



## NATIONALISM

### CONCEPT

- a. It's a feeling and attitude
- b. Nationalism is the belief that one belongs to a group of people who share a common culture, language, history and hence they should have an independent political existence.

### NATIONALISM AND PATRIOTISM

- a. Patriotism is simply the love or affection with one's country.

### TWO EXPLANATORY PERSPECTIVES

#### a. Primordialist

It's basically in the genetic makeup of people and people who have been living together and in similar environment from time immemorial have affection with one another that helps create the feeling of nationalism.

#### b. Modernist

With the industrial development and communication, people who had similar characteristics started interacting with each other more frequently and on a larger scale, this phenomenon resulted in the creation of the feeling of nationalism.

### SYMBOLISM OF NATIONALISM

There are certain objects or phenomenon with which the concept of nationalism is closely related and these objects make up the symbolism of nationalism, for example certain songs, voices, slogans, flags, colors and ceremonies.

## **HISTORICAL EMERGENCE OF NATIONALISM**

The political ideology of states matters most because they have the most power and others tend to respond to their power and ideologies. At the start of our history global conflict is shifting power to extensive middle classes in Britain and France, and the national idea justifies demands for reforms which challenge 'top-down' ideals of power based on religion, monarchy, and privilege.

Once the process is in motion it develops its own momentum. British victory over France popularizes its liberal, constitutionalist nationalism which is taken up in imitative form by elites elsewhere. These elites are able, especially when linked to modernizing states like Prussia, Japan, and the North in the American Civil War, to form powerful nation-states.

Those nation-states generate new forms of nationalism. Subordinate nationalities react against new state nationalism. These states take up illiberal, imperialist nationalism to challenge British hegemony. Such imperialist nationalism provokes colonial societies to develop counter-nationalism.

State-subverting nationalism usually cannot on its own defeat imperial powers. Also important is that those powers are weakened in global conflict with each other. Therefore the ability of state-subverting nationalism to form nation-states is based on a combination of its own social base and political organization, the power and policy of the state it confronts, and a favourable international situation.

The sacrosanct principle of state sovereignty was weakened with the end of the cold war, new nation-state formation, and new economic and cultural forms of globalization.

This provoked a first wave of state-subverting ethno-nationalisms which could lead to violence and ethnic cleansing.

However, international recognition for new states as civic, territorial entities, along with new forms of intervention and pressure, put pressure on nationalism to move away from this ethnic and statesubverting character.

## Roots of Nationalism

### a. Old ages

Nationalism is as old as human kind...Spartans Athenians, Persians, Arabism.

### b. Emergence of Nation state

After1648, French attacks gave rise to this ideology in Germany, Italy, Russia, and Spain.

### c. 18th century Nationalism:

US & French revolutions brought liberal nationalism.

### d. 19th century Nationalism

During this era ... Bismarck (1815-1898), of Germany became the flag bearer of German Nationalism.

He dominated European politics during (1860-1890).

### e. 20th century Nationalism

After WWI many nations were not happy with the borders ... so they aspired to reshape the territories by using Nationalism. (Germany, Italy)

After the First World War and Second World War was purely based on the idea of nationalism.

## Waves of Nationalism

- Wave – 1: Began after French revolution stretched up to WWI.
- Wave – 2: From the end of WWII ended up in 1970s and led to the decolonization of most of the developing countries.
- Wave -3: Rise of ethno-national movements during 1970s till today. Mao, Mahajir, Kurd, Tamil etc.

## Variants / Types of Nationalism

### Liberal Nationalism

- ✓ A classic form of European liberalism.
- ✓ Like individuals, nations have rights, in particular, the right of self-determination.
- ✓ And self-determination should be universally applicable.

### **Expansionist Nationalism**

- ✓ It is aggressive and militaristic in nature.
- ✓ A form of nationalism associated Mussolini & Hitler.
- ✓ It arises from a sentiment of intense, even hysterical nationalist enthusiasm.
- ✓ Anti-colonial nationalism
- ✓ A third world nationalism – directed against colonizers.
- ✓ National liberation movements in Africa and Asia after WWII.
- ✓ Indo-Pak 1947, China 1949, Indonesia 1949, Vietnam 1954, and Algeria 1962.
- ✓ Since 1970s, it is being expressed through religious fundamentalism. (Africa + Middle East + South Asia).

