

Abstract

This thesis deals with the analysis of the relationship between national security and globalization and the reflection of that relationship on the concept of national security. The study aims to answer the main research questions: What are the variables that accompanied globalization? What kind of relationship that exists between national security and globalization through the study of traces of globalization on sovereignty? How did globalization contributed in redefining national security? The researcher has also focused on the implications of globalization on state sovereignty and national security aspects including: political, economic, cultural, social, and legal within the State.

The researcher has also re-examined the sources of threats to national security based on the emerging factors, the most important factor is the current popular revolts in the Arab World, and these revolts prove that the people is the real guarantee to the defense of the higher national interests, and to encounter the challenges and perils, which the country could face, and giving the basic rights to the people, that comprise freedom and decent life and social justice, all these would provide the protection to the political regimes.

The researcher believes that the harsh mechanisms of globalization against the developing countries formed an important element “indirectly” in creating these revolts in addition to the oppression and curving the freedoms by the regimes, as well as spreading of corruption and favoritism in various

government institutions, and the absence of social justice and the lack of equal opportunities.

The study consists of four chapters in addition to the conclusion that comprises the findings and recommendations of the study. **Chapter I** deals with the conceptual framework, methodology, and political theory adopted in the analysis. **Chapter II** deals with the phenomenon of globalization from various aspects and dimensions, tools, and their divergent positions. **Chapter III**, contains three basic themes revolving around the following concepts: state, sovereignty, and national security; and these concepts have been emphasized so as to clarify the terminology contained in the study to the reader. In this chapter, the researcher also reveals that there is no real equality of sovereign among nations

Chapter IV contains the effects of globalization on state sovereignty and national security in some detail. Here, also, the researcher answers the main research questions. He sheds light on the size of the decline in state sovereignty and national security in light of globalization. The researcher reveals the possibility that industrially and technologically advanced countries uses the tools of globalization, through its hegemony on the global economic institutions and other international organizations, in the service of their own interests. They use the decisions of these organizations to intervene in the internal affairs of other countries under the pretext of intervention in protection of humanitarian interests, on one hand, and the defense of human rights and minorities, fighting against terrorism, or in the pretense of searching for nuclear weapons, or through imposing reform

programs in political economic and security fields and other arguments, on the other hand.

The most important results of globalization on national security is the decline in the state's role and functions. The state is no longer as it was before entering the phase of globalization, (i.e. has almost absolute rule, in particular at the domestic level), as a result of the emergence of new actors in international politics, who are now sharing the state its role and core functions, and thus the available options are reduced to the minimum. This reflected negatively on the level of national security until they lost control of the national economy following the rise of the role of international economic institutions like the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank and W.T.O and others. It also became helpless, in the light of technological advances and communications, to control the flow of information and ideas to their communities. Globalization, as a result of that progress, has also emptied the political and geographical frontiers of its content, after they used to constitute one of the manifestations of state sovereignty.

Despite the slogan of globalization that is based on the standardization of everything in this world, it led to further divisions within communities, and the disparity in income between nations and individuals and within the state itself, so that the peoples of sponsoring states of globalization took out demonstrations and protests against globalization, since globalization has made the rich richer and the poor poorer.

Finally, the researcher finds that, despite the numerous negative effects left by globalization on developing countries, still it represents an indefinable

reality. Therefore these countries should know how to benefit from some positive aspects of globalization such as: modern means of communication and information, which Arab peoples, upon their own free will, put them in mobilizing their energies around a common cause leading to the creation of these popular revolts. Thus, certainly, the Arab masses were ready to advance and launch their revolts as a result of accumulation over the past years.