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CONTENT ANALYSIS OF PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF BORDER GUARDS IN THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA

Natalia Bhinder

*National Academy of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine
named after Bohdan Khmelnytskyi, Kyiv, Ukraine*

ORCID: 0000-0002-3047-3015, e-mail: berestetskanat@ukr.net

The article focuses on the content analysis of professional training of border guards in the Republic of India during basic training, professional military training, and professional military education. The author has investigated two blocks of professional training: block of obligatory courses which are studied by specialists of all border agencies as well as block of agency-specific courses and special training courses which are necessary only for border guards of particular border agency to perform their service duties that depends on peculiarities of border security in the Republic of India. Also, the article deals with the comparative analysis of the content of future officers border guards' training at the National Academy of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine named after Bohdan Khmelnytskyi. Having found that there are similar threats at the border in Ukraine and the Republic of India but there is a big difference between the content of professional training at Indian agency-specific educational establishments and the National Academy of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine the author has come to the conclusion that it is important to investigate the system of professional training of border guards in the Republic of India in details especially the content of professional training with the purpose to find its strength and use it creatively in Ukraine.

Kew words: professional training, border guards, content, basic training, professional military training, professional military education, State Border Guard Service of Ukraine, comparative analysis, future border guard officers

Introduction.

The problem of professional training of border guards is very important for every country as their professionalism and high level of competency are vital for inviolability of state borders and therefore ensures safe and harmonious socioeconomic development. The emphasis on this problem is being drawn currently due to the intensification of border arguments, a big number of armed conflicts, more rapid movements through border line. The mentioned facts make high demands of border guards in order to strengthen country's security. The need of enhancing readiness of border guard agencies' specialists to counteract existing threats is getting more vivid and it requires elaboration of new approaches to their professional training. And today it is quite essential for Ukrainian experts in the sphere of military education to study foreign experience and creatively implement some elements of professional training applied abroad. Appropriateness of content



analysis of professional training of border guards in the Republic of India is caused by finding similar threats at the borders and demand for study the methods of their prevention due to the high-level professional training of border guards.

The problem of improvement of professional training of border guards in Ukraine was studied by I. Bloshchynskyi, A. Halimov, I. Hriaznov, O. Didenko, V. Miroshnychenko, V. Poliuk, V. Raiko, O. Torichnyi and others. Also, A. Balendr, S. Biliavets, T. Vakoliuk, T. Ivashkova, N. Ryndenko, I. Isaeva, T. Tron, I. Zvarych, O. Danylenko, V. Kovtun analyzed some aspects of such training abroad. But the topic of investigation of professional training of border guards in the Republic of India is undeservedly set aside among Ukrainian scholars who preferably research the problem mentioned above in the member states of the EU or NATO. It is worth mentioning that events of 2014-2015 in Ukraine and peculiarities of training of the personnel of the State Border Guard Service in Ukraine were the subject of studies of Indian military experts and pedagogues (S. Srivastava, N. Kumar, N. Niruthan, A. Gupta and others). We consider that similarity of threats at the borders of Ukraine and India, status of developing countries, position of non-member states of military alliances, existing border conflicts, non-demarcated border sections enable concluding that there is a need for studying professional training of border guards in the Republic of India in order to increase the readiness of Ukrainian border guards to perform their service duties. While investigating the content analysis of professional training of border guards we used the selected works of P. Dobhal, B. Pama, A. Chakravorty, P. Kaurin, R. Sharma, A. Sharma, D. Singh, H. Singh, S. Talukdar G. Sen, and others as well as normative documents and various electronic resources.

Aim of the study is to analyze the content of professional training of border guards in the Republic of India and to compare it with the content of professional training of future officers' border guards in Ukraine.

In the system of border security the following principle is applied in the Republic of India - «one border - one force» and due to the peculiarities of border sections there are five border agencies (Border Security Force (BSF), Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB), Assam Rifles (AR) and Coast Guard (CG)) each of which perform border security functions at the certain border.

