

GLOBALIZATION AND SECURITY CHALLENGES

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ABSTRACT: *The interrelated challenges of human security and peace require an integrated multilateral response of the international system, a consistent human security policy that focuses on the responsibility of each and everyone. In short, it is a call for the globalization of responsibility for human security. This paper also talks about the nature of conflict that occurs with the invitation of incentives and opportunities. Further the transnational threats have been discussed including the weapon for mass destruction and another major transnational threat is the information and communications technologies which is a threat to the national security with the causes underlying it.*

Key Words: :

INTRODUCTION:

Globalization is a multi-dimensional phenomenon: data technologies with the technological advancement and the between linkage of the world that outcomes are viewed as the risk to international and national securities. . Globalization is a “dynamic, ongoing process involving the inexorable integration of markets, non-states, and technologies to a degree never witnessed before.” as quoted by Friedman’s description of globalization or frost defined it as “the process of accelerating economic, technological, cultural and political integration.”¹ Be that as it may, on the other part it has changed the idea of crime and requirement for the security. The present frameworks of equity at international, national and neighborhood stages are never again appropriate to manage the globalization of crime with the complexities and very between related spaces i.e. terrorism, separatism, national, religious, other form of extremism, urban violence, drug trafficking and organized crime and cyber crime, regional conflicts, threat of spread of weapon mass destruction, ecological disasters and financial and economic crisis. These were the issues that previously existed yet with globalization and increment in it has procured the idea of general character representing the genuine danger to provincial just as to international security and soundness. The parts of globalization offer new chances to accomplish monetary development and vote based system consequently promising dangers and a portion of their causes fundamental in it. Globalization is turning into an always persuasive “architect” of the new international security motivation. Its effect on the development of the relations among states in this key territory is conflicting. From one viewpoint, globalization adds to quickened advancement of profitable powers, logical and innovative advancement and always escalated correspondence among states and people groups. Along these lines, equitably it causes humanity to develop the asset base and the scholarly potential for guaranteeing international security at a subjectively new dimension. The developing association of nations and people groups in each circle produces new political methodologies went for making law based multilateral components of dealing with the international framework and henceforth solid arrangement of the security issues.²

Globalization impacts customary security worries in three central ways. It influences state limit and self-governance that is, the overall intensity of the state opposite non-state performers, social powers, and market weights. It likewise influences the parity of intensity between states, in light of the fact that regardless of whether changes in the framework left each state completely less ready to propel its interests, there would even now be a reshuffling of relative abilities. At last, by making new wellsprings of contention between states, new open doors for business visionaries of political brutality, and by reshaping the expenses and advantages of both fighting and success, the powers of globalization can recast the idea of outfitted clash.

The procedure of the development of another arrangement of international relations has procured an arduous and from numerous points of view unmanageable character. A circumstance has risen that is full of

¹Phahlamohlaka J., Globalization and the national security issues for the state: Implications for National ICT Policies.

²Ripsman N. M. & Paul T.V., 2005, Globalization and the National security state.

an expansive emergency potential and in the meantime is ill-suited for avoidance or settlement of worldwide security issues on an aggregate premise. The absence of powerful systems for organizing the activities and obliging the interests of a wide hover of states can be utilized as an affection or a legitimization of the theory that the obtaining of mass obliteration weapons, even in constrained amounts, is winding up pretty much the best way to ensure security in this unsteady and from various perspectives eccentric world. The recent events that took place in the past two decades are the 11 September attack by al-Qaeda groups, the Iraq war, the attack on Syria by Jaysh al-Islam group, the Douma chemical attack, the Peshawar school attack, or the Phulwana attack, etc. has raised question on the security and the stability. Also we have found the deterrence after such events, For example, India withdraws most favored nation status to Pakistan, the move will instead serve more powerfully signal, especially if the government decides to prohibit a certain number of items from direct trade. What is perhaps most significant about the changes is the genuine unpredictability of future events, and the extent of their significance on global politics and economics. The paper raises the broader issues arising from different aspects of globalization, focusing both on the threats and the opportunities, with the goal of suggesting very briefly a new way of approaching security in the coming decades. The paper tries to make the case that the national security and international economic policymaking communities each has a critical stake in what traditionally have been the responsibilities of the other.

