

GLOBAL CAPITALISM AND NATIONAL SECURITY-ROLE OF NGOS

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ABSTRACT

The integration of national economies into the global market under neoliberal capitalism has reconfigured the role of the nation-state and elevated Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) as pivotal non-state actors in global governance (Willetts, 2010). This paper employs a comparative-qualitative methodology, supported by content analysis of policy documents, institutional reports, and scholarly literature, to examine the dual implications of NGO activities for national security in the era of globalization. While NGOs have been instrumental in democratizing access to information, pioneering transnational advocacy networks (Keck & Sikkink, 1998), and providing localized welfare, the study identifies critical security externalities. These include unregulated foreign funding, financial opacity, and alleged involvement in anti-national activities and organized crime (Ministry of Home Affairs, 2014), which challenge state sovereignty and economic stability. The Indian case, particularly the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA), 2010, is analyzed as a regulatory response to mediate the nexus between transnational capital, civil society, and state security. The paper engages with the theoretical contradictions between democratic equality and capitalist inequality (Milner, 2021) to argue that globalization has shifted security from a state-centric to a multi-actor paradigm (Buzan & Lawson, 2013). It concludes that effective governance requires a calibrated framework that ensures transparency and accountability in the NGO sector while preserving the developmental contributions of legitimate civil society organizations.

Keywords : Global Capitalism, NGOs, National Security, Global Governance, Foreign Funding, FCRA, Non-State Actors.

INTRODUCTION

Economic liberalisation and the increased role of NGOs as global phenomena predated the end of the cold war and the recent attention focused on civil society and processes of democratization. The integration of national economies into a world market has developed very extensively in recent few decades .global capitalism free and open economic system that brings people from around the world together to foster innovation in production exchange of culture and knowledge for bringing jobs to struggling economies world wide .for providing consumers with an ample supply for affordable goods. What is new in the current renewed emphasizes on the role of non-governmental organizations (NGOs)in the development process the emerging view in global corporate sectors, a freshly conceived private sectors , including the NGOs provides the new frontier of a dynamic technological integration of the world economy and in global capitalism NGOs as key tool in security perspective ,how some NGOs are threat over the security NGOs some of the NGOs not all . NGOs are a facet of NGOs is also that some of the NGOs have to be found to be indulged in financial frauds and anti national activities . some NGOs is that they cannot be held accountable as easily as state actors .NGOs have been the main sources of economic and political changes in global politics .in a case study we use the FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION REGULATION ACT (FCRA) regulates foreign donation and ensure that such contribution do not adversely .

In an era of unprecedented communication technologies , new field of warfare have emerged . non state actors in the post cold war era have moved to transform both cyberspace and the global media into crucial battleground alongside, terrestrial military of the past has now become the battle space .globalization increases the challenges faces by the actors in the worlds economy ;states ,firms, transational actors ,and international organizations . strong states are trying to shape institutions to manage financial crises , powerful NGOs and globalizing firms.

LITRATURE REVIEW

NGOs and global capitalism or Globalization

NGOs have also made their own contribution to globalisation,by developing access to the internet, the communication system that underpins all Globalization processes.they took the new technology being used by universities and governments and made it available to the public (Willetts 2010).

In the year of 1980s before the existence of the web - peace, development, human rights, and environmental activist made e-mail, and electronic discussion forums available to NGOs and to individual. Both the UN and World Bank first went on

the internet by using NGOs servers. After the web became available in 1993 ,NGOs were also pioneers in the development of websites.

Most transnational actors can expect to gain recognition as NGOs by the UN provided they are not individual companies, criminals or violent groups and they do not exist solely to oppose an individual government. Together hundred of NGOs from all around the world and achieved major policy changes against the opposition of leading government. These are known as advocacy networks (Keck and Sikkink 1998).

The ECOSOC status provides an authoritative statement that NGOs have a legitimate place in intergovernmental diplomacy. NGOs made the internet a public global communications system. Government can no longer control the flow of information across the border of their country. NGOs from each country many combine in four ways as international NGOs, as advocacy networks, as Caucuses and as governance network. Increasingly the impact of NGOs , NGOs are norm entrepreneur, initiating and sustaining change in global political debate that determines policy making(Finnermore and Sikkink1998).

