

where diff. cultures can co-exist.

Benedict Anderson → nations are imagined communities.

"The nation is imagined because the members of even the smallest nation will never know most of their fellow-members, meet them, or even hear of them."

→ creation, invention of the nation, as a limited concept.

The ideology of COSMOPOLITANISM

↳ The ideology that all human beings belong to a single community, based on a shared morality.

→ as a citizens in a single community.

global citizenship - All people have rights & responsibilities that come with being a

member of the world.

globaliz<sup>n</sup> - has led to countries being more integrated.

The global nation helps in collective action on a global scale. note:- (why did Kant oppose democracy?)

collective blending - united

humanity as a whole

→ so that the idea of nationalism is not divisive, violent or ugly.

→ A global nation with a shared culture.

for eg. - humanitarian intervention by the U.N. in times of crisis.

world as a community based on shared values.

Nationalism → An ideology based on the premise that an individual's loyalty & devotion to the nation<sup>-state</sup> surpasses other interests.

modern movement - end of 18<sup>th</sup> century  
Asia - 20<sup>th</sup> century

(nationalism - in terms of specific movements  
Patriotism - bravery, love for nation, duty etc.)

↳ Building a global nation - PAULO ZAGALO Melo - TedX video

Atlantium → national geographic video

Effects of Holistic Harmony on Ethics →

1) World as a nation

A nation is a large group of people with strong bonds of identity. National identity is ~~typically~~ based on shared culture, religion, history, language or ethnicity.

Two/3 ques<sup>n</sup> arise →

- 1) Was truly is a member of the national community?
- 2) Does the nation exist at all?
- 3) Why does national identity give rise to such strong feelings?

Theories on the nation - State & Nationalism

- 1) Historical events fuse together population of a country into a nation
- 2) Nation as a political organiz<sup>n</sup> to which members hold civic loyalties - as citizens
- 3) (The nation state - nation → cultural identity, state → governing administr<sup>n</sup>)
- 4) Nations constantly change - national identity is complex or evolving
- 5) Tagore - nationalism in India →

→ "I am not against one nation in particular, but against the general idea of all nations. What is a nation? Nationalism is a great menace. It is the particular thing which for years has been at the bottom of India's troubles."

- a humanistic view
- diversity in India
- rooted in the q → what it means to be human.

Tagore's ghare baire clip - nationalism → "The Home & the World"  
Ashis nandy on ghare baire

- values of co-operation & co-existence that transcend boundaries.
- According to Tagore, in Europe, nationalism was a sentiment that was being promoted for a nation to grow stronger
- "Tagore's idea of India - SYNCRETIC (coming tog. of diff beliefs etc)  
→ A civiliz<sup>n</sup> embedded in the tolerance encoded in the various <sup>trad<sup>n</sup></sup> ways of life in a highly diverse plural society"
- World as a nation thus → Based on HUMAN values