



Department of Education
Region X - Northern Mindanao
DIVISION OF CAGAYAN DE ORO
Fr. William F. Masterson, SJ Avenue, Upper Balulang, Cagayan de Oro City

Learning Activity Sheets in Philippine Politics and Governance



SHARED OPTIONS

Senior High Alternative Responsive Education Delivery

Competence. Dedication. Optimism

Preface

It has been elaborated in research and literature that the highest performing education systems are those that combine quality with equity. Quality education in the Department of Education (DepEd) is ensured by the learning standards in content and performance laid in the curriculum guide. Equity in education means that personal or social circumstances such as gender, ethnic origin or family background, are not obstacles to achieving educational potential and that inclusively, all individuals reach at least a basic minimum level of skills.

In these education systems, the vast majority of learners have the opportunity to attain high-level skills, regardless of their own personal and socio-economic circumstances. This corresponds to the aim of DepEd Cagayan de Oro City that no learner is left in the progression of learning. Through DepEd's flexible learning options (FLO), learners who have sought to continue their learning can still pursue in the Open High School Program (OHSP) or in the Alternative Learning System (ALS).

One of the most efficient educational strategies carried out by DepEd Cagayan de Oro City at the present is the investment in FLO all the way up to senior high school. Hence, Senior High School Alternative Responsive Education Delivery (SHARED) Options is

operationalized as a brainchild of the Schools Division Superintendent, Jonathan S. Dela Peña, PhD.

Two secondary schools, Bulua National High School and Lapasan National High School, and two government facilities, Bureau of Jail Management and Penology-Cagayan de Oro City Jail and Department of Health-Treatment and Rehabilitation Center-Cagayan de Oro City, are implementing the SHARED Options.

To keep up with the student-centeredness of the K to 12 Basic Education Curriculum, SHARED Options facilitators are adopting the tenets of Dynamic Learning Program (DLP) that encourages responsible and accountable learning.

This compilation of DLP learning activity sheets is an instrument to achieve quality and equity in educating our learners in the second wind. This is a green light for SHARED Options and the DLP learning activity sheets will continually improve over the years.

Ray Butch D. Mahinay, PhD
Jean S. Macasero, PhD

Acknowledgment

The operation of the Senior High School Alternative Responsive Education Delivery (SHARED) Options took off with confidence that learners with limited opportunities to senior high school education can still pursue and complete it. With a pool of competent, dedicated, and optimistic Dynamic Learning Program (DLP) writers, validators, and consultants, the SHARED Options is in full swing. Gratitude is due to the following:

- ❖ Schools Division Superintendent, Jonathan S. Dela Peña, PhD, Assistant Schools Division Superintendent Alicia E. Anghay, PhD, for authoring and buoying up this initiative to the fullest;
- ❖ CID Chief Lorebina C. Carrasco, and SGOD Chief Rosalio R. Vitorillo, for the consistent support to all activities in the SHARED Options;
- ❖ School principals and senior high school teachers from Bulua NHS, Lapasan NHS, Puerto NHS and Lumbia NHS, for the legwork that SHARED Options is always in vigor;
- ❖ Stakeholders who partnered in the launching and operation of SHARED Options, specifically to the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology-Cagayan de Oro City Jail and the Department of Health-Treatment and Rehabilitation Center-Cagayan de Oro City;

- ❖ Writers and validators of the DLP learning activity sheets, to which this compilation is heavily attributable to, for their expertise and time spent in the workshops;
- ❖ Alternative Learning System implementers, for the technical assistance given to the sessions; and
- ❖ To all who in one way or another have contributed to the undertakings of SHARED Options.

Mabuhay ang mga mag-aaral! Ito ay para sa kanila, para sa bayan!

