

~~Title: Nationalism and Patriotism: Two different Paths.~~

~~Précis: Homi K. Bhabha proposed a basic concept of nationalism. Nations are formed on the basis of religion and geo-graphic affiliation. Resultantly, they become rigid. Goethe and Rousseau are inclined towards universal human experience while Al-Ghazali and Ibn-e Rushd prioritize rationale and compassion as bridges between cultures. Al-Ghazali adopted a balance approach in "The Alchemy of Happiness" between local identity and insular nationalism. Al-Ghazali in "The Revival of Religious Sciences" stressed that a nation should be known for justice and equality. Bhabha's work is the motivation to critically analyze the formation of national identities and prioritize shared humanity over nationalism. However, patriotism becomes weak when nationalism emerges. Nationalism has both positive and negative sides. On the one hand, nations are aware from the benefits of co-existence, but on the other hand, their desire to overwhelm others reflect in the shape of violence. Alain Robbe-Grillet in his poem "The Devil's Parliament" said, 'democracy is just the outer crust, while the essence is imperialism.'~~

Allama Iqbal words prove that nationalism strengthens dictatorship. Perhaps democracy strengthens nationalism, still, the weak states are prone to the political bravado of powerful states. Imperialism helped develop nationalism.

~~The unique character of nationalism is that it can be both unifying and divisive. Therefore, a more pragmatic approach for nationalism, which balance the national pride with pledge to universal values and human rights, is required.~~

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