

## PREFACE

### 1. Reasons of theme selection

#### *1.1. In respect of theory*

##### *Local and international context*

Fatherland protection is always an important task of each country. The facts show that the hostile enemies often use any schemes and expedients to oppose and destroy the development and protection course of socialist fatherland in each country. Actually, in the mid-twenty century, the imperialism and hostile enemies found that it is not easy to use the armed violence to wipe out socialism in each country or worldwide. Therefore, they must change their strategies in combination of using their strong military forces to deter, using the so-called “peaceful” measures for the purpose of opposing, destroying and overturning the socialist countries.

“Peaceful evolution” strategy is the basic strategy of the imperialism and hostile enemies by using the non-armed measures to weaken a government from its internal structure and come to overturn the socialist countries.

Contents of “peaceful evolution” strategy are that the enemies use economic, politic, ideological, cultural, social, external-affair, security schemes, etc in combination of military deterring to destroy and weaken the internal structures of socialist countries; activate the conflicts in the society, develop the opposition political forces in the name of freedom, democracy, human right, religious and ethnic freedom, encourage economic privatization and politic pluralism; spread political, economic, ideological and living models of capitalism, make working people equivocal about the class and class struggles. Especially, they encourage the capitalist way of living and step by step make part of pupils, student to fade the objectives and ideology of the socialism; thoroughly exploit and take full use of difficulties, mistakes of the Party, and Socialist State in the social life to create pressure; gradually transform and change the political guidelines and social mechanism.

Purpose of the so-called “peaceful evolution” of the enemies is to weaken the internal structure and come to overturn socialist mechanism. “Peaceful evolution” strategy of the imperialism and hostile forces is one of the causes leading to the

collapse of socialist countries in Eastern Europe and Soviet in early last decade of 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Schemes and practices of the enemies against Vietnam's revolution: imperialism which is led by the American imperialism and international hostile forces is actively and crazily taking various actions to destroy the international revolution in order to completely wipe out the remaining socialist countries, in which Vietnam is one of their focuses.

Major method that the United States and hostile forces use to destroy Vietnam's revolution is to take the "peaceful" strategy, riot and overturning and may carry out invasion war directly. They advocate overturning socialist mechanism in Vietnam by first and major method of "peaceful evolution". However, in order to gain the given targets and create significant pressure on our country, they will combine the "peaceful evolution" with riot and overturning. "Peaceful evolution" is to more instable elements to the politic system and social disorders, especially in the key areas and big cities to cause the puzzled psychology to the people while they are preparing forces, conditions and chances to carry out overturning of the State power, socialism at the convenient time they consider.

Objective of "peaceful evolution" strategy of the enemies is to activate the politic and economic freedom, upon which transforming Vietnam into capitalism orbit; involving Vietnam gradually dependent on the United States, taking their influence in Vietnam and relevant countries to create foundation for development in other countries.

Their "peaceful evolution" measure is to appose and destroy in a comprehensive manner in respect of political, ideological aspects, personnel organization, culture-information, socio-economy, religions and race, diplomacy and military affairs.

To carry out riots and overturning in order to upset the leadership role of Vietnamese Communist Party, upset socialism, Central and local governments. Riots and overturning plays a decisive, complicated role from small to large scales, from some places to many places, regions, which may occur at the same time in all the

localities nationwide. The internal and external hostile forces will use the legal agencies such as embassies, foreign representative agencies, offices of religious organizations, etc, the secrete locations prepared in advance in order to instruct the internal operations and contact with outsiders. If riots and overturning occur, they quickly announce establishment of their power, action guidelines and call for the foreign countries and international organizations to support and acknowledge them. Imperialism may use the quick-response forces to interfere and support the riot and overturning forces and quickly legalize their actions.

*For students in universities, colleges*

Article 2, Law on amending and supplementing some articles of Law on Education (having come into effect since 01/7/2010) defines: Objective of education is to train Vietnamese people to be developed comprehensively, having morality, knowledge, sense and occupation, honest with national independence ideology and socialism; establish and improve personality, quality and capability of citizens, meeting the course of Fatherland development and protection.

Education on national defence – security is a part of people education, a substantial content in development of an entire-people national defence and people security; one of the main subject in education and training program, from high school to university and political, administrative schools, mass organizations.

This is for the purpose of making contribution to training people to be developed comprehensively and aware of basic contents on national defence, security; tradition on struggle against the foreign invaders, duties and obligations of the citizens with Fatherland protection; enhancing patriotism, love of socialism; being aware of the schemes and practices of the hostile forces; having basic knowledge of guidelines on national defence, public security and state management on national defence and security; having required skills of national defence, security, military skills to participate in construction and strengthening of the entire-people national defence, people security to keep readiness to protect Vietnam fatherland.

Over the past 50 years, since the issuance of Decree No. 219/CP (28/12/1961) of the Government's Council (which is now the Government) on training common

military skills have been included in the teaching program for pupils and students from high school to universities. Since 1991, after the Decision No. 2732/QD dated 28/10/1991 of Minister of Education and Training, this subject is changed into the National Defence education and now it is the National defence – security (Decision No. 81/2007/QD-BGDDT dated 24/12/2007 by Ministry of Education and Training in respect of issuance of program on National defence – security for college and university level).

