

Patriotism and Nationalism are two sides of the Same Coin

Outline

- A. Introduction
- B. What does these terms "Patriotism" and "Nationalism" entail?
- C. How Patriotism and Nationalism are two sides of the same coin:
 1. Both Patriotism and Nationalism stem from the ideals of loving one's country, race, ethnicity, culture and language.
(Attributes mentioned in the national anthems of countries)
 2. Patriotism and Nationalism are the binding forces to cement the pillars of nation-state system.
(Peace of Westphalia and Modern Nation-State System)
 3. Patriotism and Nationalism are fundamental to form a shared national identity for nation-building.
(American Revolution)
 4. Together, the notions of Patriotism and Nationalism drive economic progress, industrial development and growth of country by the hard-work of populace.

(China's Patriotic Education Campaign and Rise of China in the 21st C.E)

5. Love for one's country coupled with the racial superiority of one's own nation breeds hatred, prejudice and estrangement towards other national identities and people.

(Holocaust and Auschwitz)

6. Unbridled patriotism and nationalism fuel wars, border tensions and arms attack as a result of militarism.

(WWI and WWII)

7. Obsession with land combined with racial, linguistic and ethnic supremacy prompts mounting tensions against marginalised communities and minority groups within an area.

(Modi's Hindutva ideology and opposition of the Muslims of India)

8. Both nationalism and patriotism serve as the tools of demagogues to sway the masses by their empty rhetorics and tall narratives.

(Trumpism and Make America Great Again)

9. The overbearing influence of nationalism and patriotism results in expansionism and interventionism, thus, disarraying the peace of world.

(Russia-Ukraine War)

10. The objectives of nationalism and

patriotism are achieved through revolutions and independence movements which are run on strong ideologies.

(Two-Nations Theory and the Independence of Pakistan, 1947)
the multiple and diverse application of idea is fine good

11. Both patriotism and nationalism utilise technology as a vehicle to promote the interests of one's nation.

(Social Media and Surge of Populism)

12. The disruptive implications of patriotism and nationalism can be minimised by adhering to the principles of cooperation, globalisation and multilateralism

(Kantian Peace Theory)

D. Conclusion

“Patriotism is when love of your own people comes first; nationalism, when hate for people other than your own comes first”, says Charles De Gaulle. This quote signifies that both patriotism and nationalism are about prioritising one's own national image, identity, people, race and other alike aspects over other nation's cultural and social identity. Hence, nationalism and patriotism are two sides of the same coin as they have similar foundational principles, perform the same function and generate the related outcomes in many ways.

First of all, patriotism and nationalism are the ideas of revering and esteeming one's country, race, ethnicity, language, culture and history with passion and do not use and and again and again and zest.

Alongside, these two notions act together as cementing factors to strengthen the elements of nation-state system. Moreover, the philosophy of patriotism and nationalism is key for

Similarly, they bring about growth and catalyse economic development of one's state. This man-power and progress, industrial and state.

Furthermore, the base of patriotism which is the love of land above all, mixed with racial and ethnic supremacy cultivates biasness and prejudice against other groups. Consequently, wars, chaos and arms attack are fomented by uncontrolled patriotism.

and nationalism. Violence^{against} and oppression of minority factions residing in a shared geographical area are incited by the patriotic and nationalistic fervour. Likewise, both patriotism and nationalism act as the vehicles for the opinion leaders to shape public perception. Additionally, inventionism and expansionism are the potential impacts of hyper-nationalism and patriotism. Therefore, patriotism and nationalism are the two facets of a same story manifested in similar fashion.

The terms "patriotism" and "nationalism" refer to the idea of loving one's land, nation and cultural identity and venerating national heroes and literature. Patriotism means devotion with the land, where one opens his eyes in the world and under whose auspices man perceives his social identity. Whereas, nationalism is based on the sentimental adherence to one's race, ethnicity, history and language. Another distinction between patriotism and nationalism can be drawn by considering patriotism as cherishing the tangible elements of country, while nationalism is celebrating the abstract ideals running in the collective conscience of individuals of the same nation. Despite the differences, both patriotism and

nationalism foster unity, we-feelings, and combined struggle to make one's country ahead of other countries. As Washington, the first President of the US, mentions, "The name of American, which belongs to you, in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism more than any other appellation derived from local discriminations". Therefore, pride over distinctive country and state comprises the entire concept of patriotism and nationalism making them alike in many ways.

