

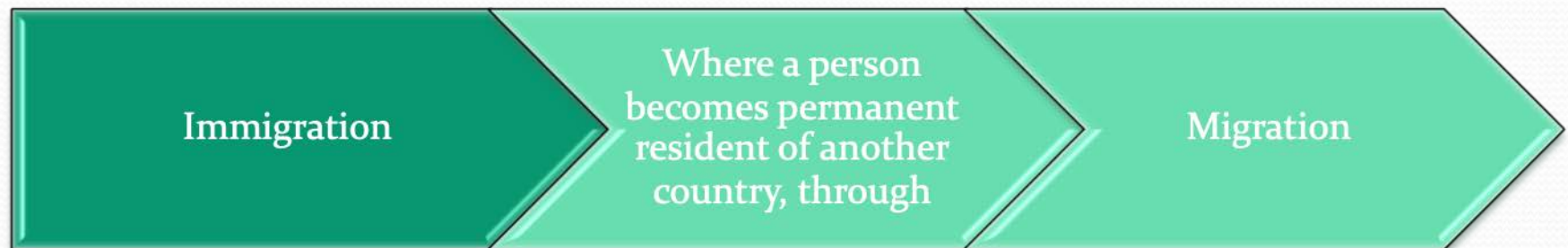
# International Perspectives from India, Norway and Poland on Immigrant Intake in the Military

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# Migration and Immigration



**A journey that is the movement of citizens of a given country or region  
- (Tokarski 1980)**



# Factors Causing Migration

Economic	Non- Economic
Improved living conditions	<b>Political Migration</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• result of war,</li><li>• repression,</li><li>• changes in political borders,</li><li>• the creation of a new country</li></ul>
Better Opportunities	Religious migration due to religious repression
Employment	Family migration, changing residence due to the joining of families and marriages.
	Other factors like natural disaster.



# Research Question

Why do some countries incorporate the soldier-citizen norm and welcome immigrants into their military while others do not?

# Immigrants in Armed Forces

Armed forces all over the world have some eligibility and criteria for recruitment of soldiers and officers. One main criteria being that an individual should be a citizen of the country or any country which is acceptable by the Armed forces of the particular country.



# Immigrants in Indian Armed Forces

With current population of 1,385,493,511 as on November 27, 2020 has three professional uniformed services: the Indian Army, Indian Navy, and Indian Air Force with additional, Indian Coast Guard and paramilitary organizations.

# For Recruitment in Indian Armed Forces, Main Criteria as per Nationality are:

A citizen of India

A subject of Bhutan

A subject of Nepal

A Tibetan refugee who came over to India before January 1, 1962, with the intention of permanently settling in India

A person of Indian origin who has migrated from Pakistan, Burma, Sri Lanka, and the East African countries of Kenya, Uganda, the United Republic Of Tanzania, Zambia, Malawi, Zaire, And Ethiopia, And Vietnam



# Immigrants in Norwegian Armed Forces

Norway is a very small country with approximately 5,374,000 inhabitants, Norwegian Armed Forces includes the Army, Air Force, Navy, and Norwegian Home Guard.

As a general rule, most of the young men serving in Armed Forces of Norway are Nationals of Norway, unless in exceptional cases.



# Cases of Recruitment of Foreign Nationals in Norwegian Armed Forces

Agreement with  
Iceland for admission  
in Officers school in  
Norway

Voluntary  
participation of  
Icelandic personnel  
in foreign operations.

# Immigrants in Polish Armed Forces

With medium sized population of 38,354,000; plus an additional 5,600 people with previous permanent residence abroad, Poland has Land Forces, Air Force, Navy, Special Forces, and Territorial Defense Force.



# Cases of Recruitment of Foreign Nationals in Polish Armed Forces

Only citizen  
having Polish  
citizenship

Individuals who  
have obtained  
Polish citizenship  
as per the rules

# Why Immigrants Join Armed Forces

Main reason why immigrants join Armed Forces are:

- Job Prestige
- Education
- Health
- Citizenship
- Social and Financial Stability
- Standard of Living



# Challenges when Immigrants are serving in Foreign Forces

- Cultural variability
- Language difference
- Sense of being a National or an outsider in the Forces
- Security risks based on their higher risk of connections to Foreign Intelligence Services and proximity to the force and sensitive information.

# Implications In India, Norway and Poland

Military citizenship, as in allowing immigrants to serve in the Armed forces, benefits the Nation by creating a pool of potential citizens willing to serve the Nation-state, and it serves service members by allowing them to demand social rights, inclusion and recognition they believe are owed to them as a result of their service.



