

RELIGIOUS FOUNDATIONS OF PATRIOTISM: ISLAM'S INFLUENCE ON LOVE FOR THE HOMELAND

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Abstract (In English). This article delves into the intricate relationship between religion and patriotism, focusing on Islam's influence on the affection for one's homeland. It explores how Islamic teachings and beliefs have historically shaped and continue to shape the concept of patriotism among Muslims worldwide. Within Muslim-majority nations, the integration of Sharia, promotion of religious freedom, and commitment to social justice define the contours of Islamic patriotism. Moreover, the concept of Ummah coexists harmoniously with a deep-rooted sense of responsibility towards the local homeland, fostering a collective spirit of belonging and shared societal welfare. In the context of Muslim minorities residing in non-Muslim-majority countries, the study reveals a delicate balance between religious identity and active citizenship. These communities exhibit resilience and positive engagement, contributing significantly to the social fabric of their host nations while upholding Islamic principles of compassion, tolerance, and mutual respect. The research also highlights the global dimension of Islamic patriotism, emphasizing pan-Islamic solidarity and cooperation among Muslim communities worldwide. By employing a multidisciplinary approach, this study utilizes three primary research methods: literature review, ethnographic research, and the analysis of social discourse. Throughout the article, the interplay of faith and love for the homeland is explored, demonstrating the adaptability of Islamic principles to diverse social landscapes and the enduring pursuit of social harmony, justice, and unity. This comprehensive analysis contributes valuable insights into the complex interrelationship between Islam and patriotism, transcending geographical boundaries and inspiring a shared commitment to the principles of compassion and coexistence.



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Keywords: Islamic Foundation, Love For The Homeland, Patriotism

A. INTRODUCTION

In an increasingly interconnected world, the relationship between religion and patriotism holds a profound significance. Among the various faiths shaping the moral compass of societies, Islam stands as a prominent force, not only guiding individuals in matters of spirituality but also influencing their allegiance to their homeland. Islam, as a comprehensive way of life, provides its followers with a set of principles that extend beyond personal piety. Among these principles is the concept of "*Hubb al-Watan*" the love for one's homeland. Rooted deeply in Islamic teachings, this love for the homeland goes beyond mere geographical boundaries; it embodies a profound emotional attachment to the land, its people, and the shared values that bind them together. (Witro, 2020)

Understanding the influence of Islam on patriotism requires an exploration of religious texts, historical contexts, and contemporary interpretations. Throughout history, Muslims have been inspired by the teachings of the Quran and the Hadith to uphold justice, equality, and compassion within their societies. These core values, intrinsic to Islam, often translate into a sense of responsibility towards one's country. (Mirjalili, et.al, 2012).

The early Islamic community's sense of homeland, as they migrated from Mecca to Medina, is a pivotal aspect of Islamic history. This migration, known as the Hijra, marked a crucial turning point in the development of the Islamic faith and community. And There are also several historical events and figures within Islamic history who exemplified profound love for their homeland. Such as: Caliph Umar ibn al-Khattab (r. 634-644 CE), the second caliph of Islam, is renowned for his deep love for Arabia and its people. He played a pivotal role in the expansion of the Islamic empire while ensuring the welfare of his fellow citizens in the homeland; Salahuddin Ayyubi (Saladin), a Muslim military leader in the 12th century, demonstrated immense love for his homeland, Egypt, and the broader Islamic world. He is most famous for recapturing Jerusalem from the Crusaders, an act motivated by his dedication to protecting Islamic holy sites; Sultan Mehmed II, who conquered Constantinople in 1453, demonstrated a strong attachment to his homeland and his vision of restoring it as the capital of a united Islamic empire. His actions significantly impacted the course of history; Allama Muhammad Iqbal, a prominent poet and philosopher in the early 20th century, expressed a deep love for his homeland, Pakistan (then part of British India). He played a key role in inspiring the vision for an independent Muslim state, advocating for the rights and unity of Muslims; and many more. (Sari, 2017).

B. RESEARCH METHODS

In this research, the qualitative method will be employed. It review of existing scholarly works, religious texts, and historical documents related to Islam's influence on patriotism and love for the homeland. The aim is to identify key themes and theories that provide a theoretical foundation for the study. Then, analysis of public discourses, speeches, media representations, and online discussions will be conducted to uncover recurring themes and how different stakeholders frame the concepts of patriotism and love for the homeland within Islamic discourse.

Moreover, immersive engagement within specific Muslim communities will provide insights into social practices, rituals, and individual attitudes regarding faith, national identity, and love for the homeland. Findings from the literature review, discourse analysis, and ethnographic research will be compared and synthesized. This integration will help to highlight commonalities, contradictions, and evolving perspectives across the different research methods, offering a multi-dimensional analysis of the interplay between Islam, patriotism, and love for the homeland.