Entry to border agencies in the Republic of India is voluntary and open to all citizens of India regardless of caste, social status, gender, nationality or religion provided that candidates meet physical, psychological and educational requirements [18; p. 115]. Professional training of border guards in the Republic of India includes three stages basic training, professional military training and professional military education [29].

The analysis of scientific works [9, 16, 19, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26] and normative documents [12; 18] devoted to the problem of military training in the Republic of India enables us to assert that basic training is initial obligatory training and introduction of requirements which a soldier or an officer should possess after having obtained a civil education degree before joining the border agency. Basic training ensures common and general fundamentals above which professional knowledge and skills are applied.



B. Pamaaf firms that basic training in the Republic of India is one of the longest in the world (11-12 months) [20] but this period is necessary for the formation of military expert possessing professional skills and ability to perform service duties at a high level. The main tasks of instructors at the basic training centers are to educate future soldiers, inculcate their significant values, pride of own country, culture and religion. Cadets are trained to drive, read maps, interpret signs and traces, understand military commands, use different types of weapons, means of communications and surveillance. Also, they are taught to withstand enemy attacks, survive in extreme conditions (jungles, desert, swamps, mountains, etc.), and prevent various border violations.

Future border guards study the following courses: «Physical training», «Drill training», «Marksmanship», «Tactical medicine», «Service regulations», «Principles of military tactics», «General training for border guards», «Military law», «Basic of counter-terrorism and counter-insurgency operations», «Joint operations». Also, cadets study the courses of «History of India», «Military campaigns of India» and others. The big attention is paid to technical competency of future border guards and they have possibilities to obtain skills of usage of different technical means of surveillance and fortification during obligatory lessons and extra hours at the training sites. At the basic training centers English and Hindi are taught as they are acknowledged language of military communication in the Republic of India. Therefore, border guards are required to speak the regional language and two official languages - English and Hindi at the sufficient level to perform service duties and accomplish training tasks. Besides cadets are recommended to watch news, read newspapers and then discuss the read articles.

Considering the fact that border agencies are responsible for particular border sector and perform specific functions, they establish own basic training centers. Analyzing the analytical surveys concerning curricula [8, 11, 14, 19, 20, 23, 26, 28] and normative documents [18, 10] we have come to the conclusion that future border guards muster two blocks of courses - block of obligatory courses which are studied by specialists of all border agencies and block of agency-specific courses and special training courses which are necessary only for border guards of certain border agency to perform specific service duties. The Table 1. enumerates these courses regarding the border agency:

Table 1.

Blocks of courses taught during basic training

	<i>Obligatory courses</i>	<i>Agency-specific courses</i>
<i>Border Security Force</i>	Drill training	Use of means of fortification
	Marksmanship	Use of heavy weapons
	Physical training	Horse and camel riding
	Military tactics	Survival in swamps
	Driving	Solo patrolling



Continuation table 1

<i>Indo-Tibetan Border Force Police</i>	Border management Counter-terrorism operations Counter-insurgency operations	Hand-to-hand fighting (judo) Horse riding Chinese language Mandarin Tibetan language
<i>Assam Rifles</i>	Joint operations Service regulations Military law English	Jungle war Horse riding Survival in mountains and jungles Use of hot-air balloon
<i>Sashastra Seema Bal</i>	Hindi History of India Military campaigns of India	Reconnaissance Rescue operations Escort of civil populations through mountains Work with local communities and indigenous people Smuggling prevention Detecting of counterfeit notes
<i>Coast Guard</i>		Poaching prevention Smuggling prevention Protection of inclusive marine economic zone

It is important to note that training results are monitored every day and at the end of month cadets carry out written test and prove the progress in studies. Every time after testing on the basis of results analysis the Officers Board is authorized to expel any cadet if he has demonstrated underachievement [20].

