

Identity politics and SIT (Social Identity Theory)

Description

Identity politics is a political approach wherein people of a particular race, religion, gender, social background, social class, environmental, or other identifying factors develop political agendas that are based upon these identities. Such groups often have support from allies outside the respective identity groups.

Online resource: plato.stanford.edu/entries/identity-politics/

The laden phrase "identity politics" has come to signify a wide range of political activity and theorizing founded in the shared experiences of injustice of members of certain social groups. Rather than organizing solely around belief systems, programmatic manifestos, or party affiliation, identity political formations typically aim to secure the political freedom of a specific constituency marginalized within its larger context. Members of that constituency assert or reclaim ways of understanding their distinctiveness that challenge dominant characterizations, with the goal of greater self-determination.

- [1. History and Scope](#)
- [2. Philosophy and Identity](#)
- [3. Liberalism and Identity Politics](#)
- [4. Contemporary Philosophical Engagement with Identity Politics](#)
- [Bibliography](#)
 - [References Cited](#)
 - [Other important works](#)
- [Academic Tools](#)

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Further References

Noury, A., & Roland, G.. (2020). Identity Politics and Populism in Europe. Annual Review of Political Science

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1146/annurev-polisci-050718-033542

[DOI URL](#)

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"We review the literature on the rise of identity politics and populism in europe. populist parties have gained large vote shares since the great recession of 2008. we observe in many countries, and even in the european parliament, a transformation of the main dimension of politics from the left-right cleavage to a new cleavage opposing the mainstream parties to populist parties. we examine how this transformation relates to changes in voter attitudes and the adjustment of political parties to these changes. two main types of causes for the rise of populism have emerged: economic and cultural. in reviewing the evidence, we find a complex interaction between economic and cultural factors. economic anxiety among large groups of voters related to the great recession and austerity policies triggers a heightened receptivity to the messages of cultural backlash from populist parties."

Sawitri, M. Y., & Wiratmaja, I. N.. (2021). On the brink of post-democracy: Indonesia's identity politics in the post-truth era. *Politicka Misao*

Plain numerical DOI: 10.20901/PM.58.2.06

[DOI URL](#)

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"As a country with a diversity of languages, religions, ethnicities and cultures, indonesia is particularly vulnerable to the hostile play of identity politics. lies produced during the post-truth period exploit many emotional sentiments and provoke interest groups to act based on primordial impulses that support certain political interests. the negative turbulence related to identity politics due to the chaotic circulation of hoaxes and misinformation is feared to lead to a post-democratic situation. taking the case study of the two most influential elections in indonesia: the 2017 jakarta provincial election and the 2019 presidential election, this paper will explore how the post-truth phenomenon incorporates the issue of identity politics to generate a post-democratic situation in indonesia. secondary data analysis from the news and social media will be employed to further explain how identity politics is distorted in the media, and how it can generate social and political turbulence."

Moran, M.. (2020). (Un)troubling identity politics: A cultural materialist intervention. *European Journal of Social Theory*

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1177/1368431018819722

[DOI URL](#)

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"This article draws on the cultural materialist paradigm articulated by raymond williams to offer a radical historicization of the idea of identity, with a view to clarifying and resolving some of the issues animating the 'identity politics' debates currently dividing left academia and activism. first, it offers clarity on the concept 'identity politics', demonstrating that we should reserve the term to refer only to politics that mobilize specifically and meaningfully around the concept of identity. second, and in virtue of this, it provides new insights into five central questions that have driven the identity politics debates: do identity politics always tend towards essentialism?; do identity politics inevitably promote a politics

of recognition over redistribution?; do identity politics inevitably create political cleavages rather than solidaristic forms of political action?; what is the relationship between 'identity politics' and 'call-out culture'?; and, are the problems of identity politics resolved by reference to intersectionality?"

Béland, D.. (2017). Identity, politics, and public policy. Critical Policy Studies

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1080/19460171.2016.1159140

[DOI URL](#)

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"Although much has been written about 'identity politics' in the narrow sense of the term, students of politics and public policy can take a more systematic look at the connection between identity and politics, as related to public policy. this essay shows that, by putting identity at the center of their analysis of politics and public policy, scholars can gain powerful insight about both explanation and policy prescription. in other words, how actors understand themselves and are seen by others are key aspects of political and policy analysis and they each deserve a systematic and interdisciplinary treatment. the essay suggests this by drawing on recent social science literature, such as identity economics, to explore the relevance of the connection between identity and politics for policy research across different policy areas and regions of the world. because several of these literatures are seldom discussed together, this essay offers a particularly broad and multi-faceted identity perspective for the analysis of politics and public policy."

Brunila, K., & Rossi, L. M.. (2018). Identity politics, the ethos of vulnerability, and education. Educational Philosophy and Theory

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1080/00131857.2017.1343115

[DOI URL](#)

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"In this article, identity politics is understood as a form of politics stressing collective but malleable group identities as the basis of political action. this notion of identity politics also allows thinking of identity as intersectional. the focus of this article, and a problem related to identity politics, is that when discussed in the context of the neoliberal order, identity politics has a tendency to become harnessed by the ethos of vulnerability. some implications of the 'vulnerabilisation' are considered in the field of education, which is a field currently thoroughly affected by neoliberalism. therefore, it is also important to look closer at the relationship between identity politics and the ethos of vulnerability. in addition, we re-consider poststructuralist thinking as a theoretical and political approach to see what it can offer in terms of re-thinking identity politics and in analyzing the ethos of vulnerability. when categories of vulnerability keep expanding into various psycho-emotional vulnerabilities defining subjects that can be known and spoken about, it is crucial to ask whether we regard these changes as educationally and politically progressive. the article discusses some problematic policies in educational environments and the phenomenon of trigger warnings."

Paul, J.. (2019). 'Not Black and White, but Black and Red': Anti-identity identity politics and #AllLivesMatter.

Ethnicities

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1177/1468796818791661

[DOI URL](#)

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"This article critically examines #alllivesmatter, which emerged as a rebuttal to #blacklivesmatter, arguing, in spite of its universalist pretensions, that it represents a cloaked identitarian politics which through a hegemonic narrative (re)presents itself as a radically inclusionary counter-narrative. i argue all lives matter exemplifies an anti-identity identity politics by invoking rhetoric in opposition to racial identities while smuggling in a somewhat elastic 'postracial' neoliberal subject as the foundational identity around which this new mobilisation is organised. the article outlines a definition for anti-identity identity politics and uses this as a lens for analysing all lives matter in order to interrogate this keyword." Purdeková, A., & Mwambari, D.. (2022). Post-genocide identity politics and colonial durabilities in Rwanda. Critical African Studies

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1080/21681392.2021.1938404

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"While academic literature has long explored the ways in which colonial reification of identity and narratives underpinning unequal racialised status of colonial subjects contributed to cycles of violence in the great lakes region, including in rwanda, few ask the complementary question: does the colonial legacy imprint on the 'post-conflict' era, shaping post-genocide attempts at nation-building and identity re-engineering carried out in the name of the broader project of peacebuilding? using the conceptual framework of colonial durabilities, we argue that despite explicit attempts to remove the vestiges of colonialism, the colonial past endures, in everyday expressions of identity as well as in grand policies of its reformulation. the current paper aims to trace these vestiges in the transformations of identity politics and nation-building in rwanda by looking at three distinct arenas: (i) the architecture of de-ethnicisation policy itself; (ii) the stubborn lingering of racialised distinctions in popular culture; and (iii) the rise of 'new' social divisions based on the country of exile."

Lefaan, A.. (2021). Identity Politics And The Future Of Democracy In Papua. Journal of Legal, Ethical and Regulatory Issues

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"Although the same phenomenon also occurs in other areas, in papua, the practice of identity politics presents an interesting political phenomenon, because what is happening is a tug of war between the two groups of essentialistic identities among the papuans themselves, namely between mount papua and coastal papua. the issue of local identity politics is so strong that even it is more imprinted on the mental structure of the papuanese. the issue becomes stronger in every political moment of regional elections (pilkada). for example, in the 2018 simultaneous regional elections, the battle for the identity between papuanese living in the mountains (papua gunung) and papuanese living in coastal areas

(papua pantai) reemerged. on that basis, the governor candidate pairs considered the configuration of this identity politics. this trend is getting stronger, especially when the representative of papua gunung won the 2014 papua gubernatorial election (pilgub). in subsequent political developments, the practice of identity politics continues to dominate political dynamics in papua. in the 2018 simultaneous regional elections, the phenomenon of identity politics was practiced by several elites to fight for power and gain strength. as an illustration, the configuration of the governor candidates proposed by several political parties in the 2018 papua gubernatorial election shows the dichotomy configuration of the identity of papua pantai and papua gunung. johm wetipo and habel suwae, for example, wetipo is from papua gunung, namely the wamena regent; while habel melkias suwae is from papua pantai, the former regent of jayapura regency. likewise, another candidate pair, lukas enembe and klemen tinal in which lukas is from papua gunung, and klementinal is a person from papua pantai. this phenomenon certainly has implications for the quality of democracy substantially. simultaneous regional elections are a manifestation of a democratic political system, so selecting political leadership is based more on the prospective leader's professional ability and capacity. the thesis that can be put forward is that a democratic system provides the broadest possible opportunity for anyone to become a leader as long as they have the capacity to do so. so leaders are elected by the people through democratic mechanisms because of professionalism, not because of primordialism aspects such as ethnicity, religion and race, or other permanently attached identities. this short article ..."