C. DISCUSSION

Moreover, the diverse interpretations of Islamic teachings across cultures and regions enrich the understanding of patriotism within the Muslim world. From the early Caliphates to the modern nation-states, Islamic scholars and leaders have grappled with the balance between religious loyalty and civic duty. In the contemporary context, where globalization challenges traditional notions of identity and belonging, the role of Islam in nurturing the love for the homeland becomes particularly pertinent. Muslims around the world find themselves navigating complex socio-political landscapes while adhering to their religious convictions. (Uyuni & Muhibudin, 2020)

And religious beliefs, particularly within Islam, can have a significant influence on one's love for their homeland in several ways:

Divine Command and Duty	Muslims consider loving their homeland a religious duty, as the Quran and Hadiths stress loyalty, justice, and contributing positively to society.
Sense of Belonging	Islam fosters a sense of belonging, with Muslims seeing the Ummah as a spiritual family. It extends to local communities and the homeland, nurturing attachment and responsibility.
Social Justice and Compassion	Islamic teachings emphasize social justice, compassion, and aiding those in need, motivating individuals to engage in homeland-focused charity and community work for the betterment of fellow citizens.

Cultural and Historical Heritage	Muslim-majority countries boast a rich Islamic heritage, deepening love for their homeland through connections to scholars, poets, and thinkers who shaped Islamic civilization.
Sense of Identity	Religious beliefs are central to one's identity, and in Muslim-majority countries, this intertwining of religious and national identity can deepen love for the homeland.
Patriotism as an Extension of Faith	Some Muslims see patriotism as an extension of faith, viewing love for their homeland as a means of worshiping God through service to society and the nation.
Protection and Preservation	Islamic teachings promote environmental preservation and community welfare, fostering a sense of responsibility to care for the homeland, its resources, and fellow citizens.
Religious Holidays and Celebrations	Religious holidays like Eid al-Fitr and Eid al-Adha, marked by communal gatherings and charity, bolster unity and love for the homeland as people unite in celebration and benevolence.
Interplay with Nationalism	While religious beliefs can foster love for one's homeland, complexities arise when nationalism and religious identity intersect, occasionally leading to distortions of religious teachings or conflicts.

Table 1. The Influence of Religious Beliefs on One's Love For Their Homeland

Indonesia, with its diverse cultural and religious fabric, also provides a compelling case study within this exploration. As the world's largest Muslim-majority country, Indonesia offers valuable insights into how Islamic principles mold attitudes towards patriotism and love for the homeland. Examining Indonesia's unique sociopolitical landscape allows us to observe the integration of Sharia, promotion of religious freedom, and the commitment to social justice within a predominantly Muslim context. Additionally, the delicate balance struck by Muslim minorities in Indonesia contributes to the global discourse, showcasing resilience, active citizenship, and the harmonious coexistence of religious identity within a pluralistic society.

The people of Indonesia also possess a deep and enduring love for their homeland, rooted in their rich cultural heritage and history. This affection, often called "*cinta tanah air*" locally, unites Indonesians beyond geographical and ethnic differences. They showcase their love through vibrant Independence Day celebrations on August 17th, marked by parades and displays of patriotism. Indonesian warmth and hospitality extend to visitors, reflecting their desire to share their culture. Their commitment to preserving cultural traditions, from music to cuisine, reflects their deep attachment. Additionally, acts of kindness and community service demonstrate their love,

underscoring their responsibility to fellow citizens. This multifaceted love for Indonesia reveals the nation's enduring spirit and unity. (Musbikin, 2021)

This research examines the adaptability of Islamic principles in diverse social contexts, with a focus on Indonesia. It aims to understand how Islamic patriotism fosters social harmony, justice, and unity, transcending geographical boundaries. The study explores how Islamic principles shape Muslim attitudes toward their countries, emphasizing social cohesion and national unity. Through rigorous analysis of religious texts, history, and contemporary discourse, it unravels the religious foundations of patriotism within Islam, contributing to the dialogue on faith, citizenship, and national identity in our interconnected world.

