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Examination of the Impact of Identities in the Study of International Relations and Global Security

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Abstract
The study of international relations (IR) and global security has long been a complex and diverse field, with several factors influencing its development. This study, based on Cynthia Enloe's question, "Where are the women?" in her seminal presentation in 1987, titled 'Bananas, Beaches, and Bases,' became a watershed moment in the debate on the role of identities in IR and global security, and the feminism approach and activism became more prominent. The article using a qualitative approach looks at how identities, national, cultural, ethnic, or religious influence the study of international relations and global security. The significance of identities for global security cannot be overemphasized. Identity conflicts have produced several international crises and wars throughout history. Understanding how identities impact security dynamics is crucial for policymakers and analysts dealing with threats to global stability. This demonstrates how gender and ethnicity influence modern mainstream security concerns in international relations. The study relying on secondary data and the imperatives of Realism and Constructivist theory indicated that identity in security concerns is no longer merely a contentious term; it is now a major issue in international relations and associated fields. Identities have a multidimensional impact on the study of international relations and global security, influencing state behaviour, conflict patterns, and security dynamics in significant ways. These tales are headed in the right direction and should be supported by every engaged feminist activist. The study finds that policymakers, scholars, and practitioners can use more nuanced approaches to effectively solved global concerns. Therefore, the study suggests promoting inclusivity and diversity in international relations and global security conversations.

Keywords: Feminism, Global Security, Global stability, Identities, International Relations

Introduction

The study of international relations and global security is a complex field that involves investigating several factors that influence worldwide interactions between states, organisations, and individuals. Cynthia Enloe is a feminist professor known for her research on gender analysis in international politics. Her inquiry might be regarded as an identification question, since she captures her reader's attention to the sphere of international politics in her 1987 landmark presentation titled 'Bananas, Beaches, and Bases' and asks the question "where are the women"? It is safe to

stress that this rhetorical inquiry sparked the debate on the role of identities in international relations and global security.

In response to Enloe's question, Chisem (2011) emphasised that the introduction of critical theory and feminist scholarship into the conventional discourse of International Relations (IR), as well as the ratification of Resolution 1325 by the United Nations Security Council in 2000, emphasizing women's positions within the international security context. Despite this, Chisem (2011, p.1) accuses realism and neo-realism, the theoretical orientations that dominate security studies, of approaching the study of IR "through a male eye and apprehended by a male sensibility," so ignoring the gender dimension. According to Rublee et al. (2020), research on gender representation and experiences in international relations has flourished in recent years. Making Feminist Sense of International Politics," Enloe investigates how gender influences power relations, labour practices, and militarism in a global framework. By asking "where are the women?" she emphasises the significance of including women's views, experiences, and contributions in comprehending international relations, and the women are most likely responding to Enloe's appeal in stages.

Institutionally, the International Studies Association (ISA) assessed its membership three times: in 1995, 2006, and 2015, and the results demonstrate an incremental growth in women's membership in the organisation. And to document and understand differences in the experiences of the organization's male and female members, a survey was carried out through its Women's Caucus for International Studies and Committee on the Status of Women. Collaborating this view Thies (2020) asserts that, there is no doubt that the increased presence of women in ISA has raised the bar of attention paid to sex and gender in international studies scholarship and professional matters. The justification of this point is obvious in the fact that, ISA that was predominantly male about sixty years ago when the association was formed can now boost of 46 percent of female membership strength. Thakur (2021) said in corroborating Thies (2020) that the ISA needs to make space in the survey for encouraging unconscious bias training, racism and anti-racist practices, more active mentorship for diverse communities, and inclusion of practitioners in the association academic forums. It would be helpful Thakur, (2021) maintained to expand the survey undertaken by Women's Caucus for International Studies (WCIS) and the ISA Committee on the Status of Women to comprehend the experiences of diverse communities, who are under represented including those with intersectional identities, so as to have a robust understanding of the state of the discipline. The study is aligning with the debate over the significance of identities in defining the study of international relations and global security seeks to investigate how individual and collective identities impact the behaviour of states, non-state actors, and international institutions in the field of global politics.

