****

**Name: Waleed Afzal**

**Degree: BS (CS)**

**Roll no: 23P-0566**

**Section: 1C**

**Subject: Ideology & Constitution**

**Of Pakistan**

**Teacher: Fida Ur Rahman**

***Nationalism:***

Nationalism is an idea and movement that considers that the nation and the state should be compatible. As a movement, it asks to support the interests of a certain nation, particularly with the goal of attaining and retaining sovereignty over the nation's accepted homeland in order to establish a nation-state.

***Indian Nationalism:***

Indian nationalism is a movement that wants independence from British colonial control and the formation of a united India. It places a major focus on cultural identity, unity in diversity, and public participation. It changed to the creation of nations and social justice after independence***.***

***European Nationalism:***

European nationalism is a movement in Europe in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries that promoted the idea of separate and United Nations based on shared language, culture, and history. It had a massive impact in transforming Europe's political landscape and the creation of modern states.

***Comparison between Indian Nationalism and European Nationalism:***

***🡪 Indian Nationalism:***

* In India, it arose in opposition to British colonial rule.
* Cultural and religious diversity was celebrated, emphasizing unity in diversity.
* This lead to India's independence in 1947.

***🡪 European Nationalism:***

* Developed in a number of European states demanding independence.
* The importance of a common culture, language, and history as the basis of nationhood was emphasized.
* As a result, modern nation-states formed in Europe.

In Conclusion of this, Indian nationalism considered diversity, but European nationalism frequently focused on uniformity in culture as the foundation of nationalism.

**The Main Elements of the Subcontinent's Expression of Nationalism (Particularly in India):**

1. **Anti-Colonialism**: A strong desire to end British colonial rule in India and recover sovereignty over the subcontinent.
2. **Union in Diversity:** The emphasis is on accepting and protecting the nation's unique language, culture, and beliefs.
3. **Crowd Mobilization:** Nonviolent protests and huge rallies created by leaders such as Mahatma Gandhi are examples of crowd mobilization.
4. **Religious and Social Harmony:** promoting unity among various communities by pushing for equal representation and rights for all religious and community groups.
5. **Nation-Building:** After gaining independence, the focus was building a modern and democratic nation-state.
6. **Secularism:** The religious equality concept included in the Indian Constitution to protect the rights and freedom of all faith groups.
7. **Social Justice:** Inequalities and unequal treatment in society are solved by policies and changes in social justice.

**Difference between Subcontinent’s Nationalism and European Model of Nationalism:**

The subcontinent's nationalism is different from the European model by focusing on against colonialism, using peaceful protest, promoting religious and communal harmony, and embracing diverse after-independence tactics. European nationalism was usually focused on unity of culture, territorial disputes, and armed wars, and its historical background were different from country to country, but Indian nationalism was basically united in its struggle against British colonial rule.