

Nationalist attitudes by mass publics in Asia

- The problem
- Who cares?
- What is the solution?
- Tonight's Presentation
 - Views of Nationalism
 - Theory of National Socialization
 - Evidence of national attitudes in Asia

1. Views of Nationalism

- A. Modernism
- B. Primordialism
- C. Ethno-symbolism

A. Modernism

- Mass literacy
- Mass education



B. Primordialism

- Sociobiological
- Cultural
 - *Kinship*
 - *Territoriality*

C. Ethnosymbolism

- **Subjective resources**
 - Traditions
 - Memories
 - Values
 - Myths
 - Symbols
- **Symbolic resources**
 - La longue duree
 - Ethnicity
 - Elitism
 - Conflict and reinterpretation

2. National Socialization

- A. How do people in society develop nationalist attitudes?
- B. How do individuals develop nationalist attitudes?

A. How do people in a society develop national attitudes?

- Political Socialization
 - Family and social networks
 - Political elites

B. How do individuals develop national attitudes?

- Political Socialization mixed with Personal Experience
 - National emotions
 - National values
 - National beliefs
 - National behaviors
 - Outgroup attitudes
 - Concern about future
 - Self-identity

3. Evidence of nationalist public opinion in Asia

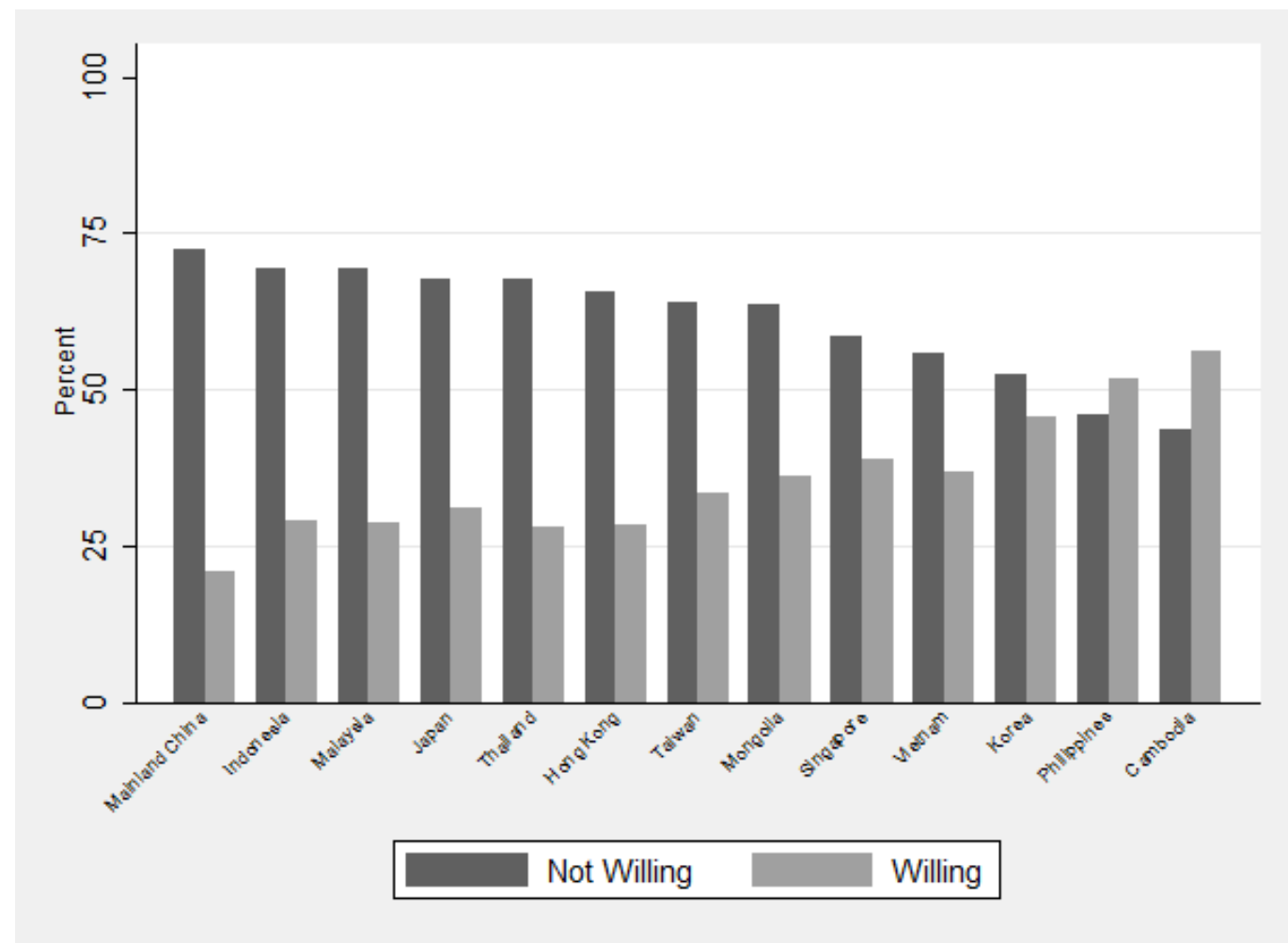
- A. To what extent are Asian publics patriotic?
- B. To what extent are Asian publics nationalistic?

