

CHAPTER 1

Introduction: Modern Nationalism and European Influence in Colonies

Nationalism in India emerged as a self-defeating formula because it represents the ideology of the middle class which was shaped by ideas derived from European Nationalism. But this framework of Nationalism was not conducive and hence its fallout was seen after independence relating to language, religion and diversity. According to Eric Hobsbawm Nation means 'a state or political body which recognizes a supreme centre of common government' (14). However, in modern times a nation indicates a notion of political unity and independence. The term 'Nationalism' had been coined in Europe to indicate the rise of a common political sentiment (Fisher 196). The nationalism that we talk about in India fall under the Eastern Nationalism but influenced by western nationalist ideology. Most of the early Indian leaders of the British Raj, their sense of Nationalism was at par with Western Nationalism. Rabindranath Tagore expressed his doubt about the feasibility of adopting Western model of Nationalism in India as western nation culture and racial diversity was not as heterogeneous as India. In his view of British presence in India he states that, "We had to deal, not with kings, not with human races, but with a nation, — we, who are no nation ourselves (Tagore 6). The claim made by Tagore that India is "no nation" is important. Here, Tagore defines a nation in terms of well-organized politics with a clear purpose. The nation and its goals have evolved differently in Europe than they have in India. His apprehension has been proved to be true after independence as Nationalism has been viewed only as a tool to achieve political autonomy. Moreover, it led to a never-ending problem because of the diversity of the nation with numerous ethnic groups and languages. In order to understand the problems created by western form of nationalism, it is pertinent to understand the emergence of nationalism in Europe and thereafter its emergence in Indian context needs to be analyzed. In the latter part of the introduction, the idea of ethno-nationalism as an offshoot of western nationalism shall be addressed.

Origin of Modern Nationalism in Europe:

The origin of nationalism in Europe can be traced back to various historical, political, and social developments over several centuries. In the early modern period, with the fall of Papacy and rise of sovereign secular states, Nationalism emerged in the West (Johari 610). Moreover, in this period the roots of modern nationalism can be found in the

territorial and monarchical states of Western Europe (Breuilly, 75). There are many factors that contributed to the rise of nationalism in Europe. The Renaissance and Reformation periods played a crucial role in fostering a sense of national identity in Europe. The revival of classical learning during the Renaissance and the spread of humanist ideas contributed to the development of a shared European cultural heritage. The Protestant Reformation also challenged the religious authority of the Roman Catholic Church, leading to the establishment of national churches and a sense of religious and cultural distinctiveness in various European countries. Moreover, the spread of literacy and the invention of the printing press facilitated the dissemination of nationalistic ideas and contributed to the creation of a shared public sphere where nationalist sentiments could be expressed and debated. The formation of modern nation-states and the centralization of power in the hands of monarchs contributed to the growth of nationalism. As kings and rulers sought to consolidate their authority, they promoted a sense of loyalty and unity among their subjects based on shared language, culture, and history.

Further, the Treaties of Westphalia, which were a series of peace agreements signed in 1648 in the German cities of Osnabruck and Munster, had significant effects on the development of modern nation-states and played a crucial role in shaping the concept of nationalism. One of the key principles established by the Treaties of Westphalia was the recognition of the principle of state sovereignty and territorial integrity. Westphalia bestowed divine rights to monarchs, who exercised sovereign control over subjects inside the limits of their territory (Gogoi 4). The treaties recognized the right of each state to determine its own internal affairs without interference from external powers. This laid the groundwork for the idea that a nation has the right to govern itself and establish its own borders. The Treaties of Westphalia contributed to the establishment of a state-centric system of international relations, known as the Westphalian system. In this system, nation-states became the primary actors in international affairs, emphasizing the importance of individual states in the international community. This idea reinforced the concept of nationalism, as it highlighted the significance of the nation-state as the main unit of political organization. The treaties also helped to recognize and institutionalize religious pluralism within Europe. The Peace of Westphalia acknowledged the coexistence of various Christian denominations and granted religious freedom to certain regions. This recognition of diverse religious beliefs within territories paved the way for the development of more inclusive national identities based on shared culture, language, and history rather than just religious affiliations. However, the Treaties also led to the fragmentation of the Holy Roman Empire

