

The Comparative Analysis of Border Military Service Training and Training

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Abstract

Our study synthesized findings that military, military service training and its comparison in some countries. McNerney et al. (2022) highlight the significance of U.S. foreign military training as a strategic asset, demonstrating its impact on partner forces and its essential role in ensuring global security through extensive data analysis from 1999 to 2016.

The research further clarifies that the U.S. Army Basic Combat Training (BCT) is a rigorous ten-week program designed to transform civilians into soldiers by challenging them physically, mentally, and emotionally. The training is structured into phases—reception, initial instruction, combat skills, and culminating exercises—across various Army installations. Following BCT, soldiers proceed to Advanced Individual Training (AIT) to specialize in their Military Occupational Specialty (MOS), enhancing their skills and readiness.

Additionally, two recommendations for improving border military service training include leveraging emerging technologies for more adaptive training and promoting civil-military cooperation through integrated training approaches

KeyWords: Border, Border Military Service, Training

1. The Some Countries' Border Military Service Training and Training

Training for border military service varies significantly depending on the country and the specific agency involved. Military service training varies significantly across the USA, South Korea, and Canada, reflecting each nation's unique defense needs and strategic priorities. The United States emphasizes comprehensive preparation through its Basic Combat Training (BCT), while South Korea focuses on rapid readiness due to its conscription system and ongoing tensions. Canada's Basic Military Qualification (BMQ) aims to instill core military values and skills, balancing foundational training with specialized streams.

Jonathan Banks (2021), studied that "Fighting Tigers with a Stick: An Evaluation of U.S. Army Recruitment, Training, and Their Combat Outcomes in the Korean War." His argued that Future policy-makers should recognize this lesson from the Korean War. Therefore, policy makers must try to avoid fighting such wars at all costs. War in general should always be a last resort, but ground wars has proven especially treacherous for Americans. If they must put boots on the ground, it should be done under as overwhelmingly favorable conditions as possible. If the public and its representatives balk at the cost of such a scenario, then the war is probably not worth waging.

McNerney et al. (2022), "Tracking the rise of United States foreign military training: IMTAD-USA dataset" provides a comprehensive analysis of U.S. foreign military training activities, highlighting the significance of this training as a foreign policy tool. The study introduces the International Military Training Activities Database-USA, which offers detailed data on U.S. military training efforts from 1999 to 2016, covering various programs and their objectives. This research aims to fill gaps in existing literature by providing insights into how military training influences partner forces and the implications for security and political stability in recipient countries.

1.1 The Case of US

The training for border military service in the United States is primarily conducted through the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and the U.S. Border Patrol. CBP provides extensive training programs for its officers, both domestically and internationally. The CBP programs aim to equip officers with the skills needed to protect the U.S. border and assist international partners.

CBP partners with the American Council on Education (ACE) College Credit and Recommendation Service allow employees to gain college credit for CBP workplace training programs.

Employees can review CBP training courses recommended by ACE CREDIT to discover completed courses that qualify for college credit.

Customs Broker Continuing Education (CE) licensed customs brokers are required to earn 20 CE credits from qualifying educational activities to maintain an active license. These activities, occurring from January 1, 2025, through January 31, 2027, ensure brokers stay updated on customs rules and trade laws. CBP, partner government agencies, and private entities offer various CE credit-eligible activities, including conferences, seminars, webinars, online courses, company training, port tours, and trade days.

International Training and Assistance as CBP provides technical training and assistance to foreign customs and border security agencies. The programs aim to enhance the capacity of foreign law enforcement agencies in customs operations, border policing, and immigration inspections. Training programs cover areas such as anti-narcotics, port security, integrity, and commercial operations. CBP's technical assistance is often funded by the U.S. State Department, the U.S. Agency for International Development, and the U.S. Department of Defense.

Improving Training Efforts as The Government Accountability Office (GAO) has made recommendations to improve CBP training efforts. These recommendations include evaluating training courses, analyzing test results, establishing training oversight policies, and conducting training needs assessments. CBP has taken steps to address these recommendations, such as conducting a three-phase analysis of incumbent officer training needs.

1.2 The case of Canadian

The training for border military service response focuses on two primary training programs: the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) Officer Induction Training Program (OITP) and the Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) Basic Military Qualification (BMQ).

1.2.1 Basic Military Qualification (BMQ)

The BMQ is the basic training program for non-commissioned members. The BMQ provides recruits with the core skills and military knowledge required to succeed in a military environment and is common to all non-commissioned recruits of the Canadian Army, Royal Canadian Air Force (CAF), and the Royal Canadian Navy, regardless of trade. The aim of BMQ is to develop a military state of mind and behavior, mental and physical endurance, and combat skills. The training is physically, mentally, and morally demanding and is founded on the core values of the CAF: Duty, Loyalty, Integrity, and Courage. The adjustment to military discipline and lifestyle is often the most difficult aspect of BMQ.

