

Globalization And Its Effect On The State And Terrorism

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Abstract:

Globalization means the closer integration of various countries people's of the world which gradually reduced transport and communication cost and breaking the artificial barriers free flowing of goods, services, capital, knowledge flowing and freely moving of the people in the world. Globalization is a process of increasing economic openness, it emphasis on an integrated and interconnected world. It is believed to have dealt severe blow to the concept of state sovereignty. The mighty presence of the MNCs and related events have raised question about the supremacy of the notion of sovereignty of the state. It is believed that in the age of free trade and communication revolution the role of the state has been minimized. With increasing and strong presence of non state actors like the MNC, the NGO, the IGOs. The once powerful state is no longer in a position to exert it's strong control over economic, social and transitional activities. But the states are not completely helpless even in the age of globalization. In the Third World the state is needed to be in the steering position for socio economic developmental efforts. This paper provides an overview of the effects of globalization on the notion of state sovereignty and how sovereign states have adopted to new challenges of globalization.

Keywords: Globalization, Nation state, MNC, NGO, IGO.

Introduction:

Globalization means different things to different people. It is impossible to provide a fixed definition of globalization because the term is used in economic, social, political, cultural and many other areas. It can be defined, simply as the expansion of economic activities across

political boundaries of nation-state. More important it refers to a process of increasing economic openness growing economic interdependence, and deepening economic integration between countries in the world economy. Globalization, with emphasis on an integrated and interconnected world, is believed to have dealt a severe blow to the concept of state sovereignty. The free movement of capital, goods and labour around the world, the free flow of communication across state boundaries; the mighty presence of The MNCs and related events have raised questions about the supremacy of notion of sovereignty of the state. It is believed that in the age of free trade and communication revolution, the role of the state has been minimized. With increasing and strong presence of non-state actor's like the MNCs, the NGOs and the IGOs, the once powerful state is no longer in a position to exert it's strong control over economic, social and transitional activities. According to the proponents of the globalization, the states have been rendered helpless in many situations and the notion of the state sovereignty has become vulnerable in our times. For the past two centuries or so the center of political power in most of the successful countries has been at the level of the nation state, globalization has entailed a loss of national sovereignty. International organization imposing international agreements, have seized power and the state is weakened. Since the signing of the peace of Westphalia in 1648, national autonomy has been considered the hallmark of the modern sovereign state. The norm of rational autonomy has meant that the key decision maker or set of the key decision makers had absolute interdependence in meaning of the relation with other states as also within the state. However, the paper analyzes the consequences of the contemporary process of globalization on the state and terrorism.

Globalization and State:

Due to the pressure of internal and external forces, the state has been facing a crisis precisely since the Second World War. With the advent of nuclear weapons, the expanding commercial activities of the MNCs, and the international financial system introduced by the Bretton Wood Conference, the state began to face external competitors after the second World War. Internally, the maturity of the civil society, the unprecedented rise of pressure and interest groups and growing politicization of the society challenge the supremacy of the state. In the era of globalization -that began in the 1980s in the modern sense of the term -the concept of an integrated World based on trade without barriers and the spectacular IT revolution made

the world a truly global village. The states also appeared too small of its power as it had little control over the course of international trade and communication flow. Nowadays, the growing menace of international terrorism and in so countries, internal terrorism also made the state appear helpless and vulnerable.

It is true that an interconnected world, the states can never remain isolated to enjoy its absolute sovereignty over groups, citizens, associations and institutions. The states needs to follow the international economic, political or environmental order to remain engaged internationally It is almost impossible for a state to ignore the international economic or political regulations. Isolation is almost impossible in today's world.

But having noted all these it must be mentioned that the state is not completely lost today. Apart from retaining it's sovereign control over revenue collection, currency, defense and foreign policy, the states also retained its sovereign voice as far as international economic or political regimes are concerned .The states has the right to oppose and if necessary reject any stipulations imposed by the UNO, or the WTO or the IMF. But one important factor -the state referred to is not a homogeneous category here. It is easier for a strong state to oppose or reject any regulation from an international body. Whereas it is very difficult for a weak state to do something .Internally, the states should not view the rise of the civil society or group policies as antagonistic factors. It must follow the Democratic methods of dialogue, negotiations, and peaceful settlement in order to meet their demands. In the era of globalization, a democratic state has the best chance to preserve its sovereignty compared to an autocratic state. A pluralistic society is not opposed but complementary to the state. Internal terrorism may be countered by the state through socio economic development of the estranged people. For committing international terrorism states needs to join hands with one another.

