

UNIT IV

Nationalism and Patriotic Duty of Every Filipino

Overview

This unit shall orient you on the definition and importance of citizenship training. Likewise, the unit will show us the difference between nationalism and patriotism. This also introduces us to the idea of suffrage, citizenship, and the duties of our government officials to its citizens.

Lesson Objectives

At the end of the lesson, I will be able to:

1. define citizenship training.
2. identify current issues, events, and concerns on Politico, socio-economic, and cultural situations.
3. appreciate nationalism and patriotism; and
4. define and analyze selected lessons from the 1987 Philippine Constitution.

Setting Up

Name:

Course/Section:

In a separate sheet yellow paper, answer the following:

1. What does it mean to be a nationalist?
2. As a Filipino citizen, what is your responsibility to your country?
3. Make a proposed project or program to help reduce the pain or suffering of people in your barangay during this time of the pandemic.

Lesson Proper

Citizenship Training

Citizenship Training is a program wherein it develops our characters to become more mindful of our responsibilities, rights, and roles in society.

Volunteer Act of 2007 (RA9418)

An act institutionalizing strategy for rural development strengthening volunteerism and for other purposes.

Volunteer Act of 2007

- Legislation that recognizes volunteerism or “bayanihan”;
- Let’s the government partnership achieve the desired transformation development through volunteerism;
- this Act recognizes different roles in the different sectors; and
- encourage academic institutions to continuously teach and practice volunteerism

The three main objectives of the Volunteer Act of 2007

1. To provide a policy framework on volunteerism that shall underscore the fundamental principles necessary to harness and harmonize the broad and diverse efforts of the voluntary sector in the country into an integrative and effective partnership for local and national development as well as international cooperation and understanding.
2. To provide a conducive and enabling environment for volunteers and volunteer service organizations by a setting mechanism to protect volunteers’ rights and privileges and give due recognition to highlight their roles and contributions to society; and
3. To provide an effective institutional mechanism to strengthen the role of the Philippine National Volunteer Service Coordinating Agency (PNVSCA) to perform its mandates and to oversee the implementation of this Act.

<https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/2007/04/10/republic-act-no-9418/>

Nation Building and Community Service: Finding our Role in Nation Building

The term nation building, or national development is usually used to refer to a constructive process of engaging all citizens in building social cohesion, economic prosperity, and political stability in a nation inclusively and democratically. Going by the definition, it is seen that all citizens are to be involved in building or developing a nation. Thus, the involvement of youth in national development is a must. Youths play one of the most important roles in nation-building.

(<https://www.bartleby.com/essay/Role-Of-Youth-In-National-Development-PKFRXYA57KUEZ>)

Sec. 13, Art II of the 1987 Philippine Constitution declares that “ the State recognizes the vital role of the youth in nation-building and shall promote and protect their physical, moral, spiritual, intellectual, and social well-being. It shall inculcate in the youth patriotism and nationalism and encourage their involvement in public and civic affairs”.

One of the resources of the state is the youth. As our national hero once declared “*angkabataanangpag-asangbayan*”, the vital role of the youth in nation-building is indeed

indispensable for they are the leaders of tomorrow. Unlike the previous generations, today's younger citizenry is better educated and far more well-informed and articulate and politically conscious, mainly due to easier access to information, particularly through the internet and other forms of technology.

As a student, what can you contribute to the transformation of the Philippines?

1. Study hard and finish your course.
2. Attend to your personal and filial responsibilities.
3. Respect/obey the laws and rules of the land.
4. Be an active citizen within the bounds of the law.
5. Join organizations or associations created for the betterment of our society.
6. Learn more about our historical /cultural heritage.
7. Love your country, your culture, traditions, and your people.
8. Be a human person that is acting within the bounds of morality.
9. Follow and respect your parents.
10. Take part in any activities or organizations that take part in the nation-building.
11. Be a good ambassador wherever you go because it will reflect your nationality.
12. Always do what is right in the eyes of man and in God's eyes
13. Vote wisely during elections.

We can do our share in nation-building by helping improve a lot of people around who is in need. Even merely helping improve our domestic helper's lives is already doing something. To help someone who feels worthless to feel worthy again and even only to have empathy and compassion for another is to contribute to the building of a just and humane society. We can transform our country from below by earning an honest living, treating one another as brothers and sisters giving everyone his/her due and living, and working together in harmony. By dint of many small efforts on the part of many people, starting with ourselves, we can do something good for others and our country too. We can find heroes among the ordinary people, those who help build our nation by the truly heroic act of being good and responsible citizens.

