

The Effect of Globalization: Terrorism and International Crime

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Abstract: *Since the creation of humankind on Earth, they have got stuck in the continuous development and advancements. Earlier before, these developments and advancements were for the living and survival of the human sapiens. But with the evolution in time, the priorities has got changed as well. Even though, the basic motives are similar as before, but it has some additions as well. The evolution has turned now turned into a huge concept; later named as Globalization. The concept of Globalization has drastically changed the image of the world as it had hit all the aspects of life of the whole society existing in the world. . It also added new dimension to terrorism and criminal activities. Undoubtedly, terrorism and crime pose threat to national and international security. Globalization as a key factor affects terrorism and criminal activities. Terrorist and criminal groups take advantage from globalization and broaden their activities all over the world. However, this paper discusses the concept of globalization and its impact on Terrorism and international crime. The paper also glimpses at the present scenario caused by terrorism and international crime.*

Key Words: *Globalization, Terrorism, International Crime and security.*

I. Introduction

Lutz and Lutz (2015), says that, globalization has completely transformed the economic behaviour of the world in the last forty years. The fast spread to technology across borders has provided new opportunities for trade in new markets across borders. The world has become a free trade zone and the countries can access goods from all around the world. Mugarura (2014) argued that due to various lines of communication, the flow of trade have enhanced and all the classes, including the rich and the poor have connected. They affect each other in all aspects of life. However, under this all fancy and beautiful exterior lies a dark room, which is very dangerous and horrible. The dark side of globalization is that it has given rise to a complex network of illicit markets, which consists of trafficking of arms, drugs and human organs, smuggling, prostitution, slavery and cybercrime such as child pornography. According to Nardo(2011), although globalization has gifted the world with so many advancements and benefits, it has also cursed the people with horrible darkness. Globalization has given birth to black markets and illicit industries. They have become the prime reason for the problems of all the societies around the globe and threat to the international security and safety (Elfes and Birch, 2015).

As indicated by Goede (2013), one of the most profitable and largest amongst them is the market for illicit drugs. This market is estimated to make profits over \$500 billion a year. This market has sustained itself internationally for over forty years. As indicated by Jens and Wehinger (2013), today the organised crimes have globalized and have become a security threat. They have turned into one of the foremost armed and economic powers of the world. A detailed report of analysis published by UNODC shows a high flow of illicit and their markets. All the major nations are also involved in illicit trades such as G8 and BRIC(UNODC, 2010). These activities are very active in the poorest countries such as Africa and Latin America as well as in the heart of Europe.

Erdbrink (2016) stated that, however, there are a number of terrorists supporting the crime activities and increasing the flow of illicit goods in the international markets; crime and terrorism are both connected with the artificial connection of an antiquated concept. The criminals are engage in the crimes for profits and terrorists operates, externally with the political motives. UNODC (2010) states that, the criminals groups such as Sicilian Mafia or the Japanese Yakuza no longer belong to any hierarchical organizations. On the contrary, globalization has given a start to organized crime and terrorism to be operated across borders, despite of being operated domestically. Transnational networks have been developed by both the criminals and the terrorists to increase their activities, planning and logistics to flow across the continents. By doing this, they also confound the legal system of that particular state. The major beneficiaries of this process of globalization are transnational criminals. Terrorists and criminals for covering their activities move money, people and commodities throughout the world to reach the international global markets. To evade detection and to perpetuate their acts terrorists and transnational groups have globalized (Goede, 2013).

The Globalization Connection

According to Lutz and Lutz (2015), as the legitimate multinationals, the international organised crimes have also globalized their activities for the same reasons. The illicit business do the same as the multinational corporation establish their branches all over the world to gain maximum advantage of the labour and the raw materials. Furthermore, facilities are being established worldwide for the process that starts from production, then the marketing phase and then ends at the final stage of distribution in the international businesses whether it is legitimate and illicit (Goede, 2013).