NATURE OF CONFLICT:

Globalization likewise can reshape the idea of contention and the style and example of composed political savagery. As anyone might expect, the amazing and inexhaustible monetary, political, and social weights related with globalization can be especially testing to states with unobtrusive capacities with respect to administration in any case. The open doors offered to real business ventures by the more open coordinated international market additionally develop the extension of the illegal economy, and the disintegrating limit of feeble states makes ripe ground for psychological oppressors, extremists, and separatists to flourish. These prospects, openings, and unions of accommodation are supplemented and reached out by new correspondences technologies that make it less demanding for such gatherings to sort out and work. In the meantime, these weights offer ascent to new clashes between gatherings. Globalization has ostensibly expanded the motivating forces and open doors for fear based oppression, exacerbated ethnic clash, and left moderately feeble states increasingly powerless against assault from both inside and without. In numerous settings the simplicity of transnational interchanges and travel is less inclined to unite individuals than it is to separate them?³

Undermining national union and character from inside and giving a catalyst to vicious uprising and nonconformist developments. These additional legitimate animals of globalization loan themselves normally to the exercises of rough composed non-state political performers. Fear mongers, for instance, who likewise have cash to flow and wash, exploit the worldwide media condition, for example, Web destinations, faxes, and mobile phones utilized by worldwide business arranges, and perceive chances to participate with transnational criminal ventures. Money and war - the high legislative issues of low expansion. Budgetary globalization will likewise influence the probability of war by and large in the international framework, by making another disincentive for states to chance both mobilized emergencies and war. The extension of government spending and danger of expansion, devaluation, and disturbance of international money related relations that goes with measures that hazard war are bound to bring about rebuffing capital flight and downsizing of financial soundness by international offices. None of this, all things considered, keeps states from starting international clashes.

TRANSNATIONAL THREATS:

Many different aspects of globalization now combine to increase the dangers of a variety of transnational threats from weapons proliferation, cyber attacks, ethnic violence, global crime, drug trafficking, environmental degradation, and the spread of infectious diseases or the effects of diseases in the next generation.

Weapon Proliferation:

The term "weapon of mass destruction" is used to characterize a variety of weapons that share two key features: i) their potential of large scale destruction and ii) indiscriminate nature of their effects. The WMD includes nuclear weapons, chemical warfare agents, and biological warfare agents. It is necessary to make

³Kirshner J., 2008, Globalization, American Power and the international security.

counter proliferation policies even though they are in existence but little is being done to bolster the multilateral nonproliferation export control regimes, and the administration has supported legislation to liberalize rather than to control exports. The administration's alternative suggestions for international and domestic legal constraints remain vague. Officials have called for "action" against states sheltering terrorists, proliferators, and suspect shipments. But so far they have been content with simply exposing violators of international arms control treaties.

The worldwide spread of thoughts and technologies is undeniably making it simpler for states, and even alienated gatherings, to build up the most-perilous weapons. So it is reasonable for inquiry whether a technique can be planned that can offer any genuine prospect of avoiding weapon expansion. Be that as it may, before going to a judgment, what is required is a genuine logical exertion to find how and with what certainty access to the basic learning, materials, and technologies can be denied to those keen on procuring weapons of mass pulverization. To address this inquiry, one would concentrate on the accompanying limitation devices: residential and international security systems for capacity and exchanges, multilateral fare controls, arms control check and requirement measures, insight reconnaissance and following tasks, and military and different types of prohibition. Each of these would should be assessed, separately and then in blend, in light of innovative advancements.