The BMQ course is composed of classroom training with study and theoretical exams (50%), field training with practical exams (35%), and physical training (15%). It puts recruits through significant physical and mental strain, with the goal of instilling a sense of teamwork and cohesion, good working habits, physical

and mental tenacity, confidence, military skills, and discipline. The redesigned BMQ course prepares graduates with the entry-level knowledge, skills, resources, and strategies to be successful in their next phases of training, while also providing a strong foundation in core military skills, including drill, weapon handling, first aid, and Chemical/Biological/Radiological/Nuclear techniques.

Length: The Regular Force BMQ course is nine weeks in length and is conducted at the Canadian Forces Leadership and Recruit School in Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Quebec. In 2023, the Canadian Forces Leadership and Recruit School conducted a review and refreshed the BMQ to be an 8-week course. The Primary Reserve BMQ course is condensed to two months during the summer or over weekends during the fall and winter and is conducted at any military installation with the necessary resources.

Staff: Training is usually conducted with a platoon of 60 candidates under a warrant officer or petty officer first class for regular force BMQs. In the Primary Reserve, a BMQ platoon is usually under a commissioned officer in the grade of captain/navy lieutenant or below with a warrant officer/petty officer 1st class as the platoon second in command¹. Courses are delivered by four section commanders, a sergeant/petty officer second class or a master corporal/master sailor. Every platoon also always has a swing NCO (a Sergeant / PO2) and an admin NCO (a master corporal / master sailor) to help the section commanders out with the course.

Physical Training classes are taught by Personnel Support Programs (PSP) civilian staff who teach all physical instruction to recruits and grade recruits on their FORCE test. Post-BMQ: After BMQ is complete, training continues within each candidate's environment (Navy, Air Force, Army) or occupation. Newly enrolled Officer Cadets/Naval Cadets and Second Lieutenants/Acting Sub-Lieutenants will also undergo BMQ, alongside NCMs, as Module 1 of their Basic Military Officer Qualification (BMOQ) Course.

1.2.2 Officer Induction Development Program (OIDP)

Distance Learning initial phase lasts four weeks and requires consistent internet access. It involves approximately five hours of study per day through self-learning and instructor-led video sessions. Participants learn about the CBSA's mandate, programs, services, work culture, ethics, diversity, race relations, inspection processes, immigration, food, plants, animals, and customs.

In-Residence Training is the second phase occurs at the Canada Border Services College in Rigaud, Quebec, and lasts 14 weeks. Training occurs from Monday to Friday, 8 am to 4 pm, with occasional evening, weekend, and statutory holiday sessions. Officer trainees learn primary and secondary inspection processes, immigration, food, plant, animal, and customs regulations, and the policies, procedures, and legislation administered by the agency. They also receive training on seizure, detention, personal search, arrest, defensive tactics, and duty firearms.

On-the-Job Development: After completing in-residence training, trainees enter the Officer Induction Development Program (OIDP), a 12 to 18-month on-the-job development phase. During this phase, trainees work at their assigned Port of Entry (POE) and apply their newly learned skills. The program is competency-based and includes on-the-job functions, competency development, learning, coaching, and constructive feedback.

Successful completion of the OITP leads to further development as a Border Services Officer Trainee (FB-02) in the Officer Induction Development Program (OID Program) before becoming a BSO (FB-03). The CBSA also provides training for employees from the RCMP, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency, and other government departments.

1.2.3 The Case of South Korean

In South Korea, military service is mandatory for all able-bodied male citizens, a system that has been in place to ensure national defense given the ongoing tensions with North Korea. The training process is structured and rigorous, focusing on physical conditioning, military skills, and discipline.

All South Korean males aged 18 to 35 are required to serve in the military, typically starting in their early 20s. The service period generally lasts about two years, including both basic training and active-duty assignments.

Training Duration: Basic military training usually lasts around five weeks for active-duty personnel, followed by additional training and assignments. Korea Army Training Center (KATC): Located in Nonsan, the KATC is the primary facility for basic military training in the Republic of Korea Army. Established in 1951, it prepares recruits for their roles in the army.

Initial Training: The first three days include an assimilation education phase where recruits acclimate to military life. Training Phases are weeks 1-2, focus on establishing a basic military posture, including mental power education, formal discipline, and firearms training. Trainees learn about military etiquette and undergo physical conditioning.

Emphasis on combat skills such as rifle operation, guard duty, first aid, and individual combat training. Recruits also participate in practical exercises like grenade throwing and marksmanship. Supplementary Service Training: For individuals with health issues or those serving shorter terms, a three-week supplementary service training course is available. The course is less intensive but still covers essential military skills.

Life During Training recruits experience a significant lifestyle change during their service, transitioning from civilian life to a disciplined military environment. They undergo various physical and psychological challenges designed to build resilience and teamwork among soldiers.

