

# DOCUMENTARY REVIEW ON THE GENETIC AND MOLECULAR IMPACTS OF SOCIAL CONFLICTS IN PUNO

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## ABSTRACT

The objective of this research is to analyze the role of the Army in the management of social conflicts in Peru, with an emphasis on the Puno region, based on a documentary review of recent scientific production. The study adopts a qualitative approach and a documentary review design of an interpretive nature. Through a systematic search of academic databases and institutional repositories, approximately 300 studies published between 2021 and 2025 were identified. After a rigorous process of screening and applying inclusion and exclusion criteria, 30 studies were selected to form the final corpus for analysis. The results show that the Army's intervention in contexts of social protest occurs mainly in scenarios of high conflict and governance crises, under the framework of states of emergency. Likewise, the literature reviewed indicates that, although such intervention seeks to restore public order, it generates tensions with democratic principles and respect for human rights. It is concluded that the Army's participation should remain exceptional and strictly regulated.

**KEYWORDS:** Conflicts; Army; Management; Order; Rights

## I. INTRODUCTION

Social conflict in Peru has increased significantly in recent years, manifesting itself as an expression of the deep historical, territorial, and political divides that characterize the country, especially in the southern Andean regions of Puno, which are known as the " " . Various studies agree that these conflicts originate not only from unmet social demands, but also from a crisis of state legitimacy and limited capacities for democratic management of dissent (Tanaka, 2021; Dargent, 2021; ECLAC, 2022). In this scenario, the protests that took place in 2022 and 2023 show an escalation of the conflict that transcends the political sphere and takes on a security dimension, leading to the declaration of states of emergency and the intervention of law enforcement agencies. According to Ancco (2023) and Canales (2024), the case of Puno shows how social conflict is intertwined with perceptions of structural exclusion, which weakens channels of dialogue and encourages coercive responses by the state.

From this perspective, the participation of the Army and the Armed Forces in the management of social conflicts is a central topic of academic, legal, and political debate. Several recent studies suggest that military intervention in protest contexts is justified by internal security regulations. However, such intervention creates significant tensions with democratic principles and respect for human rights (Lazarte, 2022; López, 2022; MINDEF, 2021). Various institutional reports and qualitative studies have documented that, in scenarios such as Juliaca, coordination between the National Police and the Armed Forces occurs in contexts of high social pressure, with controversial results in terms of public order control and state legitimacy (Ombudsman's Office, 2023; Castro, 2025; ESGE-CAEN, 2021). As previous research has shown, the findings demonstrate that the Army's intervention is not impartial, but rather part of a logic of securitization of social conflict.

Furthermore, recent literature warns that the use of force by state agents during social protests has a profound impact on public trust and on the perception of the state as a guarantor of rights. Various studies and human rights reports have pointed to patterns of excessive use of force and serious violations during protests in the south of the country, particularly in Puno and Juliaca (Human Rights Watch, 2023, 2024; Amnesty International, 2023, 2024; FIDH, 2023, 2024). From an analytical perspective, the findings of these investigations argue that the army's intervention in social conflicts, far from resolving the structural causes of the conflict, tends to deepen the divide between the state and its citizens. Consequently, analyzing the role of the army in managing social conflicts is essential to understanding the limits, risks, and challenges faced by the state in its response to social protest in contemporary Peru.

## II. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This study approaches the analysis of social conflict from the perspective of recent literature, conceptualizing it as a dynamic process that emerges when broad sectors of the citizenry perceive a persistent gap between their

demands and the state's ability to address them legitimately and effectively. In the Peruvian context, various authors argue that social conflict is not solely a response to circumstantial events, but rather to structural inequalities, territorial exclusion, and a crisis of political representation (Tanaka, 2021; Dargent, 2021; ECLAC, 2022). In regions such as Puno, these tensions are exacerbated by a historical distrust of state institutions, which gives rise to prolonged and radicalized social mobilization. From this perspective, social conflict manifests itself as an expression of disputes over recognition, power, and justice, rather than as a mere public order problem (Canales, 2024; Quispe, 2022).