Hess, J.. (2019). Singing our own song: Navigating identity politics through activism in music. Research Studies in Music Education

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1177/1321103X18773094

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"This work builds upon considerations of musicking that suggest processes of performing, creating, listening, and producing of music are sites for identity formation and meaning-making activities. in this project, i interviewed 20 activist-musicians about the following dimensions of identity and meaning-making in their work: (a) how they view the role of (their) music; (b) how they situate themselves in their work; and (c) what they believe are the implications of their work for music education, based on (d) their own experiences of music. i draw on said's counterpoint as an analytical tool to hold conflicting identities and issues in tension without false resolution. significantly, the majority of the activist-musicians who participated in the study saw music not only as a means of identity formation, but also as a site to engage in, express, and formulate identity politics. together, these elements have substantive implications for music education. in imagining an activist school music education, music may enable students to navigate the politics of identity, opening up possibilities to embrace, trouble, and explore the intersections of identity. this article concludes with implications for pedagogy and curriculum in school music education and the consideration of composing as a dual act—an act of formulating identity and a musical act of assertion."

Bernstein, M.. (2005). Identity politics. Annual Review of Sociology

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1146/annurev.soc.29.010202.100054

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"This review presents an overview of research on identity politics. first, i distinguish between various approaches to denning identity politics and the challenges presented by each approach. in the process, i show that these approaches reflect competing theoretical understandings of the relationship between experience, culture, identity, politics, and power. these debates raise theoretical issues that i address in the second section, including (a) how to understand the relationship between personal experience and political stance, (b) why status identities are understood and/or portrayed as essentialist or socially constructed, (c) the strategic dilemmas activists face when the identities around which a movement is organized are also the basis for oppression, (d) when to attribute certain movement outcomes to status identities, and (e) how to link collective action to specific notions of power to help explain the cultural and political goals at which identity politics is aimed. i conclude by recommending some promising avenues for future research. copyright © 2005 by annual reviews. all rights reserved."

Karakas, L. D., & Mitra, D.. (2021). Electoral competition in the presence of identity politics. Journal of Theoretical Politics

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1177/0951629820984847

[DOI URL](#)

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"This paper studies the effects of cultural identity on electoral and policy outcomes when voters are 'behavioral.' building on the evidence that voters assess political or economic events through the lens of their partisan identifications, we analyze an election between two office-motivated candidates in which voters over-reward or under-punish the candidate that shares their cultural identity. focusing on issues with cultural as well as distributional implications for voters such as immigration and the cultural divide based on nativism as the source of identity politics, we find that the candidates' equilibrium policies are always preferred by the electorally dominant cultural group to the policy that would be optimal if policies only had distributional consequences. we also show that candidates do not necessarily target their own cultural bases in equilibrium. furthermore, stronger identity politics increases policy polarization. our findings contribute to the debates on the decoupling of voting behavior from economic interests, and the rise of immigration, trade protectionism, or engagement with global governing institutions as electoral issues that can shift historical voting patterns."

Kumar, A., Elliott-Cooper, A., Iyer, S., & Gebrial, D.. (2018). An introduction to the special issue on identity politics. Historical Materialism

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1163/1569206X-00001776

[DOI URL](#)

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"This special issue responds to ongoing debates around what has been termed 'identity politics'. we aim to intervene in what are make-or-break questions for the left today. specifically, we wish to provoke

further interrogative but comradely conversation that works towards breaking-down the wedge between vulgar economism and vulgar culturalism. critically, we maintain that just as all identity categories are spatially and temporally contingent-socially constructed, yet naturalised-so too is this current bifurcation between 'class politics' and 'identity politics'. ultimately, we call for an intellectual and organisational embracing of the complexity of identity as it figures in contemporary conditions; being a core organising-principle of capitalism as it functions today, a paradigm that leftist struggle can be organised through and around- and yet all with a recognition of the necessity of historicising, and ultimately abolishing, these categories along with capitalism itself."

Gin, W.. (2021). Divided by Identity on the Left? Partisan Spillover and Identity Politics Alignment. Forum (Germany)

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1515/for-2021-0017

[DOI URL](#)

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"It has often been stated that in the united states the left tends to be less united than the right on issues related to identity politics such as race, gender, and religion. this article presents evidence that this asymmetry in partisan alignment over identity politics is changing over time. looking at various measures of public opinion shows that the left's agreement on issues related to identity politics has either caught up with the right or that the gap is diminishing. the article considers various possible explanations for unity on these issues – including personality distribution, party homogeneity, and message infrastructure – and shows that partisan spillover in the context of polarization helps explains the closing of the gap in unity between the right and the left. in an era of polarization, democratic affiliation induces warmer feeling toward stigmatized coalition partners. groups that may have joined the democratic party on a single group interest claim (race, gender, religion, class) will gradually move toward greater acceptance of other group interest claims supported by the party. these findings have implications for the oft-stated strategic claim that the left needs to focus on class redistribution over identity politics if the left does not want to be fractured."

Bliss, C.. (2013). The Marketization of Identity Politics. Sociology

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1177/0038038513495604

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"Sociology has begun to question how new genetic sciences affect older ways of constructing and contesting social identity, including forms of identity politics that have brought women and minorities significant gains. this article presents us debates on genetics, identity politics, and race in order to theorize emergent transformations in light of the genomic revolution. examining recent developments in the realms of pharmaceuticals and ancestry estimation, i argue that traditional forms of identity politics are still actively at work, though they are being marketized in novel ways. this article combines theories of racialization and medicalization to detail how genomics ushers in a subtle new version of identity politics: a pharmaceuticalized citizenship wherein health rights and political participation are co-

envisioned in individualistic molecular terms. © the author(s) 2013."

Prieto, M.. (2022). Indigenous Resurgence, Identity Politics, and the Anticommodification of Nature: The Chilean Water Market and the Atacameño People. *Annals of the American Association of Geographers*

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1080/24694452.2021.1937036

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"What is 'uncooperative' about the commodification of nature? this article argues that critical understandings of neoliberal environmental governance must contend with complex processes of identity formation and mobilization. drawing on an analysis of water rights formalization in chile, widely seen as the most radical case of water commodification in the world, this article demonstrates how indigenous identity works to subvert the processes and politics of commodifying water. a growing body of recent literature (mainly in the andes) has emphasized the relationship between water control and indigenous resurgence, stressing how indigeneity can disrupt neoliberalism. following this approach, and through analyzing oral testimonies from atacameño people, i highlight the atacameños' agency throughout the implementation of the chilean water model in the atacama desert. by studying the atacameños' perceptions of the intimate relationship between water, power, and identity politics in their desert homeland, i conclude that the chilean water model, rather than posing a threat to a genuine identity, has allowed for the articulation of a legitimate indigenous positionality for the purpose of retaining a collective hydraulic property. the results provide a more comprehensive understanding of the contradictions of the chilean case and the role of identity politics within the commodification of natural processes."

Wilhelmsen, F.. (2021). "The Wife Would Put on a Nice Suit, Hat, and Possibly Gloves": The Misogynistic Identity Politics of Anders Behring Breivik. *Fascism*

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1163/22116257-10010003

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"By analysing the anti-feminist and misogynistic narratives in anders behring breivik's compendium 2083: a european declaration of independence, this article argues that breivik's counterjihadist worldview can be located both as a permutation of 'generic fascism' and as a form of nonegalitarian 'identity politics'. first, the article reframes and reformulates nancy fraser's concept of identity politics, as it sets breivik's ideology in relation to her theory of a 'politics of recognition', arguing that her theories – originally developed to analyse left-wing politics – can be used to identify how questions of identity are at the centre of the dynamics of breivik's far-right ideology. the article then goes on to demonstrate how breivik's misogynist narratives are plotted into a broader fascist conception of history, where the alleged feminised and islamised present is described as an estrangement from a glorious past dominated by white, european men. as a result, breivik's futural palingenetic vision of a 'European cultural renaissance' is not only going to resurrect a white, homogenous, 'christian' society, but also

restore patriarchy."

Kumar, P.. (2018). Rerouting the Narrative: Mapping the Online Identity Politics of the Tamil and Palestinian Diaspora. Social Media and Society

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1177/2056305118764429

[DOI URL](#)

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"Drawing on the e-diasporas atlas project (www.e-diasporas.fr) and original empirical research, this study examines the complex role of the world wide web in supporting and enabling new types of diaspora identity politics. it compares the online identity politics of two conflict-generated diasporas: tamils and palestinians. both of these stateless diaspora communities maintain a strong web presence and have mobilized around various secessionist attempts, grievance narratives, issue-agendas, and calls for the right to self-determination that have garnered significant attention from the international community and mainstream media in recent times. analytical concepts from transnational advocacy networks (tans) and social movement literature are used to draw attention to the dynamic identity-based processes and framing mechanisms that connect diasporic demands and political claims across online and offline environments. the data combine tamil and palestinian e-diasporas hyperlink network maps with web-based content analysis and key respondent interviews. the study argues that online diasporic exchanges transcend host–homeland territorial boundaries and invite comparatively expressive forms of identity-based political engagements that are simultaneously both deeply local and digitally global. in particular, the analysis demonstrates that human rights–based language offers a unique streamlining bridge between various locales, countries of settlement, and the international system more broadly."