This article aims to analyze these interpretations, shedding light on the evolution of patriotism in Islamic thought and practice.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The Position of Homeland in Islam

The position of the homeland in Islam, holds significant importance within the Islamic faith. Islam teaches that Muslims have an obligation to be loyal and obedient to the authorities and rulers of their homeland, as long as these authorities do not command actions contrary to Islamic principles. This loyalty is seen as a form of fulfilling one's religious duties. It places a strong emphasis on justice and fairness. Muslims are encouraged to seek justice and ensure it is upheld within their homeland. This includes both individual and collective efforts to address injustice and inequality. The safety and security of citizens within their homeland are paramount in Islam. The religion encourages the protection of life, property, and the well-being of individuals and communities. Muslims are encouraged to work together for the betterment of their society, contributing to its welfare and development. (Kisworo, 2017)

The Qur'anic verse that is a proof of love for one's homeland, according to the commentators, is the Qur'anic Surah Al Qashash: 85, An-Nisa: 66, At-Taubah; 122. And the hadiths that prove love for the country according to the explanation of the scholars of hadith, It was narrated from Anas that when the Prophet (SAW) returned from travelling and saw the walls of Madinah, he would speed up his camel. When he rode a camel, he moved it (to speed up) because of his love for Madinah. (HR. Bukhari, Ibn Hibban, and Tirmidhi). Al-Hafizh Ibn Hajar al-Asqalany (d. 852 AH) in his book *Fathul Bari Syarh Shahih Bukhari* (Beirut, Dar Al-Ma'rifah, 1379 AH, Juz 3, p. 621), asserts that in this hadeeth there are indications: first, the evidence for the virtue of the city of Medina; second, the evidence that it is prescribed to love one's homeland and long for it. Agreeing with al-Hafidz Ibn Hajar, Badr al-Din al-Aini (died 855 AH) in his book *'Umdatul Qari Syarh Shahih Bukhari* states: "*In it (the hadeeth) is evidence (indicating) the virtue of Madinah, and (indicating) that it is prescribed to love one's homeland and long for it.*" (Al-Aini) Furthermore, Imam Jalaluddin Al-Suyuthi (d. 911 AH) in his book *Al-*

Tausyih Syarh Jami Al-Shahih mentioned: *“Told me Sa'id ibn Abi Maryam, told me Muhammad ibn Ja'far, he said: reported to me Humaid, that he heard Anas RA say: The Prophet (SAW) when he returned from travelling, and saw the hills of Madinah he would speed up his camel. If he rode a camel then he moved it. Said Abu Abdillah: Harith bin Umair, from Humaid: he moved it (to speed up) because of his love for Madinah.”* Narrated Qutaibah, narrated Ismail from Humaid from Anas, he said: the walls. Harith bin Umair followed him. Agreeing with Ibn Hajar Al-Asqalany, Imam Suyuthi, in explaining the above hadeeth of the Companion of Anas, commented: in it (the hadeeth), there is an element of the disliking of the homeland and longing for it. (Al-Suyuthi, 1998. p. 1360)

The next hadith that argues for love of country is the hadith narrated by Ibn Ishaq, as stated by Abu Al-Qosim Shihabuddin Abdurrahman bin Ismail who is well known as Abu Shamah (died 665 H) in his book *Syarhul Hadith al-Muqtafa fi Mab'atsil Nabi al-Mushtafa*, Al-Suhaily said: *“And in the hadith (about) Waraqah, that he said to the Messenger of Allah (SAW); indeed you will be denied, the Prophet did not say anything. Then he said again; and indeed you will be harmed, the Prophet said nothing. Then he said; indeed you will be expelled. Then the Prophet replied: "Will they expel me?". Al-Suhaily stated that here is evidence for the love of one's homeland and the severity of separating it from the heart.”* (Shamah, 1999. p. 163)

Islamic teachings also include a sense of responsibility for the environment and natural resources within one's homeland. Muslims are encouraged to maintain these bonds and support one another in times of need. Muslims are encouraged to be good stewards of the land and protect it for future generations. Cultural diversity is seen as a reflection of God's creation, and Muslims are encouraged to appreciate and preserve it. Then encouraged to engage in charitable activities within their homeland, addressing the needs of the less fortunate. And seek peaceful resolutions to conflicts and avoid harming their fellow citizens. Moreover for Muslims, the holy city of Mecca in Saudi Arabia holds special significance as the birthplace of Islam. Pilgrimage to Mecca (Hajj) is a religious duty for those who are physically and financially able, reinforcing a spiritual connection to the homeland of Islam. (FIDAN, 2023)

Furthermore, Islam promotes the idea of unity in diversity, acknowledging and respecting differences among people. Patriotism in Islamic values involves fostering social cohesion and harmony within diverse societies. Muslims are encouraged to appreciate cultural diversity and work towards peaceful coexistence, demonstrating respect for all members of the community. Islam permits self-defense and the protection of one's homeland. Defending the country from external threats and safeguarding its sovereignty are seen as acts of patriotism. Muslims are allowed to protect their communities and nations from aggression while upholding the principles of justice and proportionality. And it advocates for peace and tolerance among people of different faiths and backgrounds. Muslims are encouraged to promote dialogue,

understanding, and peaceful coexistence, both within their own communities and in interactions with others. Working towards peaceful resolutions of conflicts and fostering tolerance are acts of patriotism in the Islamic context. (Shahabudin, et.al, 2022)