In this context, the state implements extraordinary control measures, such as declaring states of emergency and intervening with law enforcement, when social conflict is perceived as a threat to internal security. Several recent studies point out that the logic of securitizing conflict has a significant impact on the reinterpretation of social protest as a risk, resulting in a shift in emphasis from political management to coercive containment (Lazarte, 2022; López, 2022). This study addresses the intervention of the Armed Forces in support of the National Police, as established in the National Defense White Paper (MINDEF, 2021). The legal assumptions that allow for such intervention on an exceptional basis will be examined. However, research carried out in academic and strategic circles warns that this expansion of the Army's role in internal affairs creates tensions between security, democracy, and governance (ESGE-CAEN, 2021; Arévalo Kalinowski, 2024).

From a critical perspective, the specialized literature emphasizes that when analyzing military intervention in contexts of social conflict, it is imperative to consider the guiding principles of human rights and the principle of proportionality in the use of force. This analytical approach allows for a more comprehensive and informed assessment of the Army's actions in such circumstances. Various official reports and qualitative studies have documented that, during the protests that took place in 2022 and 2023, especially in the city of Juliaca, the intervention of state agents led to serious violations of fundamental rights, thus affecting the legitimacy of the state (Ombudsman's Office, 2023; Condori, 2023). Various international organizations have expressed shared concern about the increased risk of excessive use of force by the military in civil protest scenarios, particularly in the absence of clear and coordinated operational protocols (Human Rights Watch, 2023; Amnesty International, 2023).

Ultimately, contemporary approaches to social conflict management argue that military intervention should be examined as part of a broader institutional framework, in which state capacities, regulatory frameworks, and citizen perceptions converge. According to recent research, while military presence may result in immediate control of the territory, it does not necessarily contribute to resolving the structural causes of the conflict. In some cases, such presence may even deepen the divide between the state and society (FIDH, 2024; Amnesty International, 2024). In this regard, the theoretical framework recognizes that the management of social conflicts requires prioritizing preventive approaches, political dialogue, and institutional strengthening, placing the army in a strictly exceptional role subordinate to the democratic order, especially in sensitive contexts such as the Puno region.

### **III. METHODOLOGY**

This research is developed using a qualitative approach, aimed at interpreting and understanding the scientific production linked to the role of the army in the management of social conflicts. This approach allows for the analysis of academic, normative, and institutional discourses that address the intervention of the Armed Forces in contexts of social protest, prioritizing the understanding of the phenomenon from its meanings, theoretical approaches, and contexts of application, particularly in the Peruvian scenario and in the Puno region.

The study is a documentary-based investigation with a systematic review design of an interpretative nature. This design is based on the compilation, selection, analysis, and critical synthesis of relevant secondary sources, such as scientific articles, academic theses, institutional reports, and official documents. The documentary review allows for the identification of trends, coincidences, and theoretical gaps regarding the management of social conflicts and the participation of the Army, contributing to a comprehensive understanding of the phenomenon from an academic perspective.

The methodological procedure began with a broad and systematic search for scientific information in reliable databases and repositories, including Scielo, Dialnet, Peruvian university repositories (PUCP, UNSA, ESGE), as well as institutional portals such as CAEN, CEEEP, the Ombudsman's Office, OAS-IACHR, and international human rights organizations. Using descriptors and Boolean operators related to social conflict, the army, the armed forces, internal order, and social protest, an initial universe of approximately 300 research studies was identified.

Subsequently, a rigorous screening and selection process was applied, which included the elimination of duplicate documents, studies without access to full text, publications outside the established time range (2021–2025), and those that were not directly related to the objective of the study. As a result of this process, 30 studies were accepted that strictly met the criteria of thematic relevance, academic quality, defined methodological approach, and verifiable links, which formed the final corpus for documentary analysis.

The main technique used was documentary analysis, which allowed for a systematic examination of the content of the 30 selected studies. A document review matrix was used as a tool, designed to record relevant information such as author, year, title, methodological approach, type of study, context, and main contributions related to the role of the Army in the management of social conflicts. This matrix facilitated the organization, comparison, and systematization of the qualitative, quantitative, and mixed studies included in the review.

The information was analyzed through an interpretive process aimed at identifying emerging categories and subcategories related to social conflict, the securitization of conflict, Army intervention, and respect for human rights. Based on a comprehensive and comparative reading of the documentary corpus, an integrative synthesis was constructed that allowed for the interpretation of the scope, limits, and challenges of the Armed Forces' participation in the management of social conflicts. This methodological procedure ensures consistency between the objectives of the study, the qualitative approach, and the documentary nature of the research.

