

(RC-22 Sociology of Armed Forces and Conflict Resolution)

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1. Sociology of Internal Security: Some Emerging Issues

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The issue of internal security has invited academic invention in the field of social science since globalization. Rampant consumerism and market fundamentalism have led to processual dilemma in each and every part of ‘social sphere’. Globalization has perpetuated a new liberal economy alongside deep rooted cultural contradiction. Aspiration (due to middle class mindset) alienation (due to loss of trust from foundational institutional institutions) syndrome has developed all forms of violence (including invisible one). As a result internal security is now a complex reality.

In Indian society, from terrorism to violence against own self are those result of realities which compels us to discuss internal security issues with the phenomenon of ‘shifting identities’. In fact, a shift from class politics to identity politics and process of presentation by majority as ‘a-political’ middle class (with parochial identities centric consciousness) should be taken into consideration while discussing internal security issues. The role of police and other related categories can also be examined with this perspective. It is unfortunate that ‘internal security’ as a part of institutional arrangement formed by the state and now by market forces/communities (private armies and security provided by agencies) has not been debated upon in social sciences. Author of this paper has examined these issues with critical understanding.

2. *Warrior to Saviour: A Paradigm Shift in Military's Professional Ethos*

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Modern militaries are largely raised and maintained by the States as a primary institution for territorial protection of the country. Extensive deployments of military, however, in dealing with compelling disasters in the last two decades have raised a fundamental question concerning role of military in society. Much discussion surrounds the issue of the engagement of military in rescue operations. It is envisaged that increasing involvement of military in the humanitarian missions could negatively affect their preparedness for war.

Present paper is born out of field-based study among randomly selected hundred soldiers who hung their uniform recently. It critically examines the negotiation of military's professional ethos of war fighting with aid-to-civil missions during natural disaster engagement. It was found that, contrary to popular expectation, far from detracting war preparedness as full-fledged war, humanitarian missions improved the fighting capabilities of soldiers.

3. *Armed Forces Needs a New Approach for Internal Security.*

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Internal security of the country emerged a critical concern for the India in the post independence period particularly in the last two decades. In the wake of contemporary scenario, Naxalism along with the terrorism emerged as one of the biggest threat to internal security threat due to its ever increasing time and space. In total 106 districts of the 09 States are suffering from the Naxalism that ultimately leads to the blockage of development for the poor and deprived. This armed violence left around 3000 personnel dead including more than eight hundred security personnel. This article presents sociological critique of the Government's decision to tackle this problem in holistic approach which focuses on increase in the development programmes in the affected areas that will ensure their betterment in

social and economic lives, and enable them to become a part in country's mainstream at the same time providing tooth to anti-naxal operations through various means.

Findings that emerged from this study indicates that these non-state actors are unwilling to solves root causes in a suggestive and peaceful manner and target development related project itself. They try to get the support from the local tribal by hook or by crook. A number of review and monitoring mechanisms have been established by the State as well as Central Government in this regard, but no significant result has been achieved so far. This raises the need of another approach to solve this problem.

4. Role of Women in Indian Armed Forces

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In recorded human history women soldiers have been part of each and every campaign, performing variety of tasks such as ammunition carriers, picking up a weapon of a fallen soldier, washing, mending and cooking. World War II, Vietnam war and technological revolutions affected intake of male recruits in Europe, Asian armies and USA that led to induction of women soldiers to fill the vacancies. The USA has the highest representation of nearly 14 percent women soldiers today, many of whom participated in the Gulf wars. Other European armies also have a healthy number of women soldiers in the armed forces. India's decision to induct women officers was based on populist consideration than military necessities. Pakistan, Bangladesh and Bhutan employ women basically in medical role. Society has traditionally viewed women as out of place both in organizations responsible for the implementation of military force and in applying lethal force as individuals.

In the modern world, there are no domains of work that women haven't delved into. Words such as chairman and cameraman have been rephrased as chairperson and cameraperson, to accommodate women. The Indian Armed Forces, which for long was considered a male dominated workplace, now has confident, bold women, molding into every role and setting examples for everyone. In the land of Razia Sultana and Rani of Jhansi, it comes as no surprise that women make their mark in the Armed Force. Under this back drop I am going to

study role of women in Indian armed forces. Research design is explanatory secondary data base study and my objectives are to see historical view and what is present situation?

