Patterns of Nationalism in Post-Soviet States

Stage one. Contemporary Nationalism: Components, Types and Explanations

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Outline:

- Four components of nationalism
- Five types of nationalism: meaning and geography
- Explanations of nationalism at the individual level
- Explanations of nationalism at the sountry level

External Nationality (EN) - 15.377%

+V217 (ancestry important for citizenship)

+V218 (birthplace important for citizenship)

Internal Nationality (IN) - 11.888 %

+ V219 (adopting a country's customs important for citizenship)

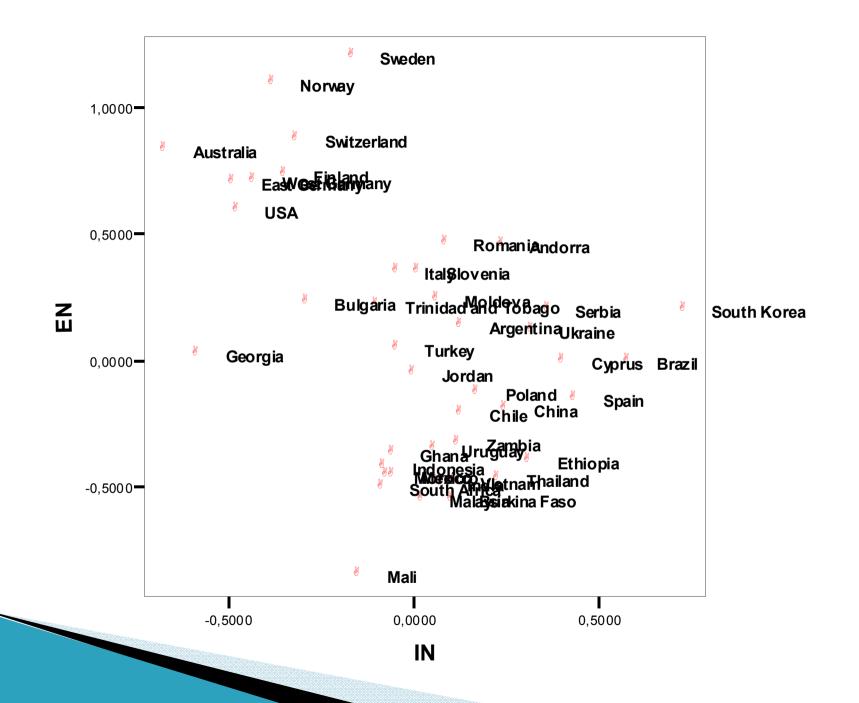
 + V220 (abiding by a country's laws important for citizenship)

