AIRs - LM in Philippine Politics and Governance
Quarter 1: Week 5 - Module 5
Philippine Politics and Governance
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State, nation, government and administration are concepts or words defined interchangeably by some. But what really these words mean? What are the differences of these words? Have you encountered these words/concepts already in your social science subjects in your junior high school? People used these words interchangeably however these words have different meaning in Political Science.

In your previous learning material, you have learned the nature, dimensions/types, and consequences of power. You learned that power is the ability to influence others and it is what exercise in politics is. It has various forms and dimensions, and it exists in different levels of relationships: from the personal level, to the governmental, and up to the international level. Power involves who gets what, when, and how much. It has different consequences, but what is notable is that it defines all types of relationships.

Now, for you to better understand the concept of state and nation in relation to globalization, we have to delve in into their definitions and their elements. These elements or components served as an integral part in the overall perception of state versus nation and government versus administration. You may wonder how state was created and what will be its status in the global community; these will be discussed in this learning material. You will have an overview of why it is important for certain state to cooperate and have amity to other states. Furthermore, you will learn how important a certain administration run the government for progress.

For you to have a better grasp on the ideas and concepts in this learning material, you have to perform and answer the activities given.

After studying this module, you are expected to:

- analyze the relationship among nations and states in the context of globalization

**SUBTASK**
- define state, nation, government and administration;
- differentiate state from nation; government from administration;
- apply the concepts of state, nation, government and administration by illustrating and giving examples;
Are you now set to perform the activity, answer the questions, and read the texts? If so, then you may now answer the questions included herein. Use another sheet of paper for your answer.

**ACTIVITY 1: LETTER ARRANGEMENT.** Arrange the jumbled letters to form the correct word that was described on each number.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISARRANGED LETTERS</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>ANSWER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O I A N N T</td>
<td>1. a group of people bound together by commonalities in language, history, traditions, and religion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R E V T N E N M O G</td>
<td>2. agency or instrumentality, through which the will of the state is formulated, expressed and realized</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T T A E S</td>
<td>3. a group of people, living together in a fixed territory, organized for political ends under independent government, and capable of entering into international relations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D M I A R O N A T I N I S T</td>
<td>4. the act of governing or administering the government; it is the aggregate act of persons working to run the government</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R E Y S I N T O V E G</td>
<td>5. refers to both jurisdiction (the ability of a state to exercise its authority over its territory and people) and independence (the freedom from external control)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R R R T T E I O Y</td>
<td>6. fixed portion of the surface of the earth which people of the state reside</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E O P P L</td>
<td>7. member of both sexes for perpetuity and more or less numerous for defense</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ACTIVITY 2: CROSSWORD PUZZLE. Below are the concepts how state is created and how state acquires territory. Fill in the crossword puzzle with the words describe below. Match the number of the words from the boxes.

ACROSS
4. ___ of independence - act of stating something or exercising authority confidently and forcefully
6. refers to the movement, often violent to overthrow an old regime and effect a complete change in the fundamental institution of society
8. log, continued, and adverse possession to vest acquisitive title in the claimant
9. transfer of territory from one state to another by agreement
11. process by which society or place reach an advance stage of civility

DOWN
1. two words that describes the acquisition of territory which belonging to no one (2 words)
2. negotiated and typically legally binding arrangement between parties as to course of action
3. formal annexation of a territory after it has been conquered or occupied in the course of war
5. the process of being united or made into a whole
7. act of separating from a nation or state and become independent
10. accomplished through both natural or artificial processes, as by the gradual and imperceptible deposit of soil on the coast of the country through the action of water or more effectively, by reclamation process
**ACTIVITY 3: GUESS WHAT.** Below is the list of states in the world and previous president of the Philippines. Choose among the lists which were described in the box. You write as many as you deemed appropriate. You may get a world map for your reference. Answer the process questions after it.

Saudi Arabia  
Taiwan  
Japan  
United States  
Hong Kong  
Lebanon  
Iran  
Iraq  
Timor-Leste  
Philippines  
Joseph Ejercito – Estrada  
Gloria Macapagal – Arroyo  
Benigno Aquino III  
Rodrigo Roa-Duterte

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NATION</th>
<th>NATION-STATE</th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>NOT a STATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>With same religion across the country.</td>
<td>A country with same religion all throughout.</td>
<td>A country having different culture all throughout.</td>
<td>Not considered by other state as a state or it was governed by other state.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ADMINISTRATION**

| Who is the President in 1999? | Who is the President in 2009? | Who is the President in 2014 | Who is the President in 2017? |

**GOVERNMENT**

| Did the structure of the Philippines change during this time? (yes or no) | Did the structure of the Philippines change during this time? (yes or no) | Did the structure of the Philippines change during this time? (yes or no) | Did the structure of the Philippines change during this time? (yes or no) |

**Guide Questions:**

1. From your activity, what can you say about a nation, nation-state, state and not state?

___________________________________________________________________________  
___________________________________________________________________________  
___________________________________________________________________________  
___________________________________________________________________________  
___________________________________________________________________________.
2. Do government change even if the administration changes or vice-versa?