into numerous independent and semi-sovereign states. This fragmentation created a sense of distinct political entities, each with its own ruler and administration. Over time, these entities evolved into more unified and centralized nation-states, fostering the growth of distinct national identities among their populations. The concept of nationalism began to take root in the aftermath of the Treaties of Westphalia. As individual territories and regions solidified their identities within the newly established nation-states, people began to develop a sense of belonging to their respective nations. This growing national consciousness played a crucial role in shaping the modern nation-state system. However, it is important to note that the development of nationalism was a complex and gradual process that extended well beyond the Treaty of Westphalia. Nationalism continued to evolve and gain prominence in the following centuries, and its effects on European and global politics have been profound, shaping modern history in various ways (Farr 2005). One such transformation was brought about by the French Revolution. The Revolution saw the rise of revolutionary ideologies like republicanism, democracy, and nationalism, and it led to the spread of these ideas throughout Europe through conquest and diplomacy. One of the most direct connections between the Treaties of Westphalia and the French Revolution was the Napoleonic Wars, which were waged by Napoleon Bonaparte's France against various European coalitions. Napoleon aimed to reshape Europe under French hegemony, and the Treaties of Westphalia were often cited as an example of the old European order that needed to be replaced. The Holy Roman Empire, which was heavily influenced by the territorial and religious provisions of the Treaties of Westphalia, was dissolved by Napoleon in 1806. This marked the end of a centuries-old institution that had been deeply influenced by the principles of the Westphalian system. The French Revolution's ideals of liberty, equality, and fraternity inspired nationalist movements and revolutionary fervour across Europe. These ideas challenged the traditional monarchical and aristocratic order, which had its roots in the Westphalian system. While there is a significant time gap between the Treaties of Westphalia and the French Revolution, the principles established in the Westphalian system had a lasting impact on the European state system. The French Revolution, with its spread of revolutionary ideals and the Napoleonic Wars, can be seen as a challenge to the existing order influenced by Westphalian principles and a catalyst for the transformation of Europe in the 19th century. The French Revolution played a pivotal role in shaping the concept of nationalism in Europe as well as India. The revolution's ideas of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity resonated with people across the continent, inspiring nationalist movements in different countries. The revolutionary armies

also spread the ideals of nationalism during their military campaigns. The Romantic Movement exalted the idea of national identity and cultural uniqueness. Romantic writers, poets, and artists celebrated the folklore, history, and landscapes of their respective countries, contributing to the emergence of a sense of national pride and consciousness.

The Napoleonic Wars (1803-1815) furthered the spread of nationalism in Europe. Napoleon's military conquests and campaigns often involved the redrawing of national borders, stirring feelings of national identity and resistance against foreign rule. After the Revolutions of 1830 and 1848 in France, a series of widespread uprisings across Europe, were fuelled by nationalist aspirations for independence, self-determination, and democratic governance. These movements sought to establish nation-states based on the principle of popular sovereignty. In 17th Century, with the fall of feudalism facilitated the growth of Capitalism. The growth of capitalism led to the rise of industrial revolution in Europe, which brought about significant economic and social changes, including urbanization and the rise of the working class. As people moved from rural areas to cities and worked in industrial settings, they increasingly identified with their local communities and sought political representation. Geographical discoveries and exploration carried out by the European Nations led to occupation of new territories and colonies were established on those territories. The expansion of European colonial empires led to resistance and anti-colonial movements in colonized territories. These movements often drew upon nationalist ideologies to demand independence and self-rule. Most of the nationalist movements in these countries were actually inspired by the nationalistic ideals of the European countries. These various factors combined to foster the growth of nationalism in Europe and her colonies leading to the formation of nation-states and the establishment of national identities that continue to shape the political and cultural landscapes across the world to this day. Among all the European powers that ruled India, the impact of British had been everlasting as it had ruled a vast part of the country. It will be pertinent to understand the effect of Britain on Indian Nationalism. The impact of British politics, education and administrative policies has shaped the Indian minds. Partha Chatterjee has stated that France and England being the pacemakers in setting the ideas of progress and modernisation have had a far-reaching impact on the National consciousness of Indians (Chatterjee). While Bengal had been influenced by the French ideals, Chandannagar being the centre of all revolutionary ideologies, the overall administrative and social structure of modern nationalism was influenced by the British model.

