



IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MODERN MODEL OF MILITARY PROFESSIONALISM IN TECHNICAL MODERNIZATION OF THE BORDER SECURITY SERVICE

Natalya Mikhaylovna Kudro¹, Alexander Sergeyevich Martikyan², Sergey Mikhaylovich Saliy^{3*}

¹Special Department of Management, staff service, and comprehensive support, Border service of CNS of RK academy, Kazakhstan, ²Department of Tactics and Operational Art, Border service of CNS of RK academy, Kazakhstan,

³Department of Scientific Management, Border service of CNS of RK academy, Kazakhstan.

Email: *SaliySergeyMikhaylovich@mail.ru

Article History: Received on 12th July 2019, Revised on 30th August 2019, Published on 20th September 2019

Abstract

Purpose: The purpose of this article is to study possible options for implementation of the modern model of military professionalism in technical modernization of the border security service, in order to improve the state border security, Almaty, the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Methodology: For the purpose of achievement of the research objectives M. Weber's ideal type methodology was selected, a system-synergetic approach, social constructivism, and historicism principles were used. Empirical data was received from document analysis and an expert survey of border security specialists of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation, and Ukraine.

Main Findings: The concept statements concerning the functions of modern Kazakhstan border were developed. The content of the modern model of military professionalism was defined. The military professionalism model, which defines the work of the border security service with due regard to the requirements of its development by 2050, is aimed at conceptualizing the technical modernization of border units. It was concluded that the border service of Kazakhstan requires a long-term development plan, involving the organization of "smart borders".

Applications: The results of the study may be used for complex measures which will enhance barrier function and contact function at the same time, and also the imposition of higher requirements for intellectual competence of border guards. The defined main directions of technical modernization of the border security service of the Republic of Kazakhstan will help implement the modern requirements for the State border security, characteristics of the state border modern situation, as well as the developed forecast by 2050.

Novelty/Originality: Such a kind of study was firstly conducted with usage of declared methods and according to the declared aim.

Keywords: *Model, Military Professionalism, Technical Modernization, State Border of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Border Security, Military Specialist, Border Guard Units.*

INTRODUCTION

Professionalism is a global social value, which defines the basic principles of activities of modern society. Modernization as a process, which involves constant improvement of ways and means of states' existence, places heavy emphasis on professionalism of modern social institutes. Professionalism is a special capacity of people to fulfill a complicated activity regularly, efficiently and in a reliable manner under different conditions. Professionalism is not limited to highly skilled labor; it is also a special world view of a person (Druzhlyov, 2005).

What does professionalism mean for the military organization? Although this question seems quite simple, there are some problems, which require certain studies and maybe even standard-setting from military scientists and specialists. On one hand, military professionalism requires each military specialist to possess a basic set of professional skills, gained during military training, which can distinguish him from any civil specialist. On the other hand, the professionalism of a military specialist should have its specific character, depending on his military department, a branch of service, specialty, and position in the management hierarchy. And it is far from being over.

Military specialists should be trained in line with the main idea of the country preparation either for war or for peace, and it is also important to evaluate the degree of complexity of problems, which military specialists will solve in the situation of war or peace.

As of today, the most important objective is the achievement of military professionalism, it is the aim of the military structure modernization, the management structure optimization and improvement of educational programs in the military universities. Professionalism has become a terminal value (value-goal), which defines all major initiatives in reforming the military organization and the military education system. At the moment there are three conceptual models of military professionalism: professional-soldier, professional-manager, professional-peacemaker. As the researchers note, the most warlike model of military training is used in the military universities of the USA, Great Britain, and France. The professional-peacemaker model was particularly relevant in the countries of European democracy in the 20th century. At that time there were no evident foreign policy crises, and there was an idea of universal peace and security. The

professional-manager model appeared when countries started to organize a professional army, which requires another approach to the cadres' management, and improvement of contracted military specialists' competencies ([Kudro, 2017](#)).

