

THE RESURGENCE OF NATIONALISM IN A GLOBALIZED WORLD: FACTORS, IMPLICATIONS, AND SOLUTIONS

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ABSTRACT

In the time of increased connectivity and interdependence, the resurgence of nationalism, as evident in different parts of the world, appears to run against the expectations of a growing sense of a world community. In an attempt to comprehend the factors behind the resurgence of nationalist sentiments and movements, this article examines the interaction between globalization and nationalism. We see the intricate dynamics at play through case studies such as Brexit, rise of right-wing groups in Europe, Trump administration's "America First" policy, and nationalist movements in India. We have observed effects of the resurgence on international relations, global trade, multilateral institutions, and the risk for escalating conflicts. We contend that while globalization has promoted international integration on a number of areas, it has also given rise to economic inequality, cultural unease, sense of losing national sovereignty, and, most importantly, nationalist sentiments. In the final part of the paper, we suggest some countermeasures to mitigate the negative effects of nationalism that includes more inclusive economic growth, reduction in inequality, promotion of intercultural communication, and improved global governance. Taking account of this seemingly paradoxical development of nationalism within a globalized world is crucial for global stability and international collaboration as the world becomes more interconnected.

Keywords: Globalization, Nationalism, Resurgence, Populism, Global Governance, Return to Self

INTRODUCTION

The resurgence of nationalism refers to a contemporary trend characterized by revitalization and growing rise of nationalist ideologies and movements in various societies worldwide. It involves a renewed emphasis on national identity, indigenous cultural heritage, and interests of a particular nation or the largest ethnic group within a state. The resurgence of nationalism often manifests in political discourses, policies, and activism as well as in social, economic, and cultural spheres. It is driven by a range of factors including dissatisfaction with global governance

structures, concerns regarding immigration and cultural assimilation, economic anxieties, and desire for self-determination and sovereignty. The resurgence of nationalism has profound effects on domestic and international politics in terms of, for example, shaping political landscapes, challenging status quo, and sometimes leading to tensions between different nations or groups.

The relationship between globalization and nationalism—the two forces which appreciably shadow contemporary socio-political and economic landscapes—merit a meticulous and

thorough review. Globalization is characterized by an increase in global interconnectedness that pushes borders and dissolves obstacles while delicately tying together the threads of international politics, economics, and culture (Osterhammel & Petersson, 2005). Globalization is a reflection of advancement of human creativity, offering a fresh perspective on the world and new opportunities for global integration and cooperation. Unpredicted and undeniable rise in nationalist sentiments have been observed around the globe despite widespread adoption of globalization which appears contradictory and consequently intriguing (Bartelson, 2000).

Nationalism, in simple words, refers to “a set of beliefs about the nation” (Grosby, 2005). It is generally regarded as a political ideology that emphasizes the interests, culture, and identity of a particular nation. It is a feeling that inspires the desire for self-governance and sovereignty, preservation of country's distinctive identity, and affirmation of its eminence in international community (Smith, 2013). The world has recently observed a re-emergence of this sentiment as if the spirit of 19th century jingoistic passion has been reawakened in the spirit of 21st century citizen. This revitalization has been starkly observed by political tectonic swings such as Brexit Referendum in United Kingdom (Oliver, 2018), growth of right-wing populism in Europe (Mudde, 2017), and materialization of stout nationalist politics in United States and India (Jaffrelot, Lowndes & Dennison, 2019). This unexpected rise of nationalism, occurring in midst of the globalization period, has prompted us to ponder on present status and potential future course of international relations and global government. Is the rise of nationalism a reaction to alleged alienating consequences of globalization or is it simply a natural progression of countries seeking to define themselves and maintain their identities? What does this resurgence signify for the globe which is fast transforming into a global village?

We seek to unravel these complexities and gain a deeper knowledge of how nationalism and globalization interact by conducting analytical research of the factors that led to and had impact on this trend. This endeavor is not just an academic exercise; it has real-world implications and

potential to influence public debate and policy-making as we try to understand unknown paths of the phenomena. The ultimate objective is to create methods that are successful in minimizing any potential adverse effects of nationalist resurgence on international cooperation and stability while maximizing its positive potential for enhancing global socio-political fabric. As a result, we engage in this research, motivated by intellectual curiosity and a desire to contribute to conversation on one of the most important subjects of our time.

The main objective of this article is to critically analyze the rise of nationalism in midst of a more globally interconnected world. It explores the causes of resurgence of nationalist sentiments in many parts of the world despite parallel trend of growing global interdependence in an effort to comprehend complex connections between these two seemingly incompatible occurrences. In order to clarify how these nationalist inclinations are developing in various political, economic, and social landscapes, the paper examines a few selected case studies. This article also takes into account how this nationalist upsurge may affect global trade, multilateral institutions, international relations, and potential war situations. To promote a more inclusive, stable, and integrated global community, the article aims to offer likely solutions and prospective future possibilities for resolving reasons of nationalist resurgence with the purpose to trigger efforts to make policy at national/ international level.