Ray Butch D. Mahinay, PhD
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	<div><div>SHARED OPTIONS SENIOR HIGH ALTERNATIVE RESPONSIVE EDUCATION DELIVERY DLP LEARNING ACTIVITY SHEET</div></div>			
PHILIPPINE POLITICS AND GOVERNANCE				
Activity Number	Learning Activity Title	Date	Score	Item
1	Definition and importance of Politics			5
2	Difference between governance and government			15
3	Major political ideologies (i.e., liberalism, socialism, conservatism, etc.)			15
4	Impact of political ideologies on the social and political life of Filipino			5
5	Definition, nature, dimensions, types, and consequences of power			5
6	Definition of nation and state			15
7	Meaning of globalization & how it influences nation-states			5
8	Evolution of Philippine politics and governance			7
9	Effects of the colonial experience on Philippine politics and governance			10
10	Roles and powers of the Philippine president			5
11	Roles and Responsibilities of the Philippine Senate and the House of Representatives			10
12	Position or Advocacy to a Philippine Legislator through a Formal Correspondence			10
13	Roles and Responsibilities of the Philippine Judiciary			10
14	Levels of the Philippine Local Government			10
15	Roles and Functions of Local Government Unit			10
16	Effects of Decentralization to Governance			10
17	Nature of Elections and Political Parties in the Philippines			10
18	Types of Electoral Systems			10
19	Concepts of Civil Society and Social Movements			10
20	Meaning and Importance of Citizenship			10

Name:	Date:	Score:
Subject : Philippine Politics and Governance		
Lesson Title : The Definition and Importance of Politics		
Learning Competency : Articulate definitions of politics		
Reference : Module in Philippine Politics and Governance by: Prof. Edwin E. Valenzuela, M. A		LAS No.: 1

CONCEPT NOTES



Politics is the way that people living in groups make decisions. In everyday life, the term "**politics**" refers to the way that countries are governed, and to the ways that governments make rules and laws.

It is very **important** to care about politics because you should know what is going on around you. The **political** decisions people make will affect many lives.



EXERCISE:

Direction: In three (3) lines, write your own interpretation about the illustration below.



<http://www.parliamentmag.com>

Name:	Date:	Score:
Subject : Philippine Politics and Governance		
Lesson Title : Difference between governance and government		
Learning Competency : Differentiate governance and governme		
Reference : Module in Philippine Politics and Governance by: Prof. Edwin E. Valenzuela, M. A		LAS No.: 2

CONCEPT NOTES



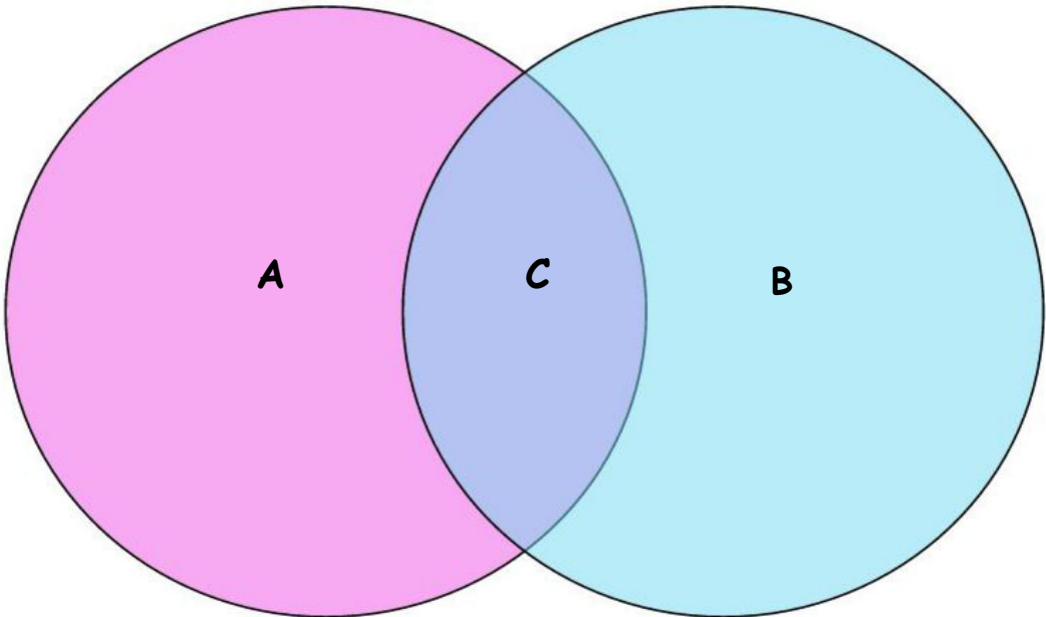
Governance is defined as the decisions and actions of the people who run a nation. It also refers to related actions undertaken by a government.