______________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________

3. Based from your activity, what do you think is the difference of administration form government?

______________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________

4. Based from your activity, what do you think is the difference of state and nation?

______________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________

5. When can we say that a certain place is not considered as state?

______________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POINTS</th>
<th>REQUIREMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Provides an insightful and detailed/opinion that includes or extends ideas for the text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Provides some explanation/opinion that includes ideas from the text for support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Uses text incorrectly or with limited success and includes an inconsistent or confusing explanation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Demonstrate minimal understanding of the task and provide an unclear reference or no use of the text for support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Response is completely irrelevant or off-topic.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONCEPT OF STATE and NATION

What is a nation?

Nasci is a Latin word where the term nation came from which means “born”; giving it a racial or ethnic in meaning. Etymologically, it refers to a birthplace; therefore, it is generally used to describe an ethnic, linguistic, or cultural community. Thus, it may also define as group of people bound together by commonalities in language, history, traditions, and religion.

As a nation they share common identity as a people (cohesion) that enables them to think themselves as a member of homogenous community. Like for example, we Filipinos, we have different ethnic group however we have that oneness of being Filipino. We belong to one descent and share the same culture of being Filipino. Not always that for a nation to be called such they have the same and exact culture, religion or tradition as to the other. What important is the willingness to live together as one. There instances that even if they have same religion, physical feature and culture they are separate as a nation because of their inability to live together.

2 Classification of Nation

1. Ethnic Nation – is an entity that is united on the basis of ethnicity. It is populated more or less by a single ethnic group. Like for example, the community of our Muslim brothers who shares same ethnicity even with different territories. Japan also is one example of ethnic nation.

2. Territorial Nation – an entity that covers a predefined territory which was populated by different ethnic group that have assimilated as a nation. For example, the Philippines, we have different ethnic groups but we assimilate our self as a Filipino. Also, the Asian nation, we are considered as Asian even with different ethnicity and descent but we are one as Asian.

What is a state?

A state is a community of persons more or less numerous, permanently occupying a definite portion of territory, having a government of their own to which the great body of inhabitants render obedience, and enjoying freedom from external control.
In international law, the concept of State was established in the Montevideo Convention, an agreement signed by countries in Montevideo, Uruguay, they set a standard of definition of state. It stipulated that all states were equal sovereign units consisting of (1) permanent population; (2) defined territorial boundaries; (3) a government and (4) an ability to enter into agreements.

ELEMENTS OF A STATE

For a certain State to be honored as state by others, it should possess the following elements:

1. **PEOPLE.** There must be people residing who should be numerous to be governed and self-sufficient. It should also be more or less numerous for defense and both sexes present for perpetuity.

   **Example:** Vatican; a state within a state, they are less numerous but can govern and self-sufficient.

2. **TERRITORY.** An area over which territory has effective control. A fixed portion of the surface of the earth in which people reside that is sufficient to provide the needs of the inhabitants. It is big enough to be self-sufficient but small enough to administered and defended.

   **COMPONENTS:**
   - Aerial Domain
   - Terrestrial Domain
   - Maritime and Fluvial Domain

   **MODES OF ACQUIRING TERRITORY**

   The following are the ways or modes how a state can acquire its territory:

   a) **Discovery and Occupation** – A state can acquire a certain territory when it discovers a certain place and occupy it for a long period of time. The place should be *terra nullius* or land belonging to no one. A certain territory cannot be acquired only by discovery, it should be possess and administered by the state that discovered it.

   **Example:** Spartly Island: this is the basis of the Philippines why we are claiming it as our own.

   b) **Prescription.** It is a long, continued, and adverse possession to vest acquisitive title in the claimant. The acquisition of territory by an adverse holding through a long term of years requires two essential facts; (1) continuous; (2) undisturbed possession.

   **Example:** Las Palmas case: even if Spain discovered and occupied this territory, the Netherlands acquires the
same by virtue of prescription as it exercised sovereign rights over the island for more than two hundred years after its discovery by Spain.

**Question:** Why do the Philippines not under Spain since we are occupied for more than 300 years?

c) **Cession.** It is the transfer of territory from one state to another by agreement. It may be a bilateral agreement whereby one state transfer sovereignty over a definite portion of territory to another state. This may be voluntary or by force.

   **Example:** Sabah, Malaysia ceded by British Empire.

d) **Subjugation/ Conquest.** Formal annexation of a territory after it has been conquered in the course of war. This mostly happen during early times.