Nationalism and Globalization

The correlation between nationalism—alternatively “nationality” or “nation-ness” (Anderson, 2006)—and globalization is an intricate interplay that is important to comprehend contemporary global politics and economics. There are different viewpoints of scholars regarding how these two phenomena interact. Initial perceptions of globalization were that it would weaken national borders due to greater interconnectedness and interdependence of nations in economic, political, and cultural realms (Held & McGrew, 2007). Rapid trade in goods, exchange of ideas, and people across national boundaries would likely lead to emergence of a “global village,” where nation-states would be less significant (McLuhan,

1962). Globalization has occasionally stoked nationalist emotions and activities rather than destroying them. According to Friedman (1997), globalization may result in a "glocalization" process, in which local cultures reassert their presence and uniqueness in response to global pressures, frequently within nationalistic frames. The dynamics of economic inequality and cultural identity can also be used to analyze relationship between nationalism and globalization. Some consider that nationalism is a natural response to economic enfranchisement to disparities created by globalization, where wealth is frequently concentrated among a small group of elite (Stiglitz, 2002). Nationalism continues to be a powerful force that affects how politics and economics are conducted around the globe, despite expansion of international institutions and standards. This complex interaction calls for a comprehensive analysis of both forces and their possible effects on international cooperation.

It is important to note that the factors contributing to the resurgence of nationalism are complex and multifaceted, and they can vary in their intensity and impact across different countries and contexts. Understanding these underlying factors is crucial for addressing challenges posed by the resurgence of nationalism and promoting inclusive approaches at global level. In the context of globalization, possible factors which contributed to the resurgence of nationalism have been highlighted below.

1.1. Economic Factors: Despite dome economic prosperity, globalization has contributed to widening economic disparities within states which often result in popular disenfranchisement (Stiglitz, 2002; Rodrik, 1998). Such economic dissatisfaction can give rise to nationalist sentiments as people turn to national governments for economic protection and rejuvenation. This is evident from Trump administration's "America First" agenda which was partly a reaction to job losses, attributable to international trade (Irwin, 2020; Colantone & Stanig, 2018).

1.2. Cultural Anxiety and Identity Concerns: Cultural anxiety is yet another important factor, arousing nationalistic feelings

and emotions. Nationalism often arises from a desire to preserve and promote a distinct national identity, culture, language, traditions, and in some cases religion. As globalization strengthens, it not only challenges simple conceptions of the collective self (Kinnval, 2004), it often causes melting down of local cultures and identities, resulting in anxiety among communities which believe their cultural heritage at risk (Pichler, 2008; Hannerz, 1990). This fear can trigger a retreat into national identity and an amplified demand for cultural sovereignty. This ontological insecurity (Jennifer, 2006; Steele, 2008) and growing sense of alienation from indigenous culture may push the people to, what Dr Ali Shariati (n.d.) has called, "return to self" (*bāzgasht bih khīshān*) or to "securitize subjectivity" that is reaffirming the threatened self-identity (Kinnvall, 2006, Italics original)

1.3. Populism: The resurgence of nationalism has both a cause and effect on emergence of populism. Political leaders frequently capitalize on nationalist sentiments to gain and consolidate their power. They may use populist rhetoric, emphasize nationalistic agendas, and appeal to the grievances of certain groups of national society to mobilize support. Political movements that champion nationalist ideologies can play a pivotal role in the resurgence of nationalism. They may tap into populist sentiments, exploit anxieties, and stoke nationalist fervor to gain support and consolidate power. The resurgence of nationalism can be influenced by the strategic actions and narratives of these leaders who seek to exploit nationalist sentiments for their political advantage. Populist leaders often inflame nationalist feelings by asserting that they stand for "true" national identity in the face of perceived dangers like immigration, interference of foreign powers and international organizations in domestic affairs (Mudde & Kaltwasser, 2012).

1.4. Sovereignty Concerns: Authority of a state to govern itself and to manage its internal affairs independently and in a way it sees fit are main concerns in the resurgence of nationalism. As nations become more integrated into multifaceted and multilevel global networks, they may

experience a feeling of losing control over internal affairs. Nationalist movements often emphasize national security concerns in the face of the processes of globalization. Issues such as terrorism, immigration, and regional conflicts can be exploited to promote nationalist narratives that prioritize the protection of borders and national sovereignty. Fear and uncertainty can drive support for nationalist policies perceived as safeguarding national security interests. These concerns can provoke a resurgence of nationalism, as citizens seek to reclaim control and assert national sovereignty (Guibernau, 2017).

1.5. Perceived Threats to National Security:

As noted above, nationalist sentiments might be strengthened by security concerns brought on by globalization. For example, increased immigration may be seen as a danger to social harmony and national security (Ceobanu & Escandell, 2010). Other concerns such as terrorism, and geopolitical tensions can also fuel nationalist sentiments. Some individuals may view globalization and international cooperation as weakening national security and sovereignty. Nationalist movements may exploit these fears by advocating for stricter border controls, immigration policies, and a more isolationist approach to protect perceived national interests. These perceptions may encourage nationalist sentiments and foster nationalism.