### ***1.2. Practical aspect***

By school year of 2011-2012, the whole country has 414 colleges and universities (188 universities: *138 public universities, 50 non-public universities*; 412 colleges: *196 public colleges, 30 non-public colleges*) with 2,162,106 students (University: 1,435,887 students, college: 726,219 students). The whole country has 55 centers for education of national defence – security (16 centers were established under Decision No. 07/2003/QD-TTg dated 09/01/2003 of the Prime Minister approving Planning for network of National Defence Education Centers in period of 2001-2010; 16 centers were established under Decision No. 638/QD-TTg dated 21/5/2009 of Prime Minister approving Project for establishment of centers for education of national defence – security at the military schools in period of 2009-2015 and the coming years and 3 centers for education of national defence – security established by the Ministry of Education and Training), 13 faculties and 26 divisions (or group) of national defence – security with nearly 573 managers and lecturers. At the Departments of Education and Training of 26 key provinces and cities, there are sectarian officers; in high schools and trade schools, the teachers of national defence – security education are arranged.

Over the past 50 years, education of national defence – security has gained the considerable results. The subject has provided the young generation knowledge of national defence, security, military orderly routines, styles, principles and generation by generation of students during the war left their schools to take duties of fighting against the enemies to liberate the nation, making contribution to the national

reunification and during the peaceful time, making significant contribution to development and protection of Vietnam.

Besides the gained achievements, there exist some limitations in education of national defence – security to the students as follows:

- Network of national defence- security education in the entire-people education system is in lack of quantities and weakness of quality;

- There exist several unreasonable matters on the lecturers: lack of quantity and the unqualified lecturers still remain;

- Investment in facilities, infrastructure, means of teaching for national defence – security education fails to correspond to its task; application of information technology is not in due care;

- It is slow in development and implementation of policies for the lecturers and management staff.

Education of national defence – security to the pupils, students have duly cared by our Party, State and people with many directives, decrees on education of national defence – security and the approval by the Prime Minister on Network of National Defence-Security Education Centers for students; Resolution of 9<sup>th</sup> congress of Party’s Central Executive Committee (IX session) on development of education and training include a paragraph: “key measure is to renovate and improve the State management capability in education and training”; The 11<sup>th</sup> National Congress of the Party defines: “make basic and comprehensive renovation on education – training, improve quality of education, especially tertiary education soon”.

In the great demanding of requirement on renovation of tertiary education and with the existing education of national defence – security and from the legal bases presented hereinabove, we select the study theme: **“Management of national defence-security education for students of Vietnam universities in the new context”**.

## **2. Study purposes**

On basis of theoretical and practical studies on management of national defence – security education for university students, recommend some solutions to

enhance the management of national defence – security for students of Vietnam universities in the new context.

### **3. Object and subject of study**

#### ***3.1. Object of study***

Management of national defence–security education for university students.

#### ***3.2. Subject of study***

**Management** of national defence–security education for university students in the new context.

### **4. Scientific hypothesis**

Education of national defence–security for university students received numerous achievements. However, this work faces several limitations:

- Unprofound awareness in every level.
- Objectives, contents and methods have not closely linked to modern trend.
- The teachers and trainers have not strong motivation.
- Lack of teaching facilities and instruments.

*Education of national defence – security for students at present is very important. If measures for management of national defence – security education for university students covering comprehensiveness of the teaching process are propose, it increases the results of national defence – security education for students of Vietnam universities in the new context.*

### **5. Tasks of study**

To achieve the aforesaid purposes, the following tasks are set out:

5.1. Study of theoretical bases on management of national defence – security education for students in universities.

5.2. Evaluate management status quo of national defence – security education for students in the existing universities.

5.3. Recommend some solutions to enhance management of national defence – security education for students of Vietnam universities in the new context.

### **6. Scope of study**

6.1. Study of management of national defence – security education for students of northern universities.

6.2. The study is carried out for the time of education renovation.

## **7. Methodology and method of study**

### 7.1. Methodology

#### a) Systematic review

Education of national defence – security for students is a process including: objectives, contents of program, methods of training students at tertiary level; education of national defence – security for students of universities is at the aim of perfecting their personalities in the new context.

b) Historical materialism: review the matters in correlation with economic development and culture of the nation.

Organise management over education of national defence – security for students in universities in conformity with the Vietnam education in the new context.

### 7.2. Method of study

#### 7.2.1. Method of theoretical study

+ Objective: clarify the theory on education of national defence – security for students in the new context.

+ Contents: contents of program, method of teaching, teachers and teaching conditions.

+ Method of organisation: obtain opinions from the theorists in combination field study to form the data.

#### 7.2.2. Method of practical study

- Summarize experience in management of national defence – security education for students in some universities.

- Specialist method: access to the specialists, obtain their opinions on evaluation of situations and measures of improving efficiency of national defence – security education.

- Actual survey (delivering questionnaires):

+ Subject: management staff, lecturers and students.

+ Quantity: Management staff, lecturers: 300 questionnaires and students: 1,000 questionnaires.