   **Example:** Colonies of countries; Philippines during Spanish Era

e) **Accretion.** Increase in the land area of a State caused by the operation of the forces of nature or, artificially, through human labor.

   **Example:** Chinese Reclamation in West Philippine Sea; Mischief Reef or some part of Spratly Islands.

3. **GOVERNMENT.** It is an agency or instrumentality, through which the will of the state is formulated, expressed and realized. It was established by inhabitants which was organized in exercising control over, and capable of maintaining law, and other within the territory. It is the system that put in place to govern the state. In the Philippines, the government is governed by the constitution. The action of all the people based from the constitution.

   The way how the government is managed is what we call as administration. The management of the affairs of the government is administration. In the Philippines, the one we voted in office are the ones mostly administering the government. Administration changes over time but government will not if it will not change by the people through referendum.

4. **SOVEREIGNTY.** The supreme and uncontrollable power in a state by which that state is governed. An entity is NOT a state UNLESS it has competence, within its own constitutional system, to conduct international relation with other states, as well as the political, and financial capabilities to do so.

2 **ASPECTS**

   a. **Internal** – the ability of a state to exercise its authority over its territory and people
Example: the totality on how the government rules its people

b. **External** – the relationship of the State with other States; the freedom from external control.

**Example:** No other States dictates how the government should be governed or run

**How State is created?**

A state may be created by:

a. **Revolution.** It refers to a movement, often violent to overthrow an old regime and effect a complete change in the fundamental institution of society.

  Example:
  
  o American Revolution
  
  o EDSA Revolution – there is a change in the structure of government

b. **Unification.** The process of being united or made into a whole. Many states joined together to form as one.

  Example: Germany

c. **Secession.** The act of separating from a nation or state and become independent.

  Example: Timor-Leste with the help of UN, Indonesia ceded its claim. This is what Taiwan wants from China, also those pro-democracy in Hong Kong.

d. **Assertion of Independence.** The act of stating something or exercising authority confidently and forcefully.

  Example: former Yugoslavia, Kosovo

e. **Agreement** – It is negotiated and typically legally binding arrangement between parties as to course of action.

  Example: Netherlands

f. **Attainment of Civilization** – process by which society is or place reach an advance stage of social civilization.

  **Example:** Mesopotamia by is now Iran and Iraq.

**CONCEPT OF NATION – STATE**

Nation-state is a term refers a political institution that combines the concepts of nation and state. It refers to a state inhabited by people who identify themselves as a nation on account of common culture, history, language, ethnicity, or other factors. Nation-state coincides with same language and religion, however not all. A nation is composed of many states like the Muslim Nation; it is composed of Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan and many more. There also states with minorities which separates themselves with the others. It is in this point where debate comes in if Philippines is a nation-state or not because of our brothers in
the south establishing *Bangsamoro* which means Moro nation. In middle east also, the Kurdish which are minorities in Turkey, Iran, and Iraq.

Always remember that if we are talking of Nation-State combine the concepts of nation and the concept state, oneness in one state.

**Explore**

**ENRICHMENT 1:** Complete the table by writing the difference of the following terms and concepts. Differentiate the terms given using the point of reference.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POINT OF REFERENCE</th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>NATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Nature</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Definition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Example</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POINT OF REFERENCE</th>
<th>GOVERNMENT</th>
<th>ADMINISTRATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Nature</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Definition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Example</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POINT OF REFERENCE</td>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>GOVERNMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. scope</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. permanency</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. representation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. example</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ENRICHMENT 2:** Identify and Reason Out. Identify one country which was describe in the box and discussed why you choose that as an example of the description given.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>NATION</th>
<th>NATION -STATE</th>
<th>NON-STATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Example:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Explanation:
ENRICHMENT 3: FOLLOW THROUGH. Using the diagram below, conceptualize how you will show the concept of State. Use your creativity in doing this activity. Every box and line has its own purpose. Focus on the elements of the state and its description.

DEEPEN

At this point, you are required to demonstrate the skills you acquired from the lesson and activities given. Your output from this activity will show the extent to which you can apply what you have learned from the lesson.

ACTIVITY 1: ESSAY. Answer the following questions.

1. Do you consider Taiwan as a state? Why?
   ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________.

2. Can you consider the Philippines as a nation-state?
   ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________.
3. Why do some past government officials like Associate Justice Carpio, Former Foreign Secretary Del Rosario urging the Duterte Administration the Arbitral Ruling won by the Philippines against China in the Internal Court of Justice (or the assertion of ownership of the Philippines in the West Philippine Sea)?

__________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________

4. What cultural belief and value systems do you share with the larger Philippine society which makes you feel that you belong to the Filipino nation?

