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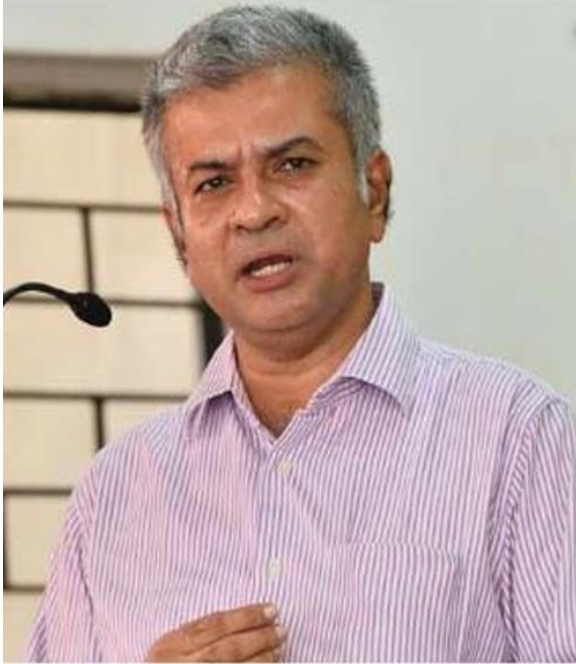## Raju Narayana Swamy (IAS) Indian Administrative Service officer

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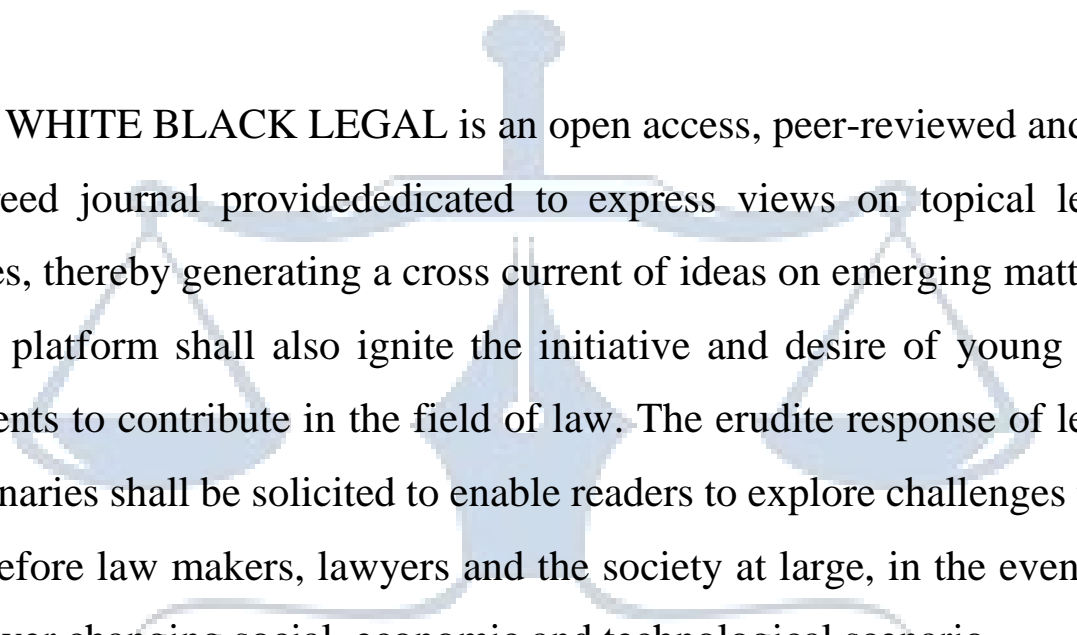
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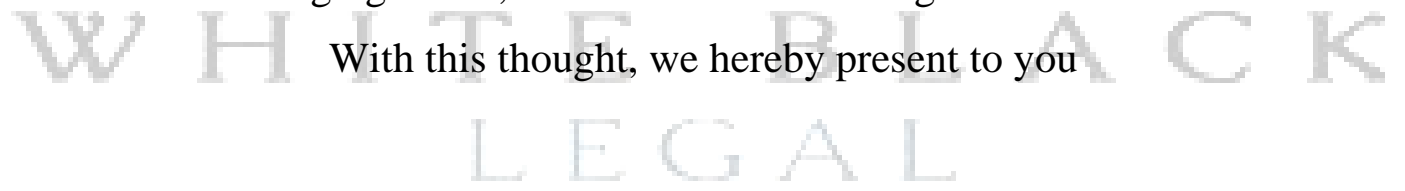
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With this thought, we hereby present to you

