
UNIT 16 NATIONALISM AND CULTURE

Structure

- 16.0 Objectives
- 16.1 Introduction
- 16.2 Political Nationalism
- 16.3 Indian Context
 - 16.3.1 Colonial rule and growth of sentiments
 - 16.3.2 Trade and Commerce
 - 16.3.3 Infrastructure Development
 - 16.3.4 Administrative System
 - 16.3.5 Social Classes in India
 - 16.3.6 Indian National Movements
 - 16.3.6.1 The Reformist Movements
 - 16.3.6.2 The Revivalist Movements
 - 16.3.6.3 Movements for Independence
- 16.4 Independent India and its Social Problems
 - 16.4.1 Social and Cultural Identities
 - 16.4.2 Industrial Classes
 - 16.4.3 The corporate sector
 - 16.4.4 Social Transformation
 - 16.4.5 Initiatives for Social Changes
- 16.5 Cultural Nationalism
 - 16.5.1 India: A crucible of Diversity
 - 16.5.2 Concept of Popular Culture
 - 16.5.3 Oral Traditions
 - 16.5.4 The local writings, symbols
- 16.6 Factors influencing Nationalism and Culture: Indian Context
- 16.7 Let us sum up
- 16.8 Keywords
- 16.9 Answers to check your progress exercise

16.0 OBJECTIVES

The present unit is going to discuss the concept of nationalism, political nationalism, Nationalism in Indian context, social classes in India, different movements and cultural nationalism. This unit also elaborated on popular culture, oral tradition: and influencing factors for nationalism and culture.

16.1 INTRODUCTION

The initiation point of nationalism is the existence of separate nation states .In generic terms nations are seen as entities with rich cultural traditions and unique history. Nationalist movements across globe are representative of long movements associated with national identities.

The concept of Nationalism as an ideology holds that a nation is the fundamental unit in terms of its identity. The concept takes edge the prevailing social and political principles in practice . In understanding the concept we must consider Nationalism as a political doctrine . It is a collective action undertaken by the political and social movements on behalf of specific nations . Such events shape the transition in the world history and leads to the emergence of nation-state as the dominant form of political identity.

Nationalism is based on the concept of individual nation with reference to the organization of world order. Some of these concepts are also linked with the language perspective. In specific nation-state, the language of the nation is considered as the official language and all citizens should use this language in all aspects of social integration

16.2 POLITICAL NATIONALISM

In the initial phase most of the people had local and regional loyalties towards the dynastic states in various parts of the world. They received royal patronage from kings and ruling house and had very little idea about the concept of nationhood.

The early theories of nationalism focus on the role of European nations in its origin. The emergence of the modern nation state was through the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648 in the initial phase of the nationalistic movement. For the first time, the 'Westphalia system' of states recognized the territorial sovereignty and political freedom of the nation states. The new system focussed on the principle of international law . According to this doctrine each state has sovereignty over its domestic affairs, geographical territory and non-interference in another country's domestic affairs.

Historical accounts indicate that the major transition to nation-states originated from 19th centuries. The French revolution accelerated the process of nationalism throughout Europe with the conquests of Napoleon Bonaparte. The disintegration of the Ottoman Empire and the Austro-Hungarian Empire after the First World War also led to the popularity of the idea of nation states.

The struggle for American Independence led to a feeling of national loyalty and unity among the country men. This was identified due to the intellectual and political struggle which emerged due to demand for the rights of political and economic independence.

In the past nationalism in certain parts of the world emerged as narrow creed. Fascism and Colonial imperialism were some of its manifestations in recent history. These political ideologies were not only expressions of nationalism, they represented complex glorification of a nation or race and was integrated with the concept of nation states. This kind of aggressive and expansive nationalism had played decisive role in the expansion of geographical territories. An understanding of global historical developments indicates that nationalism is a phase through which every nation has to go through in various parts of the transition.