- Observation: visited and attended some lessons at the training bases
- Interview (for some lecturers and students)

### 7.2.3. Experimental method

- Carried out experiments in two centers for education of national defence – security (Hanoi 1 and Hanoi 2 areas).

## **8. Defending theoretical points**

8.1. Education of national defence – security for students in universities is an important education content that helps to establish comprehensive personality of the students, strengthening their awareness and responsibilities in development and protection of the country;

8.2. Education of national defence – security is implemented by training. The training must be ensured on basis of comprehensiveness of the training process by combining the elements, i.e. objectives, contents, methods, trainers, learners, facilities.;

8.3. Management of this process (training) must be done having regard to four matters: planning, organising, instructing and examining-evaluating.

## **9. Structure of the theme**

Apart from the preface, conclusion and recommendations, the theme comprises three chapters, namely:

Chapter 1. Theory on management of national defence – security education for students of Vietnam universities in the new context

Chapter 2. Practical bases of management of national defence – security education for students in Vietnam universities

Chapter 3. Solutions for enhancing management of national defence – security education for students in Vietnam universities in the new context



# Chapter 1

## THEORY ON MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE – SECURITY EDUCATION FOR STUDENTS OF VIETNAM UNIVERSITIES IN THE NEW CONTEXT

**This Chapter comprises the major sections as follows:**

**1.1. History of theme study**

**1.2. Basic definitions of the theme**

**1.3. Characteristics of management of national defence – security education for university students in the new context**

**1.4. Key matters in management of national defence – security education for university students**

The study focuses on the following:

**1.1. HISTORY OF THEME STUDY**

**1.1.1. In the World**

*In Soviet (before) and Russian Federation (now), study and management of national defence awareness education for the managers, staff, students, pupils are paid due attention by the State. In the study titled “Social problems of military education, written by E.G.Vapilin and Colonel Mulinva in 2001: “Methodologies on development of military education theory in Russia”...partially reflects the urgent requirements of national defence education for the youth in Russia in the context of rapid movement and development of international and Russian situations.*

*In China, national defence education is undertaken by the Ministry of Defence. Under the annual plan of the Government, every university takes their students to the military units to study national defence for two months. In this time, the military units takes the soldiers to experience field study with outdoor barracks and barracks become the center for education of national defence.*

**1.1.2. In Vietnam**

Establishment of the country must combine with its protection – it is a rule summarized by our nation for thousands of years in our history. In the feudal regimes, the dynasties ruled the country in different contexts, but the national

protection scheme was always in due care and attention. Gathering soldiers, training them, release of people's tax liability as the durable expedient, etc are valuable and become the scientific documents on national defence of our country.

In 1961, implementing Decree No. 219/CP of the Government's Council, "Military training is a main subject in high schools. In 1966, Ministry of University – Trade Schools (it is now Ministry of Education and Training) issued a consistent military training program applicable to the universities, colleges and trade schools. Contents of program mainly focus on training common knowledge and basic military skills.

In 1991, Chairman of Ministerial Council (Prime Minister now) issued Directive No.420/CT on national defence and officer on probation in students; further confirming: "*national defence education is required for the programs of high schools, trade schools, colleges and universities, both public and private sectors and different types of training; it is an important task in strategy of training new people to educate the youth in general and pupils, students in particular the patriotism, love of socialism, awareness of principle and organization, collective spirit, military thinking and knowledge, preparing human resources and training talents in service of Fatherland protection*". To meet the tasks of Fatherland protection in the renovation course of the country, Ministry of Defence coordinated with Ministry of Education and Training to compile and issue a Program on National Defence Education as the replacement for common military training program. Obviously, since 1991, the common military training program has been renamed to the Program on national defence education.

On 10/7/2007, the Government issued Decree No. 116/2007/ND-CP on education of national defence – security. Accordingly, vè GDQP-AN, Program on national defence education for pupils and students has been amended and added with knowledge of security and updated with the latest national defence and military knowledge. Program on national defence –security education for university, college level was issued under Decision No. 81/2004/QĐ-BGDĐT dated 24/12/2007 (replacing National Defence Program under Decision No. 12/2000/QĐ-BGD&ĐT).

Since then, the subject of national defence education is officially renamed to national defence – security education and now it is Circular No. 31/2012/TT-BGDĐT dated 12/9/2012.

Objectives of national defence – security education for pupils and students are to: *contribute to comprehensively educate pupils and students the patriotism, love of socialism, pride and respect of tradition of struggle against foreign invaders of our nation and Vietnam people armed forces; enable them to have precautions to the schemes and expedients of the hostile forces; to have required military skills to participate in development and consolidation of entire-people national defence, people security and take readiness to protect Vietnam socialist fatherland.*

In the new context, national defence – security matter is considered the hot current event of many countries in the World. Management and improvement of quality of national defence – security education for managers, staff, employees, pupils and students are always taken care by the leaders, policy-makers, researchers and those who are in charge of management and education in many countries around the World.

## **1.2. KEY DEFINITION OF THE STUDY**

### **1.2.1. National Defence**

*National Defence* is the national protection of a country, including an aggregate of internal and external affairs in respect of military, political, economic, cultural, scientific aspects, etc of a state and its people to defend the country, creating comprehensive strength; in which military power is typical, at the aim of keeping peace, wiping out and preventing the war activities of the enemies and being ready to fight successfully against the invasion wars in any form and scale.