The tendencies of the modern foreign-policy situation show that the professional-peacemaker model is no longer relevant. Combat, active, aggressive model of military professionalism is becoming more and more significant for the development of the military structure. In addition to that, the global scientific and technical progress, stable democratic practices of western countries in the military and civil relations, and open political systems of modern states determine formation of the neoclassical model of military professionalism, which takes into consideration the modern society development features. It is obvious that this model should combine the features of all abovementioned models. So the question is: what should play the central role in this model? The answer to this question will underlie the modernization of all military and security forces of Kazakhstan, especially the modernization of technical supply of military units.

The abovementioned information ideologically and methodologically defines the further development of the border security service. Determination of the model of border guards training, the conceptualization of technical modernization directions of border security units of the Republic of Kazakhstan are connected with the conceptualization of the State border functions on the system level.

Modern military and political systems are developing within the framework of the international community unified system, and as they are open, they acquire similar qualities. Under the influence of the unified development tendencies, modern military organizations somehow modernize their armed forces, other forces, and military units, depending on the degree of international tensions, the level of threats to national security. In addition to that, they have to adhere to the modes of humanization and democratization of military and civil relations, follow the principles of economic efficiency, economic pragmatism, and support interstate cooperation in the global social processes, which unify common needs and common threats.

At the present time, which is characterized by low forecastability and inconsistency of social processes, when the global community has realized the value of peaceful coexistence and the necessity to form we-identity for solving global problems, there are still dialectic misalignments and competition between the states in protection of their national interests. It is paradoxical that they pursuit integration and disintegration at the same time. As the result, the state border situation reflects the political contradictions: on one hand, it is socially important and economically efficient to simplify and decrease interstate barriers, on the other hand, there are conspiratorial attempts to collapse the existing system of international communication and redivide the areas of economic influence.

It is obvious that the modern economic situation and the philosophy of modern life do not accept closed, egoistic behavior and secretiveness of the states; it is demonstrated by strengthening of the border contact function, active participation of the states in solving common problems. However, a complication of threats in international relations, globalization of migration flows, related criminalization of the social situation, as well as escalation of international tensions prove the significance of the border barrier function, and in many cases its priority. "The necessity to ensure the border security is increasing today, as the threats to economic, political, military and strategic interests of the country appear, at first, on the state border checkpoints and in the near-border areas. It requires a scientific approach to development of the efficient border policy, as well as its implementation" ([Shumov, 2013](#)).

During institutionalization of border studies and border metrics as new sciences, studying the development tendencies of the border guard service, the problems of border security, as well as the processes and events in the border areas, the Russian scientist V.V. Shumov noted that earlier the role of border guard services included barriers, contact, filtration functions, as well as the borders security, and since 1982 new functions have appeared, such as protection of sea living and nonliving resources in the areas with the combined legal status ([Shumov, 2011](#)). The borders became more dynamic; their security level is actively changing.

As of today, state borders of the countries have various functions. For the purpose of developing this topic, the authors decided to take as an example the state border of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which is unique in many aspects. The State border of Kazakhstan shows its functional diversity, which is inherent in many countries of the global community. There are different physical-geographical conditions (mountains, forests, steppes, a sea, rivers, urbanized and deserted places). Sites of the border are located in Europe and in Asia. Kazakhstan borders with friendly and neutral countries, among them there are countries, which are militarily and economically strong, and countries with weak economies and military. Its border is the external border of interstate unions and organizations (the SCO, CIS, CSTO, Eurasian Economic Community). Some military and armed conflicts are taking place near its border. The transit potential of Kazakhstan is not limited. The abovementioned situation forms a wide range of threats, which defines the system of the State border security in the current and long-term periods. The President of Kazakhstan in his Address to the Nation, dedicated to the development of the country by 2050, analyzed the global challenges of humanity in the 21st century and determined that "It is necessary to implement a large-scale reform of the Body Security Service. The objective is to drastically improve its efficiency by modernizing its physical infrastructure" ([The Message of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 2012](#)).

