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Globalization and National Security: Unraveling the Multifaceted Nexus

Ezeja Ijeoma Irene

Department of Public Administration Kampala International University Uganda

ABSTRACT

Globalization, a complex process, introduced by Swapsy in 2006, is understood as being more than economic integration impacting political, social, and cultural dimensions at the global scale. The security at the national level is the main focus of this paper. The paper looks at the following issues including; state sovereignty, the dynamics of the military, economic stability, social unity, environmental sustainability and the controlling information. With modernity, the idea of sovereignty is put to test; states need to find the balance between their autonomy and global involvement. The interlink age of societies influence the dynamics of military affairs, economic security, social peace and stability, and environmental sustainability. Information crossing borders makes the question of national security; it causes trouble to control mechanisms. Economic globalization has created differences against developed and capital rich countries with the aid of the transnational entities. The main focus of the study lays on the necessity of hybrid strategy in order to respond to the shifting features of national security which are present in the context of globalized world.
Keywords: Globalization, Security of a State, Sovereignty, Military Dynamics, Stability of Economy, Societal Integration, and Environmental Security.

INTRODUCTION

The concept of globalization is a complex and multipronged one that causes it unforeseeable geopolitical and social changes. Globalization was a coinage by [1], which means the harmonization of economic, political, social and cultural values all over the world without boundaries. This profound adjustment permeates the socioeconomic and political landscapes at large, even profoundly shaping the fabric of cultural identities and societal structures, as put forth by [2]. The paper attempts a detailed investigation of globalization's deep influence on national security issues as its relations become more complex and linked to a range of mentioned statehood features. A very important factor of the discussion would be the syndrome of the state sovereignty. In the light of the interdependence nations are building, the traditional idea of complete sovereignty meets its challenges. States should find a way to pursue the interests of their country while ensuring that there is still a reasonable degree of autonomy. Not only that but also, paper analyzes the role of globalization in the military environment. It suggests how the economy that is well-connected and the common interests impact international relations and the possibility of conflicts. Looking

stability in economic Params, it is revealed that in happening of globalization, a nation may emerge either in the position of resilience in the global marketplace or to the vulnerable situation to market shocks. Another decisive element studied in the paper is societal cohesion, where globalization dictates how it causes the mix of cultures and confronts traditional norms. Environmental sustainability is another aspect to be considered together with the linkages among economies which fuels the sense of environmental responsibility with the common denominator. Finally, the paper covers the effect of globalization on the control of information, emphasized on how the flow of information in the world affects the security in the nation state. At heart, this complete study aims to untangle the complex web of relations between globalization and numerous aspects of national security, giving readers a glimpse of the metamorphosis of statehood as an outcome of our world becoming interconnected more so.

The Dimensions of Globalization

Scholars, although most of them have widely considered the economic aspect of globalization, overlooked the broader scope including global culture, technology and governance [3]. This

principle indicates the faster advances in technology that brings about increased interdependence of people and countries globally, as epitomized by the global telecommunication infrastructure, cross-border data flow, the internet, satellite networks, and wireless telephones [4]. Despite these advantages of the interdependence, globalization is not only positive; globalization is also the cause of arms spread, cyber-attacks, ethnic violence, transnational crime and human trafficking [5]. [6b] states that economic globalization is now the major player the international politics and international relations. War has been replaced by economic forces.

National Security

A multifaceted approach can be beneficial. [7] nations' security is defined in this document as "the ability of a nation to realize its national interests anywhere in the world at any moment". It should be noted that in addition to the military power, the objectives of national security involve various other dimensions including internal security, border security, economic security, demographic security, resource security, disaster security, energy security, informational security, geostrategic security, health security, food.

State Sovereignty

Globalisation leads to shifting boundaries between state sovereignty internally and externally. The rising interrelations among states have made the external sovereignty complicated, shifting the focus from absolute sovereignty to a joint endeavor through overlapping organization. The struggle of states to achieve security and economic benefits results in relinquishing sovereignty in some areas for collective security. Nevertheless, these differences have been emerging in the way of dealing with the issues of counter-terrorism, and this indicates the dilemma effect of globalization on sovereignty.

