



Redefining Nationalism, Its Origin and assumption

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Abstract: *Our nationalism and our idea of Indian culture have gleaned through authoritative writings of men and women who defined it for us. Many of them are political thinkers and politicians while some are political activists who actively participated in the daily humdrum of anti-colonial struggle. If we try to understand nationalism as it was originally perceived by those who fought for formation the country, it was all-inclusive nationalism that was consciously adopted all through freedom struggle and carried forward to build a new pluralistic independent country like India. Scientists and cultural activists also contributed meaningful ideas of Indian nationalism and culture.*

Key Words: nationalism, Indian culture, authoritative, writings, political, thinkers, politicians .

Nationalism has been defined as a state of mind that represents supreme loyalty to native soil, to local tradition and to the established territorial authority. But it had not happened in before the French Revolution of 1789, as the idea of nationalism took birth in the eighteenth century. Social organizations, groups, political institutions all had assembled. Another group of thinkers thought that it is the most common case of nationalism where a nation excludes outsiders and intolerant to them.

Despite of these definitions, there is an amount of improvement in the historical paradigmatic form of nationalism. It typically features the supremacy of nation's claim over the claims of individual's allegiance and full sovereignty has traditionally been the defining element of State power and essential for national existence. It was exalted in classic modern works by Bushes, Locke and Rousseau and bringing to corner state in the debate though Philippines as now more sceptical issue and surround the corner of the moment of money and people and the resources rightly exemplify the in terminal sovereignty make the topic politically centre in the age of globalization and philosophically internity for nationalism and Anti-nationalism like territorial state as political unit is seen by nationalist as centrally belonging to one ethnic culmal group and as altinally changed with protecting promulgating it tradition this view

expressed by classical revivalist nationalism that was must promise in 19th century in Europe and Latin America.

The classical nationalism later expressed almost the world and still marks many contemporary nationalism. Although the term nationalism has a variety of meaning its centrally the two phenomena noted at the outset

1. The attitude that member of a nation has when they care above their identity a member of what nation

2. The action that the member of a nation take in seeking to achieve some form of political sovereignty each of thier aspect requires elaboration.

1. Raises question above the concept of the nation or national identity about what is to belong to a and about how much one thought to care about one nation nation and national identity may be defined in term of common origin ethnicity or culturalities and while and individual membership in the nation is often regarded as individually. it is sometimes repanded as voluntary. They were rival consider for authority and loyalty (begin 1979 smith 1991 , levy 2000)

2. raises question about whether sometimes the aquision of full skill with complete authority one domestic and intervidualeffairs of weather sometimes less then skelled (1983)

Nationalism develops through political



emotion, cultural linguistic and religious identities. It outbursts when people of these groups tried to stimulate their feelings and sufferings. Transformation of religion into nationalist ideology is all the more convenient in that nationalist can utilize the powerful and tenacious loyalties that a faith held in common for centuries creates.

Transformation of language into rise of nationalism is all that the feelings and sufferings could be told by their own language to their motto are almost same to rise of nationalism.

In some country leaders of colonial struggle made the choice to bypass cultural religion and linguistic identities. Development and economic nationalism that lives of people across diverse identities. THE Birth of nation states in Europe and de colonization of Asian and African countries represents the progressive and emancipatory qualities of nationalism. As Harrold laski writes nationalism and anchorism in the contemporary world - an out mooded deep seated disease which plagued mankind and which cannot healed by incantation.

Many scholar of nationalism have been nationalist in this sense that they make certain claims on group of people in order to define their belongings to one or another nation.

Ernest Gellner writes about nationalism "primarily a political principle which holds that political and national unit should be congruent" Anthony smith writes about nationalism "an ideological movement for the attainment and maintenance of autonomy, unity, identity of human population, some of members conceive it so constitute an actual or political nation" When Historian have looked at the past global dissemination of nationalism of Gellner' principle, the discussion has mostly been focused on the rise of nation state as the pre dominant form of political organization.'

Nationalist were the people advocating the implementation of principle of nation state where

it did not exist notably in multinational empire. The rhetorical principles of nation state now adays in contrast past legitimize most states in world overs.

Nationalism is a form of universalism when it makes universal claims about how the world should be organized but it is particularistic with regard to individual nation. The combination of both in characteristic for ideology for instance in these assertion;

A- IN a nation state the language of nation should be other official language and all citizen should speak it. and not a foreign language.

B- The official language of any country should be one and all nation should speak it.

The universalistic principles bring nationalism into conflict with competing form of universalism. The particularistic principles being specific nationalistic movement into conflict with rival nationalism.

Nationalist see nations an inclusive categorization of human beings - assigning every individual to one specific nation. Nationalism see most activity as national in character. Nation have national symbols, a national culture, a national music, national literature national folklore, a national mythology, and some cases a national religion, individual share national values and national identity admire national hero, eat the national dish, play national sports. These nation include ethnic group language and culture.

Culture assimilation is also very important for each nation, there is a territory which is uniquely associated with the nation homeland and together, they account for most habitable land. This is reflected in the geopolitical claim of nationalism which seeks to order the world as a series of nation states.

The first studies of nationalism were generally historical account of nationalist movements, At the end of 19th century Marxist' and other socialists produced political analyses that were critical of nationalist movement, the active in central and middle Europe. Most sociological theories of nationalism date with second world war.



Origin of nationalism - The modernist theories imply that around 1800 almost no one had more than local loyalties, national identities and unity originally imposed by European states because they were necessary to modernize economy and society. Ernest Gellner argued that nations are byproduct of industrialization which require large numbers of literate and culturally homogenous population. Charles Tilly;- promoted nationalism in order to assume the population consent with conscription into large modern armies and taxation which was necessary to maintain such armies.

According to modernist view the first true nation states was created by French revolution though tendencies have existed. Since the beginning to modern era, in addition to top down nationalism there were also cases of bottom up nationalism such as German Romantic nationalism materialized in the resistance against Napoleon.

Benedict Anderson for example nation as a imagined communities.

Gellner comments nationalism is not the awakening of a nation to self consciousness. It invents where they do not exists.

Anthony D Smith proposed a synthesis of primordialist and modern view According to Smith the pre condition for the formation of nation are as follows :-

- A fixed homeland
- High autonomy
- Hostile surroundings
- Memories of battles
- Sacred centers
- language and scripts
- Special customs
- Historical records and thinking.

These preconditions may create powerful common mythology. Therefore the mystic homeland is in reality more important for national identity than the actual territory occupied by the nation.

It we consider the landmark in historical

new as origin of nationalism we had to go back in 17th century when Westphalia treaty made real origin point territory. After that french revolution and Napoleon victory directed against large empire made the last recall of Hanioldiam but collapse of old empire of ottoman empire after its world war aucteard the formation of nation-state all the major states had been fought against part of an empire and they had when liberated and women moment by the end of 19th century nationalist idea had begin to spread on Asia and Africa. In India nationalism began to encourage call for end of British rule. The 20th century nationalism movement in India is generally associated with Mahatma Gandhi In china nationalism outbreaks in 1911, but in Japan it had different face, multi nation and multi ethnic society came into existence. And extremist movement also came into existence as Fascism and Nazism in Germany and Italy. But after second world war nationalism came into existence in very different form with racism and ethnic-differences.

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