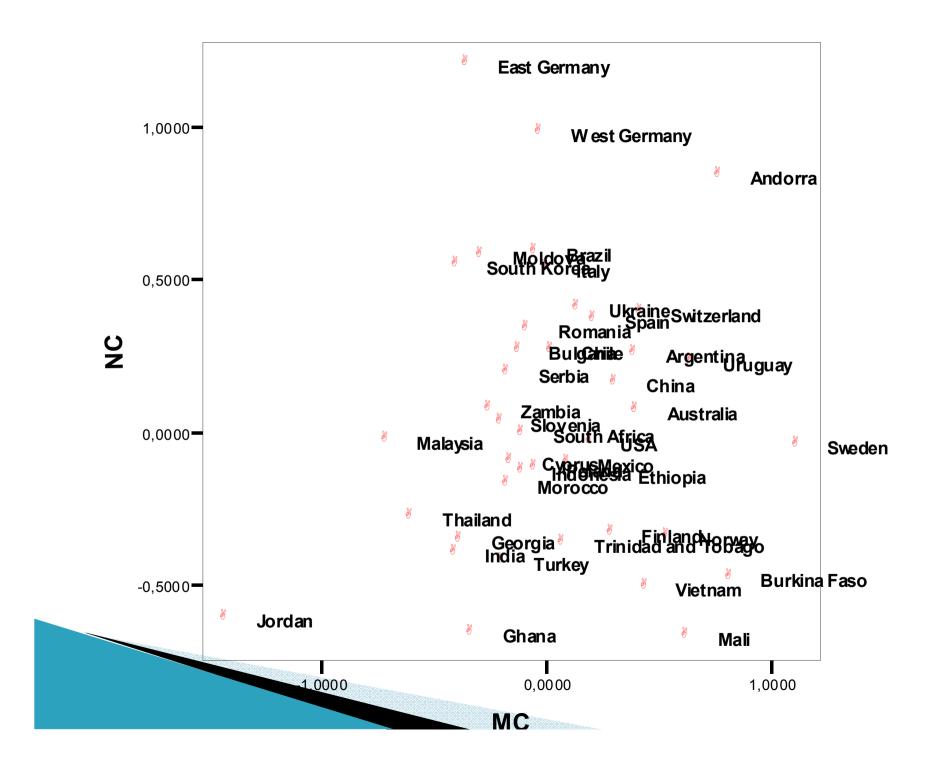
Multiculturalism (MC) - 13.290 %

- > V37 (immigrants/foreign workers as undesirable neighbors)
- > V45 (preferential employment for conational)
- > V124 (restrictive and exclusive immigrant policy)
- ▶ V130 (mistrust to people of another nationality)
- V221 (negative attitude towards ethnic diversity)

National Commitment (NC) - 12.356%,

- + V75 (seeing oneself as a part of one's nation)
- + V209 (readiness to fight for one's nation)
- + V212 (pride of one's national identity)





Non-committing Internalist Nationalism

West and East Germany

low on NC and EN, high on IN and about average on MC

Externalist Nationalism

- Argentina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Chile, China, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Moldova, Morocco, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay, Vietnam, Zambia
- relatively high scores on EN, on the other three components about average on the other three components

Internal Committed Multicultural Nationalism

Australia, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the USA

high on IN, but low on EN, rather high on NC and the highest on MC

Indifferentist Counter-Nationalism

Andorra, Brazil, South Korea

low on IN, low on NC, about average on EN and MC

Externalist Xenophobic Nationalism

• Georgia, Jordan

High on NC, low on MC, about average on EN and IN.

Nationalism and (Post)materialism

The closer to Postmaterialism, the higher MC and the lower EN

BUT

Postmaterialists score lower on NC than both maerialists and those with mixed values

Striking results: Nationalism and Institution of occupation

EN the highest and IN the lowest for the self-employed

NGOs employees the highest on NC and the lowest on MC

Striking results: Nationalism, Democracy and Human Rights

NC higher for those with more positive opinion on democracy, giving it more importance and having higher respect for individual human rights

Nationalism at the Individual Level

- ▶ External Nationality connected to the need for closure as opposed to cognitive complexity
- Internal Nationality connected to internal locus of control and also with high level of integration in and perceived dependence on society
- Multiculturalism negatively related to various sorts of both objective and subjective deprivation
- National Commitment connected to seeking to fulfill prosocial orientation in a traditional way

Nationalism at the Country Level

- **External Nationality:** positive correlation with traditional (P=0.714, significant at .001) and self-survival (P=0.532, significant at .001) values
- ▶ **Internal Nationality:** negative correlation with self-survival values (P=-0,361, significant at .05)
- ▶ **Multiculturalism:** positive correlation with selfexpression values (P=0,552, significant at .001),
- National Commitment: positive correlation with traditional values (P=0,560, significant at .001).

There is many an honest Englishman, who, in his private station, would be more seriously disturbed by the loss of a guinea, than by the national loss of Minorca, who yet, had it been in his power to defend that fortress, would have sacrificed his life a thousand times rather than, through his fault, have let it fall into the hands of the enemy.

Adam Smith 'The Theory of Moral Sentiments'