As a Filipino Citizen, you can help by/through:

1. Do not buy smuggled goods.
2. Follow traffic rules.
3. Whenever you buy or pay for anything, always ask for an official receipt.
4. When you talk to others, especially to foreigners, speak positively about our race and our country.
5. Do not litter. Dispose of your garbage properly. Segregate, recycle, conserve.
6. Support your church or charitable or civic organizations.
7. Adopt a scholar.
8. Be a good parent. Teach your kids to abide by the law and to love our country.

9. Pay your taxes.
10. Have faith in the Divine Providence.
11. Safeguard the purity of suffrage and abide by the decisions of the majority.
12. Lead and respect your parents.
13. Honor the memory of our heroes.
14. Lead a clean and frugal life.

Filipino Bayanihan, Nationalism and Patriotism

BAYANIHAN

Mutual assistance, group liability, or social group work are some terms used to signify a sense of belongingness, teamwork, social responsibility, and unity of purpose among the people in a community. The Filipino word for it is *bayanihan*, from the root word *bayani*, which means hero. Thus, *Bayanihan* would translate to doing a selfless heroic act of helping others without expecting something in return. From this heroic concept of support, the idea of communal action and cooperation in pursuit of a common task sprang up.

Bayanihanis commonly manifested in a neighborhood effort in helping a family move their nipa hut to a new location. Imagine a throng of people carrying a 'straw and wooden' house on their shoulders and transporting it in a closely synchronized undertaking with cheers and singing along the way.

Bayanihanis manifested in various communal actions. Farmers ask their fellow farmers to help in planting and harvesting and reciprocate the favor when asked in turn. This Filipino trait is likewise observed during emergencies, such as earthquakes, typhoons, fire, and other calamities, as well as in times of sickness and deaths of community members where helping others becomes a given.

The concept of *bayanihan* has come a long way. The internationally acclaimed national folk-dance group Bayanihan Dance Company showcases the best of the Filipino traditional culture through dance. In the field of information technology, a group of Filipinos developed Bayanihan Linux, a volunteer effort at developing a local version of the Linux operating system and was coined by Luis Sarmenta. The Harvard Business Review has featured the term referring to an appeal for global efforts in corporate social responsibility. In local banking, a savings window has been named the Bayanihan Savings Program to underscore the Filipino value of pooling common resources to help one another. Truly, the *Bayanihan* spirit remains very alive in every Filipino.

(<https://www.studymode.com/essays/Filipino-Pride-Lite-Version-64473769.html>)

NATIONALISM AND PATRIOTISM

The words 'nationalism' and 'patriotism' are often used interchangeably, meaning one for the other. There is, however, a wide distinction between nationalism and patriotism as political concepts. Let us consider the following.

Nationalism, etymologically, means love, care for, preservation and patronage of one's native land and everything in it – the country of birth of a national, whether it be Filipino or otherwise. To be a Filipino nationalist, therefore, the ethnological ramifications of nationalism must all be present in one's being. This implies a heartfelt dedication for the love, care, and preservation of the Philippine territory, the inhabitants, Philippine sovereignty, its government, all things that represent and symbolize the country; the aspirations, hopes, dreams, and needs of the Filipino people.

On the other hand, patriotism is taken from the Latin term *pater*, which literally means "father". Patriotism is the willingness and determination to lay down one's life for the fatherland – the constant resolve to sacrifice one's life and limb for the preservation of the State. It is the total realization of that love for the country, which is nationalism. In other words, to be patriotic is to be nationalistic. Conversely, one cannot be patriotic without being nationalistic.

In the Philippines, today, we are lacking in patriots largely due to the diffusion of Filipino values, culture, the influence of *conquistadores*, and the confluence of historical bad governance. The Philippine State is in dire need of statesmen who truly understand the basics of politics – politics being defined as the systematic study of the state – the state is defined as having four basic elements: territory (the Philippine archipelago, its waters, subterranean shelves, etc.), people (the Filipino people who are nationalistic and patriotic), sovereignty (freedom from foreign dictates), and government (a body politic composed of delegates who are considered to be representatives of the people to stand and fight for Filipino interests, dreams, aspirations, and hopes).