Nationalism in Britain is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon that has evolved over centuries, shaping the country's identity, politics, and relationship with the broader world. British nationalism can be traced back to historical, cultural, and political developments, each contributing to the formation of a unique sense of national pride and consciousness. Here are some key aspects of nationalism in Britain. British nationalism has deep historical roots, with its origins dating back to the medieval period. The notion of a unified British identity began to take shape during the reign of the Tudor monarchs, particularly Elizabeth I, who emphasized the idea of a "British" identity that transcended the individual nations of England, Scotland, and Wales. Moreover, the Act of Union in 1707 officially united the Kingdom of England and the Kingdom of Scotland, creating the Kingdom of Great Britain. This political union marked a significant milestone in the development of British nationalism, as it brought together two distinct nations under a single monarchy and parliament.

The expansion of the British Empire during the 18th and 19th centuries encouraged the growth of British nationalism. The idea of a global British identity, linked to the idea of a civilizing mission, played a role in justifying imperial expansion and colonial rule. The Victorian era saw the rise of a distinct British cultural identity, emphasizing notions of civility, progress, and a shared moral code. The British Empire and its achievements were often celebrated as symbols of national greatness. The two World Wars of the 20th century played a significant role in fostering a sense of national unity and resilience in Britain. On both occasions they came out on the winning side. But the shared experiences of sacrifice and struggle during these conflicts contributed to a strengthened sense of British nationalism. The increasing diversity of Britain's population has led to discussions and debates about the nature of British national identity in a multicultural society. Questions of inclusivity and how to reconcile various cultural and ethnic identities with British nationalism remain significant issues. Patriotism and national symbols, such as the Union Jack and the Royal Family, play a role in fostering a sense of British identity and pride. Therefore, in India too one can witness the similar pattern of nationalism which can be broadly defined as civic nationalism. Therefore, India being the colony of Britain, directly drew her inspiration for freedom struggle on the idea of European nationalism (Discussed in the next chapter).

Political and cultural implication of Nationalism:

Cultural nationalism often precedes political nationalism in the development of a nation's identity and the emergence of nationalist movements. Cultural nationalism refers to the promotion and preservation of a shared cultural identity, traditions, language, and heritage within a particular group or community. It lays the groundwork for a collective sense of identity and solidarity among people who share common cultural attributes. Cultural nationalism involves the creation and promotion of a distinct cultural identity that distinguishes a group of people from others. This sense of shared identity fosters a sense of belonging and unity among individuals with similar cultural traits, contributing to a collective consciousness that can later evolve into political nationalism. Moreover, the preservation and revival of a national language or indigenous languages are often early manifestations of cultural nationalism. Language plays a significant role in shaping cultural identity, and efforts to promote and protect native languages can strengthen the foundation for broader nationalist sentiments. Sometimes, Cultural nationalism involves celebrating and promoting cultural heritage and traditions. This can include the recognition of historical events, festivals, rituals, and customs that are unique to a particular community or nation. Role of Intellectuals, artists, and cultural leaders often play a key role in nurturing cultural nationalism. Through literature, art, music, and academic works, they contribute to shaping a collective cultural consciousness and fostering a sense of pride in one's cultural heritage. The establishment of cultural institutions, such as museums, libraries, and academies, helps preserve and promote cultural elements essential to national identity. These institutions can serve as centres of cultural expression and memory. Cultural nationalism can emerge as a response to external forces, such as colonialism or foreign dominance. People may turn to their cultural heritage as a way to resist cultural assimilation and maintain their unique identity. By it, there is emergence of a sense of community and solidarity among people who identify with the same cultural values and norms. This shared sense of belonging lays the groundwork for political mobilization and collective action. As cultural nationalism gains momentum, it often leads to the development of political nationalism. Political nationalism seeks to translate the cultural identity and aspirations of a community or nation into concrete political goals. It aims to establish or strengthen political institutions that represent and safeguard the interests of the cultural community. Political nationalism can manifest in demands for autonomy, self-determination, or the establishment of a separate nation-state. Cultural nationalism provides the basis for the collective identity and unity of a people, creating a shared consciousness that serves as a foundation for later political nationalist movements. By celebrating cultural heritage and

traditions, fostering a sense of belonging, and promoting a distinct cultural identity, cultural nationalism lays the groundwork for political action aimed at achieving self-governance and national sovereignty.