CROSS BORDER TERRORISM: IS GLOBALISATION THE CAUSE OR CURE

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Abstract

Cross-Border Terrorism, as a phenomenon, undergoes continuous and gradual changes in its structure andoperations. Terrorist organizations plan and carry out acts of terrorism in line with their respective ideologies. Currently, terrorism poses as one of the most significant obstacles faced by the global community. Terrorists fundamentally and practically contradict the principles and ideals that govern civilization and the rule of law. Terrorism is the act of forcibly removing a government and society with theintention of establishing a drastic political or social transformation. The purpose of terrorism is to install fear or employ violence. It is both geographically widespread and ideologically exclusive. The effects of globalization, including economic and technological expansion, have led to the development of a market intraditional societies that is marked by cultural corruption. This market is a result of the dissolution of cultural barriers between nations. Many geographical regions view this as a threat to their individual countries. Globalization has not only aided terrorist organizations but has also enabled the utilization of cutting-edge technologies.

Key words: Globalization; terrorism; linkage; facilitation

Introduction

Globalization has profoundly transformed the world, enhanced international communication and enabling unrestricted movement of people, goods, and other entities. Globalization has undeniably enhanced the quality of life for individuals worldwide. However, not all of these characteristics have been advantageousto humanity, as the very qualities that are claimed to have improved our standard

of living have frequentlycaused individuals to feel uneasy. Terrorists exploit various aspects of globalization to minimize the consequences of the numerous terrorist activities occurring globally. The ongoing discussion about the ageand novelty of a problem adds to the argument that globalization is counterproductive in certain aspects (Rudolph, 2003). The frequency of terrorism has markedly increased in the past twenty years. The vast majority of these attacks are specifically targeted towards the nations that make up the Middle East region.Moreover, why do certain factors fail to encompass the purported escalation of terrorism's spread over thepast twenty years, which is ascribed to the phenomenon of globalization? The level of terrorism escalates in direct correlation with the phenomenon of globalization.[1]

Statement of Problem

In recent times, the phenomenon of cross-border terrorism has emerged as a critical challenge to global security, with incidents occurring across various regions and nations. Amidst this complex landscape, a pressing question arises: to what extent does globalization serve as either the root cause or a potential remedy for cross-border terrorism? As the world becomes more interconnected economically, politically, and socially, it is imperative to investigate whether the forces of globalization contribute to the proliferation of terrorism across borders or offer pathways for collaborative solutions and international cooperation to mitigate this threat. This research aims to unravel the intricate relationship between cross-border terrorismand globalization, providing insights that can inform policymakers, security agencies, and the global community in crafting effective strategies to address and possibly prevent such acts of violence.

Research Questions

1. How does globalization influence the rise and intensification of cross-border terrorism across economic, political, and cultural realms?

2. In what ways can globalization be leveraged as a tool for international cooperation and collective action to counteract cross-border terrorism and enhance global security?

Research Objectives

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[1] Ousman A. (2004). "The Potential of Islamist Terrorism in Sub-Saharan Africa," International Journal of Politics, Culture and Society".

1. Investigate the influence of globalization on cross-border terrorism across economic, political, and cultural aspects.
2. Evaluate how globalization can facilitate international cooperation to effectively counteract and mitigate cross-border terrorism.

Hypothesis

Increased globalization is positively correlated with the rise of cross-border terrorism, as interconnected global systems may inadvertently provide avenues for the dissemination of extremist ideologies and the execution of transnational terrorist activities.