5. Gender Integration in Indian Armed Forces: A Sociological Study

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Women have been marginalized in Indian society through preventing them from participating in various social, cultural and economic activities in the society. The advent of globalization, however, has considerably altered these conditions and women are provided various platforms to uproot the traditional views that kept them economically poor and socially exploited. As a result, women became an integral part of the work force and they are participating in every profession including that were previously dominated by men.

Keeping in view of the above, present empirical study is an endeavour of the authors to understand the impact of globalization on the social exclusion of the women in the Indian Armed Forces. Findings of the present study revealed that globalization has considerably affected the traditional patriarchal system in the military which defines it as an all male institution where women were treated as outsider. Now, women are assimilated into the mainstream of the Indian Armed Forces and their promotion prospects, training as well as career progression are on a par with their male counterparts. Moreover, male soldiers also accepted the fact that women are to stay in the armed forces and more will join in the future. They have subordinated themselves to these women who are above them in the

rank hierarchy to achieve the organizational goals following women's ability to command, leadership qualities and rank hierarchy.

Key Words: *Gender, Globalization, Military, Women.*

6. *Arms and the Women in Globalized World: Indian Experience*

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Women have been marginalized in Indian society through preventing them from participating in various social, cultural and economic activities in the society. The advent of globalization, however, has considerably altered these conditions and provided a platform to the women to uproot the traditional image as weaker gender in the society and they became an integral part of the workforce and they are participating in every profession including that were previously dominated by men. Military, that earlier took women as inferior gender and outsider in their culture, also followed the trend and opened its gate for the women. The present paper is an endeavour to understand rank and file soldiers' views on the inclusion of in the Indian Armed Forces through the concept of masculine warrior concept.

Findings of the present study revealed that globalization has considerably affected the traditional patriarchal system in the military which defines it as an all male institution where women were treated as outsider. Now, women are assimilated into the mainstream of the Indian Armed Forces and their promotion prospects, training as well as career progression are on a par with their male counterparts. Moreover, male soldiers also accepted the fact that women are to stay in the armed forces and more will join in the future. They have subordinated themselves to these women who are above them in the rank hierarchy to achieve the organizational goals following women's ability to command, leadership qualities and rank hierarchy.

7. Gun Versus Butter: Analysis of Indian Defence Budget

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The scholars interested in the study of civil-military relations have long stressed the centralities on the relationship of the military spending with the spending on the social welfare activities, and finally with the economic growth. Scholars associated with this debate are divided in the three schools. First school of the scholars argue that military spending stimulate economic growth. Proponents of this school strongly believe that military spending generate employments, increase purchasing power which finally help the people to improve their living standard. On the other hand, this spending negatively affects the social spending and growth because of its opportunity cost, argue another school of scholars. However, third group of scholars deny the presence of the significant relationship between military spending and expenditure on welfare activities, and its' relationship with the growth.

The present article is an endeavour of the scholar to establish and explain the relationship of military expenditure, with the social spending and finally with the growth of the country in Indian context. Findings of the study suggest that spending on the military is positively associated with the development. At the same time, this relationship is very complicated and a number of variables are associated in this.

8. A Sociological Study of Police Women in Parli Vajinath Region, Dist: Beed.

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The present study aims at sociological understanding of women who work as police officers in Parli-V. Dist: Beed. These female officers face several social, personal and psychological

problems due to numerous reasons, including insufficient transportation and infrastructure facilities. Furthermore, they are less in number and new recruitment has also been stopped. Discriminatory behaviour by low and high profile officers is also witnessed among them. Such discriminations are visible in facilities, control over transportation, and insufficient power in self-governing. These all factors are restrictions towards better performance as compared to their counterpart. Beside these the women police are incompetent to meet the challenges due to lack of physical strength and handling of weapons. Moreover, these officers are unable to take decisions because of rank hierarchy and dependency on men seniors. This research was conducted in Parli –V area in Beed district of Maharashtra. Only rural and city police station is operational. These police stations are situated in the Parli city. Qualitative Sociological were used to collect empirical data.