DEMOCRACY AND CAPITALISM

Global capitalism seems to be placing democracy under considerable stress. Inequality, insecurity, and interdependence have surged globally and appear to be key sources of stress

(Milner, v. Helen)Democracy is often defined “ a method of group decision making characterized by a kind of equality among the participants at an essential stage of the collective decision making” (Christian 2018). Democracy means the rule of the people. democracy was a method for arriving at decisions, not the outcomes of the decisions themselves (Schumpeter 1942, 242). A political democracy was defined as an“institutional arrangement for arriving at political decisions in which individuals acquire the power to decide by means of a competitive struggle for the people’s vote (Schumpeter,1942).” Similarly, democracy as “a political system which provides regular constitutional opportunities for changing governing officials . . . [and] permits the largest possible part of the population to influence decisions through their ability to choose among alternative contenders for political office (Lipset ,1959, 71)”.

as well, democracy requires at a minimum periodic elections with majority rule with a one-person, one-vote standards(Downs,1957, 23–24).

These more elite theories of democracy rely on competitive elections to bring accountability and to ensure that the people’s will determines political choices(Downs)

That the entire neoliberal system of international institutions set up since the 1950s has served to protect capitalism against democracy: the entire “neoliberal project focused on designing institutions—not to liberate markets but to encase them, to inoculate capitalism against the threat of democracy” (Slobodian 2018, 2).

Democracy and Capitalism have very different core values. Democracy is found on equality one vote per citizen regardless of his work ethic and intelligence. Capitalism, however is motivated by inequality differences in economic returns create the incentive structure which encourages hard work and wise Investment. The economically fit are expected to drive the economically unfit out of existence: there are no equalizing feedback mechanism in capitalism.

Impact of Globalization

Under conditions of globalisation, the traditional focus of security and the nation -state begins to become problematic: the security state is no longer at the centre of security concern., As it loses the ability to exclusively provide insurance against contingency, as both the scope of security issues changes and the functions of the state are integral into institutions at other levels. The consequences of this for the structure of international or world order are important, as functional aspects of states are further integrated on the international and global scale.

NGOs as security threat in global capitalism

Some NGOs not all are a facet of NGOs is also that some of the NGOs have been found to be indulged in financial frauds and anti national activities. Some NGOs are involved in anti national activity, organised crimes, criminal activities , human trafficking and violent non state actor and foreign fundings etc are harmful for the security perspective.

Organised criminal activities , human trafficking and foreign fundings

Organised criminal groups are the most ubiquitous and difficult to eliminate. Terrorist groups usually do not last very long compared to insurgencies . Terror groups usually rely on clandestine support for their organisations , but more and more they have been involved in organised crimes . Terror groups today are more criminalised and less dependent on state sponsors . Human trafficking is their number one source of funding (Richmond, 2003;291).

The world Tamil coordinating committee was later found to be an LTTE front organisation for many illegal businesses. The LTTE have also been able to build a transnational movement through support from the Tamil diasporic community which has been the backbone of the campaign (Thirangama, 2014).

However it was not until the riots of July 1983 that the LTTE was able to raise money outside of Sri Lanka for its insurgency. After the riots 10 thousands of Tamils left for Tamil Nadu in India or western countries and were welcomed as political refugees (Gunaratna, 1998). Presence of the diaspora, the LTTE was able to build offices and cells in 54 countries (Chalk, 2008).

Transnational ethnic linkages may also influence whether or not grievances escalate into conflict. Members of the transnational component of an ethnic group may be more confrontational than they don't face state repression (Gleditsch, 2007).

Human trafficking, in major part, involves the abduction, buying and selling of women and children for prostitution, forced marriages and bonded labour. India has been both the source and destination of human trafficking. Women and children are trafficked from Nepal and Bangladesh to be sold inside the country for prostitution. Women are trafficked from India to the Middle East and other European countries, where they are employed as low-skilled labourers, domestic workers and sexual exploitation.

