



THE GLOBAL NATIONALISM

V. BALA MURALI KRISHNA,
Research scholar
(Roll No. 100311074014)
Osmania University,
Hyderabad-500 007 (TN) **INDIA**

ABSTRACT

A Nation is a large body of people united by common descent, history, culture, or language, inhabiting a particular state or territory. Nationhood is the state of being a nation, or a large group of people united by common language, culture or economic life. Nationalism loyalty and devotion to a nation; especially : a sense of national consciousness exalting one nation above all others and placing primary emphasis on promotion of its culture and interests as opposed to those of other nations or supranational groups. Looking at these definitions it is easily understood that the form of nationalism that we have in India today, living in the midst of people of different languages, religions, region, dress habits, food habits etc that the nationalism we have in India is of a unique and a peculiar nature which has been baptized as unity in diversity.

Nationalism, that has always found the Indian mind to be a suitable dwelling place is not only an emotional factor that motivated, mobilized and inspired people across the country to work and struggle for the cause of her freedom but also an active phenomenon of the same Indian mind, that had been the most significant factor for India's existence for more or less seventy years with a great inspirational power, influencing people for generations with the force of a gush of the sea and even the one that shakes the earth from the bottom with a great magnitude that could shake the Mighty British empire to its very foundations.

This thesis probes deep into the content matter which is the element of nationalism and how the works of each of the three towering personalities responded to the idea of nationalism, besides trying to bring out the reflections of the concept in Indian writing in English and explores the way in which the works of the three writers, their style and ideas fit into the frame work of nationalism in Indian prose.

It is now more relevant to examine the idea of nationalism in the life of the works selected were the present dissertation on the writers such as Rabindranath Tagore, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and Shashi Tharoor, despite the fact that the dissertation becomes a study on an interdisciplinary topic which takes into its be fold the other subjects like quality economics,



Sociology et. It is significant to study the topic as one of the major discourses of literature because it is also widely accepted that any thing and almost everything read and written in English in India reflects the idea of nationalism in way of the other. We can also feel the sense of nationalism in Tagore's Gitanjali, nationalism (speeches delivered by him in various countries of the world) as we do in the case of Ambedkar's Annihilation of caste and Shashi Tharoor from the midnight to the millennium and beyond, pax indica : India and the world in the 21st century, in which the concept of global nationalism is highlighted to the extent of saying that in the times of globalization were the world comes closure to form one global village, there is no need for making at a battle ground in the name of nationalism and sub nationalisms, while at the same time admiring and adoring the culture legacy of one another and respecting one another's territorial integrity.

The journey of India has been as challenging as it has been rewarding India had to answer several things all at once at the dawn of her independence. An illiterate list of population on one side, disease death, drought, famine and other problems on the other hand, besides the travails of partition, blood flow on either side of the borders dumping of people in both the countries with broken heads and fractured limbs as a result of the partition of the country. Which was the sole ambition of the Muslim league, founded in 1906 by Shankat Ali and Rahmath Ali Chowdary. A separate nation for the muslims was and has been the whole hearted desire of the party as well as the people of the Islam in India, Which was fulfilled as a result of the Mount Batten plan of 3rd June, 1947 and a series of other discussions and deliberations like the cabinet Mission plan, crips Proposals and other ideas of solving the problem.

Independent India had to address several issues on many fronts such as wiping out the dreadful diseases like cholera, small pox, polio etc., creating employment, generating the opportunities of employment, alleviating the menace of poverty etc. Getting the constitution of independent India written with Ambedkar as the chairman of the Drafting committee, Dr. Rajendra Prasad as the president of the constituent Assembly to have our own administrative setup with a set of defined rules and a particular code of ruling over the nation. It is a fact which has to be certainly admitted that the constitution of India is not much different from the collection of the features of different constitutions of the world. In a word, it can be said that the constitution of English tastes with the blending of a few outstanding features of the Indian cultural legacy. India, being an important role players of the affairs of the world, as it has always been in the past, its constitution reverberating the principles that inspired India's struggle for independence, which have been with us through the thick and thin with the philosophy of liberty, equality and fraternity, proved to be exemplary in several aspects of both political and cultural life. The aspects that influenced and inspired our struggle for freedom were enshrined in the constitution besides peace and harmony becoming the breath of our life in India. But it was also proved that these principles were also taken to be India's



weakness along with its abiding faith in the non aligned Movement and the panchasheela agreement which were breached by the countries like Pakistan, China and the United States.