1.6. Backlash against Globalization: The rise of nationalism is significantly influenced by a broader pushback against globalization. Globalization has made it easier for the financial industry to take risks, triggering economic instability that fuels this backlash (Eichengreen, 2009). Similar to this, the process of economic integration and reforms may have unforeseen effects such as income inequality which supports a nationalist backlash (Sachs and Warner, 1995). Despite its numerous advantages, globalization might have gone too far, leading to public discontentment and a return to nationalist sentiments (Rodrik, 1997).

1.7. Dissatisfaction with Global Governance: Perceived failures of global governance institutions and supranational

organizations can contribute to the resurgence of nationalism. Criticisms of these institutions, such as concerns about loss of sovereignty or inefficiency, can erode trust in global governance mechanism. This can create a vacuum that nationalist movements seek to fill by advocating for stronger national control and autonomy. Skepticism towards international organizations and agreements may arise from concerns over perceived interference in domestic affairs or the erosion of the scope of national decision-making.

1.8. Historical Narratives and National Trauma:

Historical events, conflicts, or collective memories can contribute to the resurgence of nationalism. National trauma, unresolved historical grievances, or feelings of victimhood can resurface and fuel nationalist movements. Nationalism often draws upon historical narratives and collective memory, emphasizing past glories or grievances. Historical events, such as wars, colonization, or national independence movements can shape nationalistic sentiments and fuel a desire to reclaim or preserve a perceived golden era.

1.9. Influence of Social Media:

The rise of social media has made a significant contribution to nationalism's resurgence. It has given nationalist ideology a platform for quick dissemination, followership mobilization, and political movements (Rafiq, 2018; Groshek & Koc-Michalska, 2017).

2. Nationalist Movements in a Globalized World: Case Studies

In a world that is interconnected and undergoing rapid changes, nationalist groups have emerged as significant international political forces. Numerous case studies that explore the nuanced dynamics, motivation, and effects of these movements have been produced as a result of the delicate interaction between nationalism and globalization. From Europe to Asia and from America to Africa, societies all over the world grapple with the tension between national identity and global integration. We have taken four cases pertinent to the question in hand that offer a thorough analysis of nationalist movements, highlighting its different

manifestations, causes, and effects in the context of a globalized society.

2.1. Brexit and the United Kingdom: The Brexit phenomenon is a prime illustration of the rise of nationalism in today's globalized society. In the 2016 Referendum, the United Kingdom chose to exit European Union (EU) which was a huge rebuke to the trend of growing global integration (Oliver, 2018). Numerous variables, many of which paralleled the larger trends, contributed to Brexit. Concerns about the economy, in particular the idea that the UK would prosper economically better outside of the EU, were crucial (Clarke, Goodwin, & Whiteley, 2017). Another significant concern was sovereignty, with many people who voted to leave the EU stating a wish to take back control of their laws and borders (Hobolt, 2016). The impact of immigration was equally important because it was frequently thought that the high levels of immigration from EU nations threatened national security and identity (Goodwin & Milazzo, 2017). Public opinion was shaped and a nationalist response was encouraged through the media and the well-known political leaders, both domestically and internationally (Wring, Mortimore, & Atkinson, 2017). Examining the Brexit situation demonstrates that the rise of nationalism is not a standalone phenomenon, rather, is entwined with the intricate dynamics of globalization.

2.2. The Rise of Right-Wing Populism in Europe (France, Germany and Italy): The resurgence of nationalism in Europe has been closely linked with the rise of right-wing political parties. Nationalist feelings have been tapped into by parties like the Alternative for Germany in Germany, the Northern League in Italy, and the National Rally (previously National Front) in France (Mudde, 2016). By adopting a tough stance on immigration and EU sovereignty concerns, Marine Le Pen's National Rally witnessed an increased support in France (Stockemer & Barisione, 2017). Alternative for Germany appealed to nationalist sentiments, particularly among East Germans, who felt disenfranchised by the perceived negative effects of globalization (Arzheimer, 2018). In Italy, the Northern League's

rise to power is attributable to a combination of economic discontent and anti-immigrant sentiments (Zaslove, 2008).

2.3. The United States under Trump Administration: The "America First" slogan used by the Trump Administration in the United States marked distinct shift towards nationalist policies (McCoy, Rahman, & Somer, 2018). Trump's rhetoric on trade and immigration marked a significant departure from his predecessors' more internationalist stance. The administration's withdrawal from international agreements like Paris Climate Agreement and Trans-Pacific Partnership, underscored this shift towards a more nationalist foreign policy (Parmar, 2018).