- Data
 - Asian Barometer
 - AsiaBarometer
 - World Values Survey
 - East Asia Social Survey

A. To what extent are Asian publics patriotic?

- Symbolic patriotism
- National pride
- Sacrificial patriotism
- Willingness to fight for nation
- Blind patriotism

Figure 1: Willingness to Move to Foreign Country-by-Country, 2005-2010



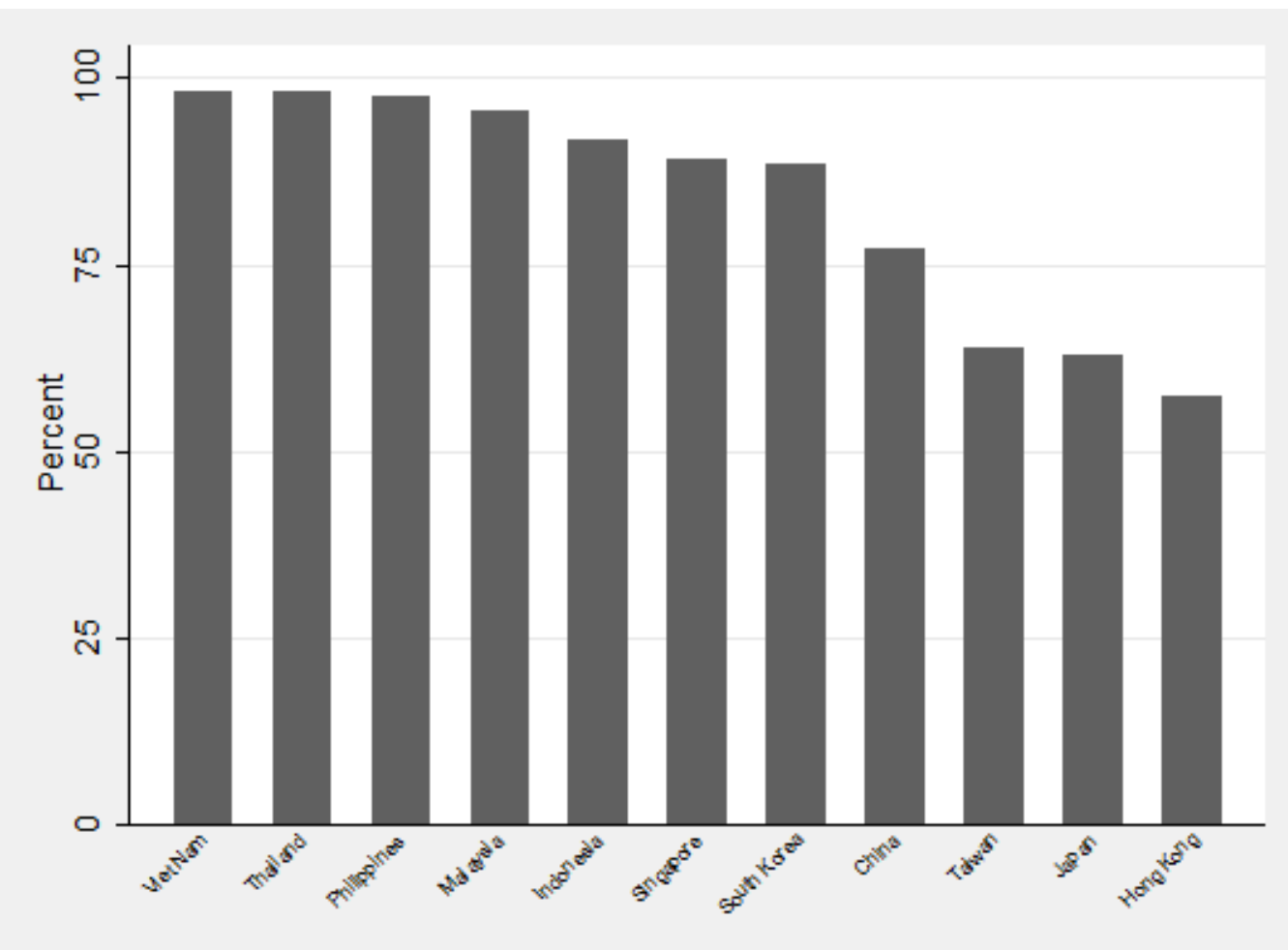
N=13

Note: 19, 433 total respondents

Question: "Given the chance, how willing would you be to go and live in another country?"