The legislatures would need to choose whether the imminent gains in keeping the spread of perilous weapons would merit the conceivably high value they would need to pay in misfortunes of business deals, anticipated that political expenses should authorize sanctions for rowdiness, and military dangers in forbidding suspicious exercises that a solid restraint procedure would almost certainly involve. To be viable, these measures would need to be embraced by those nations that today control the basic weapons-related things and technologies.

In the end, such an analysis may indicate that no combination of actions can promise success in preventing the spread of dangerous weapons. It is more likely that the result will be a world in which states and terrorists will develop and potentially use these weapons.

Other transnational threats:

Data and correspondence technologies and frameworks are focal highlights of globalization and have turned out to be progressively imperative to the working of numerous basic non military personnel frameworks—interchanges, vitality, transportation, electrical, water, and banking. The issue is that they presently are possibly powerless against the danger of digital assaults and interruption. The risks emerging from natural debasement regularly cross state outskirts. The most announced peril includes the rising worldwide temperatures that are contacting off annihilating dry spells, floods, and rough tempests. Other natural perils incorporate air and water contamination, the loss of woodlands and biodiversity, and the potential presentation of dangerous Violence inspired by ethnic and religious abhorrences is positively not another marvel. Today, be that as it may, it is regularly connected with the shedding of conventional monetary structures in the wake of expanding worldwide trade and significant interruptions in existing examples of political specialist brought about by the spread of data technologies. Such savagery can expand effectively crosswise over state outskirts; among its outcomes can be huge streams of evacuees' substances into the human natural way of life.

This is not to suggest that giving these threats priority or pursuing preventive strategies would be easy. If they were easy, they would be happening. In implementing preventive strategies, governments must prepare for what are only theoretical possibilities and often take politically difficult steps before the actual danger appears. They must acquire information that is credible, reliable, and available sufficiently in advance to be able to act. They should increase political help for projects and acquire assets that hold no reasonable guarantee of accomplishment, despite the fact that preventive advances that succeed are undeniably more savvy than reacting to disasters after they unfurl. Forestalling digital assaults will require new security standards and frameworks to give early cautioning and assault appraisals. Data should be shared among governments and private organizations, both locally and internationally.

Past worldwide observation and reaction frameworks, the conveyance of restorative merchandise and ventures to the individuals who abandon them is vital to keeping the spread of irresistible illnesses. Forestalling ethnic viciousness depends first after understanding its one of a kind causes inside each state and then the plan of frameworks that could give policymakers preemptive guidance of a contention and the opportunity to decide if it may be agreeable to outside mediation. So the issue is whether these transnational dangers are adequately genuine to warrant making the politically troublesome strides important to execute valid preventive systems.

Causes Underlying Transnational Threats:

Significant economic gains accrue from the worldwide expansion of trade, the widespread availability of foreign direct investment, and the easy movement of private capital across borders. To the extent that governments are not able to cope, these economic difficulties contribute to the underlying causes of various forms of international criminal activities, lack of attention to environmental safety, cutbacks in critical health and other social services, and large-scale migration and refugee flows. These in turn provide the environment in which some of the transnational threats arise. Economic hardships and perceptions of relative deprivation among unemployed youth with access to new information technologies pose a more general threat to international stability.

Critical economic additions collect from the overall development of exchange, the far reaching accessibility of remote direct speculation, and the simple development of private capital crosswise over fringes. To the degree that administrations are not ready to adapt, these economic challenges add to the hidden reasons for different types of international crimes, absence of regard for environmental wellbeing, reductions in basic wellbeing and other social administrations, and vast scale relocation and displaced person streams. These thus give the environment in which a portion of the transnational threats emerge. Economic hardships and impression of relative hardship among jobless youth with access to new data technologies represent a progressively broad risk to international solidness.

