The Role of Military in Nation-building

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Abstract

The primary role of the military is to secure/preserve a state from external military threats. Other than that modern militaries play decisive roles in nation-building. Militaries perform various non-military and civic actions which contribute much to the nation-building process along with other institutions of the state. The term Nation-building is mostly used simultaneously with political development, state-building, democratization, modernization, peacebuilding, and post-conflict reconstruction. All of these concepts are different from each other. Different theorists of nation-building theory have defined this concept differently in its evolution. This paper would attempt through qualitative research methods to clarify what nation-building means today. While reaching the real meaning of nation-building, the next step will be to understand why nation-building is important and how can it be done. Later on, the focus will be on the actors of nation-building, specifically the military's role will be evaluated. Data is collected through secondary sources (books, journal articles, public documents, newspapers). Tertiary data regarding the study is collected through relevant web pages. There are arguments in favor and against the military's this function; "nation-building". Militaries have demonstrated and performed extremely well in this sphere all around the world. Besides peacemaking, peacebuilding, and post-conflict reconstruction, they have worked and contributed to prevailing basic human rights, building infrastructure, economic aid, political development, and much more.

Keywords: Nation-building, State-Building, Post-modern Military

Introduction

The military is an institution within a state which has a monopoly over coercive power. States sometimes do use their military strength for achieving the ends set by the policy. Traditional, modern, and late modern militaries were thought of only playing the role of defending the territorial integrity of the state[1](Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces, 2015). However, in the postmodern era military personnel are thought of as having multifarious roles for their state. They not only cope with traditional military threats but also with nontraditional threats faced by their country. They are now not mere experts on managing violence but are also performing peacekeeping and humanitarian tasks[2] (Edwin R. Micewski, 2005). Militaries of certain countries are performing these roles in different countries in the form of state building which is one of the core factors of nation-building in contemporary times[3] (Steven L. Bullimore, 2006).

After experiencing the tragic event of 9/11 the policymakers and strategists in the United States stressed nation-building activities in weak states which are more vulnerable to terrorist networks. They thought if no steps were taken in these states it will in turn pose serious threats to their national security. It was prioritized that the U.S should preempt eliminate such networks. If such operations get successful yet there is a need to work towards rebuilding and stabilizing that conflict-ridden state because it will be vulnerable and can collapse due to its weak institutions; political, military, economic, etc.[4](Steven L. Bullimore, 2006). Therefore, militaries have a huge role in post-conflict operations to protect these states from collapsing and going back into the hands of terrorist organizations[5](Marina Ottaway, 2002). They are shouldered with more responsibilities and tasks of peacekeeping in the area that in turn creates an environment feasible for the slow and steady process of nation-building[6](Timothy Edmunds, 2006).

Although the militaries make a significant investment in the combat effectiveness of the forces, there has been given lesser attention to the capacity of the armed forces for conducting

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[1]Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces, (2015), "The Armed Forces", SSR Backgrounder Series (Geneva: DCAF,).Retrieved from:
https://www.files.ethz.ch/isn/195684/DCAF_BG_10_The%20Armed%20Forces.11.15-1.pdf.
[2] Edwin R. Micewski, (2005) "Leadership Responsibility in Postmodern Armed Forces".Retrieved from:
http://www.bundesheer-österreich.com/pdf_pool/publikationen/10_cma_03_lrp.pdf.
[3] Steven L. Bullimore, (2006) "THE MILITARY'S ROLE IN NATION-BUILDING: PEACE AND STABILITY OPERATIONS REDEFINED", *USAWC STRATEGY RESEARCH PROJECT,* U.S. Army War College CARLISLE BARRACKS, PENNSYLVANIA.
[4] Steven L. Bullimore, (2006)"THE MILITARY'S ROLE IN NATION-BUILDING: PEACE AND STABILITY OPERATIONS REDEFINED".
[5]Ottaway,Marina (2002). "Rebuilding State Institutions in Collapsed States". Retrieved from:
https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-7660.t01-1-00258.
[6] Timothy Edmunds, (2006), "What Are Armed Forces For? The Changing Nature of Military Roles in Europe", *International Affairs*, Oxford University Press, Vol. 82, No. 6, pp. 1059-1075.

post-combat reconstruction and stabilization operations. This disparity in conflict and post-conflict capacities aggravates the dilemma of nation-building because after the ending of combat operations the armed forces are left with main responsibility with no clear idea of the tasks and doctrine necessary to conduct the mission[7]. To address the post-conflict role of the military one must answer the question first of all tasks should and can be performed by the military. The analysis shows that the military has a bigger role in rebuilding and stabilizing a nation. This broader role of the military in nation-building is not only acknowledged in the military but also in civilian constituencies[8].

In the current times, the nation-building responsibility is most of the time taken by external actors like the U.S and other well-established states. The militaries of these states are not alone to perform the task of post-conflict reconstruction and nation-building. Other departments, agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and potential stakeholders in the host country also participate in the rebuilding process of the nation. So this task is more multilateral in the current times. For instance in Iraq the American armed forces were also backed by Britain and various NGOs played important roles in post-conflict operations[9] (Stephen D. Krasner and Thomas Risse,2014).

In order to evaluate the role of the military in nation-building, it is imperative to understand the concept of nation-building which is quite vague and controversial. The term Nation-building is mostly used simultaneously with political development, state-building, modernization, democratization, peacebuilding, and post-conflict reconstruction. And now this term is closely associated with 'stabilization and reconstruction'. All of these concepts and terms are different from each other. Different theorists of nation-building theory has defined this concept differently in its evolution. This paper attempts to take an account of the evolution of nation-building and to have a clear understanding of the concept in contemporary times. As the postmodern militaries are shouldered with extended roles than solely defending the territorial integrity of a state, this study also looks at the roles the militaries play in the process of nation-building.

The Concept of Nation-building: National Identity versus Functioning State

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[7] Steven L. Bullimore, (2006) "THE MILITARY'S ROLE IN NATION-BUILDING: PEACE AND STABILITY OPERATIONS REDEFINED".
[8] Steven L. Bullimore, (2006)"THE MILITARY'S ROLE IN NATION-BUILDING".
[9] Stephen D. Krasner and Thomas Risse, (2014)"External Actors, State-Building, and Service Provision in Areas of Limited Statehood: Introduction". Retrieved from:
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/264358329_External_Actors_State-Building_and_Service_Provision_in_Areas_of_Limited_Statehood_Introduction.

There is no single definition of nation-building. Some authors describe it as a shift to democracy and some view it as a transition from instability to order. Generally, the term refers to constructing or structuring national identity utilizing the power of the state. The main objective of nation-building is to unify the people within a state to keep it politically stable and functional in the long run. Harris Mylonas states that "Legitimate authority in modern national states is connected to popular rule, to majorities. Nation-building is the process through which these majorities are constructed"[10](Dr. Jan Jakub Muś, 2014)). Andrea Kathryn Talentino is of the view that "Nation-building' is the process of creating a stable, centralized, and cohesive state that represents a definable community"[11](Andrea Kathryn Talentino, 2004).

Definition of nation-building remains contested and imprecise and most of the time it is assumed rather than defined. Nation-building has been widely used interchangeably with state building. The critics put forward that these two are distinct processes. "State-building is seen as the task of building functioning states capable of fulfilling the essential attributes of modern statehood. 'Nation-building', on the other hand, refers to a more abstract process of developing a shared sense of identity or community among the various groups making up the population of a particular state"[12](Sinclair Dinnen, 2006).

Differentiated in this way,' state-building is focusing on the practical task of building or improving state structures, on the other hand, 'nation-building' focuses more on the essence of citizen-state ties. With a wide variety of capacity-building activities aimed at improving key institutions, 'state-building' has long been a priority of international development assistance. On the other hand,' nation-building' has been perceived as a more nebulous mechanism with a minimal role for external support[13].

Andrea Kathryn Talentino who has worked extensively on military interventions, notes in her manuscript "The Two Faces of Nation-Building: Developing Function and Identity" that though the concept of nation-building is an age-old process but is implemented in new ways. She asserts that it has two aspects: "state-building implemented by external actors and identity-building implemented by grassroots actors within the state itself". A functioning state is imperative for identity building because it provides the environment for flourishing a civic identity that can create a shared sense of community. In the absence of a legitimate and

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[10]Dr Jan Jakub Muś (2014), "The politics of nation-building. Making co-nationals, refugees, and minorities", *Nationalities Papers*, 42:5, 905-906, DOI: 10.1080/00905992.2014.916665

[11]Talentino, Andrea Kathryn.(2004), "The Two Faces of Nation-Building: Developing Function and Identity", *Cambridge Review of International Affairs*, Vol 17, No 3.

[12]Dinnen, Sinclair.(2006)"Nation-building" Technical Report. Retrieved from: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/283136264_Nation-Building.

[13]Dinnen, Sinclair. (2006) "Nation-building".

unifying state structure group identification will strengthen and in turn will have adverse effects on nation-building efforts[14].

In the late 1990s nation-building has been perceived as a strategy used by regional groupings and international organizations to deal with the dilemma of state collapse. This shift came due to many factors, one of the main factors is conceived to be civil and intrastate conflicts driven by the motive of secession. International interference was also deemed necessary due to humanitarian concerns in some states[15]. It was argued at that time until the causes of the conflict are not addressed how can the effects of violence be mitigated, so, the international intervention was justified in this sense. "The term 'nation-building' thus shifted from its traditional meaning of creating nationhood, as described by the Greek ethnos, toward the concept of post-conflict state construction"[16].

Looking through the prism of outsiders or international actors nation-building is to rebuild collapsed states and extend the principles of legitimate government and human rights. On the other hand, when nation-building is looked at from an internal process perspective, it is to work towards binding individuals in a common cause inside a state. The former beliefs in a top-down strategy which focuses on developing economic and political structures of governance while the latter emphasizes a bottom-up strategy "designed to bridge societal divisions and demonstrate the tangible benefits of cooperation"[17]. Both of these two types of nation-building are deemed necessary for achieving a stable state.

The critics of nation-building argue that nation-building process does not involve state building or foreign assistance it can be done by the indigenous people and its leadership and institutions[18]. But there are counter-arguments that it is not feasible to build a nation whereby political, social, economic, and other institutions are too weak. "Even in the case of Europe the common identity, or sense of nationhood, that exists in many countries did not precede the state but was forged by it"[19]. So, it is imperative to build strong state institutions which can provide a flourishing environment for the nation-building process. "Each is surely entwined with the other, but history suggests that the state is the necessary building block, providing the centralized function and legitimacy that allow for the creation of a common connection"[20].

Today conflict is more intrastate than interstate or internal than international. Violence breeds in those states and areas where weak and illegitimate political structures, increased poverty,

[14]Talentino.Andrea Kathryn.(2004)"The Two Faces of Nation-Building: Developing Function and Identity".
[15]Talentino.(2004), "The Two Faces of Nation-Building".
[16] Steven L. Bullimore, (2006)"THE MILITARY'S ROLE IN NATION-BUILDING: PEACE AND STABILITY OPERATIONS REDEFINED".
[17] Andrea Kathryn Talentino. (2004) "The Two Faces of Nation-Building: Developing Function and Identity".
[18]Dinnen,Sinclair.(2006) "Nation-building".
[19]Talentino,Andrea Kathryn.(2004) "The Two Faces of Nation-Building: Developing Function and Identity".
[20]Talentino, (2004)"The Two Faces of Nation-Building".

ethnic violence, and social inequality persist. That paves way for "civil warfare and ultimately results in the state collapse"[21]. Therefore international nation-building process pursues tasks of state-building in the hope that a politically stable structure will provide a flourishing environment within which the process of identity building can be carried out over time. Talentino argues "Nation-building as now employed can be defined as post-conflict efforts to establish comprehensive and lasting structures to rationalize competition within society by establishing a legitimate and accountable state"[22]. According to Rivkin, nation-building is considered effective, if as a result of this approach, conditions are established that are favorable for peaceful change, sustainable economic development, and political stability. And this approach is considered unsuccessful in states where it faces persistent military coups, political instability, and general disorder, which in turn compromises social and economic development[23](Arnold Rivkin,1969).

In contemporary times the term "stabilization and reconstruction" is preferred over peacekeeping or peace enforcement which were used in World War II post-conflict operations in Germany and Japan[24]. In this context, James Dubbin has defined nation-building "as actions taken in the aftermath of a conflict to rebuild a nation and support an enduring peace"[25] (James Dobbins, 2004). Though there is no such term in military doctrine, the military is placed in a key role in nation-building. These tasks performed by the military come under the headings of civil-military operations, peace operations, and peacebuilding.

'Office of the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization' defines stabilization "as the process by which underlying tensions that might lead to a resurgence in violence and a break-down in law and order are managed and reduced, while efforts are made to support preconditions for successful longer-term development"[26]. They define reconstruction as "the process of rebuilding the political, socio-economic, and physical infrastructure of a country or territory where it has been damaged or destroyed to create the foundation for longer-term development"[27].

An account of the concept of nation-building and how it evolved to the current state has been taken. Now we look at the roles of the military in general and its role in nation-building in

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[21]Talentino, (2004)"The Two Faces of Nation-Building".
[22]Talentino, (2004)"The Two Faces of Nation-Building".
[23]Rivkin, Arnold.(1969), "Nation-Building in Africa: Problems and Prospects", Edited by John H. Morrow. (New Brunswick, N.J) Rutgers University Press, Pp. 312.
[24] Steven L. Bullimore, (2006)"THE MILITARY'S ROLE IN NATION-BUILDING: PEACE AND STABILITY OPERATIONS REDEFINED".
[25]Dobbins,James.(2004), "America's Role in Nation-Building: From Germany to Iraq", *Strategic Insights*, Volume III, Issue 2
[26] Quoted in, Steven L. Bullimore, (2006)"THE MILITARY'S ROLE IN NATION-BUILDING: PEACE AND STABILITY OPERATIONS REDEFINED".
[27] Quoted in, Steven L. Bullimore, (2006)"THE MILITARY'S ROLE IN NATION-BUILDING".

particular. Militaries do play important roles in nation-building within a state as they are the most disciplined and unified institution. We would be looking more at post-conflict roles of militaries which they play to make, keep and maintaining peace. When they successfully maintain the security that in turn creates an environment feasible for, peaceful change, sustainable economic growth and political stability deemed necessary for nation-building.

Post-modern Military

As the world order was in transition from a bi-polar system to unipolar at the end of the cold war many changes were observed during this time. States faced issues regarding secession and such movements were witnessed around the world. Many states were on the brink of collapse. At the same time, the military structure and identity also saw various changes due to changes in threat perception from traditional to nontraditional ones. The role of the military personnel extended from a mere expert in the "management of violence" and conflict to other multifarious roles[28]. Moskos, Williams, and Segal promulgated the postmodern military model[29](Charles C. Moskos et al, 1999). They think that the shift of the perception about the threats such as military invasion or nuclear attack to nontraditional threats such as ethnic violence and terrorism has changed the force structure of the militaries. This model was at the beginning developed for the United States military in order to establish a framework for military transformation. They noted that the soldiers also have the image of protector in the form of peacekeepers and they do perform humanitarian tasks. "The core missions of military organizations shift from primarily warfighting or war deterrence to military deployments for peace and humanitarian purposes"[30]. In this postmodern era, the militaries of the developed states are performing exterritorial roles of stabilization and humanitarian contributions worldwide.

The policymakers and strategists in the United States stressed nation-building activities in weak states which are more vulnerable to terrorists networks after experiencing the tragic event of 9/11. They thought if no steps were taken in these states it will in turn pose serious threats to their national security. It was prioritized that the U.S military should preempt to eliminate such networks. If such operations get successful yet there is a dire need to work on rebuilding and stabilizing that conflict-ridden state because it will be vulnerable again and can collapse due to its weak institutions; political, military, economic, etc. Therefore, militaries have a huge role in post-conflict operations in order to protect these states from collapsing and going back into the

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[28] Edwin R. Micewski,(2005) "Leadership Responsibility in Postmodern Armed Forces".
[29] Charles C. Moskos et al, (1999), "The postmodern military: armed forces after the Cold War", *Oxford University Press*.
[30] Edwin R. Micewski,(2005) "Leadership Responsibility in Postmodern Armed Forces".

hands of terrorist organizations[31]. Militaries are shouldered with more responsibilities and tasks of peacekeeping in these areas which in turn create an environment feasible for the slow and steady process of nation-building.

The Military and Nation-building

In the construction of a country, the military can be a powerful force. This is because they have three primary political benefits over civilian institutions: organizational dominance, a highly emotionally invested symbolic status, and a monopoly on weapons. A highly controversial topic is the role of the military in the course of nation-building. Over the last few decades, two large schools of thought have been fiercely discussed in developmental and civil-military relations literature[32] (André du Pisani and Guy Lamb, 2014).

One school is of the view that in society, the armed forces play a constructive and modernizing role and have the ability, in particular, to foster national unity in a society with a population dominated by different ethnic groups. Coleman and Brice view military forces as a modernizing and stabilizing source of organizational power in society.According to the military is the last standby reserve that could be called to avoid subversion or a complete breakdown of the democratic order or even could take over in conditions where situations are getting out of control. Lucian Pye, especially about his study of the Burmese military, is one of the more prominent scholars who followed this line of argument[33].

The other school of thought claims that the military is a huge strain on already inadequate financial resources. As a consequence of its existence, the possibilities for the alternative use of scarce training facilities and trained human capital are being forfeited[34]. Decalo argues that they are consistently unable to provide 'effective, nationally focused and stable management' when the armed forces take control. It is necessary to note, however, that the military's main role is fighting and winning wars. Anything else is secondary[35] (Samuel Decalo,1989).

The nation-building operations that have traditionally been associated with the armed forces are considered in the following sections.

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[31] Steven L. Bullimore, (2006)"THE MILITARY'S ROLE IN NATION-BUILDING: PEACE AND STABILITY OPERATIONS REDEFINED".

[32]Pisani,André du. and Guy Lamb, (2014)"The Role of the Military in State Formation and Nation-Building: An Overview of Historical and Conceptual Issues". Retrieved from:
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/326477296_The_Role_of_the_Military_in_State_Formation_and_Natio n-Building_An_Overview_of_Historical_and_Conceptual_Issues_Andre_du_Pisani_and_Guy_Lamb.

[33]Pisani and Lamb, (2014)"The Role of the Military in State Formation and Nation-Building".

[34]Pisani and Lamb, (2014)"The Role of the Military in State Formation and Nation-Building

[35] Samuel Decalo,(1989), "Modalities of Civil-Military Stability in Africa", *The Journal of Modern African Studies*, Cambridge University Press, Vol. 27, No. 4 pp. 547-578.

What roles the military can play for its nation other than protecting it from outside threats?

Keeping in view the several major disasters that can occur in a state, humanitarian relief is a key area of concern for the modem military. The American Embassy bombing is an instance of a tragedy in which the military had to use its resources to minimize the amount of misery and save as many lives as possible. These unimaginable disasters involve a highly trained team that can be activated within a minimum of time delay, such characteristics are readily accessible in the military. These large-scale disasters, whether natural or man-made, do not respect political borders and these can cause harm to regional and local economies, as well as to the security and social stability in the states[36].

These catastrophes do more harm than some military invasion and therefore should be taken into account when preparing militaries. Partnership and collaboration between states would make a huge difference to our capacity to cope with disasters. Through a coordinated response to humanitarian contingencies and disaster relief, the military of the country can play an important role, especially in large-scale and destructive disasters, since they are operationally ready, disciplined, and can contribute valuable assets[37].

The armed forces have the potential to deliver education in areas of fundamental literacy, vocational training, adult education, and citizen indoctrination. When the military is not engaged in war these tasks can be performed by the military as it has an active training apparatus because military personnel spend much on teaching or being taught[38].

For ceremonial purposes, armies are widely used and are generally on display on patriotic holidays. These symbolic shows are part of the political leadership's attempts to encourage nationalist sentiments and, as a consequence, the armed forces typically contribute to a common sense of national self-esteem. In politics, armies are important symbolic goods[39].

It is possible for the military to contribute to the more orderly management of transport, sanitation, and related infrastructure projects. They will contribute to projects involving public works, such as the construction of bridges, the construction and maintenance of road networks, and agricultural production. In times of national disasters and emergencies, the military also has the potential to assist and may also play an internal police role[40]. In countries where the police

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[36] Timothy Edmunds, "What Are Armed Forces For? The Changing Nature of Military Roles in Europe".

[37] Edmunds, "What Are Armed Forces For?".

[38] Pisani, André du. and Guy Lamb,(2014) "The Role of the Military in State Formation and Nation-Building: An Overview of Historical and Conceptual Issues".

[39] Pisani and Lamb, (2014)"The Role of the Military in State Formation and Nation-Building".

[40] Pisani and Lamb, (2014)"The Role of the Military in State Formation and Nation-Building".

are unable to tackle the issues of terrorism or any other internal strife militaries do come to the front.

The military has the potential to establish a sense of national identity among its members, which stems from the unity of its organizational climate. Military personnel is conscious of belonging to a community with a single function. Moreover, the Armed Forces build a sense of social unity and cohesion among their members, given the shared experience of personnel from diverse religious, regional, and ethnic backgrounds[41].

Armed forces are often the only factor in weak or failed states that are sufficiently structured to be capable of fighting for political power and formulating public policy. When the existing social order has been violently broken, this situation is more likely to exist, and it becomes important to create representative structures sooner than any more new political institutions can be firmly formed. The military is even able to interfere and take over state government when the civil service collapses[42].

Stabilization and Reconstruction the new name of Nation-building and the Role of Military

Militaries who are assigned the role of combating any menace on foreign land are also given the responsibility of rebuilding that nation. Today this process is called Stabilization and Reconstruction (S&R). 'Office of the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization' defines stabilization "as the process by which underlying tensions that might lead to a resurgence in violence and a break-down in law and order are managed and reduced, while efforts are made to support preconditions for successful longer-term development"[43]. They define reconstruction as "the process of rebuilding the political, socio-economic, and physical infrastructure of a country or territory where it has been damaged or destroyed to create the foundation for longer-term development"[44]. The militaries actively participate in the process of stabilization and as well reconstruction to eradicate the menace for which they are sent.

One of the main roles of the military in this context is peacekeeping. The military role of peacekeeping has evolved over time. The role of peacekeepers has extended to more diverse and multidimensional ones. Peacekeeping no longer deals with traditional inter-state conflicts only where the peacekeeper role was primarily limited to monitoring the demilitarized zones.

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[41]Pisani and Lamb, (2014)"The Role of the Military in State Formation and Nation-Building".

[42] Timothy Edmunds, "What Are Armed Forces For? The Changing Nature of Military Roles in Europe".

[43]Quoted in, Steven L. Bullimore, (2006)"THE MILITARY'S ROLE IN NATION-BUILDING: PEACE AND STABILITY OPERATIONS REDEFINED".

[44]Quoted in, Steven L. Bullimore, (2006)"THE MILITARY'S ROLE IN NATION-BUILDING".

Today's peacekeeping does not necessarily require military or police acts only. Instead, peacekeeping has become multi-dimensional, where peacekeepers contributes to strengthening the rule of law and tracking human rights abuses, among their conventional positions. Peacekeepers are also addressing issues related to demobilization, disarmament, and reintegration, particularly of child soldiers, as well as the repatriation and resettlement of displaced persons and refugees. Militaries are working side by side with civilians in the stabilization and reconstruction process. Peacekeepers in the peace-building phase collaborate with NGOs[45].

The most significant task of the military among these tasks of stabilization and reconstruction is security that is "required to support a program of internal defense and development essential to addressing economic, social, informational and political needs"[46]. If the task of security is carried out and a kind of stabilization prevails then the tasks of reconstruction are dealt with. The assistance of the military is often required for providing the secure environment necessary for these efforts to be operative. Militaries are called also for those tasks for which they are not prepared or trained due to their organizational capabilities, extensive resources, and superior planning[47]. Militaries perform their tasks until a stable political order does not take place and an environment is not available for sustainable development. This means after having accomplished the tasks of stabilization militaries perform in the reconstruction phase as well. The role of the military lasts until the respective state does not attain maximum security where there is no resurgence of the targeted terrorist networks.

Conclusion

Nation-building has faced definitional issues and challenges as ever. It has also been made controversial whether it is the task of internal or external actors. Now as this term is widely used in the context of post-conflict reconstruction the role of the military has got prominence manifolds. The role(s)of the military starts from the process of stabilization to the reconstruction of political economic and related infrastructural development. These are the militaries that provide an environment secure enough for carrying out activities of reconstruction and rebuilding of the state. When these processes are successfully carried out and a politically stable order is established then the slow and steady process of identity formation is easy to be achieved. Thus, the postmodern military has multifarious roles to play

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[45]Pisani,André du. and Guy Lamb, "The Role of the Military in State Formation and Nation-Building: An Overview of Historical and Conceptual Issues".

[46] Steven L. Bullimore,(2006) "THE MILITARY'S ROLE IN NATION-BUILDING: PEACE AND STABILITY OPERATIONS REDEFINED".

[47]Bullimore,(2006) "THE MILITARY'S ROLE IN NATION-BUILDING".

and one of them is nation-building. As now the militaries have many roles other than participating in conflicts only, they should be trained and equipped accordingly.

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