

PATRIOTISM AS AN ETHICAL PROBLEM

Surface and Ethical Patriotism

Before you begin any exposure of patriotism as an ethical concept, you should at the outset to make a distinction between Patriotism and Nationalism. In everyday life, we can see some clear signs that are subsumed under the term patriotism. For example, when getting to know of someone who is he or she and ask that, what he or she usually says in their response is that the country they comes from, and that's part of their true identity.

However, while everyone thinks its a country, everyone is not patriot. There is not exactly a small number of countries where patriotism regained popularity and power that it once had, especially in social circles where it once was utterly acceptable. If someone is a patriot, it is very important part of his identity, his conception of who and what is. There is also very important items, such as identity, a very important moment is the moral of this status. Classification of patriotism is in two terms – *the surface patriotism* is morally permissible, but no positive moral significance, while is a completely different type of *ethical type* of patriotism, which is the view that is to be adopted.

In order to start the analysis of this typology, we should reflect on the notion of a close nationalism. This two terms are often used as if they were synonymous, but it should be avoided. Serbian, and Ex-Yugoslav prominent philosopher and political scientist, Ljuba Tadic in his book "The science of politics," says about the national consciousness that is emerging as patriotism. Defense of national (state) independence of the external (real or imaginary) risk. Idea of patriotism was known in ancient times, and has had a very significant role in defense policy on the one part, and discrimination against the barbarians, who were deprived of all rights that are enjoy the rest of the community on the other part. Level of commitment to the nation by changing the historical tradition. Somewhere it comes to patriotism in the classical sense, which is reflected in the willingness to sacrifice for the interests of country. In new century, especially in the last two, nationalism plays a decisive role in the creation of modern political commonwealth. Nationalism and patriotism as they played, and still play, advanced role when connected to the actual liberation movements directed against the oppressive power. Simple said if such a defensive means to combat aggressive force and conquest.

The distinction exists because of the existence of ethnically homogeneous nation-states in which the notion of a sense of nationalism and patriotism match, while the clearest differences seen in multinational countries such as Canada or the United States. For example such love is for the country and the nation and in identifying with one another, the more they do not match, but if you razilaze. Example-Italian and live in Italy, then he can be a patriot and Italian and Italian nationalists.

However, we should not equate a country and nation, and then distinguish patriotism from nationalism based on the love he feels for some country. There is helpful to talk to if you care and love for country in exercising reasonable level that is patriotism, and if someone have uncontrolled emotions it is a nationalism. This approach leads to double standards "us / them", which is not good.

If we want to understand these phenomena, we can be helpful if the love, care and identification differ in their cases.

A patriot loves his patria, his country, he identifies with it and shows concern for her welfare and the welfare of their country.

A nationalist loves his natio, his nation, he identifies with his nation, showing special concern for her welfare and the welfare of their fellow countrymen.

1. REASONS

One of the key elements of a valid reflection on what it meant by the term patriotism, are the reasons why someone is patriot. There is a series of questions about patriotism, is that love comes from some special care person, who calls himself a patriot, for the benefit of his countrymen, whether from pride to Patriots country boasts some successes in some areas of human activity, and it is love itself?

The answer is very complex. First suggests of patriotism based on values, and the other is self-centered and his patriotizam. Both have very significant advantages and disadvantages.

Patriotism based on values rather reasonably. When patriot act of this kind, ask why he cares about the welfare of his country, than the welfare drgih countries, it usually corresponds to the result of his patriotism impressive merits and achievements of his country have. Conclusion is that these values, and not his country are the true object of his love and concern.

Some self-centered patriotism seems to have this kind of advantage. Patriot loves his country just as their country, unlike the first love of his patriotism directed solely at values. Therefore, he directed his country in a straightforward and consistent manner, because of the country, and only one of his country.

If you would like to talk about patriotism in the full sense of the word, then the explanation is the same in both partial answers. No merit or achievement, or love for one's country itself does not provide a comprehensive picture of patriotism, in the full sense of the term. True term just give these answers.