In the context of Asia, the nationalism concept began with the freedom movement related with India. The various movements initiated by Mahatma Gandhi in India led to growth of concept of nationalism in the region in the beginning of 19th Century. The 1911 revolution of China and the various movements in Japan during this period also led to strengthening of the concept of Nation states.

In the Middle East the war of independence in Turkey, Lebanon and Syria led to the creation of new nation state from the core of Ottoman Empire. The Russian Revolution, the Anglo Irish wars also led to the growth of this concept.

The second world war led to decolonization in 1950 in Africa which led to development of new nations. Therefore, Nationalism in broader terms indicate a sense of identity with the Nation. The concept relied on the political thought that focus on an individual citizen to identifying with a specific country.

Nationalism is normally defined as a sentiment or a set of emotions of group of people sharing some things in common. A.E. Zimmerman views "Nationalism as a sentiment to share the

glories of the past, to have done great deeds together, to have a common will in the present and a desire to do more in the future”. C.J.H .Hayes views “Nationalism is a modern emotional fusion and exaggeration of two very old phenomena, Nationality and Patriotism ”.

The important features of nationalism are as follows :

- Focus on national identity and are influenced by cultural conservatism in specific situations.
- Strengthen the concept of national unity and mobilize campaigns in this regard .
- Focus on annexation of territory and also checks the levels of immigration in a region.
- Promote national interest in terms of economic policy and enforce the policies of protectionism in trade policies.

The strength and growth of a nationalist movement in the country can be determined by the level to which its economic and social aspects have been linked to the political aspect. The various strategies implemented during the nationalist movement gets integrated with local people who form necessary social and economic support required for the success of the movement .

Nationalism has been understood as constructive and liberating force in India . It is also a comprehensive concept transcending the boundaries of ordinary political terms used in the western world . The force of nationalism affects every aspect of development of the society and culture since independence. For a strong country like India, the concept of nationalism had awakened people from centuries of political subjection and has emerged as a crucial force in shaping social values .

16.3 INDIAN CONTEXT

With regard to India the origin of nationalism as a form of movement was accelerated under the impact of British rule . The core objective was attaining the political independence of the country. At the same time it was not a purely political struggle, but a social cultural movement embracing almost every sphere of Indian society . Indian nationalism is often described as a vast movement of a people towards national self-respect and national identity. The movement reflected the change in cultural values and the changing psychological attitudes in society.

The movement led to the rebirth of Indian glorious past, its belief systems, practices and institutions. Thus nationalism emerged as a revolutionary force challenged in many ways the old Indian social order and promoted rationality and modernism . With the introduction of western education and new forms of transportation system, introduction of English language and development of urban towns a new class of Indian emerged. Awareness of individual rights, spirit of enquiry and Individual liberty and freedom emerged as important values in the social cultural fabric .

16.3.1 Colonial Rule and Growth of sentiments

The various policies initiated by the British in India led to fundamental changes in the economic structure . The village was prime unit of agrarian production and with the introduction of new land settlements such as Permanent Settlement, the Ryotwari settlement and the Mahalwari settlement the relation between the landowners and peasants went through a major transformation. The individual land ownership rights were transferred to Zamindars who acted on behalf of the British government for the collection of land revenue. Therefore land became a commercial property which could be traded or sold in *the market*.

Prior to British rule the village rights of land existed, the village was the unit of assessment. This new class of land owners, was confined to collection of land revenue and had no interest in the welfare of peasantry. There were many landlords who were not directly involved in agriculture work but owned land. The class of absentee landlords led to low agricultural productivity and lack of agriculture growth in most parts of the country. The impact was mixed from region to region depending on the owners, the intermediaries and tillers of the land during the colonial period.

The expansion of railways and road transportation system led to fair production for markets. This form of new commercialisation of agriculture led to establishment of new industries in India .

16.3.2 Trade and Commerce

During the British times Trade and commerce was focussed on supply of agricultural raw resources for industries in Britain and procuring British manufactured merchandise for use in India. The led to decline in the demand for rural handicraft based industries. The original

handicraft items were unable to face the contest from the British machine made goods which led to migration of artisans to emerging industrial towns.