Government is the system or group of people governing an organized community. It is a means by which policies are enforced, as well as a mechanism for determining the policy. It sets and administers public policy and exercises executive, political and sovereign power through customs, institutions, and laws within a nation.



EXERCISE:

Direction: Differentiate governance from government using the venn diagram below. Write their differences in A and B and their similarities in C. (15 pts.)



Name:	Date:	Score:
Subject : Philippine Politics and Governance		
Lesson Title : Major political ideologies (i.e., liberalism, socialism, conservatism, etc.)		
Lesson Competency : Differentiate the political ideologies		
Reference : Module in Philippine Politics and Governance by: Prof. Edwin E. Valenzuela, M. A		LAS No.: 3

CONCEPT NOTES

Ideology refers to a set of political beliefs or a set of ideas that characterize a particular culture.

Communism is a political theory derived from Karl Marx, advocating class war and leading to a society in which all property is publicly owned and each person works and is paid according to their abilities and needs.

Socialism is a political and economic theory of social organization that advocates that the means of production, distribution, and exchange should be owned or regulated by the community as a whole.

Liberalism according to John Locke (1632-1704) is an ideology that promotes the individual's freedom and the rights of man

Conservatism is a political and social philosophy promoting traditional social institutions in the context of culture and civilization



EXERCISE:

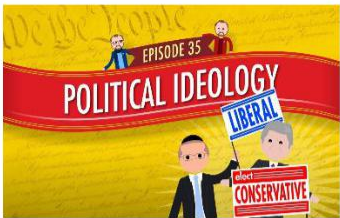
Direction: Draw in the blank a happy face 😊 if the statement is correct and sad face ☹️ if it is not correct.

- _____

- Conservatism promotes modern institutions.
 - In a socialist society, the leaders own the resources.
 - Liberalism respects the rights of every citizen.
 - Communism is the best political ideology.
 - In a socialist country, production is done not for profit, but to meet basic human needs

Name:	Date:	Score:
Subject : Philippine Politics and Governance		
Lesson Title : Impact of political ideologies on the social and political life of Filipino		
Learning Competency : Analyze how political ideologies impact on the social and political life of Filipino		
Reference : Module in Philippine Politics and Governance by: Prof. Edwin E. Valenzuela, M. A		LAS No.: 4

