

Does the nationalistic rhetoric employed by Conservative leaders different from Liberal leaders in contemporary global politics affect listeners differently?

A survey study from the public side

There is a qualitative difference between the way nationalistic rhetoric is used in Conservative politics as opposed to Liberalist Politics

Hypothesis



The Literature

- ♦ Huntington, S. P. (1999). Robust nationalism. *The National Interest*, (58), 31-40.
- Stanley, J. (2020). How Fascism Works: The Politics of Us and Them.
 Random House Publishing Group
- ♦ Lægaard, S. (2007). Liberal nationalism and the nationalisation of liberal values. *Nations and Nationalism*, 13(1), 37-55.
- ♦ Gellner, E. (1991). Nationalism and politics in Eastern Europe. New Left Review, 189(5), 127-34.
- Persson, Mikael & Solevid, Maria. (2013). Measuring Political Participation-Testing Social Desirability Bias in a Web-Survey Experiment. International Journal of Public Opinion Research. 26. 98-112. 10.1093/ijpor/edt002.
- * Bullock, J. G., & Lenz, G. (2019). Partisan bias in surveys. Annual Review of Political Science, 22, 325-342.
- * Kasunic, M. (2005). Designing an effective survey. Carnegie-Mellon Univ Pittsburgh PA Software Engineering Inst.

Conclusions from the Literature Review

- Both Liberalist and Conservatist politics employ Nationalism
- ♦ Nationalism is an effective rhetoric tool
- ♦ Academia suggests that nationalism as a rhetoric technique is associated more to Conservatism than Liberalism
- ♦ The political bias of each participant is a key extraneous variable that needs to be considered during data collection
- Designing an effective survey is hard



The Basics

- Online survey (Google forms)
- ♦ Participants will act as raters
- ♦ 3-phase survey process
 - ♦ Phase 1: assess biases
 - ♦ Phase 2, 3: data collection
- ♦ Risks involved: As an assessment of each participant's political bias is done, it may lead to slight apprehensions due to a possible conflict with self-opinion and opinions expressed in Phase 1 of the questionnaire.
 - ♦ INFORMED AT THE BEGINNING OF THE SURVEY

The Basics pt II

- ♦ Independent variables:
 - ♦ The stimuli
- Dependent varibles:
 - ♦ Ratings: 2 kinds
- ♦ Extraneous vaiables:
 - ♦ Political bias
 - ♦ Context of the stimulus

Phase 1

- ♦ Meant to assess the political bias of each participant
- ♦ A spectrum between Conservatism and Liberalism
 - ♦ Apolitical, Other options also considered
 - ♦ Direct question
- ♦ Follow up question to ascertain bias
 - Opinions on major partisan events
 - Objective descriptions of transpired events provided

Phase 2

- ♦ The first set of stimuli is provided here
- ♦ The Stimuli
 - Quotes from political leaders from past centuries
 - ♦ Ratings the perceived nationalistic intent of the quote
- ♦ Additional information to check for characteristic traits
- Set a precedent
- Why quotes, specifically?

Phase 3

- ♦ The second set of stimuli is provided here.
- ♦ Similar set of questions
- Additional question:
 - ♦ Associating phase 3 with phase 2
- What's different between the quotes?
 - ♦ Contemporary leaders
 - ♦ Explicitly chosen not to represent the Indian nation



Background information

- Conditions for choosing a quote:
 - ♦ Purely rhetoric
 - ♦ Evidently referring to nationalistic sentiments
- ♦ Ascertaining the nature of a stimulus:
 - ♦ Alliance of the speaker

Examples:

- ♦ God favor our work, shape our will in the right way, bless our vision and bless us with the trust of our people. We have no desire to fight for ourselves; only for [the nation].
 - ♦ Hitler
 - ♦ Conservative
- ♦ I am speaking to each of you today. To all of you who make up together the people of [this nation]. We have a duty towards our country. We have inherited a great history, we have inherited a great humanist message.
 - ♦ Emmanuel Macron
 - ♦ Liberal



Internal Consistency

- ♦ Internal Consistency
 - ♦ Cronbach's alpha: 0.9237818932460822
- ♦ Inter-rater Consistency
 - ♦ Fleiss' kappa: 0.10841501902449105
- ♦ Intra-rater Consistency

	Description	ICC	F	df1	df2	pval	CI95%
Туре							
ICC1	Single raters absolute	0.018516	1.415030	17	378	0.125551	[-0.01, 0.09]
ICC2	Single random raters	0.035825	2.367835	17	357	0.001827	[0.01, 0.11]
ICC3	Single fixed raters	0.058535	2.367835	17	357	0.001827	[0.01, 0.17]
ICC1k	Average raters absolute	0.293301	1.415030	17	378	0.125551	[-0.28, 0.69]
ICC2k	Average random raters	0.449771	2.367835	17	357	0.001827	[0.15, 0.72]
ICC3k	Average fixed raters	0.577673	2.367835	17	357	0.001827	[0.23, 0.81]

Outlier Detection

The Inter-Quartile Range:

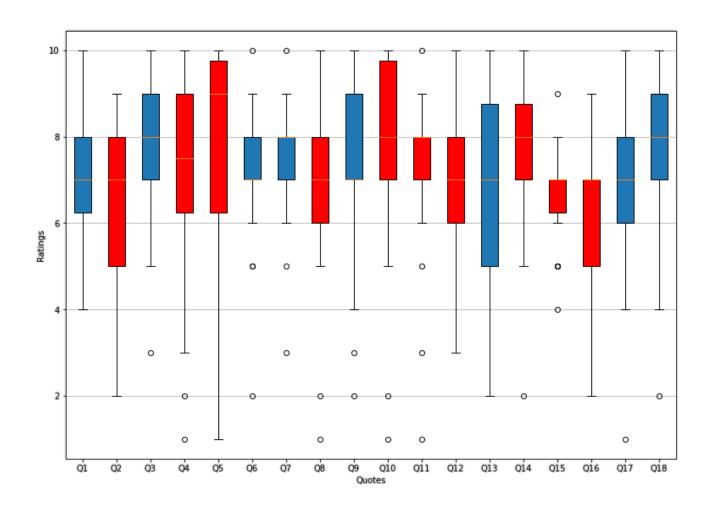
- Outliers for Quote 3: [10]
- Outliers for Quote 4: [10 15]
- Outliers for Quote 5: [10]
- Outliers for Quote 6: [2 3 4 10]
- Outliers for Quote 7: [9 10 11]
- Outliers for Quote 8: [7 10]
- Outliers for Quote 9: [47 10]
- Outliers for Quote 10: [7 10]
- Outliers for Quote 11: [2 3 10 13]
- Outliers for Quote 12: [10]
- Outliers for Quote 14: [10]
- Outliers for Quote 15: [3 4 6 12 15 20]
- Outliers for Quote 16: [9 10]
- Outliers for Quote 17: [10]

Z-scores

- Outliers for quote 6: [10]
- Outliers for quote 7: [10]
- Outliers for quote 11: [10]
- Outliers for quote 14: [10]



Nationalism score for each quote



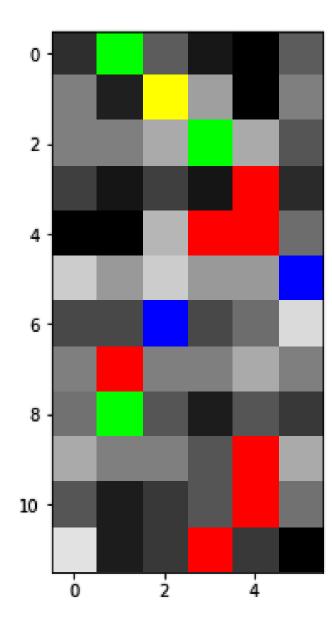
Correlating Phase 2 with Phase 3

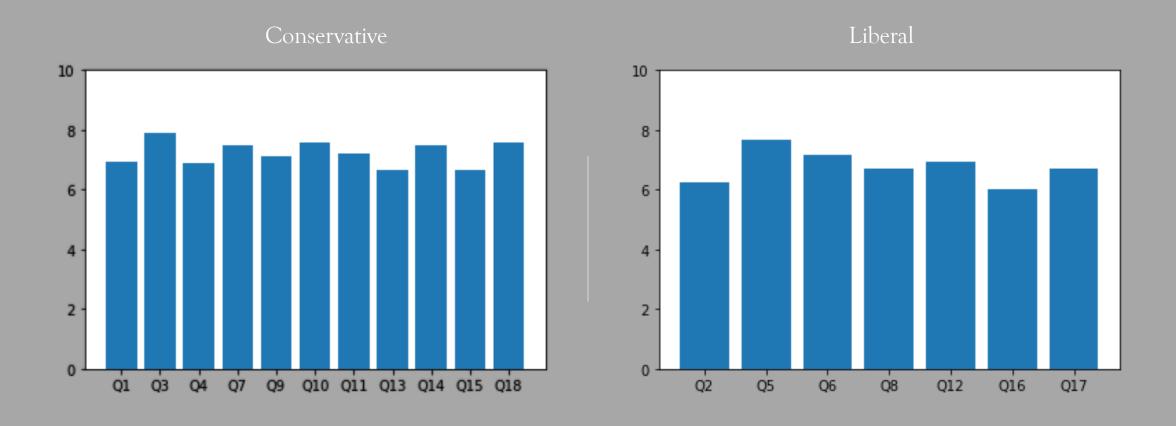
Red: Conservative as Conservative

Yellow: Conservative as Liberal

Green: Liberal as Conservative

Blue: Liberal as Liberal





Summarizing the Scores

Difference in Medians: 0.5

Final Conclusions

- * There is a variation showing Conservative rhetoric to be more perceivably nationalistic than Liberalist rhetoric.
- ♦ The observations and analyses show results that mirror premises and conclusions of the literature reviewed.
- ♦ The political biases assessed were never used as the sample group was found to be homogeneous.

Thank You