First of all, both patriotism and nationalism originate from the deep-seated ideas of loving one's country, race, history, historical figures and culture. These ideals make a country-an integrated whole of different individuals, united under the one umbrella of a state. Patriotism is a profound philosophy that inculcates devotion and love for homeland. Nationalism extends this attachment to the level where pride over one's nation intermixes with the sense of superiority over other nations. Therefore, a patriot is naturally inclined towards his motherland, while a nationalist is drawn towards the love of motherland and its feature at the expense of reverence for other nations. Overall, the concept of loving the land remains the same. Case in

view includes the characteristics reiterated in the national anthems of every state, where features of nationhood cultivate the sense of patriotism and nationalism in the nationals. Therefore, patriotism and nationalism are deeply rooted in one ideology: love of land and everything associated with it.

Furthermore, patriotism and nationalism are the integral components of nation-state system. Nation-state system engenders the two-way custodianship between the state and its subjects. Individuals having the spirit of patriotism and nationalism safeguard the fundamental pillars of their nation-state system which involve territorial integrity, independence and equality. Moreover, they are ready to sacrifice their lives in case their nation-state is in danger. These principles have ^{also} been outlined in the Westphalian Peace (1648) that underscored the relationship between a citizen and his state in the form of patriotism and nationalism. Hence, both the patriotism and nationalism are the binding forces to ^{strengthen} the features of nation-state system.

likewise, patriotism and nationalism are alike in a way

that they together reinforce the shared national identity for nation-building. Nation building is grounded on the objective of constructing a nation towards stability and harmony. This is not achievable without the strong and cementing bonds of national identity among all the citizens of a state. In this regard, patriotism and nationalism consolidate the feeling of pride on the national identity. Resultantly, nation thrives by leaps and bounds accomplishing the aim of nation building. Similar reflection is presented by American Revolution and its rise as a super-power. Its leaders and individuals worked hard tirelessly to shape its image, being motivated by their love for the United States. Therefore, the progress of nation and strengthening of national identity are dependent upon patriotism and nationalism.

Similarly, patriotism and nationalism are one as they lie at the heart of economic progress and industrial output, which are key for the development of a nation. In the modern time, economic and industrial capacity is a ^{major} determinant of state power. It is not possible unless all the countrymen are united under one set of ideals and love for their nation. This union trickles down to their efficient working in the industrial sector with

sincerity and devotion for their land. Case study of the rise of China confirms this idea whose citizens are highly inspired for its progress. Moreover, they exhibit strong sense of patriotism being instilled by their curriculum and China's Patriotic Education. In this way, industrialisation and economic prosperity ~~rely~~ on the spirit of patriotism and nationalism.

Both patriotism and nationalism are similar as they result in hatred, biasness and alienation when they surge as an uncontrollable forces. Racial, ethnic, and linguistic superiority pervasive in a nation propels its nationalistic ^{zeal of citizens} to look other nations and races with abhorrence. Consequently, violence and brutal persecution of these 'Other' beings ensue. Thus, patriotism and nationalism blindfolds them and act as a justification for their atrocious deeds. Historical account of Holocaust by Nazi forces corroborates the perilous implications of nationalism intertwined with the racial superiority of Germans. This led to the extermination of millions of Jews in the concentration camps like Auschwitz. Hence, the implications of patriotism and nationalism are same and parallel.

Alongside, unbridled

patriotism and nationalism provoke deadly wars and conflicts. The notions of patriotism and nationalism are rooted in the philosophy of making one's nation great and superior. In order to fulfill this dream, countries begin piling up their weaponry and war arsenal to crush down any threats in their way. Moreover, these states do not refrain from using their stockpiles on the innocent humans of other nations. Consequently, bloodbath becomes a mean of achieving limited nationalistic goals. The horrible story of World War One and World War Two initiates the tale of fatal nationalism and patriotism, expanded through militarism. Therefore, patriotism and nationalism are the root causes of tensions, ^{and conflict} and wars.

Similarly, the sense of superiority espoused in nationalism combined with the feelings of love of one's country is the vector of oppression of minority factions within one state. Patriotism catalyses the majority group against the ethnic, lingual or racial minority to purify the state from its existence. Alongside, this obsession with a dominant race and blood brings about the discrimination and marginalisation of minority group's

which are ^{constantly} deprived of their fundamental rights and social, economic and political opportunities. Its manifestation can be observed in the Hindutva ideology of Modi which resulted in the demolishing of mosques, ban on Muslim hijab and confiscation of their properties. The idea of Hindustan as the land of Hindus and the aim to portray them as the superior nationals instigates such ruthless activities against the Muslims of India. Clearly, nationalism and patriotism are weaponised as one tool to suppress the marginalised section in a country.