CONCEPT NOTES



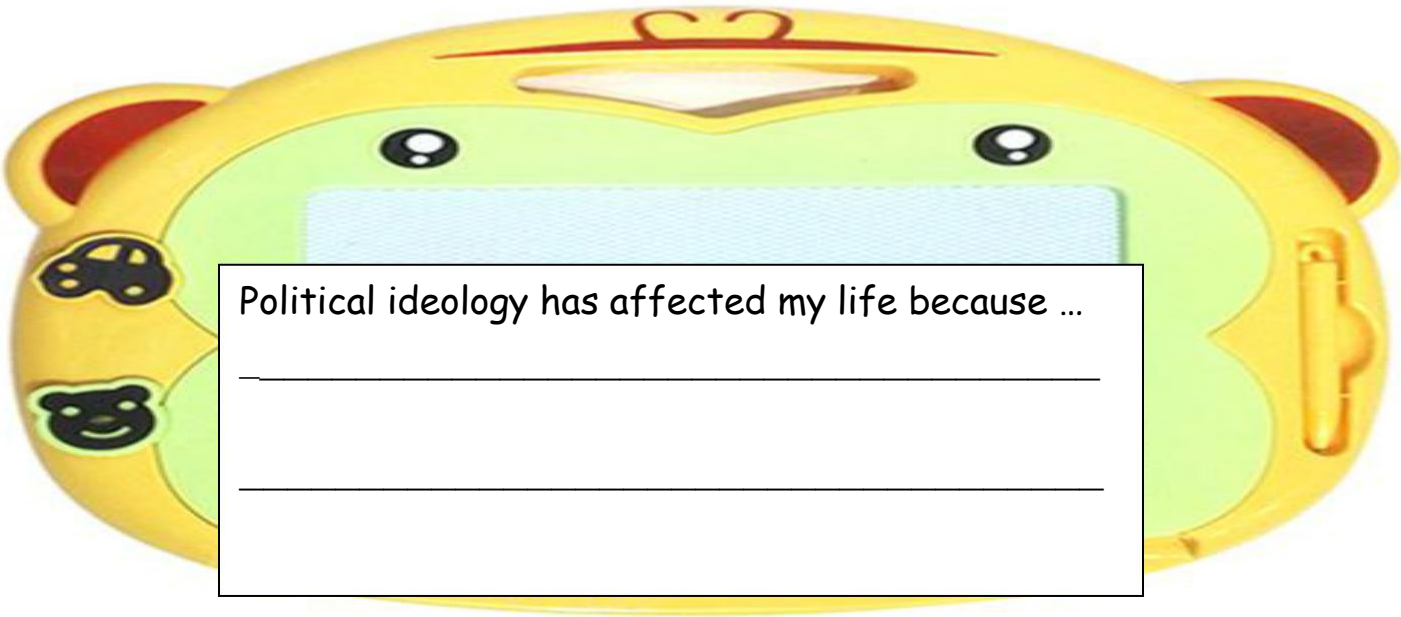
Political ideology plays a pivotal role in shaping individuals' attitudes, opinions. People are diverse with respect to almost everything—looking, thinking, and acting in many different ways.

This fact has come to interest of the world today as people with different norms and mental models on which they base their actions also have different opinions about the proper solutions to problems. For instance, people vote differently because they subscribe to different political ideologies, depending on their norms and assumptions about the functioning of society, and in democratic societies they in general get what they bargained for.



EXERCISE:

Direction: Supply word/words to make the sentence complete.



Political ideology has affected my life because ...

Name:	Date:	Score:
Subject : Philippine Politics and Governance		
Lesson Title : Definition, nature, dimensions, types, and consequences of power		
Learning Competency : Recognize the nature, dimensions, types consequences of power		
Reference : Module in Philippine Politics and Governance by: Prof. Edwin E. Valenzuela, M. A		LAS No.: 5

CONCEPT NOTES



Pres. Rodrigo R. Duterte

Power is defined as the production of intended effects. It is the ability to satisfy one's wants through the control of preferences and/or opportunities" (Kuhn, 2012). Likewise, it is a main source of reign of the government and the possession to govern or rule the state.