2.4. Nationalist Movements in India: India's political landscape has been driven by nationalism, with the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) serving as an example of growth of a particular strain of Hindu nationalism, called Hindutva (Chhibber & Verma, 2014). Prime Minister Narendra Modi, who has used nationalist sentiments to win multiple elections, has played a key role in this connection. Economic concerns, social media manipulation, and perceived threats to the Hindu identity are just a few of the sentiments that have fostered these attitudes in India (Jaffrelot & Thalin, 2019). It should be noted here that the resurgence of nationalism and its manifestation are not confined with the states identified above as case studies. Nationalist sentiments and movements are on the rise in some other countries as well. For instance, Jair Bolsonaro's presidency in Brazil has been distinguished by a fervent nationalist position on subjects like indigenous rights and conservation of Amazon rainforest (Brunnengräber & Pithan, 2020). Turkish nationalism has been asserted in Turkiye under President Recep Tayyip Erdogan's administration (Yilmaz & Bashirov, 2018).

3. Implications of the Resurgence of Nationalism for Contemporary Global Politics
Nationalism has a wide range of effects on political, social, and economic spheres. Domestically, the resurgence of nationalism can alter political system, governmental policies as well as reshape the social structure of a country. At

the global level, it has the potential to deteriorate diplomatic relations, promote protectionist tendencies, and weaken the foundation of international governance and order. Nationalism can also affect social cohesion, cultural identity, values, norms and the society's overall sense of belonging. Analyzing the effects of the (re)emergence of nationalism is crucial for navigating the complexities of a world that is rapidly changing and igniting discussion about a more inclusive global order. This section, in the subsequent paragraphs, identifies some crucial implications of the resurgence of nationalism for international politics.

To begin with, the resurgence of nationalism has endangered the equilibrium between national sovereignty and international interdependence. The skepticism that nationalist groups have voiced against international organizations and multilateral accords is a definite result of this trend. According to Bickerton, Cunliffe, and Gourevitch (2016), this skepticism frequently calls for tighter border controls, review of trade agreements, and withdrawal from international conventions, leading to strained relations between nations and hinder international cooperation. International migration is also affected by consequences of growing nationalism. Since nationalist movements frequently pose immigration as a danger to national identity and security, tough immigration policies are becoming more popular. Such policies have the potential to spark international conflicts and stifle cooperation on crucial global issues like international refugee crises management (Boswell, 2007).

Economically, nationalist movements' support for protectionist policies has the potential to destabilize current state of world economy. Though the protection of domestic industry from international competition serves national interests, protectionist measures can create trade barriers and obstruct international economic cooperation. The trade disputes that the Trump administration triggered highlighted the danger to stability of global economic relations (Evenett & Fritz, 2019). It is essential to re-evaluate how international ties and global collaboration can be retained in a constantly changing political context, given the growing influence of nationalist sentiments around

the world. For the sake of maintaining global peace, stability, and prosperity, this understanding is essential.

As noted earlier, protectionism is a prevailing trend in nationalist movements that aimed at safeguarding domestic trade from the effects of global competition and economic interdependence. These regulations are the result of the conviction that such safeguards are necessary to preserve national economic interests, especially in light of alleged negative effects, such as job losses and industrial decline of free trade. But this tendency towards protectionism has global repercussions as well. Protective trade policies have the potential to lead to trade disputes that could turn into full-scale trade wars, which would undermine the current economic order, posing serious threat to the stability of global trade (Bown, 2011). The increasing emphasis on economic self-sufficiency is another significant feature of the revival of nationalism. Many nationalist organizations promote self-reliance, arguing that countries should place more emphasis on their own internal resources and capabilities than relying on other countries or external bodies. Although this concept could appeal to nationalist sentiments, it presents a serious threat to the dominant theory of economic interdependence and the logic of laissez-faire. With international division of labor playing a role in the efficiency gains attributed to globalization, a move towards self-reliance could disrupt global supply chains and challenge such gains (Evenett & Fritz, 2019).

Furthermore, the growth of nationalist tendencies may lead to de-globalization. The ongoing process of economic globalization could be hampered if states choose to revert to protectionism under the influence of nationalist movements. Such a change in direction would have significant and long-lasting effects on international trade and economic interdependence (Rodrik, 2018). The push for economic nationalism can be interpreted as a response to the negative effects of globalization on national economies, but the fallout from this response might seriously disrupt the existing global economic system. Therefore, it becomes essential to examine the complex interactions between forces of economic interdependence and rising

nationalism in order to comprehend the future trajectory of the global economy.

The rise of nationalism has also questioned the authority and scope of multilateral institutions and organizations as well as aspects of global governance; both key elements of international order. These issues provide additional barriers to collective activity that supports successful global governance and are the result of a pervasive attitude of dissatisfaction and skepticism towards functioning of international organizations. The nationalist movements' widespread skepticism of multilateral institutions has several facets. A number of nationalists believe that these institutions violate national sovereignty and question the advantages they offer to their countries. This skepticism is apparent in situations like the Brexit choice made by the UK to leave European Union, which was partly driven by concerns about maintaining national sovereignty and immigration control (Hobolt, 2016).