States are not completely helpless even in the age of globalization. In the Third World the state is and needs to be in the steering position for socio-economic developmental efforts, because equitable distribution of socio-economic resources cannot be left at the hands of private agencies. The welfare role of the state can never be fully surrendered. In order to have 'globalization with a human face' the states cannot be totally sidelined. The states has not lost its control over MNCs, NGOs, IGOs and the IT revolution; it has only allowed them to stay reasonable free This is also true for the advanced world, where state initiative is required to

combat social and economic crises. The great financial recession in the West in 2008 required the intervention of the state in the US, UK and many other advanced countries. Further new problem of the era of globalization, like international terrorism and environmental degradation, can never be tackled effectively without the active and leading participation of the state. The state is thus very much visible and will continue to be seen in future in many spheres of domestic and international activities with its sovereignty. The state has been willingly sharing many of its tasks with non-state actors.

The consequences of the extensive transnationalization of major companies are profound. It is no longer possible to regard each country as having its own separate economy. Two of the most fundamental attributes of sovereignty -control over the currency and control over foreign trade -have been substantially diminished. The two factors combined mean government has lost control of financial flows.

Government has great difficulty in regulating international transactions. Even the US administration was unable to prevent its citizens visiting communist Cuba during the Cold War. It is difficult for governments to regulate the commercial activities of companies within their country, because companies may choose to engage in regulatory arbitrage. If a company objects to one government's policy, it may threaten to limit or close down its local production and increase production in another country.

The center of political power in most of the successful countries has been at the level of the nation state. Globalization has entailed a loss of national sovereignty. International organizations, imposing international agreements, have seized power. So have international capital markets as they have been deregulated. And there are a variety of indirect ways in which globalization has impaired the effectiveness of the nation state, including the erosion of national cultures. In early stages of development, the US and most other countries relied heavily on tariffs, because they were easy to collect. But under the WTO and especially under pressure from the IMF, countries are restricted to raise revenues through tariffs and without good sources of revenue, the state is weakened.

Globalization and Terrorism:

Globalization has contributed to the growth of terrorism from a regional phenomenon into a global one. Global terrorism has been explained in cultural, economic and religious terms linked to globalization.

Definition of terrorism very widely but all start from a common point of departure. Terrorism is characterized, first and foremost, by the use of violence. This tactic of violence takes many forms and often indiscriminately target non combatants. Terrorism is motivated violence aimed at destabilizing civil order and creating panic among people and governments. It is an act of violence that is usually politically motivated, with the ultimate design to threaten the targeted population or government. Psychological, socio-economic and ideological factors have been identified as major causes that push individual towards terrorist activities.

The impact of terrorism on globalization today is quiet profound. Al Qaeda received global recognition as a result of its attacks on 9/11.

The impact of terrorism on contemporary globalization is quite profound The issue of terrorism may contribute towards strengthening or deteriorating relations among states. It may also bring about changes in security and foreign policy of states. Terrorism, to begin with, can make or break relations between states. The terrorism continues to exert negative influence on the relation between India and Pakistan or Israel and the Arab states. Both India and Pakistan have been accusing each other of sponsoring terrorism in their lands. Both have urged the international community to declare the other state a “state sponsoring terrorism”. On several occasions, the issue of terrorism deteriorated relations between the two states. Now relations among states may be strengthened due to the menace of terrorism. Two or more states may come close to one another to combat terrorism. After the 9/11 attack the US sought to help from many states, especially states of the South Asian region, to counter terrorists organizations like Al Qaeda Taliban, Let and others. The US is working in close cooperation with the governments of Afghanistan, Pakistan and India for counter terrorism purposes. It has been viewing India as a close strategic partner, mainly after the 9/11 incident. This American perception helped to give a tremendous boost to bilateral relations

Regional organizations like the EU, ASEAN, SAARC, AU and others are today very much concerned about terrorism. These regional organizations have also adopted newer policies to

counter terrorism. Terrorism now poses a challenge to safeguarding of Human Rights and fundamental freedoms throughout the world.

CONCLUSION:

Terrorism remains a complex phenomenon in which violence is used to obtain political power to redress grievances that may have become more acute through the process of globalization. Globalization has improved the technical capabilities of terrorist and given them global reach, but has not altered the fundamental fact that terrorism represent the extreme views of minority of the global population. In other words globalization has changed the scope of terrorism but not its nature. The benefits that globalization provides terrorist is neither one sided nor absolute. Global terrorists can only succeed through popular uprising or physical collapse of their state based adversary. The challenge for the global community will be in utilizing its advantages to win the war of ideas that motivates and sustains those responsible for the current wave of terrorist attack.

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