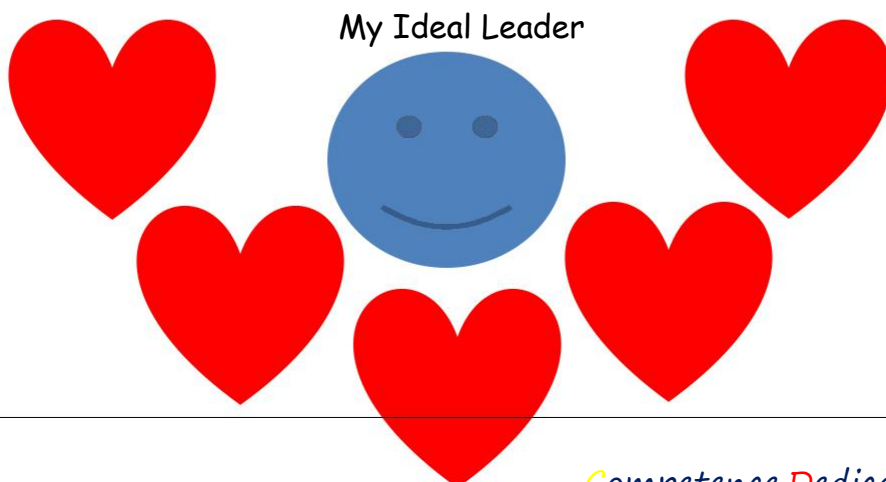
CLASSIFICATIONS OF POWER:

1. Coercive Power - based on a person's ability to compel other people through threats or force
2. Expert Power - relies on the knowledge and skills of the individual
3. Referent Power - based on individual's personality and ability to attract followers



EXERCISE:

Direction: Identify your ideal political leader. Write his/her name in the center and 5 good qualities that he/she possesses in the hearts.



Name:	Date:	Score:
Subject : Philippine Politics and Governance		
Lesson Title : Definition of nation and state		
Learning Competency : Define and differentiate nation and state		
Reference : Module in Philippine Politics and Governance by: Prof. Edwin E. Valenzuela, M. A		LAS No.: 6

CONCEPT NOTES

State is a political unit that has sovereignty over an area of territory and the people.

Nation consists of a distinct population of people that are bound together by a common culture, history, and tradition who are typically concentrated within a specific geographic region.

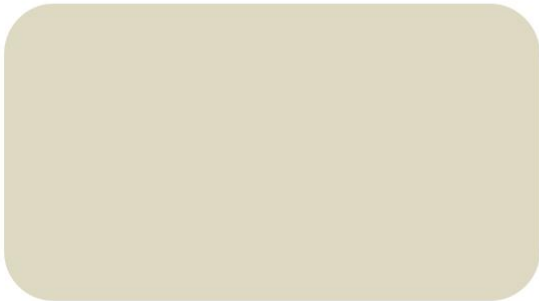


EXERCISE:

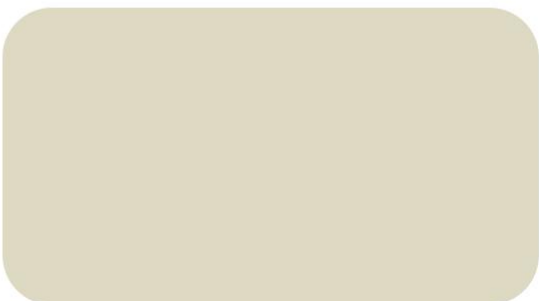
Direction: Draw in box A the flag of the Philippines and in box B the flag of USA



A



B



Criteria:

- | | | |
|---------------|---|---|
| Craftsmanship | - | 5 |
| Creativity | - | 5 |
| Neatness | - | 5 |

Name:	Date:	Score:
Subject : Philippine Politics and Governance		
Learning Title : Meaning of globalization & how it influences nation-states		
Learning Competency : Explain the meaning of globalization and evaluate how globalization influences nation-states		
Reference : Module in Philippine Politics and Governance by: Prof. Edwin E. Valenzuela, M. A		LAS No.: 7



CONCEPT NOTES

Globalization is a worldwide movement toward economic, financial, trade and communications integration. It is the process of interaction and integration between people.

Globalization implies the opening of local and nationalistic perspectives to a broader outlook of an interconnected and interdependent world with free transfer of capital, goods, and services across national frontiers. However, it does not include unhindered movement of labor and, as suggested by some economists, may hurt smaller or fragile economies if applied indiscriminately.