So the causes underlying these threats can be concluded as:

- a. Lack of opportunity, Food, Education, H2O, Environmental security, Personal security, Community security, Political security and overall Safety on local level spills over state borders, then onto national, then of course international, regional and global fronts.
- b. Environment – Many nations will face critical shortages of food supplies
- c. Increases – Maritime piracy, terrorism, trans-national crime, human trafficking.
- d. Global reality – Fragmentation then, Integration now. Maps today – ever changing, no demarcation, no lines we have become increasingly interdependent. Low Intensity Conflict spills over from one county to another. Our mobility has changed us with increased mobility come increased threats.
- e. Security tends to be human focused and people centered. Bad politics and policies are what foment criminal or terrorist activities. Many if not most failed states and public safety failures suffer from chronic indifference or inattention to problems, these lead to mismanagement;
- f. Mismanagement leads to corruption which leads to ineffective governance which leads to lack of education, health, lack of infrastructure and lack of control which leads to crime, and possibly even terrorism.⁴

SOLUTIONS:

The initiative to provide solutions can be provided by the government through military and public safety forces and the response that we receive by the forces to the security challenges are as follows:

- Geo-political and environmental challenges require whole of government/whole of nation efforts. Although it seems counterintuitive to employ military or police to educate, promote health and safety and ensure security and stability, if done properly it can be quite successful.
- Deterrence, Detection, Diplomacy and Planning, Prevention, Protection all tie into basic counterinsurgency strategies.
- Today's public safety agencies cannot operate using yesterday's doctrine. The most successful solutions are those which emphasize public-private partnerships and collaborative efforts in a framework much like counterinsurgency strategies employed by military forces. Success comes with restraint and discretion.
- Show of overwhelming force may be necessary in the face of aggressive resistance
- Military style force must be applied in a precise, principled manner and must never be the sole solution even in the face of an enemy who does not play by the rules – Terrorism for example.
- We must adapt our thinking to the environment we are operating in.
- De-Escalation of potential threats – Communication, Negotiation, Understanding, Awareness
- Deterrence of crimes and terrorism must begin at the earliest stages with proper education, health and welfare. People must feel secure and comfortable in their environments and the police and military are key to assist in these areas.

⁴<http://www.global-economic-symposium.org> last accessed on 24th march 2019

- Basic needs and quality of life must be addressed- military forces can assist with this through ongoing medical, humanitarian assistance and civil defense/disaster response
- Fiscal constraints tend to impact military and police first. Can we continue to ensure security and stability with diminishing resources?
- How we lead- when crises occurs we are usually too late. Action usually beats reaction.
- We must be proactive and invest in partnerships, public and private, particularly in terms of communication. Interoperability- being able to communicate, to share resources with one another is key.

CONCLUSION:

The international network understands genuinely well the elements of globalization and the attributes of the related threats and openings. Clearly, more research can refine our understanding, yet in just a single case, that of weapons proliferation, is there a critical requirement for more investigation. What is missing is concurrence on how genuinely to see the different transnational threats, other than fear based oppression and WMD proliferation. In this manner, governments are not seeking after genuine methodologies to keep these perils from appearing. Understanding is likewise missing on the most proficient method to utilize international help assets to advance economic development and democracy. And additionally the exceptionally developing test is the digital assault too. The security in given to the channels for the information exchange or sharing of the delicate or the classified information however the exercises of the aggressors have not stopped to occur.

The traditional ways in which the national security and economic policymaking communities have dealt with these issues must change as well. Given the major vulnerabilities of the U.S. economy and infrastructure to various transnational threats, the Secretary of the Treasury and other international economic policymakers should be concerned that preventive strategies are given priority and receive sufficient funding. Given that the underlying causes of many of the security threats can be ameliorated by policies promoting economic growth and democracy, the Secretary of Defense and other national security officials should be concerned that international assistance programs are given priority and receive sufficient funding. It would be prudent for the military to plan responses to a broader set of possible emergencies that could arise if the dangers associated with the transnational security threats materialize or if globalization's opportunities are not realized.

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