Patriotism and Loyalty to the Ummah

Patriotism, as a concept, can be traced back to early Islamic history through the teachings and actions of Prophet Muhammad and his companions. While the term "patriotism" may not have been used in the same way it is today, the underlying principles of loyalty, love for one's community, and commitment to the welfare of the society are evident in Islamic teachings and historical events. (Shmonin, 2015)

The concept of Ummah, which refers to the global community of Muslims, established a sense of loyalty and solidarity among early Muslims. Believers were encouraged to support and protect fellow Muslims, transcending tribal and regional affiliations. All moslem must obey syariah from Al-Aquran dan Al-Hadits(Fahrany, Sofia, et al 2025). This loyalty to the larger Islamic community laid the foundation for a form of early Islamic patriotism. When Prophet Muhammad migrated to Medina, he established a constitution (Constitution of Medina) that outlined the rights and duties of different religious and tribal groups. This document emphasized the importance of social cohesion, cooperation, and mutual protection, creating a sense of civic responsibility and patriotism among the diverse inhabitants of the city. During the lifetime of Prophet Muhammad, Muslims faced various challenges, including military conflicts. Muslims were taught the importance of defending their homeland (Dar al-Islam) from external threats. This sense of duty to protect one's land and community contributed to the emergence of a form of patriotism rooted in faith. (Sari & Sutomo, 2022)

The establishment of the Islamic Caliphates after the passing of Prophet Muhammad led to the formation of cohesive and organized societies. Islamic rulers and scholars emphasized the importance of justice, social welfare, and the well-being of the citizens. Loyalty to the caliph and the state became a manifestation of patriotism among the Muslim population. And throughout history, Muslims faced challenges to their faith and cultural identity. The preservation of Islamic teachings, traditions, and values in the face of adversity became a form of spiritual patriotism. Upholding the principles of Islam and passing them down to future generations became a sacred duty. The perspective of patriotism in Islam encompasses loyalty to the homeland, obedience to lawful authorities, active participation in civic duties, social justice, environmental responsibility, and fostering social harmony. Muslims are encouraged to be responsible and contributing members of society, demonstrating love and loyalty to their country while upholding the principles and teachings of their faith. (Federspiel, 1977)

Exemplary Indonesian Muslim Figures in Patriotism

Indonesia, the world's largest Muslim-majority country, has also produced exemplary religious figures who have demonstrated deep patriotism and love for their homeland while upholding Islamic values. Here are a few notable examples: (Ratih & Najicha, 2021)

K.H. Hasyim Asy'ari	He was a prominent Indonesian Islamic scholar and the founder of Nahdlatul Ulama (NU), one of Indonesia's largest Muslim organizations. He played a key role in advocating for religious freedom, social justice, and Indonesia's struggle for independence from colonial rule.
K.H. Ahmad Dahlan	He was the founder of Muhammadiyah, another influential Muslim organization in Indonesia. He emphasized modernization, education, and community development while promoting Islamic values. His work contributed to the socio-religious fabric of Indonesia.
K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid	Commonly known as Gus Dur, was the fourth President of Indonesia and a prominent Muslim leader. He advocated for pluralism, interfaith dialogue, and democracy, reflecting his commitment to a diverse and inclusive Indonesia.
Buya Hamka	He was a prolific Islamic scholar, writer, and social activist. His literary works, including novels and religious writings, played a significant role in shaping the Islamic discourse in Indonesia. He was known for his efforts to promote social justice and unity.

Table 2. **The Indonesian Muslim Figures Who Promoted Islamic Values, Social Justice, And Unity Within Their Homeland**

These exemplary figures from Indonesia have contributed significantly to the promotion of Islamic values, social justice, and unity within their homeland. Their dedication to both their faith and their nation serves as an inspiration for Indonesians and Muslims worldwide, demonstrating that a strong sense of patriotism can coexist harmoniously with Islamic principles and values.

D. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Allah created many basic instincts that are very important for his life in carrying out his role as a caliph charged with the responsibility of prospering the earth. Among these instincts is his love for his homeland. Man, by nature, loves his homeland, the land of his birth, the land of his grandparents and ancestors. He loves to live in the land where he was nurtured, educated, grew up, breathed its air, drank its water, ate the good

things from it, and established relationships with the people who live with him on it. Because of this love, man endeavors to build up his homeland, prosper it, defend it, mobile the precious things he has for its freedom, and prevent any of his enemies from controlling and exploiting it. Ali ibn Abi Talib (may Allah be pleased with him) hinted, "*Those countries were built with love of country?*" (Al-Fadhlullah, 1439 H, p.1)

Islam, as a religion of humanity, pays attention to and recognises the relationship and love of man to his homeland. Every Muslim is obliged to have a philosophy of Islamic law that originates from Al-Quran dan Al-Hadits (Fahrany, Sofia, 2025). In Islam, love for one's homeland is not an emotional outburst but an awareness of the responsibility of fulfilling obligations to the state. This awareness requires all citizens to stand on the principle of equality in rights and obligations. The Prophet in the Charter of Medina decided that all citizens have one hand over the other.

The dynamics of patriotism and love for the homeland within an Islamic context are multifaceted and continually evolving. This exploration delves into the intricate interplay between faith, nationalism, and the changing geopolitical landscape in the Islamic world. By examining rhetorical strategies, variations in discursive patterns, the role of religious authorities, media influence, resistance movements, and the importance of inclusivity, this study seeks to shed light on the nuanced dynamics of love for the homeland while staying true to Islamic principles.

<p>Rhetorical Strategies and Language Use with Dominant Narratives and Ideological Frames</p>	<p>Religious leaders, politicians, and intellectuals employ various rhetorical strategies when discussing patriotism and love for the homeland within an Islamic context. Leaders and intellectuals often tailor their rhetoric to resonate with their target audience and advance their respective agendas while staying true to their interpretation of Islamic principles.</p>
<p>Variability in Discursive Patterns</p>	<p>The perception of patriotism within Islam is not static and can vary significantly based on the regional, cultural, political, historical, and social context in which it is discussed. These contextual variations shape the narratives and discourses surrounding love for the homeland and contribute. And the discourse on love for the homeland within Islam has evolved in response to historical shifts, colonial legacies, and contemporary global dynamics. It continues to adapt to new challenges and opportunities, reflecting the complex interplay between faith, nationalism, and the changing geopolitical landscape in the Islamic world.</p>
<p>Role of Religious Authorities</p>	<p>Some common themes and guidance found in such religious rulings and sermons, such as: Obedience to Authorities, Loyalty and Civic Engagement, Respect for the Flag and National</p>

	<p>Symbols, Combatting Extremism and Radicalization, Promotion of Peace and Unity, Charity and Social Responsibility, Interfaith and Intercommunity Relations, Environmental Stewardship, Islamic Identity and Citizenship, Celebrating National Holidays, etc. These themes reflect the nuanced guidance provided by religious authorities to the Muslim community regarding their patriotic duties. The aim is to strike a balance between religious obligations and civic responsibilities while fostering a sense of belonging and love for the homeland within an Islamic context.</p>
<p>Impact on Social Perceptions</p>	<p>Media representations of Islam and its relationship with national loyalty and patriotism can significantly impact public opinion. Balanced, fair, and accurate portrayals can promote the idea of compatibility, while biased or sensationalized coverage can perpetuate misconceptions and stereotypes. Media outlets have a responsibility to present diverse and nuanced perspectives to foster a more informed and inclusive public discourse on this complex issue. Such as: Framing of Islam, Political Discourse, Media Coverage of Terrorism, Social Media and Online Forums, Documentaries and Films, etc.</p>
<p>Resistance and Counter-Discourses</p>	<p>The resistance movements and counter-discourses represent a diversity of voices within the Muslim world. Some examples and characteristics of these counter-discourses are: Progressive Interpretations, Intellectual Movements, Interfaith and Intercommunity Dialogues, Global Citizenship, Environmental and Social Justice Movements, Peace and Non-Violence, Gender-Inclusive Perspectives, Civil Rights and Social Activism, Alternative Narratives of History, and social media and online platforms. These aim to offer alternative interpretations and challenge rigid or exclusionary views, fostering a more inclusive understanding of the relationship between Islam, patriotism, and love for the homeland.</p>
<p>Intersectionality and Inclusivity</p>	<p>Recognizing the multifaceted nature of individual experiences and identities within the context of Islam and patriotism is essential. This understanding calls for inclusive and respectful dialogues that acknowledge the diversity of perspectives and promote unity, compassion, and collective belonging based on shared values and principles.</p>

Table 3. **The Dynamics of Patriotism And Love For The Homeland Within An Islamic Context**

When Muslims constitute the majority in a country, the understanding of Islamic patriotism takes on different dimensions, shaped by cultural, political, and historical contexts. Here are some aspects to consider regarding Islamic patriotism in Muslim-majority countries:

National Identity and Religious Heritage	In Muslim-majority countries, Islamic patriotism often involves a strong connection between national identity and Islamic heritage. Islamic symbols, history, and traditions are integrated into the cultural fabric, and there is a shared sense of pride in the country's Islamic legacy
Sharia and Legal System	Islamic-majority countries may incorporate elements of Sharia (Islamic law) into their legal systems. Islamic patriotism, in this context, involves upholding and preserving the Islamic legal framework while ensuring justice, equity, and adherence to religious principles
Religious Freedom and Diversity	Islamic patriotism in Muslim-majority countries may involve recognizing the rights of religious minorities and ensuring religious freedom. Upholding the principles of tolerance, coexistence, and respect for diverse religious beliefs is considered a manifestation of Islamic values
Social Justice and Welfare	Islamic teachings emphasize social justice, poverty alleviation, and the welfare of society. Muslim-majority countries often focus on providing social services, education, healthcare, and economic opportunities to uplift the living standards of their citizens. Islamic patriotism involves a commitment to social welfare and equitable distribution of resources
Islamic Education and Cultural Expression	Muslim-majority countries may prioritize Islamic education in schools and universities, fostering a strong understanding of Islamic values and teachings. Islamic patriotism encourages the preservation and promotion of cultural expressions, arts, and literature rooted in Islamic heritage
Pan-Islamic Solidarity	Islamic-majority countries often advocate for solidarity among Muslim nations, supporting each other in times of crisis and working together on issues affecting the Muslim world. This sense of unity and cooperation is seen as a form of Islamic patriotism, emphasizing the Ummah (global Muslim community)
Challenges and Political Context	Political dynamics and governance structures vary widely across Muslim-majority countries. Islamic patriotism can sometimes be a contested term, with different political factions interpreting it differently. Balancing religious principles with democratic values

	and ensuring the protection of minority rights are ongoing challenges in some nations
Civic Engagement and Nation-Building	Islamic patriotism involves active civic engagement, participating in democratic processes, and contributing to nation-building efforts. Muslims in these countries are encouraged to play a positive role in shaping their societies, advocating for social justice, and fostering national unity

Table 4. Islamic Patriotism In Muslim-Majority Countries

How do we express love for our homeland? Love for our homeland means protecting it from those who threaten it; we fight against rebels, make every effort to keep our homeland united, free and dignified, and prevent the damage done by vandals. Those who love their homeland are its guardians and defenders, not those who are ignorant or indifferent or help the enemy for their gain. Islam honours those who sacrifice their blood in defence of the land and regards them as martyrs. The Prophet said, *"He who dies defending his land is a martyr."* In another narration, it is stated that he said, *"Verily, Allah is angry with a man whose house is disturbed but he does not fight back."* (Sari & Sutomo, 2022)

On the other hand the understanding of Islamic patriotism among Muslims who are minorities in non-Muslim-majority countries is a complex and multifaceted issue. Muslim minorities often face unique challenges related to identity, belonging, and loyalty. Here are some key points to consider when understanding Islamic patriotism in the context of Muslim minorities:

Loyalty to the Host Country	Islam emphasizes the importance of loyalty to the country where Muslims reside. Muslim minorities are encouraged to be law-abiding citizens, respect the laws of the land, and actively contribute to the well-being of their communities.
Integration and Active Citizenship	Islam encourages Muslims to integrate into the societies where they live while maintaining their religious identity. Active participation in civic activities, such as voting, volunteering, and engaging in community service, is not only a civic duty but also a reflection of Islamic values. Being positively involved in the community demonstrates love for the homeland and fosters social cohesion
Cultural and Religious Identity	Muslims, as a religious and cultural minority, often grapple with preserving their Islamic identity while adapting to the cultural norms of the host country. Islamic patriotism, in this context, involves maintaining one's faith and traditions while embracing the values of tolerance, diversity, and respect for others

Promotion of Peace and Understanding	Islam emphasizes the importance of peace, tolerance, and understanding among people of different faiths. Muslim minorities are encouraged to promote interfaith dialogue, dispel misconceptions about Islam, and work towards peaceful coexistence.
Social Justice and Advocacy	Islamic teachings emphasize social justice and advocacy for the rights of all individuals, regardless of their religious background. Muslim minorities may engage in social justice initiatives, advocate for the rights of marginalized communities, and work towards creating a more just and inclusive society. These efforts align with Islamic values and demonstrate a commitment to the well-being of the entire nation
Challenges and Balance	Muslim minorities often face challenges related to discrimination, Islamophobia, and cultural misunderstandings. Navigating these challenges while upholding Islamic principles requires a delicate balance. Islamic patriotism, in this context, involves resilience, patience, and a commitment to positive engagement despite adversities