Böschen, S., Legris, M., Pfersdorf, S., & Stahl, B. C.. (2020). Identity Politics: Participatory Research and Its Challenges Related to Social and Epistemic Control. Social Epistemology

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1080/02691728.2019.1706121

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"Over the past 20 years, the participation of laypersons or representatives of civil society has become a guiding principle in processes of research and innovation. there is now a significant literature discussing collaboration between civil society organisations (csos) and researchers, with two interesting gaps. firstly, the fact that research is mainly conducted within projects is often underestimated, although the format significantly frames knowledge production. secondly, researchers and civil society organisations are closely related to their respective communities. we argue that this constellation–of project-related format, in combination with a strong relationship to communities–results in conflicts that express and lead to identity politics. the analysis is based on conceptual considerations as well as empirical findings, which were developed within the ec-funded consider project (2012–2015). it can be shown that identity politics is performed by socio-epistemic tactics, which are used to order the socially as well as epistemically hybrid space within projects. to explain differences in conflict intensity, we suggest the distinction between weakly tied and strongly tied identity politics. in

sum, identity politics can be seen as one key element for social as well as epistemic control in transdisciplinary research projects."

Chubin, F.. (2020). From Empowerment to Advocacy: Innominate Identity Politics as Feminist Advocacy in Iran. *International Journal of Politics, Culture and Society*

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1007/s10767-019-09339-2

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"Through in-depth interviews and ethnographic observation of a nongovernmental organization in Iran dedicated to advocacy for marginalized women, I demonstrate that in the absence of political opportunity for 'rights' advocacy in Iran, unconventional modes of identity politics have emerged. My data suggest that some practices of identity politics in Iran depart in framing, strategy, and organization from conventional practices of identity politics prevalent in liberal democratic contexts where identities are invoked, deployed, and tied to a universal conception of 'rights.' I introduce the term 'innominate identity politics' to reveal a creative utilization of the framework of 'capabilities' for identity-based advocacy where 'rights' advocacy and group identity formation are not tolerated by the government. Identities, hence, are innominate (unnamed), yet fought for. This article explains the organization's departure from the common practices of identity politics by examining three factors which necessitated the adoption of new frames and strategies: (1) the repressive politics of the state which had rendered the 'rights' framework costly and inaccessible, (2) the social construction of the organization's clients as 'bare life' due to the intersection of multiple systems of inequality, and (3) the social actors' perception of what constitutes effective advocacy."

Vaara, E., Tienari, J., & Kovesnikov, A.. (2021). From Cultural Differences to Identity Politics: A Critical Discursive Approach to National Identity in Multinational Corporations. *Journal of Management Studies*

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1111/joms.12517

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"There is a paucity of knowledge of one key aspect of diversity in and around international organizations: national identity. This is especially the case with research on multinational corporations (MNC) that has focused on cultural differences instead of processes of national identification or national identity construction. Drawing on a critical discursive approach, this paper offers four perspectives that can help to advance this area of research. First, MNCs can be viewed as sites of identity politics, within which one can study 'us vs. them' constructions and the reproduction of inequalities. Second, MNCs can be seen as actors engaged in identity building and legitimation vis-à-vis external stakeholders, and the analysis of the discursive dynamics involved illuminates important aspects of identity politics between the organization and its environment. Third, MNCs can be viewed as part of international relations between nations and nationalities, and analysis of discursive dynamics in the media can elucidate key aspects of the international struggles encountered. Fourth, MNCs can be seen as agents of broader issues and changes, which enables us to comprehend how MNCs advance neocolonialism or promote

positive change in society."

Velasco, A.. (2020). Populism and Identity Politics. LSE Public Policy Review

Plain numerical DOI: 10.31389/lseppr.1

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"Over one-third of humanity lives under populist regimes-and many of those regimes are turning increasingly authoritarian. it is a worldwide challenge to liberal democracy. the conventional wisdom is that bad economics is to blame: the losers from globalization are angry and voting populists into office is their revenge. the policy implication is a kind of technocratic fantasy: fix the economy and populism will fade away. that view has weak empirical foundations, since many emerging countries that are clear winners from globalization have recently elected populists. in this essay i argue that we cannot understand the surge in populism without understanding the rise of identity politics around the world. identity is the intermediate stopover in the two-way feedback between economics and politics. a focus on identity politics has important practical implications. one of them is that, to succeed in the fight against populism, democratic politicians have to learn to practice identity politics, but of the right kind. the challenge is to build national identities based not on nativism or xenophobia, but on liberal democratic values."

Wrenn, M.. (2014). Identity, identity politics, and neoliberalism. Panoeconomicus

Plain numerical DOI: 10.2298/PAN1404503W

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"With the intensification of neoliberalism, it is useful to examine how some individuals might cope with the irrationality of the system. neoliberalism cloaks the execution of the corporate agenda behind rhetorical manipulation that advocates for limited government. the corollary absence of government involvement on behalf of the citizenry writ large disarms the means of social redress for the individual. democracy funded and fueled by corporate power thereby disenfranchises the individual, provoking some to search for empowerment through identity politics. the argument set forth suggests that individuals construct, reinforce, or escalate allegiance to identities as a coping mechanism, some of which manifest in violent identity politics."

Chaney, S.. (2020). Am I a researcher or a self-harmer? Mental health, objectivity and identity politics in history. Social Theory and Health

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1057/s41285-019-00093-1

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"The different models of self-harm in other eras can challenge the presumed universality of modern concepts, from psychiatric diagnoses to the very idea of objectivity in science and medicine. in this paper i argue that the history of psychiatry is not a neutral set of ideas by which we understand the past but an opportunity to reflect on, critique and improve modern mental healthcare. by writing as omniscient narrators of the past, historians often do create the impression that there is only one interpretation of a set of ideas. incorporating personal material into a narrative is one way of countering this tendency, reminding the reader that the researcher is a part of his or her field of research. yet there are challenges here as well. in identifying as a particular kind of person—a mental health service user—we run the risk of narrowing the field. by exploring the tensions between research and experience, i highlight the importance of critical reflection on identity politics within mental health care and practice today."

Rafi, M., Purnomo, E. P., & Wicaksono, B.. (2020). Riau Malay Identity Politics. Jurnal Antropologi: Isu-Isu Sosial Budaya

Plain numerical DOI: 10.25077/jantro.v22.n1.p112-120.2020

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"This article is a study of the process of the rise of riau malay identity politics when it was previously marginalized in the new order era. the purpose of this article is to look at the stages in the formation of identity politics in restoring the glory of malay culture in riau province. this research is descriptive-explorative library research that explains and explores ideas about riau malay identity politics by answering questions in problems identified based on reading results and data interpretation related to the research theme. the results showed that after the reforms, the political elite of the riau province government tried to strengthen malay identity with a variety of policies that were disseminated. then, the negative views that were often directed towards ethnic malay in the past, were rectified again by giving islamic values to all the lives of the malay people. furthermore, the local government and the riau malay customary institution try to re-socialize the importance of the use of malay as the origin of indonesian."

Knowles, E. D., Tropp, L. R., & Mogami, M.. (2022). When White Americans see "non-Whites" as a group: Belief in minority collusion and support for White identity politics. Group Processes and Intergroup Relations

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1177/13684302211030009

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"White americans may find diversity threatening in part because they construe non-white americans as a coherent social and political force. we argue that this perception manifests in a belief that minority groups collude against white people and that white people should act as a political bloc to defend

ingroup interests. in a 3-year longitudinal study, the belief in minority collusion and support for white identity politics increased significantly among a nationally representative sample of 2,635 white americans. compared to white democrats, white republicans more strongly endorsed minority collusion beliefs and white identity politics, and increased more in these beliefs over time. essentialist perceptions of the white ingroup were associated with longitudinal increases in minority collusion beliefs, but not in support for white identity politics. endorsement of minority collusion and support for white identity politics both predicted lower support for black lives matter and greater support for the alt-right movement. implications for race relations, stigma-based solidarity, and the psychology of partisanship and ideology are discussed."

Fenton, J., & Smith, M.. (2019). 'You Can't Say That!': Critical Thinking, Identity Politics, and the Social Work Academy. *Societies*

Plain numerical DOI: 10.3390/soc9040071

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"Recent years have witnessed an eruption of what have been termed culture wars, often converging around the messier aspects of interpersonal relationships and corresponding identity issues that are complex, sensitive, and contested. these are emotive topics that are often colonised by activist groups, and consequently have become enveloped in particular regimes of truth and assertive identity politics. they are often also, by their nature, the kind of issues that are central to social work practice. this can lead to pressure on social workers and social work students to think that these orthodoxies ought to underpin and define the profession, which in turn can lead to the silencing of alternative opinions and the closing down of dissent. this article seeks to locate identity politics in a political and cultural context. it goes on to set out classic arguments for free speech, viewpoint diversity, and for the need for social work to embrace and engage with such. it explores the notion that the closing down of debate about contentious issues, the disincentives that exist to expressing controversial opinions, and the uncritical adoption of ideological orthodoxies work against the development of the critical thinking skills that are essential for social work practice."