This objective requires the availability of professionally trained specialists in the military and border security. In the long term, it is a professionalism that will define the level of security of the country's national interests in the border area. It places emphasis on some aspects of military professionalism.

The aim of this article is to study possible options for implementation of a modern model of military professionalism in technical modernization of the border security service, in order to improve the efficiency of state border security.

LITERATURE REVIEW

History and modernity show a wide range of attitudes of the society, its structures, and institutes to war. Recently, there have been attempts to provide the typology of these attitudes. The American scientist Ch. Moscas made a remarkable speech at the international scientific conference New thinking and military politics, which took place in Moscow, in 1989. Basing on the analysis of evolution of mostly western democratic societies' attitudes to war in the second part of the 20th century, he proposed to define three types of attitude, such as: a society, which is ready for war, a society, which deters war, and a society, which denies war ([Moscas, 1990](#)). Developing Moscas' idea, V.V. Serebryannikov proposed the following types: 1) a society of war threats, 2) a society of war, 3) a society, which is ready for war, 4) warring societies, 5) peaceful societies, 6) societies without war instruments (army), 7) societies, which prevent war, 8) anti-war societies ([Serebryannikov, 1997](#)). The typologies, proposed by Ch. Moscas and V.V. Serebryannikov show clear requirements of the society for military professionalism, for functions of a military professional in the situation of war and peace, depending on the conceptual development model of the society.

Many scientists showed their interest in this problem, and as a result, the problem of military professionalism development took its place in the social sciences.

S. Huntington made a significant contribution to studying the essence of military professionalism and military and civil relations. After publishing his work, *The Soldiers and the State*, he became a classic of investigations of this problem ([Huntington, 1957](#)).

American scientists M. Janowitz in his book *A Professional Soldier* justifies the changes of the classic model of military professionalism and the changes in relations between the army and the society ([Janowitz, 1964](#)).

Therefore, scientists in their works presented the characteristics of military professionalism phenomenon, its transformation in different historical periods through various models of functioning, and it launched an ongoing scientific discourse of the military organization development prospects in the modern society.

The ideas of classics of military sociology are reflected in further studies of European and Russian scientists, such as M. Nuciari, G. Caforia, W. Zecha, P. Klein, Yu. Deryugin, Ch. Dandeker, J. Gow, etc. M. Nuciari highlighted differences between the characteristics of military professionalism and the type of military organization ([Nuciari, 2003](#)). G. Caforia studied the transformation of European military formation and identified convergent, divergent and transitional models ([Caforia, 1998](#)). W. Zecha considered that in future the armed forces would conduct peacemaking operations, and he presented a solution to the problem of training of the professional-peacemaker ([Zecha, 2003](#)). P. Klein studied the problems of military professionalism in binational military groups ([Klein, 2003](#)). Basing on sociological surveys Yu. Deryugin defined the directions of military education transformation in Russia to western military schools' experience ([Deryugin, 1993](#)). During scientific discussions on military professionalism Ch. Dandeker, J. Gow determined the skills that a modern soldier should possess ([Dandeker&Gow, 1997](#)). B. Reed and D. Segal studied the problems of military professionalism on the basis of the scale of soldiers' ethical accounts and values during humanitarian operations ([Reed & Segal, 2000](#)).

At the moment the specialists of western military sociology are developing the theory of Ch. Moscas, which describes the transition to the postmodern military. According to Ch. Moscas concept, the military organization of the 20th century went through three stages of development. The first stage is modern, started from the end of the 18th century and lasted to the end of the Second World War, it is characterized by mass armies, defending the national states ([Moscas, 1990](#)). The postwar period lasted up to the beginning of the 1990s and was the transition stage, which is characterized by the army of late modern. The army of postmodern, appeared after the collapse of bipolar system, represents a new type, which has drastic differences from the previous one. The distinctive features of the army of postmodern include decrease of its numerical force, improvement of its professionalism, increasing importance of female soldiers and civil personnel in military security.