Nationalism, as a political and cultural ideology, influences how people perceive their identity, relate to their government, and interact with other nations. It often plays a crucial role in the formation of nation-states. It drives movements for self-determination and independence, seeking to establish a unified political entity that represents the collective identity of a particular nation. Nationalism emphasizes the importance of state sovereignty and self-governance. Nationalists advocate for autonomy and the right to determine their own political, economic, and social affairs without external interference. It fosters a sense of patriotism and civic engagement among citizens. It encourages people to participate in the political process, support their country, and contribute to the well-being of their fellow citizens. Nationalism is closely tied to the notion of national identity. It defines who is considered a member of the nation and shapes the concept of citizenship, which entails both rights and responsibilities. Nationalism can sometimes lead to efforts to homogenize culture, language, and traditions within a nation, which may lead to the marginalization or assimilation of cultural diversity. In some cases, nationalism can fuel cultural revival movements, seeking to preserve and revive traditional practices and languages that are perceived to be under threat. Nationalism often inspires artistic expressions that celebrate national identity and history. Nationalist themes can be found in literature, visual arts, music, and other forms of cultural expression. It can influence education policies, including the promotion of national languages and history in the curriculum. Language becomes a key marker of national identity. Nationalism also often fosters the creation of national symbols and icons that represent the nation's identity and values. These symbols can range from flags and anthems to national heroes and landmarks. Nationalism's political and cultural implications can vary significantly based on historical contexts, regional dynamics, and the ideologies of nationalist movements. While nationalism can foster a sense of unity and pride, it may also raise concerns about exclusion, identity politics, and potential conflicts with other nations or minority groups. Striking a balance between national pride and inclusive citizenship remains an ongoing challenge in many societies. Consequently, when there is an imbalance, there may be a growth of ethno-national sentiments that seek to challenge the ideologies of the nation-state. Therefore, one of the most important political implications of Nationalism is about the Ethno-nationalism and Minorities. In some cases, when nationalism leads to the

dominance of a majority ethnic or cultural group, potentially marginalizing minority communities, there will be growth of ethnonational consciousness. In return Ethnonationalism may also promote exclusive notions of national identity, causing challenges for other minority rights and inclusion. In later chapter we will highlight and focus on details about Ethno-nationalism.

Nationalism and Literature:

Nationalism has been a recurring theme in world literature, influencing literary works across different genres and time periods. Nationalism in literature often reflects the cultural, social, and political aspirations of a particular nation or group. It can be expressed through patriotic sentiments, celebration of national identity, and critiques of colonialism or imperialism. In the 19th century, Romanticism gave rise to the concept of national identity and cultural heritage. Writers and poets, such as Johann Wolfgang von Goethe in Germany and Lord Byron in England, celebrated their respective nations' history, folklore, and landscapes. This form of nationalism emphasized the unique spirit and character of each nation. During the 20th century, as many countries sought independence from colonial rule, literature became a powerful medium for expressing nationalist sentiments and critiquing imperial powers. Writers like Chinua Achebe (Nigeria) and Frantz Fanon (Martinique) explored the struggles of colonized peoples and the quest for national liberation. Nationalism often plays a significant role in literature centred on war and conflict. War novels, poems, and memoirs frequently explore themes of patriotism, sacrifice, and the impact of war on national identity. Works like *All Quiet on the Western Front* by Erich Maria Remarque and *The Things They Carried* by Tim O'Brien delve into the complexities of nationalism amid the horrors of war. Many cultures have national epics that serve as foundational literary texts, often celebrating the heroic deeds and values of a nation. Examples include *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey* in ancient Greece, the *Ramayana* and *Mahabharata* in India, and *The Kalevala* in Finland. Postcolonial literature often engages with issues of national identity and the legacy of colonialism. Writers like Salman Rushdie (India), Chinua Achebe (Nigeria), and Gabriel Garcia Marquez (Colombia) explore how nationalism and colonialism intersect in shaping the postcolonial world. Literature by diaspora writers often grapples with questions of national identity and belonging. Authors like Jhumpa Lahiri (Indian-American) and Edwidge Danticat (Haitian-American) explore the complexities of navigating multiple cultural identities and connections to their countries of origin.

