Effect of Globalization on National Security

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Nowadays national security is a far broader concept than military security, encompassing all aspects of human security as well as all aspects of a nation-national state's power. On the other hand, globalization entails dependency, increased integration, and world homogenization. In a globalized world the possibility of wellbeing risks, on the journey for public security effects of globalization's idiosyncrasies, and as a provider of public wellbeing breaking down of the state's particularity are the three categories of public security issues most impacted by globalization. In this century globalization is expected to have a significant impact, based on the belief that events in one part of the world will have a massive impact on the rest of the world. The paper will look at a few aspects of deliberate globalization, their interconnections, the implications for national security, and also discussed the security risks related to ICT, notably the Internet.

Keywords: *national security, globalization, security threats, interrelationship, ict policy.*

INTRODUCTION

Globalization represents the epoch that is rising from the broken glacis of the previous Cold War era. From the 1980s onwards globalization, had effects on states when it procured overall prominence. The recognized perception of the term globalization is the presence of an interrelated and dependent world to the extent money-related, business, culture, and political

affiliations transcending public cut-off points."Defined broadly, globalization is the method involved with developing worldwide action in numerous spaces that are making nearer and nearer ties, upgraded association, and more noteworthy freedom and weakness for all."[1] It has acquired importance as far as monetary globalization for the development of labor and products and monetary exchanges for prosperity and success of applicable nations and the locales. Because of public safety, as globalization has risen above the public limits, it has been contended that public safety and state power has been compromised.

GLOBALIZATION

Globalization is the cooperation by which the world, as of late isolated through physical and creative distance, ends up being logically interrelated. It is shown by the augmentation in collaboration between social classes all through the world that incorporates the sharing of considerations, social orders, products, organizations, and theory. Globalization is depicted and characterized in a wide range of ways. Frost stated a few sources, each contrastingly portraying globalization. He also refers to Friedman's portrayal of globalization as a vital, continuous cycle including inflexible reconciliation of non-states, business areas and progressions to a level that has not at all been seen." "Frost likewise quotes the National Security Strategy gave by the White House in December 1999 which defined globalization as the method involved with speeding up financial, innovative, social and political reconciliation."[2]

DRIVING FACTORS OF GLOBALIZATION

Doctor Ishrat Hussain states that the key drivers of globalization are the "speed of technology dissemination and assimilation, explosion in information access, demographic transition, a projected shift in balance of economic power, social and environmental concerns, and financial

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[1] Stephen J. Flanagan and others, 'Challenges of the Global Century: Report of the Project on Globalization and National Security' (*Institute for National Strategic Studies, National Défense University Washington D.C.*, 2001) <https://indianstrategicknowledgeonline.com/web/CHALENG.PDF> accessed 05 November 2021

[2] Waseem Ishaque, Muhammad Zia ur Rehman & Noor Fatima, 'Impact of Globalization on National Security' (2019) 4(1) Global Social Sciences Review 16 <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/344955636_Impact_of_Globalization_on_National_Security> accessed 05 November 2021

integration."[3] **There are five different groups of drivers of globalization which can be separated into:**

1. **Mechanical drivers:** In today's globalization development shaped and paved the way. The business was altered by advancements in transportation development. The business stream aircraft in the late 1970s and early 1980s are the most notable of these. The most recent mechanical force that has fuelled the growth of e-commerce and web commerce is the rapid advancement of the Internet

2. **Market drivers:** As the number of doused in domestic business areas grows, the prospects for promotion become limited, and most affiliates opt to overcome the existing position by focusing on overall development. An ordinary client's wants, as well as the ability to use a broad range of advertising channels and move up to certain levels of internationalization, are also motivators.

3. **Political drivers:** Changing the laws of exchange and opening up new business areas resulted in lower charges and the creation of new direct interests almost everywhere. The establishment of the GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) in 1947 and the WTO (World Trade Organization) in 1995, as well as the ongoing openness and privatization of Eastern Europe, are just a few examples of recent changes.

4. **Competitive drivers:** The overall market, global firm contention augmentations, and affiliations are limited to participate globally. Strong bilateral partnerships, as well as substantial two-way trade and FDI, bolster this driver.