Pérez, M., & Radi, B.. (2020). Gender punitivism: Queer perspectives on identity politics in criminal justice. *Criminology and Criminal Justice*

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1177/1748895820941561

[DOI URL](#)

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"The article examines the convergence of identity politics and punitivism, two tendencies that profoundly affect current lgbt activism and state criminal policies. it considers the case of argentina, a country often deemed exemplary in terms of gender-related legislation, and analyses a 2018 sentence that incorporates the concept of 'travesticide' in order to examine how the role of identity in political strategies, added to prevailing notions of gender, limits the possible approaches and answers to violence against gender non-conforming communities. it then takes this a step forward to understand how these answers are, in turn, often reduced to punitivist outcomes, narrowing the understanding of

reparation and exposing the most vulnerable subjects in the community to further violence. as a contribution to queer criminologies, the article seeks to expose the limitations of identity politics, and in particular of its advocacy for gendered rights, showing how they can force gender non-conforming subjects to choose between rights, most notably between legal recognition of their gender identity, and safety vis-à-vis the state apparatus of criminal justice."

Kabir, N. A.. (2020). Identity Politics in India: Gujarat and Delhi Riots. Journal of Muslim Minority Affairs

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1080/13602004.2020.1813990

[DOI URL](#)

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"Muslims in india have lived alongside hindus peacefully for many centuries. yet in the contemporary period some politicians have orchestrated division for political ends, for example, during the godhra-gujarat riots in india in 2002 in which there were many muslim casualties. critics allege that the ruling party in gujarat, the bharatiya janata party, and its leader chief minister narendra modi (now the prime minister of india) were responsible for the godhra-gujarat riots. once again, in 2020, under narendra modi's prime ministership, riots against the muslims took place in delhi. within the framework of identity politics in india, where religion seems to dominate the social, economic and political spheres, based on my participants interviews, this paper mainly focuses on how the 2002 gujarat riots impacted on muslims in gujarat. based on other primary sources, this paper also briefly examines the recent 2020 delhi riots. i conclude that, in the era of identity politics when muslims form a disadvantaged minority, national and international policy makers should promulgate policies that would improve social cohesion in india."

Kaasik-Krogerus, S.. (2020). Identity politics of the promotional videos of the European Heritage Label. Contemporary Politics

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1080/13569775.2019.1611207

[DOI URL](#)

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Show/hide publication abstract

"During past decades, the eu has responded to a variety of 'crises' by promoting a common cultural heritage to advance european identity and belonging. this article analyses identity politics conducted in the framework of the eu's flagship heritage action, the european heritage label. i borrow from 'banal nationalism' to scrutinise the usage of 'we' and 'us' in the promotional videos of the european heritage label sites as subject positions offered for identification in this heritage discourse. analysis shows that the subject positions are constituted by an emphasis on the national level, preservation of the past for future generations and the key role of experts in the process of heritage. although the heritage agents talk about europe (representation) they do not identify with that as 'us'. by making the lack of 'banal europeanness' in the videos visible the article shows the ambiguities of european identity politics."

Lustig, K. C.. (2020). Equal Distribution of Inequality: Totality and the Limits of Identity Politics. Rethinking Marxism

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1080/08935696.2020.1727259

[DOI URL](#)

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Show/hide publication abstract

"This essay tracks the limits of identity-based politics, arguing that such political programs fail to adequately theorize their embeddedness within capital and the liberal state. following marx, moishé postone distinguishes between precapitalist societies, in which overt social relations mediate labor, and capitalist societies, in which labor is abstracted and comes to mediate social relations, creating a social totality. following postone, it can be argued that noncapitalist forms of domination, such as racism and patriarchy, are overt forms of domination in which social relations directly mediate labor and its distribution. this claim seemingly strengthens identity politics, but not when considering political programs based on identity lines, which ultimately must adopt and perfect a liberal logic that, rather than eradicating inequality, ensures its more even distribution. this essay shows, for example, how state-driven identity politics based on ethnic difference in israel/palestine fails to account for neoliberal reforms that remake the encounter between jews and arabs."

Melcher, C. R.. (2021). The political economy of "White Identity Politics": economic self-interest and perceptions of immigration. Ethnic and Racial Studies

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1080/01419870.2020.1730925

[DOI URL](#)

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"This article challenges the prevailing contention that economic self-interest does not affect public attitudes toward immigration. through an in-depth re-analysis of the data and findings of ashley jardina's white identity politics (2019), it is argued, first, that a number of variables that are characterized as status-based or sociotropic can plausibly be interpreted as measuring economic self-interest. second, and more importantly, it is argued that the variables that are often used to measure economic self-interest do not follow from the theoretical claims that are meant to inform their interpretation. third, it is shown that limiting one's analysis to white respondents—a trend which has become typical, especially since the 2016 us presidential election—severely limits one's capacity to make convincing explanatory claims. i conclude by arguing that a more appropriate measure of economic self-interest is a measure of perceived job (in)security and a more nuanced measure of employment status."

Pap, A. L.. (2021). Neglect, Marginalization, and Abuse: Hate Crime Legislation and Practice in the Labyrinth of Identity Politics, Minority Protection, and Penal Populism. Nationalities Papers

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1017/nps.2020.21

[DOI URL](#)

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"Using Hungary as a case study and focusing on legislative policies and the practical application of hate crime legislation, this article shows the various ways legal policy can become misguided in the labyrinth of identity politics, minority protection, and penal populism. The first mistake states can make, the author argues, is not to adopt hate crime legislation. The second error arguably pertains to conceptualizing hate crimes as an identity protection but not a minority-protection mechanism and instrument. The third fallacy the author identifies concerns legislative and practical policies that conceptualize victims based on self-identification and not on the perpetrator's (or the wider community's) potential perception and classification. The fourth flaw concerns the abuse of the concept of hate crime when it is applied in interethnic conflicts wherein members of minority communities are perpetrators and the victims are members of the majority communities. The fifth is institutional discrimination through the systematic underpolicing of hate crimes."

Boyer, M. M., Aaldering, L., & Lecheler, S.. (2022). Motivated Reasoning in Identity Politics: Group Status as a Moderator of Political Motivations. *Political Studies*

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1177/0032321720964667

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"Western democracies are increasingly defined by identity politics, where politics appeals to both political and other social identities. Consequently, political information processing should depend not just on political identity, but also on other identities, such as gender, race, or sexuality. For any given issue, we argue that the extent to which reasoning is motivated by one's political identity depends on citizens' group status in other relevant identities, that is, that political identity more strongly motivates high-status group members than low-status group members for issues of identity politics. A survey experiment (n = 1012) concerning a gender quota policy shows that political identity motivates men more strongly than women, leading to political polarization between left-wing and right-wing men, but not women. This suggests that political motivated reasoning should be addressed differently in situations of identity politics, and urges the consideration of group status as a conditional factor of motivated reasoning."

Dunn, S.. (2021). Identity politics, justice, and the quest for solidarity. *Soundings*

Plain numerical DOI: 10.5325/soundings.104.4.0281

[DOI URL](#)

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"This article situates arguments against identity politics within a broader context of philosophical and political arguments about identity and the subject. One pervasive argument is that identity politics is a key factor working against social solidarity in a pluralistic democracy. In order to contest this claim, I use the work of feminist theorists who address a persistent bias against collective identity in Western philosophical thought. Finally, I argue that the practice of social solidarity requires not jettisoning

identity, but re-conceptualizing identity in terms of narrative, which can serve as a basis for understanding one's moral responsibility to others."

Lim, E.. (2021). Personal Identity Economics: Facebook and the Distortion of Identity Politics. Social Media and Society

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1177/20563051211017492

[DOI URL](#)

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Show/hide publication abstract

"This article examines facebook's role in the treatment of marginalized identity as currency. recent examples of solidarity statements and corporate social responsibility rhetoric treat disenfranchised racial and gender identities as value-added competitive market quantities to boost brands. this trend also incentivizes marginalized actors to capitalize on their own disenfranchisement in pursuit of visibility and career advancement. the resulting identity politicking replaces communal care, grassroots social ties, solidarity, and interdependence with isolating market competition. this article diverges from scholars who trouble the differential value of identity—by troubling the valuation of identity itself. facebook normalizes identity as private property in what i call a transition from identity politics to 'personal identity economics.' i coin this concept and break it down into the following four factors: (1) the optimization of difference beginning in the 1970s, (2) facebook's algorithmic invasion of market logic into intimate aspects of life starting in the mid 2000s, (3) ads manager's economization of identity into legible economic units, and (4) neoliberal corporate social responsibility rhetoric of 'social good' as a profitable asset."

Fukuyama, F.. (2018). Against Identity Politics. Foreign Affairs

Show/hide publication abstract

"Democratic societies are fracturing into segments based on ever-narrower identities, threatening the possibility of deliberation and collective action by society as a whole. unless liberal democracies can work their way back to more universal understandings of human dignity, they will doom themselves—and the world—to continuing conflict."

Churchwell, S.. (2019). America's {Original} {Identity} {Politics}. The New York Review of Books

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"We hear a great deal these days about the right's hostility to 'identity politics.' in this framing, the election of 2016 was a populist backlash of ordinary voters against an aberrant left too concerned with narrow questions about niche groups and out of touch with the troubles of middle americans. the good news is that it simply isn't true that identity politics represents the end of america or of liberal democracy. nor is it true that identity politics began on the left, or that the klan was america's first 'identity movement.' the only thing new about 'the omnipresent rhetoric of identity' is the voices that have been added to it, reshaping it in ways that alarm and affront those who used to be its sole authors. but it was always omnipresent."