Therefore the indigenous village and town fabric was disintegrated . Most of the Artisans lost their livelihoods and many migrated to small towns. Som of them depended on agriculture which led to mass improvisation. This led to complete disintegration and transform in the social and economic fabric of the country

16.3.3 Infrastructure Development

The expansion of railways by British was planned to improve connectivity and to meet the raw material needs of emerging industries in India . The development of roads, railways and aviation also led to the venture of British Capital in India. The British also patronized the plantation crops such as indigo, tea, cotton and jute . This led to the establishment of commodity trading practices in India. The amassing of ample savings on the part of Indian traders and merchants also led to the growth of specific industries owned by Indians .

16.3.4 Administrative System

To promote effective governance, the British government planned gigantic and widespread state machinery to administer the various states of India . The Civil Services was introduced by the Britishers for effective governance so that demand for educated Indians increased. It was not feasible for the British to secure workforce of skilled people from Britain for operation of such huge administrative machinery. Therefore, the system civil services was introduced for the country It initially had British officers but with the expansion of administrative work the demand of efficient Indians for governance of the country increased. Therefore western system of education with emphasis on English language was introduced. This led to the establishment of number of academic institutions such as schools and colleges. The Indian educated class was exposed to the ideas of liberty, fraternity and equality which led to expansion of national consciousness.

16.3.5 Social Classes in India

Social forces which developed due to economic changes, spread geographically and unevenly giving rise to new social classes. The change in agrarians' relations and establishment of industries led to uneven spread of political power among various sections of the society. For

example in Bengal and Maharashtra the industrial enterprises were also established. Therefore the industrialist and workers class emerged as prominent social category which significantly participated in the freedom movement . The complex administrative system of the British was closely monitored by various labour legislations leading to conflict of interest between the government and the working classes .

The tradition caste system was affected with the rise of new social classes .Introduction of new social fabric led to change in the community role in the society

16.3.6 Indian National Movement

In the 19th century and the near the beginning of the 20th century, the reform movements played a vital role in revamping the cultural traditions and modernising Indian society. The reformist movement had both spiritual and societal components. The political association for liberty began only at the end of the 19th century but the changing social and cultural conditions were influenced by new thought process and was becoming complex. The ascend of the new learned middle class, the reformist and revivalist activities had a very close connection with the political movement and cultural thought process of Indians

16.3.6.1 The Reformist Movements

Raja Ram Mohan Roy (1772-1833) of Bengal was one of the early 19th century reformers . He had a firm belief that country could become progressive if people work for the removal of superstitious and evil practices, such as Sati, infanticide, etc. He advocated a novel type of faith which combined Christian teachings with the principles of Vedanta based on Hindu religion . The Brahmo Samaj was established as a spiritual forum. The teachings focussed on monotheistic, non idolatrous worship to be conducted by its members irrespective of the caste. Ram Mohan Roy's influence was mainly confined to specific urban literate groups of in and around Bengal region.

During this time period , Mahadev Govind Ranade, another social reformist from Maharashtra, founded the Prarthana Samaj in Bombay. This movement was on the similar lines of the Brahmo Samaj of Bengal. The social base and community participation of these two movements was different . The Brahmo Samaj reform initiatives were sturdily opposed by some orthodox Hindus led by Radha Kant Dev. Therefore this led to a confrontation between tradition and

modernity in terms of practices. However the liberal trends initiated by Prarthana Samaj led to uniform acceptability by its members and did not create any conflict between tradition and modern views.

16.3.6.2 The Revivalist Movement.

Revivalist movements began as a search for social identity, gauge of self-assertion, and resurgence of lost cultural heritage.

The Arya Samaj movement by Swami Dayanand Saraswati (1824-1883) was based on principles of purity of Vedas They established a new form of education system a kind of education which emphasised Indian wisdom and modern approach .The Dayanand Anglo Vedic Colleges were established to broaden education in north India on a wide scale.

