



UNIT five

PATRIOTISM

- **What is patriotism?** Some of the conception about patriotism are:
- It is defined as a devoted love, support and a feeling one shows to his/her country.
- It indicates dedication to justice, equality, peace, freedom.....etc
- It is an action oriented sentiment, feeling and commitment.
- It is one of the most deeply ingrained sentiment for motherland or fatherland.



Modern patriotism demands active and unceasing citizenship work, the work of nation building.

The American president **John F. Kennedy's** in his famous words, "**ask not what your country** can do for you, **ask** what you can do for **your country**."

The three types of patriotism



1. **Traditional patriotism**: is a patriot who was the subject of the king and who was supposed to defend his country to the death if necessary without objection.

2. **Nationalism**: is based on seeking to

Nationalism is contrary to nation building/peace building.

Nation building is based on inclusivity and seeking to unite different groups into one nation through diversity.

Nationalism is based on exclusivity, it is inward looking and making some people superior to others.

3. **constitutional patriotism**: it is all inclusive political attachment to the norms and values of pluralistic liberal democracy.

Constitutional patriotism respect diversity and multiculturalism

- The Quality of a Patriot
- **1. The Struggle for the Respect of Human and Democratic Rights**
- The human rights and democratic rights that we talk about today were not fully respected, even in countries which have a long history of a democratic culture. The **poor, women, black** and other colored people did not enjoy these basic rights in the US America. Human and Democratic rights have been recognized as a result of a continuous and bitter struggle. Among these the **French** and **American** revolution are good examples

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2. tolerance and the culture of peace
 3. search for the true history
 4. safeguarding the countries security
 5. respect for national symbols and national anthem
 6. having good ethics

Ethical behaviors



Some people use morality and ethics interchangeably as if they have the same meaning. The two terms have different meanings though both are related to the idea of good and bad as well as right and wrong.

— ***Ethics*** comes from Greek word “***Ethos***” which means ***behavior***.

It is the philosophical study of human behavior and motivation. It deals about what is the proper course of action for man. It answers the questions what do I do? It is the study of right and wrong in human behavior.

Ethics refers to the study of moral standards and how they affect behavior. it is sometimes called moral philosophy.



It is an independent field of study concerned with the deep questioning and inquiry of morals as its subject matter.

- ***Morality: is a system that tells you how to act whereas ethics is the study of that system. Morality is*** derived from Greek “**Mores**” which means **custom**. It is a principle concerning the distinction between right and wrong or good and bad behavior. It exists everywhere in our in our daily life.
- Morality is somewhat similar to the principles of virtue and goodness.



□ morality helps people to act in a good way which is important to have harmonious relations and a good society.

Society would lack social order if we did not govern our behavior by moral principles and if everybody acted as he or she wished.

The study of morality is a subset of ethics.



There are widely accepted ethical behaviors' which help create harmonious relationships. these includes: Being respectful, honest, truthful and fair are acceptable behaviors.

- Treating people with respect is a sign of **civility**. It refers to refraining from ridiculing and hurting others, accepting personal differences and listening to what others have to say.

Fairness is another ethical behavior. Treating other people with fairness includes treating others with the way you want to be treated; impartial treatment of people; being open minded and reasonable.

Truthfulness is the basis of good relationship and character. When you keep your promises and keep secrets you are a truthful person. Truthful people

- **Courage** is to be brave and confident to do what you believe in and what you want to do. Courageous people stand up for what is right and do not afraid to say'' no'' when something wrong.

Fear of failure does not prevent them from trying new things.

7. Keeping the Secret of State

- **States** have crucial secrets which they want to keep away from the reach of others. This is mainly for the purpose of protecting the **national interest** of the



E.g ***military strategies and plans of a government*** particularly when states are at war are strictly confidential. More over ***nuclear programs*** of a state are also considered as top secret of a state. If all these secrets reach in to the hand of the enemy or irresponsible person it may cause potential danger on the state.

- **Treason** is a first degree crime that involves in engaging in acts that undermine the peace and security of the state. E.g some individual may choose to **spy** against their own country working undercover for another state which is considered at the time of enemy. It is a crime against government or state.
- **Treason** means the crime of betraying one's country.

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- ***Betray***: - reveal wanted information to enemy. It is an act of disloyalty against country's sovereignty by a citizen of that country.
 - In most countries, conviction of high treason is accompanied by a death sentence or a long term of imprisonment.
 - Someone who commits this crime is called **a traitor**.

The Duties of a Patriot Citizen

patriotic citizens have various duties and responsibilities. These duties are related

to promoting the public interest at local and national levels.

The major duties of a patriotic citizen **towards his/her nation** includes:

playing an exemplary role in defending national security.

work hard to promote productivity and fight

against poverty;

take part in voluntary activities to help

the needy and solve

community problems.



patriot shall have the duty to understand, evaluate and support government policies and strategies.

They also forward criticisms when they believe that the policies and strategies are not sound or are inappropriate to solve the socio-economic problems of the country.

Having **Civic sense and promote common good**



Conscientious objectors: are persons who refuse to participate in active military activities for the reason of morality, religion and other forms of personal beliefs and opinion. The person who might refuse to serve in the armed forces are not necessarily being unpatriotic.

Whistle Blowers are people who expose wrong doings, unethical activities, criminal acts and corruption scandal without identifying themselves as a source for fear of persecution

Gebre Hiwot Baykedagn – a critical writer

Negadras Gebre Hiwot Baykedagn (1876–1911 EC)

was one of the well-educated Ethiopians during his time. He was famous for his criticism of the government and society of his time. In his book '**Government and Public Administration**', he wrote about economic self-reliance, education, governance, and economic change. He believed that the culture of work in Ethiopia was weak. He wrote the following comment about the poor

working culture "It is shame to work hard



People believe that it was not proper for the children of respected families to work hard. We know nothing except walking after a chief carrying an old gun. Everybody: the blind, the disabled, old men and even children act like a soldier and walk here and there without involving in productive activities, just consuming what the peasant produces.

In civilized countries soldiers protect the people and the country from danger. In our country, however, it is better to say that they are enemies of the peasant.”

What Is Globalization?

Globalization is a process of interaction and integration among the people, companies, and governments of different nations, a process driven by international trade, investment and aided by information technology.

Globalization refers to the increasing integration of production, development and communication among nations on a worldwide scale.

This process has effects on the environment, on culture, on political systems, on economic development, prosperity and on human physical well-being in societies around the world.

Globalization has both positive and negative effects for example the positive sides includes
It create wide market opportunity for developing countries
increase in flow of goods and services



Easy transfer of knowledge and technology

Increased free trade and communication between nations, along with increased access to technology, media, education, healthcare,

consumer goods, and other resources

Increase standard of living by cheap goods

Furthering international understanding about peace



Encourage investment in developing world

Expansion of infrastructures through loan

Increase in media coverage draws the attention of the world to human rights violation



Developing countries are able to reap the benefits of current technology without undergoing pains associated with technology

The negative sides includes

Overwhelming cultures and traditions
(cultural assimilation)

Exploitation of poor through cheap labor
wage

Damaging local industries

Encourages dependency on other countries
for essential goods and services

Endangers the sovereignty of the
developing countries