Patriotism appears as irrational, sometimes incomprehensible as if the only reason for the love of country patriots who can list is that he loves his country just because his that is his country. Everyone will want to hear more, for example. that says something about achivements. However, special qualities and achievements (which are also elements of patriotism based on values), represent only a love for these traits and accomplishments, not by love in itself. This can not be valid for concrete or neighboring countries.

**It follows, another new division:
(The difference between)**

- 1.Egocentric patriotism;**
- 2.Patriotism of value-based;**
- 3.Patriotism in the fullest sense.**

2.MOTIVE

For patriotism is commonly held that the altruistic attitude. In literature on this topic patriotism is referred to as "self-sacrificing love and devotion to his country and countrymen". Willingness to die for his country, is always seen as the ultimate test of patriotism, and it that act as the fulfillment of his nobleness.

Sometimes patriotism displayed in a different light, as motivated by self-interest in terms of rational love and devotion, reflection on a very down to earth way. However, the fact that an individual is born in a country, to speak her language and participate in the cultural and political life, not must determine that the only country that is his only homeland. Voltaire believes that any country serve well, as long as that individual guarantees his rights and freedoms, and he thinks fit to be a citizen.

Many would not agree that the patriotism is only that what Voltaire said. Many people that opinion pointed out that the modern world is very different from the old era, which was originally hatched like patriotism in that meaning. Thinkers such as Montesquieu and Rousseau believe that the noble patriotism of the old era, which is based the social unity is expressed through sacrifice for their country, opposing utilitarian meaning care of modern, atomised society in a country that provides him with personal security and provides economic well-being.

Of course, there will be those people who are supporters of the "patriotism of modern times" and they can not find true patriotism. There is the highest exam- readiness to lay down his life for his country, there is so rarely asked if anybody would be able to justify any victim, and whether it is fully thought out investment or the victim in the true sense of the word?

We distinguish two types of patriotism as to his motives:

- 1. Mercenary;**
- 2. Altruistic Patriotism.**

3.POWER

Term of patriotism that causes criticism in various circles. When the Patriots facing a stranger who also considers himself a patriot, he reluctant to accept the views which the latter says. He thinks about them like pretentious. Love of patriots for their country is so strong that it rises above all others, and others do not absolutely interested. This is not critical, unconditional, so strong that no price, including moral, is not too high.

From all this it is understandable why patriotism was subjected to harsh moral criticisms. Criticism is for him as a random, self-centered outlook that has historically caused tension and wars. They just think that they should put off any kind of patriotism and to learn about ourselves as individuals, as human beings.

In recent years, many philosophers have tried to find a way, a middle way between the Patriots and the bias of universalism and cosmopolitanism, patriotism advocated by the critics as the only alternative. Steven Nathan admits that the dominant type of patriotism exhibited complaints made

against him, but notes that they do not affect each type of patriotism, which is why I propose a moderate version patriotizma. S moderuppotters of moderate kind of patriotism appreciate the fact that the alien loves and cares about his country and recognized him as the same legitimacy to his country and his people.

The distinction between moderate and extreme patriotism:

1.Moderate Patriotism;

Moderate patriots willing to generalize court that he was allowed to prefer their country and countrymen from the other, but that each guaranteeing the right to put this bias.

2.Extreme Patriotism;

Generalizes extreme patriots not my position and fails to recognize that the alien may be your patriotic country. This type of patriotism is an unsustainable moral standpoint arbitrary exclusion.

Also moderate patriotism is not incompatible with a certain degree of global humanism. Patriot of this type with the same or nearly the same degree of care and access to his country and to other countries. Sometimes, not so rare cases, allowed to care for the human race outperforms care for their own countrymen. Extreme patriots, attaching greater weight and care for their country and countrymen, in relation to the other (in the case of mutual conflict).