The concepts

The three concepts of Identities, International relations and Global security are deeply interwoven on many different levels. Identities are entrenched, in wider conceptions or theories. According to Social scientists, identities, like all facts, are derived from theories that explain why only some of the numerous events that take place should be treated as facts. Certain characteristics of our personal identity include our skin colour, ethnicity, religion, which help shape our values. Often our race and ethnicity play a significant role in how we see ourselves, and feel that we are different from the majority of those who live in the same community. These are not necessarily scientific theories; even in everyday life people use theories that are implicit and only partly articulated, if at all

(Cantor, 2012). Therefore a role identity refers to the goals, values, beliefs, norms, interaction styles, expected traits, and time horizons associated with a particular role. Role identity theory suggests that the greater the commitment to an identity, the higher that identity is placed within that individual's salience hierarchy. There are however, perspective to identity and it asserts that ideas are more important than power or institutions in shaping international outcomes. This perspective laid emphasis on the importance of ideas that define the identities of actors and at the same time motivate the use of power and negotiations by these actors.

International relations focus on the political issues and foreign affairs affecting the world over. International relations are also known as international affairs or global politics, from theoretical perspective international relations attempts to provide a conceptual framework upon which international relations can be study and analyzed (Snyder, 2004). Global security which can also be called International security is a term which refers to the measures taken by states and international organizations, such as the United Nations, European Union, and Africa Union, to ensure mutual survival and safety of global citizens. Global security includes military and diplomatic measures that nations and international organizations such as the United Nations and NATO take to ensure mutual safety and security. A new subject of academic study focused on international security emerged, with the end of the Second World War. It began as an independent field of study, but was later absorbed as a sub-field of international relations. Since 1950s that it started, the study of international security has been at the very core of international relations studies. The study covers areas such as "security studies", "strategic studies", "and peace studies" (Buzan, & Hansen 2009 and Sheehan, 2005).

Theoretical framework

Realism and Constructivism were exploited in this study, Realism theory is a prominent perspective in international relations that emphasizes the importance of power, state interests, and security in shaping state behaviour. It posits that the international system is anarchic, with no overarching authority above states, leading them to prioritize their survival and interests. Identities, such as national, cultural, or religious identity, play a significant role in shaping states' perceptions of interests and interactions with other actors on the global stage. Identities can influence foreign policy decisions, alliances, perceptions of threat, and national narratives. Realism theory acknowledges that identities are not static but evolve over time based on interactions with other actors in the international system. From a realist perspective, global security is primarily viewed through the lens of power dynamics among states, with states prioritizing their own security over other factors. This can lead to behaviors such as arms races or military alliances to enhance their relative power. Constructivism, on the other hand, emphasizes the role of ideas, identities, and social norms in shaping international politics. Constructivist theory provides insights into how states perceive themselves and others, how they construct meaning from their experiences, and how social norms influence their behavior towards each other. By focusing on ideas, identities, and social norms, constructivist theory offers a more comprehensive understanding of international politics than other theories like realism or liberalism alone. Overall, Identities can impact state behaviour by influencing perceptions of threat, defining in-group and out-group dynamics, and shaping national narratives. For example, historical grievances based on identity can fuel conflicts between states. Additionally, shared identities among states can lead to alliances based on common interests or values.

Methodology

The methodology used for this study was primarily qualitative, with data collected from secondary sources such as books, library articles, and online sources to examine and explain the Impact of Identities on the Study of International Relations and Global Security. Scholarly works from qualitative sources were evaluated using descriptive mechanism to extract points made from various viewpoints by scholars in International Relations and Global Security. The use of secondary data in this research work gives various advantages, including cost-effectiveness, time efficiency, and access to large sample sizes, comparative analysis, validation and replication of findings.

