

Comparative Analysis and Enlightenment of Practical Teaching of Chinese and Foreign NCO

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Abstracts: Practical teaching is an important link in the education and teaching of non-commissioned officers, which is of great significance to the training of the position and innovative spirit of the Cadets. This paper compares and analyzes the characteristics and present situation of practical teaching of Chinese and foreign non-commissioned Sergeant education from four aspects of curriculum setting, teaching conditions, teaching methods and teachers' team, and puts forward the concrete measures of practical teaching reform of Sergeant education in our army.

1. Introduction

To highlight and strengthen the practical teaching research of Sergeant Education is to implement the urgent requirement of "teaching for war, learning for war, research as war, all for winning". Analyzing the military Sergeant education in Western developed countries is an important basis for studying and reforming the practical teaching of Sergeant education in our army.

2. Comparative analysis of practical teaching in the education of Chinese and foreign NCO

Foreign troops generally attach great importance to the practical teaching of non-commissioned officers, and have taken practical teaching as an important link in the teaching of military vocational education to grasp. After a long period of accumulation and precipitation, the education of non-commissioned officers in the world's military developed countries, led by the United States and Russia, has gradually formed a set of effective practical teaching system, which has sent a large number of excellent sergeant talents for the training of its army. This paper mainly compares the practical teaching of Chinese and foreign sergeant education from four aspects of curriculum setting, teaching conditions, teaching methods and teachers' team, in order to provide reference and reference for the practical teaching reform of Sergeant Education in our army.

2.1 Course setup

The military developed countries, led by the United States and Russia, especially highlight the cultivation of practical skills and increase the proportion of practical courses in the teaching plan. For example, the United States military in the teaching plan of various management skills, training courses accounted for a larger proportion of school hours, accounting for more than 60% of the total school hours. British colleges and universities in the course time arrangement, the individual practice course is generally not less than one week, such as in the electrical engineering major "Post Office" course to devote two weeks to the navigation practice. France's most prestigious NIM Air Force Sergeant School, the sergeant's training in theoretical classes accounted for 40%, practical courses accounted for 60%.

Because of the late start and the education of the Military Academy, the curriculum of our army is designed according to the basic course of military science, the basic course of specialty and the "three-stage style" of professional skills course, emphasizing the systematization and integrity of the subject, thus ignoring the independence and importance of the practical curriculum. The proportion of practical teaching hours in the total teaching hours is often insufficient.

2.2 Teaching conditions

Foreign troops attach great importance to the construction of practical teaching conditions, with particular emphasis on the construction of teaching environment based on real and simulated simulation. For example, the United States Annapolis Naval School has a variety of training vessels about a dozen ships, there is a special simulation of the battlefield environment teaching places, widely used simulation means to carry out training. The Russian naval school in Kuznetsova, Russia, specializes in the best marine engineering facilities in Russia, with a 380 and a foot-long drag pool and a coastal engineering experimental pool. These advanced practical teaching conditions and facilities have effectively promoted the cultivation of foreign sergeant personnel.

The construction of teaching conditions of non-commissioned officers in our army has been in a relatively backward state due to military expenditure and other factors, and there is still a considerable gap between the construction level of practical teaching conditions and foreign troops. The non-commissioned colleges and universities not only have the phenomenon of more old equipment and less new equipment, but also the training facilities such as simulation simulator are obviously inadequate, which makes the ability cultivation of Sergeant cadets seriously lag behind the actual needs of the troops.

2.3 Teaching methods

The practical teaching methods of foreign Sergeant education are flexible and varied, highlighting the actual combat background. Such as the US military tactical class is generally carried out in the form of drills. In the field of similar actual combat training environment, teachers dig into the students to a hard time, set up Insurance Bureau, force students to face the "battlefield", flexible use of the knowledge learned, looking for the "enemy" to win the law. In the training of tactical subjects, British troops often use smoke, firing equipment and weapon firing effect simulation equipment, and even use live ammunition to hone their troops in a realistic battlefield environment. The group operation created by the Russian Army refers to the training ability of the students to rehearse the campaign and combat under the condition of operational thinking, which is a practical course with strong operation.

In contrast with foreign troops, there are some problems in practical teaching of Sergeant education in our army, such as the single teaching method and the insufficient development of practical training, which has caused the phenomenon of non-use and war separation to a certain extent.