Source: Asian Barometer, Waves 2 and 3

Figure 2: Pride in Nation by Country, 2005-2014



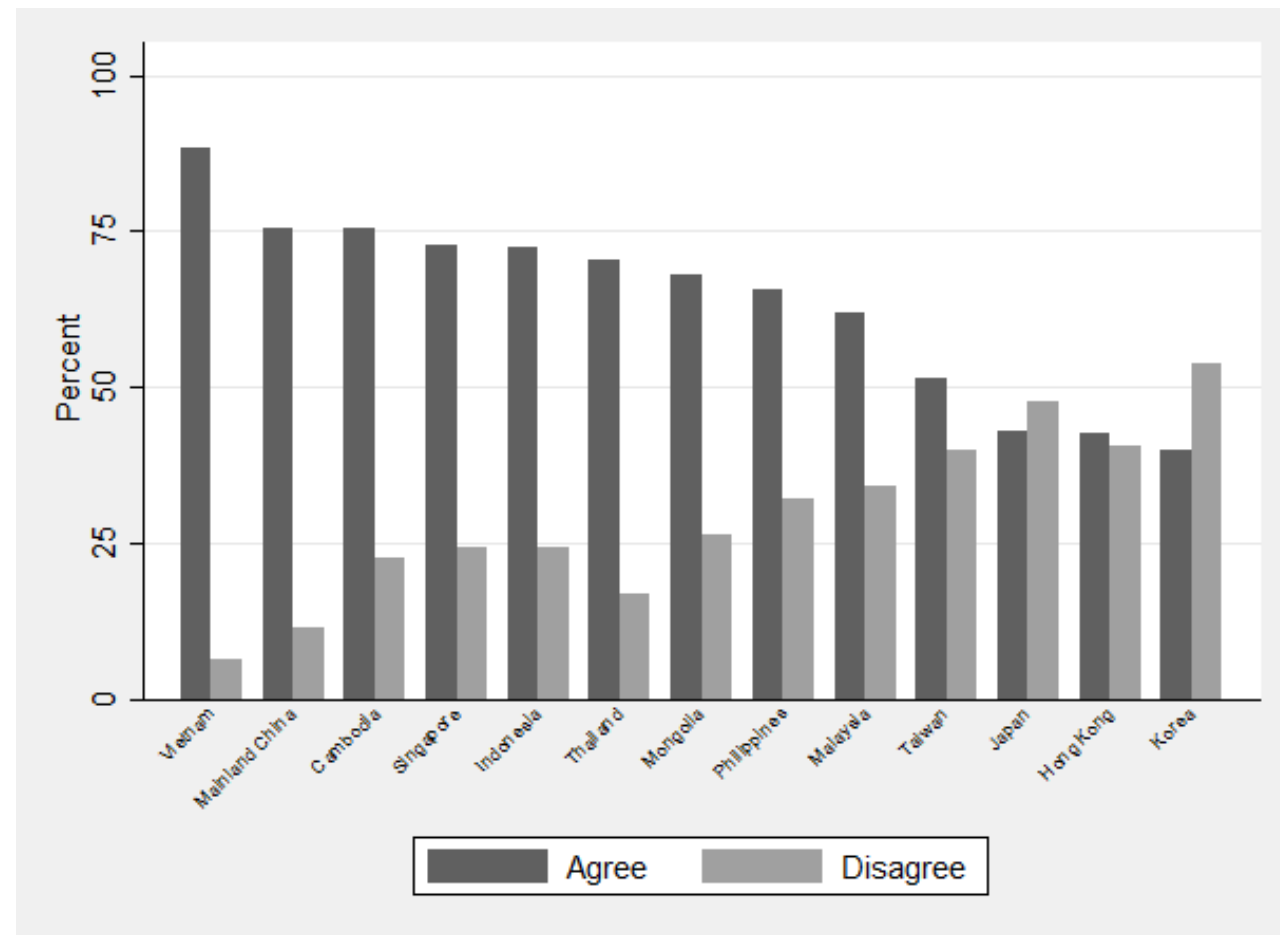
N=11

Note: 17363 total respondents

Question: "Are you proud of your nation?"

Source: World Values Survey, Waves 5 and 6

Figure 3: Willingness to Sacrifice Individual Interests for Nation by Country, 2005-2010