The Role of Identities in International Relations

Identity conflicts threaten people's basic needs and very survival. Resolution proceeds by having the party's dialogue about their needs and values. This point of view could be justified once juxtaposed with the geometrical growth rate of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in recent times as the cause is attributable to identity or put differently inferiority complex, that of Rwanda is a clear example. Navigating almost on a similar construct Yacob-Haliso, (2018) asserts colonialism and violent decolonization as part of the causative effects of these conflicts; she further link the conflict to various factors such as; ethnic and other types of communal conflicts; repressive regimes and severe human rights violations; political rebellion and threats to governments; and profound economic depression. And emphasized that, none of these factors leading to the refugee crisis is reciprocally exclusive to many parts of Africa, of which several of these factors forcing people to flee co-exist. Illustrating this point further, Yacob-Haliso (2018) said that decolonisation continued across the continent, thereby solidifying ethnic identity politics at the same time to create governments that appropriated the state in the name of their ethnic group, the aim is to maintained their power government by coercing and suppressing other ethnic groups. In reaction to this political repression, aggression theory steps in, and the oppressed groups will result to taking up of arms to fight the state, this will eventually lead to economic collapse, wars, massive population movements, and DE-development. Alluding to this submission Green (2020) asserts that Presidents or leaders target co-ethnics with privileged access to government jobs, contracts, roads, schools, and hospitals, as evidenced by the literature on ethnic favouritism. This is especially true once viewed from the perspectives of a non-democracy as such administrations do not need to rely on a wide coalition for support and oversight for the public goods. On this one is tempted to disagree with Green as this propensity to target co-ethnics with patronage, is obviously a common phenomenon amongst leaders especially in some Africa countries.

Identities, whether they are national, cultural, religious, ethnic, or ideological, play a crucial role in shaping how actors perceive themselves and others in the international arena. Understanding how identities influence decision-making processes, conflict resolution strategies, and cooperation efforts is essential for comprehensively grasping the complexities of international relations and global security. Identities are central to the study of international relations as they shape individuals' perceptions of themselves and others. National identities, for example, can influence states' foreign policies, alliances, and conflicts. Cultural identities can impact how societies interact with one another and can either facilitate or hinder diplomatic relations. Religious identities have been at the core of numerous conflicts throughout history and continue to play a significant role in shaping geopolitical dynamics. Ethnic identities often intersect with political boundaries, leading to issues related to self-determination, autonomy, and secessionist movements. Ideological

identities such as democracy, socialism, or liberalism can also drive international cooperation or competition based on shared values or beliefs (Bettiza et al., 2023; Ibrahimi, 2023).

Impact of Identities on Global Security

The influence of identities on global security cannot be overstated. Identity-based conflicts have been responsible for some of the most protracted and violent disputes in modern history. The clash between different national has fueled territorial disputes and wars between states. Cultural differences have led to misunderstandings and tensions that have escalated into armed conflicts. Religious extremism has posed significant challenges to global security by fostering terrorism and radicalization (Biwang, 2023; Rothbart, & Korostelina, 2006). Ethnic rivalries have resulted in civil wars and humanitarian crises that threaten regional stability. Gender is categorized and besides its categorization it produces inequalities that interconnect with other social and economic discriminations. According to World Health Organisation WHO Gender denotes the characteristics inherent in or of women, men, girls and boys that are socially constructed. These are norms, behaviours and roles associated with being a woman, man, girl or boy, as well as relationships with each other. As a social construct, gender varies from society to society and can change over time (Hannan, 2022). The perspective of identity that asserts ideas, as more important than power or institutions in shaping international outcomes and discuss on the debate, the role of identities in shaping the study of international relations and global security, Eleanor Roosevelt (n d):

> Too often the great decisions are originated and given form in bodies made up wholly of men, or so completely dominated by them that whatever of special value women has to offer is shunted aside without expression.

As Eleanor Roosevelt, a onetime US first Lady and others have observed, international politics is a man's world. It is a world inhabited by diplomats, soldiers, and international civil servants most of whom are men. However, the identity narratives is changing this perception especially when one take it up from Cynthia Enloe, question; “where are the women”? This question no doubt have increase the number of feminism fighters in the global space. As consciousness of the prominence of organizational and corporate identity has increased outstandingly in recent years due to the growth of theoretical and empirical work focusing on defining these concepts and the processes associated with them, as well as the outcomes they can lead in the direction of gender activism, although it is not yet “uhuru”, as most men, especially from the continent of Africa are still connected resolutely to Eleanor Roosevelt quotes. The impact of social media have further invigorated discussions around organizational and corporate identity, as organizations can exist on social media in various ways including official company pages or employees' personal social media profiles (Gioia, et al., 2013). “Conversely, and in spite of the presence of some women in foreign and defense policy leadership positions, the term “woman” is still antithetical to our stereotypical image of a “national security specialist.” (Tickner, 2004, p. 44).