#### IV. Drafting of the study selection process diagram

The procedure for identifying, refining, and selecting documentary sources was developed following a methodological logic similar to that proposed by the PRISMA statement, adapted to a qualitative documentary review. In the initial identification phase, an exhaustive literature review was conducted in academic databases and institutional repositories, such as Scielo, Dialnet, Peruvian university repositories, and official portals of national and international organizations, which allowed for the identification of approximately 300 potentially relevant studies related to the role of the Army and the Armed Forces in the management of social conflicts.

In the screening stage, a strategy was implemented to eliminate duplicate records and documents that lacked full access to the text, resulting in a significant reduction in the initial number of studies. Subsequently, in the screening phase, the titles and abstracts of the remaining documents were reviewed, excluding those that were not directly related to the study topic, addressed non-comparable contexts, or did not have a clear academic focus. In addition, research published outside the established time frame (2021-2025) was rejected.

In the eligibility assessment phase, an exhaustive review of the selected texts was carried out, taking into consideration criteria of thematic relevance, methodological quality, defined approach, and verifiability of sources. As a result of this exhaustive process, 30 studies that strictly complied with the established criteria were selected, which formed the final corpus of documentary analysis used in this research. The procedure in question guarantees the transparency, traceability, and methodological rigor of the study, aspects that will be addressed in the following lines.

**Table 1 Inclusion and exclusion criteria for studies**

Criterion	Inclusion criteria	Exclusion criteria
<b>Publication period</b>	Studies published between 2021 and 2025	Publications prior to 2021
<b>Thematic relevance</b>	Research related to social conflicts, conflict management, the role of the Army/Armed Forces, internal order, or social protest	Studies focused on strictly military topics or unrelated to social conflicts
<b>Study context</b>	Studies conducted in Peru, with an emphasis on Puno or with contributions comparable to the Peruvian reality.	Research on contexts that are not comparable or unrelated to the Peruvian case
<b>Type of document</b>	Scientific articles, university theses, institutional reports, and official documents	Journalistic opinions, news articles, blogs, or documents without academic backing
<b>Methodological approach</b>	Studies with a clearly defined qualitative, quantitative, or mixed approach	Research without an explicit methodological approach
<b>Access to full text</b>	Documents with full text available and public access	Documents without access to full text
<b>Verifiability</b>	Sources with verifiable links in databases, repositories, or official portals	Sources without reliable links or of dubious origin
<b>Academic quality</b>	Studies with academic structure, clear objectives, and theoretical basis	Documents without methodological rigor or institutional support
<b>Language</b>	Publications in Spanish or English	Documents in other languages without available translation
<b>Duplication</b>	Unique and original studies	Duplicate records or repeated preliminary versions

**Note:** The study selection process ensures the quality and relevance of the document corpus, allowing the analysis to be based on recent, verifiable, and contextualized scientific evidence, strengthening the interpretive validity of the results.