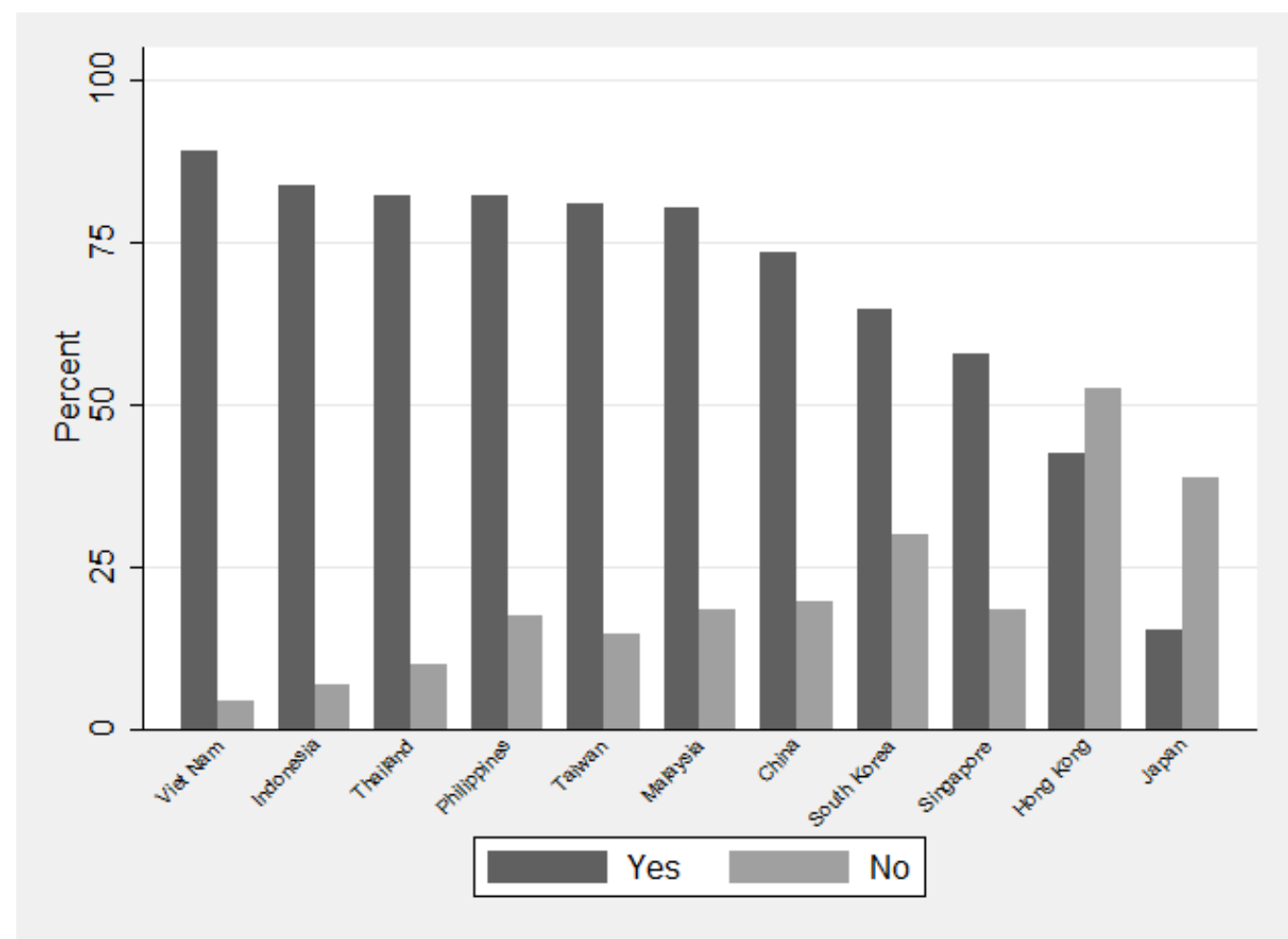
N=13

Note: 19,796 total respondents

Question: "Do you agree or disagree? For the sake of national interest, individual interest could be sacrificed."

