

Security State in the Context of Globalization

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Abstract: The international system is defined largely by the relative distribution of power between the main component states. At the end of the twentieth century and beginning of XXI century, the main feature of the international system is uni-polarity. United States of America is the only state entity that has the ability to promote their interests in any part of the world both militarily and non-military. However, this hegemony is not synonymous with imperialism and the U.S. to maintain higher status in international relations would not be possible without the existence and encourage cooperation in all areas of life. Furthermore, U.S. international action is governed by a multitude of agreements and treaties to which they are part. With regard to non-state actors, the dialogue on international security institutions and the political alliances, military or economic culture has become an integral part of security. Themes relate to the influences of changes in the security environment of alliances and their members and the scenarios of evolution of existing alliances and creating new forms of association and international cooperation. Recent years have provided sufficient grounds for the debate to flourish: military operations in Afghanistan and Gulf War reinforced the view that there is a strong transatlantic split, Americans and Europeans part of the vision of using force unrequited. Based on the events of recent years can be forecast that NATO will remain a pillar of Euro-Atlantic security and the European Union could develop a credible entity both economic and especially political and strategic, representing, with alliances, another form of community safety. All these trends of globalization takes place, a very dynamic process of increasing interdependence of national states, due to the enlargement and deepening of transnational ties in increasingly large and diverse spheres of economic, political, social and cultural implications aiming that the problems become more global than national, demanding in turn a global solution rather than national.

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It should not be eliminated the military dimension of globalization which, in recent years was mainly about the fight against terrorism. For these reasons, the security of a particular area, whether it is South-East or the Middle East, is inseparable from global security. Although traditional forms of struggle against the dangers and threats to international security, military alliances are still required to eliminate sources of uncertainty factors and globalizing, they are no longer sufficient. It requires new types of cooperation in the security community, with traditional

alliances. In this context, early this century is devoted efforts to develop such forms of cooperation and security policies to meet the globalization of insecurity. The theory of the political world and the culture of globalization increase worldwide. Since the second half of the nineteenth century, has crystallized a rational world order and cultural institution that is globally applicable models that configures states, organizations and individual identities. Conceptions of progress, sovereignty, rights, etc. were given greater authority, states and individuals structuring actions and providing a framework for international disputes. At the end of the twentieth century, world culture has crystallized as a component of global society, a set of universal prescriptions. This culture has become a common heritage, institutionalized across the globe and supported by many transnational groups. However, it does not meet the general consensus so that the implementation of global models will lead to setting up a homogeneous world, but instead may give rise to conflicts (Bari, 2003).

For the purpose of world culture theory, globalization refers to "compress" the world and strengthening its vision as a whole. Proponents of this theory believe that the late twentieth century and even earlier, globalization has transformed the world order into a problem. Each must answer reflexive plight derived from the new order, which give rise to conflicting visions of the world. For example, some believe that the world is a set of distinct communities and emphasizes existing differences, while others believe that the world is developed based on a unique pattern, encompassing the interests of humanity as a whole. In the compressed world, comparing and confronting views on it can lead to outbreak of cultural conflict in which religious traditions play a key - providing the ultimate motivation to support a particular view.

Thus, a globalized world is integrated, but not smooth, is a single, but different, a construct of shared visions, but prone to fragmentation. It is obvious that globalization definitions vary from one region to another, from one period to another and, not least from one ideology to another. Meaning of the concept itself is a subject of global discussion: it can refer to a real or just an easy way of representing the world. The term is not neutral: definitions highlight different approaches to global change depending on existing ideologies. However, we can say that in general, globalization refers to the expansion of global linkages, the global organization of life and develop a global conscience to enforce a global society. Globalization has certain effects of economic, political, social (demographic, cultural, religious), military and ecological involving various risks

and benefits. Understanding these issues is particularly important because interactions may be destructive and may create new risks, dangers and security threats. In achieving security in view of UN economic and social development and human rights are essential and interrelated. Debate on development has evolved around two schools of thought: one that believes that the development or lack thereof is mainly a consequence of the action of the national forces, and another, which, while recognizing the importance of these factors, it brings First - the international plan that endanger or tend to perpetuate existing inequalities. In this context, UN experts have identified three main asymmetries of the global world, with major impact on the security state of the world: Focus extreme technical and technological progress in developed countries as their main source of economic growth. It is focusing not only scientific research but also the productive sectors related to technological change (those who are part dynamic sectors of world trade flows and international production structure and receive the largest funding for innovation).

High macroeconomic vulnerability of developing countries to external shocks. Existing macroeconomic asymmetries are attributed to the fact that international currencies belonging to developed countries and cyclical nature of capital flows to developing countries. This pattern is determined by the perception vis-à-vis the high degree of risk that characterize developing country markets, subject to financial cycles that marked stages of appetite for risk alternate with those focused on quality goods. The effect of these factors is acute macroeconomic asymmetry.