According to Sproat (2012), transnational crimes were also an impact of dramatic end of the Cold War. The potential of large scale conflict was vanished with the end of the confrontation of the super power. It is unfortunate that usually the man power and arms that fuel these conflicts are engaged in illicit trade of drugs, diamonds and people (Perez-Pena, 2016). In return, such trades have caused a number of refugees to migrate and they have damaged the economies of the countries. Later, those grounds become the training centres for terrorist activities. Illicit transnational activities have grown enormously after the post-World War II era due to the advancements in technology (Mugarura, 2014). The improvements in telecommunication (including fax telephone, internet), growth in airline traffic has facilitated the illicit trade by helping the movements of people and goods. Terrorists and criminals use the facility of internet and exploits the chat rooms for communication to execute their activities. As indicated by Goede, (2013), in the event of 9/11 the terrorists send messages through public access computers to buy their tickets. In the same way to execute the plan the Columbian drug traffickers used encrypted telecommunications.

According to Corraya (2015), the ideology of globalization of free markets and free trades has given a decline to the state intervention. Due to globalization there has been an increase in the interactions of trade regulations, which has increased the trade and investments by people around the world. These are some of the very reasons which have promoted the crimes. Criminal and terrorists groups have exploited the border controls, law enforcements and freedom for an expansion for their activities in the new regions of the world. Day by day, the contacts and communication has increased with the rapid acceleration. Such growth of legal trade has caused loopholes in the legal systems of the states. Sproat (2012) says that, criminals base their operations and businesses in the regions where the countries are ineffective in their laws and are corrupt. Criminals inflow and launder their money in the banks of the countries where the government have lesser control on the bank secrecy. Through segmentation of their work criminals and terrorists reduce the operational risks and reap the benefits of globalization (Griffin, 2014).

Global trade has tremendously increased in the twentieth century after the first half. Therefore giving enormous increase in the illicit merchandise and the flow of legitimate commodities (Goede, 2013). It is quite a challenge to find the illicit flows in the licit. Only a small percentage of the containers of the ships are checked which facilitate the easy movement of arms, drugs and contraband. Hence, drugs can easily move through tuna boats and the honey boats can be used for profit generation. These techniques were used by al Qaida for its terrorist activities (Perez-Pena, 2016).

Lutz and Lutz (2015) says that, recent decades have passed by seeing the raise in globalized forms around the world. In the globalized world the first illicit sector to maximize profit was the trade of drugs. A very important source of funding, used by many terrorists is the trafficking of drugs and criminals gain huge profits by dealing with them (Turkewitz, 2016). As the awareness increased and the market became more competitive, the governing bodies increased the law enforcement, which in response increased the risk for trade of drugs. As a result, the pace of drug trafficking slowed down and the profit was reduced, due to which the criminals started searching for other forms of crimes from the global economy (Ott, 2010). The increase in arms trafficking and the trade has financially benefitted both the terrorists and the criminals. An enormous raise has been seen in the illegal trade of endangered species, stolen arts and antiques, hazardous waste, counterfeiting and the crimes related to credit cards in the global world. All such activities are exploited by criminals and terrorists to have huge profits (Sproat, 2012).

Turkewitz (2016) says that, to serve all sort of transnational crimes, there has been a setup of major service industry. This includes the facilitation of the providers with falsified documents, money that can be laundered and highly qualified professionals who provide financial and legal accounting to both the criminals and the terrorists. An example of this trend is the Riggs bank in Washington, DC, in which the most important clients included the president of America and many from the diplomatic world, were prosecuted for the dictator of Equatorial Guinea and for providing help in the funds transfer for the terrorist, which resulted a fine of \$25 million. From this example we can conclude that the activities by the terrorists and the criminals not only remain in the shadows of the economy but the legitimate economic system is also a part of it (Pipyros, Mitrou, Gritzalis and Apostolopoulos, 2016).