The Ramakrishna Mission founded by Vivekanand after his religious Guru Shri Ramakrishna Paramahansa was another revivalist movement which became popular during the same time.

This mission had two purposes

- First to help the enlighten people in India realise their responsibility towards the weaker sections of society and initiate steps to remove poverty
- Secondly, to propagate teaching of ancient system of Vedanta to the Westerners parts of the world

In order to accomplish the first, many schools and education institutions were established in urban, rural and tribal areas to improves standard of education and generate employment prospects for masses . Advaita centres were established within and outside India to bring about awareness related to Indian Traditions and develop followers in the western world .

16.3.6.3 Movement for Independence

The 19th century witnessed the acceleration of the political movement for the attainment of Indian Independence. The Indian National Congress was founded in 1885 by A.O. Hume with the sole purpose to establish a political forum for providing inputs to British administrative machinery.

The majority members of the Congress represented the urban and literate groups section of Indian society . With the popularity of M.K. Gandhi on the political scenario of India , the Congress became a popular political organisation with members who were drawn from all sections of the society . The newly emerged urban groups, peasants, artisans and industrial workers. became part of the movement.

The Congress leaders and followers participated actively in the Swadeshi Movement (1905), Non-Cooperation Movement (1920 - 22) Civil Disobedience Movement (1930 - 34) and Quit India Movement (194). Meanwhile the extremist movement also gained momentum. This led to the rise of social sentiments among the masses. On the other hand, the most distinctive mark of the Indian struggle for Independence was mass movement by farmers, working classes, educated Indians and professional workers.

The socio-religious movements significantly contributed to political movements through upliftment of education and reforms. These movement induced self-confidence led to the growth of political consciousness and contributed in the national consciousness .

Check Your Progress - 1

1. What is political nationalism?

.....
.....
.....

2. Elaborate on Indian reformist and revivalist movements.

.....
.....
.....

16.4 INDEPENDENT INDIA AND ITS SOCIAL PROBLEMS

India acquired Independence on the notable day of 15th August, 1947 and its constitution was framed on the lines of British Constitution, with the values of individual liberty and freedom.

The initial period of self-governance had to face the challenge of disintegration and division of geographical boundaries. India and Pakistan had emerged as two separate nations. Partition led to communal riots and disintegration of cultural values . Indian Society faced new issues related to communal tensions, religious disparity and regional sentiments .

The early administrators of independent India in the early stages initiated the following measures:

- Abolition of untouchability through various constitutional interventions,
- reservation for deprived classes and castes in the specified government vacancies and legislatures to protect them from oppression
- ensuring freedom to practice individual religions and protecting the rights of various social groups .

The principles of social justice, welfare of workmen and equality are integrated in the constitution. The efforts of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and his members led to incorporation of fundamental rights and principles of social justice.

However, India still faces number of social problems. The rapid changes and growth in the economy, diversification of industries and development of new technology has increased

Challenges of poverty in urban and rural settings across the regions and growth in population which suffers from malnutrition, low productivity and low levels of illiteracy.

Poverty and rise of population challenge the economic growth cycle and creates a vicious circle.

New problems are also emerging due to rapid economic development and industrialisation. These are the growth of crime in urban areas, growth of slums in cities, rise of unemployment among youth , and change in cultural values .There is a fundamental change in the social values in India in many aspects yet the traditional roots of caste and ethnic identities still continue .

16.4.1 Social and Cultural Identities

In the urban areas social classes encompass principally the capitalists , the corporate sector ,professional classes, and the unorganized workforce . Now let us examine each of them one by one.

16.4.2 Industrial Classes

Under the British rule, India emerged as a strong market for Industrial products. As a consequence of this, internal consumer market extended and a new class of traders emerged in small towns, With the industrialization of the country the economy was integrated with the leading global economies. This led to the increase of a class of merchants engaged in international trade . With the establishment of railways, expansion of roads, the investment by the rich trading class took the form of money to be invested in other large-scale manufactured goods. Like the British, who pioneered the industrial institution in India, the Indians also invested in cotton, jute, mining in initial stage , Indian society thus included in its symphony such new groups such as factory owners and they also diversified the sphere of their industrial activity.