(<https://www.wesiscar.blogspot.com/2010/09/philippine-nationalism-and-patriotism.html>)

For as long as our political leaders hide us about things, for as long as the Filipino people refuse to learn, for as long as we remain mediocre, for as long as we could not help to change our self inwardly, for as long as we continue to refuse to have change, nationalism, and patriotism will only be words in the dictionary.

Do you consider yourself a patriot or a nationalist? How?

- Do you know the symbol of your country and explain every part that makes it?
- Do you know the lyrics of your National Anthem?
- What is the history of your country?
- Who were the loyal generals of President Emilio Aguinaldo?
- Can you name the presidents of the Philippines from Aguinaldo to Duterte?
- Why do malls play the "Lupang Hinirang" in their movie theaters?
- In a formal program, why does the national anthem come first before the prayer?
- What does it take to be a Filipino? To be a truly Filipino citizen?

(<https://www.slideshare.net/100000861051472/patriotism-and-nationalism>)

What does Nationalism mean?

From the Philippines, its stronghold, nationalism is a devotion of love for one's country. Nationalism means to give more importance to unity by way of cultural background, including language and heritage. It implies to a person that his country is the most superior among other countries and he will defend it no matter what.

What does Patriotism mean?

Patriotism is a devotion to one's country for no other reason than being a citizen of that country. It is a common virtue that pertains to the love for a nation, with more emphasis on values and beliefs. Patriotic one will be ready to make any sacrifice for his country. He will never live selfishly for himself alone. A soldier for instance makes the supreme sacrifice of his life for the sake of his country.

You may call yourself a patriot if you consider these:

1. Respect the flag and value Filipino identity.
2. Know your nation's history and be able to share it to others
3. Be a productive citizen.
4. Be aware of the issues in our country.
5. Stand proud of every Filipino achievement.
6. Patronize and support our products.
7. Respect everyone and value our traditions.
8. Speak out our language and not hesitate to tell us where you came from.
9. Remember and commemorate our heroes' sacrifices for our country.
10. Love our family, our neighbors, and our compatriots.

(<https://www.slideshare.net/100000861051472/patriotism-and-nationalism>)

Selected lessons from 1987 Constitution: Citizenship, Suffrage, and Accountability of Public Officers

The Philippines, a democratic and republican state.

The above declaration is a re-statement of the democratic character of our government. A republican government is a democratic government by representatives chosen by the people at large. The essence- therefore, of a republican state is an indirect rule. The people have established the government to govern themselves. Its officers from the highest to lowest are servants of the people and not their masters. They can only exercise the powers delegated to them by the people who remain as the ultimate source of political power and authority.

Section 1 adds the word "democratic" because the government, while essentially a republican democracy, embodies some features of a pure or direct democracy such as initiative, referendum, and recall.

CITIZENSHIP

One of the elements of the state is people/citizenship, along with the territory, government, and sovereignty, they made up a state.

Citizenship is membership in a political community which implies reciprocally, a duty of allegiance on the part of the member and duty of protection on the part of the state.

The following are the citizens of the Philippines as provided in the 1987 Philippine Constitution:

1. Those who are citizens of the Philippines at the time of the adoption of this Constitution.
2. Those whose fathers or mothers are citizens of the Philippines.

3. Those born before January 17, 1973, of Filipino mothers, who elect Philippine citizenship upon reaching the age of majority.
4. Those who are naturalized under the law

(<https://filipinolawgroup.com/dual-citizenship-philippines/>)

GENERAL WAYS OF ACQUIRING CITIZENSHIP

1. **Involuntary method** – by birth, because of blood relationship or place of birth; and
2. **Voluntary method** – by naturalization

Citizens by birth

1. **Jus sanguinis.** Blood relationship is the basis for the acquisition of citizenship under this rule. The children follow the citizenship of the parents or one of them. This is the principle followed in the Philippines.
2. **Jus soli.** Place of birth serves as the basis for acquiring citizenship under this rule. A person becomes a citizen of the state where he is born irrespective of the citizenship of the parents. This principle prevails in the United States.

(<https://www.coursehero.com/file/p37lasm/Citizens-by-birth-1-Jus-sanguinis-Blood-relationship-is-the-basis-for-the/>)

Citizen, Subject, Alien, Dual Citizenship and Dual Allegiance

Citizen is any person having the title of citizenship. He is a member of a democratic community who enjoys full civil and political rights and is accorded protection inside and outside the territory of the state. In a monarchical state, he is often called a subject. An alien/foreigner, on the other hand, is a citizen of a country who is residing or passing through another country.