The torch of India's freedom that had been blazing all through the years of India's struggle for freedom was handed over to his successor, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru by the Mahathma. The people of India who were subjected to many ills and odds till then felt a sigh of relief. The torch of freedom was held high and aloft, imbibing within himself and even charging the methods of administration with the lofty ideals that inspired the greatest struggle that the history of mankind had witnessed, which went on incessantly for about two centuries in India. All this does not and need not necessary mean that the people of the country were all the more very happy at the dawn of Independence, ringing in the new and ringing out the old bells, as they were distributed by the menace of partition, the traumatic experience of bloodshed on either sides of the borders. The broken heads and fractured limbs disturbed our vision of embarking upon a journey of achievements, carrying on the message of the rich legacy established by the covers of the freedom of India

The seeds of the monstrous partition were sown much before the actual division was done when the Mino Morley Reforms of 1909, creating separate electorates for both the religions like the Hinduism and the Islam was done and even much earlier, as early as 1935 the macanlay minute which introduced the English system of education in India was passed to make ready the Indians just to work as clerks in their offices and nothing more than that. The wood's Despatch read as follows, "such an Educational system which keeps the Indians. Indians in flesh and blood and English in their tastes". The trechearous idea behind was to uproot the huge tree of India's cultural legacy. It was the British who was the promoter of quarrels. Their job of disrupting the culture was very easy in a multilingual and multi religions and multi cultural society like India.

WORKS CITED

1. Aloysius. G, "Nationalism without a Nation in India", Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1997.
2. Aloysius. G, "Nationalism without a Nation in India", Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1997.
3. Ambedkar, B.R., "Buddhist Revolution and counter-revolution in Ancient India, B.R. Publishing Corporation, New Delhi, 1996.
4. Ambedkar, B.R., "Buddhist Revolution and counter-revolution in Ancient India, B.R. Publishing Corporation, New Delhi, 1996.



5. Ambedkar. B.R, “Annihilation of caste”, an Introduction by Arundhati Roy Narayana Publishing Ltd, New Delhi, 2014.
6. Ambedkar. B.R, “Annihilation of caste”, an Introduction by Arundhati Roy Narayana Publishing Ltd, New Delhi, 2014.
7. Ambedkar. B.R, “Gandhi and Gandhism”, Critical Quest, New Delhi, 2008.
8. Ambedkar. B.R, “Gandhi and Gandhism”, Critical Quest, New Delhi, 2008.
9. Ambedkar. B.R, “Philosophy of Hinduism”, Critical Quest, New Delhi, 2010.
10. Ambedkar. B.R, “Philosophy of Hinduism”, Critical Quest, New Delhi, 2010.
11. Ambedkar. B.R. “Speeches at the Round Table Conference, Critical Quest, New Delhi, 2011.
12. Ambedkar. B.R. “Speeches at the Round Table Conference, Critical Quest, New Delhi, 2011.
13. Ambedkar. B.R., “Budha or Karl Marvl”, Critical Quest, New Delhi, 1987, source Dr. B.R. Ambedkar’s writings and speeches.
14. Ambedkar. B.R., “Budha or Karl Marx”, Critical Quest, New Delhi, 1987, source Dr. B.R. Ambedkar’s writings and speeches.
15. Ambedkar. B.R., “Mr. Gandhi and the Emancipation of untouchables”, Critical Quest, New Delhi, 2006 (First published in 1943).
16. Ambedkar. B.R., “Mr. Gandhi and the Emancipation of untouchables”, Critical Quest, New Delhi, 2006 (First published in 1943).
17. Ambedkar. B.R.” what the Buddha Taught”, Critical Quest, New Delhi, 2009.
18. Ambedkar. B.R.” what the Buddha Taught”, Critical Quest, New Delhi, 2009.
19. Bhatiya. K.L “Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Social Justice and the Indian Constitution Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi, 1994.
20. Bhatiya. K.L “Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Social Justice and the Indian Constitution Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi, 1994.
21. Chakravarti Uma, “The Social Philosophy of Buddhism and the problem of Inequality”. Critical Quest, New Delhi, 2004.
22. Chakravarti Uma, “The Social Philosophy of Buddhism and the problem of Inequality”. Critical Quest, New Delhi, 2004.
23. Chandra Bipan, “India’s Struggle for Independence”, Penguin Group, New Delhi.



24. Chandra Bipan, Indian since Independence, Penguin Books, New Delhi.
25. Das. N. Aravind, India Reinvented – A Nation in the making”, manohar Publishers, New Delhi, 1992.
26. Foundations of Indian Political Thought - An Interpretation – From Manu to the Present Day, Mehath. V.R., Manohar Publications, 2008.
27. Gandhi Mahatma, “India of My Dreams”, Rajpal and Sons, New Delhi, 2014.
28. Gandhi Mahatma, “India of My Dreams”, Rajpal and Sons, New Delhi, 2014.
29. Ibid p. 25-26.
30. India : A wounded civilization, v.S. Naipal.