

## Origin And Growth Of Nationalism In Worldwide Perspective

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### **ABSTRACT:**

*It is a well-known fact that a nation is primarily a community, a definite community of people. This community is not racial, nor is it tribal. The modern Italian and French Nations were formed from Romans, Etruscans Greeks, Arabs, Gaul's, Britons and so forth. The same may be said about the British, the Germans and others, who were formed into nations from people of diverse races and tribes. In the same manner, nationalism is a brief, creed or ideology that involves an individual identifying with or becoming attached to one's nations. Thus the present paper highlights the ideology of nationalism in the global perspective including its origin, stages and types.*

**KEYWORDS:** Civic, Ethnic, Creed, Patriotism, Nation, Ideology, Territorial, Ultra-Nationalism, Revolution.

**INTRODUCTION:** Nationalism is a brief, creed or ideology that involves an individual identifying with or becoming attached to one's nations. Nationalism involves national identity by content with the related construct of patriotism, which involves the social conditioning and personal behavior that support a state's decision and action. Furthermore, there are two main perspectives on the origins and basis of nationalism; one is the primordial's perspective that describes nationalism as a reflection of the ancient and perceived evolutionary tendency of humans to organize into distinct groupings based on an affinity of birth. The other is the modernist perspective that describes nationalism as a recent phenomenon that requires the structural conditions of modern society in order to exist.

**ORIGIN OF NATIONALISM:** Most of the historians assume that, as an ideology and discourse, nationalism became prevalent in North America and Western Europe in the latter half of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century, and shortly thereafter in Latin America. The dates that are often singled out as signaling the advent of nationalism include 1775 (the first partition of Poland), 1776 (the American Declaration of Independence) 1789 and 1792 (the commencement and Second Phase of the French Revolution), 1807 (Fiction Addresses to the German Nations).<sup>1</sup>

However, this early ideological phase was permeated by neo-colonialism, the conscious return in letters, politics and the art to classical antiquity and above all to the patriotism and solidarity of Sparta, Athens and Republican Rome the Models and exemplars of Public and often heroic virtues. But, nationalism as an ideological movement did not emerge without antecedents for some millennial Christianity prepared the way, for others it was the printing press and especially near papers.

If we look into the history of its development, it can be traced out that in Europe before the development of nationalism; people were generally loyal to a religion or to a particular leader than to their nations. With the emergence of a national public sphere and an integrated, country wide economy in 18<sup>th</sup> Century England, People began to identify with the country at large, rather than the smaller unit of their family, town or province.<sup>2</sup>

Nevertheless, the widespread appeal of patriotic nationalism was massively augmented by the Political conversions of the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, the American and the French

revolution. Ultra-nationalist parties spurn up in France during the French Revolution. Nationalism is a worldwide concept. Most of the scholars have identified and defined it in different ways. Some of them think that the term nationalism was first used by John Gottfried Herder the prophet of this new creed. Herder gave Germans new pride in their origins and proclaimed a nation manage within the sphere of language, which he believed determines national thought and culture.<sup>3</sup>

**STAGES OF NATIONALISM:** It is a political movement which seeks to attain and defend an objective we may call national integrity. The nationalist grievance must be collective. Nationalism teaches that the fact of foreign rule itself is an affront to human dignity.<sup>4</sup>

It has three stages as:<sup>5</sup>

- **The first stage** may be loosely labeled stirrings. This is the period in which the nations become aware of itself as a nation suffering oppression. Frequently it is a period of revulsion against foreign ideas and foreign ways of doing things. It is a time of casting around for a cultural identity.
- **The Second Stage** is the center piece of nationalism. It is the time of the struggle for independence. The struggle may or may not have an obvious moment of beginning, but it usually has a fixed terminus since 1945 that fixed terminus has been the attainment of sovereign independence and admission to the United Nations.
- **The Third Stage** belongs to the process of consolidation. Sometimes this stage hardly exists at all. India after 1947, for example, moved straight on to the ordinary preoccupations of a state economic development and sustaining a foreign policy. Nationalist issues as such have played comparatively little part in Indian Politics since Independence.

## TYPES OF NATIONALISM:

Nationalism can be categorized in the following types:

**Civic Nationalism:** It is also known as liberal nationalism, which defines the nation as an association of people who identify themselves as belonging to the nation, who have equal and shared political rights, and allegiance to similar political procedures. Civic nationalism is a kind of non-xenophobic nationalism that is claimed to be compatible with liberal values of freedom, tolerance, equality and individual rights. Ernest Renan and John Stuart Mill are often thought to be early liberal nationalists. Liberal nationalists often defined the value of national identity by saying that individuals need a national identity in order to lead meaningful, autonomous lives, and that liberal democratic polity's need national identity in order to function properly in the modern society.