**Table 2 Matrix of accepted documents**

	Author (s)	Year	Title	Approach	Design/type	Context	Contribution to the role of the Army / Armed Forces	Source	Link
1	Castro	2025	Police response to the social conflict in Juliaca 2023	Qualitative	Legal	Juliaca	PNP–FFAA Coordination	Dialnet	<a href="https://dialnet.unirioja.es/servlet/articulo?codigo=10526287">https://dialnet.unirioja.es/servlet/articulo?codigo=10526287</a>
2	CAEN	2025	National security and social unrest in Peru	Qualitative	Article	Peru	Strategic approach of the Army	CAEN	<a href="https://recide.caen.edu.pe">https://recide.caen.edu.pe</a>
3	FIDH	2024	Peru in the spotlight: repression in the 2022–2023 protests	Qualitative	Report	Peru	Systematic repression and chain of command	FIDH	<a href="https://www.fidh.org/IMG/pdf/peru_in_the_spotlight.pdf">https://www.fidh.org/IMG/pdf/peru_in_the_spotlight.pdf</a>
4	Chanells	2024	Social conflicts in Peru: the case of Puno	Qualitative	Article	Puno	Territorial dynamics of the conflict	Dialnet	<a href="https://dialnet.unirioja.es/descriarga/articulo/10070169.pdf">https://dialnet.unirioja.es/descriarga/articulo/10070169.pdf</a>
5	Caldas Velásquez	2024	Challenges to the State, enforcement, and legitimacy: the Puno case	Qualitative	Thesis	Puno	State weakness and coercion	PUCP	<a href="https://tesis.pucp.edu.pe/repositorio/handle/20.500.12404/28577">https://tesis.pucp.edu.pe/repositorio/handle/20.500.12404/28577</a>
6	Arévalo Kalinowski	2024	Political ideology and social perception of military intervention	Mixed	Thesis	Peru	Social legitimacy of military deployment	ESGE	<a href="https://repositorio.esge.edu.pe/handle/20.500.14140/144">https://repositorio.esge.edu.pe/handle/20.500.14140/144</a>
7	Ombudsman	2024	Social Conflict Report No. 228	Mixed	Report	Peru	Persistence of conflict	DP	<a href="https://www.defensoria.gob.pe/documentos/reporte-de-conflictos-sociales-228/">https://www.defensoria.gob.pe/documentos/reporte-de-conflictos-sociales-228/</a>
8	Human Rights Watch	2024	World Report 2024 – Peru	Qualitative	Report	Peru	Monitoring of State Abuses	HRW	<a href="https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2024/country-chapters/peru">https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2024/country-chapters/peru</a>
9	Amnesty International	2024	Peru 2024	Qualitative	Report	Peru	Continued excessive use of force	Amnesty	<a href="https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/americas/south-america/peru/">https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/americas/south-america/peru/</a>
10	Ancco	2023	Social conflicts in the Puno region and their effect on national security	Qualitative	Documentary analysis	Puno	Conflict-security relationship and the role of the state	CAEN	<a href="https://recide.caen.edu.pe/index.php/recide/article/view/140">https://recide.caen.edu.pe/index.php/recide/article/view/140</a>
11	Condori	2023	Human rights violations in Juliaca, Peru – 2023	Qualitative	Documentary	Juliaca (Puno)	Empirical evidence on state repression	SciELO Preprints	<a href="https://preprints.scielo.org/index.php/scielo/preprint/view/6786">https://preprints.scielo.org/index.php/scielo/preprint/view/6786</a>
12	Human Rights Watch	2023	Deadly Decline: Security Force Abuses and Democratic Crisis in Peru	Qualitative	Report	Peru	Patterns of Security Force Abuse	HRW	<a href="https://www.hrw.org/report/2023/04/26/deadly-decline">https://www.hrw.org/report/2023/04/26/deadly-decline</a>
13	Amnesty International	2023	Lethal Racism	Qualitative	Report	Peru	Lethal use of force in protests	Amnesty	<a href="https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/amr46/6761/2023/en/">https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/amr46/6761/2023/en/</a>
14	Ombudsman	2023	Ombudsman's Report No. 001-2023-DP/APCSG	Mixed	Official report	Peru – Puno	Institutional reconstruction of events	DP	<a href="https://www.defensoria.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/Informe-Defensorial-n-001-2023.pdf">https://www.defensoria.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/Informe-Defensorial-n-001-2023.pdf</a>
15	OAS – IACHR	2023	Human rights situation in Peru	Qualitative	Report	Peru	State responsibility and use of force	OAS	<a href="https://www.oas.org/es/cidh/informes/pdfs/Peru2023.pdf">https://www.oas.org/es/cidh/informes/pdfs/Peru2023.pdf</a>
16	Ponce	2023	Social protest and state response in Peru	Mixed	Article	Peru	Repressive management of conflict	Dialnet	<a href="https://dialnet.unirioja.es/descriarga/articulo/9321456.pdf">https://dialnet.unirioja.es/descriarga/articulo/9321456.pdf</a>
17	FIDH	2023	Peru: excessive use of force during protests	Qualitative	Report	Peru	Legal documentation	FIDH	<a href="https://www.fidh.org/en/region/americas/peru">https://www.fidh.org/en/region/americas/peru</a>