In the context of the human trafficking, Elfes and Birch (2015) says that, it has been reported that a variety of nationalities of victims are from Europe, than from any other region of the world. Soon after the end of the Cold War there was a sudden increase in the human trafficking to Europe the purpose was to exploit them

sexually. This has been stabilized as a variety of women from around the world have been sent to Eastern Europe, so the victims dominate in this market. In the smuggling of the illegal migrants, the movement from Latin to North America and from Africa is significantly prominent. Many migrants have been travelling to the US through the country's south-west border. 90% of them are assisted by the professional smugglers, however the flow declined when the global financial crises took place. (Erdbrink, 2016).

The routes of migration from sub-Saharan Africa have also declined due to the efforts of the law enforcements, but then also it is too early to come to any conclusion about the future trends (Popper, 2015).

According to UNODC (2010), about 90% of the heroin supply in the heroin trafficking come from Afghanistan, from the cultivation of opium poppy. Almost more than half of this heroin is consumed by Europe. The advantage of this has taken the routes to the Russian Federation, as it has the cross border linkages of ethnic and social believes in the new regions of Central Asia (Turkewitz, 2016). The movement of these drugs usually takes place in small amounts either on private vehicles or on board commercials. On the contrary, the movement in Europe is more organised as there are large number of ships which cross the borders, helping in higher amounts to be supplied. In cocaine trafficking, the huge amount of flows starts from the Andean region to North America usually crossing its path by Central Asia and then to Europe by crossing West Africa. By this an increased share is directed to the Southern regions of South America (Popper, 2015).

The consumption of the cocaine in the US has been declined after the 1980s and then intensely dropped off after 2006. It was the impact of the increased efforts of the law enforcements in the Latin America. The results of these efforts increased the competition and created violence among the trafficking groups. After the issue got international attention and due political changes, the trafficking has reduced in the West Africa after 2007. Raimi (2012) says that, in Europe the demand has stabilized due to the vast growth in the last decade. In the firearms trafficking, two primary reasons are served by the traffickers; weapons needed for criminal activities and the weapons needed for political purposes. The implications of arms and techniques are different in both the cases. The firearms are mostly trafficked to Mexico from United States of America through licensed dealers. They are trafficked in small batches across borders by the large number of couriers. This is a very stable long-standing flow (Turkewitz, 2016).

Kron, Braun and Heinke (2015) explain that, the cybercrimes have also increased tremendously with the technological advancements. The transnational trafficking of child pornography and online theft has increased enormously due to the internet. Still online trafficking is less common than the other forms of cybercrime but it has much greater potential. United States deals with the most advanced level of it. Child pornography is inefficient and dangerous both, in regard of its production and distribution. It is predicted that due to the rise of internet its demand will also rise and the criminal groups will victimize children for their profits.

Drugs Trafficking

Heroin and cocaine have become the world's most problematic and dangerous drugs. Many people die due to the usage of these drugs. Its developers keep this in mind that the users get addicted to it and their minds adjust to the presence of such drugs and its withdrawal symptoms are more adverse. In addition, these drugs are associated with injections, which cause chronic and acute heart problems such as transmission of blood-borne diseases; HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis C. However, chemistry and globalization have changed their dynamics. The case of Zhenli Ye Gon, who was arrested in Maryland was so unusual, as \$250 million were found in his house in Mexico as drug money (UNODC, 2010). This is how such process has destroyed the industries of the twentieth century, replaced by the production and distribution of drugs.

Heroin is a drug grown specifically in Afghanistan. Its geographic concentration is very unique. At current levels the consumption of heroin is 340 tons from which 375 tons of heroin is trafficked worldwide through the routes of the neighbouring countries (Kron, Braun and Heinke, 2015). The organised crime groups involved in its trafficking are gaining huge profits and the host societies are paying heavy prices. The most important market for the Afghan heroin is Europe, consuming about 250kgs on a daily basis (UNODC, 2010). The transportation sometimes is also maritime, especially through the Black Sea. All the heroin is not transferred from Afghanistan, some is also left in the transit countries. In Afghanistan the trafficking is done through five major Narcotics groups. It is said that the trade is managed by a limited number of people. The small groups do trafficking across borders with their family members. When they get the permissions from the borders they start trafficking. Sometimes there is also trade of drugs for the surplus arms. (Sproat, 2012).