Folktales and myths have been crucial in shaping national identity and cultural memory. These stories often reflect the values, history, and beliefs of a nation or community. Examples include Grimm's Fairy Tales in Germany and the indigenous creation myths of various cultures. Nationalism in world literature is a multifaceted and dynamic theme that reflects the diverse expressions of identity, belonging, and historical experience. Literary works continue to offer insights into the complexities of nationalism and its impact on individuals and societies worldwide. Set during the Napoleonic era, *War and Peace* by Leo Tolstoy delves into the impact of war and nationalism on Russian society. The novel explores the patriotism and nationalistic fervour that emerged during the French invasion of Russia and how individuals are swept up in the tide of national destiny. *Things Fall Apart* by Chinua Achebe, this novel explores the clash of cultures during colonialism in Nigeria. It portrays the struggles of Okonkwo, a traditional Igbo leader, to maintain his cultural identity amid the encroachment of British colonial rule and its imposition of Western values. *One Hundred Years of Solitude* by Gabriel Garcia Marquez weaves a complex narrative about the evolution of a family and the country of Colombia. It touches on themes of national identity, political turmoil, and the challenges of nation-building. *Midnight's Children* by Salman Rushdie is a powerful exploration of postcolonial India and its journey towards independence. The story follows Saleem Sinai, a child born at the stroke of midnight when India gained independence and delves into the complexities of national identity and the challenges of forging a unified nation. Set during the American Civil War and Reconstruction era, *Gone with the Wind* by Margaret Mitchell explores themes of southern identity and nationalism in the aftermath of a devastating war. It portrays the struggles of the South to maintain its sense of pride and tradition amid the loss of the Civil War. *Doctor Zhivago* by Boris Pasternak is set during the Russian Revolution and the subsequent Civil War. It follows the life of Yuri Zhivago and explores how political upheaval and nationalism impact personal relationships and individual lives. *A Suitable Boy* by Vikram Seth, a work set in independent India, explores the complexities of Indian nationalism and identity through the lives of various characters from different religious and cultural backgrounds. *The Grapes of Wrath* by John Steinbeck depicts the struggle of a family during the Great Depression and the Dust Bowl in the United States. It highlights themes of class struggle, social injustice, and the idea of "Americanness" during a challenging period in the nation's history. These are just a few examples of novels that explore nationalism in various contexts and settings. Nationalism in literature often serves as a lens through which authors examine the impact of political ideologies, historical

events, and societal changes on individuals and communities. By delving into the complexities of national identity and belonging, these novels offer valuable insights into the human experience and the dynamics of the societies in which they are set.

Nationalism has been a recurring theme in poetry from various literary traditions and historical periods. Poets often use their verses to express patriotic sentiments, celebrate national identity, and reflect on the historical struggles and triumphs of their countries. “The Star-Spangled Banner” by Francis Scott Key is an iconic American poem, which later became the national anthem of the United States. It celebrates the resilience and victory of the American flag during the War of 1812, thereby, igniting a sense of national pride. “Ode to the West Wind” by Percy Bysshe Shelley reflects on the political and social changes sweeping across Europe during the early 19th century. It expresses the poet's hopes for a renewed spirit of nationalism and social reform. “If They Come in the Morning” is a powerful poem by Angela Davis, an American civil rights activist. She critiques the injustices of the legal system and calls for solidarity among those fighting for justice, reflecting themes of social and political nationalism. “The Charge of the Light Brigade” by Alfred, Lord Tennyson commemorates the valour of British soldiers during the Crimean War, evoking a sense of patriotic heroism and national pride. “The Ballad of Reading Gaol” by Oscar Wilde was written during Wilde's imprisonment. This poem criticizes the harsh conditions of prison life and the hypocrisy of society, reflecting themes of social justice and national identity. “The Waste Land” is a seminal poem by T.S. Eliot that reflects on the aftermath of World War I and its impact on Western society, questioning traditional values and expressing a sense of disillusionment that resonated with the emerging modernist movement. “The Patriot” by Robert Browning explores the inner conflict of a patriot during a time of national crisis, grappling with the tension between loyalty to the nation and loyalty to one's principles. “I Hear America Singing” by Walt Whitman celebrates the diversity and labor of ordinary Americans, promoting a sense of collective identity and national unity. “The White Man's Burden” by Rudyard Kipling is controversial in its colonial perspective, as this poem reflects the sentiment of imperialistic nationalism prevalent during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. These examples illustrate how nationalism has been a prevalent theme in poetry, inspiring poets to express their thoughts and emotions about their nations, cultures, and identities. Nationalism in poetry reflects both the pride and patriotism of a nation, as well as the challenges and complexities that come with the pursuit of national identity and unity.