5. **Cost drivers:** Obtaining efficiency and expenses differ from one country to the other, and businesses can benefit from this fact. The ability to create overall scale economies and today's high thing improvement costs are two further cost drivers of globalization.[4]

THEORIES OF GLOBALIZATION

Realism: The idea is based on the likelihood of people who are rapacious, dubious, and strong; as a result, the nations they lead will have similar characteristics. Globalization, according to

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[3] I Husain, *Drivers of Globalization* (International Conference on Globalizing Management, New Delhi 2011)

[4] Markus Bauernfeind, 'Drivers of Globalization: Integration of Theories and Models' (*Munich, GRIN Verlag*, 2005) <https://www.grin.com/document/57026> accessed 08 November 2021

pragmatists, has not impacted the world's territorial split into country states. As a result, states maintain their clout and battle for power more than their opponents.

Neo-Realism: The globalization process resembles a battle between great nations vying for uniqueness. It aids in the utilization of remarkable powers benefits and is being advanced by those who benefit more than others. Similarly, globalization is only another stage in the never-ending power struggle.

Liberalism: Globalization, according to progressivism, will be a market-driven development of modernization. It is, at its most basic level, the result of regular human desires for monetary government assistance and political opportunity. Similarly, human motivations to aid material flourishing and practice basic freedoms have led to the formation of the trans planetary organization. These forces finally unite humanity across the globe.

Constructivism: Constructivists argue that globalization is an external power that is circling back to the states, a reality that pioneers frequently combat. They recognize that globalization may be interpreted in a variety of ways because it provides genuine freedoms to build cross-public social gains that are sustained by mechanical sorts of advancement.

Neo-Liberalism: Neo-dissenters place a significant focus on the work of global organizations such as the United Nations (UNO), the World Trade Organization (WTO), and other similar organizations in enhancing the global system's slanting and general leadership of nations. They acknowledge that globalization is a beneficial force, and that, in the end, all governments will profit from monetary progress brought about by globalization's forces.

Marxism: Communism is stressed over techniques for creation, social cheating through tricky scattering, and social freedom through the significance of free undertaking. Fittingly, to Marxists, globalization happens because trans-world accessibility further develops chances of advantages making and surplus conglomeration.

Neo-Marxism: The neo-Marxists in dependency and world-framework hypotheses inspect entrepreneur aggregation on a worldwide scale on lines of core and fringe nations.[5]

NATIONAL SECURITY

National security as a concept is associated with the historical backdrop of the United States of America following World War II and the passage of the fundamental national security Constitution in 1947. It primarily concerned the state's defense against external invasion using financial, military, political, and voluntary methods. Barry Buzan characterized public safety as "the ability of a nation to pursue successfully its national interest, as it sees them, anywhere in the world."[6]The United States Défense Dictionary's definition of national security as "a collective term encompassing both national defense and foreign relation specifically the conditions provided by a military or defense the advantages over any foreign nation or group of nations or a favorable foreign relation or a favorable defense posture which is capable of successfully resisting hostile or destructive actions from within or without both overt and covert". [7]

National security, in the words of David Jablonsky, "as that part of government policy whose objective is to create national and international political conditions that are favorable to the protection or the extension of vital national values against existing or potential adversaries. All definitions of national security include the concept of national power, without which it is argued, there can be no security. The elements of national power fall into either of the two categories of determinants of power."[8]To comprehend national security, one should initially grasp a large number of public power and how they associate.