Cocaine is found in two forms, in powder and products containing cocaine which falls under the category of "crack". Chemically both the forms do the same damage but the addition of heat and baking soda give cocaine the dimension that it can be smoked out. Cocaine is derived from a plant grown in the remote areas of Colombia. The plant is also found in Peru which makes both the countries the largest producers of the coca leaves. Peru became to lose market shares and Colombia was one of the largest producers of cocaine after 1970s. Cocaine still has the most organised methods of trafficking than the other drugs (UNODC, 2010).

Despite of the decline in the cultivation of cocaine its yield was improved and advance techniques were used to extract the maximum drug out of the leaf. In the declined period, the market still had enough supply of cocaine. The cocaine that enters the US market comes from Colombia. Peru's supply is very low in this region and have almost lost contact with the Northern America. The trafficking of cocaine is also done through the pilots and also through the Caribbean Sea (Kron, Braun and Heinke, 2015). Strict surveillance made it difficult to supply through flights. Then a combination of maritime smuggling and air drops became famous. Above all the countries, Mexico had the advantage. When it was difficult to traffic it though air or sea routes due to the surveillance measures Mexico did it through land routes. The trade network of Mexico with the supply countries was stronger and larger (UNODC, 2010).

Criminal Activities/Terrorism and Smuggling of Arms

As indicated by Lutz and Lutz (2015), globalization has given rise to terrorism. Hijacking has been made possible. Due to the development of the international civil aviation, worldwide publicity has been awarded to the terrorists through television broadcast and an amazing range of explosives and weapons are gifted to the world by the modern technology. Another reason of terrorism is the conflicts on ethics, religion and ideologies. There are different forms of terrorism. There is state sponsored terrorism which is traditional. It is also a form of globalized and organised crime and is also known as socio political crime. According to Arnone and Borlini(2010), neither they belong to any particular state or organization, nor violent and extremist ideologies. They are dangerous as it is very difficult to identify them. Another way through which globalization can be linked with terrorism is unemployment and poverty. Pipyros, Mitrou, Gritzalis and Apostolopoulos (2016) argues that, terrorism attract the mentally disturbed and the unemployed young generation by providing them jobs which gives them attention and a sense of alienated power. This motivates them to turn towards terrorism globally. The acts of terrorism have been made easy due to the trafficking of firearms across borders all around the world which are used in the destructive process. This cause physical and mental harm to the humanity. The increased trafficking of firearms is also a result of globalization (Jens and Wehinger, 2013).

The fire arms are durable goods and their trafficking is also one of the most happening criminal activity around the world. Its traffic is episodic, happens after intervals when demanded. Pipyros, Mitrou, Gritzalis and Apostolopoulos (2016) states that, in the last 50 years there has been very little innovation in the small arms. The percentage of purchasing of new arms is only 1% but the percentage of arms in circulation is high. As indicated by UNODC (2010), the estimated size of the illicit market is 10% to 20% of the licit market. Which is about US\$ 170 to 320 million. The illicit arms are demanded for two main reasons:

- 1- Criminal
- 2- Political

Rahman, Ahmed, Rahman and Hoque (2011) indicates that, in the developed countries the demand of military weapons is less than the demand of the small arms or handguns. The trafficking of arms from USA to Mexico and the flow of criminal weapons give huge profits to the organised groups, despite of the constitution that the person will be arrested if found with arms. The constitution aimsto make USA a terrorism free state. It is the most populated civilian population in the world with arms. The other reason for its trafficking is political rather than criminal. This need emerges when there are situations of international embargos. As the laws are firm, but still the armed violence relating to drug cartels has caused reduction in the homicide and caused deaths over 10,000 people in the recent years. For the United States the easiest source of weapons is from Mexico. United State is the largest exporter for the world, for export of small arms of military, small calibre ammunition and light weapons. (Erdbrink, 2016).