Resistance literature and nationalism:

Resistance literature is an important aspect of nationalism. Resistance literature frequently emerges as a response to the oppressive forces of colonialism, imperialism, or other forms of domination. Nationalism in resistance literature can take various forms, and its portrayal depends on the historical, social, and cultural context in which the literature is produced. Resistance literature often emphasizes the importance of preserving and asserting national identity in the face of external oppression. It celebrates the unique culture, history, language, and traditions of a nation, reinforcing a sense of pride and belonging among the people. Nationalism in resistance literature is frequently linked to the struggle for independence and self-determination. It highlights the resistance movements and revolutionary actions taken by individuals or communities to liberate their nation from colonial or imperial rule. Nationalism in resistance literature often calls for unity among the people, transcending social, religious, and regional divisions. The literature may emphasize the idea of a shared national identity that unites diverse communities in their common struggle for freedom. Resistance literature often critiques the oppressive nature of colonial or imperial powers, exposing the injustices, exploitation, and dehumanization inflicted upon the colonized or subjugated people. It challenges the dominant narratives and ideologies imposed by the oppressors. Resistance literature fosters patriotism and love for one's country. It instils a sense of loyalty to the nation and its people, motivating individuals to actively participate in the struggle for liberation. Nationalism in resistance literature empowers the oppressed and marginalized to reclaim their agency and assert their rights. The literature may portray heroes or heroines who lead the resistance, inspiring others to join the cause. Resistance literature often emphasizes the need to preserve cultural heritage and traditions, as they represent essential aspects of a nation's identity. By safeguarding their culture, people resist cultural assimilation and domination. Nationalism in resistance literature often uses national heroes and martyrs as symbols of bravery, sacrifice, and determination. These figures embody the spirit of the nation and inspire others to continue the struggle. Some of the examples of resistance literature with strong nationalist themes include:

The Wretched of the Earth by Frantz Fanon, which explores the psychological and political impact of colonialism on the colonized and advocates for national liberation.

The God of Small Things by Arundhati Roy, which critiques the social and political injustices in postcolonial India and advocates for a renewed sense of national identity and pride.

Noli Me Tangere by Jose Rizal, a novel that exposed the abuses of Spanish colonial rule in the Philippines and inspired the Filipino nationalist movement.

One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich by Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, which portrays the harsh realities of Soviet labor camps and reflects the spirit of resistance against totalitarianism.

In conclusion, nationalism in resistance literature is a powerful force that emerges in response to oppressive regimes and serves as a catalyst for national liberation and self-determination. It celebrates national identity, empowers the oppressed, and calls for unity in the pursuit of freedom and independence.

Various forms of Nationalism:

Nationalism can manifest in various forms, depending on the context, historical background, and cultural factors of a specific nation or community. One is the Civic nationalism, which is based on shared values, citizenship, and a commitment to the political institutions and principles of a nation. It focuses on inclusive civic identity, where individuals of diverse backgrounds can become part of the nation by adopting its common values and ideals. Civic nationalism emphasizes equal rights, democracy, and civic participation as the basis for national identity. Another form of Nationalism is the Ethnic nationalism, based on shared ethnic or cultural characteristics, such as language, religion, history, or ancestry. It emphasizes the importance of a common cultural heritage and seeks to preserve the distinct identity of a specific ethnic group. Ethnic nationalism can sometimes exclude those who do not share the same cultural or ancestral background.