In a similar manner, nationalist movements have criticized the United Nations and other international organizations for allegedly pushing globalist agenda at the expense of national interests of states. American withdrawal, under the Trump administration, from a number of UN bodies and international agreements is an illustration of this thinking (Paterson, 2020). Nationalists also frequently criticize international institutions for being disconnected from the desires and necessities of common people. They argue that a global elite controls these organizations, making them more concerned with furthering their own interests than with resolving the issues of ordinary people. This criticism adds to a broader narrative that portrays international governance as undemocratic and illegitimate. The escalation of international tensions caused by the growth of nationalism presents additional challenges for global governance. The foundation of global governance is the willingness of nations to work together and make concessions for the greater good of collective action. With their emphasis on national interests and sovereignty, nationalist groups, however, have the potential to erode this willingness. This makes it more difficult to get the kind of agreement required for efficient global governance and may

cause international collaboration to break down (Zürn, 2018).

Furthermore, the emergence of nationalism may promote the establishment of groups based on common nationalistic beliefs, thus fracturing the global community. This could lead to a polarized global atmosphere that makes it more difficult to reach agreement on important problems like climate change, human rights, or nuclear non-proliferation. The revival of nationalism poses complicated challenges to international institutions and global governance. If we are to uphold and strengthen the mechanisms of global governance in the face of rising nationalism, it necessitates critical scrutiny and engagement.

As nationalism can draw dividing lines between “us” and “them,” its resurgence may provide fresh impetus for conflict within and between states. Nationalism can play a role in exposing and exacerbating existing differences or create new ones and, in some circumstances, aggravate divisions, raising tensions and possibly sparking conflicts. Nationalist movements frequently define national identity in exclusive terms at the intra-state level, escalating tensions along ethnic, religious, or cultural lines. This may lead to social unrest, discrimination, and marginalization particularly in multiethnic and multilingual societies. According to some studies, there is a direct association between nationalist sentiments and ethnic conflict (Cederman, Wimmer, & Min, 2010). Additionally, the language of nationalist groups has the potential to increase political polarization, diminish the common ground required for democratic discussion, and even cause instability. An illustrative example of this dynamic is the emergence of right-wing populism in Europe and its effects on domestic political landscapes (Vittori, 2016).

The revival of nationalism on a global scale can potentially exacerbate international conflicts. Nationalist movements that advocate for measures that place national interests ahead of international collaboration can strain relations with other countries, particularly when these measures deal with issues like trade, immigration, or territorial conflicts. Nationalism is arguably playing a significant role in the rising tensions between China and its neighbors over territorial claims in

South China Sea (Fravel, 2011). Nationalist movements can further heighten the risk of violence by undermining the present global order. These movements frequently encourage skepticism of multilateral institutions which can make them less effective in mediating international issues and averting conflicts. Global peace and stability are generally threatened by the rise of nationalism. Understanding its causes and implications is therefore important to manage its potential for inciting conflict and instability.

Nationalism is a phenomenon associated not only with aspects of international politics (such as interstate conflict and war), it is also a crucial element of domestic political organization and affairs of states. Given that it, in its purest form, refers to a sense of shared identity among a population connected to a particular nation (Smith, 1991), it is more appropriate to say that nationalism in its essence is a matter of domestic politics. The defining feature of nationalism is national identity, which determines who belongs and who does not to the nation's "imagined community." National identity is, thus, a common component of nationalism's resurgence. There are two effects of nationalism on national identity. On the one hand, those who identify with the dominant national story, or what Steele (2008) has called the "state's biographical narrative," may benefit from a strengthened sense of national identity in terms of social cohesion. This cohesion results from a shared sense of identity, collective memory, and similar cultural traits, fostering a stronger sense of solidarity and unity (Triandafyllidou, 1998). Conversely, a rise in nationalism may cause social disintegration. This is especially true in cultures where there is a variety of ethnic, religious, or cultural groups since these groups may be marginalized or alienated by a single (dominant) national identity (Brubaker, 2004).

The nationalist focus on a common national identity frequently ignores and suppresses the pluralistic nature of contemporary states, causing divides and possibly igniting social confrontations. Consequences on national identity are directly related to effects on social cohesion. Stronger social ties among people who identify with the national narrative can result from a strengthened sense of national identity. The same

forces, meanwhile, can also result in social polarization as groups that feel cut off from the national identity become more active in politics and social life (Kunovich, 2009). While a rise in nationalism may promote harmony among some social groups, it can also exacerbate social conflicts and divisions, especially in varied cultures where multiple identities coexist. In order to manage social cohesion in the face of growing nationalism, it is essential to comprehend these dynamics.