Source: Asian Barometer, Waves 2 and 3

Figure 4: Willingness to Fight for Nation by Country, 2005-2014



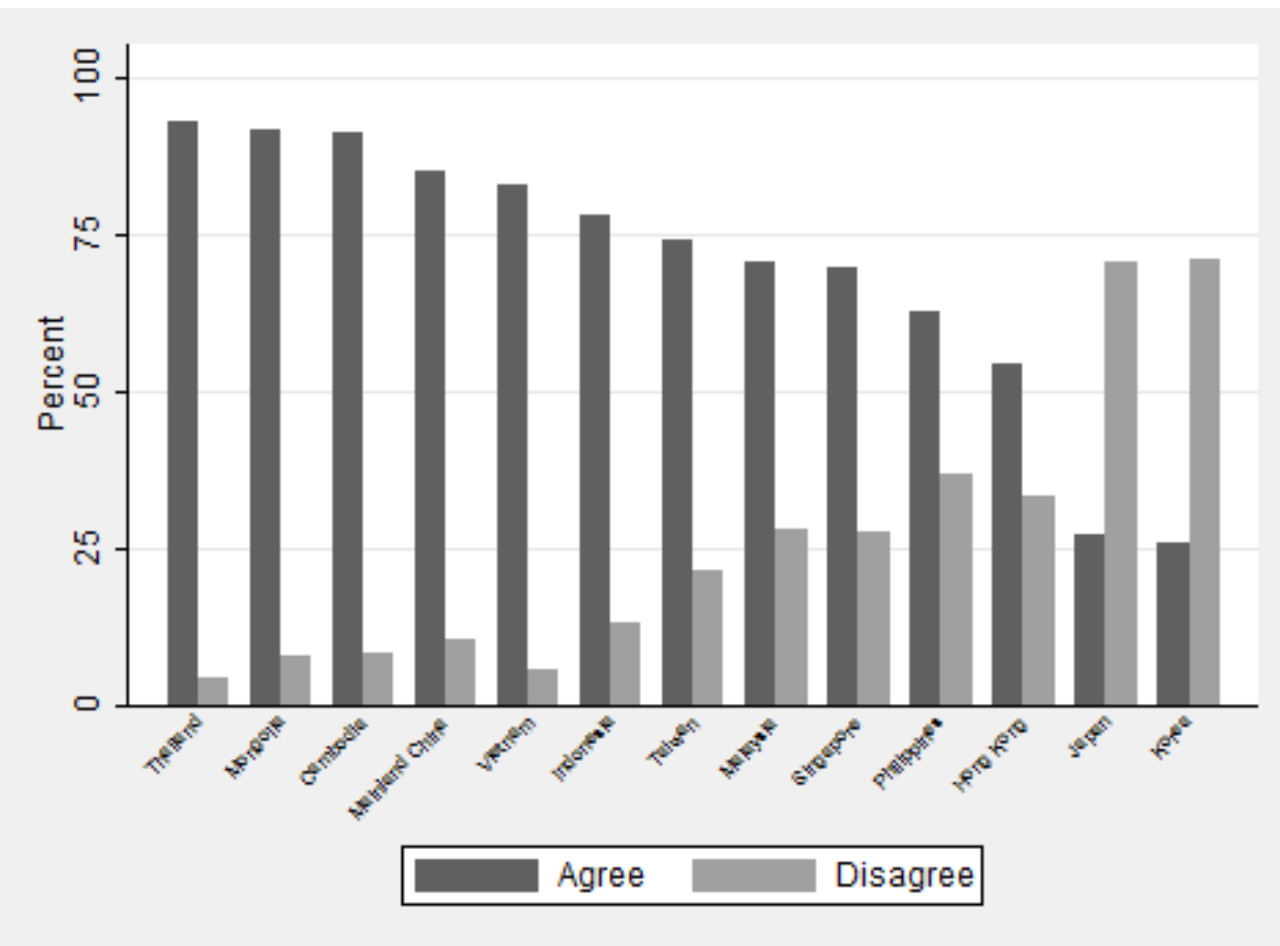
N=11

Note: 17, 363 total respondents

Question: "Would you be willing to fight for your country?"

Source: World Values Survey, Waves 5 and 6

Figure 5: Belief in Unconditional Loyalty to Nation to Country-by-Country, 2005-2010



N=13

Note: 19, 430 total respondents

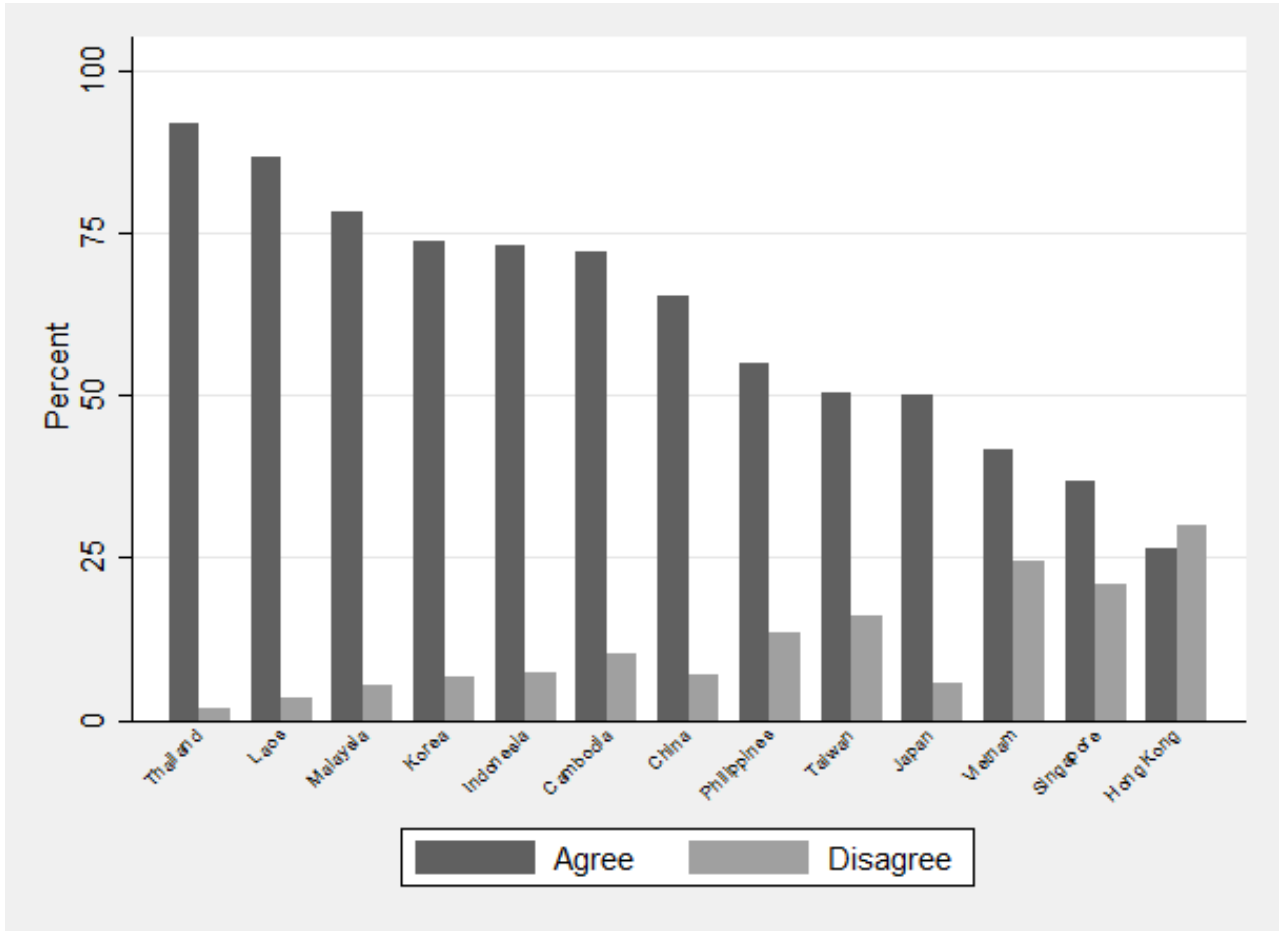
Question: "A citizen should always remain loyal only to his country, no matter how imperfect it is or what wrong it has done"