__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________

5. What makes a certain community a nation and what makes it a state?

__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________

ACTIVITY 2: Creating a State. If you are given a chance to establish your own country, a state specifically, how are you going to do it? Write down the ways on how you acquire territory and how are you going to create it. Also establish the necessary elements needed to create a state. Do this in an essay form. Use a separate sheet of paper.

Rubrics for Scoring for Both Activity 1 And 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area of Assessment</th>
<th>5 Points</th>
<th>4 Points</th>
<th>3 Points</th>
<th>2 Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IDEAS</td>
<td>Present ideas in comprehensive and logical manner</td>
<td>Present ideas in less comprehensive and logical manner</td>
<td>Present ideas below average comprehension and logical manner</td>
<td>Present ideas vaguely and poorly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORIGINALITY</td>
<td>Original concept and not copied.</td>
<td>Some of the details were copied.</td>
<td>Most of the details were copied.</td>
<td>All of the details were copied.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEATNESS and COMPLETENESS</td>
<td>100% neat and complete</td>
<td>75% neat and complete</td>
<td>50% neat and complete</td>
<td>Less 50% neatness &amp; completeness</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ACTIVITY 3: EXIT SLIP. WHAT I HAVE LEARNED. Fill in the blanks inside the table honestly. There are phrases written as your guide. Your answer will reflect the level of your understanding and appreciation of the lesson.

The three new things I learned are:
1. __________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________
2. __________________________________________________________________
2. __________________________________________________________________
3. __________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________
The two things I don’t agree are: ______ because _________
1. __________________________________________________________________
2. __________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________
One thing that I want to ask is:
1. __________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________

Gauge

Directions: Read carefully each item. Use a separate sheet of paper for your answers. Write only the letter of the best answer for each test item.

I. Modified TRUE or FALSE. Write TRUE if the statement is correct. If incorrect, replace the underlined word or words to make the statement correct. Write your answer before the number.

1. A nation functions as a cultural and psychological entity, whereas state exists as a political unit.
2. One example of revolution that creates a state is EDSA Revolution 2.
3. A territorial nation is composed of single ethnic group.
4. There aspects of sovereignty are internal and viewed sovereignty.
5. Administration is one of the elements of a state, without which a state will not exist.
6. One example of a state created under unification is the United States of America.
7. State came from the Latin word nasci which means born.
8. Sovereignty is the inherent power of the state to impose its will on its people, free from outside control.
9. Japan is an example of a nation-state.
10. Bangsamoro is considered as a state since they have their own government.
II. **Multiple Choice.** Choose the best answer among the choices. Write your answer before the number.

1. What element of the state that is referring to a fixed portion of the surface of the earth in which people reside that is sufficient to provide the needs of the inhabitants?
   A. government  
   B. people  
   C. sovereignty  
   D. territory
2. Japan is a state inhabited by people who identify themselves as a nation on account of common culture, history, language, ethnicity, or other factors. Which of the following best describe Japan?
   A. nation  
   B. state  
   C. nation-state  
   D. non-state
3. Which of the following is not a mode in acquiring territory?
   A. Cession  
   B. Discovery and Occupation  
   C. Prescription
4. Which of the following statement is TRUE?
   A. Administration is an element of a state.  
   B. State, Nation and government have the same meaning.  
   C. Nation refers to ethnical bases while State is based on legal concept.  
   D. Nation-states are those states with only one ethnicity, language and religion.
5. Which of the following is NOT true about the government?
   A. Government is the same as administration.  
   B. Government is an element of the state, without it state will not exist.  
   C. Government is an agency or instrumentality, through which the will of the state is formulated, expressed and realized.  
   D. Government will not change even if the people composing it will change through the vote of people.
6. What do you call the group of people who feel bound into a single body by shared culture, values, folkways, religion and/or language?
   A. nation  
   B. state  
   C. nation-state  
   D. non-state
7. What refers to a community of persons more or less numerous, permanently occupying a definite portion of territory, having a government of their own to which the great body of inhabitants render obedience, and enjoying freedom from external control?
   A. nation  
   B. state  
   C. nation-state  
   D. non-state
8. What is the basis of the Philippines in claiming the Spratly Islands?
   A. discovery and occupation  
   B. cession  
   C. Prescription  
   D. unification
9. What is NOT included in the territory of a state?
   A. aerial domain  
   B. terrestrial domain  
   C. fluvial and maritime domain  
   D. outer space
10. Why Hong Kong is not considered as a state?
    A. because it is not considered as a state by other states  
    B. because there is external force that dictates its action  
    C. because it has no sovereignty  
    D. all of the above
**Answer Key**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I. Modified True or False.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. EDSA Revolution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Ethnic Nation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. External</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Nation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Malaysia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>II. Multiple Choice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. A</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. D</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<td>5. Ethnic Nation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Malaysia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. False</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
References:

Printed:
