**“Conflict, Security and Development: An Introduction”**

1. **Introduction of the book.** “Conflict, Security and Development: An Introduction” is published in 23 July 2011 by Routledge simultaneously in UK, USA and Canada. The ISBN of the book is 13:9780415499835. The book primarily deals with the past and ongoing conflicts, its impact on development and inter-relationship between conflict, peace and development. This book draws on academic theory, field search and policy developments to provide an overview of the connections between security and development, before, during and after conflict.
2. **Introduction of the authors.** The book is a joint effort of the two authors named Danielle Beswick and Paul Jackson. The authors are experienced in both the theory and the practice of development and conflict and illustrate the theory about the links between the conflict, security and development with practical examples, drawing on key case studies from the past twenty years.
3. **Danielle Beswick:** Danielle Beswick is a lecturer in International Development Department (IDD) at University of Brimingham. She joined IDD in 2008. She completed her PhD at Manchester researching the relationship between aid and statehood in post genocide Rwanda and how the country came to be considered a ‘donor darling’.
4. **Paul Jackson:** Paul Jackson is a political economist working predominantly in conflict and post conflict reconstruction. He is an experienced and evaluator as well as governance and conflict analyst. He is the Director of the International Development Department (IDD) at University of Brimingham. He has been the Direcctor of the UK’s Global Facilitation Network for Security Sector Reform and is on the Advisory Board on the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces.
5. **Objective of the book.** The main objectives of the book are as follows:
6. To analyze the linkage between conflict, security and development.
7. To analyze the role and effectiveness of different stakeholders of conflict, security and development.
8. To recommend the ways of solving conflict, enhancing security and promoting development.

The authors have conducted thorough and detail field study and research. The book covers the important scope of conflicts, security and development which always exists in society. Therefore the book is important for the academician, scholars, military strategist, NGOs, INGOs, state actor and non state actors as well.

1. **Chapter’s Summary.** The book seeks to introduce some of the core ideas surrounding development and security in the contemporary world. The truism that development requires security and security requires development has become firmly entrenched in the lexicon of state building. The book comprises of nine chapters which are summarized below.
   1. **Chapter 1: Are security and development mutually reinforcing?**

This chapter investigates what is meant by the terms ‘security’ and ‘development’ and the basis for the thinking on violence and conflict in the developing world. This has been partly the result of the widening of the meaning of security away from formal militaries and national security to new issues, including the environment, resources and poverty, and also a deepening of security away from a focus just on the state to one on the security of the individual.

* 1. **Chapter 2: What does conflict look like in the developing world?**

This chapter analyses the empirical characteristics of conflict and wars in developing states and regions. It explores whether conflict has changed significantly since the cold was, as frequently asserted by supporters of the ‘new wars’ thesis. The chapter considers what conflict look like in the developing world and the ways in which it has been represented, and identifies some of the key features of contemporary conflict that requires incorporation into any debate of post conflict development.

* 1. **Chapter 3: How do people analyze conflict?**

This chapter aims to outline a number of different ways and theories in which the analysts have looked at conflict. It deals with Greed versus Grievance theory as an economic approach to conflict and also structural violence as a useful approach to understand power structures in societies. The ‘new barbarism’ idea suggest that, once the cold war ended, mush of the world outside the liberal West was engulfed by ‘ancient hatreds’, leading to extremely violent conflict.

**4.4 Chapter 4: Refugees and internal displacement**

This chapter considers the work of aid agencies and other actors with displaced populations, both internally within states and refugees across borders. One of the greatest costs of conflict is the enforced migration of the civilian population. The cost of migration are disproportionally felt by the most vulnerable, particularly women and children, who may be subject to domestic or systematic violence within camps. There is significant cost in maintaining migratory populations, and international aid may support conflict actors, who might receive logistical support through migratory camps.

* 1. **Chapter 5: Conflict and the role of development actors**

This chapter looks at how development actors have attempted to adapt and redefine their roles in regions of conflict and insecurity in the developing world. Development aid is provided through private, state and NGO means and can be divided into humanitarian aid and development aid, although this distinction covers interventions that are effectively both. There are many ways of administering aid and ensuring harmonization amongst donors.

* 1. **Chapter 6: International intervention and peacekeeping**

This chapter considers how the presence of a peacekeeping, or even peace enforcement, mission can affect development and security. It will also discuss the move to regional interventionism, regional security and regional peacekeeping solutions, outlining the advantages of this approach, such as possibly more nuanced understanding of particular conflicts, but also highlighting problems of capability, neutrality and legacy.

* 1. **Chapter 7: Privatization of security**

This chapter looks at how a growing feature of conflict landscape in developing countries is the privatization of the use of force. This chapter will consider where privatized security fits into the debates discussed so far, exploring how private military companies (PMCs) and private security companies (PSCs) have been involved in both security and development related activities in developing states.

* 1. **Chapter 8: Security and Justice after conflict**

This chapter outlines the complex area of justice and security following conflict. Then it goes to examine the nature of security and justice in post wars situations, including the growth of crime and other security problems, along with the establishment of the system of tackle justice issues. This chapter has looked at the large subject of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) and it also analyses security sector reform (SSR).

**4.9 Chapter 9: Future issues in the pursuit of security and development**

This chapter analyses the current debates in the policy world, reflecting on the increasing linkages between security and development. There are several areas that have been trailing behind the rest of the international community as a result of persistent violence and human insecurity. The areas are characterized by widespread poverty, stagnant human development indicators and poor economic and political development.

1. **Summary of the book.** One of the core aims of this book is to outline the very links between policy and academic work in conflict, security and development. But this raises an epistemological dilemma regarding analytical approaches to conflict, security and development in poor countries. The linking of security and development should be seen as part of bigger issue relating to how security problems in poor countries affect their growth. The book has identified the major root causes of the conflict on the developing world are a dangerous cocktail of dysfunctional governance; political, economic, and social inequalities; extreme poverty; economic stagnation; poor government services; high unemployment; and environmental degradation. The role of developed countries and the different stakeholders whether it is national or international is crucial on the development of the country. United Nation as a major international actor for the peace building, peacekeeping, and peace enforcement has become successful on its mission on many cases but also seems difficult to solve some conflict. This book highlights the link between conflict and development; therefore, the international community may be in better position to show that aid money helps keep the world safe.
2. **Conclusion**. The book uniquely combines academic teaching approaches with practical policy experience in three key ways;
3. Using the best recent academic theory, field research and policy to provide an overview of the connections between security and development
4. Exploring the implications of these connections for the theory and practice of the development
5. Investigating the challenges that arise for post-conflict reconstruction by recognizing security and development are mutually contingent.

The authors have conducted through research including field study which has made the presented evidences more strong and powerful. The past and ongoing conflicts are studied and analyzed carefully which provides a strong base for the visualization of the future conflict and also helps for the prevention of conflict. The chapters are carefully organized which also gives good summary in each chapter with questions for discussion. Therefore authors are successful to draw the attention of the readers throughout the reading. The authors have presented many case study as well as field study and have also mentioned the names of the nations. But sometimes the authors have missed to mention what study was conducted and what was the result of the study? for example Nepal. The authors have tried to analyze the role of international donors and agencies for the conflict prevention but missed to analyze the role of big nations and their interest clearly of the conflicting nations. Finally, the book is very useful for the academician, scholars, policy makers, international agencies which are involved on conflict prevention to understand the link between the conflict, security and development, to analyze the causes of the conflict and to identify the role of international community for the security and development of the developing world.