This concept proves the objective to transition to the modern professional army where professionalism is understood not just as military service of citizens "for money" but as manifestation of professional calling, specific competences of the sphere of ensuring military safety. Substantially, the army of postmodern - it is not numerous, hi-tech, high-maneuverable and dynamically developing organization which corresponds to all new calls and threats to safety of the states. But what has to be the basis for training, in the development strategy of the military organization of army of a postmodern - this question remains open.

Until recently, politicians and social scientists proved provisions that "for the last decades the role repertoire of the serviceman significantly changed, having extended before the creation of the stable safe environment and maintenance of legality on post-conflict space. The new social identity of the modern serviceman combines roles of the diplomat, the military expert, the police officer, the leading commander having diplomatic skills and cross-cultural competence, abilities to establish relations with the local population, the government and security forces in the territory of foreign state". The ideas were formulated that "professionalism of the soldier" has to be transformed into more capacious model, which is pulling together competence of the military person with competence of the civil expert of special areas of knowledge. The American sociologist M. Yanovits, based on the analysis of 113 deep interviews, secondary data of questioning and the analysis of biographies of 761 generals and the admiral allocates three types of officers: heroes, managers, and technologists. Officers-heroes - are an impersonation of military traditions of courage, they support fighting spirit of army and carry out continuity of generations. Officers-managers - are busy with more concrete, practical sides of the organization of warfare. Officers-technologists - bear in army of the idea of scientific and technical progress and serve difficult military equipment. All three types of officers make military elite, however M. Yanovits leaves a priority for officers-managers who manage the military organization while heroes seek to win military victories, neglecting diplomacy, and technologists develop all-new destructive weapons without thinking about international policy ([Karlova and Chipizubov, 2015](#)).

A number of the European scientists went further away: making a start from the concept stated above, came to awareness of the importance of the emergence of new model of military professionalism - the soldier peacekeeper, due to the lack for the European countries of threats of military safety ([Danilova, 2007](#)). Today there are disagreements of scientists concerning what to prepare to the states in future creation of world order for to expect military collisions or not, to prepare for a military outcome or to hope for a possibility of diplomatic settlement of acute interstate contradictions. On the one hand, really, the countries objectively approached need of domination of peacekeeping participation of military for interstate collisions of interests; on the other hand, - escalation of an international situation dictates need of return to classical model of the military organization where the idea "professional soldier" focuses on readiness of the military organization for future war.

As the Russian scientists note, peace-making, operations on coercion to the peace, humanitarian missions, - are an important part of the activity of Armed Forces, however, defense of the state and protection of national interests against direct threats near frontiers remains the main task of army still. Respectively, the image of the military professional in Russia is still allocated with heroic lines, military culture broadcasts traditional values, and the system of military education is aimed at formation of classical military competences, without focusing attention on diplomatic and the cross-cultural competences of the military personnel.

"With what armed forces had no social characteristics and national peculiarities, a common feature for all modern armies of the developed countries is a modernization of means and ways of warfare for the purpose of minimization of human losses among military and civilians... Defensive, industrial, military, and scientific complexes in Russia are aimed at introduction of hi-tech and innovative developments in the sphere of safety of the state ([Danilova, 2007](#)).

At the exhibitions and forums devoted to novelties of military equipment the examples of digital technologies of communication and automated management of troops special and the protected vehicles, individual protection equipment of staff, the means of communication and video surveillance and also means of non-lethal influence and a specific for divisions of a special purpose and investigation, unmanned aerial vehicles and other modern means of conducting combat operations and protection of frontier are represented ([Interpolytech: Real chance of implementation of developments in practice, 2014](#)).

It is necessary to recognize that issues of conceptualization of professionalism inactivity of modern boundary departments, the directions of modernization of frontier in the context of the problem lifted in the article, in modern science openly are, practically, not lit.