### **1.2.2. Security**

*National Security* is the sustainable stability and development of socialism and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; the inviolability of independence, sovereignty, reunification and territorial integrity of the country.

### **1.2.3. National defence - security**

*National defence – security is the combination between the national defence and security to establish comprehensive strength in the peaceful time as well as war time at the aim of defending and construction of the country.*

#### **1.2.4. National defence – security education**

*National defence – security education is an activity with plan, content, method and form suitable with each subject, at the aim of providing them knowledge, experience improvement, military skills and matters of national defence-security required for them to enable them to well implement national defence – security obligation of national protection as assigned..*

#### **1.2.5 National defence – security education for students**

*National defence – security education for students is an activity with plan, program, contents, methods and forms introduced by the educators to the students for the purpose of transmitting knowledge, training military skills, developing military and security capability as required so that they can be always ready to fulfill their obligations of national defence, security to protect Vietnam socialist country.*

#### **1.2.6. Management of National defence – security education for students**

*Management of National defence – security education for students is a targeted and organized activity to control, guide the education processes, activities of the staff, lecturers and students, mobilizing various resources to effectively implement the program, contents of method and form of education organization as planned.*

### **1.3. CONTENTS OF MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE – SECURITY EDUCATION FOR UNIVERSITY STUDENTS**

#### **1.3.1. Management of national defence education network for university students**

Network of national defence – security education units for university students includes the units providing national defence – security education for students of colleges, universities and some military schools (Officer academies, military academies, military zones, provinces).

Network of national defence – security education units for university students includes: center, faculty, division (group) of national defence – security education,

network of national defence – security education located nationwide, mainly situated in the big cities with numerous colleges and universities.

Management of national defence education network for students in universities and colleges is the State management, specified by the laws (Ministry of Education and Training); vocation training colleges managed by the Ministry of Labours, Invalids and Social Affairs. The management is consistent from the Central to the training units specified by the legal documents, for the purpose of consistency in implementation of laws in a serious and fair manner in education and training.

### **Conclusion of Chapter 1**

The world and regional situations are in complicated development. Imperialism and internal and external hostile forces will strengthen the “peaceful evolution” strategy, riots and overturning to oppose and destroy Vietnam revolution. They try to take use of the matters, e.g. “race”, “religion”, “democracy”, “human right”, to cause socio-political instability to create the reasons for them to interfere from the outside. We must foresee all the difficulties that may arise, especially the bad impacts from socialism-oriented market economy. Every development of the aforesaid situations has direct or indirect impact on the education of national defence – security at present time as well as in the time to come.

We must well understand that, in order to successfully fulfill our obligations of developing entire-people national defence, people security, Vietnam socialist protection, one of the first tasks is to improve quality, efficiency of national defence – security education in the national education system. From our opinions, the sectors should further conduct careful research and grasp thoroughly Directive No. 12-CT/TW dated 03/5/2007 by the Politbureau on enhancing leadership power of the Party in respect of national defence, security education in the new context; Decree No. 116/ND-CP dated 10/7/2007 by the Government on national defence – security education; 8<sup>th</sup> Central Resolution 8 (9<sup>th</sup> term) on strategy for national protection in the new context; Resolution No. 08 of the Politbureau on national security. Accordingly, it is to focus on improving quality, efficiency of lecturers of national defence –

security education at the existing national defence –security education units. The facts show that, together with standardizing the programs, textbooks and documents for teaching national defence – security, it is necessary to develop project for training, improving and using the national defence – security teachers at tertiary level. This is an urgent issue. If we fail to own qualified teachers of national defence – security to supplement to the existing sectarian officers, we cannot implement thoroughly the objective of training people with comprehensive development, good morality, health and knowledge of national defence, security, military skills to participate in the course of development and protection of the country.

## Chapter 2

### **PRACTICAL BASES OF MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE – SECURITY EDUCATION FOR STUDENTS IN VIETNAM UNIVERSITIES**

This Chapter deals with the following:

#### **2.1. Survey of status**

#### **2.2. Status management of national defence – security education for students in the existing universities**

#### **2.3. Causes of the aforesaid status**

The Study focuses on the following matters:

#### **2.1. MANAGEMENT STATUS OF NATIONAL DEFENCE – SECURITY EDUCATION FOR STUDENTS IN THE EXISTING UNIVERSITIES**

##### **2.1.1. Status of national defence – security education network and organization on network of national defence – security education units for students in universities**

Organisation network of national defence – security education from the Central to the localities in the national education system includes agency of consultancy, steering education tasks, improving knowledge of national defence – security education and the units carrying out national defence- security education.