Intelligence Bureau (2014) also brought to the forefront the obstructionist role played by Foreign Funded NGOs and the loss of GDP to the tune of 2% happening due to their protests. To counter this, Parliament passed Foreign Contributions Regulation Act (FCRA) in 2010 to regulate the flow of foreign funds to NGOs (Intelligence Bureau, 2014). While some NGOs refuse to accept government or corporate funding to stay independent in their decision making, many NGOs need depend on these funding sources in order to operate. Funding issues have become particularly challenging, following the economic crisis. Foreign interests and influences come with foreign capital and these are far stronger than what the funds flowing to NGOs bring with them. MNCs and foreign capital bring with them Western ethos and corporatisation.

Types of Armed non-state actors

Armed non state actors engage in combat in all terrains. Common types include:

Drug cartels and similar criminal organizations, such as the Sinaloa cartel in Mexico, for example, carry out assassinations, kidnappings, thefts, and extortions to defend their turf against rival gangs and the state military and police (The Economist). Extremist people's movements, such as the Naxalite-Maoist insurgency in central India, which employ guerrilla tactics—also known as asymmetric warfare—to pursue their aims

Pirates who threaten international shipping lanes by robbing ships or taking hostages to get a ransom. Recent examples include piracy off the coast of Somalia. Some pirates falsely claim that they serve as "coastguards" in place of a failed state (Bahadurjay, 2011).

Challenges for internal security

India has been facing challenges on the front of internal security since independence from various state and non-state actors. Whereas non state actors would be NGOs, civil society organizations, extremist outfits, multinational companies etc. Security of a country is a matter of perception. National security implies that a nation being free from all components of insecurity. The Security of a nation today is no longer restricted to armed forces only; it involves the entire nation as a whole. Threat to national security is a matter of concern not only to armed forces or the government but to every citizen. National security involves preservation of some core values of a nation. It encompasses all fundamental interests of the state. It deals with matters of security issues relating to the existence of the state. It includes economic emancipation, resource control, ecological equilibrium etc.

Definition, Rational and scope

National security is not only all about border security. It has into a day a broader concept from finance, narrative building, nongovernmental organization (NGO), voluntary group of individuals or organizations, usually not affiliated with any government, that is formed to provide services or to advocate a public policy. Although some NGOs are for-profit corporations, the vast majority are nonprofit organizations.

" aim of this study is to identify the threats to national security emanating from NGO activities and suggest the ways to address the threats. "

The topics that I consider revolve around capitalism on a global scale and democracy and how some of the NGOs effects specifically in context of India's national security most important for future study .

Research methodology

In the presented research, comparative and qualitative research method will be used, in which content analysis will be the main, along with the scientific methodology (science of library method) and analytical method will be used. For the source, primary and secondary types of sources will be used in the research presented, under which discussions in books, dissertations, field work , interviews ,research articles and newspapers will be studied.

CONCLUSION

The ascendancy of NGOs within global capitalism reflects both the opportunities and vulnerabilities of a post-Westphalian international order. As norm entrepreneurs (Finnemore & Sikkink, 1998), NGOs have expanded the scope of global governance and contributed to developmental objectives. However, the absence of robust accountability mechanisms and the influx of foreign capital have exposed certain sections of civil society to risks of instrumentalization, thereby posing substantive challenges to national security (Intelligence Bureau, 2014). Regulatory instruments such as the FCRA exemplify the state's effort to institutionalize oversight over foreign contributions without undermining civic autonomy (Government of India, 2010). Yet, such measures must be balanced to avoid stifling legitimate advocacy and welfare functions. Evidence on human trafficking and funding linkages (Ezrow, 2017; Richmond, 2003) suggests that security in the 21st century can no longer be conceived solely in military terms; it must incorporate the regulation of transnational non-state actors. Therefore, the state must pursue a dual strategy: fostering partnerships with accountable NGOs for development and governance, while enforcing stringent transparency norms to prevent the exploitation of civil society for objectives inimical to national interest. Future comparative studies on regulatory regimes across democracies will be essential to formulate best practices for managing the intersection of global capitalism, civil society, and national security.

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