Table. 5 Understanding Islamic Patriotism In The Context of Muslim Minorities

And, in some regions, conflicts and sectarian divisions have exacerbated tensions surrounding the concept of patriotism. The Sunni-Shia divide, for example, has played a role in shaping national identities and loyalty in several Muslim-majority countries. The rights and inclusion of religious and ethnic minorities within Muslim-majority nations can be a contentious issue. Exploring how patriotism is defined in contexts where minority groups are marginalized or face discrimination is important. The balance between promoting patriotism and respecting freedom of expression and dissent can be challenging. In some cases, governments or religious authorities may suppress voices critical of the state, which can raise questions about the boundaries of patriotism. The increasing mobility of people and the Muslim diaspora in various parts of the world add complexity to the relationship between homeland, national identity, and religious affiliation. Understanding how these factors intersect is vital. (Usman, 2022)

In culturally diverse societies, questions of how to reconcile multiple cultural and religious identities with patriotism can arise. This includes considering the impact of globalization on local cultures and identities. The younger generation often has different perspectives on patriotism and nationalism, influenced by contemporary issues and global connectivity. Examining how youth navigate these concepts and their role in shaping the discourse is important. And governments may manipulate religious and nationalistic sentiments for political gain. Investigating instances of political exploitation and their consequences is crucial. (Amalia et.al, 2020)

The concept of patriotism in Indonesia is deeply rooted in the nation's history, culture, and struggle for independence. Indonesians generally have a strong sense of national pride and loyalty to their country. Patriotism in Indonesia is often associated with the spirit of unity in diversity (Bhinneka Tunggal Ika), emphasizing the country's multicultural and multi-religious society. (Sari & Sutomo, 2022) Here are a few key points that reflect how people in Indonesia consider patriotism:

National Identity and Unity	Indonesians take pride in their diverse cultural heritage and see unity as a fundamental aspect of patriotism. The national motto, "Bhinneka Tunggal Ika" (Unity in Diversity), underscores the importance of national unity amid diverse ethnicities, languages, and religions
Historical Significance	The struggle for independence against colonial rule has a significant impact on Indonesian patriotism. National heroes and historic events, such as the fight against Dutch colonization, are celebrated and remembered, instilling a sense of patriotism and national identity among Indonesians
Civic Engagement and National Service	Indonesians engage in various civic activities and social initiatives to contribute to the well-being of their communities. Volunteering, community service, and participation in national programs are seen as expressions of patriotism and a way to contribute to the nation's development
Love for the Homeland	Indonesians express their love for the homeland through cultural expressions, traditional arts, and national celebrations. Events like Independence Day (Hari Kemerdekaan) are marked by patriotic displays, parades, and cultural performances, showcasing the nation's pride and love for Indonesia
Respect for National Symbols	National symbols such as the flag (Merah Putih), the national anthem (Indonesia Raya), and the national motto hold great significance. Indonesians show respect for these symbols, considering them integral to their identity and patriotism
Patriotism in Education	Patriotism is instilled in Indonesian students through the national education system. Schools emphasize the importance of national pride, unity, and loyalty to the country. Students learn about the nation's history, cultural diversity, and the values of patriotism from a young age
Patriotism in Religious Context	Islam, as the predominant religion in Indonesia, also plays a role in shaping patriotism. Many Indonesians view their faith as compatible with their love for the country, emphasizing the

	importance of social harmony, tolerance, and unity among diverse religious communities
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Table 6. How People In Indonesia Consider Patriotism

Moreover, Islamic education and leadership have a pivotal role in shaping how Muslims perceive and express their sense of patriotism. Here are some key aspects of their influence:

Cultivation of Values	Islamic education plays a crucial role in instilling core values such as compassion, justice, tolerance, and social responsibility. These values are foundational to a healthy sense of patriotism that emphasizes the well-being of the nation and its citizens
Interpretation of Religious Texts	Islamic scholars and educators have the responsibility of interpreting religious texts in a way that aligns with a balanced understanding of patriotism. They can emphasize teachings that encourage loyalty to one's homeland, while also promoting peaceful coexistence and respect for diversity.
Promotion of Civic Engagement	Islamic education can encourage Muslims to actively engage in civic life, promoting a sense of responsibility toward their country. This can include participating in elections, community service, and contributing positively to the development of the nation
Fostering Inclusivity	Islamic leadership, including religious leaders and imams, can promote inclusivity by emphasizing that love for the homeland should extend to all citizens, regardless of their religious, ethnic, or cultural backgrounds. This fosters a sense of belonging and unity
Counteracting Extremism	Islamic education and leadership can play a critical role in countering extremist ideologies that distort patriotism. They can provide guidance that promotes a peaceful and moderate interpretation of Islam, discouraging violence in the name of patriotism
Promotion of Social Justice	Islamic teachings emphasize social justice and caring for those in need. Islamic leaders can advocate for policies and initiatives that address social inequalities within their countries, aligning with a sense of patriotic duty.
Cultural Preservation	Islamic education can also contribute to the preservation of cultural heritage within Muslim-majority countries. Recognizing the importance of cultural diversity as part of a nation's identity can promote a well-rounded sense of patriotism
Interfaith and Intercommunity Engagement	Islamic leaders can foster interfaith and intercommunity dialogues, encouraging Muslims to build bridges with people of different