EXERCISE:

Direction. Identify the role of each item in the lives of the people. Write your answer on the blank provided:

- _____

1. Media

2. Technology

3. Government

4. Foods

5. Economy

Name:	Date:	Score:
Subject : Philippine Politics and Governance		
Learning Title : Evolution of Philippine Politics and Governance		
Learning Competency : Relate the evolution of Philippine politics and Governance		
Reference : Module in Philippine Politics and Governance by: Prof. Edwin E. Valenzuela, M. A		LAS No.: 8

CONCEPT NOTES

Pre-Spanish- introduces the barangay system where the central government is headed by datu, raja or sultan. He/she holds the 3 powers of the government, the executive, legislative and judiciary

Spanish Period- the King is the head of all the colonies under the Ministerio de Ultramar. The governor-general serves as the governor of the provinces or what were called colonies

Propaganda and Revolution - In the early 20th century, propaganda was exemplified in the form of party slogans. Propaganda also has much in common with **public information** campaigns by governments, which are intended to encourage or discourage certain forms of behavior

American Period - Americans introduced the Presidential system under the 1935 constitution. The President is the head of the government while the Vice President is the head of the state.

Japanese Period - The 1935 Constitution was set aside when the Japanese occupied the Philippines from 1941- 1945.

Republican Period - It took place from the presidency of Manuel Roxas (1946) up to the first term of the presidency of Ferdinand Marcos
Contemporary Period- From 1986 up to the present



EXERCISE:

Direction: Provide short event that happened during the different periods in the evolution of Philippine politics

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Name:	Date:	Score:
Subject : Philippine Politics and Governance		
Lesson Title : Effects of the colonial experience on Philippine politics and governance		
Learning Competency : Assess the effects of the colonial experience on Philippine politics and governance		
Reference : Module in Philippine Politics and Governance by: Prof. Edwin E. Valenzuela, M. A		LAS No.: 9

CONCEPT NOTES

EFFECTS OF COLONIALISM

Positive Effects

- Colonial nations developed their colonies natural resources.
- Improved transportation and communication
- Built industries and improved agriculture
- Trained workers and provided jobs for colonial people
- Colonial nations built schools, hospitals, and sanitation facilities
- Halted native warfare, barbaric practices, and eventually slavery.
- Introduced Christian ethics, democracy, science, and belief in progress
- Trained colonial people in self-government.

Negative Results of American Rule

- The Philippines became dependent exclusively on the United States to continue prosper economically.
- There was no real industrialization in the hands of Filipino capital.
- Our own delicacies and heroes are no longer appreciated. Filipino people focus about American culture.
- Materialistic view of life has weakened the Filipino's communal spirit towards an individualistic and consumerist way of life.

EXERCISE:

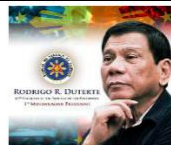


Direction: Write on the sheet your own reaction about the effects of colonialization to the lives of the Filipinos. (10 pts.)



Name:	Date:	Score:
Subject : Philippine Politics and Governance		
Lesson Title : Roles and powers of the Philippine president		
Learning Competency : Explain the roles and powers of the Philippine President		
References :Module in Philippine Politics and Governance by: Prof. Edwin E. Valenzuela, M. A Ramos, Renan E., Philippine Politics and Governance. by: Renan E. Ramos		LAS No.: 10

CONCEPT NOTES



Powers of the President:

1. Appointing Power- to appoint members of the cabinet, ambassadors, members of the Armed Forces in terms of ranks and also the power to give special functions to the members of the party.
2. Military Power- the President is the Commander-in-Chief of all armed forces
3. Pardoning Power- the power to grant amnesty, reprieves and pardons in accordance to the law as well as with the consent of the congress
4. Policy Maker- the president is the main source of all policies assisted by his cabinet
5. Diplomatic Power- the president is the main source of the foreign policy of the state
6. Legislative Power- the president has the power to make decrees, orders, letter of instructions which can be enacted as special laws of the land
7. Judicial Power- the President may appoint Justices and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court prior to the recommendation of the Judicial and Bar Council



EXERCISE:

Direction: Put a ★ on the blank if the item is considered a power of the President and ● if it is not.