# Benefits of Immigrants in Armed Forces

- Military service can open opportunities that would not otherwise be available.
- Military service often serves as a positive turning point in the career trajectories of enlistees from disadvantaged circumstances.

# Conclusion

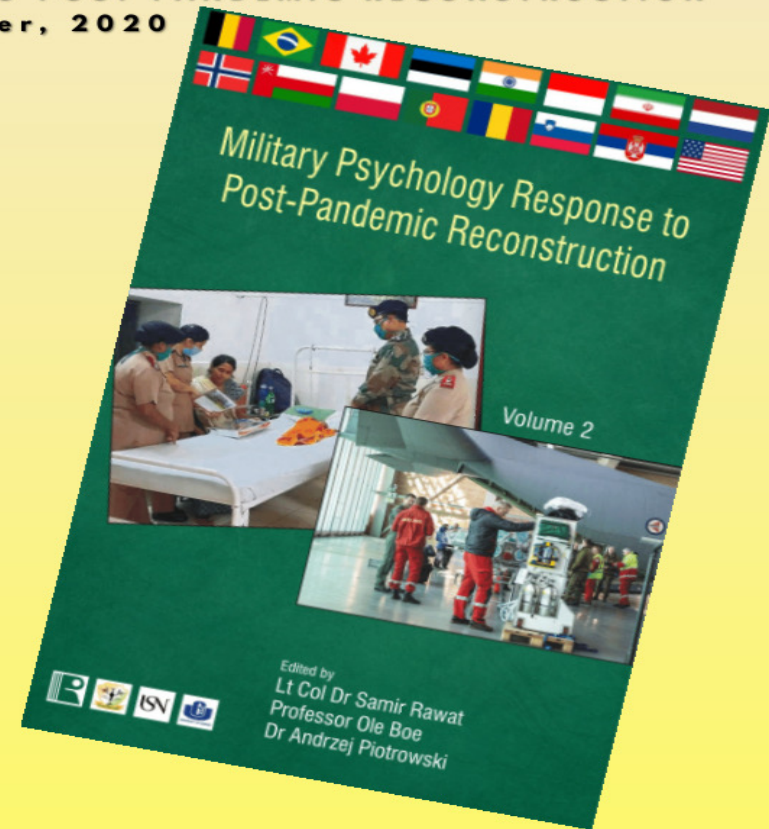
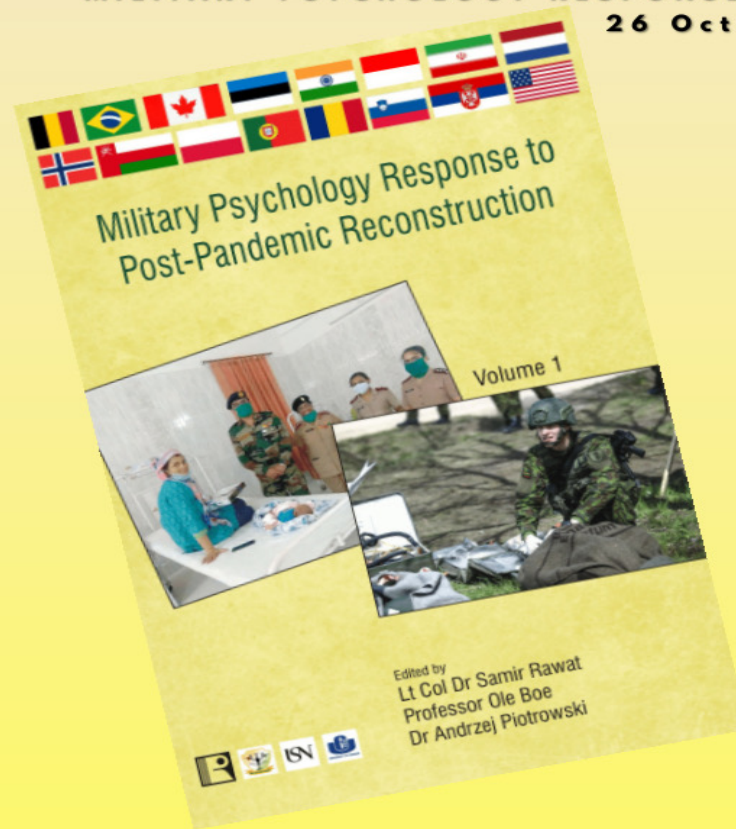
To summarize, we found more differences than similarities between our case countries under review: India, Norway, and Poland. Norway has a conscription service, whereas Poland phased out their conscription service between 2009-2012 and now relies on voluntary service. India does not have a conscription service and as Poland, India relies on voluntary service.



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