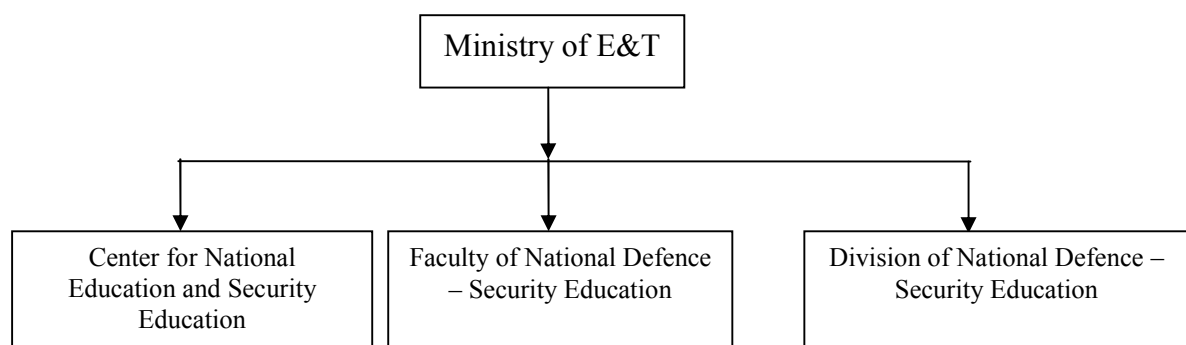
- Central Council for National Defence – Security Education;
- Zone Council for National Defence – Security Education;
- Provincial Council for National Defence – Security Education;
- District Council for National Defence – Security Education;
- Commune Council for Military Obligation.

Council for National Defence – Security Education of different levels has standing assistants; the Central Council is located in Ministry of Defence; Zone Council is located in Commander of Military Zone; provincial/city council is located in the military headquarters of such province/city; district council is located in the district military headquarters and Commune Council for military obligation will take responsibility to carry out education and improving knowledge of national defence- security education.

Council for national defence – security education of different levels fulfill this tasks as another works assigned. Prime Minister deices to establish, stipulate functions, duties of the Central Council for National Defence – Security Education and Zone Council for National Defence – Security Education. Chairman of provincial people’s committee decides to establish, stipulate functions and duties of provincial, district and commune council for national defence – security education.

Ministry of Education and Training takes responsibility to help Minister of Education and Training to take State management over national defence – security education for pupils and students and other national defence assignments under the management of the Ministry.

Diagram 2.1. Organisation of National Defence – Security Education of Education and Training Sector



To date, the whole country has 74 national defence – security education units for students of universities and colleges; 35 centers for national defence – security education for students with 282 management staff, lecturers, in which 8 centers operating with 22,150 pupils and students; the remaining units are under construction; 13 faculties of national defence – security education with 159 management staff and lecturers; 26 divisions with 132 lecturers thereof.

Network of national defence – security for university students includes centers, faculties and division (group). The centers in question are managed by two methods:

- Managed by the Central level: Ministry of Education and Training, Ministry of Culture, Sport and Tourism;
- Managed by local level: Provincial/district officer academy, provincial/city people’s committee.



Besides, there are two universities which take direct management, i.e. Vietnam National University in Hanoi managing Center for National Defence-Security Education of Vietnam National University in Hanoi and Vietnam National University in Ho Chi Minh city managing Center for National Defence-Security Education of Vietnam National University in Ho Chi Minh city.

According to evaluation of the Central Council for National Defence – Security Education and agencies of Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Education and Training, learning national defence – security education subject in the Centers for national defence – security education provided better quality and efficiency for students than learning in the faculties and division of national defence – security education.

To date, the whole country has 13 faculties and 26 divisions of National defence – security education under the universities and colleges. These faculties and divisions provided national defence – security education for 30% of students of universities and colleges.

### **2.1.2. Results of national defence – security education of students of universities**

Results of studying and examination of the Central Council for National defence – security education, 100% students passed, in which the good and fair results accounted for 85%. By surveying, 96% management staff, lecturers and students stated that the existing program is suitable, 0.4% stated that it should be amended in conformity with the existing conditions.

Students showed their serious awareness of studying, fulfilling 11 orders in a day and 3 orders in a week as well as extracurricular activities in the centers for national defence – security education; awareness of studying and complying with orders and regulations is considerably increased.

#### ***Strength***

- National defence – security education subject has experienced over 50 years of establishment and development since the Decree No. 219/CP dated 28 December 1961 by the Council of Government (which is the Government now) on common military training for students from high school to tertiary level.

- Documentation from the Central to local level is quite full and consistent.

- To date, the Prime Minister has approved to establish 32 centers for national defence – security education nationwide (the centers of national defence – security education for students were established).

- Basically, its lecturers are the sectarian army officers to deliver the national defence – security education for students. They are fond of their jobs, devoted and well-trained in the military academies.

- Leadership of the Party, instructions of the State and due coordination of various ministries, especially the Ministry of Education and Training, Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Public Security in guiding and organizing implementation of the national defence- security education subject.

- Students after completion of the course will be granted with a certificate which serves as one of the conditions for graduation.

Provide the young scholars with necessary knowledge about the national defence – security education; help them form their personalities and improve their knowledge on the way of perfecting themselves, developing their profession and protecting the country.

In the local and international context, besides the advantages, there remain several difficulties and challenges. The entire Party, people and army have implemented a number of works such as implementing Resolution of 11<sup>th</sup> Congress and tried to control inflation, stabilize macro-economy, ensure the social welfare in accordance with Conclusion No. 02-KL/TW dated 16 March 2011 by the Politbureau and plans, policies and measures under Resolution No. 11/NQ-CP dated 24/02/2011 of the Government. The management staff and lecturers of national defence – security education subject believe in, and are absolutely faithful with the leadership of the Party, the instructions of the Government and always feel assured of working, love the sector and profession, further study to improve the professional skills and fulfill the assigned tasks.