The South Korean military training system is designed to prepare young men for their roles as soldiers while instilling values of discipline, teamwork, and national defense. The rigorous nature of the training reflects the country’s strategic necessity due to its geopolitical situation. After completing their service, soldiers return to civilian life but remain part of the reserve forces, ready to be called back if necessary.

2. The Comparison of Some Countries’ Military Service Training and Training

We compared after studying our main concepts such as main concepts and activities about USA, South Korean and Canadian military service training and training on table.

Feature	USA	South Korea	Canada
Name of Basic Training	Basic Combat Training (BCT) ¹	Not specified in the search results, but training occurs at the Korea Army Training Center (KATC).	Basic Military Qualification (BMQ)
Duration	10 weeks ⁵	Approximately 5 weeks for active-duty personnel.	9 weeks for Regular Force, condensed for Primary Reserve.
Locations	Fort Benning (GA), Fort Jackson (SC), Fort Leonard Wood (MO), Fort Sill (OK), Fort Knox (KY) ²	Korea Army Training Center (KATC) in Nonsan.	Canadian Forces Leadership and Recruit School in Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Quebec, or various military installations for Primary Reserve.
Basic Training Focus	Physical, mental, and emotional preparation for service. Teaches basic procedures and skill sets for soldiers to work together and defend themselves ¹ .	Building resilience and teamwork among soldiers through physical and psychological challenges. Instilling discipline and preparing recruits for national defense.	Developing a military state of mind, behavior, mental and physical endurance, and combat skills. Instilling teamwork, cohesion, and discipline.

Training Phases/Activities	Reception (physical exam, vaccinations, haircuts, uniforms). Four phases (Yellow, Red, White, Blue) with increasing responsibility. Drill and ceremony, classroom instruction on Army Core Values, and tactical exercises1. Culminating Field Training Exercise (FTX).	Assimilation education, formal discipline, firearms training. Combat skills training including rifle operation, guard duty, first aid, and individual combat training. Practical exercises like grenade throwing and marksmanship.	Classroom training (50%), field training (35%), and physical training (15%). Core military skills including drill, weapon handling, first aid, and CBRN techniques .
Advanced Training	Advanced Individual Training (AIT) follows BCT, focusing on specific Military Occupational Specialties (MOS).	Not specified in the provided search results.	Training continues within each candidate's environment (Navy, Air Force, Army) or occupation after BMQ.
Officer Training	Basic Officer Leader Course (BOLC) is a three-phased program for junior officers. Officer Training School (OTS) for Airmen with a college degree.	Not specified in the provided search results.	Newly enrolled Officer Cadets/Naval Cadets and Second Lieutenants/Acting Sub-Lieutenants undergo BMQ as Module 1 of their Basic Military Officer Qualification (BMOQ) Course.

We concluded from table 1, based on the comparison of military service training in the USA, South Korea, and Canada:

The USA conducts Basic Combat Training (BCT) over 10 weeks, focusing on physical, mental, and emotional preparation, with structured phases and advanced follow-up training.

South Korea's training at the Korea Army Training Center (KATC) lasts approximately five weeks for active-duty personnel, emphasizing resilience, teamwork, and combat readiness due to its mandatory conscription system.

Canada offers Basic Military Qualification (BMQ) for 9 weeks (or condensed for reserves), focusing on developing military behavior, endurance, and core skills like drill and weapon handling.

Training locations vary: the USA uses multiple bases across states, South Korea centralizes at KATC in Nonsan, and Canada primarily trains at Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu or reserve installations.

While the USA and Canada include officer-specific training programs after basic training, South Korea's officer training details are less emphasized in available data.

3. Conclusion

In our study concluded from other scholars' study that Jonathan Banks (2021) concludes that the U.S. Army's failures during the Korean War stemmed from poor infantry training, inadequate leadership, and societal ambivalence toward ground warfare, highlighting the need for policymakers to avoid such conflicts unless conditions are overwhelmingly favorable.

McNerney et al. (2022) emphasize the importance of U.S. foreign military training as a strategic tool, showcasing its influence on partner forces and its critical role in maintaining global security and stability through comprehensive data analysis from 1999 to 2016.

We studied more clarify that U.S. Army Basic Combat Training

(BCT) is a ten-week program designed to transform civilians into soldiers through physical, mental, and emotional challenges. In next, we studied that the training is divided into phases, including reception, initial instruction, combat skills, and culminating exercises, with locations varying across several Army installations. Finally, we studied that following BCT, soldiers attend Advanced Individual Training (AIT) to specialize in their chosen Military Occupational Specialty (MOS), further honing their skills and readiness in our study.

We would like to suggestion that two suggestions for improving border military service training: Incorporate emerging technologies to enhance training capabilities: Its leverage technology to make training more relevant, agile, and adaptive, rapidly incorporating lessons learned. Promote civil-military complementarity through integrated training: It seek training for Integrated Border Management in an integrated, joint, inter-agency, intra-agency, and civil-military manner to achieve complementary effects and maximum cooperation, possibly through shared multi-layer exercises.

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