

The pros and Cons of Nationalism - or

Homi-K. Bhabha, a well known philosopher, defines nation a constructed idea based on history, ethnic obsession and regional affiliation which results, national identity into rigidity - then becomes an anti notion of humanism. The implication are defined by Creeth and Rousseau in - the teachings of Al-Farabi and Ibn-Rushd, where they advocate the nation a bridge to culture. Farabi explain it in his books - that prioritising local identities and narrowing provincial identities. Moreover, he dug into balancing love for land with justice for all citizens. Furthermore, he emphasise on balancing universalism and particularism, in the context of justice and equality with intersection between nationalism and humanism. Bhabha's work encourages people to think how national identities are constructed along with imagining new forms of universal citizenship. Prioritising humanism over narrow national identities. However,

Rise of nationalism always led to prioritizing the smaller picture over bigger one. This results in to dictatorial tendency. The nationalism is always in a changing order, some times it is patriotism and some times xenophobia. It is a double edged sword with both positive and negative qualities. On the other hand, this also bring pluralism and equality in societies. However a Friedrich Ratzel idea of organic border reveals the truth, that it is a bizarre and violent form. The Cavalry of blood in the world are exemplified. Hence the reality of democracy is also manifested. IQbal says, democracy is just the outer crust the real picture is imperialism. It is democracy the carry the seed of nationalism. The powerful always dominate the weaker one. As the term *Volkgeist* coined by Johann G. Herder. Therefore it is needed that, there should be balance between national pride with commitment to universal values.