METHODOLOGY

To be defined how the modernization of the Border Service in the Republic of Kazakhstan has to be carried out, it is necessary to understand what functional value seems the country leaders inactivity of this socio-political institute. It is necessary to design that desirable image of the development of boundary department most of which corresponds to requirements of development of the Republic of Kazakhstan and fundamental trends of development of modern society. It is necessary to be defined conceptually what model of military professionalism has to be the cornerstone of development, both the military organization of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in general and the border service, in particular. Formulation of this model will give the chance of the accurate practical solution of issues of development of different types of ensuring activity of the border service, training of the corresponding experts, definitions of an ideological basis of this service.

In the military doctrine of Kazakhstan, this model is accurately not stated in program documents of development of the Republic. Only on the basis of creation of theoretical model – "an ideal image" of development of the military sphere, on the basis of conceptualization of the main directions of foreign policy of the country, strategic problems of development of national economy, an institutionalization of status positions of the state in the context of the state vision of global social

development of the country, its human capital, we will be able to draw a conclusion on what model of military professionalism can be put at the heart of development of the military sphere in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Having solved this task, we concretize what of the existing functions of the frontier is updated more. Based on what, it will be possible to draw a conclusion on what leading model of military professionalism has to define a substantial basis of modernization of border agency.

For the solution of the scientific tasks set in research, we chose the methodology of ideal types of M. Weber, used conceptual provisions of the system and synergetic approach and social constructivism and the principle of historicism. As methods of achievement of the scientific tasks set in research, we elected general scientific philosophical methods, genetic, and comparative methods. The analysis of documents and expert poll of experts in the sphere of military, political and boundary safety, leadership team and scientific capacity of the Border Service of the Republic of Kazakhstan formed empirical base of research. 15 leading Kazakhstan, Ukrainian and Russian experts of the profile stated above participated in poll. The survey was conducted by a technique of "Delphi", within November-December, 2018. The task of conceptualization of the perspective directions of development of the border service in Kazakhstan and also development of the theory and practice of protection of Frontier in the context of implementation of the Kazakhstan — 2050 program was set for experts. Having conceptualized the leading function of frontier by results of research, we could define the leading model of military professionalism defining essence of training and an ideological basis of development of boundary department. And it, in turn, would allow defining the directions of technical modernization of the border service in Kazakhstan, proceeding from tasks, which are set by the country leaders for frontier guards. Starting a solution of the problem of research, we were interested in vision of experts, "specific" in the maintenance of this model that, in fact, has to become defining in modernization of the border service, improvement of all types of ensuring activities for protection of frontier.

We assumed that the results of our research can be interesting not only for the scientific community in Kazakhstan but also to the scientists and practitioners who analyze global social processes, studying trends of functioning of institute of frontier in modern society.

RESULTS

In accordance with the general plan of the survey, experts were asked the question: "How do you see the future of the State Border of the Republic of Kazakhstan in 2050?". The prevailing point of view was the following: "most likely, the priority will be given to "flexible and smart state borders", designed to create the most effective forms of interstate cooperation, maintaining mutually beneficial economic relations, strengthening the trend towards interstate integration". At the same time, it was determined that the "hard state borders" option would not be completely ignored. It is possible, to a certain extent, to integrate both options, while implementing a creative approach to the protection of state borders, taking into account changes in the situation and enhancing the importance of technical means of border protection.

Describing the key factors that determine at this time and which will determine in the future, up to 2050, the model of the functioning of the Border Guard Service, experts noted 2 groups of factors:

- 1) The increasing complexity of the nature of threats, a need to strengthen the protection of state borders;
- 2) Actualizing joint efforts of state border agencies to overcome existing threats.