This class turned out to be the strongest class in terms of social hierarchy and economic power in independent India. With the launch of five year plans the prominence was laid on rapid industrialisation in various parts of the country. The role of state was to evolve various industrial policies , provide support and allocate resources for industrialization, These classes also actively assisted in the enhancement of production facilities and development of service sector . The state implemented the mixed economy structure, which involved participation of both public sector and a private sector in the Indian Economy. The chief sectors like services, small industry and trade was allocated to the private individuals and firms to operate . The development of infrastructure and establishment of strategic industries such as power, aviation, metals, and mining was taken up by the state sector. This kind of economy led to an exceptional rise in the number of industries controlled and owned by the Indian enterprises.

This led to the growth of cultural sentiments and the development of market products as per the changing social and cultural values. This also led to the rise of business classes. The investment by this class was not only confined to traditional sectors of industries but they diversified into. Consumer durables, power generation , hospitality and manufactured goods.

16.4.3 The Corporate Sector

The new education system of the British created an educated class of Indians professionally equipped in modern science, technology, medicine, and other related fields. The new education system focussed on the growing need of the new industrial enterprises and commercial

enterprises. New staff was required to run the administrative system that the British government had introduced. They established contemporary educational institutions on an mounting scale in various regions. Schools and colleges imparting legal, commercial and general education were developed to meet the needs of the state and the economy. New social classes were linked up with commerce, agriculture, modern industry, administration, press and other aspects. The professional classes comprise modern doctors, teachers, lawyers, managers and others working in the modern enterprises, officials functioning in state administrative machinery, technologists; engineers, and journalists. The role of this class in the National Movement was crucial. They were pioneers and pace setters for the growth of national sentiments. They were also the strong force at the back of progressive social and religious reform movements in the country.

Urbanisation and growth of economy in post-independent India has led to extensive employment opportunities in various industries such as transport, construction, services and other varied economic activities in small towns. The government has also created a gigantic institutional set-up comprising of various types of bureaucratic structure throughout the various states of India. This has generated employment on a sizeable scale across various regions. The employment in these has led to growth of various skill development initiatives.

In India both government investment and participation of private sector contribute towards the economic development. Any institution that is governed by the state is known as public sector units and other organizations are part of private sector. The organisation firms and which are owned, controlled and managed exclusively by private individuals are increasing in number. The private corporate sector is contributing significantly in the value additional of the national economy. After the adoption of new economic policy in 1991, greater move towards privatisation led to foreign direct investment in the country. With the growth of this sector, a new social class which is as per the global standards have emerged. Management executives, Bureaucrats, doctors, technocrats, journalists, are some of the categories who are trained in professional skills. They have grown considerably in terms of their contribution in the manufacturing and service sector.

16.4.4 Social Transformation

The national movement led to the surfacing of new social classes in India based on new economic model. All social classes such as landless peasants, workers, industrial labour and

women represented different sections of the society which led to a change in the cultural fabric.

16.4.5 Initiatives for Social Change

A committee was established in 1938 by the congress to initiate initial planning related to economic development of the country. The focus was to incorporate the strategies of socialist planning and to develop a comprehensive plan for the country. Leading economist, trade union representatives and political leaders were part of the committee . They developed a common consensus about the set of objectives that may work as guidelines for planning in India .The idea of socialist planning was continuously promoted through the struggle for independence .

The national Five Year Plan designed with its objective of creating a Socialist pattern of society in the post-independence times is an expression of these decisions.

With the introduction of industrialisation and western education the knowledge of modern technological knowledge was shared with educated classes of Indian and led to the birth of modern industrialization in India. This historical role of England in India economic development was recognised by the great writers of the era. The system of irrigation and growth of small scale industry led to new social force which challenged the traditions barriers of caste fabric of the country

The growth of Indian freedom movement across the country , its non violence character and mass participation helped to disseminate on a large scale the ideas of cultural synthesis . With the emergence of highly educated English speaking class in Indian society the concept of democratic institutions emerged prominent .