Dual citizenship is the possession of two citizens' original citizenship of an individual, that of his original citizenship and that of the country where he became naturalized while dual allegiance is the continued allegiance of naturalized nationals to their mother country even after they have acquired Filipino citizenship. It is declared inimical to the national interest.

SUFFRAGE

Suffrages the right and obligation to vote of qualified citizens in the election of certain national and local officers of the government and the decision of public questions submitted to the people.

Nature of Suffrage

It is a mere privilege and should be granted to individuals only upon the fulfillment of certain minimum conditions deemed essential for the welfare of society

Scope of Suffrage

1. Election. It is how the people choose their officials for definite and fixed periods.
2. A plebiscite is a name given to a vote of the people expressing their choice for or against a proposed law. Likewise, it is used to secure the approval of the people directly affected before certain proposed changes affecting local government units may be implemented.

3. Referendum. it is the submission of law or part passed by the national or local legislative body to the voting citizens of a country for their ratification or rejection.
4. Initiative. It is the process whereby the people directly propose and enact laws.
5. Recall. It is a method by which a public officer may be removed from office during his tenure or before the expiration of his term by a vote of the people.

(<https://www.slideshare.net/KeytBLUE20/article-4-and-article-5>)

Qualification of Voters

1. Citizen of the Philippines.
2. Not otherwise disqualified by law.
3. At least 18 years of age; and
4. Have resided in the Philippines for at least one (1) year and in the place wherein he proposes to vote at for at least six (6) months preceding the election.

(<http://dotr.gov.ph/images/front/GAD/issuances/1987constitution.pdf>)

Persons disqualified to vote

1. Any person sentenced by final judgment for not less than 1 year, such disability not having been removed by plenary pardon or granted amnesty. But such a person shall automatically regain his right to vote upon expiration of five (5) years after service of sentence.
2. Any person sentenced by final judgment for crimes involving disloyalty such as rebellion, sedition, violation of the anti-subversion and firearms laws, or any crime against national security. Such a person shall automatically regain his right to vote upon expiration of five (5) years after service of sentence.
3. An insane or incompetent person as declared by a competent authority.

(<https://edoc.pub/81011330-textbook-on-the-philippine-constitution-1pdf-4-pdf-free.html>)

ACCOUNTABILITY OF PUBLIC OFFICERS

The Constitution states that "Public office is a public trust. Public officers and employees must at all times be accountable to the people, serve them with utmost responsibility, integrity, loyalty, and efficiency, act with patriotism and justice, and lead modest lives."

(<http://dotr.gov.ph/images/front/GAD/issuances/1987constitution.pdf>)

The constitutional provision sets down in unequivocal terms the mandate that all government officials and employees whether they be the highest in the land or the lowliest public servants shall always be answerable for their misconduct to the people from whom the government derives its powers.

(<https://www.coursehero.com/file/p7aokkp9/standards-of-conduct-demanded-from-judges-are-designed-to-promote-public/>)

Mechanism of Accountability

Impeachment is a method of national inquest into the conduct of public men. It is essentially like criminal prosecution before a quasi-political court instituted by a written accusation called articles of impeachment upon a charge of the commission of the crime or some official misconduct or neglect.

(<https://www.coursehero.com/file/p66s22ng/IMPEACHMENT-1-IMPEACHMENT-DEFINED-Impeachment-is-a-method-of-national-inquest/>)

Impeachable Officials

1. The President and Vice President
2. Members of the Supreme Court
3. Members of the Constitutional Commission
4. Ombudsman

All other public officers not mentioned may be removed from office as provided by law but not by impeachment.

Ground for Impeachment

1. Culpable violation of the constitution
2. Treason – the act of betraying one's country
3. Bribery – giving of a bribe
4. Graft and Corruption
5. Other high crimes

OBLIGATIONS OF A FILIPINO CITIZEN AS PROVIDED IN THE 1987 PHILIPPINE CONSTITUTION

1. To be loyal to the Republic
2. To love and defend the country
3. To contribute to the development and welfare of the state
4. To uphold the Constitution and obey the laws
5. To cooperate with duly constituted authorities
6. To exercise rights responsibly and with due regard for the rights of others
7. To engage in gainful work
8. To register and vote

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Online Resources:

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