The present communication highlights on the present status of Policewomen and their problems in duty and families. It is my firm conviction, as a police administrator, that women have a unique and vital role to play in Parli –V region in Beed District. This conviction was confirmed and reinforced by the findings and conclusions of the workshop for Policewomen conducted by the Govt. of Maharashtra. It was another important milestone in pursuit of professionalization in police work.

Key Words: *Police, Families, Facilities, Problems, Transportation, Accommodation, Staff, Shelter, Training, Authority.*

9. A Changing Structure of Families of War Widows in Aurangabad District in Maharashtra: A Sociological View.

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The present communication deals with the Sociological view of war widows and their changing position in the structure of society in Aurangabad district. Aurangabad rural social situation in social norms, family system and their concept regarding the war widows low education levels and custom of levirate received a jolt following the payment of huge sums of

money as compensation to the War Widows. It has been changing the structure joint to nuclear families but the war widows came to constitute a distinct social category. They have with greater economic security, even as the prevailing patriarchal structure of rural Aurangabad region. The problem of war widows is one of the important issues in the Indian society.

The characteristics of a war widowed woman's of Aurangabad district that influence her throughout life include the presence or absence of resources for its members and whether and how these are available to women—particularly to women in different marital situations. Lower or working class wives are often tied into family or racial and ethnic networks, affecting relations between husband and wife and affecting members of the social circle associated with that role. This statement is dependent upon a definition of "social role" as a set of mutually interdependent social relations between the person at the centre of the role and the social circle of all those from whom he or she acquires rights and to whom he or she has obligations because of being the centre of that role. This Communication is based upon the content analysis and secondary data.

Key words: - *War Widows, Aurangabad, Geographic movement, resources, development etc.*

10. A Review on Military, Revenue and Judicial Administration during British Period (1819- 1947) in Maharashtra State, India.

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My study deals with the review of military, Revenue and Judicial administration. Military administration identifies both the techniques and system used by military departments, agencies, and armed involved in the management of the armed forces. It describes the processes that take place within military organization outside of combat, particularly in

managing military personnel and their training, and services they are provided with as part of their military service.

Although the task of reforming the civil administration was a prolonged one yet it was solved through various land reforms through the creation of department of revenue at lower level that was involved in the direct collation of revenue. This established a direct link between Government and the individual peasant. Moreover, to solve the problems of revenue a body of judiciary was also formed. It has been recognized as a result of later experienced that the better organized and more exact system introduced by the British has not been able fully to compensate for the loss of cheapness, quickness and certainly which characterized the earlier system. It is only recently that steps are being taken to rejuvenate what, in Indian conditions, was at once a more democratic, surer and cheaper way of ensuring justice in the common disputes of the village people than the more elaborate and rigid system of modern courts.

Key words: - *Military, Revenue and Judicial, Administration, British, Panchayat.*

11. Internal Security Challenges in India: A Sociological Analysis

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Internal security is the act of keeping peace within the borders of a sovereign state or other self-governing territories by upholding the national law and defending against internal security threats. Threats to internal security may be directed at either towards own citizens and non state actors also, or the organs and infrastructure of the state itself, and may range from petty crime, serious organized crime, political or industrial unrest, or even domestic terrorism. Foreign powers may also act as a threat to internal security, by either committing or sponsoring terrorism or rebellion, without actually declaring war. Persons detained by internal security forces may either be dealt with by the normal criminal justice system, or for more serious crimes against internal security such as treason, they may face special measures such as secret trials. In times of extreme unrest, internal security actions may include

measures such as internment. The management of internal security, therefore, assumes great importance. If the internal security issues are tackled effectively, subversion by the external forces to that extent becomes more difficult. Unfortunately, the rise of contentious politics based on sectarian, ethnic, linguistic or other divisive criteria, is primarily responsible for the many communal and secessionist movements flourishing in India. The presence of hostile neighbours enables the internal conflicts to get external support, which includes money, arms and sanctuaries. The vested interests exploit these conditions to pursue their own agenda. Responsibility for internal security may range from police to paramilitary forces, and in exceptional circumstances, the military itself. Governmental responsibility for internal security will generally rest with an interior ministry, as opposed to a defense ministry. Depending on the state, a state's internal security will be maintained by either the ordinary police or law enforcement agencies or more militarized police forces. Other specialized internal security agencies may exist to augment these main forces, such as border guards, special police units, or aspects of the state's intelligence agencies. The level of authorized force used by agencies and forces responsible for maintaining internal security might range from unarmed police to fully armed paramilitary organizations.