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[5] Pooja, '8 Theories of Globalization – Explained!' (*Political Science Notes*) <https://www.politicalsciencenotes.com/articles/8-theories-of-globalization-explained/642> accessed 08 November 2021
[6] Barry Buzan, 'What Is National Security in the Age of Globalisation' (2000)
[7] Dictionary.Com, *Defining national security* (United States Department of Defence 2005)
[8] David Jablonsky, 'National Power'(1997) 27/1/7 The US Army War College Quarterly: Parameters <https://press.armywarcollege.edu/parameters/vol27/iss1/7/> accessed 10 November 2021

NATIONAL SECURITY CONCEPTS CATEGORIZATION

"The conceptual view of globalization and national security presented in the previous section leads us to three key problems, namely, "What are you defending yourself against? "How is security achieved?" says the person in charge of security." Globalization and interdependence, according to Peter Liotta, have distinct effects on different people."[9]

GLOBALIZATION'S IMPACT ON NATIONAL SECURITY ISSUES

A thorough literature review on globalization and national security was conducted byRips man and Paul, narrowing down three sets of military tenets and protective strategy recommendations to a total of nine recommendations. The first group dealt with the concept of safety threats in a globalized society, the second with the effects of globalization on public safety goals, and the third with the corruption of the government's selected role.

Batch A: In a globalized world, the concept of security threats -

- Conflicts have shifted from Clausewitz Ian highway fights to "battles of a third kind," Clausewitz Ian international conflicts have been supplanted by civil ethnic conflicts and fights between little nations.
- The United States, is being put to the test in terms of "post-modern fighting." This concept alluded to a different type of threat: a worldwide assault by amateurish, philosophical soldiers operating in restricted areas and focusing on ordinary people and institutions.
- As threats become more financial, ecological, and illness-related, national security is increasingly incorporating the non-protection realms of exchange, biology, and welfare.

Batch B: Effects of globalization's characteristics on national security pursuit -

- The size of the tactical device and national induction are both shrinking.

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[9] P H Liotta, 'Boomerang Effect: The Convergence of National and Human Security' (2002) 33 Security Dialogue - Secur Dialogue 473
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/249687213_Boomerang_Effect_the_Convergence_of_National_and_Human_Security/citation/download> accessed 11 November 2021

- Défense spending is on the decline.

- National military tenets are forsaking offenses for safeguard or prevention.

- Military tenets in each country favor safeguarding or preventing violations.

Batch C: The state's selectivity as a provider of public safety is disintegrating -

- Non-state entertainers are being remembered for protection drills, which is privatizing security.

- States are progressively seeking security through local foundations.[10]

IMPLICATIONS OF THESE ISSUES FOR NATIONAL ICT SECURITY POLICIES

Batch A: In a globalized world, the concept of security threats -

In today's globalized society, what are the current security threats? Highly mechanized society institutions are vulnerable to cyber warfare. Botnets are new strategies for directing appropriated assaults and fraud on the internet, according to the most recently cyber warfare reports.[11]Unsolicited emails, the extensive contradiction of administration, port checking, widespread exploits of threat, are all examples of botnet attacks. Given the topsy-turvy nature of data fighting and the potential irrelevance of public and international standards, it is difficult for a state to declare ICT application strength in the projection of its public authority. Unlike traditional weapon improvements, ICT access does not require enormous sums of money or government support. Psychological militants, drug cartels, coordinated misbehavior, spies, and programmers all have easy access to and use of ICT to further their goals and, as a result, to damage others.

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[10] Norrin M. Ripsman & T. V. Paul, 'Globalization and the National Security State: A Framework for Analysis (2005) 7(2) International Studies Review 199 <https://www.jstor.org/stable/3699646> accessed 13 November 2021

[11] G-J Ahn and others, 'Understanding IRC bot behaviors in network-centric attack detection and prevention framework' (*Researchgate,* January 2008) <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/290101691_Understanding_IRC_bot_behaviors_in_network-centric_attack_detection_and_prevention_framework> accessed 12 November 2021

Batch B: Effects of globalization's characteristics on national security pursuit -

What role the globalization has in strengthening a country's security? Globalization encourages communication beyond public barriers between organizations that define themselves by qualities, such as basic liberties gatherings and women's advocacy gatherings. It changes and speeds up the way people connect, communicate, and collaborate. For example, PC organizations and the Internet democratize access to data and information. States can exert public power in a variety of ways thanks to PC networks, primarily through the effective use of data and communications advances. Merchandise, data, and administrations can be moved quickly between countries. For interchanges, energy conveyance, air, land, and ocean traffic executives, and monetary exchanges, the global economy is increasingly reliant on complex, interconnected organization control frameworks. At this stage, traditional military or potentially mechanical security measures aren't enough to protect public resources.