Khedir, H. H.. (2022). Not to mislead peace: on the demise of identity politics in Iraq. Third World

Quarterly

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1080/01436597.2022.2047919

[DOI URL](#)[directSciHub download](#)**Show/hide publication abstract**

"By drawing on theories of transition to democracy, social value shifts and recent studies on iraqi politics and society, this article offers a critical standpoint on the alleged demise/death of identity politics in iraq. the article suggests that the sort of societal transformation that is indispensable to the demise of 'aggressive sectarianism', ethnic nationalism and the oppression of minority groups has not yet occurred. any value changes favouring the consolidation of citizenship values and the formation of an iraqi identity require, among other conditions, a stable, sustainable and steady move towards democratisation, good governance and a broader, often lengthy, process of social and economic transformations. the article therefore contends that any attempt at peace in the country necessitates addressing peace as (1) a fundamental matter of governance and (2) an everyday practice in the local terrain. regarding state-building and governance, the article suggests that 'rectifying' the post-2003 trend may have adverse consequences should the process run in the direction of retreat from democracy and a rigid re-centralisation of the country. while iraq's 'the local', increasingly vibrant, its constructive impacts on formal politics and peacebuilding, remain uncertain."

Ilmonen, K.. (2019). Identity politics revisited: On Audre Lorde, intersectionality, and mobilizing writing styles. *European Journal of Women's Studies*

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1177/1350506817702410

[DOI URL](#)[directSciHub download](#)**Show/hide publication abstract**

"'Intersectionality' has taken on a complex position in the field of feminist scholarship over the last decade. debate on the concept has swung back and forth, from buzzword to harsh critique. amid these discussions, many feminist scholars have thought about audre lorde and the role of her writings in the debates over intersectionality. lorde's radical literary feminism has often been seen both as reflecting a politics of identity, on the one hand, and as shifting and situational, on the other. intersectionality has also been claimed either to be recycling the ideas of identity politics or to be forging new ways to grasp decentered identity positions and power structures. this article aims to tell a story about the roots of intersectionality through – and alongside – the legacy of lorde's feminism, by revisiting certain identity-political ideas. the radical nature of lorde's thinking is in many ways connected to politicized writing styles and rebellious literary forms. the main focus in this article is therefore extended to cover the role and implications of radical writing styles for intersectionality. the article argues that the oeuvre of telling the story of intersectionality through lorde's feminism opens up a new perspective on the genealogy of intersectionality."

Rudwick, S.. (2018). Language, Africanisation, and Identity Politics at a South African University. *Journal of Language, Identity and Education*

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1080/15348458.2018.1460207

[DOI URL](#)

[directSciHub download](#)

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"After centuries of 'eurocentric' linguistic ideology, the south african government has formulated african language development and multilingualism as one priority in the education system. while only english, and decreasingly afrikaans, are the only 'established' languages of instruction at tertiary level, most universities in the country have revised their language policies in order to show commitment to south africa's evident multilingualism. this article provides a critical analysis of particular language and identity politics in one of the leading tertiary institutions of the country. the theoretical framework is based on a critical sociolinguistic approach that draws attention to polarizing identity politics in relation to language policy, planning and implementation. methodologically grounded in ethnography, the article has a two-fold perspective. first, it analyses particular language policy rhetoric at the university on focus and argues that its essentialist approach to africanisation triggers contested identity politics. second, the article provides insights into the developments of specific implementations, pointing to ideological as well as practical challenges at the university on focus."

Moran, M.. (2018). Identity and identity politics: A cultural-materialist history. Historical Materialism

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1163/1569206X-00001630

[DOI URL](#)

[directSciHub download](#)

Show/hide publication abstract

"This paper draws on the cultural-materialist paradigm articulated by raymond williams to offer a radical historicisation of identity and identity-politics in capitalist societies. a keywords analysis reveals surprisingly that identity, as it is elaborated in the familiar categories of personal and social identity, is a relatively novel concept in western thought, politics and culture. the claim is not the standard one that people's 'identities' became more important and apparent in advanced capitalist societies, but that identity itself came to operate as a new and key mechanism for construing, shaping and narrating experiences of selfhood and grouphood in this period. from a cultural-materialist perspective, the emergence and evolution of this idea of identity can only be properly understood in relation to the social contexts of its use, namely, the new contexts of consumption of capitalist societies, and the development of new forms of group-based struggle from the 1960s. what the analysis shows is that it was the commercialisation and politicisation of older essentialist understandings of selfhood and grouphood in these contexts that has given rise to the concepts of personal and social identity as we know them today. by exploring the material conditions that have given rise to the contemporary powerful attachment to 'identity', this paper offers a new point of departure from which to pursue many issues of concern to critical theorists and radical activists today, including the conflict over identity politics in radical circles, the historical and social processes behind their development and at least partial co-option, and their relation to neoliberal political-economic formations today."

Orjuela, C.. (2014). Corruption and identity politics in divided societies. Third World Quarterly

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1080/01436597.2014.921426

[DOI URL](#)

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Show/hide publication abstract

"Corruption is a major problem for populations in various parts of the world. this article argues that to understand the problems and dynamics of corruption, we need to understand how discourses and practices of corruption (and anti-corruption efforts) are intertwined with the construction and contestations of identity. identity politics is a salient feature in peaceful political struggles, as well as in contemporary armed conflicts, which are often characterised by the politicisation of collective identity (ethnic, national, religious) for the violent pursuit of power. the article outlines and discusses four ways in which identity politics and corruption intersect. first, it points to the often blurred lines between private and collective benefit from corruption, revealing the implications of group identity for how corruption is conceptualised. second, it shows how corruption may exacerbate grievances along identity lines. third, it highlights how corruption can be used strategically in identity-based conflicts. finally, it explores how corruption may encourage cross-ethnic solidarity and mobilisation that defy conflict divides. © 2014 © 2014 southseries inc., www.thirdworldquarterly.com."

Lim, E.. (2020). The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Facebook: Updating Identity Economics. Social Media and Society

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1177/2056305120910144

[DOI URL](#)

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"Scholars and news media generally name facebook's two central problems: that its data collection practices are a threat to user privacy, and that stricter regulations are required to prevent 'bad actor' from spreading hate and disinformation. however separating these two concerns—personal data collection and bad actors—overlooks the way that one generates the other. first, this article builds on critical race scholarship to examine how identity politics are historically distorted and commodified into profitable vigilance and intolerance, in what i call a transition from identity politics, to personal identity economics. facebook's ad manager, for example, reveals how personal identities are itemized as advertising assets, which are cultivated through deeper, more trenchant identity politics. second, this article theorizes about what makes such staunch, intolerant identity politics addictive. drawing on max weber's theories of the protestant ethic, this article explores how facebook activism thrives on deep-rooted christian paradigms of dogma, virtue, redemption, and piety. as dogmatic personal identity economics spread across the globe, they testify to how facebook's business model manufactures bad actors."

Prianti, D. D.. (2019). The Identity Politics of Masculinity as a Colonial Legacy. Journal of Intercultural Studies

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1080/07256868.2019.1675612

[DOI URL](#)

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"Prior to dutch colonization, there was a clear distinction between men and women in indonesia. however, the hierarchical structure between these gender categories is part and parcel of the colonial legacy. masculinity was first introduced in indonesia during the dutch colonial period as a repudiation from femininity. this signaled a significant shift, as previously being modest and part of the community had been valued much more highly in indonesian society than was individuality. by asking to what extent men's gender expectations are subject to the identity politics of masculinity, and to what extent this is reflected on indonesian popular culture specifically men's lifestyle magazine, i intend to shed light on the incompatibility of the identity politics of masculinity with contemporary indonesian men. towards this goal, i analyse eight men's lifestyle magazines, for they play a key role in contemporary modern societies, exposing men to generalized notions of what it means to be a 'man'. spanning the period from the earliest men's lifestyle magazines published in indonesia in the mid-1970s until 2015, i map contemporary narratives of masculinity in indonesian context as a reflection of the effects colonial ideologies continue to have on indonesian society and the division of gender roles."

Kuhn, T.. (2019). Grand theories of European integration revisited: does identity politics shape the course of European integration?. Journal of European Public Policy

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1080/13501763.2019.1622588

[DOI URL](#)

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"In the early days of european integration, identity politics played a marginal role in what was an isolated, elite-driven, and unpoliticised integration process. things have changed dramatically, however. european integration has entered the area of mass politics, and against the backdrop of the recent crises and the brexit referendum, people's self-understanding as (also) european or exclusively national has the potential to determine the speed and direction of european integration. this development is also reflected in theory building. while neo-functionalism and liberal intergovernmentalism paid little attention to public opinion, the conflict between collective identities and functionality is at the heart of postfunctionalist theory. this article assesses the use value of these grand theories of european integration for understanding identity politics in the european union, and embeds them in a wider discussion of scholarly research on the causes and consequences of european identity."

Dotson, K.. (2018). On the way to decolonization in a settler colony: Re-introducing Black feminist identity politics. AlterNative

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1177/1177180118783301

[DOI URL](#)

[directSciHub download](#)

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"In this paper, i explain black feminist identity politics as a practice that is 'on the way' to settler decolonization in a us context for the fact that it makes demands that we attend to our 'originating' stories and, in doing so, 1) generate potential for difficult coalitions for decolonization in settler colonial usa and 2) promoting a range of refusals (simpson 2014) that aid in resisting the completion of settler colonialism in north america, which is still an uncompleted project. ultimately, i claim black feminist identity politics, properly understood, is a practice that aids in retaining the possibility of decolonization in a settler colonial state by resisting the historical unknowing that facilitates settler futurity. it is not itself settler decolonization, but rather it is 'on the way' to such decolonization as it keeps open the need for decolonial futurity."

