

Class 11 Political Science Notes Chapter 7 Nationalism

- The nationalism is a sense of an independent nation that is combined together for the achievement of common goal.
- The persons of a nation are known citizens of a country to enjoy political and civil rights to obey the laws of country.
- An ideal citizen possesses some good qualities, i.e. well educated, aware of one's own rights and duties having staunch loyalty to the country and with lofty character.
- Nationalism refers to the right of self-determination to imply that every nation in the world should exercise a right to determine its destiny in all walks of life without interference of other states in the world.
- Every nationalist is supposed to perform some duties, i.e. obedience of law, payment of taxes, cooperation with public servants and loyalty with the state, etc.
- State and society are distinguished from each other, i.e. a society has been originated before state and does not enjoy any sovereignty whereas a state has fixed territory and possess sovereignty also.
- State and nation enjoy some distinctions, i.e. state has four essential elements but nation has none. Out of these sovereignty and definite territory are essential for a state.
- State and government are also distinguished, i.e. government is an essential element of state.
- The terms like state, nation and nationality have its own their separate meanings, i.e. state is a political organisation to be either co-existent with nationality.
- Where a state is exclusively composed of one nationality, it is a nation state. But where we have a state to consist of more than one nationality or where a nationality is spread over several states, the state and nation do not coincide.
- Nation refers to be a self-governing nationality.