

economic and political goods available to others. Economic inequality is amplified through social and political conditions that are responsible for creating and maintaining these inequalities. Political discrimination could be seen in under-representation in political participation and a prolonged exclusion from political positions. Additionally, demographic and ecological stress also determines the goals of ethno-nationalists.

Strategies of Ethnic Nationalism

For an ethnic nationalism movement to be durable and visible despite the repression by the state, ethno-nationalists adopt several strategies for which several variables need to be taken care of. The first critical variable is to exist as a group and a potent political movement. The movement should have external support in the form of bases, training, finances, weapons, soldiers, intelligence, etc. Additionally, ethno-nationalists should have visibility and solidarity. Modelska (1954) explains that a movement derives visibility and audibility by attracting external politico-diplomatic support and the attention of the international media. Several ways, like international diplomatic activity to gain sympathisers, could be taken to make the movement long-lasting. Diplomatic support can fetch recognition, acknowledgement, territory for exiles, and diaspora activity. It can also fetch material support such as financial and military backing for training and procuring weapons.

Ethnic nationalists must be extremely careful and practical in accepting aid from external actors. This may involve adopting flexibility in its professed ideology and holding to its core constituency. Choosing an ally is also an important step, as the political image of the ally would impact the image of ethno-nationalism. Another important factor is the efficient articulation of their case. This would involve writing booklets, pamphlets, and articles in newspapers and media. This would restrict the allies and the opposition. Phadnis (1989:30) writes that the ability to

differentials are grounded in economic inequalities, access to higher education etc. For more see Gurr (1993:200).

effectively use positive inducements like rewards for services and support, as well as negative sanctions against non-compliance to ethnic nationalist demands, may prove pivotal in attracting support from external parties.

Subsequently, lobbying is conducted at the individual, group, state, and systemic levels. At the individual level, lobbying targets are usually influential personalities, intellectuals, artists, religious figures, etc. The purpose is to legitimise ethnonationalism by using their influence.

At the group level, the lobbying targets are neighbouring nation-states eager to provide military and material support, base facilities, and international publicity. Those states that, in the past, supported ethnic nationalist movements elsewhere are approached for support. Ethnic nationalist movements elsewhere are routinely used for solidarity and support. The ethnic diaspora is also used for lobbying, especially if it is economically and politically powerful.

International bodies comprised of former colonial powers and significant powers are another category of states that could be approached for assistance, recognition, or negotiation of the conflict. International government organisations are other bodies that could be called to mediate the dispute, lend legitimacy to the movement, boost members' morale, and have the broader international opinion in their favour.

The appeal for support to ethnic nationalists opens the possibility of external partisan intervention for affective or instrumental motives. Affective motives include reasons for justice, humanitarian considerations, ethnic and religious affinity, and personal ties between the leadership. In contrast, instrumental motives are rooted in realpolitik and usually include short- or long-term military strategic considerations.

Conclusion

This chapter tried to develop an analytical framework for understanding nationalism and how the derivative discourse of ethnic nationalism comes into existence. Nationalism emerged as a political force against colonial rule, having a solid support base within the political elites. The