Borup, J.. (2020). Who owns religion? Intersectionality, identity politics, and cultural appropriation in postglobal buddhism. *Numen*

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1163/15685276-12341574

[DOI URL](#)

[directSciHub download](#)

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"While historically sharing the characteristics of a universalistic religion and a modernist grand narrative, global buddhism is mainly the product of a late modern development. centripetal forces with circulating ideas, practices, and institutions have been part of a liberal market in an open exchange society with 'open hermeneutics' and an accessible universal grammar. its global focus has triggered de-ethnification, de-culturalization, and de-territorialization, claiming transnational universality as a central paradigm fit for a global world beyond isolationalist particularism. however, such seemingly universalist versions of a global buddhism in recent years, mainly in north america, have been criticized for actually being representations of particular cultures (e.g., 'white buddhism') with benefits for only particular segments. this article investigates the discourses of this new turn, involving questions of authority, authenticity, identity, cultural appropriation, and representation. it is suggested that criticism of global buddhism should be seen as typical of what could be called 'postglobal buddhism,' in which identity politics is a frame of reference serving as a centrifugal force, signaling a new phase in 'western buddhism.' the relevance for the study of religion is further discussed with reflections on how to respond to post-global religious identity politics without being consumed by either stark objectivism or subjectivist go-nativism."

Arrieta Urtizberea, I., Seguí, J., & Roigé, X.. (2020). Folklore, museums and identity politics in Spain: 1931 to present. *International Journal of Heritage Studies*

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1080/13527258.2019.1639070

[DOI URL](#)

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"Spain is a country with a vast folklore tradition characterized by deep regional contrasts. the role of folklore museums as a nationalizing tool of the central government and by regional governments (e.g.

catalan and basque) to support a diversity of projects for identity construction requires renewed analysis. examined here is the history of the museo del pueblo español (mpe), a national folklore museum created during the second republic (1931–1939) to broadcast the wealth of folkloric tradition within the country. currents of change in national politics during the 20th century have re-oriented the mpe depending on the contrasting perspectives of spanish identity that prevailed at different times in the past. in catalonia and the basque country, where identity claims have been repeatedly asserted since the 19th century, folklore heritage and its representations were seen by nationalist political movements as useful platforms to support a message of 'difference.' we propose to use tony bennett's concepts of the museum as an 'exhibitionary complex' and 'governmental assemblages' to further clarify the evolution of folklore museums and their role in the development of identity politics in spain." Guo, D., & Hu, S.. (2019). Identity Politics and Democratic Crisis in Western Europe. Chinese Political Science Review

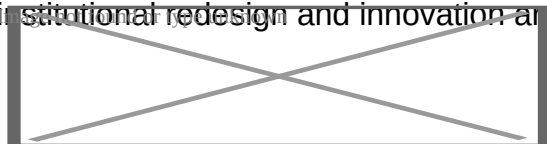
Plain numerical DOI: 10.1007/s41111-019-00121-5

[DOI URL](#)

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"This article analyzes political problems and the democratic crisis in western europe from the perspective of the rise of identity politics. it is argued that the root cause of the crisis lies in the western democracy itself. modern liberal democracy has encouraged the upsurge of active groups based primarily on their distinctive collective identities. with the rise of identity politics, antagonistic groups have struggled for recognition and expanded social divisions among the people, which has led to a representation crisis. both muslim and non-muslim citizens, immigrants and non-immigrant citizens have expressed discontent and dissatisfaction with the democratic governments in almost all western european countries, which has led to a legitimacy crisis. political parties and local governments based on regional or religious identities have mobilized mass support for their independence proposals and posed serious challenges to national unity and solidarity, which has led to a governance crisis. institutional redesign and innovation are important and imperative for overcoming these crises."



Perry, E., Mandy, W., Hull, L., & Cage, E.. (2022). Understanding Camouflaging as a Response to Autism-Related Stigma: A Social Identity Theory Approach. Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1007/s10803-021-04987-w

[DOI URL](#)

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"Camouflaging refers to strategies used by autistic people to mask or hide social difficulties. the current study draws on social identity theory to examine the relationship between camouflaging and autism-related stigma, testing the hypothesis that camouflaging represents an individualistic strategy in

response to stigma. two hundred and twenty-three autistic adults completed an online survey measuring perceived autism-related stigma, individualistic and collective strategies, camouflaging and mental wellbeing. results indicated that higher camouflaging was positively associated with autism-related stigma and both individualistic and collective strategy use. autism-related stigma was associated with lower wellbeing however this relationship was not mediated by camouflaging. these findings demonstrate how stigma contributes to camouflaging and highlight the complexities of navigating autistic identity while still camouflaging."

Mangum, M., & Block, R.. (2018). Social identity theory and public opinion towards immigration. Social Sciences

Plain numerical DOI: 10.3390/socsci7030041

[DOI URL](#)

[directSciHub download](#)

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"Several scholars have called upon social identity theory to investigate the relationship between an american national identity and american public opinion on immigration. lacking a uniform measure of american identity, by and large, scholars find that a two-dimensional conception of american identity influences these opinions. our review suggests that the extant measures of american identity do not fully account for the various aspects of social identity theory. we capture more fully the different components of social identity theory. by doing so, we find that american identity has five dimensions. therefore, in this analysis, we advance a more comprehensive measure of american identity. analyzing data from the 2004-2005 national politics survey, we confirm that all five dimensions of american identity lead to opposition to legal immigration and a preference for spending increases to combat illegal immigration."

Davis, J. L., Love, T. P., & Fares, P.. (2019). Collective Social Identity: Synthesizing Identity Theory and Social Identity Theory Using Digital Data. Social Psychology Quarterly

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1177/0190272519851025

[DOI URL](#)

[directSciHub download](#)

Show/hide publication abstract

"Identity theory (it) and social identity theory (sit) are eminent research programs from sociology and psychology, respectively. we test collective identity as a point of convergence between the two programs. collective identity is a subtheory of sit that pertains to activist identification. collective identity maps closely onto identity theory's group/social identity, which refers to identification with socially situated identity categories. we propose conceptualizing collective identity as a type of group/social identity, integrating activist collectives into the identity theory model. we test this conceptualization by applying identity theory hypotheses to the 'vegan' identity, which is both a social category and part of an active social movement. data come from comments on two viral youtube videos about veganism. one video negates prevailing meanings of the vegan identity. a response video brings shared vegan identity meanings back into focus. identity theory predicts that nonverifying identity feedback elicits negative emotion and active behavioral response, while identity verification elicits positive emotion and an attenuated behavioral response. we test these tenets using sentiment analysis and word counts for

comments across the two videos. results show support for identity theory hypotheses as applied to a collective social identity. we supplement results with qualitative analysis of video comments. the findings position collective identity as a bridge between it and sit, demonstrate innovative digital methods, and provide theoretical scaffolding for mobilization research in light of emergent technologies and diverse modes of activist participation."

Laffan, D. A.. (2021). Positive Psychosocial Outcomes and Fanship in K-Pop Fans: A Social Identity Theory Perspective. Psychological Reports

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1177/0033294120961524

[DOI URL](#)

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"Korean pop culture (k-pop) has spread its influence outside of korea to a worldwide fan audience. the present study investigated the self-categorised k-pop fandom characteristics that predicted higher levels of k-pop fanship, and subsequent psychosocial outcomes. social identity theory was applied as a theoretical framework. in total, 1477 k-pop fans from 92 predominantly western countries fully completed an extensive online survey measuring fanship, fandom and psychosocial outcomes (happiness, self-esteem and social connectedness). results of this study indicated that k-pop fanship was significantly predicted by a several k-pop demographic and fandom characteristics. k-pop fanship was a significant predictor of increased happiness, self-esteem and social connectedness. the study findings advance the application of social identity theory in a k-pop fan context and the psychological fanship research more broadly."

Stets, J. E., & Burke, P. J.. (2000). Identity theory and social identity theory. Social Psychology Quarterly

Plain numerical DOI: 10.2307/2695870

[DOI URL](#)

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"In social psychology, we need to establish a general theory of the self, which can attend to both macro and micro processes, and which avoids the redundancies of separate theories on different aspects of the self. for this purpose, we present core components of identity theory and social identity theory and argue that although differences exist between the two theories, they are more differences in emphasis than in kind, and that linking the two theories can establish a more fully integrated view of the self. the core components we examine include the different bases of identity (category/group or role) in each of the theories, identity salience and the activation of identities as discussed in the theories, and the cognitive and motivational processes that emerge from identities based on category/group and on role. by examining the self through the lens of both identity theory and social identity theory, we see how, in combination, they can move us toward a general theory of the self."

Scheifele, C., Ehrke, F., Viladot, M. A., Van Laar, C., & Steffens, M. C.. (2021). Testing the basic socio-structural assumptions of social identity theory in the gender context: Evidence from correlational studies on women's leadership.

