

# Political Science Class 11 Important Question Chapter 7 Nationalism

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**Q1. What do nationalism mean?**

**Ans.** A nation is to a large extent a fictitious community that is bound together by the collective beliefs, hopes and imaginations of its members.

**Q2. What is the meaning of the word nation?**

**Ans.** The same community that lives in a certain geographical range.

**Q3. What has been the contribution of history in nation building?**

**Ans.** All the people living in the nation have a sense of historical identity.

**Q4. By what other name do people know the territory?**

**Ans.** Motherland or fatherland or holy land.

**Q5. What is meant by the principle of national self-determination?**

**Ans.** When nations want the right to govern themselves and decide their future.

**Q6. What do egalitarian society mean?**

**Ans.** To co-exist as equal citizens and friends in a country with different cultural and racial identities.

**Q7. What does the principle of one culture – one state mean?**

**Ans.** People of the same culture reside in a state.

**Q8. Under which spirit was Germany and Italy united?**

**Ans.** Nationalism

**Q9. Who has written a book titled “Discovery of India”?**

**Ans.** Jawaharlal Nehru

**Q10. How to deal with self-determination movements?**

**Ans.** By making states more democratic and egalitarian

**Q11. Nationalism has organized and divided people, how?**

**Ans.** Nationalism has encouraged excellent devotion as well as deep rancor, it has collected and divided the people.

**Q12. Nationalism has been responsible for the downfall of the empire, how? Give some examples.**

**Ans.** The collapse of the Austrian-Hungarian and Russian empires in Europe at the beginning of the twentieth century and the partition of the French British Dutch and Portuguese empires in Asia and Africa with them was nationalism.

**Q13. What is the difference between the word nation and nationalism?**

**Ans.**

**Nation :-** Nation is not a casual group of people. It is different from family. Most members of the nation never get to know directly nor do they need to have a hereditary relationship with them.

**Nationalism :-** Nationalism is a feeling of love of the country that develops through shared faith, shared history, shared land area, and shared political ideals and common political identity.

**Q14. How are shared beliefs helpful in the development of nationalism?**

**Ans.** Shared Faith:- Nation is built by faith. Nations are not buildings that we can touch, nor objects that exist independently of people's faith, the nation can be compared to a team.

**Q15. What does common political identity mean?**

**Ans.** Common political identity:- Most societies are culturally diverse, people of different religions and languages live in the same geo-region, so it is good if we imagine the nation in political terms, not democracy in cultural terms. It requires loyalty to a value group instead of affiliation with a particular race, religion, language.

**Q16. Is the demand for national self-determination contradictory in the contemporary world?**

**Ans.** National Self-Confidence :- It seems contradictory when those nation states which have gained independence on the strength of their own struggles but are now denying minority groups seeking the right to national selfdetermination in their territories.

**Q17. What does it mean to work with an inclusive policy for national identity?**

**Ans.** Inclusive policy is intended to approve the importance and unique contribution of all members of the nation state, that is, the rights of constitutional protection for the culture language and religion of minority groups and their members.

**Q18. What does pluralism mean?**

**Ans.** Pluralism :- When the concept of one culture was abandoned, then the new system will be one where many cultures and communities can flourish in the same country. The Indian constitution has made elaborate arrangements to protect linguistic religious and cultural minorities

**Q19. Nationalism has added and broken states. How?**

**Ans.** The integration of many small princely states in nineteenth-century Europe in nationalism showed the way for the establishment of greater nation states. Today Germany, Italy was formed through this process of integration and consolidation, but nationalism in the collapse of the big empire. In the twentieth century, in the twentieth century, the Austrian Hungarian and Russian empires in Europe and the partition of French, British, Dutch and Portuguese empires in Asia and Africa with them, nationalism was at the core.