	faiths and backgrounds. This promotes a broader understanding of patriotism as a shared commitment to national well-being.
Ethical Leadership	Ethical leadership within the Muslim community is essential in modeling the values and behaviors associated with a healthy sense of patriotism. Leaders who prioritize integrity, honesty, and accountability can inspire others to do the same
Educational Curriculum	Islamic educational institutions can incorporate teachings on patriotism, civic responsibility, and social cohesion into their curricula. This ensures that future generations are equipped with a well-rounded understanding of their duties as citizens

Table7. Islamic Education And Leadership Roles In Shaping How Muslims Perceive And Express Their Sense of Patriotism

Expressing love for the homeland is not limited to protecting and defending it, although that is very important. There are other forms of expression, namely respecting the law and protecting its assets and public facilities, caring about its regulations, environment and nature, developing all its potential to prosper its land, and every citizen working for the progress of his homeland in welcoming a better future and not being stingy in using all his abilities for his homeland. Safeguarding the homeland is not only safeguarding its borders but also its education, economy, politics, unity, resilience, and togetherness of its people so that it becomes a land of justice, love, kindness and solidarity, a land in which people feel their humanity, their honour and glory, a land far from greed, corruption and injustice.

E. CONCLUSION

In examining the topic of "Religious Foundations of Patriotism: Islam's Influence on Love for the Homeland," it becomes evident that Islam, as a comprehensive faith, intricately shapes the concept of patriotism and love for one's homeland. Through a rich tapestry of religious teachings, historical precedents, and contemporary practices, Islamic patriotism emerges as a multifaceted and nuanced phenomenon. Islamic teachings emphasize the importance of loyalty to one's country, obedience to lawful authorities, and active participation in civic duties. The concept of Ummah, while signifying a global Muslim community, coexists with a profound sense of responsibility towards the local homeland. Social justice, compassion, and care for the environment are not just ethical ideals but integral components of Islamic patriotism, fostering a sense of collective belonging and shared responsibility.

Muslim-majority countries exhibit diverse approaches to Islamic patriotism, reflecting the intricate interplay of religious principles with cultural, political, and social

contexts. Upholding Sharia, ensuring religious freedom, promoting social welfare, and fostering national unity are key tenets that underscore Islamic patriotism in these nations. Additionally, Islamic patriotism extends beyond geographical borders, advocating for pan-Islamic solidarity and cooperation among Muslim communities globally. And in the context of Muslim minorities residing in non-Muslim-majority countries, Islamic patriotism finds expression through active citizenship, social integration, and advocacy for justice and tolerance. Balancing religious identity with civic duties, these communities exemplify resilience and commitment to positive engagement, contributing significantly to the social fabric of their host nations.

As demonstrated throughout this exploration, the religious foundations of patriotism in Islam underscore the harmonious coexistence of faith and love for the homeland. This intricate relationship continues to evolve, reflecting the adaptability of Islamic principles to diverse social landscapes. The pursuit of social harmony, justice, and unity remains at the heart of Islamic patriotism, transcending boundaries and inspiring individuals and nations alike to uphold the shared values of compassion, tolerance, and mutual respect.

SUGGESTION AND FURTHER RESEARCH

The article could delve into various aspects to further research the intricate relationship between Islam and patriotism. It may investigate the profound influence of Sufism Islamic mysticism in nurturing a deeper connection to one's homeland. Additionally, exploring the impact of different Islamic sects, such as Sunni and Shia, on patriotism could offer valuable insights into how religious diversity shapes this sentiment.

To provide a comprehensive understanding, the article might incorporate case studies from specific countries or regions where Islamic patriotism holds particular significance or is a source of contention. Conducting surveys or interviews with Muslims could yield personal perspectives on patriotism and its intersection with religious beliefs, shedding light on individual experiences.

Furthermore, examining the role of Islamic education and leadership in cultivating a healthy sense of patriotism among Muslims could provide valuable insights into the role of institutions in shaping this sentiment. Finally, considering the evolving nature of patriotism within Islam and its potential future trajectories could offer a forward-looking perspective, considering contemporary developments and shifting dynamics in the Muslim world.

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