Judging by all of these features, one can get the impression that a moderate patriots in some of its moments are ordered wild. On patriots is to promote the interests of his country, under any circumstances, it takes into account all the constraints imposed by our individual moral striving to achieve some of its objectives. clearly shows that he admits the possibility that the interests of the human race towards their interests Superorder Country. Extrime Patriot will not hesitate in the first place still remained interests of their own country.

Moderate patriotism is not critical, automatic, egocentric.Patriot its kind, it is sufficient that the country in question, is simply his country, and the means to fulfill all his expectations.

Not so with extreme patriot. For unlike the previous one, he loves his country and without low-dose of criticism. It is very interesting, as it becomes more negative records on his country, his patriotism will be stronger, so self-centered.

Given the intensity of patriotic devotion, there is a division of:

1.Extreme Patriotism;

2.Moderate Patriotism;

It should be noted that a moderate patriotism is morally acceptable, and the other is absolutely morally untenable.

4.DOMINANT VICARIOUS FEELING

Simone Weil was discussing moral and political situation of a country (France) in his writings in 1943. year, also discussed about patriotism. In that time was completely normal to be a patriot. However, it differed twice patriotism based on parliamentary dominntnog feelings, and they are:

1.Patriotism Pride and **2.Patriotism Compassion**, and urged his countrymen to embrace patriotism compassion.

Patriotism Pride is also known to us from history, from period of ancient Romans. That

patriotism is, in fact, be able to identify with their glory and danger for such country. There is patriotism crosses some boundaries, and his supporter does not critical, blind and deaf to certain aspects of past and present country where there is absolutely nothing, which is supposed to be proud. If you point out mistakes, he was called out for traitor. It is very interesting that in the private life of a good education restrains the pride and egoism, and these two properties in the same collectivity do not know for limits or shame. Patriotism pride is considered in idolatry of collectivity. Someone consider it a virtue, but it is a pagan virtue.No felt in everyday life, comes into play on special occasions, especially higher social classes, while the common people are very attractive at the time of the revolution, when absolutely everyone can hope for success and fame.

Patriotism is in full sympathy antonym for patriotism pride. For that patriot this is kind of love for the subject not only their country, and primarily, but as a loving earthly creation, which by virtue of such can be destroyed and faces numerous difficulties and problems.

Patriotism pride is embodied in the person and work of Richelieu, Louis XIV, etc. While patriotism compassion embodied in character and work of Joan of Arc.

While patriotism pagan pride, patriotism compassion is the only type of love of country that does not interfere with the right beliefs of Christians.On is the product of the French Revolution, and is not exclusive but is universal.

In contrast to the pride of patriotism, this guy can change daily life and not a privilege of the rich and powerful, but is fully accessible to ordinary people.

Patriotism is a matter that is representative of feelings, and Simone Veil is different because:

1.Patriotism Pride;

2Patriotism compassion.

5.MORAL SIGNIFICANCE

Radical strategy for the defense of the moral critique of patriotism: that which does not restrain the power of patriotism, but it changes the entire content. What is common for extreme and moderate kind of patriotism is to focus on the defense and the ground approaching political, economic and cultural interests of their country and countrymen.

However, the difference between them is the degree to which they do. Extreme patriotism that will go all the way, as long as it was necessary for the good of their country, while moderate patriotism admit that the general universal justice and human compassion and solidarity restrict what can not do for her welfare.

Marcia Beron and Nejtanson, trying to find some middle ground and thus avoid extreme between universalism and extreme patriotism. She proposes greater understanding patriotism. She's view is halfway between a regular, ground and what type of patriotism that is distinctively ethical type. This would be a patriot above all mention of the moral flourishing his country before svega. Akin concern for moral integrity, in the present, the patriots of this type also pays attention to the moral aspects of its past and therefore the impact of the past and its present. This patriots would be initiated explore all the dark chapters in the history of his country, to recognize the injustices that have been committed on its soil in recent years, and according to the contemporaries of the past put in a valid

way. One wants to execute justice, to respect the right to be a general human solidarity at work in any place and at any time. This patriotism is reflected in the fact that he is very keen to respect the principles of justice in his country, more than in other countries. He believes that his moral integrity and sovereignty are inextricably linked to the integrity and the sovereignty of his country.