18	IDEHP UCP	2023	Social protest and human rights in southern Peru	Qualitative	Report	Southern Andes	Legal-political analysis	IDEHPUCP	<a href="https://idehpucp.pucp.edu.pe/publicaciones/">https://idehpucp.pucp.edu.pe/publicaciones/</a>
19	Lazarte	2022	Social conflicts in Peru and military-police cooperation	Mixed	Strategic essay	Peru	Army–PNP cooperation and legal limits	CEE EP	<a href="https://cecep.mil.pe/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/Social-conflicts-in-Peru-and-military-cooperation.pdf">https://cecep.mil.pe/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/Social-conflicts-in-Peru-and-military-cooperation.pdf</a>
20	López	2022	States of emergency and internal order in Peru	Qualitative	Legal	Peru	Legal basis for military deployment	Dialnet	<a href="https://dialnet.unirioja.es/describira/articulo/8745123.pdf">https://dialnet.unirioja.es/describira/articulo/8745123.pdf</a>
21	Quispe	2022	Social conflicts in the southern Peruvian Andes	Qualitative	Thesis	Southern Andes	Escalation of the conflict	UNSA	<a href="https://repositorio.unsa.edu.pe/handle/20.500.12773/14567">https://repositorio.unsa.edu.pe/handle/20.500.12773/14567</a>
22	ECLAC	2022	Social Conflict and Governance in Latin America	Qualitative	Report	AL – Peru	Regional framework of conflict	ECLAC	<a href="https://repositorio.cepal.org/handle/11362/47915">https://repositorio.cepal.org/handle/11362/47915</a>
23	CLACSO	2022	Security, armed forces, and democracy	Qualitative	Book	Latin America	Risks of militarization	CLACSO	<a href="https://biblioteca.clacso.edu.ar/clacso/se/20220401053643">https://biblioteca.clacso.edu.ar/clacso/se/20220401053643</a>
24	Ombudsman	2022	Social Conflict Report No. 211	Mixed	Report	Peru – Puno	Conflict record and typology	DP	<a href="https://www.defensoria.gob.pe/documentos/reporte-de-conflictos-sociales-211/">https://www.defensoria.gob.pe/documentos/reporte-de-conflictos-sociales-211/</a>
25	ESGE – CAEN	2021	Participation of the Peruvian Armed Forces in internal order	Qualitative	Descriptive	Peru	Functions of the Armed Forces in internal crises	CAEN	<a href="https://recide.caen.edu.pe/index.php/recide/article/download/49/36">https://recide.caen.edu.pe/index.php/recide/article/download/49/36</a>
26	MINDEF	2021	National Defense White Paper	Mixed	Official document	Peru	Army doctrine and functions	MINDEF	<a href="https://www.gob.pe/institucion/mindef/informes-publicaciones/1904698">https://www.gob.pe/institucion/mindef/informes-publicaciones/1904698</a>
27	MININTER	2021	Manual on human rights applied to policing	Mixed	Regulatory	Peru	Coordination with the Armed Forces in states of emergency	MININTER	<a href="https://www.gob.pe/institucion/mininter/informes-publicaciones">https://www.gob.pe/institucion/mininter/informes-publicaciones</a>
28	Tanaka	2021	Political crisis and social protest in Peru	Qualitative	Essay	Peru	Political incapacity and coercion	IEP	<a href="https://repositorio.iep.org.pe/handle/IEP/1215">https://repositorio.iep.org.pe/handle/IEP/1215</a>
29	Dargent	2021	The State in Contemporary Peru	Qualitative	Essay	Peru	State coercive capacity	PUCP	<a href="https://repositorio.pucp.edu.pe/index/handle/123456789/170180">https://repositorio.pucp.edu.pe/index/handle/123456789/170180</a>
30	Sosa	2021	Security and human rights in Latin America	Qualitative	Comparative	Latin America	Dilemmas Armed Forces– Human Rights	CLACSO	<a href="https://biblioteca.clacso.edu.ar/clacso/se/20211012051152">https://biblioteca.clacso.edu.ar/clacso/se/20211012051152</a>

## V. DISCUSSION

First, the findings of the document review show a consensus that recent social unrest in Peru is part of a scenario of political crisis, institutional weakness, and deep territorial inequalities, particularly visible in the southern Andes. Various authors agree that conflicts do not arise spontaneously, but rather as a consequence of unmet historical demands and the state's limited capacity to channel dissent through democratic channels (Tanaka, 2021; Dargent, 2021; ECLAC, 2022; Canales, 2024; Quispe, 2022). In the particular case of Puno, the studies reviewed indicate that the perception of exclusion and state abandonment increases social mobilization and encourages its escalation, turning protest into a challenge to governance and security (Ancco, 2023; Ombudsman's Office, 2022, 2023, 2024).