2.4 Teaching staff

The United States military community generally believes that instructors are a decisive factor in the training or educational process. On the basis of this understanding, the American military Sergeant colleges and universities always regard the selection, training and improvement of instructors as one of the core issues in education and teaching work. Most of the instructors of the United States Naval Sergeant colleges are rotated by officers from the military forces, and after three years of service, they return to the army, so they are familiar with the situation of the troops, but also have the actual work experience of the troops, teaching targeted, good teaching results. The instructors of the Russian military Sergeant colleges are also mainly selected from the combat troops. The training methods of teachers in American and Russian non-commissioned colleges and universities are various, including: pre-job training, class opening, graduate education, on-the-job self-study, Army internship, further study abroad and so on.

Our Military sergeant colleges and universities have a relatively single source of teachers, with the military institutions growing cadres and new graduates of local universities as the main source, they generally lack the work experience of the army, practical teaching is often divorced from the actual work of the army, has become an important factor restricting the improvement of the teaching quality of our military sergeant education.

3. The enlighten of practical teaching of foreign sergeants

It is not difficult to see the advanced experience of practical teaching of military sergeants and the present situation of practical teaching of Sergeant education in our army, so as to promote the innovation of talent training mode in non-commissioned colleges and universities, which lies in the adjustment of curriculum, the key lies in the improvement of teaching conditions, the emphasis is on the change of teaching methods, The core lies in the cultivation of teachers ' strength.

3.1 constructing a reasonable system of practical teaching curriculum

First of all, we should take the post ability of Sergeant cadets to become the main line, and integrate the practical teaching content and its links into the formulation of teaching plan, outline and training scheme, and become the basis of the teaching of Teachers ' organization. Secondly, it is necessary to optimize the curriculum system of non-commissioned colleges, increase the proportion of practical teaching courses, and optimize the content of practical teaching, focusing on military struggle, army construction, weapons and equipment renewal, and the much-needed educational content of this position, so that it integrates organically with military, basic and professional courses, and forms a reasonable practical teaching curriculum system.

3.2 Strengthening the construction of practical teaching guarantee conditions

First, actively develop advanced practical teaching training equipment. Pay attention to the development of forward-looking and advanced training equipment, improve the sustainable development of practical teaching. The second is to pay attention to the development and development of virtual simulation trainer. The development and application of training simulator for simulating real equipment can effectively relieve the current shortage of teaching weapon equipment in non-commissioned colleges and universities, and effectively improve the practical teaching benefit. Third, the establishment of practical teaching training base. The establishment of grass-roots troops, maintenance factories, military academies, "Trinity" training base, so that it has become a practical teaching, scientific research experiments, post office as one of the comprehensive training bases.

3.3 Exploring a wealth of practical teaching methods

We should actively explore new ways of practical teaching, such as comprehensive exercise, joint training of colleges and troops. First, vigorously carry out a comprehensive exercise of the practical cadets, the students directly in a variety of real battlefield environment, training and exercise students in the complex battlefield environment in the comprehensive use of a variety of knowledge, skills and the ability to conduct battlefield tasks. Second, actively promote the joint training of non-commissioned colleges and troops, make rational use of the education and training resources of the grassroots forces, give full play to the advantages of grass-roots troops training close to actual combat, extend the education and teaching of non-commissioned colleges and universities to the battlefield environment, through joint exercises with the troops, to the Army top post internship and other forms Cultivate the actual working ability of the Training Sergeant Cadet Army and accumulate practical experience.

3.4 Development of a "two-teacher" teaching staff

First, according to the standard to the Good Sergeant College teachers selected to adjust the customs. In addition to requiring high political and ideological awareness, love of national defense education, participation in major training activities, rich work experience and other quality characteristics, but also should be skilled professional skills, high level of equipment operation, tactical use of skilled, The first line of outstanding cadres who have a certain degree of understanding of the operational requirements of the future War Information system. Second, it is necessary to improve the surrogacy mechanism for teachers of non-commissioned officers, teachers regularly go to the first line of troops to surrogacy exercise, through any surrogacy exercise, familiar with the army training situation, understand the needs of the army training, accurately grasp

the tactical requirements of the use of skills, standards, and constantly enrich the new theory, new warfare to the teaching of Sergeant cadets To achieve a dynamic update of the professional skills training content, and the teaching of teachers in the force surrogacy situation as a competent professional teacher position of the hard indicators.

4. Conclusion

To strengthen the practical teaching research of non-commissioned colleges and universities, to reform the practical teaching system of non-commissioned colleges and universities, to further enhance the quality of personnel training in non-commissioned colleges and universities, and ultimately to accept the practice test of troops, so the practical teaching reform of non-commissioned colleges, whether it is curriculum system, teaching conditions, teaching means and It is necessary to take the training of sergeant's talent position as the starting point and foothold, serve the troops to win, and realize President Xi's strong military goal of "can fight and win the war".

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