### **Civic Nationalism**

Is also known as progressive nationalism which basically rejects the concept of a nation based on color, language and culture and instead it proposes that common values like freedom, democracy, and tolerance can also constitute a nation.

### **RISORGIMENTO AND INTEGRAL NATIONALISM**

Is basically derived from the word resurgence, the idea of nationalism is used for integrating people across the world.

### **Salient Features of Nationalism**

- Self image,
- Right of self Determination
- Militarism
- Patriotism
- Racism

### **Merits of Nationalism**

- Promotes the emotions of independence.
- Promotes healthy competition.
- Gave charismatic leaders to the world - Syed Ahmed Khan, M Ali Johar, Atta Turk, Ghandi, Nehru, Hitler, Tito, and Mussolini.
- Serves as very important psychological function.
- Acts as an expression of identity.
- It acts as a force standing against occupation.

### Demerits of Nationalism

- Threat to others, it promotes national interest at the expense of others.
- Promotes racism, ethnocentrism, and hatred – that may lead to wars.
- Threat to the multi-ethnic societies – leads to separation.
- Promotes imperialism (expansionist nationalism)
- Infuses sense of superiority .... German race, and white race etc.
- Gives rise to the separatism ... Sri Lanka, Bengalis, Tamils in India.
- Nationalism, even when it avoids military confrontation, may serve as an obstacle to cooperation on international issues - be this trade, migration, the environment.

### Methods of promoting Nationalism

- Schools and Books,
- National anthems,
- Wars,
- History glorification,
- Propaganda,
- ‘Avenge pearl harbour’ type publications.
- “Atoot-Ang”, “Shah Ragh phrases”.

### CRITICISM

#### a. On Definition

Critics say that there is no specific definition of nationalism, for example people may have similar skin color but completely different cultures, and on the other hand people who speak common languages can have different religions.

#### b. Cultural not a political concept

Nationalism shouldn't be used for political purposes and it's purely for cultural purposes.

#### c. Whither Pluralism

Nationalism is against the idea of diversity of human beings, THE famous physicist Albert Einstein once said, NATIONALISM IS THE MEASLES OF MANKIND.

## INTERNATIONALISM

### DEFINITION

Internationalism is basically the idea that greater economic and political cooperation between nations is the path to mutual prosperity.

### ANTITHESIS OF NATIONALISM

Internationalism rejects the idea of the supremacy of a nation and instead it transcends nationalism.

### ORIGINS OF INTERNATIONALISM

- a) **Adam smith:** He basically proposed that nations should do trade and business with each other independently.
- b) **Richard Cobden and Corn Laws:** Richard Cobden united the farmers of corn from various European nations; hence he transcended the idea of nationalism.
- c) **Inter Parliamentary Union:** It was basically a parliamentary assembly union that comprised of members of parliament of different nations of the world.
- d) **Global Communism:** Karl Marx gave the idea that workers or laborers of all the nations of the world must unite to protect their common rights
- e) **League Of Nations:** League of Nations was formed after the First World War, and the idea was that an international forum will address the grievances of all the nations of the world.
- f) **J.A Hobson and World Government:** the idea of the world government will truly reflect the concept of internationalism.

### LIBERALISM AND INTERNATIONALISM :

The idea of internationalism is purely inspired by the theory of LIBERALISM.

**MODERN USAGE :** In today's world there is a perception that the problems faced by humanity are truly international ,for example climate change ,terrorism and else , so only the concept of internationalism can solve the common challenges faced by humans around the world.

**FEARS AND APPREHENSIONS :** Some critics say that the idea of internationalism may be used or abused by some powerful nations to exploit other weaker nations and the idea of world government proposed by some proponents of internationalism should ring some alarm bells.

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