As nationalism may promote and empower one segment of society at the expense of others, human rights and democratic values may be seriously imperiled by the rise of nationalism. While some forms of nationalism may occasionally work in harmony with a nation's efforts to strengthen democracy and human rights, others may directly contradict these values. These consequences can be seen, for example, in attitudes towards minority rights. Promoting a strong national identity is a common component of nationalism which has the potential to marginalize minority communities and worsen existing discriminatory or exclusionary practices against them (Brubaker, 1992). Minority rights, a basic component of human rights, are put under pressure by rising nationalism which underscores the potential dangers to human rights. It is also important to consider how nationalism might affect democratic principles. During times of intense nationalism, democratic values such as pluralism, inclusion, and tolerance for diversity may be threatened. Nationalist discourse frequently shows a tendency to be unique, with a distinct "in-group" and "out-group," which can lead to social conflicts and divisions, compromising the social harmony required for a democratic society to effectively function (Mudde, 2004). The growth of populist nationalist politicians who could exploit nationalist sentiments to seize power and possibly cause a relapse into democracy is a related concern. They could subvert democratic institutions, laws, and procedures by posing as a single voice of the "people" in opposition to the "elite" or the "others." Thus, the rise of nationalism poses challenges that societies and governments must address since it has the potential to have significant impact on democratic norms and human rights (Hawkins, 2012).

The effects of resurgence of nationalism has also spilled over into the field of technology. Nationalist ideologies and policies have influenced the development and deployment of technology in various ways, shaping both domestic and global technological landscapes. One significant impact is the rise of data protection and cyber-security measures. Nationalist movements often prioritize the protection of their citizens' data and national security interests. This has led to the implementation of stricter regulations and policies surrounding data privacy, localization of data storage, and control over technological infrastructure. Governments may impose restrictions on foreign technology companies or require them to comply with specific national regulations, affecting the global flow of technology and data. Furthermore, the resurgence of nationalism has fueled the development of nationalistic digital ecosystems. Some countries have sought to build their own technological capabilities and reduce dependence on foreign technology providers. This can involve investments in research and development, incentivizing domestic innovation, and promoting the adoption of indigenous technologies (consider the U.S CHIPS and Science Act 2022). Nationalistic approaches to technology aim to enhance economic competitiveness and assert technological sovereignty. However, the impact of nationalism on technology is not without challenges. The nationalist pursuit of technological self-sufficiency and protectionism can hinder global collaboration and the exchange of ideas, which are essential for technological advancements. Balancing national interests with global technological cooperation remains a crucial task. Fostering an environment that encourages innovation, collaboration, and openness while addressing concerns related to data security and national sovereignty is essential. Finding a middle ground that allows nations to harness the benefits of technology while ensuring global connectivity and cooperation is a complex challenge in the context of the resurgence of nationalism.

As nationalism prioritizes local needs and interests, its rise has complicated international efforts to address the issue of climate change, presenting both challenges and opportunities. National

interests and sovereignty concerns are likely to overshadow the collective action needed to tackle this critical global issue, which concerns all human beings regardless of where they live. Climate regimes, agreements and negotiations, such as the Paris Agreement, require global collaboration and shared responsibilities, which can be undermined by nationalist sentiments. The resurgence of nationalism can lead to a re-evaluation of global climate agreements. Countries with nationalist governments may seek to renegotiate or withdraw from international commitments, challenging the effectiveness and unity required for collective climate action. This can weaken the global response to climate change and hinder progress in achieving emissions reduction targets. Nationalism can impact the formulation and implementation of domestic climate policies. Some nationalist movements prioritize economic growth and national interests over environmental concerns, leading to policies that prioritize short-term gains over long-term sustainability. This can hinder the adoption of ambitious climate targets and impede the transition to clean energy sources.

Climate change in character is a transnational issue, which requires collaboration across the borders. Nationalistic tendencies can hinder efforts to address climate-related challenges that transcend national boundaries, such as rising sea levels, extreme weather events, or the displacement of climate refugees. International cooperation is crucial in tackling these issues effectively. Nationalistic approaches can influence the transition to renewable energy sources. Some nationalist governments may prioritize domestic energy production, which can either hinder or promote the development and deployment of renewable energy technologies. The impact depends on how nationalist policies align with the goals of decarbonization and sustainable energy systems. Nationalism can have implications for climate justice, as it may prioritize national interests over the needs of vulnerable countries and communities. Climate change disproportionately affects developing nations and marginalized populations, requiring a global response that acknowledges and addresses these inequalities. Nationalist tendencies can hinder efforts to support and provide assistance to those most impacted by

climate change. Navigating the impact of nationalism on climate change requires finding a balance between national interests and global cooperation. Overcoming nationalist barriers to collective action and fostering dialogue and understanding among nations is crucial in addressing the urgent challenge of climate change effectively.

If we view globalization as a process characterized by interconnectedness and interdependence of different societies and nations, we can safely say that it has been challenged by the rise of nationalist sentiments in many parts of the world. Nationalism, with its emphasis on national interests, sovereignty, and protection of domestic industries, has created obstacles to the free flow of goods, services, and ideas that globalization promotes. The protectionist measures adopted by some nationalist governments, such as imposing tariffs, erecting trade barriers, and adopting stricter immigration policies, have disrupted global trade patterns and hindered the integration of different economies. Furthermore, the resurgence of nationalism has questioned the effectiveness and legitimacy of global governance institutions and supranational organizations. Nationalist movements often advocate for the reassertion of national sovereignty, challenging the authority of intergovernmental bodies such as the EU or the UN. This has led to a decline in multilateral cooperation and weakened the ability to address global challenges collectively.