Professional military training is oriented towards candidates who have desire and aptitudes for officers' positions, have obtained Bachelor's degree at the civil educational establishments and acquired appropriate professional skills. After being selected to one of border agencies future officers are required to accomplish successfully professional military training program which is organized at the agency-specific educational establishments. It is necessary to note that future border guard officers study obligatory courses for all border agencies. They are the following [3, 6, 11, 13, 14, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 26, 27 29]: «Command and logistics», «Commando course», «Composite staff officers course», «Executive officers course», «Integrated course for young officers», «Internal security strategy management», «junior command management», «Middle command management», «Physical training», «Platoon commander course», «Senior command management», «Tactical course», «Training methodology», «Training of trainers on border management» and various refresher courses for senior officers.

But every educational establishment conducts agency-specific courses. At the BSF Academy the following courses are taught: «Geo-political studies», «Human rights», «Intelligence, security and surveillance», «Law», «Accounts and financial management», «Stress management», «Disaster management», «Leadership and man



management». Specialist Training School Wing of the BSF Academy provides basic training to the Assistant Commandant, Sub Inspector medical officers, veterinary officers, and engineers. Also at the BSF Academy specific courses are taught such as «Use of tear smoke», «Dog breeding», «Disaster assistance», «Counteraction to chemical and biological weapons», «Diving», «Rock climbing» [6].

The ITBP Academy was established as the High Altitude Defense and Survival Academy. At present, the Academy is responsible for pre-employment training, professional military training and retraining of ITBP officers. Except of obligatory course a number of specialized courses such as «Fields engineering and demolition», «Quarter Master/Motor Transport officer course», «Training of trainers course», «General intelligence», «Map reading instructor course», «Basic karate course», «Anti-terrorist and VIP protection commando course», «Identification and handling of explosive course», and some administrative courses are conducted there [13].

The SSB Academy was established during the aggravation of the Indo-China conflict to inculcate feelings of national belonging in the border population and to develop their capabilities for resistance through a continuous process of motivation, training, development, welfare programs and activities [21]. At the SSB Academy the following agency-specific in-service courses are taught: «Rock climbing», «Counter insurgency and jungle warfare», «Map reading», «Medium altitude training course», «High altitude training course», «Snow survival course», «Basic disaster response», «Bomb disposal course» [27].

AR does not have agency-specific educational establishment and future officers are trained at the special faculty at Indraprastha Defense Academy, Officer's Training Academy and Indian Defense academy [1]. They are taught «Junior command management», «Middle command management», «Senior command management», and «Counter insurgency operation planning», «Border security operations», «Emergency response team management», etc.

Indian Coast Guard operates in complex environments at sea and in the air. It operates various types of vessels and aircraft [11]. Due to its operational aspects manpower should be professionally trained at high level. Thus, officers study the course «Naval Service» and then they are trained at CG ships and boats. Then after good academic achievements future officers can continue their professional military training program. All CG officers are trained in «Search and rescue», «Ocean management and maritime pollution control». Senior officers are trained in «Maritime law». Also short specialized training courses («Marine oil spill response», «Fisheries», «Boarding», and «Rummaging») are taught at the CG Academy [17]. Some courses are conducted for officers and enrolled personnel in their respective field through other institutes. For example, management development program, technical and IT courses are taught at the Indian Institute of Management, behavioral science programs are conducted at the Center for Research and Industrial Staff Performance [14] and Indian Navy Academy [11].

The next stage within the system of professional training of specialists of border agencies in the Republic of India – professional military education which as P. Kaurin says «covers a wide range of activities. In one sense it refers to a plethora of training, continuing education, and other activities designed to provide development



to members of the military at various points in their career and to prepare them for the next level of responsibilities» [16]. Generally professional military education touches upon «Higher command course» at the agency-specific educational establishment. But R. Sharma emphasizes that this course is attached by some other courses conducted at the counterpart institutions (Pune University, Indian National Defense Academy, Indian Military Academy, Officers Training Academy, and Indraprastha Defense Academy). They are the following: «Peace and conflict studies», «Strategic studies», «Geopolitics and military geography», «International relations», «National security», «Defense economics», «Strategic studies», «Evolution of strategic thought», «Theories and causes of war deterrence», «Concepts of nuclear deterrence and current relevance», «Evolution of nuclear strategy» [24], etc.