Source: Asian Barometer, Waves 2 and 3

B. To what extent are Asian publics nationalistic?

- Cultural nationalism
- Economic nationalism
- National parochialism
- Xenophobic nationalism

Figure 8: Belief in Superiority of Traditional Culture by Country, 2006-2008



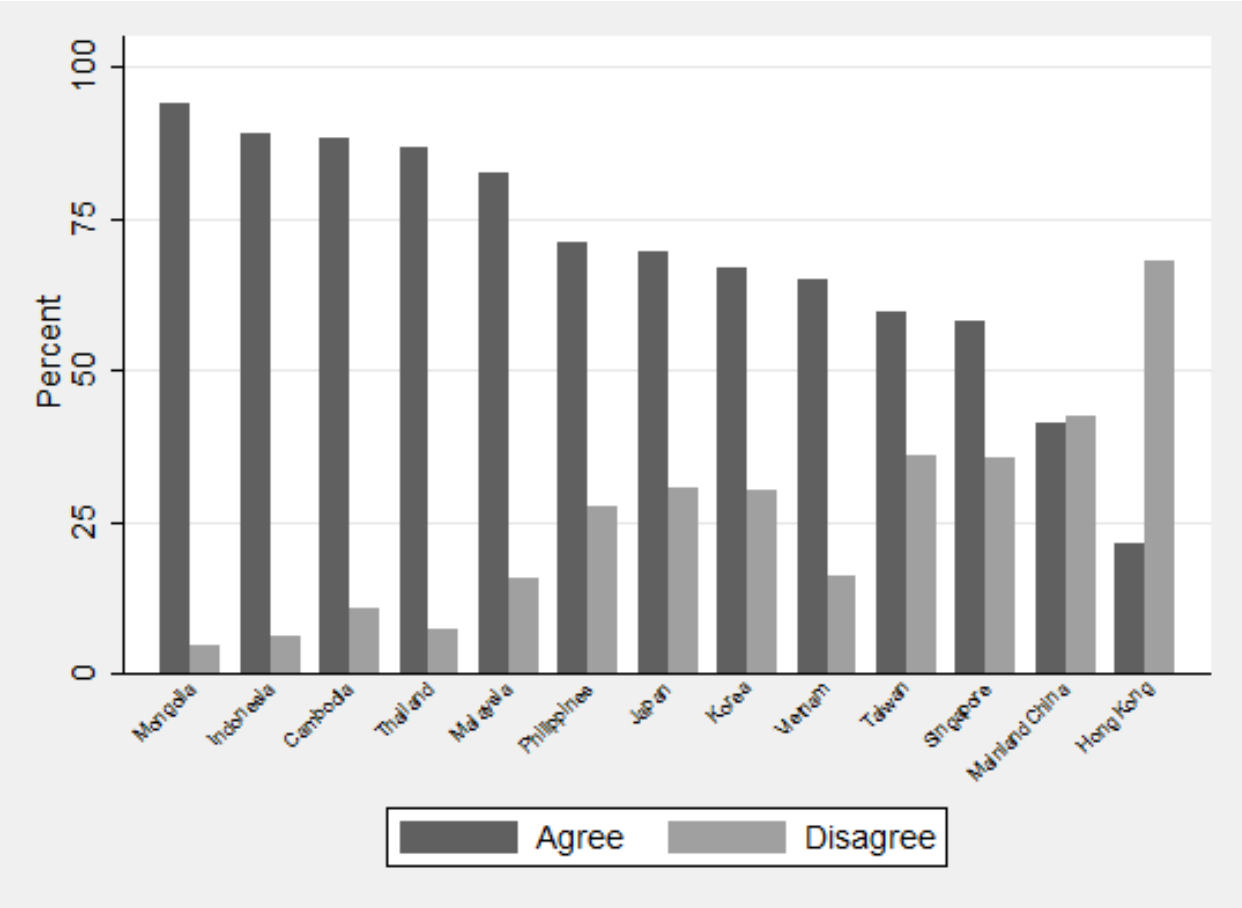
N=13

Note: 12,767 total respondents

Question: “Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Your country’s traditional culture is superior to that of other countries”.

Source: AsianBarometer 2006, 2007, and 2008

Figure 7: Support for Limiting Imports to Protect Domestic Workers and Farmers by Country, 2005-2010



N=13

Note: 19, 403 total respondents

Question: "Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: We should protect our farmers and workers by limiting the import of foreign goods".