Present paper utilises secondary sources to analysis the challenges of internal security in India within socio-economic context.

Key Words: *Security, Peace, State.*

12.Families of Missing Persons: Sociological Study of District Bandipora in Kashmir (J&K)

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The issue of missing persons emerged as global phenomenon because of armed conflict. Living in a state of ambiguity and uncertainty about the fate of a missing family member is a harsh reality for thousands of families the world over being affected by the armed conflict. The armed conflict which started in the year 1989 in the state of Jammu and Kashmir has claimed thousands of lives and left a large number of families searching for their disappeared

family members. Such families have to deal with the trauma of not knowing the fate of their missing relatives -living in a state of limbo and uncertainty. And, additionally these families have to face many more challenges resulting from the consequence of ‘disappearance’ of their family member. These very challenges disturb the equilibrium of these families creating a chaotic situation of crises and ambiguity which is dysfunctional for its various family members and overall functioning. This paper undertakes a sociological study of such families affected by the phenomenon of missing persons and explores various problems such families have to face as a consequence of missing persons.

Keywords: *Missing, Armed Conflict, Families.*

13.Uprising in Kashmir Valley, Understanding Emerging Trends of Resistance: A Phenomenological Outlook

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Kashmir valley has been found in turbulence due to plethora of conflict situations over there. It also buttresses on the mechanism of shifts in the procedure of suppression and resistance during the conflict. Simultaneously, this research work focuses on the role of various actors, agencies, parties and institutions involved in these shifts and their changing relationships. Therefore, intendment of kashmiries explores the shift of ideologies in the sense of transformation from normal life towards uprisings. However, this paper has been divided into five different parts like, (i) Introduction, (ii) Implications and Emerging Trends: Protests and Uprisings, (iii) Insights Behind these Agitations: A Phenomenological Understanding, (iv) Shift in Ideologies: An Intended Transformation, and (v) conclusion. So, this research work has been based upon case-study method. Interactions with Kashmiries and an open dialogue based discussions gives an in-depth insight of the problem. we are trying to analyze these happenings or uprisings through devotion of efforts to identify the realities over there.

Through this method, we are also trying to identify the rudimentary growth of bigot's and its form of synthesis, that later becomes a reality in day to day living life of kashmiries.

Key Words: *Kashmir Valley, Conflict, Phenomenology, Agitation, Uprisings, Ideologies.*

14. Resettlement of Military Veterans India: Issues and Concerns

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The existing policies and plans of the government for the resettlement of the ex-servicemen touches only peripheral areas of their resettlement and are unable to solve the resettlement issues on the whole. The schemes run by the government have various loopholes in practical implementation, which are not very helpful in rehabilitating ex-servicemen in civilian life. This paper examines whether these schemes serve this objective in actual situation? This study is based on the semi structured interview; with the help of schedules; of the retired personnel as well as personnel who are retiring in near future.

The government has started various schemes to resettle ex-servicemen but only a few got second government job under the reserved category. Others, either join/will join PSU's or private sector on the basis of experience; or started/will start small business on their own to make both ends meet. All of them were aware of Pre Release Courses (PRCs); and reservation in various government jobs, PSU's and banks. Not even a single soldier was aware of self employment schemes by DGR and reservation in Para Military Forces. None of them was satisfied with existing schemes; except those who got the second government job.

This is due to the unawareness of various schemes by the side of the ex-servicemen; and less reserved vacancies in government jobs, uncooperative behaviour of implementation machinery, and inappropriate way of implementation of schemes by side of DGR and Government. It results in to various hardships in the life of ex-servicemen. For their resettlement we should look at the various options available with the help of private and corporate sector.