Alongside, patriotism and nationalism are misused by populist leaders in a parallel manner. These demagogues first implant the seeds of hyper nationalism and patriotism in the citizens. Then, they instigate them with their fiery speeches and fall narratives to turn against other nations. In this way, the superior ideology of humanity and collective progress takes a back seat. Its example can be analysed in the Trump's nationalistic rhetorics of "America First" and "Make America Great Again". He consistently propagates these narrow visions throughout his debates and election campaigns to exploit the masses on the name of jingoism.

Hence, patriotism and nationalism are the vehicles for the accomplishment of limited goals of jingoist leaders.

Besides, the peace of the world is distorted by the combined influence of nationalism and patriotism. They act as agendas to promote the expansionist and interventionist policies of government. In order to extend the ideology of nation, territorial boundaries are expanded and blood of other racial or ethnic nations is shed. Furthermore, nationalism and patriotism mobilises forces and troops to fight together to vanquish other nationals and patriots. Resultantly, peace becomes a distant daydream pertaining to the breach of nation-state system, conflicts and interventionism.

Russia-Ukraine War and Israel Palestine Conflict are the two leading wars being waged to expand boundaries and satisfy the empty patriotism and nationalism.

Therefore, the confluence of nationalism and patriotism disrupts the peace and stability of world.

Furthermore, nationalism and patriotism are the ^{two} sides of the same coin in a way that their common goals are attained by means of revolutions and independence movements. To consolidate the

foundation of national ideology, ^{political and social revolutions} are brought by the nationals of a state. Moreover, people are charged up under one flag and objective to fight the war of independence in case a nation is enslaved by a foreign power. Similarly, independence movements light up the spirit of nationalism and patriotism for the foundation of a separate nation. In this regard, Two-Nations Theory became a bible for the Muslims of Subcontinent to struggle for their separate nationhood. The inception of Pakistan in 1947 marks the fruit of the struggle of those Muslims having the dream of a distinct Muslim nation. Hence, the targets of nationalism and patriotism are met through common vehicles of revolutions and independence movements.

Additionally, technology is leveraged to accomplish the goals of nationalism and patriotism in the similar fashion. The role of technology is in fact central to the development and proliferation of the ideology of patriotism and nationalism in the society. In this content, press, social media and electronic media spark the zeal of nationalism and inject the sentiments of patriotism in the minds of citizens. The net effect is the formation of a nation with

little tolerance for other nationals and surge of populist beliefs. In Europe, use of populism is the compound result of social media activism of right-wing leaders. In this way, technology is harnessed to accomplish the goals of patriotism and nationalism correspondingly.

last but not the least, patriotism and nationalism can be reduced in the similar fashion. The adherence to the principles of globalisation and cooperation ^{ultimately} neutralises the overbearing implications of nationalism and patriotism. As they are antipodes of each other, both nationalism and globalisation compete for dominance. However, the policies of world leaders and their commitment with collective defence and combined progress mitigate the giants of patriotism and nationalism. The Kantian Peace Theory is a testimony to the reduction of narrow nationalism by means of institutionalisation, interventionism and globalisation. Therefore, ^{their} ^{problems} can be resolved by common means.

In a nutshell, both patriotism and nationalism are the sides of same coin according to their fundamental base, objectives, and manifestation. The aforementioned arguments reflect that

they inculcate love for land, perform the role of nation building and ensure the smooth progress of country. However, they are also responsible for biasness and hatred against other nations which result in wars, oppression of minorities and expansionism. Moreover, they are exploited by leaders for their propagandist schemes. The role of technology is paramount to fuel the spirit of patriotism and nationalism. Additionally, they lie at the centre of revolutions and independence movements. Similarly, both can be replaced and their impacts can be alleviated by spreading the ideals of cooperation, harmony and globalisation. Therefore, in order to limit the consequences of patriotism and nationalism, it is pivotal to consider them in one frame to highlight their deadly repercussions on the global peace and stability. As George Bernard Shaw puts, "You'll never have a quiet world till you knock the patriotism out of the 'human race'".
