



# **FACULTY OF JURIDICAL SCIENCES**

**COURSE: B.A.LL.B**

**Semester**

**SUBJECT: POLITICAL**

**SCIENCE - II**

**SUBJECT CODE: BAL ,201**

**NAME OF FACULTY: DR.INDERJEET KAUR**

# Lecture-8



## LECTURE 8 NATIONALISM

1. Psychologically - distinguished by a shared loyalty or affection in the form patriotism □ Politically – regard themselves as a natural political community □ Culturally - bound together by a common language, religion, history and traditions □ Nations (from the Latin nasci, meaning 'to be born') are complex phenomena that are shaped by a collection of cultural, political and psychological factors □ What is Nation?
2. Territory □ Group identity □ Tradition □ Character □ Culture / Civilization RACE - a group or category of persons connected by common origin □ Religion □ Tribe □ Clan □ Race □ Key Words related to Nation
3. Independence □ Nation-State Building (Goal) □ National Self – determination (central theme) □ Nationalism advocated the right of people who defined themselves as nations to establish their own independent states. □ A political doctrine, the belief that nations should be self-governing. □ What is Nationalism
4. National security □ National interest □ National identity □ National character □ National Self-determination: The principle that the nation is a sovereign entity; self-determination implies both national independence and democratic rule. □
5. Anticolonial Nationalism Cultural Nationalism Ethno-cultural Nationalism Civic Nationalism □ Expansionist Nationalism □ Conservative Nationalism □ Liberal Nationalism □ Types of Nationalism
6. Integral Nationalism (positive and negative) Weak – Separation – Fear – Worry Security / Recognition / Dignity □ Identity loss □
7. Cultural Nationalism – mystical (based on a romantic belief in the nation as a unique, historical and organic whole, animated by its own spirit) □ Political Nationalism – rational and principled □ Primarily emphasize on the regeneration of the nation as a distinctive civilization rather than as a discrete political community □ A form of Nationalism □ Cultural Nationalism
8. Civic Nationalism Vs Ethno-cultural Nationalism Political Nation Cultural / Historical Nation inclusive Exclusive Universalism Particularism Equal Nations Unique Nations Rational / Principled Mystical / Emotional National Sovereignty National 'Spirit' Voluntaristic Organic Based on Citizenship Based on descent Civic Loyalty Ethnic allegiance Cultural diversity Cultural Unity
9. Goal Construction of Nation-State □ The central theme commitment to the Principle of National Self-determination □ Liberal Nationalism
10. Liberal Nationalism Vs Expansionist Nationalism National Self-determination National Chauvinism\*\*\* Inclusive Exclusive Voluntaristic Organic Progressive Reactionary Rational / Principled Emotional / instinctive Human Rights National interest Equal Nations Hierarchy of nations Constitutionalism Authoritarianism Ethnic / Cultural Pluralism Ethnic / cultural purity Cosmopolitanism Imperialism / Militarism Collective Security Power Politics Supranationalism International anarchy
11. (aggression and militarism) 3 M Merchant Missionary Military □ Chauvinism – named after Niccolò Machiavelli from France □ Jingoism – a mood of public enthusiasm and celebration provoked by military expansion of imperial conquest. □
12. Insular Margaret Thatcher, Reagan, Bush (Senior – Junior) US Nationalism □ Inward looking □ More with the promise of social cohesion and public order embodied in the sentiment of national patriotism. Its distinctive character □ Less principled □ Conservative Nationalism
13. Settlement and Economic domination. Neocolonialism Westernization, Americanization – dollar imperialism □ Distinguished by □ Theory or practice of establishing control over a foreign territory and turning it into a colony. □ Colonialism
14. Revolt against Western Power and influence □ A sense of nationhood shaped by the desire for national liberation □ Anticolonial Nationalism
15. Identity politics
16. Began teaching at Harvard University at age 23 Publicity date: Summer 1993 □ Was the White House Coordinator of Security Planning □ American nationality □ Other noteworthy papers 1. Political Order in Changing Societies 2. The Third Wave 3. Who Are We and immigration 4. The Soldier and The State □ Based on Huntington's thesis
17. Civilization DIFFERENT BETWEEN CIVILIZATION & CULTURE Thus, a civilization is a cultural entity. ® The highest cultural grouping of people and the broadest level of cultural identity people have is a civilization. ® CULTURE
18. African □ Latin American □ Slavic Orthodox □ Hindu □ Islamic □ Japanese □ Confucian □ Western □ 8 main civilizations
19. New form of Conflicts ® Victory of Nationalism ??? ® Challenges of Liberal democracy ® identity politics
20. Is nationalism friend or enemy to liberal democracy? How is nationalism defined and perceived by Myanmar People? Can nationalism support Myanmar's democratization process? If yes, how? If not, why?