

Chapter-17

Nationalism

Revision Notes

1. The nationalism is a sense of an independent nation that is combined together for the achievement of common goal.
2. The persons of a nation are known citizens of a country to enjoy political and civil rights to obey the laws of country.
3. An ideal citizen possesses some good qualities, i.e. well educated, aware of one's own rights and duties having staunch loyalty to the country and with lofty character.
4. The Republic Day parade in Delhi is a striking symbol of Indian nationalism and it brings out the sense of power, strength, as well as diversity which many associate with the Indian nation.
5. Nationalism refers to the right of self-determination to imply that every nation in the world should exercise a right to determine its destiny in all walks of life without interference of other states in the world.
6. Every nationalist is supposed to perform some duties, i.e. obedience of law, payment of taxes, cooperation with public servants and loyalty with the state, etc.
7. Nations are constituted by a group who share certain features such as descent, or language, or religion or ethnicity. But there is in fact no common set of characteristics which is present in all nations.
8. A nation is to a great extent an 'imagined' community, held together by the collective beliefs, aspirations and imaginations of its members. It is based on certain assumptions which people make about the collective whole with which they identify.
9. The Indian nation identifies with the rivers, mountains and regions of the Indian subcontinent.
10. State and society are distinguished from each other, i.e. a society has been originated before state and does not enjoy any sovereignty whereas a state has fixed territory and possess sovereignty also.
11. State and nation enjoy some distinctions, i.e. state has four essential elements but nation has none. Out of these sovereignty and definite territory are essential for a state.

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12. A nation-state which does not respect the rights Nationalism and cultural identity of minorities within the state would find it difficult to gain the loyalty of its members.
 13. The Indian constitution has an elaborate set of provisions for the protection of religious, linguistic and cultural minorities.
 14. That is, in ensuring that people with different cultural and ethnic identities live and co-exist as partners and equal citizens within the country. This may be essential not only for resolving problems arising from new claims for self-determination but also for building a strong and united state.
 15. State and government are also distinguished, i.e. government is an essential element of state.
 16. Where a state is exclusively composed of one nationality, it is a nation state. But where we have a state to consist of more than one nationality or where a nationality is spread over several states, the state and nation do not coincide.
 17. Nation refers to be a self-governing nationality.