Feminists in IR are worried about the linkages between the everyday subsisted experiences of women and the constitution and exercise of political and economic power at the state and global levels. In the early 1990s, “first generation” IR feminists challenged the masculinity biases of the fundamental assumptions and concepts of the field of IR and demonstrated how the theory and practice of international relations is gendered and masculine centered. They (feminist activist) are investigated how gender and other hierarchies of power affect those at the margins of the system. The Second generation

scholarship has investigated a variety of empirical cases, making gender and women's lives visible. Thereby demonstrating how gendered structures of power inherent in political and economic institutions and structures impacts on the lives of individuals. Claiming that the discipline that analyzes global politics is itself gendered, they are showing how IR is implicated in the reproduction of masculinity in international politics and economics (Hooper, 2001; Keohane, 1998).

Spelke, et al., (1995) and Yahaya, (2012) posited that there are two features of Identity which they named: continuity and contrast; Continuity, to him, means that people can count on you to be the same person tomorrow as always. Obviously, people change but many important aspects of social identity remain relatively stable such as gender, surname, language and ethnicity. Contrast on the other hand means that your social identity differentiates you from other people. An identity is what makes you unique in the eyes of others. In many fields of study, especially in IR, identity differences are seen to be the root cause of conflict. Psychologically, especially from the angle of social psychological explanations of conflict that draw upon social identity theory as one of the primary explanations for conflict. Studies of religion attribute a large part of one's identity to one's beliefs. Identity-based conflicts are based in people's psychology, culture, basic values, shared history, and beliefs. Moreover, identities can also be leveraged positively to enhance global security. Shared identities can foster cooperation among states facing common threats such as terrorism, climate change, or pandemics. Building inclusive identities that transcend traditional divisions can promote peacebuilding efforts and conflict resolution strategies, by shedding light on the role played by identity entrepreneurs, whose stuck in trade is manipulating identities for political gain or strategic purposes for self.

Recognizing the importance of diverse identities within societies is crucial for promoting social cohesion and preventing violent extremism. Identity plays a significant role in international politics, as it shapes how states and individuals perceive themselves and others, influencing their interactions, alliances, conflicts, and policies. In the realm of International Relations (IR) scholarship, the concept of identity emerged as a crucial perspective in the late 1980s and early 1990s. Scholars like David Campbell highlighted that identity is an inescapable dimension of international politics. Ted Hopf emphasized that a world without identities would be chaotic and dangerous due to pervasive uncertainty. Anthony Burke argued that politics cannot exist without identity, emphasizing its central role in the international system, which examines the interactions between states, non-state actors, and international organizations in the global system (Burke, 2006; Campbell, 1992; Hopf, 1998).

Identities, Global Dynamics and Conflict

The Yugoslav Wars of the 1990s demonstrate how ethnic identities may fuel deadly conflict. Nationalist leaders used ethnic divisions to rally support for their agendas, leading to serious humanitarian catastrophes. The intersection of identity politics and state sovereignty called into question global security intervention measures. Identity is critical to understanding terrorism. Groups such as ISIS have used religious identity to recruit followers and justify brutality against perceived adversaries. Understanding these identities enables governments to devise more effective counterterrorism policies that address underlying concerns rather than relying exclusively on military answers. As resource scarcity worsens, identity-based conflicts may arise over access to water or arable land. Indigenous people, for example, are frequently excluded from climate initiatives despite being disproportionately affected by environmental changes. Recognising these identities can lead

to more fair approaches to global environmental governance (Biondich, 2022; Eckert, 2022; Meleagrou-Hitchens, et al., 2021).

In the context of the continuing crisis between Ukraine and Russia, identities play an important role in defining international relations and global security trend. The identities of both governments, as well as those of numerous ethnic and cultural groups inside these countries, have a considerable impact on the character of the war and its ramifications for global security. National identities in Ukraine and Russia are inextricably linked to historical narratives, cultural heritage, language, and territorial claims. Ukraine's status as a sovereign nation seeking and maintain its independence from its Soviet heritage is a key element in the confrontation with Russia. On the other hand, Russia's status as a regional power with historical links to Ukraine influences its strategic objectives in the area (Torbakov, 2017; Wilson, 2024).