Source: Asian Barometer, Waves 2 and 3

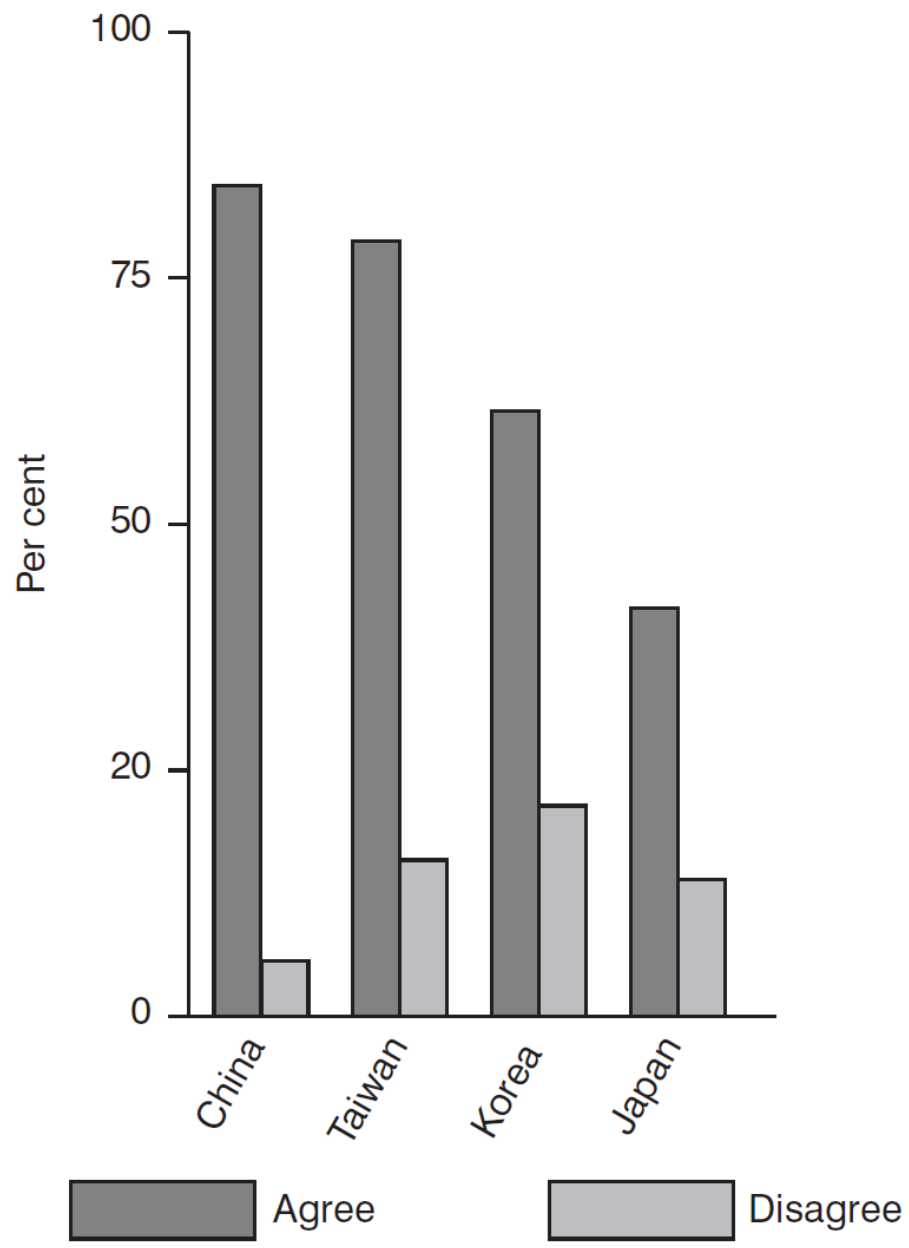
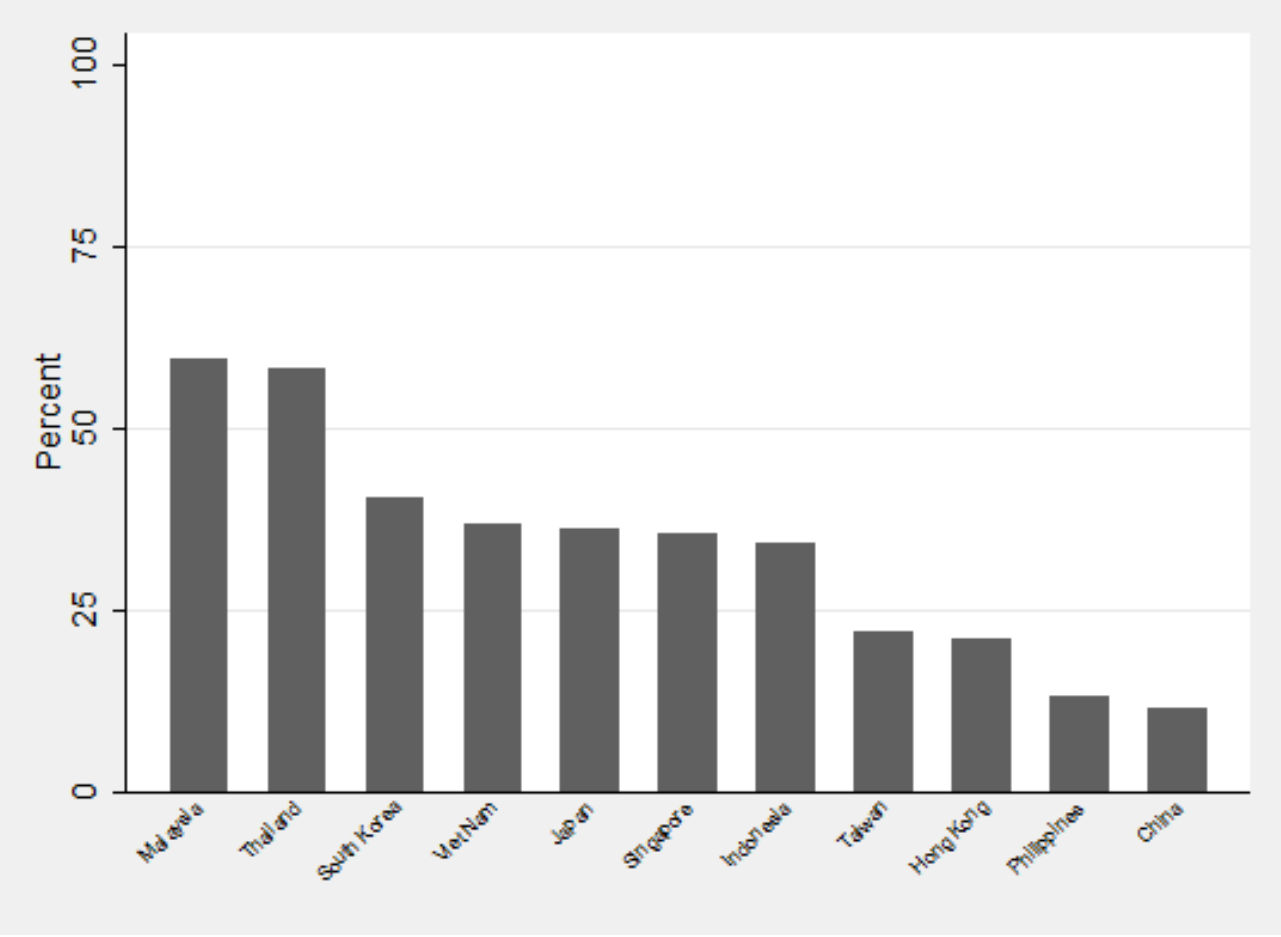


Figure 8 Public belief country should pursue national interest by country
 N = 4

Figure 9: Opposition to Foreign/Immigrant Neighbors by Country, 2005-2014



N=11

Note: 17,363 total respondents

Question: “Which of the following would you not like to have as neighbors:
Foreigners/Immigrants”

Source: World Values Survey, Waves 5 and 6

Conclusion

- Summary
- What should you take home from my talk?
 - Symbolic ethnonationalism accepts mass public important
 - People develop nationalist attitudes through political socialization
 - Political socialization in Asia has made many societies patriotic and nationalistic but it varies within region
 - Southeast Asian publics seem more patriotic and nationalistic than Northeast Asia
 - Not easy to characterize how nationalist publics are in region as diverse as Asia

Thank You

- Kingston, J. (2016), ed. Asian nationalisms reconsidered. New York : Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group.
- Nagoya University Library 中央館 中央学3F 311.3||K