The national defence – security education is getting more and more special attention from the Party, the State and various sectors and authorities; making partial contribution to successful implementation of the strategy that is to successfully develop socialism and firmly protect the socialist country of Vietnam.

### ***Weakness***

- Awareness of some staff and students about the national defence – security education is not in corresponding to the objectives, requirements and tasks of the subject (which is a main subject but is not in due care).

- There exist several problems in respect of quantity and quality of the lecturers of this subject.

- Facilities and teaching instruments for this subject is insufficient and slowly invested as planned.

- Coordination between management staff and lecturers is not consistent.

- Its fund is low against the requirement.

- Mechanism is not consistent, which causes difficulties for implementation.

Some staff, pupils and students fail to pay due attention to it as compared to the role and position of the subject, so the investment for this task is slow and its efficiency is not high.

Over the past years, national defence – security education work has achieved the significant outcomes; those who graduated from universities and colleges have advised their leaders and organization where they work to well implement national defence-security education work; there are tens of thousands of graduated students having taken the officer probation training, in which thousands of them have been selected to work for the armed forces and some of them have held important positions, even the general title.

### **2.3. REASONS FOR THE AFORESAID SITUATION**

#### **2.3.1. Reasons for the achievements, strength**

The achievements of national defence – security education for university students over the past years are mainly from the following reasons:

*First, it is the effective leadership and instruction by the Party, Government, ministries, departments and sectors at Central and local level.*

*Second, it is the right awareness of position and role of national defence-security education for university students.*

*Third, it is the structure, mechanism and condition for the national defence-security education to be developed and gradually perfected.*

*Last but not least, it is the socio-economic stability and development of the country which facilitates the subject in the new context.*

### **2.3.2. Reasons for weakness and shortcomings**

The weakness and shortcomings of national defence – security education for students over the past years are resulted from several causes, including the major ones as follows:

*Firstly, instructions for organization and delivery of national defence-security education for students remain embarrassed and passive.*

*Secondly, it fails to meet the conditions required by the policies and tasks of national defence-security education in the new context.*

*Thirdly, awareness of the concerned people about it is not profound.*

*Fourthly, it is the impacts of market economy's left side.*

## **Conclusion of Chapter 2**

Renovation and improvement of management quality of national defence – security education for students is an urgent requirement in the existing context. In the global integration and cooperation context, among the countries the competition is severe not only in economic field but in national defence – security field. In order to improve quality of national defence – security education for students of Vietnam universities, it is necessary to take full use of experience of other countries in the World. It is one of the most important practices for research and working out the measures to improve the management of national defence – security education for university students in the new context.

Status of national defence- security education and management thereof for university students over the past years has laid down many matters to be further studied. They are the matters of organizing network of national defence-security education for students; management, coordination with the ministries, sectors, socio-political organizations in management; management of objectives, contents of

program, method, means, facilities, etc. It is the management of human resources, materials and talents in the process of national defence-education for students.

From common military training to national defence-security education for students of university, the gained achievements and unsolved problems over 50 years confirm that this subject is more and more cared by our Party, State and entire people. The subject has been step by step developed from focus training without marks to teaching under the distributed program, with exams and evaluate like other subjects; the subject has helped students form their personalities, making partial contribution to gain two strategic tasks that are to successfully develop the socialism and firmly protect Vietnam socialist country.

Now, national defence-security education and its management for university students are affected by various directions, both positive and negative impacts. It is a practical matter as laid down, requiring the measures to take full use of opportunity and overcome the challenges in management of the subject for students at present.

### **Chapter 3**

## **CHAPTER 3. SOLUTIONS FOR ENHANCING MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE – SECURITY EDUCATION FOR STUDENTS OF VIETNAM UNIVERSITIES IN THE NEW CONTEXT**

This Chapter mainly covers:

**3.1. Orientation of national defence-security education for students of Vietnam universities in the new context**

**3.2. Principles of solution recommendation**

**3.3. Recommendation of solutions for management of national defence-security education for students of Vietnam universities**

Including 6 solutions, the author focuses in two following solutions:

**3.1. Enhancing awareness of importance of national defence – security education for staff, especially the management staff in national education system**

*a) Purpose*

Ideology and awareness are important and decisive factors for the success or failure of any work; enhancing awareness of the authorities and sectors of different levels plays a decisive role in successfully implementing two strategic revolutionary

tasks, accordingly creating significant changes in awareness and actions as practically required.