In this context, the literature analyzed shows that the State repeatedly resorts to declaring states of emergency and intervening with the Armed Forces as a strategy for controlling internal order. From a normative and strategic perspective, it is argued that the intervention of the Army is supported by legal and doctrinal frameworks that authorize its exceptional action in support of the National Police (MINDEF, 2021; ESGE-CAEN, 2021; López, 2022). However, various studies warn that this logic of securitizing social conflict shifts the emphasis from political and preventive management to a coercive response, which limits the possibilities for dialogue and structural resolution of the conflict (Lazarte, 2022; Arévalo Kalinowski, 2024; CAEN, 2025).

In line with the findings of previous research, studies that address the empirical analysis of the protests that took place in 2022 and 2023, with a special focus on the city of Juliaca, converge on the need to emphasize that the intervention of law enforcement agencies, including military participation, takes place in contexts characterized by high social tension and deficiencies in inter-institutional coordination. Various academic and legal studies have documented that such interventions have controversial results in terms of territorial control and state legitimacy, Genetics and Molecular Research 25 (3s): 2026

with evidence of disproportionate use of force and weak accountability (Condori, 2023; Castro, 2025; Caldas Velásquez, 2024). In this regard, official reports from the Ombudsman's Office reaffirm the premise that the state's response focuses predominantly on restoring social order, rather than prioritizing the comprehensive protection of individuals' fundamental rights.

From a human rights perspective, analyzing the effects of army intervention in contexts of social protest takes on a critical nature. As indicated by various national and international reports, patterns of excessive use of force, violations of the right to life, and serious damage to public confidence in state institutions have been identified (Human Rights Watch, 2023, 2024; Amnesty International, 2023, 2024; FIDH, 2023, 2024; OAS-IACHR, 2023). The findings of the investigations support the hypothesis that the implementation of militarized conflict management strategies increases the risk of human rights violations, especially in regions that have been historically marginalized, such as Puno. In this region, the military presence is perceived by the local population more negatively than positively, as they see it as a mechanism of repression rather than protection.

Ultimately, the integrative analysis of the matrix leads to the conclusion that, although the intervention of the army may result in immediate control of public security, it does not contribute in a sustained manner to the resolution of the structural causes of social conflicts. The authors agree that the persistence of conflict highlights the limits of a response focused on coercion and underscores the need to strengthen preventive, political, and institutional approaches (CLACSO, 2022; Sosa, 2021; Ponce, 2023; IDEHPUCP, 2023). Consequently, the literature reviewed converges in pointing out that the role of the Army in the management of social conflicts must remain exceptional, subsidiary, and strictly regulated, prioritizing democracy, dialogue, and unrestricted respect for human rights, especially in sensitive contexts such as the Puno region.

## VI. CONCLUSIONS

First, a review of the existing scientific literature leads to the conclusion that social conflict in Peru, particularly in the Puno region, can be explained by a combination of structural inequalities, a crisis of political representation, and the state's limited capacity to manage dissent through democratic means. The analyses agree that the increase in social conflicts leads the state to prioritize security and internal order responses, which is manifested in the declaration of states of emergency and the exceptional participation of the army in support of the National Police. This dynamic shows that conflict management is predominantly oriented toward immediate containment, rather than addressing the underlying causes of social protest.

Second, it is concluded that the army's intervention in the management of social conflicts, although supported by current regulatory and doctrinal frameworks, generates significant tensions with democratic principles and respect for human rights. Analysis of the existing literature reveals that, in highly conflictive contexts such as Juliaca, military intervention takes place in scenarios characterized by poor inter-institutional coordination and limited accountability. This situation increases the risk of excessive use of force and compromises the legitimacy of the state. In this sense, the militarization of social conflict management emerges as a short-term strategy that does not ensure sustainable governance.

Ultimately, it is concluded that the persistence of social conflicts in the south of the country highlights the limits of a state response focused on coercion and territorial control. The analyses carried out agree that the intervention of the Army is not effective in the structural resolution of conflicts but, in some circumstances, can exacerbate mistrust between the state and its citizens. Consequently, the evidence reviewed highlights the urgent need to strengthen preventive, political, and institutional approaches to conflict management, placing the army in a strictly exceptional, subsidiary, and regulated role, in line with democratic principles and unrestricted respect for human rights, especially in sensitive regions such as Puno.

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