Culturally, nationalism can also create divisions and promote a sense of exclusivity, which runs against the cultural exchange and diversity fostered by globalization. Nationalist ideologies often emphasize the preservation of a particular national identity, which can hinder the acceptance and integration of different cultures, religions, and ethnicities. It is, however, essential to note that the impact of nationalism on globalization is not entirely negative. Nationalism can foster a sense of pride and identity within communities which can strengthen social cohesion and mobilize collective action. Additionally, nationalist movements may aim to protect local industries and preserve traditional cultural practices in the face of globalization's homogenizing tendencies. Understanding the impact of the resurgence of

nationalism on globalization requires a nuanced analysis, recognizing both the challenges it poses and the potential benefits it may bring to certain communities. Striking a balance between national interests and global cooperation remains a crucial task for policymakers and societies, navigating this complex interplay between nationalism and globalization.

4. Potential Solutions to the Resurgence of Nationalism and Future Outlook

Though we have referred to a number of strategies to mitigate the negative effects of the resurgence of nationalism in the preceding section, here, we discuss some key solutions to the given problem at length. First and foremost, a multidimensional and multilevel strategy, which encourages undistorted communication, mutual understanding, and inclusive governance, is required to reduce detrimental effects of nationalism. To create a more cooperative and interconnected world, governments, civil societies, and individuals must play their parts actively. In a time of unprecedented interconnectedness and interdependence, the resurgence of nationalism has become a powerful force that threatens the foundation of our globalized world. Due to the global rise of nationalist groups and ideologies, uncertainties about the future of international cooperation, cultural diversity, and global governance have increased dramatically. Despite the unrest, there are workable solutions and a ray of hope for a more inclusive and peaceful future. By addressing the root causes of nationalism and fostering a recommitment to shared goals, our globe may be guided towards a road of unification, collaboration, and common advancement. In the following, we propose some possible solutions to meet the challenges posed by the resurgence of nationalism in different parts of the “globalized” world, affecting almost every country and nation.

4.1. Addressing the Root Causes of the Resurgence: To minimize potentially disruptive repercussions of the resurgence, we must first address its root causes. Scholars and policymakers have proposed various strategies that are broadly aimed at addressing the economic, cultural, and political issues that often fuel nationalist

movements. Policies aiming at encouraging inclusive economic growth and minimizing economic disparities and inequalities can be part of the solution since economic instability and inequality are commonly recognized as crucial factors (Rodrik, 2018). This might entail actions such as bolstering social safety nets, spending on education and skill development to prepare workers for a globalized economy, and putting in place progressive tax laws to ensure a more equitable distribution of wealth. This may entail campaigns to encourage cultural variety and interchange as well as measures to challenge and refute stereotypical representation of other cultures that serve to inflame nationalist sentiments (Banting & Kymlicka, 2013). Here, education can play a good role in fostering mutual tolerance and understanding from an early age. Politically, it is crucial to make sure that democratic institutions are strong and that political discourse is inclusive and courteous. This can assist in preventing polarization and political manipulation of nationalist sentiments (Mudde, 2017). Addressing legitimate concerns about issues, such as immigration and sovereignty, in a fair and transparent manner can help to reduce the appeal of nationalist populism. While these solutions can potentially assist to mitigate the resurgence of nationalism, it is important to note that each context is unique and requires tailored approach. Furthermore, in a world that is becoming more interconnected, these strategies must be used in conjunction with broader initiatives to advance international understanding and cooperation.

4.2. Fostering Sustainable Economic Growth and Reducing Inequalities: Key approach to combat the rise of nationalist sentiments include fostering inclusive economic growth and lowering inequality. In view of research linking economic inequalities to the emergence of nationalist movements, these strategies are predominantly essential (Rodrik, 2018). Creating opportunities for all demographic groups is a key component of inclusive economic growth, which ensures that the rewards of economic advancement are not reserved for only selected society. This can be accomplished by taking a variety of actions, including increasing

financial inclusion, offering fair employment opportunities, and investing in human capital. Another key component of this plan is reducing economic inequality. A sense of injustice and disillusionment, exacerbated by extreme income and wealth inequality, might give rise to nationalist sentiments (Piketty, 2014). Inequality can be reduced through progressive taxation, raising the minimum wages, and improving social safety nets. It is also important to remember that tackling economic problems by themselves might not be enough to stop the rise of nationalism. Other elements, such as political and cultural concerns, are also important. Therefore, a comprehensive strategy that simultaneously addresses the political, cultural, and economic factors driving the return of nationalism, is required.

