

Volumen 6 - Número Especial- Abril/Junio 2019

REVISTA INCLUSIONES

REVISTA DE HUMANIDADES
Y CIENCIAS SOCIALES

ISSN 0719-4706

Educação da Liberdade: Aspectos sociopedagógicos da educação brasileira

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**RISE OF NATIONALISM AS A POLITICAL IDEOLOGY
IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION AND REGIONALIZATION**

**EL AUGE DEL NACIONALISMO COMO IDEOLOGÍA POLÍTICA
EN EL CONTEXTO DE LA GLOBALIZACIÓN Y LA REGIONALIZACIÓN**

Ph. D. Nokolay Popov

South-West University “Neofit Rilski, Bulgaria
npopovilir@law.swu.bg

Ph. D. Aleksandar Ivanov Katrandzhiev

South-West University “Neofit Rilski, Bulgaria
alexandar_ik@abv.bg

Ph. D. Romyana Popova

South-West University “Neofit Rilski, Bulgaria
rumi_stoycheva@abv.bg

Fecha de Recepción: 14 de febrero de 2019 – **Fecha Revisión:** 22 de marzo de 2019

Fecha de Aceptación: 28 de marzo de 2019 – **Fecha de Publicación:** 29 de marzo de 2019

Abstract

The development and dynamics of contemporary international relations creates prerequisites and conditions for manifestation of the varieties of nationalism as a belief, sentiment, duty and behavior on the one hand, and on the other hand – as a reactionary ideology and politics stimulating and evoking feelings and attitude of superiority of one nation over others, or negative feelings between them.

Keywords

Nationalism – International relations – Political ideology – Globalization – European integration

Resumen

El desarrollo y la dinámica de las relaciones internacionales contemporáneas crean condiciones para la manifestación de las variaciones del nacionalismo, por un lado, como una creencia, sentimiento, deber y comportamiento para preservar la identidad nacional, y por el otro, como una ideología y política reaccionarias que estimulan y crean el sentimiento por la superioridad de una nación sobre otras, o forman sentimientos negativos entre ellas.

Palabras Claves

Nacionalismo – Relaciones internacionales – Ideología política – Globalización
Integración europea

Para Citar este Artículo:

Popov, Nicolay; Katrandzhiev, Aleksandar Ivanov y Popova, Romyana. Rise of Nationalism as a Political Ideology in the Context of Globalization and Regionalization. Revista Inclusiones Vol: 6 num Especial (2019): 211-215.

Introduction

In contemporary international relations, being characterized in a large measure by the processes of regionalization and globalization, political ideologies remain a significant factor in the political processes. The recent years are characterized by an increase of the influence of one of the main ideologies - a nationalism namely. This is a reason to argue that if ideologies were a common way of perceiving society and possessed a descriptive attitude towards politics, then nationalism is the most influential ideology worldwide.¹

Nationalism is probably the most widespread and among other contemporary ideologies is the most explicit, simplified and least complex theoretically. As an ideology, nationalism is able to demand the highest level of loyalty and self-sacrifice by people and is therefore the most powerful instrument for influencing over the political process and the development of social relations in the past two centuries. One might say that nationalism represents the belief in the divided in nations mankind, having reasons and rights to define their own fate and safe-government. The main objectives of policy action are to create and vindicate of a national identity and integrity within the nation state which happens to be the only legitimate political union. That is why, according to nationalists, multinational states and nations divided between several countries are irregular phenomena which mean that nationalism as an ideology requires a regular and natural political conformation.

Historically, nationalism is a modern phenomena. Compared to other modern political ideologies, it can be argued that undoubtedly it is an outcome of the French Revolution.² The ideology of nationalism, as a way of perceiving the world, is based on the extraordinarily significance of nation in the definition and analyzation of historical development and contemporary political processes and also examines the nation as a major factor for differentiation of individuals. Nationalism prescribes a necessity for a single nationality for one individual. This identity is fundamental and primary compared to other smaller or larger social groups. In this sense, national interests are fundamental compared to others. Nationalism is also characterized by the need for a sovereign state within which the individual could develop its potential and realization.³ According to Ernest Gellner (1925-1995) "Nationalism is primarily a political principle, which holds that the political and the national unit should be congruent."⁴ This implies separatism when more than one nationality is in existence in a country as well as change of borders when one nation is divided between several countries.

Nationalism, globalization and regionalization

The development and dynamics of contemporary international relations creates prerequisites and conditions for manifestation of the varieties of nationalism as a belief, sentiment, duty and behavior directed towards preserving the national identity on the one hand, and on the other hand – as a reactionary ideology and politics stimulating and evoking feelings and attitude of superiority of one nation over others, or negative feelings between them.

¹ Enciklopedia na politicheskata missal, Blekuel, sastaviteli: Deivid Milar I dr., CID, S., 1997, s. 330.

² Ian Adams, Political ideology today (Manchester University Press, 2001).

³ Enciklopedia na politicheskata missal, Blekuel, sastaviteli...

⁴ Ernest Gellner, Nations and Nationalism (Cornell University Press, 2008), 1.

