



11. Implications of Globalization on National Security

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ABSTRACT

Three categories typically identify the national security issues most affected by globalization: the nature of security threats in a globalized world, how globalization affects national security efforts, and the waning of the state's exclusive role in providing national security. Today's definition of national security is larger and more encompassing than it was a few decades ago. In addition to military security, it considers all aspects of human security as well as all aspects of a nation state's national power. Comparably, globalization entails increasing global homogenization, interdependence, and integration. This century has seen the dramatic rise of globalization. The effects of globalization on national security will be covered in this essay.

KEYWORDS

Implications, Globalization, National Security, National Power, Counter Terrorism, Community, Population, Political, Military.

Introduction:

Globalization:

Many definitions and descriptions exist for globalization. Frost cites a number of sources, each of which defines globalization in a unique way. He cites Friedman's definition of globalization as a "dynamic, ongoing process involving the inexorable integration of markets, non-state actors, and technologies to a degree never witnessed before," among other statements. Frost further cites the White House's December 1999 National Security Strategy, which described globalization as "the process of accelerating economic, technological, cultural, and political integration." [1]

The idea of national security is linked to American history in the years after World War II, when the US Congress enacted the country's first national security constitution in 1947.

Its original focus was on using economic, military, political, and diplomatic tools to defend the state against external assault. Human security, a people-centered approach to security that links development to security and expands the identification of potential threats as well as the actors accountable for creating and resolving insecurity, has recently been added to it. [2]

Globalization is a multifaceted process that involves data technology, technological innovation, and global connectivity, the results of which are perceived as posing a risk to both national and international securities. According to Frost's definition, globalization is "the process of accelerating economic, technological, cultural, and political integration." Friedman describes it as a "dynamic, ongoing process involving the inexorable integration of markets, non-states, and technologies to a degree never witnessed before."¹ However, it has also altered the perception of criminality and the need for security measures. In order to manage the globalization of crime and its many related spaces, such as terrorism, separatism, national, religious, and other forms of extremism, urban violence, drug trafficking, organized crime, and cybercrime, regional conflicts, the threat of the spread of weapon mass destruction, ecological disasters, and financial and economic crises, the current frameworks of equity at the international, national, and neighborhood stages are no longer appropriate. These were the problems that were there before, but as globalization and its acceleration have occurred, a more universal concept of the true threat to both national and international security and stability has emerged.

Since its emergence in the 1980s, when it first attracted international attention, the impacts of globalization on governments have typically been the subject of discussion. In terms of cross-national economic, commercial, cultural, and political contacts, the most widely recognized definition of globalization is the expression of an interdependent and interconnected globe. Primarily, its significance has increased in relation to the globalization of the economy, encompassing the flow of commodities and services as well as financial exchanges for the betterment of the relevant nations and areas.

Securing a country's borders and preserving the might of its armed forces are only two aspects of national security; other aspects include safeguarding and preserving a country's infrastructure, the viability of its foreign policy, investments, economy, and technology, the citizens' civil rights, trade and employment opportunities, a healthy environment, appropriate laws and policies pertaining to immigrants, asylum and refugee seekers, and, of course, its national sovereignty. For academics and governments in the 21st century, the interdependence of these and other factors—such as human trafficking, terrorism, globalization, and global poverty—requires close examination and focus.

In the 21st century, there are two very powerful variables that dominate and have worldwide implications for national security. The first is the shift in global population, and the second is the sharp rise in threats and attacks by extremists around the world, especially those referred to as "threats from within a nation." Extremists employ (abuse) immigration rules and regulations established by the United Nations and individual nation states, as well as large-scale demographic shifts. The discussion that the world is currently engaged in centers on how to combat terrorism, maintain a flexible system of national and international security, enact lawful and practical immigration laws and policies, and safeguard both immigrant and community rights. [3]

Review of Literature:

Generally speaking, globalization is defined as the close integration of nations and people across continents, which facilitates trade and investment, lowers shipping costs, and ultimately dissolves artificial barriers to allow capital, information, and people to move freely across conventional nation-state borders. The 1980s saw the emergence of the phrase "globalization" on the international landscape, emphasizing advances and technological advancements that made it possible for quick financial flows and transactions.

The extension of nation states' borders is one way that globalization is exhibited. According to the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) view on globalization, nations of various sizes and geographical locations would eventually profit by opening their markets to pressures of the global economy. Additionally, it holds that as nations become more globalized, their citizens gain from unrestricted access to a wider range of goods, decreased costs, increased employment opportunities, better health care, and an overall improvement in living standards. It also describes economic globalization as "a historical process that is the result of technological advancements and human innovations."

More precisely, it refers to the increased integration of economies around the world through capital and products flows across conventional national boundaries. Hence, "in broader sense, it has political, cultural, and environmental dimensions as well," given that globalization takes many different forms (IMF Report, 2008). [4]

According to Jablonsky, national security is determined by the many components of a state's power base and is given varying priorities among states based on the stated vital and national interests of those states. It is maintained that there cannot be security without national authority, which is included in all definitions of national security. Both of the two kinds of determinants of power apply to the components of national power.

The two types of determinants are social and natural. The population and geographical surroundings of a country are the focus of the three natural determinants: geography, resources, and population. The way a nation's citizens organize themselves and modify their surroundings, on the other hand, are social determinants (economic, political, military, psychological, and informational). [5]

Ripsman (2005) conducted an outstanding literature study on the relationship between globalization and national security, from which they extracted three groups or sets of propositions pertaining to defense policies and military doctrines, for a total of nine propositions. Below is an overview of the batches along with the proposals that go with them. The first batch dealt with the nature of security threats in a globalized society, the second with how globalization affects efforts to achieve national security, and the final one with the waning of the state's monopoly on providing national security. [6]

Objectives:

- Provide a conceptual clarification of globalization as a process of transformation.
- To Study of Implications of Globalization on National Security.

Research Methodology:

This study's overall design was exploratory. The research paper is an endeavor that is founded on secondary data that was obtained from reliable online resources, newspapers, textbooks, journals, and publications. The research design of the study is mostly descriptive in nature.

Result and Discussion:

Analysis on the Impact of Globalization on Facets of National Security:

Globalization is a result of society's development and simultaneously its driver, bringing with it new knowledge, new methods, as well as risks, vulnerabilities, and opportunities. Globalization is neither an end in and of itself, nor is it humanity's goal. Globalization is the spread of social, political, and economic activity beyond national boundaries, making decisions, events, and actions in one part of the world important to people in other parts of the world as well as to distant persons. Globalization affects both people and states concurrently, as Figure No. 1 illustrates in all spheres of social life. It is impossible to comprehend influences in a single domain in a linear manner; instead, a thorough, multifaceted approach is required.



Figure 1: The globalization dimensions

The State Sovereignty:

Globalization has an effect on sovereignty, which depends on your point of view. While interdependence makes it more difficult for two states to consciously and ratifiedly accommodate one another, globalization is the spatial reorganization of production, finance, industry, and other expanses that causes local decisions to have an impact on the entire world and influences everyday life. As a result, both internal and external factors impact sovereignty, which is regarded as the "monopoly of legitimate authority over citizen and subjects within a given territory" and the cornerstone of the traditional approach to national security.

The Military Security:

The way that wars are prosecuted in the current context has clearly changed from "Clausewitzian interstate wars to wars of a third kind civil ethnic wars and wars between small states." These days, comprehensive national security encompasses a wider range of topics that impact human security, such as trade, ecology, health, and education, to mention a few, because dangers might appear in the fields of the economy, the environment, and disease. "The state's military doctrines are ending offense in favor of defense, the size and dimensions of the military instruments are diminishing, and defense spending is also relatively decreasing." Table 1 presents a tabulation of four parameters that can be used to assess the influence of globalization on military security within the traditional security paradigm. From this, it can be concluded that the states are affected by global events in different ways depending on their standing and comparative advantage within the global system.

Table 1. Transition in Military Security

| State Type | Military Expenditure | Scale of Armed Forces | Restructured national security establishments to confront new challenges | Greater participation in defence activities from NGOs |
|--|----------------------|-----------------------|--|---|
| Major Powers | Marginal | Marginal | To some degree | Yes |
| States in stable regions European Japan Korean, ME artificial stable | Lessened | Lessened | To greater degree | Yes |
| States in regions of enduring rivalries (Pak | Increased | Increased | To lesser degree | To lesser degree |

Financial Stability It is the ability of states to enact progressive policies for economic growth. "The most crucial component of national security in today's complex international trade structure, which is characterized by multinational agreements, interdependence, and resource accessibility, among other factors, is economic security." Though economics is meant to represent the new face of national security, globalization has still resulted in a noticeable erosion of traditional borders. Poverty and desolation are the results of a faltering economy.

Security in Society The concept of societal security was first introduced in 1993 by the Copenhagen School of research, who defined it as "the ability of a society to persist in its essential character under changing conditions and possible or actual threats." In relation to the "threats and vulnerabilities that affect patterns of communal identity and culture," societal security may gain prominence.

Safety of the Environment Three key components make up environmental security: "preventing or repairing military damage to the environment, preventing or responding to environmentally caused conflicts, and protecting the environment due to its inherent moral value." Environmental security is the viability for life sustenance. [7]

Conclusion:

All aspects of human security as well as threats from the outside and within are fully encompassed under the umbrella phrase "national security." Globalization has brought about global benefits overall, but its effects are not evenly distributed. The degree and direction of impact are strongly correlated with a nation state's ability to manage different risks, vulnerabilities, and security threats. Therefore, the optimum option for analyzing a country's overall national power will be a hybrid strategy that takes into account both traditional and liberal approaches to security.

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