CHAPTER - VI

CONCLUSIONS

The term 'globalization' has come to occupy a central place in contemporary world. It can be analysed as the process by which markets and production in different countries are becoming increasingly interdependent due to the dynamics of trade in goods and services and flow of capital and technology. The new actors are now dominating the world. The transnational mobility of corporations, capital and technology allow private sectors to elude national jurisdictions. We are in an era of dramatic change and transition in a world that is being transformed by complex social, economic and political systems and revolutionary information technologies into a vast global market place. The globalisation has posed new challenges to the very sovereignty of the nation-state. Today no nation and no region is isolated from the influence of globalisation; actions and events in remote places have immediate worldwide impact, vast forces of globalisation are reshaping the world order, and nowhere do traditional attitudes fit the new realities. Thus notions of sovereignty, human rights and terrorism need to be redefined in the present era of globalisation. This study attempts to analyse these issues.

The information and communication technology has transformed economic and political developments in the country, which have thrust new challenges for the nation-state to tackle the problem of terrorism and human rights in the changed scenario. The universal forces of globalisation, liberalisation and privatisation have considerably impinged upon the Indian state system. Thus, sovereignty of the nation-state is
gradually declining. The capability of nation-state to deal with the problem of terrorism and human rights is further constrained by the emergence of information and communication technologies, which is coming as a boon for terrorists to carry out clandestine activities resulting in large-scale violation of human rights.

The growing crisis of governability and external conditionality of transnational corporations to keep in tune with their agreements results into gradual decline of legitimacy and sovereignty. The state, instead of occupying centre stage in socio-economic and political arenas, now, seems to be in retreat as a result of internal and external sovereignty has been considerably affecting, the autonomy of state is compromised as government is finding very difficult to pursue domestic issues without cooperation of other economic and political agencies at global and regional level.

As national autonomy is affected, so also is the ability of national authorities to protect their citizens from serious crimes and terrorism marginalised. It is only a weak and degraded state system can offer an appropriate environment to the forces of terrorism. Thus, declining power of the state strengthens the terrorist groups to achieve their objectives or those agencies that sponsor and support terrorism. In view of this government's ability to deal with the problem of terrorism, has weakened, the internal crisis of governability has an implication in global politics and vice versa. The growing dependence of people on the state for fulfilment of their social, economic and security needs has increased, but the problem solving process is not within the jurisdiction of nation-state alone. Therefore, sharing the power at global level to solve the domestic issues is

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considered pertinently for this study. In view of all these factors, the present study attempted to test the following hypotheses:

1. Globalisation has tended to the decline of sovereignty of the Indian nation-state.

2. Globalisation leads to change in the nature of dynamism of terrorism in India.

3. Weakening capability of Indian nation-state by globalisation has had an impact on terrorism and violation of human rights.

The hypotheses of this study have been tested with the help of analysis based on authentic source of information. The study has confirmed all the above three hypotheses.

The findings of the present study are as follows:

1. Globalisation has affected the sovereignty of India. The supreme power of India is gradually declining. The concept of supreme power of the nation-state is now in the process of change. The changing processes and structures of regional and global order have recast the classical of notion of sovereignty. The characteristics of state sovereignty in the era of globalisation both in internal and external spheres have fundamentally changed.

2. The study demonstrated that the modern liberal democratic country is trapped within the webs of transnational forces like GATT / WTO, IMF etc., constraining the way of dealing with domestic issues effectively. Globalisation is portrayed as a great unifying force, eroding differences and capacity of nation-state to act independently in the articulation and pursuit of domestic and
foreign policies. Hence both juridically and practically, nation-states regulative capability seems to have considerably declined from the viewpoint of sovereignty as it was traditionally conceived.

(3) The increasing interdependence of nation-states has adverse effect on national economy of developing country like India and border issues have become less important.

(4) India is increasingly losing its political affectivity as well. Its capacity to deal with the Kashmir issue, the North-eastern problem and the left wing Naxalite movement has declined due to the major effect of globalisation. In the absence of effective mediating and conflict resolving mechanisms the governance and the central power structure have become less responsive. The capacity to respond adequately to the demands and aspirations of social groups has been weakened considerably.

(5) The role of the party system in institutionalising the state-society relationship is crucial. It provides the essential mediation required for a proper functioning of a democratic regime. The Indian political parties have diluted the dialogue between the civil society and the state primarily due to the impact of globalisation. Since there is no effective party system, other conflict resolving institutions have also proved ineffective.

(6) The study indicates that terrorism is a non-political substitute to political process, and that restoration of political process is not automatically possible through dealing with terrorism as a law and order problem. It manifests itself when there is decline of mediated
politics. Narco-terrorism and cross-border terrorism are regarded as one of the biggest challenges to India in recent times. Also a lot of arms are being smuggled into the country in the north-eastern region through Myanmar, Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan. The study also found that there is a pressing need to control effectively the north-eastern borders and enclaves. It is noticed that weak and porous borders enable infiltrators to a great extent to use it for smuggling of arms and narcotics and, counterfeit currencies.

(7) This study indicates that Tribals of the north-eastern region, who are aborigines are reduced to minority by the immigrants, and the issue of identity of these tribals hardly gets focussed in national agenda. Though there is developmental package by the central government, still it is not so successful in terms of fulfilling the aspirations of people, and this is primarily due to corruption. Hence the emotional/sentimental distance between Delhi and north-eastern region gets more widened than the physical distance.

Advances in computerisation have enabled terrorist groups to enhance the complexity of their communications, operations, financing and ultimately anonymity. The dynamic means with which individuals now articulate globally, has accelerated at the astronomical rate. From telegraphs to landline telephones, from landline telephones to cellular telephones, and now controlling electronic keyboards, which have changed the nature and dynamism of terrorism in India. Though a number of laws have been passed by the parliament, such as TADA and POTA to control the menace of terrorism yet they lack effective implementation mechanism.
It is a primary responsibility of the government to protect the violations of human rights and dignity of all. It is also the responsibility of the government to ensure that such rights are not violated either to overt acts or through abatement or negligence. National security, therefore, is of primary importance, because without protecting the safety and security of the nation, individual human rights cannot be protected. However, the worth of a nation is the worth of the individuals constituting it. This study reveals that weakening capability of the state cannot protect and promote human rights effectively.

This study found that there is large-scale violation of human rights by both government and terrorists in Jammu and Kashmir and other parts of the country. Though National Human Rights Commission came into being in 1993, still there are a large number of cases pending in the court to be disposed of. Out of 28 states in India, only 14 states have set up Human Rights Commissions. This shows the extent of concern and commitment of state governments for protecting and promoting Human Rights.