One form of threat to Nationalism is the religious nationalism which is centered around a particular religious identity as the basis for national unity. It often seeks to establish a state or society based on religious principles and values. Religious nationalism can lead to tensions and conflicts with other religious or secular groups within the nation. Another notable form is the Cultural nationalism which emphasizes the promotion and preservation of a nation's unique cultural traditions, arts, and customs. It seeks to foster pride in the nation's cultural heritage and may be used as a means of resisting external cultural influences.

Expansionist nationalism advocates for the expansion of a nation's territory or influence beyond its current borders. It may justify imperialistic policies or the annexation of other regions in the name of national interest or manifest destiny. Anti-colonial form of

nationalism arises as a response to colonial rule and seeks to liberate a colonized nation from foreign control. It emphasizes the need for self-determination and independence. Left-wing nationalism combines nationalist aspirations with socialist or leftist ideology. It seeks to achieve national self-determination while advocating for social justice, equality, and collective ownership of resources. Right-wing nationalism combines nationalist sentiments with conservative or traditionalist values. It may prioritize preserving cultural and national identity, often with a focus on exclusive notions of citizenship. Pan-nationalism seeks to unite people of the same ethnicity, language, or cultural background across national borders. It promotes a sense of kinship and solidarity among individuals with shared cultural attributes, transcending the boundaries of individual nation-states. While secessionist nationalism advocates for the secession of a region or community from a larger nation to form an independent state based on distinct cultural, linguistic, or political differences. It is important to note that nationalism can take on various forms and is often a complex and multifaceted phenomenon. Different types of nationalism can coexist and intersect in a nation, leading to diverse interpretations and expressions of national identity and pride. The implications of different forms of nationalism can vary widely, ranging from fostering a sense of unity and belonging to potentially fueling conflicts and exclusions.

Problems of Nationalism:

Nationalism, while often seen as a unifying force that fosters a sense of belonging and pride in one's nation, can also give rise to various problems and challenges. One of it is the Exclusivity and Xenophobia. Nationalism can lead to an "us vs. them" mentality, where the sense of national identity is based on excluding or marginalizing others who are perceived as outsiders or different. This exclusivity can give rise to xenophobia, intolerance, and discrimination against minority groups or those who do not fit the dominant national identity. Another one is that Nationalism, when linked with religious or ethnic identities, can exacerbate communal tensions and conflicts between different communities within a nation. This can lead to social unrest, violence, and even civil wars in extreme cases. Nationalism can foster a sense of cultural superiority, leading to the belief that one's own culture, customs, and traditions are superior to others. This attitude can hinder cultural exchange and understanding, promoting prejudice and ethnocentrism. Significantly, Nationalism can fuel expansionist tendencies, where a nation seeks to assert its dominance over other territories or peoples. This can lead to conflicts and geopolitical tensions with neighbouring countries. Overemphasis on nationalism may hinder

international cooperation and collaboration. Nationalistic policies and protectionism can lead to isolationism and reluctance to engage in global initiatives. Nationalism may prioritize national interests over global challenges, such as climate change, environmental degradation, and pandemics. This can hinder international efforts to address these pressing issues collectively. Extreme nationalism can strain diplomatic relations between nations and hinder cooperation on global issues, leading to a breakdown in international dialogue and trust. Crucially, extreme nationalism can lead to the suppression of dissent and criticism, as those who challenge the dominant national narrative may be labelled as unpatriotic or traitorous. Moreover, it can give rise to identity politics, where political parties and leaders use ethnicity, religion, or regional identity to gain support, often at the expense of national unity and inclusivity. Nationalism can lead to the selective interpretation of history, glorifying certain events or figures while downplaying or ignoring less favourable aspects of the nation's past. Addressing the problems of nationalism requires striking a balance between national pride and global cooperation, promoting inclusivity, and ensuring that nationalism does not devolve into chauvinism or exclusivity. Emphasizing civic nationalism, which focuses on shared values, democratic principles, and equal rights for all citizens, can help mitigate some of the negative consequences of extreme forms of nationalism. Additionally, fostering cultural exchange, dialogue, and understanding can promote a more inclusive and cooperative approach to global challenges.

