

CHAPTER - XVII

NATIONALISM

The term 'Nationalism is derived from the Latin word 'Natio' which means 'together' or 'to born'.

- Nationalism is a Psychological Expression
- Feeling of oneness.
- It stand for the independent political.
- Lord Dalhousie, declared as the unitary "India as a unitary state"

FACTORS AFFECTING NATIONALISM

- 1) History
- 2) Territory
- 3) Common Belief (Shared belief)
- 4) Common Political Ideas (Shared political ideas)
- 5) Common Political Identity

History

- Each country have its own historical background. The people who see themselves as a state embody a sense of historical identity.
- It means that the state looks at past also as it looks of future.

Territory

- Territory is another important factor of state. The state should have a particular territorial area.
- Living together on a territory for several years and owing a past gives people a sense of collective identity. It help them to think that they are one.

Common Belief (Shared Belief)

It is also another factor which also provide a sense of unity to the people. The common belief, customs, tradition, law make sense of oneness among the people.

Common Political Ideas (Shared Political Ideas)

The major political ideas like democracy, secularism, parliamentary system were recognized by the people. These ideas make them together and attain identity in the nation.

Common Political Identity

- Common language helps to make communication easy among the people.
- As well as the religion also helps to make the oneness among the people.
- Common religion provides belief and customs that make the participant of the people in the religious celebrations.

NATIONAL SELF DETERMINATION

- Unlike other social groups, state seek the right for self determination, people want the right of self determination.
- The meaning of this claim is that the international community should recognize and accept the status of a national community as a distinct political entry or state.
- People who have lived together on a particular territory for a very long and who have a sense of common identity.
- Sometime the claim of self-determination can come from the desire of the people to form a state in which their culture can be well protected.

NATIONALISM AND PLURALISM

- The Indian constitution included many provisions to protect the religious, linguistic and cultural minorities.

- The constitution of many other countries also provide provisions for protecting the rights of the minorities.
- Some other countries provide representation in the legislature and other state institutions.
- Provides democratic rights to minorities.
- The state should accommodate the all type of culture, customs and traditions.