- _____ 1. Makes laws
- _____ 2. Prepares annual budget
- _____ 3. Grants pardon
- _____ 4. Serves as board of canvasser
- _____ 5. Make orders

Name:	Date:	Score:
Subject: Philippine Politics and Governance		
Lesson Title: Roles and Responsibilities of the Philippine Senate and the House of Representatives		
Learning Competency: Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the Philippine Senate and the House of House of Representatives		
References : Module in Philippine Politics and Governance By: Prof. Edwin E. Valenzuela, M.A.		LAS No.: 11

CONCEPT NOTES

The Congress of the Philippines (Filipino: Kongreso ng Pilipinas) is the national legislature of the Republic of the Philippines. It is a bicameral body consisting of the Senate (upper chamber), and the House of Representatives (lower chamber). It is composed of 24 Senators and 250 Representatives.

As the law-making body, it is tasked to deliver the needs of the State such as laws, budget, disciplinary actions (impeachment) and other policies with the assistance of the Executive Department. It is also the avenue of all investigations "in-aid-of-legislation" in order to formulate the necessary laws on certain problems and issues.

The powers and functions of the Congress include budgetary power, investigative power, executive power, confirmation power, electoral power, power to declare war, law-making power, and taxation power.

EXERCISES

Direction: Write on the space provided for TRUE if the statement is true and FALSE if it false. (2 pts. Each)

- _____ 1. The House of Representatives is the Congress upper chamber.
- _____ 2. The investigative power of the Congress means that it has the power to declare the existence of the state of war.
- _____ 3. The Congress is composed of 24 Senators and 250 Representatives.
- _____ 4. The Congress prepares the annual budget of the government subject to the review and approval of the Philippine President.
- _____ 5. As a law-making body, the Congress has the power to enact laws prior to the process of legislation.

Name:	Date:	Score:
Subject: Philippine Politics and Governance		
Lesson Title: Position or Advocacy to a Philippine Legislator through a Formal Correspondence		
Learning Competency: Articulate a position or advocacy to a Philippine legislator through a formal correspondence		
References : Module in Philippine Politics & Governance (Edwin E. Valenzuela) LAS No.: 12 http://maxierodriguez.com/		

CONCEPT NOTES

Our Philippine legislature, also known as Congress is composed of the House of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate is composed of 24 senators half of which are elected every three years. Each senator, therefore, serves a total of six years. The senators are elected by the whole electorate and do not represent any geographical district. The House of Representatives is composed of a maximum of 250 congressmen. All provinces in the country are composed of at least one congressional district.

In the 2nd District of Cagayan de Oro, Cong. Maxie Rodriguez represents in Congress for the ABAMIN Party. To date, he has sponsored/authored more than thirty-seven (37) major resolutions/bills and co-sponsored/co-authored more than six hundred eighty-two (682) bills/resolutions. Of the bills filed, fifteen (15) had become laws; fifty-seven (57) bills had been approved on third reading and are now in the Senate; ten (10) are adopted, eleven (11) are on the 2nd reading; one (1) on the 1st reading; two (2) submitted committee report, sixty-three (63) are substituted/consolidated; five hundred twenty-three (523) are in various technical working groups and committees in the house. He has been a mover of education, a crusader of health services, an action-maker of livelihood projects and a campaigner of infrastructure projects.

EXERCISES

Direction: In three sentences, write a letter showing your support to the projects and programs of Cong. Maxie Rodriguez or to a legislator whom you like most.

Rubric: Content (5 pts.), Organization (5 pts.)= Total 10 pts.