Literature Review

In his article "Combating Cross-Border Terrorism," Dhruv C. Katoch argues for the importance of adoptinga doctrinal stance. The article provides a scholarly examination of the mechanisms and actors involved in transnational terrorism between Pakistan and India. It analyses and examines the root cause of the conflictsin Jammu and Kashmir.[2]

Co-author of Gateway to Terrorism in 2003, alongside Muhammad Amir Rana: This book provides a comprehensive record of the terrorist activities that have taken place in Azad Kashmir. The data is obtainedfrom interviews conducted with militants in Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Azad Kashmir.[3]

As of 2022, Harsh Pant is listed as a contributor in The Routledge Handbook of Indian Defence Policy. This book explores various pivotal debates that have influenced the development of defence strategies overthe course of history. These forums address topics such as military doctrine, policy, internal and external security challenges, as well as terrorism and insurgencies.

Jacek Salij published an article in 2005 titled "The Significance of "Ineffective" Methods of Combating Terrorism." The author discussed the significance of counterterrorism strategies that are ineffective in combating terrorists. According to his definition, terrorism is the unlawful use of force

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[2] Ahmad, Ishtiaq; State, Nation and Ethnicity in contemporary South Asia, PINTER, London and New York 1996, P.171 Ibid, P.102.
[3] Shrivastava, Dr. L.S. & Prof. V.P. Joshi; Internal Relations, Goel publishing house, Meerut, 1982-83, P.75. Ibid, P. 78-79.

or the threat of its use for political purposes. He firmly believes that to effectively combat terrorism, it is crucial to identify its underlying cause and then utilise moral persuasion.[4]

In April 2007, Rajesh Rajgoplan authored "Force and Compromise: India's Counter-Insurgency Grand Strategy," which was published. This paper aims to analyse the theoretical foundations of counterinsurgencywarfare in order to offer a comprehensive understanding of the Indian strategy. The argument suggests thatconventional military forces frequently face difficulties when involved in counterinsurgency operations. This is due to the fact that conventional forces typically prioritise a different approach, while the most efficient and suitable strategy for combating such conflicts, which entails dispersing forces and conductingoperations with small units, is particularly challenging for conventional forces to adopt. The implementation of large-scale military operations and the integration of personnel engaged in them.

Globalization

Since the mid-1990s, globalization has been a widely discussed concept that has generated extensive debateamong both social scientists and the general public worldwide. This term is frequently used in political discussions, primarily to justify the state's withdrawal from certain sectors of the economy and the restructuring of public areas. Globalization is commonly utilized in the business sector to justify the need for streamlining the company's operations and to account for the series of mergers and acquisitions that take place on a global level. Globalization ultimately leads to a significant segment of the population experiencing heightened inequality, unemployment, and exploitation by large corporations. A considerableproportion of the suggested definitions can be classified into two distinct categories: exaggerated generalizations, which associate the phenomenon with every contemporary societal change, and minimalism, which confines the phenomenon to its economic expressions. Within the realms of economics and business, the term "globalization" is frequently used to specifically refer to the growth of internationalfinancial and commercial transactions.[5]

Globalization, as defined by Jean-Luc Ferrandéry (1998), is a complex phenomenon that entails the removalof regulations and the opening up of economic boundaries. This phenomenon enables the

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[4] Chintamani Mahapatra; Jehad: A Threat to India, World Focus, Nov. - Dec. 2006
[5] Adegbulu, F. (2013). Boko Haram: the emergence of a terrorist sect in Nigeria 2009–2013. African Identities.

extension of theoperational domains of capitalist economies to include the entire Earth. Ferrandéry's definition of globalization underscores its inherent capitalist nature. A narrower interpretation of globalization suggeststhat it stems from a collection of economic tactics formulated by decision-makers, specifically private enterprise managers (Kherdjemil 1999, Mucchielli 1998). Rudolph (2003) argues that the pace of worldwide progress in the past twenty years has been unparalleled, despite the continuous evolution of globalization. According to Cha (2000), globalization is simply the enlargement of organizational procedures. Many scholars argue that globalization can be conceptualized in various ways. Some scholars make comparisons between it and universalism, imperialism, and liberalism (Nassar 2005). Nassar (2005)defines globalization as the dominant force that Molds Western cultures and practices. This phenomenon arises from the widespread adoption of contemporary Western practices across the globe. Conventional approaches to task completion are being gradually substituted with contemporary methodologies (Nassar, 2005). According to Steger (2013), globalization includes the spread of Western culture and the influence of Americanization on the global community.