European Journal of Social Psychology

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1002/ejsp.2678

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"Given negative social identity, different perceptions of the structure of an intergroup relation (i.e., stability, legitimacy, permeability) should be related to different identity-management strategies (i.e., social competition, social creativity, or individual mobility) depending on group identification. this is among the basic tenets of social identity theory (sit). there is surprisingly little empirical support for these postulates in the context of one of the most central group identities: gender. using a sample of women in leadership positions in Spain (n = 649), we tested relations between structural perceptions and identity-management strategies in a pilot study. structural equation modeling yielded empirical support regarding social competition, but little for social creativity or individual mobility. identity-management strategies were related to one organizational outcome (i.e., identification with the organization). the preregistered main study is intended to replicate and extend these findings using a different sample while improving several of the measures used."

Paruzel, A., Danel, M., & Maier, G. W.. (2020). Scrutinizing Social Identity Theory in Corporate Social Responsibility: An Experimental Investigation. *Frontiers in Psychology*

Plain numerical DOI: 10.3389/fpsyg.2020.580620

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"Corporate social responsibility (csr) is widely established by companies that aim to contribute to society and minimize their negative impact on the environment. in csr research, employees' reactions to csr have extensively been researched. social identity theory is often used as a theoretical background to explain the relationship between csr and employee-related outcomes, but until now, a sound empirical examination is lacking, and causality remains unclear. csr can unfold its effect mainly because of three theoretically important aspects of csr initiatives, which increase identification, i.e., distinctiveness, prestige, and salience of the out-group. this study examines how far identification can explain the effect of csr on employees. in an experimental vignette study (n = 136 employees), csr was manipulated in three degrees (positive, neutral, and negative) to examine its effects on job satisfaction, organizational commitment, and organizational citizenship behavior (ocb). in the vignettes, information on distinctiveness, prestige, and salience of the out-group were presented. regression analyses showed that csr significantly predicted commitment and job satisfaction, but not ocb. we found mediation effects of csr on commitment, job satisfaction, and ocb through identification, but the effect of csr on identification explained only little variance which indicates additional underlying mechanisms. the applicability of social identity theory for explaining csr is discussed. moreover, we discuss further explaining mechanisms."

Jansen, M. M., & Delahaij, R.. (2020). Leadership Acceptance Through the Lens of Social Identity Theory: A Case Study of Military Leadership in Afghanistan.

Armed Forces and Society

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1177/0095327X19845027

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"This study builds on the experiences of a dutch reconnaissance platoon deployed in afghanistan in which leadership was not accepted. setup as a qualitative single case study, this article advances our understanding of how group dynamics and contextual factors might impact the acceptance of leadership. rather than primarily focusing on the behavior of the leader, this article highlights the perspective of followers in the ranks. the study also offers empirical evidence for the potential of social identity theory as a framework within which to study leadership acceptance. the case shows that leadership acceptance is largely dependent on group processes rather than on the characteristics of leadership. additionally, it points to the importance of contextual factors. finally, it suggests that a lack of attention to in-group dynamics, and a lack of active entrepreneurship by the leader, can catalyze 'in-group entrepreneurship.'."

Willetts, G., & Clarke, D.. (2014). Constructing nurses' professional identity through social identity theory. *International Journal of Nursing Practice*

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1111/ijn.12108

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"The profession of nursing continues to struggle with defining and clarifying its professional identity. the definitive recognition of nursing as a profession was the moving of training from the hospital apprentice model to the tertiary sector. however, this is only part of the story of professional identity in nursing. once training finishes and enculturation into the workplace commences, professional identity becomes a complicated social activity. this paper proposes social identity theory as a valuable research framework to assist with clarifying and describing the professional identity of nurses. the paper outlines the key elements of a profession and then goes on to describe the main concepts of social identity theory. lastly, a connection is made between the usefulness of using social identity theory in researching professional identity in nursing, recognizing the contextual nature of the social activity of the profession within its workplace environment. © 2013 wiley publishing asia pty ltd."

Bochatay, N., Bajwa, N. M., Blondon, K. S., Junod Perron, N., Cullati, S., & Nendaz, M. R.. (2019). Exploring group boundaries and conflicts: a social identity theory perspective. *Medical Education*

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1111/medu.13881

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“Context: in the clinical environment, health care professionals self-categorise into different groups towards which they develop positive attitudes, whereas they view other groups less favourably. social identity theory purports that these attitudes influence group processes and may foster conflicts that impede collaborative practice, although this relationship is poorly understood. this study used concepts from social identity theory to examine the interplay between group processes and conflicts, as well as the consequences of these conflicts, with the goal of identifying educational strategies to favour teamwork. methods: semi-structured interviews with 82 randomly selected physicians and nursing professionals working at a swiss academic medical centre explored participants’ experiences of conflicts. data analysis was informed by social identity theory and focused on interviews where group processes were highlighted by participants. the analysis sought to uncover how group processes were intertwined with conflicts and how they affected health care professionals. results: a total of 42 participants out of the initial pool of 82 interviews shared 52 stories of conflicts involving group processes. most of these stories were shared by physicians and involved groups of physicians at different hierarchical levels. conflicts and group processes were linked in two ways: (i) through processes of group membership when individuals struggled to join a relevant group, and (ii) through intergroup boundaries, such as when participants perceived that power differentials disadvantaged their own groups. conflicts could lead to difficult experiences for clinicians who questioned their abilities, became disillusioned with their professional ideals and developed negative perceptions of other groups. conclusions: this study suggests that conflicts involving group processes may lead to stronger intergroup boundaries, challenging current educational efforts to favour teamwork in health care. taking steps to create more inclusive groups and to encourage perspective taking may help manage intergroup conflict.”

Edwards, C., Edwards, A., Stoll, B., Lin, X., & Massey, N.. (2019). Evaluations of an artificial intelligence instructor’s voice: Social Identity Theory in human-robot interactions. *Computers in Human Behavior*

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1016/j.chb.2018.08.027

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“This study employs the computers are social actors (casa) paradigm to extend the predictions of social identity theory (sit) to human-robot interaction (hri) in the context of instructional communication. sit posits that individuals gain a sense of personal worth from the groups with which they identify. previous research has demonstrated that age group identification is meaningful to individuals’ self-concepts. results demonstrated that higher age identified students rated the older a.i. voice instructor (representing an out-group member) higher for credibility and social presence and reported more motivation to learn than those students with low age identification. implications are discussed for sit and design features of computerized voices.”

Awuor, D. C.. (2021). Understanding black-african international students’ experiences in united states colleges and universities through social identity theory. *Journal of International Students*

Plain numerical DOI: 10.32674/jis.v11i2.2741

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"In this research in brief, tajfel's (1970) social identity theory is explained and examined as potentially useful for analyzing the experiences of black-african international students in u. s. colleges and universities. race has been and still is a major issue in the united states. through a review of literature, i sought to find out how black-african international students' race affected their experiences in the united states."

Hogg, M. A., Terry, D. J., & White, K. M.. (1995). A Tale of Two Theories: A Critical Comparison of Identity Theory with Social Identity Theory. *Social Psychology Quarterly*

Plain numerical DOI: 10.2307/2787127

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"Identity theory and social identity theory are two remarkably similar perspectives an the dynamic mediation of the socially constructed self between individual behavior and social structure. yet there is almost no systematic communication between these two perspectives; they occupy parallel but separate universes. this article describes both theories, summarizes their similarities, critically discusses their differences, and outlines some research directions. against a background of metatheoretical similarity, we find marked differences in terms of 1) level of analysis, 2) the role of intergroup behavior, 3) the relationship between roles and groups, and 4) salience of social context and identity. differences can be traced largely to the microsociological roots of identity theory and the psychological roots of social identity theory. identity theory may be more effective in dealing with chronic identities and with interpersonal social interaction, while social identity theory may be more useful in txploring intergroup dimens1-ons and in specifying the sociocognitive genermive details of identity dynamics."

Whitaker, M. C.. (2020). Us and Them: Using Social Identity Theory to Explain and Re-envision Teacher–Student Relationships in Urban Schools. *Urban Review*

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1007/s11256-019-00539-w

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"Within a framework of social identity theory (sit), this paper utilizes social cognitive psychological theories to explain how and why white urban teachers often struggle to create loving spaces in urban classrooms, particularly when their students are from social groups different from their own. social categorization theory is useful for describing how the sociocultural context of urban schools and schooling created and sustains the archetypal teacher savior identity. social identity theories of

intergroup behavior and organizational role theory are employed to explicate how the group norms of teacher saviors describe and prescribe pedagogical practices that create a hierarchy between teachers and students, leaving little room for warmth and caring. finally, guided by howard's (we can't teach what we don't know: white teachers, multiracial schools, 2nd edn. teachers college press, new york, 2016) concept of a transformationist teacher identity, i offer suggestions for how teacher educators can help preservice teachers cultivate positive teacher–student relationships in their future classrooms by knowing themselves, knowing their students, and knowing their practice. ultimately, sit suggests that urban teachers must be metacognitive about the ways in which their identities are constructed and enacted in schools if they are to care about and for their diverse students."