Human Trafficking

According to Griffin (2014), tracking of persons involve the use of threats and violence to exploit them. It is reported that its victims are from at least 127 countries. As indicated by Fleetwood and Haas (2011), due to such extreme diffusion it is difficult to determine the size of the population. Majority of the countries have passed laws to encounter this problem of human trafficking and many other are in the process. According to the official figures around 22,000 victims were detected globally in 2006(UNODC, 2010). According to the figures of International Labour organization (ILO) at least 2,450,000 persons are at present being exploited to be the victims of the trafficking of humans (UNODC, 2010). The United Nations has divided the human trafficking into two broad categories:

- 1- Trafficking for sexual exploitation
- 2- Trafficking for labour exploitation specially child labour

As the number of victims of sexual exploitation is much larger than the victims exploited for forced labour and similarly the first one is the bigger problem in the countries around the world. In regard to the criminal law around the world; in all the countries sexual violation is considered as a crime and forced prostitution and forced labour are subjected to various laws (Corraya, 2015). Women trafficking is considered

an extremely labour-intensive process and the prices they pay are very high. These factors are the constraints for the demand of the trafficking of women for sexual exploitation (Arnone and Borlini, 2010).

The economical and geopolitical shifts, such as the end of the Cold War has given China the entrance into the economy of the world. The end of the Cold War is that critical point which have given huge inflows of human trafficking. The movement was of the women of Eastern Europe to the Western sex markets. United States Department of State (2013) states that, today, women of around 95 nationalities are being trafficked to the Europe than to any other region of the world. On the contrary, the trafficking of human for labour forces appears to be limited with the rigid supply curve. They are so called, the demeaning or dangerous or dirty jobs. Rahman, Ahmed, Rahman and Hoque (2011) explains that, as the countries are coming up with public welfare protections, the flow of citizens is lessened in the competitive market internationally. At time the demand of trafficked labour is particularly of children. Such labour is highly profitable in short runs. The greater is the risk of offender, when there is longer exploitation and the net productivity of the labour is low. There are various factors which are responsible for human trafficking. Poverty is the most common amongst them. But then also there are some poor countries which are not indulged into human trafficking. So poverty alone cannot be termed as the only factor to describe this phenomenon. Diaspora population and the presence of organised crimes in the particular countries can also be the reasons for the trafficking of human (Griffin, 2014).

The trafficking is conducted through the promises of employment. Sometimes the trafficking is also because of the active cooperation of the husbands (Keene, 2011). Sometimes it is already known by the women that they have to render sexual services. In some cases women are trafficked by false marriages and visas. The fashion agencies, entertainment networks are also used for such purposes (Haas, 2011).

Case Study

Bangladeshi Victims of Trafficking in Yemen

The Department of Immigration had imprisoned a group of 15 Bangladeshis who were waiting for their departure. The arrest of these people brought into the knowledge of Government to take notice of the 3,000 Bangladesh nationals who were been trafficked to Yemen illegally (Kate, 2014). The Bangladesh “brokers” are gathering workers from Bangladesh, to enter Yemen, providing them with tourist visas and promising them that they will be paid high salaries such as \$500 for month. Then these brokers engage them in very inferior sort of illegal jobs. Most of the times they are not even given any sort of work. The names of four major brokers which are being highlighted includes, A. Rahman, Kabir Hussein, Harunur Rashid and AnamulHoque (The Daily Star, 2014). It is reported that the brokers charge high salaries around US \$4,000 and give the workers the hope of good and highly paid jobs, but the real picture of the story is that they end up working for very low labour type jobs or at time are also trapped and indulged into illegal or terrorist activities. Around 3,000 illegal Bangladeshis end up taking different types of minimal jobs because they are left with no other options (Arnone and Borlini, 2010).

According to the laws in Yemen, foreigners are not allowed to work in the country until and unless they have the proper labour permits which will be issued by the government of Yemen. So in such cases if found, they are arrested and deported. Due to this reason a lot of Bangladeshis are suffering in Yemen. Some are working illegally, some are even unemployed and the others used as a part of illegal activities which promotes terrorism as because they are left with no other choice (Rahman, Ahmed, Rahman and Hoque, 2011).