***b) Contents***

- To carry out national defence-security education in an active, proper and qualified manner in compliance with Decree No. 116/2007/ND-CP dated 10/7/2007 of the Government on national defence-security education for leaders, managers of different levels to make profound and strong changes to them in respect of national defence-security education for pupils and students. Accordingly, the leadership level will lead, instruct, manage and plan the mechanisms and policies on national defence – security education as practical, sufficient, timely and consistent;

- Increase wide and deep propaganda and education about national defence – security education task to enable people to grasp thoroughly, properly understand and effectively implement national defence – security education task;

- Timely praise and reward the organizations, units, individuals with good implementation of national defence – security education task; strongly request and remind those who fail to well implement national defence – security education task and establish the detailed administrative measures for those who fail to strictly implement national defence – security education task;

- Compile contents of program and training documents: comply with the tasks of national defence – public security and tasks of national defence-security education to carry out training as appropriate;

- Ministry of Education and Training takes responsibility to organize the training courses for key management staff and lecturers of the centers, faculties and division of national defence – security education. After training at ministry-level, the centers, faculties and divisions will carry out training courses at their level in respect of the contents trained and add the relevant tasks;

- Training must be well prepared with practical contents and after that examination and assessment must be conducted for timely amendment and supplement;

- From the organic relation between the two strategic tasks of our revolution to have correct awareness of consolidation of national defence – security in general and national defence-security education for every subject in particular, in which pupils and students accounts for the vast majority.

- Evaluate implementation of national defence-security education for entire people in the past years, Directive of the 8<sup>th</sup> Central Executive Committee of the Party stated: over the past years, the cadres of departments, sectors at the Central level, Party's executive committees, authorities of different level, academies, universities have implemented the Directives, Resolutions (on enhancing national defence- security education, preparation for young generation to be ready for protection of the country) and “gained achievements that make contribution to strengthening and consolidation of the nation's defence potential. However, some of local authorities and sectors have not shown their full and profound awareness of their leadership duties and instructions to the entire people-based national defence education task”.

- In the course of national renovation and educational renovation, the Education and Training sector has made a great deal of efforts, overcome difficulties to well implement directives and resolutions of the Party, legal documents of the States and other sectors on national defence-security education for pupils and students. Its quality has been gradually improved and education has come into practice. Together with education of national defence – security for pupils and students, the Sector has selected tens of thousands of graduated students for officer probation training and thousands of them have directly served the army. National defence – security education plays more and more important role in implementing basic objectives of education “Develop people and generations who are devoted for the national independent ideology and socialism, with good dignity and firm will for construction and protection of Vietnam socialist country”.

However, there exist specific limitations now and the targeted requirements have not been met. There are many causes, in which the main reason is that the awareness of national defence and security in general and national defence-security

education subject in particular of several cadres is simple and sometimes these matters are not in due care; duties of leadership levels are not really heightened and propaganda for the cadres, lecturers, pupils and students about the role and position of the national defence – security education subject is not well performed. It is necessary to pay attention to the bad impacts of market economy which directly affect the national defence – security education task for the pupils and students and development of lecturers thereof. Documentation for guiding implementation this task is now quite full. However, the funding sources, mechanisms and implementation possibility thereof are not consistent and not in due care thus making the staff and lecturers not be fond of their tasks. Therefore, in addition to enhancing responsible awareness for the leaders, managers and lecturers, it is necessary to issue the consistent and appropriate policies and mechanisms thereto.

The Politbureau requests: “the Government will instruct Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Education and Training, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Ministry of Finance to take coordination to provide guidance and explanations on the questions about entire people-based national defence – security education in pupils and students, especially the putting lecturers on regular employment and regulations on study of this subject, ensuring sufficient facilities required for teaching and studying”.

Implementing directives of the Politbureau and decrees of the Government, the Central Council for National Defence – Security Education was established and chaired by a Deputy Prime Minister. All the responsible cadres, staff from the Central to local level (ward) must take national defence – security education as stipulated. the Central Council for National Defence – Security Education will directly instruct the ministries, sectors, councils, zones, provinces (cities) to implement the task of national defence – security education under their assigned authority and entire people-based national defence – security education in the whole mass media system. These are basic favorable conditions in improving awareness of implementing the tasks of national defence, military works and national defence – security education of the Education and Training Sector.



Ministry of Education and Training issues guidance in its sector to strictly implement the directives and decrees of the Party and the State on dispatching staff to learn national defence – security education subject. Apart from full-time courses, it is necessary to maintain the in-service courses via reporter or written instructions in accordance with the characteristics of the sector to increase awareness of national defence – security education task for management staff, lecturers, pupils and students.

### **c) Conditions of implementation**

- Pay due attention to the staff of national defence – security education, create material and spiritual conditions for them to fulfill their assigned duties.

- Establish funding plan for propaganda and ideological political education in compliance with the instructions of the Government and Ministry of Finance on national defence – security education at the ministries, sectors and localities.

## **3.2. Finalising mechanism on management of national defence – security education for students of universities in national education network**

### ***a) Purposes***

Finalisation of management mechanism is to adjust, supplement and develop existing mechanism to make it more sufficient, exact and efficient to meet the actual demand of national defence – security education for universities students. Purpose is to enhance the leadership and instructions of the Party, management of the State to mobilize the best participation of different forces, establishing consistent coordination mechanism to improve the quality, efficiency of national defence – security education in national education network which is always specially taken care by our Party and State.