Further, it lies within the traditions of rationalism and liberalism, but as a form of nationalism it is contrasted with ethnic nationalism. Membership of the civic nation is considered voluntary, as in Ernest Renan's '*daily referendum*' formulation in what is a Nation? Civic national ideals influenced the developed of representative democracy in countries such as the United States and France.

(i) **Ethnic Nationalism:** Whereas nationalism in and of itself does not necessarily imply a belief in the superiority of one ethnicity or country over others, some nationalists support ethnocentric supremacy and ethnocentric protectionism.

(ii) **Left-Wing Nationalism:** It is occasionally known as socialist nationalism, which refers to any political movement that combines left wing politics with Nationalism. Many nationalist movements are dedicated to national liberation, in the view that their nations are being persecuted by other

nations and thus need to exercise self-determination by liberating themselves from the accused persecutors. Anti-revisionist Marxist – Leninism is closely tied with this ideology, and practical examples include Stalin’s early work ‘*Marxism and the National Question*’ and his ‘*Socialism in One Country*’ edict, which declares that nationalism can be used in an internationalist context, fighting for national liberation without racial or religious divisions.

(iii) **Territorial Nationalism:** The fact is that the territorial nationalists assume that all inhabitants of a particular nation owe allegiance to their country of birth or adoption. A sacred quality is sought in the nation and in the popular memories it evokes. Citizenship is idealized by territorial nationalists. A criterion of a territorial nationalism is the establishment of a mass, public culture based on common values, codes and traditions of the population.

(iv) **Pan-Nationalism:** It is unique in that it covers a large area span. Pan-nationalism focuses more on ‘*clusters*’ of ethnic groups. Pan-Slavism is one example of Pan-Nationalism. The goal was to unite all Slavic people into one country. They did succeed by uniting several south Slavic people into Yugoslavia in 1918.

(v) **Ultra-Nationalism:** It is a zealous nationalism that expresses extremist support for one’s nationalist ideals and often characterized by authoritarianism, efforts toward reduction or stoppage of immigration, expulsion and or oppression of non-native populations within the nation or its territories, demagoguery of leadership, emotionalism, fomenting talk of presumed, real or imagined, enemies, predicating the existence of threats to the survival of the native, dominant or otherwise idealized national ethnicity or population group, instigation or extremist reaction to crack-down policies in law enforcement, efforts to limit international trade through tariffs, tight control over business and production, militarism,

populism and racism. Prevalent ultra-nationalism typically is the result of conflict within a state and or between states and is identified as a condition of pre war in national politics. Fascism is a form of ultra-nationalism that promotes ‘*class collaboration*’, a totalitarian state irredentism or expansionism to unify and allow the growth of a nation.

(vi) **Anti- Colonial Nationalism:** It came about during the decolonization of the post war periods. It was a reaction mainly in Africa and Asia against being subdued to foreign powers. It also appeared in the non-Russian territories of the Tsarist Empire and later, the USSR where Ukrainiansists and Islamic Marxists condemned Russian Bolshevik rule in their territories as a renewed Russian imperialism. This form of nationalism took many guises including the peaceful passive resistance movement led by Mahatma Gandhi in the Indian subcontinent before independence of India in 1947.

On the other hand, T. V. Sathyamurthy is the opinion that some of the manifestations of nationalism at the turn of the coming century. These have arisen as a consequence of the profound changes that have occurred on the international scene leading up to the end of the cold war, the collapse of the international system based on the contradiction and antagonism between two superpower blocs, and the emergence of a new phase of world capitalism.<sup>6</sup>

**CONCLUSION:** To conclude it can be said that Nationalism is a wide spread concept throughout the world order. India also has been experience by it during her freedom in 1947. All of us know that it is a briefly an ideology that unites a nation on ideological basis. Some of the scholars assume that as a concept it was observed in 1775 at the time of partition of Poland and, thereafter, it was observed in the declaration of American Independence in 1789. However, it has two main perspectives but it has



seven types on the basis of its analytical study and these characteristics have been assumed by many political scientists and scholars. Nevertheless, this term was first used by the John Gottfried in the late 18<sup>th</sup> Century as patriotic nationalism in America and France. India also experienced this term during the war of her independence after the great revolt of 1857.

### REFERENCES:

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