The rule of Britain created in India an educated elite class who led the democratic transformation among the society

16.5 CULTURAL NATIONALISM

16.5.1 India: A Crucible of Diversity

India has number of cultural diversity in terms of language, religious beliefs, subgroups and sects . There are number of dominant languages and local dialects. Prominent religious followers and ethical practices also co exists which share common political ideologies.

The State Reorganization Act, 1956 did not accept the criteria of specific tribal language and culture as a criteria for establishment of a separate tribal state in India.

For number of centuries the tribes have been defining their nationality in terms of their social practices, religious traditions and cultural identity. The movement related to Jharkhandi nationalism was focussed on common tribal identity which comprised of diversified tribes such as Santhali, Oraon and Munda. At the same time Naga tribal nationalism sentiments were developed on the basis of a common link language called Nagamese' .

In North-East India, in the state of Assam the concept of cultural nationalism was developed among Khasi, Jaintia and Garo tribes in protest against the official language policy of Assam. In Independent India, the North eastern region inhabited by Nagas, Mizos and Manipuris had developed the separatist movement by inculcating the sentiment of tribal nationalism. In 1980s, Assamese nationalism gained immense support of the local people with the rise of United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA). This movement led to the rise of cultural sentiments across the state.

Today number of activities and related international programmes are launched by the government for the promotion of cultural diversity. These policies and programs focus on pooling of cultural resources and exchange of ideas and experiences at the regional level. Many such initiatives were initiated in response to specific regional demands to promote collective national consciousness.

16.5.2 Concept of Popular Culture

Culture shapes the way the society thinks about human values and sets the way of life for the masses to lead a life of values and ethics . Culture comprises of specific people who express themselves by the belief system. The richness of human civilization lies in the diversity of cultures. An effective interaction between various diverse cultures led to shared knowledge and respect for cultural diversity . Knowledge of various cultural aspects makes it possible to appreciate the differences that exist in cultural interaction.

The concept of popular culture can be understood in terms of set of popular practices, cultural celebrations, and beliefs that dominate the society. These aspects of the culture influence the people who come across these practices. Examples of Popular culture comprise of dance to music, literature, movies, changing fashion. This comprises the whole lot that is believed and practiced by the bulk of people in any society.

The Concept of popular culture is hard to define. The concept is influenced by the social conditions and the country of studies. In literal sense this denotes the culture of the people. This form of culture of the people, has generated over the years through the day to day interactions, the use of language the beliefs they hold and the practices they follow.

With the growing social composition and growth in media and technology associated new forms of culture such as media culture, consumer culture and music culture have emerged.

Popular culture is considered as the way it has an impact on society. This influences peoples' choices, their dress style, the preference of food, the music they listen to. This leads to a huge number of varied people coming for disagreeing social setups to see themselves as a social group. It unites the people playing an important role and gives them wisdom of identity. This has led to group and also helps in building a communal bonding. Urbanization has also led to the formation of popular culture.

With these aspects popular culture may be defined as the various forms of cultural appearance that are practiced by large number of people and are widely accepted, approved, and in a particular society. The growth of technology, industrialization, the development of mass media and integration of local economies played a significant role in the formation of popular culture.

Folk culture is widely prevalent in rural India. This form of culture represents the traditional way of doing things. As compared to popular culture this form of culture not modifiable to change.

In today's world of global interaction, Folk culture represents a simpler lifestyle which is practiced by large number of people residing in rural India. The form of social practices are conservative in nature, largely self-sufficient, and often focus on traditional practices. Radical changes and experimentation are discouraged in this form of culture. Group members conform to traditional behaviour practiced by the community. Folk culture across the country are local in orientation, and non-commercial in nature.

