

Not comprehended the topic

properly

Patriotism is supporting your country all the time,  
and your government when it deserves it.

Lack of argumentation

Not a comprehensive outline

Grammatical errors

Properly make a outline and then

write a whole essay

a). Background: Brief overview of patriotism.  
b). <sup>Defending</sup> ~~Defending~~ country, even when that means challenging its flaws.

c). Thesis: Patriotism is not measured by obedience to those in power but by the loyalty to the enduring values of a nation—justice, integrity, and freedom. While government falter or oppress, but a true patriot challenges the government when it strays from moral and constitutional duties while supporting the country.

2). Main body.

Nationalism is political driven

2.1). Understanding patriotism as Moral loyalty to National Ideals.

2.2). Historical perspective: Patriotism vs Government obedience

2.3). The dangers of blind Nationalism.

2.4). Case study: The American War in Vietnam, South Africa's Anti-Apartheid Movement: patriotism through Resistance.

2.5). Pakistan: A Nation found on Ideals but struggling with governance.

Relevance with topic??

2.6). Constructive patriotism: A moral and civic duty.



### 3) Conclusion

## Introduction

No headings while writing essay

Patriotism has long been regarded as a virtue that binds individuals to their nation through loyalty, love, and sense of belonging. However, patriotism is often misunderstood, conflated with blind nationalism.

Attention grabber

Summary of outline

Thesis statement

Patriotism is supporting your government

country all the time, and your government when it deserves it,"

Properly follow the pattern of introduction

introduction difference between devotion to one's nation and submissiveness to those who hold

power temporarily. A country, in essence, is a living idea of its land, culture, history, and people, while governments are human institutions, fallible and replaceable.

This critical form of love strengthens democracy, preserves national unity, and prevents the abuse of power. Real patriots fight for their nation's soul, even when it means standing against its rulers.

## Main body

True patriotism is not merely waving the flag or chanting slogans, it is a moral responsibility.



It is not dependent on supporting whichever regime is in power but on standing by the values that defines a nation's soul: Justice, equality, freedom, and dignity. A patriotic citizen remains committed to the country's welfare even when that means opposing the policies or actions of a government that deviates from these values. Government can become corrupt, authoritarian, or incompetent, but a country's people and ideals must be defended at all costs. Thus, the statement, "Patriotism is supporting your country all the time, and government when it deserves it", suggests that dissent can be a form of deep patriotism, especially when it seeks to realign the state with the principles upon which it was founded.

This perspective is reinforced by numerous **historical** examples where resistance to unjust authority marked the highest form of national loyalty. Throughout history, some of the most profound acts of patriotism came not from obedience but from resistance to unjust governments. For instance, during the American civil rights era, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. openly challenged systemic racism, segregation laws, and state violence. He was criticized by many as rebel, but in truth, he exemplified the statement, patriotism <sup>means</sup> is supporting your country even when it goes against government policies that do not align with the



nation's well being. Similarly, in Nazi's Germany, the White Rose resistance movement led by young German students like Sophie and Hans Scholl risked and ultimately lost their lives to oppose the Hitler regime. Their loyalty to Germany was deep, but they couldn't remain silent in the face of tyranny. These historical moments illustrate that unwavering support for the state apparatus, especially when it perpetrates injustice, is not patriotism but complicity.

Further expanding this idea, one can observe how patriotism in action required moral courage to reject government policies that conflict with national values. The war on Iraq and the Vietnam war is a significant example where <sup>the</sup> American public had to decide between loyalty to their country and support for a misguided war waged by its government.

Millions of young Americans protested against the war, despite being labelled unpatriotic. Yet, history proved them right. The war was unjust, thousands of lives were lost, and American credibility was damaged. Today, those who resisted the war are seen as <sup>true</sup> patriots who helped redirect their nation's moral compass. Their love for country made them brave enough to confront their government's wrong decisions.



Similarly, in South Africa, resistance to state injustice became a hallmark of patriotic integrity. Nelson Mandela, though imprisoned for 27 years, never wavered in his love for his country. Mandela's actions, rooted in justice and reconciliation, later earned him global admiration and confirmed his patriotism. He loved his country enough to fight for its soul, even when that meant enduring decades in prison.

Turning to Pakistan, the country's history provides numerous instances where true patriots stood against authoritarianism and misgovernance, often at great personal cost.

Pakistan's story is a compelling narrative of the love for homeland frequently tested by successive governments' failures. The country was founded on the principles of equality, religious freedom, and democracy, as envisioned by Muhammad Ali Jinnah. Yet, the state has often veered from this path due to military take overs, political manipulation, and judicial compromises. In such conditions, citizens have had to distinguish between loyalty to the country and resistance against unjust regimes. The fall of Dhaka in 1971 is one of the most painful examples in Pakistani history where the government failed the people. The Bengali population, despite being the



majority, was politically marginalized. The military power was used against the citizens of east Pakistan, instead of dialogues. The result was a brutal <sup>civil</sup> war and the creation of Bangladesh.

Many west Pakistanis who questioned the state's actions were branded as traitors. Yet, history has shown that their warnings were rooted in patriotism - a desire to protect the unity and moral integrity of Pakistan.

In more recent times, the Lawyer's Movement of 2007-2009 demonstrated how patriotic dissent can restore democratic norms. In modern Pakistani

history, the lawyer's Movement stands as a powerful example of patriotic resistance. When a general sacked chief Justice of Pakistan in 2007, lawyers, students, and civil society members across the country rose in protests. These protestors did not hate Pakistan - they loved it enough to fight for its democratic institutions. Their resistance forced the restoration of the Judiciary. Their patriotism was not loud but effective, not submissive, but principled.

Ultimately, the highest form of patriotism lies in constructive participation and moral vigilance.

Constructive patriotism is not about depending



every action of the state. It is about improving the country. This means upholding the constitution, participating in the democratic process, engaging in civic activism, and speaking out against injustice. It means celebrating national culture while acknowledging historical wrongs. It means educating others, helping the poor, protecting the environment, and standing by principles even when they are unpopular. Supporting government should not be automatic - it ~~means~~ must be earned through accountability, performance, and justice.

## Conclusion

In a world grappling with disinformation, populism, and authoritarian resurgence, patriotism needs to be redefined - not as blind loyalty but as ethical responsibility. The statement "patriotism is supporting your country all the times, and your government when it deserves", emphasizes on developing the moral courage to love our country deeply and defend it passionately - even from the excesses of its rulers. Government



should welcome such patriotism, not fear it. For Pakistan, and for the world, the path to a better future lies not in silencing critical voices but in learning from them. Supporting your country all the time means striving for Justice, equality, and progress, while supporting your government only when it deserves it is the ultimate act of democratic vigilance.

Properly follow the structure of body paragraph

No headings in essay

First, learn the structure of essay then write whole essay

Ambiguity in your arguments as well

Nationalism patriotism and morality are different concepts