When asked about the model of military professionalism that is optimal for Kazakhstan, the experts agreed that this should be a neoclassical model, in which there are signs of three models classified by the degree of importance:

- 1) A classic model of a "professional-warrior" - orienting to readiness for victorious participation in military actions, determining the emphasis on the combat training of military specialists
- 2) A model of a "professional-technologist" - training specialists with developed intellectual competencies capable of carrying out professional activities in the context of the increasing introduction of scientific and technological progress achievements into practice;
- 3) A model of "professional-manager" - focusing on specialists who have excellent knowledge of legal tools in their activities, improving their professional and managerial competencies in accordance with the trend of increasing the number of civilian personnel in the Border Guard Service and attracting women to serve.

Regarding the question on what should be decisive in the development of technical means of border security, the experts answered the following:

- It is necessary to rely on simplicity, reliability, and efficiency, with the manufacturability and scientific validity of the technologies used;
- Importance of remote technologies, the intellectualization of technical means ensuring the effectiveness of border security is being updated.

According to experts, the main threats to the Kazakh border by 2050 will remain international terrorism, religious extremism, drug trafficking, illegal migration, conflicts near the border, information security and corruption.

On the question of what the leadership of the country needs to do in order to ensure the effective development of the Border Guard Service by 2050, the experts answered the following. The concept of the State Border is necessary, taking into account the achievements of modern scientific knowledge; a modern system of guarding and protecting the state border should be a flexible system capable of restructuring, based on the prevailing challenges and threats to national security.

Thus, according to the results of the survey, the content of the model of military professionalism applicable in the development of the border department of Kazakhstan was determined: it is a neoclassical model, where the “professional-warrior”, “professional-technologist” and “professional- manager” with their leading attributes of professionalism are interconnected to operational restructuring of the structural components of the protection system. On this basis, the directions for the further development of the Border Guard Service, including modernization of its technical support, can be conceptualized. Technical modernization of the border service should follow the path of intellectualization of technical means designed for different types of threats ensuring enhanced state border protection. At the same time, the strengthening of the barrier function of the border should be implemented in the form of smart, flexible borders, taking into account the need to create favorable conditions for the development of the country's economy, the possibility of using the potential border state agencies joint efforts to protect the border.

DISCUSSION

A famous researcher in the field of formation and development of state borders V.A. Kolosov concluded that in a complicated geopolitical situation there are three possible scenarios for the further evolution of world political boundary system:

- 1) Neoliberal - providing for a linear evolution of all borders and their functions - from alienating and a barrier to contact and integration under the influence of processes of internationalization of the economy, development of communications and international cooperation to overcome global and regional problems;
- 2) Realistic - taking into account that the territory retains its role as a resource and the countries will strive to preserve their sovereignty, resolve border problems in the interests of each country. National identity will retain its role in ensuring state integrity, and borders will retain their role with a certain transformation of functions;
- 3) The pessimistic scenario suggests the disintegration of many current states on the basis of ethnicity as a result of the struggle for self-determination of ethnic groups and national minorities in many multinational states. This can be facilitated by geopolitical historical, demographic, economic, cultural, linguistic and religious factors. The risk of disintegration processes is greatest in the areas of the junction of various geopolitical interests, on the borders of the most developed and less developed regions, between countries of different confessional affiliation. This can lead to a total crisis of the entire territorial-political organization and the world border system, which requires a comprehensive political and geographical analysis and vigorous international efforts to preserve the peace, stability, and security of all states (Kolosov and Mironenko, 2001).

Today, border guards are confronted by well-trained and equipped cross-border criminal groups and terrorist organizations, which means that it is necessary for the border guard specialist to be well trained and equipped with modern weapons and means of communication, to be able to use special equipment.

An important issue is the organization of quality control procedures at checkpoints. Statistics show that passenger and cargo traffic through the state border of Kazakhstan is increasing every year. Today border guards are using the experience gained by colleagues from other states actively, trying to make the passport control procedure fast and with the highest quality. However, a significant reduction in its passage time is possible only with the introduction of new technologies.

Of course, technical means at the border are necessary and must correspond to the realities of the time; however, it is necessary that they are equipped on the basis of border security general plan, a detailed study of the situation and the existing threats.