Ethno-Nationalism versus Nationalism:

Ethnonationalism and nationalism are related concepts, but they have distinct differences in their scope and focus. While both revolve around the idea of a collective identity and belonging, they differ in terms of the defining factors and the extent of inclusivity. Nationalism is a political, social, and cultural ideology that advocates for the establishment and maintenance of a sovereign nation-state for a particular group of people, often defined by shared history, culture, language, and territory. Nationalism emphasizes the unity and common identity of a diverse population residing within the borders of a specific nation-state. Nationalism focuses on the shared political and civic identity of individuals residing within a nation-state. It seeks to unite people with diverse backgrounds under a common flag and national identity. Nationalism is generally more inclusive, aiming to incorporate all citizens within the boundaries of the nation-state regardless of their ethnic or cultural backgrounds. On the other hand, Ethno-nationalism is a form of nationalism

that places a stronger emphasis on ethnic or cultural identity as the defining factor of the nation. It asserts that the nation-state should be based primarily on the shared ethnicity, language, religion, or other cultural characteristics of the population, often excluding those who do not belong to the dominant ethnic or cultural group. It prioritizes the shared ethnic or cultural identity of a specific group of people. It tends to highlight the distinctiveness and uniqueness of a particular ethnic or cultural community. Ethno-nationalism can be exclusive, as it often excludes individuals or groups who do not share the dominant ethnic or cultural characteristics of the envisioned nation. This exclusionary approach can lead to the marginalization or discrimination of minority communities within the nation. Nationalism is a prevalent ideology that has been embraced by many countries across the world, where people unite around a shared national identity and work towards common goals for the betterment of their nation. Ethno-nationalism is often associated with regions or countries where there are significant ethnic or cultural divides, leading to calls for the establishment of separate nation states based on specific ethno-cultural identities. Examples include the ethno-nationalist movements in the former Yugoslavia or the demand for separate states based on ethnicity in some regions of South Asia. While both nationalism and ethno-nationalism involve the promotion of collective identity and belonging, nationalism is generally more inclusive, emphasizing a shared civic and political identity within a nation-state. Ethno-nationalism, however, emphasizes ethnic or cultural identity as the primary basis of the nation, which can lead to exclusivity and challenges in managing cultural diversity within a country. Ethno-nationalism and nationalism are two different ideologies that can be in conflict due to their contrasting principles and objectives. While both ideologies revolve around the idea of collective identity and belonging, they differ in terms of the defining factors and the extent of inclusivity. Here are some ways in which ethno-nationalism can counter nationalism: Because Ethno-nationalism places a stronger emphasis on ethnic or cultural identity as the defining factor of the nation. It defines the nation based on shared ethnicity, language, religion, or other cultural characteristics, often excluding those who do not belong to the dominant ethnic or cultural group. Nationalism, on the other hand, focuses on the shared political and civic identity of individuals residing within a nation-state. It aims to unite people with diverse backgrounds under a common flag and national identity, emphasizing the unity and common purpose of the entire nation. Ethno-nationalism can lead to tensions and conflicts within multi-ethnic or multi-cultural nations. When different ethnic or cultural groups have competing ethnonationalist aspirations, it can result in intergroup tensions, violence, and even separatist movements.

Nationalism, when pursued in a more inclusive and unifying manner, can help mitigate tensions between different groups within a nation. However, if nationalism becomes exclusionary or intolerant, it can also lead to conflicts and divisions. Ethno-nationalist movements often demand the establishment of separate nation states or autonomous regions based on specific ethnic or cultural identities. This can lead to territorial disputes and challenges to the existing state structure. Nationalism, in its civic and inclusive form, emphasizes the sovereignty and unity of the existing nation-state, seeking to strengthen the bonds between diverse communities and regions. Therefore, ethno-nationalism can counter nationalism when it promotes an exclusionary and divisive approach based on ethnic or cultural identity. In contrast, nationalism, when pursued inclusively, seeks to unite diverse communities under a common civic and political identity. The relationship between ethnonationalism and nationalism can vary significantly depending on the context, history, and political dynamics of a particular nation. It is essential for policymakers and societies to strike a balance that respects diversity while promoting national unity and inclusivity.