4.3. Promoting Intercultural Dialogue and Understanding: Another crucial strategy to combat the emergence of exclusionary nationalism is to promote intercultural dialogue as nationalist feelings can be exacerbated by globalization due to cultural anxiety and concerns about cultural erosion (Hainmueller & Hiscox, 2010). Societies can attempt to allay these worries by encouraging dialogue and understanding across other cultures, which will lessen the attraction of nationalist ideologies. Intercultural discussion can take different forms such as shared cultural activities and cultural exchange programs as well as educational programs that promote respect for multiculturalism. Such programs can assist people in understanding the worth of many cultures, assisting in combating xenophobia and ethnocentrism, linked to nationalist movements (Hewstone, 2003). Furthermore, people can create a shared identity that transcends borders by acknowledging and accepting the heterogeneous nature of globalized communities. This common identity might reduce nationalism's polarizing effects and promote a feeling of global citizenship (Reysen & Katzarska-Miller, 2013). It must be remembered, however, that establishing multicultural understanding is a difficult process that takes time. It necessitates coordinated efforts at different levels, from interpersonal relationships and neighborhood projects to national regulations and international cooperation.

4.4. Strengthening Global Governance and Multilateral Cooperation: Another crucial route to overcoming the difficulties presented by the rise of nationalism is to strengthen international governance and multilateral collaboration. In a world that is increasingly interconnected, several problems demand a level of coordination and collaboration that can only be attained by strong multilateral institutions and efficient global governance (Zürn, 2018). However, the rise of nationalism has frequently been accompanied by skepticism towards these international organizations, making it difficult to maintain effective international collaboration. Nationalist movements frequently place national interests and sovereignty above international obligations, which might jeopardize efforts to handle global concerns on a multilateral basis. It is essential to increase the legitimacy and efficiency of multilateral organizations in order to buck this trend. This can be accomplished by encouraging these institutions to be transparent, inclusive, and accountable so that it can help allay the worries of nationalist movements and increase confidence in global government. Additionally, it is crucial to make sure that all nations view international agreements and policies as just and mutually advantageous. This necessitates a fair strategy that takes into account the objectives of various countries, especially those that experience marginalization as a result of globalization. Addressing the economic inequalities brought on by globalization can also promote more international collaboration. Countries can lessen the economic despondency that frequently feeds nationalist sentiments by fostering inclusive economic growth and lowering inequality (Colantone & Stanig, 2018). Public diplomacy and education are equally important in fostering international collaboration. Societies can promote a sense of global responsibility that transcends national boundaries by increasing public knowledge and comprehension of international challenges and the value of multilateral collaboration (Hayes, 2014). Improving multilateral cooperation and global governance needs a concerted effort from all stakeholders, including governments, civil societies, and the general public. We need to defeat the exclusionary forces of nationalism to have a

more interconnected and peaceful world, which is marked by mutual understanding, shared commitment, and coordinated action.

Conclusion

In this article, an endeavor has been made to examine the resurgence of nationalism in the context of the increasingly globalized world, highlighting complex interplay between these two seemingly contradictory forces. We have delved into the diverse factors contributing to this resurgence, including economic disparities, cultural anxieties, political developments, sovereignty concerns, security issues, backlash against globalization, and influence of social media. By highlighting these contributing factors, we hope to have shed light on why nationalist sentiments have found fertile ground in the current era. Some case studies from around the globe, such as Brexit in United Kingdom, rise of right-wing populism in Europe, nationalist tendencies of Trump Administration, and nationalist movements in India, have provided concrete examples of how this resurgence of nationalism is manifesting in various contexts. Through these cases, we have observed how nationalism can redefine national identities and policies, even in societies that have been deeply influenced by forces of globalization. The implications of resurgence of nationalism are wide-ranging and multifaceted. They encompass international relations and cooperation, global trade and economic interdependence, functioning of multilateral institutions and global governance, and potential for increased conflict and instability. We have also highlighted the effects of the rise of nationalism on national identity and social cohesion, as well as its impact on human rights and democratic values. As nationalism continues to shape our global landscape hence these implications call for thoughtful consideration and diligent scrutiny. Despite the challenges posed by resurgence of nationalism, there are potential solutions and strategies for navigating this complex issue. We, in this regard, have discussed importance of addressing underlying causes of nationalist resurgence, promoting inclusive economic growth and reducing inequality, fostering intercultural dialogue and, strengthening global governance and multilateral cooperation.

Each of these strategies points to a future where nationalism and globalization can co-exist in a more balanced and harmonious manner.

Understanding resurgence of nationalism in a globalized world is a crucial task for our time. It is not only a matter of intellectual curiosity but also of practical importance for policymakers, academia, and general public. As we grapple with the challenges and opportunities of our interconnected world, developing a nuanced understanding of this phenomenon can equip us with the knowledge to create more inclusive, resilient, and cooperative societies. In the end, the balance between nationalism and globalization is not a zero-sum game. It is a dynamic interaction that shapes our political discourse, economic systems, and cultural landscapes. By comprehending the drivers behind the resurgence of nationalism and its implications, we can hope to navigate this balance more effectively and work towards a future that respects national identities and aspirations while maintaining global interdependence. It is this interplay, ever-changing and complex that defines our era and will continue to shape future of the global community.

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