16.5.3 Oral Traditions:

One of the most pervasive of the traditional arts is Verbal lore. This is very much accessible as everyone enjoys and share stories . These traditions are part of life of an individual in the initial stage of social interaction and continues throughout his life .

They become attuned to elements of oral tradition through group interaction what they hear around them in their family and community.

Folk speech includes local terms, regional accents, specific regional language and other related elements that make up the distinctive speech patterns of a region .

Ethnic and occupational groups dispersed over large area have their own specialized language, symbols and norms which are part of the vocabularies of other Local communities.

16.5.4 The local writings, symbols

Land marks and giving directions, greeting styles and norms of social behaviour are based on regional identities . . Riddles and Jokes are popular examples of traditional oral forms. They are learned from social interaction and change their form slightly with each retelling. While a joke related to any social event may not have the depth in time spreads so rapidly which indicates that it is widely popular and indicates the level of social consciousness .

India is a diversified country with continental dimensions and comprising of number of geographical regions. It is a multi- religious and multi linguistic nation. .We find variations in languages, forms of cultural practices and different types of lifestyles . Amidst these diversities there are number of organization in the small sector that work towards the aspirations of local people and providing them for a forum for expressing their views. Over the number of years, these multi-faceted aspirations have gained strength across the country.

16.6 FACTORS INFLUENCING NATIONALISM AND CULTURE: INDIAN CONTEXT

The various efforts of the central government to implement specific uniform language across all geographical regions led to the growth of regional sentiments. Many states in the south resisted the imposition of Hindi as an official language and demanded specific recognition of regional language and their promotion.

An uneven lopsided development of few regions in terms of economic growth, concentration of political power with specific political parties has led to rise in demand for decentralization of administrative machinery . Therefore the sentiments of cultural nationalism were also influenced by the theory of son of the soil to promote the interests of socially deprived classes.

Uneven pattern of economic growth and infrastructure development have created regional disparities. There exist conflicts between local people and regional institutions, within governments of the various states in terms of resource allocation.

Check Your Progress- 2

1. What is social and cultural identities ?

.....
.....
.....

2. Describe factors which are influencing Indian nationalism.

.....
.....
.....

16.7 LET US SUM UP

Globalization is an integral phenomenon in the development of economies .Throughout the transition of history countries have extended their dominion and influence to promote nationalism. The European colonialism led to an imperialist era which led to economic and cultural imbalances that have persisted for a long time in India.

Human beings relate to each other through social interaction and express there relationship through culture activities such as dance, music and paintings. All of our thoughts, actions, behaviour towards others, human values and material creations imply as strong cultural relationship. The cultural similarities are more meaningful than our cultural differences in various regions. These similarities have immense potential which complement each another in developing a novel solutions for sustainable co existence in todays competitive global

environment. Cultural diversity helps in mutual dialogue and peaceful co existence . As a nation once we address to the challenges inherent in a culturally diverse world it is essential to develop innovative approaches to intercultural dialogue, The essential condition for such a dialogue should focus on empathy in terms of the ways in which cultures relate to each another, appreciation of cultural similarities and shared goals.

The contemporary globalization has led to new order which has led to unprecedented growth of national sentiments and cultural expressions, giving rise to new challenges across the globe. With the development of technology Communication networks have shrunk the geographical distance. Travel has entered into a new era which has been rapid and convenient facilitating many to travel . In this world the possibilities of intercultural contact have are increasing . Globalization is therefore leads to homogenization of cultural values, aspirations and lifestyles, to the standardization of preferences , challenging creativity, and uniformity of cultural expressions

16.8 KEYWORDS

Nationalism: Nationalism is the existence of separate Nation state.

Revivalist movement: Revivalist movements began as a search for social identity, gauge of self-assertion, and resurgence of lost cultural heritage

16.9 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS EXERCISES

Check Your Progress- 1

- 1) See Sec 16.2
- 2) See sub.Sec.16.3.6.1 and 16.3.6.2

Check Your Progress-2

- 1) See sub Sec.16.4.1
- 2) See Sec.16.6