### ***b) Contents of implementation***

*- Improving quality in establishment and issuance of legal system, legal documentation on national defence – security education to meet the requirements of the new context.*

*- Improve the existing centers for national defence – security education and enlarge network of national defence – security education in the military academies*

*- Bring into full play responsibilities of the commanding organisations, leadership in the centers and faculties of national defence – security education in the universities.*

*- Enhance close coordination among forces to create consistency in management of national defence – security education for students.*

*- Renovate the inspection and examination of national defence – security education in national education network.*

## **EXPERIMENT**

### **Purposes of experiment**

Purpose of experiment is to evaluate the results of affecting the practice of given measures

The author selects “Enhancing management of facilities, teaching instruments and application of information technology for teaching application of national defence – security education for students”, because this is weak in many centers for national defence – security education.

### **Organisation of experiment**

The Author measured outcomes of two rounds, to check which level of learning results is reached:

- For centers of national defence – security education when facilities, teaching instruments and information technology are not enhanced.

- Good results: 10 %
- Fair results: 70 %
- Average results: 15 %
- Under average results: 5 %

- For centers of national defence – security education when facilities, teaching instruments and information technology are enhanced.

- Good results: 15 %
- Fair results: 72 %
- Average results: 12 %
- Under average results: 1 %

### **Analysis of experiment results**

Observe the results of experiment in Hanoi Center for national defence – security education No.1 and Hanoi Center for national defence – security education No.2.

The results are as follows:

| Center \ Results  | Study results before enhancement |    |    |     | Study results after enhancement |    |    |     |
|---|----------------------------------|----|----|-----|---------------------------------|----|----|-----|
|   | G                                | K  | TB | DTB | G                               | K  | TB | DTB |
| Hanoi Center for national defence – security education No.1 | 10                               | 70 | 14 | 6   | 15                              | 72 | 12 | 1   |
| Hanoi Center for national defence – security education No.2 | 9                                | 71 | 15 | 5   | 13                              | 73 | 13 | 1   |

### **Discussion**

a) Obviously, with enhancement of facilities, teaching instruments and application of information technology, the results of students' study are better. The results from above table show that:

- Good results at Hanoi Centers for national defence – security education No.1 and No.2 increase.

- Fair results at Hanoi Centers for national defence – security education No.1 and No.2 increase.

- Average results at Hanoi Centers for national defence – security education No.1 and No.2 decrease.

- Under average results at Hanoi Centers for national defence – security education No.1 and No.2 decrease.

b) Enhancement of facilities, teaching instruments and application of information technology not always produces the results immediately.

Teaching instruments become effective when management is actively supervised. Centers for national defence – security education must arrange personnel in charge of maintenance; lecturers should often use and Board of directors of the centers must have plan for re-investment of facilities systematically and encourage learners to combine study and practice. The facilities must be suitable with contents of teaching.

As calculated by the author, each student must have investment cost of teaching instrument by 30% of tuition fee/each one to enable to improve the quality of national defence – security education and produce effective results.

### **Conclusion of Chapter 3**

The author would like to recommend 6 solutions. These solutions have been verified in respect of necessity, feasibility and the verification results show that the vast majority demonstrates that the given solutions are urgent, feasibility and it is congruent between these two results.

The solutions must first have effect to the awareness, renewing thinking and improve cognition of various level and sectors in respect of national defence – security education in the national education system. The solution having effect on the most important factor of education is to influence on the contents, program and method of education to renovate the contents and method of teaching national defence – security education subject for university students in the new context. Solution having effect on master of management is for developing management staff and lecturers sufficient in quantity and strong in quality as well as suitable in structure. Material facilities are both conditions to ensure the education activities and means for education management. To modernize education process, it is required to strengthen management of facilities, teaching instruments and application of IT in teaching and learning the national defence – security subject. One of the most important contents of national defence – security education management is management mechanism. Finalising management mechanism of national defence – security education for university students is now a key measure.

The aforesaid solutions have been verified to confirm the reliability and feasibility. The author has conducted practical experiment in respect of enhancement of facilities, teaching instruments and application of IT for national defence – security education, and actual impact shows that enhancement of facilities, teaching instruments and application of IT for national defence – security education produce the good results.

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

### Conclusion

National defence – security education for students is an important content and task of universities. In the existing historical context, in order to improve quality and efficiency of national defence – security education management in universities, it is necessary to value the management works, actively renovate the management measures in combination with enhancement of resources for it. The more developed society is and the more enlarged the science of national defence – security education takes place, the more management works must be strengthened.

Management of national defence – security education for students is one of the education and training management contents in universities. Management over national defence – security education for students must comply with the theory on education management of university and military education management.

Management of national defence – security education for students is special management of education, which requires the coordination between the Ministry of Education and Training and Ministry of Defence, between the education units with the authorities from the local to Central level.

Management of national defence – security education for students is inclusive of several contents. Therefore, for effective management, it is necessary to have suitable classification and define the key contents for each management level. It requires a mechanism to bring into full play responsibilities of management forces.

### Recommendations

#### **1. Government**

**2. Ministries, sectors:** *Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Public Security; Ministry of Education and Training; Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs; Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Planning and Investment; Vietnam Television; Voice of Vietnam; Vietnam News Agency; Central-run provincial and city people's committees.*

#### **3. Universities, colleges**

#### **4. Centers for national defence – security education**