

## **Abstract**

This thesis employs the globalization and integration-demarcation cleavage theory formulated by Huttar [2014] and Kriesi [2012], conception of populism formulated by Mudde [2017] and draws on Gramscian conception of civil society and hegemony. Aim of this thesis is to build a model of causal influence of globalization on cleavage and on populism, as was suggested by Hutter [2014]. After building this model, the aim is to explore how this theoretical relationship hold's over the 30 years since 90's, when the connection between globalization and new sociocultural cleavage had been theoretically suggested. For this model I am using KOF Globalization Index, European Values Survey datasets and Authoritarian Populism Index constructed and published by Timbro in years 1990, 1999, 2008 and 2017. This model is built on a dataset containing 38 countries on European continent or being a candidate country for EU. I am elaborating Hutter's theoretical suggestion and framing it in Gramscian conception of civil society. This allows me to suggest that populists are using organic crisis in a society to attract people who feel disjointed from current hegemonical elite and to create counterhegemony. The theory is, that globalization increases the tension between winners and losers of globalization sides of cleavage and through this is mediated globalization's effect on populism. Populism is theorised to be on a rise because of this mediated effect of globalization. My results have shown that it's more complex, globalization and cleavage are intersecting in their influence of populism, but globalization is actually influencing populism directly. Its mediated effect on populism through cleavage is surprisingly found negative. Moreover, I have found that globalization is actually lowering the amount of people on demarcation side of cleavage. These results have furthermore proved relatively stable over time.