Studying the content of professional training of border guards in the Republic of India it is important to compare it with training of border guards in Ukraine. Thus, in Ukraine there is only one border agency – the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine – and within the structure of the agency there are some border guards' training centers and one higher military educational establishment for future border guard officers – the National Academy of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine named after Bohdan Khmelnytskyi (NADPSU). From this perspective we can affirm the existence of agency-specific educational establishment. While analyzing the curriculum of future officers border guards at the NADPSU we have come to the conclusion that their professional training program is divided into two blocks as well: courses which are common for all cadets and specialized courses depending on the chosen speciality. Common courses are the following: «Ukrainian language», «History of Ukraine», «History of Ukrainian culture», «Philosophy», «Economic theory», «Sociology», «Politics», «Pedagogue and psychology», «Basics of state and law», «Methodology of personnel management», «Principles of administrative activity», «Foreign language», «Physical training», «Personal safety and use of force», «Administrative law», «Border control», «Border unit management», «Computer science», «Communications», «Exploitation of technical means», «Marksmanship», «Investigation activity», «Ecology», «Logistics», «Tactics», «Technical means of border control», «Topography», «Vehicle training and exploitation of vehicles», «Work with local people».

Specialized courses are the following: «Chemistry», «Electronics», «Electro-technology», «Heating engineering», «Higher mathematics», «Hydraulics», «Machine components», «Mechanics», «Physics», «Technical measurements», «Theory of mechanisms and machines», «Material science» (for engineer cadres); administrative activity, constitutional law, criminal law, criminology, customs law, ecological security, higher mathematics, international law, migration law (for border security and protection specialists); «Legal deontology», «Constitutional law», «Work of courts and law-enforcement agencies», «Administrative law», «Financial law», «Economic law», «Family law», «Criminal process», «Ecological law», «Agricultural law», «Civil process», «Criminal law» (for legal expert cadres); «Foreign literature», «Linguistics», «Foreign country studies», «Passport control», «Second foreign language», «Theory and practice of translation», «Special translation course» (for translators).



Conclusions.

Analyzing the content of professional training of border guards in the Republic of India we have come to the conclusion that it is unique, institutionalized, well-planned, sophisticated and agency-specific process oriented towards the formation of border security specialists of high level unlocking their intellectual, physical and moral potentials. At the same time, it has some similarities with professional training of border guards for State Border Guard Service of Ukraine. They are the following: 1) Existing agency-specific professional training; 2) Availability of obligatory block and specialized block of courses; 3) Continuous learning at different stages (junior, middle, senior officers and higher command).

Also, we are to enumerate the differences: 1) Professional training of border guards in the Republic of India seems to be more diversified; 2) There is smaller number of courses and they have longer duration (in India); 3) At the agency-specific establishments in the Republic of India there are applied high-intensity courses, course immersion and training technologies; 4) In the Republic of India an officer may undergo agency-approved training course and obtain PG diploma, a sum of academic hours is equal to academic degree of the educational establishment. The difference is that Indian officers can schedule their training period themselves choosing e-learning, distance learning or correspondence courses. 5) All instructors at the training centers and educational establishments in the Republic of India are in-service officers; for some short courses of civilian guest instructors are invited. 6) Availability of refreshment and pre-employment training courses (in India); 7) One of the greatest differences is the following: professional training of border guards for the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine embraces various fields as future officers obtain both civilian and military diplomas; in the Republic of India the process of professional training of border guards concerns 10-12 courses max.; 8) Also, the evident difference lies in the fact that education in Indian training centers and agency-specific educational establishments have more practice and cadets are engaged in service duties and have some trainings conducted in real conditions at the outposts or border bases. Cadets of the NADPSU study most their hours at the establishment and after academic year they have short-period apprenticeship. Recently due to the situation at the Ukrainian borders senior cadets carry out service duties in the immediate border regions and this deployment period has many advantages for the formation of future specialist of border agency, but it is not a conventional part of professional training. To sum up, schemes of professional training of border guards in the Republic of India and Ukraine have their strengths and weaknesses; military experts and pedagogues of both countries can learn lots from each other's experience and probably implement some elements creatively.



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