Hogg, M. A.. (2001). A social identity theory of leadership. *Personality and Social Psychology Review*

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1207/S15327957PSPR0503_1

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"A social identity theory of leadership is described that views leadership as a group process generated by social categorization and prototype-based depersonalization processes associated with social identity. group identification, as self-categorization, constructs an intragroup prototypicality gradient that invests the most prototypical member with the appearance of having influence; the appearance arises because members cognitively and behaviorally conform to the prototype. the appearance of influence becomes a reality through depersonalized social attraction processes that make followers agree and comply with the leader's ideas and suggestions. consensual social attraction also imbues the leader with apparent status and creates a status-based structural differentiation within the group into leader(s) and followers, which has characteristics of unequal status intergroup relations. in addition, a fundamental attribution process constructs a charismatic leadership personality for the leader, which further empowers the leader and sharpens the leader-follower status differential. empirical support for the theory is reviewed and a range of implications discussed, including intergroup dimensions, uncertainty reduction and extremism, power, and pitfalls of prototype-based leadership."

Ambrose, S. C., Matthews, L. M., & Rutherford, B. N.. (2018). Cross-functional teams and social identity theory: A study of sales and operations planning (S&OP). *Journal of Business Research*

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1016/j.jbusres.2018.07.052

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"Achieving proper levels of integration across functional boundaries is a major challenge for firms. rigorous cross-functional planning processes have arisen within companies in hopes of achieving greater levels of integration. sales and operations planning is one such process designed to help companies better align customer demand with product supply. yet, achieving success with such supply chain processes has continued to elude many firms. this research applies social identity theory to the study of sales and operations planning to see if fostering superordinate identity can help integration efforts in this unique cross-functional team setting. results confirm the importance of superordinate team identity in achieving sales and operations planning performance. furthermore, factors that support

superordinate identity formation among teams are identified and discussed."

Guan, M., & So, J.. (2016). Influence of Social Identity on Self-Efficacy Beliefs Through Perceived Social Support: A Social Identity Theory Perspective. *Communication Studies*

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1080/10510974.2016.1239645

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"While much research documents the influence of self-efficacy on enactment of health behaviors, relatively less attention has been given to the factors that influence self-efficacy. to enhance our understanding of the various sources of self-efficacy, this study integrated social identity theory into this context and proposed and tested a model, which describes a process through which social identity can influence self-efficacy of engaging in health-related behaviors. consistent with the proposed meditational model, the findings showed that individuals who had stronger social identity with a given social group perceived greater social support from the group, which in turn predicted higher self-efficacy of engaging in a health-related behavior advocated by the group, and ultimately predicted greater behavioral intention. theoretical and practical implications are discussed."

Hornsey, M. J.. (2008). Social Identity Theory and Self-categorization Theory: A Historical Review. *Social and Personality Psychology Compass*

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1111/j.1751-9004.2007.00066.x

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"The social identity approach (comprising social identity theory and self-categorization theory) is a highly influential theory of group processes and intergroup relations, having redefined how we think about numerous group-mediated phenomena. since its emergence in the early 1970s, the social identity approach has been elaborated, re-interpreted, and occasionally misinterpreted. the goal of this paper is to provide a critical, historical review of how thinking and research within the social identity approach has evolved. the core principles of the theories are reviewed and discussed, and their effect on the field assessed. strengths and limitations of the approach are discussed, with an eye to future developments."

Ferguson, M. A., & Ford, T. E.. (2008). Disparagement humor: A theoretical and empirical review of psychoanalytic, superiority, and social identity theories. *Humor*

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1515/HUMOR.2008.014

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"This research reviews the empirical and theoretical literature on disparagement humor and

amusement. in particular, we ask, 'why is disparagement humor funny?' three theoretical frameworks provide responses to this question: psychoanalytic theory, superiority theories, and social identity theory. each framework suggests a distinct psychological mechanism that fosters amusement upon exposure to disparagement humor. the review presents the central theoretical propositions from each framework and assesses their empirical support. based on this review, we suggest that social identity theory offers a promising new avenue for disparagement humor research. the review concludes by offering future research directions. © walter de gruyter."

Huddy, L.. (2001). From social to political identity: A critical examination of social identity theory. Political Psychology

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1111/0162-895X.00230

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"Interest in the concept of identity has grown exponentially within both the humanities and social sciences, but the discussion of identity has had less impact than might be expected on the quantitative study of political behavior in general and on political psychology more specifically. one of the approaches that holds the most promise for political psychologists is social identity theory, as reflected in the thinking of henri tajfel, john turner, and colleagues. although the theory addresses the kinds of problems of interest to political psychologists, it has had limited impact on political psychology because of social identity theorists' disinclination to examine the sources of social identity in a real world complicated by history and culture. in this review, four key issues are examined that hinder the successful application of social identity theory to political phenomena. these key issues are the existence of identity choice, the subjective meaning of identities, gradations in identity strength, and the considerable stability of many social and political identities."

Pan, N. D., Gruber, M., & Binder, J.. (2019). Painting with All the Colors: The Value of Social Identity Theory for Understanding Social Entrepreneurship. Academy of Management Review

Plain numerical DOI: 10.5465/amr.2017.0504

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"Building on the emerging body of research on founder identity, wry and york (2017) elaborate how an identity-based approach has the potential to extend our knowledge of opportunity identification in social entrepreneurship. in particular, the authors draw on role identity theory (stryker & burke, 2000) and research on personal identity (hitlin, 2003) to study hybrid identities within single individuals. while role and personal identity are useful constructs for studying entrepreneurial behavior, we are concerned about the foregone opportunity to use social identity theory for advancing our knowledge of social entrepreneurs as enterprising individuals, social venture creation processes, and related outcomes. indeed, in this commentary, we argue that social identity theory holds more potential – than either role or personal identity theory – for analyzing the rich 'other-oriented' behavior that is at the heart of social entrepreneurship."

Seering, J., Ng, F., Yao, Z., & Kaufman, G.. (2018). Applications of social identity theory to research and design in social computing. *Proceedings of the ACM on Human-Computer Interaction*

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1145/3274771

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"Research in computer-supported cooperative work has historically focused on behaviors of individuals at scale, using frames of interpersonal interaction such as Goffman's theories of self-presentation. These frames prioritize research detailing the characteristics, personal identities, and behaviors of large numbers of interacting individuals, while the social identity concepts that lead to intra- and inter-group dynamics have received far less attention. We argue that the emergent properties of self-categorization and social identity, which are particularly fluid and complex in online spaces, provide a complementary perspective with which to re-examine traditional topics in social computing. We discuss the applicability of the social identity perspective to both established and new research domains in CSCW, proposing alternative perspectives on self-presentation, social support, collaboration, misbehavior, and leadership. We propose a set of methodological considerations derived from this body of theories and accompanying empirical work. We close by considering how broad concepts and lessons from social identity provide a valuable lens for inspiring future work in CSCW."

Raskovic, M., & Takacs-Haynes, K.. (2020). (Re)discovering social identity theory: an agenda for multinational enterprise internalization theory. *Multinational Business Review*

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1108/MBR-02-2020-0031

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"Purpose: Firm internalization is a central concept within the business strategy literature, as part of the broader social sciences. The purpose of this paper is to show how and where MNE internalization theory can benefit from a social identity theory (SIT) perspective to better understand 21st-century multinational enterprises (MNEs). Design/methodology/approach: This paper provides a review and future research agenda for the use of SIT related to MNE internalization theory. The authors complement an evolutionary review of SIT literature with a systematic bibliometric analysis identifying specific thematic gaps. Extending Buckley and Casson's review of and future research agenda for MNE internalization theory, the authors propose three specific future research directions along with eight guiding research questions. Findings: International business (IB) scholars are familiar with limited aspects of SIT and apply it only in certain research areas, mainly connected to human resource management and leadership, organizational identity and work-related outcomes or international marketing. Strategic management and strategy-oriented IB scholars are less familiar with SIT, despite growing interest in MNE micro-foundations and decision-making under uncertainty. Originality/value: The authors position SIT as a natural meta-theoretical fit to MNE internalization theory. By providing a future research agenda along with eight supporting research questions, the authors help to advance the MNE internalization theory by linking individual, group and intergroup perspectives against a more socially nuanced, interactionist

and dynamic view of mnes and their decision-making."

Lam, S. K., Ahearne, M., Hu, Y., & Schillewaert, N.. (2010). Resistance to brand switching when a radically new brand is introduced: A social identity theory perspective. Journal of Marketing

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1509/jmkg.74.6.128

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"There has been little research on how market disruptions affect customer-brand relationships and how firms can sustain brand loyalty when disruptions occur. drawing from social identity theory and the brand loyalty literature, the authors propose a conceptual framework to examine these issues in a specific market disruption, namely, the introduction of a radically new brand. the framework focuses on the time-varying effects of customers' identification with and perceived value of the incumbent relative to the new brand on switching behavior. the authors divert from the conventional economic perspective of treating brand switching as functional utility maximization to propose that brand switching can also result from customers' social mobility between brand identities. the results from longitudinal data of 679 customers during the launch of the iphone in spain show that both relative customer-brand identification and relative perceived value of the incumbent inhibit switching behavior, but their effects vary over time. relative customer-brand identification with the incumbent apparently exerts a stronger longitudinal restraint on switching behavior than relative perceived value of the incumbent. the study has important strategic implications for devising customer relationship strategies and brand investment. © 2010, american marketing association."

Baker, C. A.. (2012). Social identity theory and biblical interpretation. Biblical Theology Bulletin

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1177/0146107912452244

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"This study is intended to provide readers with an introduction to social identity theory and its use as a heuristic device for biblical interpretation. after a general overview of social identity theory and some important related concepts, the study summarizes some of the scholarly works that have employed this model in studies of hebrew and christian texts. © 2012 the author(s)."

Category

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