In his work, Kay (2004) defines "globalization" as the creation of a set of cross-border mechanisms of interaction that impact a nation's political and economic development. Decisions made within a country have significant impacts on the lives of a considerable number of citizens located in different parts of the world. According to Cha (2000), globalization represents a fundamental change in both the economic and production sectors. Globalization has fostered increased collaboration among diverse global entities. Zimmermann (2011) posits that an additional interpretation of globalization is the notion of "exchange of ideas, goods, and people." Moreover, Li and Schaub (2004) conclude that globalization is intricately interconnected with the widespread dissemination of technological advancements and cultural influences. There is a correlation between globalization and both terrorist activities and trade. Furthermore, alterationsin global markets, advancements in technology, and increased trade accessibility have all had an impact onthe sharing of information, the process of production, and the business activities that take place within andamong terrorist groups. Despite the positive effects of globalization on terrorists, such as increased damageand effectiveness of attacks, enterprises are currently facing greater risks and speed due to the rising costs of prevention. The process of globalization has led to political challenges for several nations. Terrorism inthe modern era arose as a response to the process of globalization, as stated by Wilkinson (2003). Globalization is a highly intricate phenomenon that presents difficulties in conceptualization. Globalization

encompasses the process of increasing, intensifying, and speeding up international interconnectedness, as articulated by McGrew (2011).

Held (1999) argues that globalization encompasses a wide range of activities, including the exchange of ideas and the integration of diverse cultural elements. Moreover, globalization surpasses economic limits and is characterized by its flexibility. Several factors have the potential to influence and amplify the occurrence of this phenomenon. Recent observations have also uncovered the technical consequences, along with the dominant economic and political factors. The interdependence and interconnectedness of these three components is clearly apparent (Castells, 2000).[6]

Many countries that have actively participated in the process of globalization have gained significant benefits from this phenomenon. This is due to the fact that, in practical terms, it produces favorable results,and moreover, it has the ability to do so (Cernat & Vranceanu, 2014). Anxiety may arise as a result of the social and cultural changes that can occur due to economic interactions between nations (Margalit, 2012). Consequently, there may be a transformation in the degree of inequality in society, resulting in an increase.This is because individuals need to adjust to the changing environment and emerging rivals, as well as theinternational position of their country. Although national economic growth and wealth often occur,globalization primarily benefits a select few individuals. This is due to the fact that the overwhelming majority of individuals will continue to live their lives without making any changes. Without a doubt, international financial investment is a prominent aspect of globalization, with direct foreign investment being the most widespread form. The financial sector has experienced a significant and consistent impact from globalization, with its effects nearly doubling since the 1990s. This trend has continued for an extended period of time. According to the theory, groups or individuals who are disproportionately affectedby globalization in terms of progress are more likely to oppose the leaders responsible for initiating these changes. Usually, these types of opposition receive support, but an excessive amount of support can potentially turn them into dangerous factions. The aggressive impact of the changes caused by globalizationfurther strengthens the argument that globalization played a significant role in the conflict (Duiker, 2003).

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[6] Baylis, J. & Smith, S. & Owens, P. 2014. Introduction, in J. Baylis, D. Smith & P. Owens (eds.). The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Terrorism

Violence has been prevalent throughout human history, to the point where it has seemed to be the dominantfactor in the interactions between different social groups and peoples. Is warfare the primary catalyst for the advancement of history? Undoubtedly, it presents itself in various ways, particularly in the realm of ideology, where it serves as an indispensable and all-encompassing power that is crucial for the fundamental advancements of human societies. Throughout the span of human history, instances of ideological violencehave occurred in various forms. There is a vast vocabulary available for describing this violence. This can be exemplified by acts of war crimes. Crimes encompass not only specific offenses, but also acts of terror,exterminations, and exactions.