Modern technical means are capable of not only establishing the fact of violation of the border without human intervention but also recognize the violators, fix traces of their activity. At the same time, the tasks of the head of the frontier outpost are reduced to the rational use of available funds, the organization of the operators' duty and the adoption of decisions to immediately react to changes in the situation. Equipping with such technical means of border protection should be a priority, and the program for their development and implementation, in fact, is innovative.

At the same time, the introduction of modern technical equipment will set another important task for the border department – specialist training for its maintenance. This question needs to be worked out now. Satellites should come to the aid of the border guards. Today, due to space technology, it is possible to quickly obtain satellite data of various kinds, from weather conditions to information on the movement of persons and goods along the line of the State Border.

The next direction is the use of unmanned aerial vehicles (hereinafter referred to as UAV). The effectiveness of patrolling the borders, especially in areas with very rough terrain, unmanned aerial vehicles have been talked about for a long time. However, we are only just looking at these technical tools, which is primarily due to the high demands placed on them. As practice shows, many UAVs offered today have significant drawbacks - low resources, poor camera resolution, difficulty in managing, which makes such devices insufficiently effective. Yet there is every reason to hope that the UAVs will be improved and will bring in the end results that suit the border guards.

No less pressing issue for border formations is the use of alternative energy sources in units. It should be noted that the mountain, steppe and other difficult parts of the terrain are characterized by a great distance of border units from support centers. Therefore, the leadership of the border formations seeks to make the units autonomous, capable of performing tasks for a long time on their own and with their own means. Unfortunately, the only energy sources in the branches at the moment are diesel generators, which require serious fuel reserves. It is necessary to use other sources of energy - wind, sun, and water. Such studies are already being conducted in the United States, Israel, Russia, and other countries where wind, solar, mini-hydro power plants have been developed that can provide power to border units. Moreover, based on the requirements of the border guards, the designers created several modifications of the complexes, which include various methods of obtaining energy, depending on weather conditions, as well as the nature of the terrain. Thus, the border guards had a real opportunity to make the border units autonomous.

As already noted, modern threats to border security make it necessary to improve approaches to the protection of the State Border.

These are, in our opinion, the main directions and visions of the prospects for introducing technical innovations in the activities of the Border Guard Service, which will contribute to improving the quality of protection of the state border of sovereign Kazakhstan.

Leading military scientists, reviewing the specifics of the manifestation of modern wars, threats and the nature of the development of hybrid wars, and analyzing the development trends of modern military and security forces, noted the following: The boundaries between the types and kinds of troops are already blurred. This tendency will continue in the future ([Popov & Khamzatov, 2017](#)).

CONCLUSION

The war in Syria followed by events in Europe, interstate conflicts of Russia and its political opponents significantly corrected the opinion on the evolution of the military professionalism formed till now towards the transformation of the “professional-soldier” into “professional-peacemaker”. The classical model of military professionalism is reviving, but with new qualitative content. The study has showed that the activities of the border department of Kazakhstan, taking into account the trends in development of the modern society, geopolitical location, main threats to the national security, and features of development of thoughts about functions of the modern border, should be based on the neoclassic model combining in itself the signs of the classic model “soldier-professional” and characteristics of the models of “professional-technologists” and “professional-manager”. This model determines the area of the technical modernization of the Border Guard Service towards the creation of “smart borders” that strength both the barrier and contact function and necessitates bringing intellectualization into the process of training specialists for the border department of Kazakhstan.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors of the paper are grateful to all who took part in the expert survey. We are especially grateful to those who showed a consultative interest in the problem risen: Ph.D. in Military Sciences Professor N. Zh. Asylov (Kazakhstan), Ph.D. of Military Sciences Professor A.Yu. Adautov (Kazakhstan), Ph.D. of Military Science Professor V.P. Mosov, (Ukraine), Ph.D. of Military Sciences Professor V.P. Medvedev (Russia), Ph.D. GuillaumtHelbert (France).