Ethnic identities inside Ukraine, such as Ukrainian and Russian ethnic groups, play an important part in the war. The presence of ethnic Russians in eastern Ukraine has caused tensions, sparking separatist movements and aspirations for autonomy. These ethnic differences have exacerbated tensions between various groups and have been used by other parties to further their geopolitical goals. Cultural identities, such as language, religion, and customs, exacerbate the conflict between Ukraine and Russia. The language gap between Ukrainian-speaking western areas and Russian-speaking eastern regions reflects larger cultural differences that lead to socioeconomic divisions within Ukrainian society. Cultural narratives are frequently utilised to rally support for rival political sides and shape public perception about the war (Korsakov, 2017; Wilson, 2024). Global Security Implications: The junction of identities in the Ukraine-Russia conflict has serious consequences for global security. The war has called into question territorial integrity, sovereignty, and international legal norms. The presence of foreign entities such as NATO, the European Union, and the United States indicates greater geopolitical interests that go beyond the area. Identities have a diverse role in influencing international relations and global security dynamics in the ranging Ukraine-Russia war. National, ethnic, and cultural identities interact to exacerbate tensions, shape alliances, and impact views of legitimacy in the war. Understanding these complex identity dynamics is critical for addressing underlying causes of conflict and boosting long-term peacebuilding initiatives (Torbakov, 2017; Kulyk, 2023; Wilson, 2024).

Identities in Global Dynamics

Identities influence many elements of international relations. They can serve as conflict drivers, sources of cooperation, components in the development of global government, contributors to global security problems, and are frequently managed by identity entrepreneurs for a variety of goals. Driver of conflict, Identities such as race, religion, nationality, and ideology may be powerful causes of conflict on a global scale. Individuals or organisations that strongly identify with one identity may experience difficulties and conflicts with others who identify differently. Throughout history, identity-based animosities have fueled innumerable confrontations. For example, the ethnic tensions in Rwanda between the Hutus and Tutsis that culminated in the genocide of 1994 illustrate how deeply ingrained identities can spark violent conflicts (Chen, 2024; Nabers, 2011). Source of collaboration; conversely, identities may be used to foster collaboration in global issues. Shared identities can form links between individuals or governments, facilitating collaboration and mutual understanding. Regional organisations, such as the European Union, have been effective in encouraging collaboration among

member states by emphasising a shared European identity in addition to national identities. This shared identity has allowed countries to collaborate on matters like commerce, security, and environmental preservation. Identity plays an important part in the creation of global governing frameworks. International institutions and agreements frequently reflect the identities and interests of their constituent countries. The United Nations, for example, represents the collective identity of its member nations and functions as an avenue for negotiating shared or global challenges. Identity-based alliances and coalitions within international organizations can shape decision-making processes and outcomes for the benefit of members formed on the basis of identities (Berenskoetter, 2010; Bolcu, 2011; Chen, 2024; Nabers, 2011). Smith, (2023) observed that Identity concerns can lead to global security challenges. Conflicts over identification can quickly evolve into full-fledged security crises with far-reaching implications. The growth of nationalist groups that promote exclusive identities has sparked worries about regional instability and dangers to world peace and security. Terrorism and extremism are frequently associated with identity-based grievances, which present substantial obstacles to global security efforts. Identity entrepreneurs are persons or groups who use identities for political or strategic reasons. They use existing identity divisions to gain support for their agendas or further their interests. Identity entrepreneurs may worsen current conflicts by inciting identity-based grievances or spreading exclusivist narratives that demonise other communities. They can, however, have a positive role by fostering inclusive identities that encourage conversation and reconciliation among opposing parties.

Discussion of Findings

Findings from an examination of the Impact of Identities on the Study of International Relations and Global Security revealed that identity-based grievances and perceptions of injustice play a significant role in fueling interstate conflicts, civil wars, terrorism, and other forms of violence in the international system. Findings also showed that shared identities can foster cooperation among states or non-state actors through mechanisms such as identity-based alliances, cultural diplomacy, diaspora networks, or common norms and values.

Findings further highlighted how identities are instrumentalized by the state and non-state actors to legitimize their authority, mobilize support for policies and challenge existing norms within international organizations like the United Nations or regional blocs. And instances where identity crises - caused by rapid social change, globalization, migration flows, or technological advancements - pose challenges to traditional security paradigms based on state-centric approaches or realist assumptions. Fundamentally, the findings shed light on the role played by identity entrepreneurs - individuals or groups who manipulate identities for political gain or strategic purposes - in shaping narratives about threats, enemies, allies, or victims in global security discourses.