Prostitution and Forced Labour: Trafficking Human Beings in Bangladesh

According to United States Department of State (2013), Bangladesh, a small country which consists of around 165 million people has become a transit point for countless number of victims in the trade of human beings in South Asia. Kate (2014) says that, the boys and the girls, young as eight or nine are even forced into prostitution. Many of its teenagers are locked up in brothels and are given steroids to become attractive for customers (Haas, 2011). Foreign girls are held in escrow before they could be sold in the outside world. The women and children being trafficked is mostly done for the purpose of prostitution and in regard of men, it is done to be used in forced labour and in criminal activities such as pornography, running drugs and sale of organs. In Bangladesh human trafficking is done for sex trade and forced labour market. According to the Centre for Women and Child Studies, the boys are under ten, girls are around 11 to 16 which fall for such markets. However it is very common for children under eight to become sex slaves, segregated in different brothels in Bangladesh (United States Department of State, 2013). The adults and teenage Bangladeshis are indulge into sex trades and forced slavery such as begging. Sometimes, the extremely poor families also sell their children or else the traffickers trap them to force them to end up giving up their children (Elfes and Birch, 2015).

Many brothels force the teenagers to take steroids which will make them attractive but on the other hand are very dangerous and can even cause death. Bangladesh is a hub linking South Asia with the Gulf. Karagiannis and Madjd-Sadjadi (2012) stated that, Indian and Bangladeshi traffickers smuggle humans using 20

transit points. Their main routes are from Dhaka to Mumbai, Karachi and then they enter into Dubai. The victims end up becoming prostitutes in India and Pakistan. The others go to gulf countries where they live illegally and work as forced labours, where they are not even paid and are also sexually abused (Haas, 2011).

Legal Approach towards Illicit Markets

According to Bakowski (2013), the disasters faced by the world due to the process of being “Global” cannot be ignored at any cost. Globalization can neither be stopped nor it can be reversed, on the other hand the criminal’s laws can be focused to eliminate the problems (Jens and Wehinger, 2013). Some of the current legal solutions includes international and nation legalisation advocacy, media awareness, awareness campaigns, border control and enforcement of laws. The United Nations Protocols to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons especially women and children are still today the most widely adopted piece of legislation. The Palermo Protocol is a legal frame work to stop trafficking being followed (Bakowski, 2013).

It is important to track the traffickers who supply the drugs to the customers and dealers. The UN Convention Against Illicit Trafficking deals in the attack of such traffickers (Rahman, Ahmed, Rahman and Hoque, 2011). On the contrary the traffickers are in such massive numbers that it is not easy for a group of few governing bodies to bring them down. Plan Colombia in the past years have targeted to uproot the industry so no more producers of drug will exist, disappearing drugs from the market. The most effective way is to legalise the drugs. Universal legalization will reverse the trends of the market and will end up violent trafficking.

Ott (2010) says that, organised crimes got the federal law enforcement’s attention in the era of prohibition. Since 1960s many legal acts have been adopted. These include Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act (1968), Organised Crime Control Act and Rico Act (1970). The FBI is the main agency which is involved in the tracking of organised crimes. The International Organised Crime Intelligence and Operations Centre (IOC-2) was established in 2009 together information and resources from the law-enforcement agencies. The IOC deals with the efforts to combat non drug related transnational crimes. Despite all these terrorism activities are still occurring at high rate around the world and a sound structure of law is needed to encounter them.

II. Conclusion

Illicit trade due to globalization is a risk having its deep roots in many countries. The worldwide process of globalization and the advancements in the new technological revolutions have given a rise to the connections of previously separated domestic illegal markets. Moreover as a consequence of globalisation there is an increase in the criminal activities across national borders. International dialogues are important to build an understanding of these issues. The universal legalisation predicts vital solutions to these situations. If the world works together, collectively the illicit markets can be destroyed and a sustainable future can be attained.

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