The contrast between the high capital mobility and international mobility of labor, especially unskilled labor. This asymmetry is considered to be specific of the third wave of globalization, since it was first observed, the factor of production was very mobile, nor the second, both factors were characterized by reduced mobility. Thus, in developed countries, globalization has led to more efficient allocation of resources, leading to increases in income. However, statistics on the poorer regions where the population growth rate is high and where the environment is deteriorating constantly expanding epidemics, shows that globalization has negative effects. Have started discussions on the process that exacerbates poverty in various parts of the world.

The potential economic globalization to create security problems is obvious. Social tensions that threaten the political stability and community cohesion are closely related to other forms of insecurity that are rooted in globalization. Globalization provides new features conflict. What fuels these conflicts is the global traffic of

weapons, involving new actors in different parts of world policy. The power vacuum immediately before the Cold War, military and armed mercenary companies have started offering their services to governments and corporations, seriously threatening human security.

The problem of so-called "rogue states" and it derives from globalization. Features of this process, and access to information and communications technology, mobility of people and goods, the emergence of new markets that provide scientific expertise and weaponry, dual technology maturation and commercial pressures in a market access, have facilitated the work of states and organizations "villain." This feature appears as globalization seems to threaten those countries' ability to sustain their traditional national power. Globalization reduces the ability of states to maintain a monopoly on information and use of force, increases the permeability of borders and allow uncontrolled non-state actors to acquire capital. For these reasons, globalization appears to increase opportunities for member "wickedness" ("rogue states"), while diminishing the democratic capacity to defend themselves.

However, the concept of states "wickedness" is not acceptable to the entire international community. In the U.S. view that promoting this concept, states "wicked" are characterized by several common features such as are authoritarian regimes governing without the consent of the population, tend to define their interests as opposed to the U.S., is on the list of states that sponsors of terrorism prepared by the U.S. State Department, are insulated from political rules and evolution of the world. Globalization facilitates the expansion of religious ideas. Power values and religious institutions to help humanity in many parts of the world to resist insecurity associated decline in traditional authority and specific rapid economic changes of globalization.

Many experts say that most times, so-called religious violence is actually a political setback of globalization. This process accelerates undoubtedly cultural identities and religious revival. Globalization itself is a cause of increasing transnational crime and terrorism, as it increases economic inequalities, which determine susceptibility or non-State state actors to participate in such forms of criminal action. Also, globalization has contributed to increasing their antisocial activities both by accelerating flows of people, goods and information and by providing an international dimension of corruption. Do not forget the military dimension of globalization. Even if the number of intra-and interstate conflict has declined in recent years, regional conflicts are a defining feature of the end of the twentieth century and the beginning of XXI century, their nature is mainly ethnic-religious.

According to a study conducted by the Center for Defense Information, in early 2005 in five major regions of the globe, there were 22 major armed conflicts and 28 "hot spots" that could turn into war, with the basic causes of ethnic, religious, territorial and / or ideological. So, contrary to the view of many analysts, globalization does not necessarily integration and stability. In fact, short and medium term, globalization seems to contribute to the generation of simultaneous processes that create tensions which, in turn, shape the security environment: fragmentation - integration, local - internationalization, decentralization - centralization. Globalization increases the rate at which integration takes place, but at the same time, provides a favorable trend of disintegration or fragmentation.

Thus, globalization creates a new context for the formal or informal national power. Regional and international institutions, non-state actors (including transnational corporations and NGOs) and even local governments are using some tools of globalization to reduce the nation-state monopoly and power. The power is transferred to the international scene, some by local level, and some is used by NGOs and corporations to influence national policies. Experts noted that in Europe, Latin America and Asia, regional economic agreements become dominant expressions of relations between states, making structures of the personality level "geopolitics". Globalization also leads to the emergence of new international regulations and increase the role and status of organizations like the United Nations and World Trade Organization. Therefore, create new tools for conflict resolution on economic, political or security. However, outside the transatlantic community, regional security arrangements such develops more slowly and there is a danger to remain informal and too flexible to have a strong normative.

Overall, globalization leads to a new international structure, divided between those countries that are integrated into the global economy and those that are either left behind or oppose the rules of a global order. This new international system is, for optimism, hope for global expansion of democracy, market economy and multilateral international cooperation, while pessimists perceive as economic crisis brought an end and the new geopolitical and cultural forces polarizing (Marin, 2004) Such a collapse could trigger global economic expansion extreme nationalism, regional conflicts and, ultimately, global disorder. More moderate scenario is that the world will remain as it is currently divided between the rich north and poor south. The most dramatic is that actually all three international system evolution scenarios seem possible. For this reason, policymakers should promote progress, to seek ways and tools to deal with new risks, dangers and

security threats. It is clear that insecurity, and, in particular human insecurity that exists in many areas of social life, may lead to triggering a conflict that can degenerate into armed one. Wars between states or national army has become an anachronism, since global interdependence, transnational links including political and military aggression prohibit this type. New armed conflicts, new wars, as in Bosnia, Kosovo and Rwanda, are carried out against civilians in the name of lust for power. The purpose of violence is most often control territory by excluding "other" or control of natural resources. Often called "civil wars", they are intrastate but, simultaneously, and global wars, arising in the context of globalization and characterized by many global connections.