The article is prepared within the framework of the implementation of program-targeted financing for scientific research of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2018-2020.

REFERENCES

1. Caforia, G. (1998). *The European Cadet: Professional Socialization in Military Academics: A Crossnational Study*. Baden-Baden: NomosVerlagsgesellschaft.
2. Dandeker, Ch. & Gow, J. (1997). The Future of Peace Support Operations: Strategic Peacekeeping and Success. *Armed Forces and Society*, 3, 335–336. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0095327X9702300302>
3. Danilova, N.Yu. (2007). *Army and society: principles of interaction*. Saint Peterburg: Norma.
4. Deryugin, Yu.I. (1993). Revisited military reform. *Sociological studies*, 12, 52.
5. Druzhylov, S.A. (2005). Professional competence and professionalism of a teacher: psychological approach. *Siberia. Philosophy. Education. Scientific-journalistic almanac: SO RAO, IPC*, Novokuznetsk, 8, 26.
6. Huntington, S. (1957). *The Soldier and the State: The Theory and Politics of Civil-Military Relations*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Univ. Press.

7. *Interpolytech: Real chance of implementation of developments in practice.* (2014). Military-industrial courier. <http://vpk-news.ru/articles/21700>. Accessed 15 June 2019.
8. Janowitz, M. (1964). *The Professional Soldier*. New York: The Free Press of Glencoe.
9. Karlova, E.N. & Chipizubov, A.V. (2015). Evolution of army as social institute and concept of “military professionalism” in latest history. *Humanitarian scientific researches*, 1, 2. <http://human.snauka.ru/2015/01/9266>. Accessed 15 June 2019.
10. Klein, P. (2003). Multinational Armed Forces. In J. Callaghan, F. Kernic (Ed.). *Armed Forces and International Security. Global Trends and Issues* (pp. 312–317). Muster: LIT P. Verlag..
11. Kolosov, V.A. & Mironenko, N.C. (2001). *Geopolitics and political geography*. Moscow: Aspect Press.
12. Kudro, N.M. (2017). *Modern sociology of the military education and military service: monography*. Almaty: APS KNB RK.
13. Moscas, H. (1990). *New thought and military policy. Army and society*. Moscow: Progress.
14. Nuciari, M. (2003). Models and Explanations for Military Organization: An Updated Reconsideration. In G. Gaforio (Ed.). *Handbook of the Sociology of the Military* (pp. 61-85). New York: Kluwer Academic. https://doi.org/10.1007/0-387-34576-0_4
15. Popov, I.M. & Khamzatov, M.M. (2017). *Future war: Conceptual and practical conclusions. Essays of strategic thoughts*. Moscow: Kuchkovo pole.
16. Reed, B. & Segal, D. (2000). The Impact of multiple deployments on soldiers’ Peacekeeping attitudes, morale and retention. *Armed Forces and Society*, 27 (1), 57–78. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0095327X0002700105>
17. Serebryannikov, V.V. (1997). *Sociology of war*. Moscow: Scientific world.
18. Shumov, V.V. (2011). *Introduction into the general bordermetrics*. Moscow: Book house “LIBROCOM”.
19. Shumov, V.V. (2013). *Introduction into the methodology of the border studies and bordermetrics*. Moscow: Book house “LIBROCOM”.
20. The Message of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan - Leader of the Nation Nursultan Nazarbayev to the People of Kazakhstan "Strategy "Kazakhstan-2050" is a new political course of the established state" of 12/14/2012. (2012). <http://akorda.kz/Official site of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan>. Accessed 15 June 2019.
21. Zecha, W. (2003). Concepts of the Theory-Practice-Link with Respect to Austrian Armed Forces. In J. Calaghan, & F. Kernic (Ed.). *Armed Forces and International Security. Global Trends and Issues* (pp. 345–351). Muster: LIT P. Verlag.