Two of these terms will be particularly emphasized due to the transformation of their legal definitions throughout the twentieth century. This site is witnessing both acts of terrorism and crimes against humanity.The lack of a universally recognized definition of terrorism, a highly politicized and consistently controversial concept, has led to the existence of numerous definitions (Schmid, 2011a). This is because there are already numerous existing definitions for it. Establishing an exact and universally acknowledgeddefinition of the term is challenging, given its extensive and intricate development (Hoffman, 2006). The term has been refined throughout history in response to the constantly changing political environment. In addition, according to Hoffman (2006), the term is increasingly difficult for the general public to understand.[7]

Within the domain of terrorism, there are countless definitions that exist. However, it is possible to differentiate between the origin of terrorism and the exact definition of a terrorist incident (Dilmac 2006). Terrorism is undeniably a dangerous undertaking; however, it is possible to make distinctions between thetwo. Throughout time, various governmental entities or organizations, particularly those that prioritize global peace or human rights, have presented a variety of definitions concerning terrorism. Various organizations have contributed to the development of these definitions.Aydıner (2005) argues that the phenomenon of terrorism can be comprehensively examined and comprehended from various perspectives. According to Derlugian (2006), acts of terrorism and violence have the capacity to produce far-reaching and universally relevant outcomes that go beyond any specific group. Terrorism encompasses a variety of harmful activities, such as the destruction of

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[7] Cilliers, J. 2003. Terrorism and Africa. African Security Review, 12(4): 91– 103.

private financial investments, disruption of public order, physical harm to individuals, and similar incidents. The main objective of a terrorist organization is not always the complete destruction of an individual. In contrast, their approach involves targeting prominent and lucrative groups and organizations, aiming to cause significant financial harm. Terrorism diminishes the collective wealth of a society; this is the upheaval that terrorism generates. Terrorism has emerged as a pervasive global issue that individuals are obligated to address in the contemporary era. To address this phenomenon, the Western world has implemented a variety of policy measures. Legal consequences for terrorists, both within a country and across borders, represent a possible course of action. Deploying a military conflict, commonly referred to as a "war," serves as a supplementary means to penalize terrorists.

Terrorism, as defined by Rogers (2008), involves the use of force to capture the attention of individuals. Terrorism is distinct from other criminal organizations because its primary objective is to instill fear and violence in individuals, rather than seeking financial profit (Cilliers, 2003). The primary goal of a terrorist organization is to acquire political power, and each terrorist attack is carefully planned and carried out; executing an attack without a specific strategy is not feasible. Cilliers (2003) highlights that terrorism is a criminal act that aims to utilize violence against individuals. Strict compliance with legal protocols pertaining to terrorism is crucial for guaranteeing accountability and retribution. The ongoing events at present contribute to the perception that terrorism encompasses more than just ordinary criminal activity. The categorization of terrorism as a criminal act is intricate because of the widespread occurrence of frequent terrorist attacks and the inclination to designate social conflicts as "wars." Cronin (2003) argues that terrorism is characterized by its political aims and objectives, which are manifested through the sudden use of violence, often in the form of suicide attacks, targeting unidentified and innocent civilians. Rasmussen (2002) argues that the term "terrorism" carries symbolic connotations, and terrorist organizations may deliberately select certain regions to carry out their activities based on the symbolic significance associated with those countries.

It is important to highlight that the United Nations has consistently utilized a range of tactics in its endeavors to counteract terrorism (United Nations, 2015). The United Nations, in 2015, defined terrorism as any deliberate action aimed at causing harm or death to civilians, with the purpose of intimidating individuals or pressuring a specific government or organization to act in a certain way. Adegbulu (2013) highlights a significant issue regarding the United Nations' categorization of specific

forms of attacks, particularly thosethat exclusively target individuals, as not being classified as acts of terrorism, even if they involve armed forces, soldiers, or other individuals. It is important to mention that a significant portion of the attacks thatoccurred between 2009 and 2013 were not classified as acts of terrorism because they were carried out by armed forces (Pate, 2015). According to Sandler (2011), national terrorism refers to acts committed by individuals within the territorial boundaries of their own country. According to Enders, Sandler, and Gaibulloev (2011), this type of terrorism operates only within a country and specifically targets financial systems, government entities, and individuals, among other objectives. Due to the immediate impact of thisparticular form of terrorism on the citizens of a country, it also leads to indirect effects on individuals livingin other countries. Sandler (2011) reported an incident in which a provincial politician was kidnapped by aterrorist organization in a particular country. The explicit objective of the abduction was to provoke political change within that country. This form of terrorism is perilous as it poses a threat to the lives of others, whichwarrants it being classified as hazardous.

Globalization facilitating terrorism

Cronin (2003) argues that the increase in terrorist activities, both within a country and across borders, can be attributed to the process of globalization and its role in enabling the spread of terrorism. In addition, Cronin asserted that acts of terrorism are not caused by internal factors but rather by external factors originating from foreign sources outside the nation where they occur. Globalization, as defined by Cronin (2003), encompasses various pervasive mechanisms that have been utilized by terrorist networks. The internet is widely recognized as a valuable tool for spreading various ideas related to terrorism. Some software applications are deliberately designed to be user-friendly, which has various benefits but also creates opportunities for potential terrorist schemes. The internet enables users to establish communicationnetworks by serving as a completely anonymous platform (Goodman, Kirk, & Kirk, 2007). The increase indeliberate acts of terrorism can be attributed to the widespread internet usage by numerous terrorist organizations. Based on the factors mentioned earlier, there is a widely held belief that the internet, whichis a crucial component of the ongoing process of globalization, enables the carrying out of terrorist activities, particularly those that have a global impact. It is crucial to recognize that acts of terrorism have been present for a long time; however, their frequency has increased due to the widespread use of technology and the Internet.[8]

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[8] Enders, W., Sandler, T. & Gaibulloev, K. (2011). Domestic versus transnational terrorism: Data, decomposition, and

Technology has significantly reduced the likelihood of illegal financial transactions. Contrarily, Zimmermann (2011) asserts that this has had a positive impact on the immigration process and has made international agreements easier. Advancements in technology and the Internet have made it possible to transfer funds quickly and securely across international borders. As a result, the risk of terrorist organizations illegally obtaining money has decreased (Strange, 1998). In addition, as stated by Zimmermann (2011), the adaptability of financial transfer and transportation, along with other factors, hasinfluenced the ability of terrorist organizations to carry out operations and obtain diverse resources. Due tothe extensive implementation of information technologies, terrorist organizations have reached their highestlevel of destructive operation. By utilizing these technologies, they have attained the ability to not only seamlessly coordinate their planned attacks, but also to deceive, enlist, and entrap individuals in their pursuits and attacks. According to Heine and Thakur (2011), they are currently employing technology to promote their objectives, which primarily involve acts of terrorism and violence. The emergence of technology has enabled individuals and groups to gain access to the external environment. According to Goodman, Kirk, and Kirk (2007), technological advancements have played a significant role in the growthof interpersonal communication.

Li and Schaub (2004) argue that a nation's insufficient economic development and poverty are key factorsthat contribute to the increase in terrorist acts. According to the authors, these factors lay the groundwork for an increase in terrorist activity, as people join terrorist organizations to express their dissatisfaction andfind solutions to the difficulties they face. In addition, Cron states that political instability, unstable economies, and impoverished nations serve as magnets for terrorist organizations. These nations often become safe havens for terrorists, as they lack the ability to effectively remove them (Li & Schaub, 2004).Globalization is often claimed to be closely associated with western culture as it facilitates the spread of one nation's culture to others. This could lead to resistance from individuals who hold divergent beliefs ordo not adhere to the same customs as this particular culture (Zimmermann, 2011). Furthermore, in traditional societies, the proliferation of consumerism and market capitalism, which are linked to globalization, is viewed as an attack on disadvantaged communities. This occurs due to the significant changes brought about by the forces of globalization, which disturb these populations, or because they aredissatisfied with the unfair distribution of benefits

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dynamics. Journal of Peace Research, 48(3): 319–337.

(Cronin, 2003).[9]

The link between globalization and terrorism

Hence, the ensuing investigation arises: What factors contribute to the potential association between globalization and terrorism? Prior to providing a response to this question, it is crucial to determine whether there is a possible connection between the two. Globalization significantly impacts the alteration of market relations, thereby leading to repercussions for domestic governments and a reduction in the state's authority. In other words, globalization is a factor that leads to the emergence of social divisions within a nation (Zimmermann, 2011). Globalization is a catalyst for social and economic disparities. It is commonly accepted that it is not appropriate to compare underdeveloped nations with developed nations or nations that have strong economies. These two paradoxes are incompatible and cannot be in competition with each other. Murphy (2002) contends that this leads to an inequality between the wealthy and the poor, which can cause feelings of bitterness and unease in individuals who lack what they currently possess. There is a probability that this dissatisfaction will negatively impact these individuals (Helton & Zagorcheva, 2002); moreover, it may motivate them to participate in acts of terrorism as a means to express their anger. Globalization has led to increased inequality, as governments struggle to safeguard specific groups impacted by the current global economic challenges (Zimmermann, 2011). Given these factors, it can be argued that the government is unable to provide the necessary economic essentials expected by the people living under its authority.