In what ways does globalization jeopardize a country's national security? In a globalized world, all countries rival each other and with other non-state associations. Innovative globalization makes it workable for disappointed and destroyed individuals all around the world to perceive how things are in different regions of the planet that are like their own, after pressure being put on their states to work on their occupation. States have a limited ability to influence the structure of global associations and workplaces, as well as a limited ability to restrict the flow of information, products, and organizations across their borders. Organized crime makes use of the PC network structure to thwart government investigations into their criminal activities.

Batch C: The state's selectivity as a provider of public safety is disintegrating -

Frost argued that the interchange of innovation, worldwide foundations, neighborhood legislatures, and nonstate players is disintegrating states' restraining infrastructure on administration and producing new sorts of force. He asserts that, while states hold sway, their chiefs are designating a portion of their position to worldwide foundations to make new standards to control worldwide exchanges and react to new worldwide risks. States are, as a

result, assigning capacity to transnational partnerships, global associations, and sub-state gatherings of people. Financial globalization powers state to consent to the worldwide monetary framework both straightforwardly and by implication.[12]

NEW TYPES OF THREATS

Globalization exposes traditional and human security to new dangers and weaknesses. Changed examples of global trade, gathers, and resource change into new associations that, if not handled appropriately, will most likely ruin the world's poor with horrendous social expenditures, as evidenced by the thriving business space. There's a growing body of evidence showing the negative aspects of wealth are harmful, like AIDS, are hitting couple-production nations, inconspicuously moored in segments of the worldwide economy, has to some extent encouraged sub-Saharan Africa's troublesome territorial sub-structures.

Antulio J. Echevarria II stated that "Threats related to Cyber misuse, trafficking, relocation, fear-mongering and multiplication of savagery are being distinguished as significant dangers."[13]While there are growing indicators of transnational systematized infractions (especially in the areas of opioids, human trafficking, and falsification), fear-mongering on a worldwide scale and cross-national movements have unsettling effects for states.

CONCLUSION

All aspects of foreign and internal threats, as well as all aspects of human security, are included in national security. On the other hand, globalization has helped the world in general, though its effects are not uniform. The ability of a country to adapt to diverse security concerns, dangers, and weaknesses is closely related to the degree and direction of effect. As a result, given a country's large public force, a hybrid approach that incorporates both

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[12] Jackie Phahlamohlaka, 'Globalisation and national security issues for the state: Implications for national ICT policies' in Avgerou C., Smith M.L., van der Besselaar P. (eds), *Social Dimensions Of Information And Communication Technology Policy*, vol 282 (IFIP International Federation for Information Processing, Springer, Boston, MA, 2008) <https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-0-387-84822-8_7#citeas> accessed 14 November 2021

[13] Antulio J Echevarria II, *Globalization and the Nature of War* (Strategic Studies Institute, U.S. Army War College, March 2003) <http://publications.armywarcollege.edu/pubs/1524.pdf> accessed 16 November 2021

traditional and liberal security measures will be the best option. Globalization has resulted in occurrences and the deployment of ICT techniques that violate traditional public safety requirements, posing a threat to all countries. Following the existing idea of safety hazards mentioned above, there are a few repercussions for security-related public ICT tactics. Internet administration and e-government plans are two of the most important. The majority of developed countries, as well as a few developing countries, use satellite and other forms of remote connectivity to run their e-government systems. They make these regimes more vulnerable to information warfare while enhancing communication and adequacy. To ensure appropriate security against these types of threats, measures that are based on foreseeable situations must be addressed throughout the development of correspondence structures.

With both globalization and national security, the overarching problem is the protection of human and public interests. Because national security is ultimately about the safety of the individual, the state's protection of the individual's interests is almost as important as safeguarding the states. The ability of governments to properly investigate these snares of interests will determine whether they are benefited or harmed by globalization in a globalized world. The goal of developing agile security-related ICT approaches and putting them into reality should stay on all nations' national security research agendas, as the Internet is not confined by the regional boundaries that traditionally define states and their sovereignty.