**Q20. In the era of globalization even today national aspirations keep raising their heads, how is it possible to solve this problem?**

**Ans.** The era of globalization is going on, while on the other hand some national aspirations keep raising their heads, the only way to deal with such demands is democratic way, in dealing with it, the respective countries should show generosity and efficiency with different sections, but this does not mean that we sympathize with one of the ethnic forms intolerant of nationalism.

**Q21. A culturea state what is the meaning of this policy, is it possible to use this policy?**

**Ans.** The concept of one culture one state was introduced in 19th century Europe. As a result, after World War-I, the re-organization of states tested this idea but it was not possible to satisfy all the demands of self-determination. It is not possible to bring in pluralism only then the prevalence of pluralism means that people of many communities and cultures can flourish in the same country.

**Q22. Through the principle of self-determination, why did the nations which achieved independence today oppose the demand for the right to national self-determination in their regions?**

**Ans.** Self-determination:- Because of this there are incidents of migration of population, war on borders and violence, as many new nation states were formed after the First World War, it has resulted in huge displacement of the population, millions of people were destroyed from their homes and there were pushed out of where their home was for generations.

**Q23. What are the difficulties in the path of nationalism?**

**Ans.**

- Communalism
- Racism
- Regionalism
- Linguist
- Racism

**Q24. National unity is necessary to respect the rights and culture of minority groups in your governance, do you agree with this statement?**

**Ans.** For a nation state that does not respect the rights and cultural identity of minority groups under its rules, it is difficult to gain the loyalty of its members, for this the states have to be made more and more democratic and homogenous so that different cultural and racial people of identity can live like equal citizens and friends in the country.

**Q25. Although there was enormous diversity and countless variations among people, there was a tremendous impression of unity everywhere which kept us connected to people irrespective of the political fortune or misfortune we had to face.**

**Answer the following questions :-**

**(a) Whose statements above?**

**Ans.** Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

**(b) The variety and diversity the author is talking about.**

**Ans.** The author shows unity in spite of having different religions, languages, castes in his country.

**(c) What does the author mean by political misfortune?**

**Ans.** Political misfortune means the time of long subservience that India suffered during the British period.

**Q26. Nationalism cannot be my spiritual destination, my place of refuge is humanity, I will not buy a mirror at the cost of a hero and as long as I am alive, patriotism will never be victorious over humanity.**

**Answer the following questions :-**

**(a) Why is the author giving importance to humanity rather than nationalism?**

**Ans.** The author wants that the states should not have borders but everyone should work for the good of humanity so that the world looks like a Vishwagram

**(b) What is the intention of not allowing patriotism to win over humanity?**

**Ans.** Patriotism has led to the decline of the empire, so the human being should be given priority and not the state or the nation

**(c) I will not buy glass at the cost of the hero in this statement, whom has the author said diamond and mirror?**

**Ans.** The author means that we should walk towards attaining Vishwagram, not to create boundaries of the country or nation.

**Q27. Describe the various elements that promote nationalism.**

**Ans.**

- Shared history
- Shared trust
- Shared land area
- Common political ideals
- Common political identity

**Q28. How have democratic governments proved more effective in dealing with conflict-prone forces, rather than dictatorial governments?**

**Ans.** Democratic governments struggle to be equitable and inclusive; they are adept at dealing with the forces of dictatorship. Today, the world is dreaming of a world class, in such a way that the conflict-prone powers obstruct the dream of such obstacles. Can be resolved and the country concerned will have to show its ability and efficiency. It is necessary that we accept the veracity of these claims of national identity, but this does not mean that we are tolerant of nationalism and have any sympathy with one of the ethnic forms.

**Q29. What are the limitation of nationalism?**

**Ans.** Most nationalist ideals are representative of the goals of a single cultural group. Thus, they fail to incorporate the broader vision of inclusiveness. Since it is not possible for every cultural group to create its own nation-state therefore every nation-state state has more than one cultural group

- Regionalism
- Decline of moral values
- Religious diversity
- Economic disparity
- Linguistic asymmetry