Factors within society and the economy, such as poverty, can impede economic growth and potentially contribute to acts of terrorism. One important factor to consider is the decline in socioeconomic conditions, as it has a significant impact on the actions of terrorists and their supporters. Globalization is the primary factor responsible for the unfavourable economic and social conditions in a particular country. Although it is possible that this unfavourable economic and social condition has existed for a considerable period of time, the consequences of globalization have only made it more apparent. According to Freytag and his colleagues, social polarization can potentially motivate individuals to engage in terrorist activities. The increased likelihood of terrorist attacks can be attributed to the rise of various political and criminal networks, which is a direct result of

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[9] Giddens, A. and W. Sutton, P. (2013). SOCIOLOGY. 7th Edition edn. Cambridge: Polity Press.

globalization. According to Zimmermann (2011), this factor is thought to result from the growing disparity in social and economic conditions between nations, which in turn triggers anger.

Globalization has facilitated the dissemination of a nation's culture in other countries, which in turn has contributed to the widespread and encouragement of terrorism. In addition, the widespread adoption of emerging information technologies such as mobile phones and the internet has led to the alteration of numerous traditions and values as a result of globalization. Changes also take place in the way the new culture is perceived within the framework of tradition. The emergence of supreme values has led to a noticeable change in societal values, which in turn has greatly influenced the increase in motivations for global terrorism (Zimmermann, 2011). This scenario exemplifies a shift in values. Globalization has facilitated the movement of individuals from one geographical location to another. The process of migration plays a role in the alteration of values and the establishment of minority groups. Zimmermann (2011) asserts that the aforementioned minority groups also play a role in undermining social and economic equality, fostering terrorism towards other nations, and weakening the state's position.[10]

The presence of terrorist organizations from foreign countries taking refuge within these minority groups is a pressing matter that demands attention. There is a widely held belief that migration can lead to the emergence of a low-skilled working class that not only lacks access to education but also follows the fundamental principles of Islam (Zimmermann, 2011). This working class is believed to be a driving force behind acts of terrorism. Zimmermann (2011) contends that it is crucial to investigate if there are any decisive factors that need to be taken into account when analysing the potential influence of globalization on terrorism. Zimmermann contends that a thorough analysis of terrorism, considering various viewpoints, is beneficial for achieving a deeper comprehension.

Conclusions

Fighting terrorism is a challenging endeavour, considered one of the most difficult tasks for experts to accomplish as they seek to find effective strategies to hinder its spread now and in the future. In order to tackle this occurrence, a suggestion has been made to allow the formation of an international union, which would involve the adoption of diverse global measures (Guelke, 2009).

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[10] Hobsbawm, E. (2008) Globalisation, democracy and terrorism. LONDON: Abacus.

Nassar (2010) argues that the effort to counter terrorism functions as an ideological struggle. The continuedexistence of conflicting opinions regarding the most efficient strategy to address global terrorism providesadditional evidence that the fight against terrorism can be described as an ideological battle. The prevalenceof Islamic terrorism necessitates that these nations focus on domestic actions rather than international ones.Expanding the educational opportunities available to young people in these countries would allow them toacquire a deeper understanding of religion and enhance their global consciousness. Forecasting the future course of global security is exceptionally challenging due to the rapid expansion of globalization.

The origin and spread of terrorism, commonly known as "modern terrorism," are greatly influenced by theglobal changes taking place in other parts of the world. The terrorism of the twenty-first century has evolvedinto a pressing issue that demands a faster and more efficient resolution. This is because of the significant changes that have occurred as a result of the rapid progress of global affairs. Globalization has the potentialto promote progress in international security and motivate governments worldwide to enhance their abilityto combat terrorism.