Armed conflicts have carried out national implications and effects on international level and at the same time, international armed conflict can lead to insecurity existing sources at national, local or even human (Kugler & Frost, 2002). At early this century, international security organizations have developed a series of documents that suggest strategies to counter the globalization of insecurity, but they seem to remain goals whose implementation is more difficult than mere enunciation. UN Millennium Declaration (2000) report A more secure world: Our shared responsibility (2004), NATO, the different variants of the Strategic Concept, European Union, the European Security Strategy (2003) and requirements for future accession countries , and the OSCE, the strategy to address security threats. The transnational character of economic forces, and migration information technology reduces the state's ability to manage political, economic, social and any other place within its borders. Moreover, the administrative mechanisms of the modern state are rapidly transformed in the public networks that interconnect worldwide. This has important implications for management policies designed to counter insecurity (Petrescu, 2005).

Transnational and international transformation of the state apparatus creates tensions and contradictions between, on the one hand, the classical concept of "modern state", with emphasis on its domestic responsibilities especially in the social, and, on the other hand, the economic imperatives of the market global. The result is a crisis of authority born of the state's growing inability to meet domestic social needs. Globalization and increasing dangers and threats of their asymmetric character caused states to review their national security strategy. An example is represented by the United States of America, which, after the dramatic events of September 11, 2001, were forced to adapt strategy to fluid security environment of today, the last amendment being made at the beginning of 2006. It also requires a

security strategy, created in the context of globalization conduct, to be configured so as to protect the interests of states and to promote general human values that they embraced. The new global dimension of national security strategy must pursue three main goals: promoting global values, the peaceful integration and adaptation to change, along with the development of systems, institutions and global rules viable protect individual autonomy, group, national and regional, based on diversity and the right to free expression of choice and flexibility reflected in national institutions, supported the rule of law, improvement and development institutions and cooperative security tools necessary to reduce and prevent conflicts and other threats to national security and international. Also, since the concept of security is structured on several classic dimensions - economic, political, military, social and environmental - global vision is necessary for national security strategies take into account risks to national security caused by globalization, all five dimensions. In this context, identifying and implementing national policies for combating global insecurity becoming more difficult. Indeed, the modern state has the tools of political, social and economic need, but without international support, their effectiveness can be questioned.

At the multilateral level, an agreement between states and organizations could create a climate favorable global democracy and human rights. Less developed countries, by opening and liberalizing their own markets internationally and gaining greater access to developed country markets, could achieve higher rates of growth and development. In the last three decades, the evolution of globalization, human rights and democracy has shown that they are interconnected.

By encouraging globalization in less developed countries, not only creates the possibility of accelerating economic growth, promote higher standards and, in general, increasing the quality of life, and also can talk about extending civil and political freedoms. At the same time, countering crime, corruption terrorism and as the most dramatic elements of the globalization of insecurity requires addressing "curative" of political, economic and social generate them and sustain them. These three elements are related to deep problems of the world, economic imbalances, authoritarian governments and the lack of human development in many regions. A viable solution must recognize, mitigate and counteract the feeling of deprivation of rights that motivates much of the terrorist groups. The existence of jobs and the means for a decent life are crucial in developing world. Crime is seen as a peripheral issue of terrorism, though, since September 11, 2001, especially in the U.S., many resources have been allocated to the fight against crime and terrorism.

This is a wrong approach to the problem of crime, as fighting the problem is not adjacent to terrorism, but one center, whereas, at least in financial terms, such organizations is support for terrorism. If the threat of non-state actors, such as criminal and terrorist groups, continues to expand in the future will require better international cooperation, harmonization of domestic laws of states and enhance cooperation in information. Implementation of a transnational crime and terrorism requires respect for human rights and avoid measures that could lead to radicalization of terrorism (Mureșan, 2005). Thus, management of crime and terrorism, in close connection with other factors generating uncertainty, determines the success or failure of globalization and its implications on the security environment. It is clear that globalization is a source of advantage for the developed world, be a source of insecurity for the developing. For this reason, we need development assistance and other forms of regional engagement in support of developed countries to developing countries. Also, investment in sustainable growth should be seen as major goals of national security strategies of the latter, as well as providing external assistance - to countries that globalization has created various opportunities for development.

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