Patriot compassion on whom Simone Weil speaks, I feel a great pride for the merits and achievements of his country, unlike the Patriot's Pride. However, his patriotism is expressed primarily in critical meaning. He does not deny, minimize or justify the wrong committed in his country or in its name, or its inhumane practices, laws, policies such as the Patriot Surface do. On a critical review of all the events and does not deny his share in the collective responsibility in connection with any misdeeds.

The distinction between Surface and Ethical Patriotism

Ethical type of patriotism is a comprehensive type of patriotism. To the home and pre-political loyalty and political meaning. Ethical type is not self-centered, and not based on universal values. To patriotism in the full sense of the special and general meaning. This type of patriotism is not utilitarian. Ethical patriotism is not patriotism of pride.

6. BEST POSITION

Each individual is in the best location in the country to judge what is good and what is not, to suggest means by which all that is wrong and fix it in your own home-figuratively speaking.

Helps us to be aware of the injustice and lack of compassion in our own society that we know very well, unlike some other countries that try as they might not know each other so well.

Also, the moral critique or criticism of any aspect of society structure will be much better and more clearly be recognized in their own country than anywhere else in society.

Finding people who think the same way it is also more pronounced among his own, as a change of opinions of people who say that are on the wrong path, or who have been practicing inhumane practice of any kind, either And political, or legislative.

Another important issue is that the problem of a citizen of a country can be solved only within it, and nobody else can not do it for her.

7. BENEFITS AND SOLIDARITY

When someone inflicts some kind of injustice, someone else also has the benefit of it. Take the situation caused by the unjust and inhumane practice. However there are not only responsible for those who make decisions on the use of certain practices and (political, legal, moral), although they have the highest guilt and responsibility, but also those who in any way vote and support and benefit from it. There can say that the psychological benefits of being members of a certain responsibility group. Word would even be exaggerated, especially collective responsibility- because such individuals usually do not have a direct impact in the performance of such serious works. He has its share of responsibility, but it must be conveyed in a way that they deserve it. Those are their unjust policies, legislative or any other practice usually directed toward some other countries, fierce

deserve moral condemnation, while their supporters deserve something smaller and mild condemnation.

Solidarity is what is very important. They must to show solidarity with the society of which we are members, and that means that it is the individual burden of immoral acts that others view. This kind of solidarity for the common interests, common fate, and the indication of the pride or shame about the procedure drugih.Ovde it comes to moral discredited.

Moral compromise is what causes us to have a special concern for the moral identity and integrity of his country and the watchful eye of countrymen. They must follow political practices, laws and policies, as they may impose guilt for which I am responsible, but I can tacitly that support you.

Thus, we need to aspire to all that is not human in this country to spot and correct, because it thus talking about my own integrity and identity must!

8.DEMOCRACY

We talked about responsibility. She must exist even in democratic societies and states.

But, if we are citizens of a democratic state, there is another reason which is to be interested in and we care for the moral well-being of our political community.

In a democratic state sovereignty belongs to citizens. Parliament is power and taking policy decisions and legislation on behalf of the people as to why he has full responsibility. Because of that especially in democratic countries should have full authority to practice practiced by the top of the country in which we live, because all the decisions are made on our behalf and therefore withdraw our full moral responsibility.

These claims may have preteranhe, but does not say that if we vote for the party which is in opposition to free ourselves from the collective odgovornosti. However, the government that was elected, and if our government does not follow its procedures we have absolutely all the responsibility for her actions.

May refuse to share responsibility for the inhumane and unjust laws and policies of my vlade. May to distance myself from it and protest against it, I handle this as an ethical patriot!

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