Enloe's question challenges the traditional male-centric narratives that dominate discussions in international relations. By bringing attention to the absence or invisibility of women in these narratives, she calls for a more inclusive and comprehensive approach to analyzing global politics. Gender analysis in international relations seeks to uncover how gender norms, identities, and power structures influence diplomatic negotiations, conflict resolution, development policies, and security strategies (Enloe, 2014). Feminist security theory emerged from a cross ideological, trans-epistemological, multi voiced conversational debate among multiple feminisms, including liberal, empiricist, modified standpoint, and

qualified postmodern perspectives, among others. Contrasting in the in-depth field of international relations, relatively little research on gender representation and gendered experiences exists within the subfield of security studies Rublee, et al, (2020).

The goal of theory building for conventional IR, which includes most realists, is basically to generate suggestions that are testable as well as have the capacity to explain the security search of behavior of states in the international system. While to feminists this view of theory appears thoroughly gendered and gendered masculine as most international theorists would deny that their theories have anything to do with gender, since gender is usually assumed to be synonymous with women. Nevertheless, neorealism, the devolution of realism, which is committed to scientific methods, accept as true that theory should be explanatory and separated, as much as possible from norms and political practice. Conversely, and in spite of the presence of some women in foreign and defense policy leadership positions, the term "woman" is still antithetical to our stereotypical image. Rublee, et al, (2020) asserted, "national security specialist." War and national security are areas where it has been presumed that women have little important to say. All of these narratives are taking a positive direction and this direction needs to be sustained by the entire proactive feminist activist who must hold firmly to the identity of self-worth as Cynthia Enloe and co, have set the ball rolling on the debate of the role identities plays in shaping the study of international relations and global security, as perspective to identity have clearly stated that ideas are much more important than power or institutions in shaping international outcomes.

Conclusion

Examination of identities expressively enriches our understanding of international relations and global security dynamics. Through recognizing the multidimensional nature of identity encompassing ethnicity, religion, gender, nationality scholars and policymakers can develop more nuanced analyses and strategies that address contemporary challenges effectively. Identity is a complex phenomenon that shapes global interactions in various ways, including driving conflicts, fostering cooperation, influencing governance structures, and posing challenges to security efforts. It is also subject to manipulation by identity entrepreneurs for various ends. Identity in security issues is now a major topic in International Relations (IR) and related disciplines, both in terms of scholarly research. Identity clause in Global Security is equally very vital in shaping the pattern as well as the direction of the ongoing debate on Gender and Identities in IR and Security Studies. Understanding security as gendered and racialised stand for understanding gender and race as ways of ordering the world that are permeated with power to create, legitimize, and naturalised knowledge. Power dynamics also play a role in identity politics, as states with more power may impose their identity narratives on others, leading to tensions and wars. Therefore, it is essential to thoroughly examine these power relations when researching identity politics. All of these narratives culminate in taking a positive direction and this direction needs to be sustained by the entire proactive feminist activist.

Understanding identities is fundamental in the study of international relations and global security, as it shapes how states interact with each other, how conflicts arise, and how cooperation is fostered. Identities can be based on various factors such as culture, religion, ethnicity, ideology, or national interests. The study therefore, recommends that: Identity is a complex and multidimensional concept that can clash with one another, causing misunderstandings and conflicts among states. It is essential to avoid essentializing identities, which can lead to misconceptions. Embracing

communication among different identity groups can foster mutual understanding and trust, allowing states to work together to resolve disputes peacefully. Addressing identity-based problems is vital for achieving long-term peace and stability, including recognizing minority rights, fostering inclusion, and correcting historical injustices. Identity can be used as a tool for diplomacy and conflict settlement, forming alliances and increasing cooperation. Understanding the identity dynamics at play can help diplomats navigate difficult foreign partnerships more effectively.

There is need to lay emphasis on Inclusive Policies, when developing security and international relations, policymakers should take into account the variety of identities present in their respective communities. As Policies that are inclusive and recognise the existence of many identities can lessen conflict and foster stability.

Promoting communication across identities lines should be encouraged as to promote communication across opposing identity groups is helpful in resolving conflicts. An intercultural awareness initiative has the capacity to help ease tensions brought on by false beliefs or assumptions about other identities. To prevent alienation and radicalisation among marginalised communities, policymakers should engage diverse stakeholders to create comprehensive solutions to global issues such as conflict resolution and climate change adaptation. Promoting education about different cultures and histories can foster mutual understanding and reduce tensions rooted in misperceptions related to identity.

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