Since the end of the Cold War and the bipolar ideological model's collapse, conditions for revival of nationalism as a "reactionary ideology and a policyline connected with recognition and preaching the superiority of one nation over another, stirring up national enmity and oppression", have been created".⁵ As a result of these events, this kind of nationalism has manifested in some of the Eastern European countries. The events happened in the early XXIst century have shown that this form of nationalism manifestation could be successful even in the developed liberal democracies in Europe.

As an objective process the globalization as well as the regionalization⁶ possess their both positive and negative characteristics.⁷ They occur not only in Europe, but for example in Latin America as well, where there exist many regional alliances.⁸ The negative aspects of these processes create conditions for the rise of nationalism. Nationalism will continue to be discussed and observed, but under the current conditions of development of the political processes and the international relations, it has been mainly manifesting in the following directions:

- overcoming global and regional issues by withdrawing within the borders of the nation;
- specific attitude towards the globalization and regionalization processes and towards the tendencies of their development and the impact they make on the particular nations;
- as a reaction to migration processes;
- as a peculiar kind of competition in all of the public spheres in the particular nations.

Nationalism and European integration

The process of deepening of the European integration and the successful development and implementation of common policies form a European identity. This is why nationalist parties within a number of EU member states have been contributing in provoking crisis in the European identity which in turn have destabilizing consequences for the societies and the states. There are two parallel process in the Community and later on in the frame of the EU. These aspects of the EU's development are being challenged by the arisen and increasingly influential nationalist parties and movements within the member states.

Contemporary nationalism manifestations within the European Union could be analyzed at three levels: *supranational level* – EU institutions level – elections and attitudes in the European Parliament; *national level* – within the member states as a reference to the development of European integration; - *subnational level* – internal political separatism in the EU member states.

The most specific common feature of the European nationalistic parties is their varying criticism and skepticism towards European Union. Immigration is also an essential

⁵ Balgarski talkoven rechnik, Izdatelstvo Nauka I izkustvo, S., s. 510.

⁶ "Regionalization" refers to the establishment of regional interstate unions after the Second World War period.

⁷ N. Popov, Globalizacia I regionalizacia, UI "Neofit Rilski", 2009, ss. 70-71.

⁸ Al. Katrandzhiev, Regionalniat process v Latinska Amerika I Karibskia basein ot 50 do 90 godini na XX vek, Izdatelstvo "Propeler", 2017, ss. 250-253.

component of their rhetoric employing the ethnic and national sensitivity of the population, accentuating on their significance and importance, adjusted to the modern conditions. In order to overcome the nationalist concerns within the framework of the union, the European Union develops principles and policies for national identities and cultures preservation of the member states in the integration process⁹.

Indisputably, the influence of nationalism in the European Union has been increasing due to objective reasons, such as globalization, the economic debt crisis, the demographic crisis, the immigration and refugee crisis and this make an impact on the development of the European integration.¹⁰

In the Republic of Bulgaria, there was a nationalism manifestation in the early years of transition from totalitarianism to liberal democracy through political parties using it in order to gratify specific group or individual interests, such as participation and exercise of state power.¹¹

Conclusion

Nationalism is a fundamental phenomenon in the modern world due to the global dimension of its manifestations. The international system has been marked by ethnic or nationally driven events, conflicts and claims for national independence. The issue of national identity has been increasingly relevant in the context of the development of globalization processes. Not only nationalism is not a bygone phenomenon but on the contrary, its manifestations are extremely topical and it is part of the formation of the structure, vision and development of the modern world.

Nowadays, nationalism could make negative impact on the international system if it drives to conflicts and forms relationships characterized by a feeling of superiority, hostility and intolerance between states and nations. Positive characteristics and influence possess the kind of nationalism which aims at protection of the national interests in a constructive and contemporary direction related to preservation of the national identity and is in accordance with the international public law principles.

One must not forget the two extreme forms of nationalism provoked by its basic perception of the nations separating the mankind. On the one hand, nationalism has a positive impact in the formation or the unification of the nation, while on the other hand, it is a negative phenomenon with its extreme manifestations. These negative features of nationalism are also confirmed by Alvin Toffler who claims that “when fears of national identity being destroyed by mass emigration are being intensified, nationality becomes an explosive matter”.¹² Also, Anthony Smith argues that “Perhaps, nationalism offers the most fascinating myth of the modern world, but it might manifest in different forms”.¹³

Despite the statements claiming that modern national states are being less significant factor, there exists the tendency in the development of the international

⁹ R. Popova, “Clash of Civilization” and “Clash of Nations” in European Union”, *Revista Europa del Esta Unida*. Num 1 (2016): 32-39.

¹⁰ R. Popova, “Nationalism in Europe: Main Typologies and Contemporary Manifestations”, *Revista Europa del Esta Unida* num 2 (2016): 9-16.

¹¹ N. Popov, *Ideologicheskite sblasaci*, UI “Neofit Rilski”, 2011, s. 79.

¹² Alvin Toflar, *Trusove vav vlastta*, Narodna kultura, S., 1996, s. 427.

¹³ Antani Smit, *Nacionalnata identichnost*, Izdatelstvo “Kraliza Mab”, S., 2000, s. 7.

relations in the XXI century of returning the nationalistic feelings. Evidences to sustain this assertion are the elections results in the EU member states as well as the certain nationalistic actions aimed at the preservation and prosperity of the nation.

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