importance of national Defense and patriotism can be strengthened. Holding the related lectures, discussions and debates can equip students with more knowledge about national defense and about the army, and their other skills can also be trained through these activities. Meanwhile, various sports match, such as basketball, Ping-Pong, and badminton contests, can be held to improve students' physical fitness and develop their collectivism and sense of cooperation.

Fifth, to create more opportunities of experiencing the military life. National defense students are different from their counterparts in military school. They spend most of their time at the college campus and therefore lack a perceptual knowledge about the army and the military men. Students tend to have various understandings about a qualified serviceman, and thus very difficult for them to maintain strict self-discipline and self-demand., which also bring great difficulty for the managing stuff. To deal with this problem, creating more opportunities for the students to experiencing the real military life becomes far more important, for this is the best way for them to have a vivid and concrete picture of the army.<sup>[5]</sup> In each summer holiday, we will organized three weeks of field training for the students to practice their drilling, shooting, war tactics, cross-country running and other skills. During this period, all the students will stay whole day long together with the common solders and this experience will greatly facilitate the development of their military sprit and their conviction to fight for their country and people.

## **4** Conclusions

In conclusion, after many years' of strenuous and innovative effort, we have succeeded in establishing a relatively complete national defense students administrating system, and building a highly competent administrating staff. Moreover, through regular ideological and political education, diversified out-class activities and frequent field training programs, a successful training model which combines theoretical and practical training efforts has also be proved and applied to our daily work. A poll made among 1100 or so graduated national defense students of our university has suggested that over 90% of them can live up to the test of the severe military life and maintain hard working there. Over 60% of them have been appointed army officers in the grassroots forces and over 25% have received various awards. Two of them were even offered chances to take part in the training programs abroad. All this has showed that conducting the administration of the national defense students under the guidance of the scientific approach to development is very important in deciding the cultivation of the military talents. The above methods put forward by the author based on many years' of practice in the relevant area, are thus of great help of the acceleration of China's standardization effort in administrating its national defense students.

## References

- Liu Xiangdong. U.S. Military Officer for Vocational Education Research [M]. Shanghai: Fudan University Press, 2009:21-22 (In Chinese)
- [2] General Political Department Personnel Department. The Establishment of Relying on the General System of Higher Education to Train Military Cadres Compilation [M] :27-28 (In Chinese)
- [3] Guo Xinyuan & Zhang Zengyin. Cadet Management Tutorial [M]. Beijing: Military Science Press, 2001:55-56 (In Chinese)
- [4] Ding Shifeng. Army Leadership Management [M]. Beijing: Publishing House of National Defense University, 2000:101-102 (In Chinese)
- [5] Doug Crandall. Leadership Lessons from West Point [M].Beijing: Publishing House of Electronics Industry ,2009:60-61 (In Chinese)