Military Security

What we observe now is not the Clausewitzian form of war which takes place between large states but rather a civil ethnic war and wars between small states. The comprehensively conceptualized national security includes the broader issues dealing with human security and are ecology, health, education, and trade. There are little-by-little decreasing the sizes of military instruments, the defense spending is decreasing too, and military doctrines also incline to defense over offense [8].

Economic Security

Wealthy states should put in place policies to sustain the quality of life of their citizens. Given the present form of world trade which is characterized by multinational agreements and interconnectivity, economic security is regarded as the core national

security [7]. Globalization weakens traditional frontiers which make economic factors, rather than geographical borders, central to national security. Whether or not the economic consequences of globalization depend on national power, location, and status on the international level, varies as well.

Societal Security

Security of society is a notion that implies a capability of a society to maintain the most important characteristics of itself under the new conditions and threats. Migration, explaining both economic and political globalization, may change the population's structure and generate tensions in society. The more migrants there are, the more society may face problems, such as identity issues and clan affairs.

Environmental Security

The environmental security concerns life sustenance since it involves repair or prevention of environment damages done by military conflicts, it resolves environmental conflicts and defense due to environmental values. The global environmental concerns including deforestation, climate change, and natural disasters have now gained prime concerns for countries' security.

Consequences of Globalization for the National Security

Neo-Interventionism

Due to globalization the neo-interventionism is on the rise, questioning the cardinal principles of territorial integrity and sovereign equality which are the pillars of the UN. Enhanced meddling of other countries into nation's domestic issues for economic and political reasons is the main problem. The case of Malaysia's Anwar crisis reveals how foreign forces can use internal conflicts to accomplish geopolitical objectives affecting economic stability and political county.

Side-Effect of International Issues Spillovers

The internationalization of security threats as another outcome of globalization is another issue to be kept in mind. The interrelation of the world provides non-state actors especially terrorist organizations and opportunity of operating transnationally. Globalization makes the cross-border movement of terrorists, association of states, groups, and access to sophisticated weaponry essential. The attacks of September 11th, 2001 and other similar cases are the best examples of the contagious nature of terrorism.

Control of Information

Industrialization is one of the conditions that promote new dangers of national security along with globalization of consumer culture and the power of information sphere. Information across borders becomes liquid, making the axes of control central to

the channels difficult. The developed countries may target information and electronic media for their own political gains which can be forever changed and the principle of freedom of information challenged. The actions of foreign media organizations in spreading false information about the developing countries is the illustration of the problems that occur when control over the flow of information occurs in the era of globalization.

Economic Domination

The rise of the capitalism-dominant economic and financial globalization has brought about the hierarchy of those with large capital that contributed to this dichotomy between the North and the South. The monetary and financial liberalisation systems bring benefits to the countries that have the accumulated capital and what we call the marginalized people in both developed and developing countries are the only ones who face disempowerment. Classical concentration of capital in the hands of a few while the liberalization of

economics has weakened the national governments to control economic policies. This policy favors the multinational corporations. Globalization has broader meanings than the traditional notions and it often affects the national security in many ways by changing sovereignty, military strategy, economic stability, societal harmony, environment sustainability, and information control. The multifaceted nature of national security calls for a comprehensive approach to handle the challenges to which globalization has bred. Academics and policy makers must understand the interconnectedness of global issues and create the strategies that balance globalization benefits with the national security imperatives. The globalization era will bring the ever-complicated relationship between the national security and the world order to the forefront and thus creating a prerequisite for nations to maintain their stability and security.

CONCLUSION

This in-depth outlook is evidence of an extremely delicate relationship between globalization and national security. By looking into six designated areas —state sovereignty, military security, economic stability, societal cohesion, environmental security, and information control it becomes clear how universal this phenomenon is. Traditional approaches to national security evolve but require added flexibility, relying on a nuanced network of networks. With the advancement of this world to

the age of globalization, it has become necessary for scholars and policy makers to identify and tackle these challenges. The strategic thinking, which is to maintain the gains made by globalization, should equally emphasize the interrelatedness of global issues, security being one of them. The complexity of this connection is of utmost importance for the health and safety of the world's countries as the world gets more entangled.

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