Name:	Date:	Score:
Subject: Philippine Politics and Governance		
Lesson Title: Roles and Responsibilities of the Philippine Judiciary		
Learning Competency: Identify the roles and responsibilities of the Philippine Judiciary		
References : Module in Philippine Politics and Governance By: Prof. Edwin E. Valenzuela, M.A.		LAS No.: 13

CONCEPT NOTES

The **Judicial** branch of government is composed of the justices who administer the law of the land. It is known as the "interpreter of the laws" subject for verification within the Constitution of a country. In the Philippines, the Supreme Court interprets the law of the land as stated in Article VIII.

- The Supreme Court shall have the following powers:
- 1.) Exercise original jurisdiction over cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls.
 - 2.) Review, revise, reverse, modify, or affirm an appeal or certiorari, as the law may provide final judgments and orders of lower courts.
 - 3.) Assign temporarily judges of lower courts to other stations as public interest may require.
 - 4.) Order a change of venue or place of trial to avoid a miscarriage of justice.
 - 5.) Promulgate rules concerning the protection and enforcement of Constitutional rights, pleading, practice, and procedure in all courts, the admission to the practice of law, the integrated bar, and legal assistance to the underprivileged.
 - 6.) Appoint all officials and employees of the judiciary in accordance with the Civil Service Law

EXERCISES

Direction: In two to three sentences, write your reaction, comment or opinion about the controversial statement below.

"Social justice is given only to people who are rich and powerful."

Rubric: Content (5 pts.), Organization (5 pts.)= Total 10 pts

Name:	Date:	Score:
Subject: Philippine Politics and Governance		
Lesson Title: Levels of the Philippine Local Government		
Learning Competency: Identify the different levels of the Philippine Local Government		
References : Module in Philippine Politics and Governance By: Prof. Edwin E. Valenzuela, M.A.		LAS No.: 14

CONCEPT NOTES

The Philippine local government is divided into three levels - provinces and independent cities; component cities and municipalities; and barangays. In one area, above provinces and independent cities, is an autonomous region, the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao. An autonomous region is governed by the regional governor and a legislature such as the ARMM Regional Legislative Assembly

Provinces and independent cities are organized into national government regions but those are administrative regions and not separately governed areas with their own elected governments. A province is governed by the governor and a legislature known as the Sangguniang Panlalawigan. Cities and municipalities are governed by mayors and legislatures, which are called the Sangguniang Panlungsod in cities and the Sangguniang Bayan in municipalities.

Every city and municipality in the Philippines is divided into barangays, the smallest of the Local Government Units. A barangay's executive is the Punong Barangay or barangay captain and its legislature is the Sangguniang Barangay, composed of barangay captain, the Barangay Kagawads (barangay councilors) and the SK chairman. The SK chairman also leads a separate assembly for youth, the Sangguniang Kabataan or SK.

According to the Constitution of the Philippines, the local governments "shall enjoy local autonomy", and in which the Philippine president exercises "general supervision". Congress enacted the Local Government Code of the Philippines in 1991 (R.A.7160) to "provide for a more responsive and accountable local government structure instituted through a system of decentralization.

Exercise

Direction: Identify what is being described in the following statements. Write your answer on the space provided for in every number. (2 pts each)



- _____ 1. He or she is the one governing the province.
- _____ 2. It is the lowest level of the Philippine local governments.
- _____ 3. It is the highest local government unit in Mindanao that is above provinces and independent cities.
- _____ 4. Cagayan de Oro is an example of this level of local government.
- _____ 5. It enacted Republic Act No. 7160 in 1991.

Name:	Date:	Score:
Subject: Philippine Politics and Governance		
Lesson Title: Roles and Functions of Local Government Unit		
Learning Competency: Explain the Roles and Functions of Local Government Unit		
References :Module in Philippine Politics and Governance (Edwin E. Valenzuela); https://www.slideshare.net/jobitonio/role-of-local-government-9022661		LAS No.: 15

CONCEPT NOTES

In unitary states like the Philippines the supervision over local governments is done by the national government. Local government officials, make political decisions like earmarking revenues for different projects for the public good. These decisions generally take the form of ordinances.

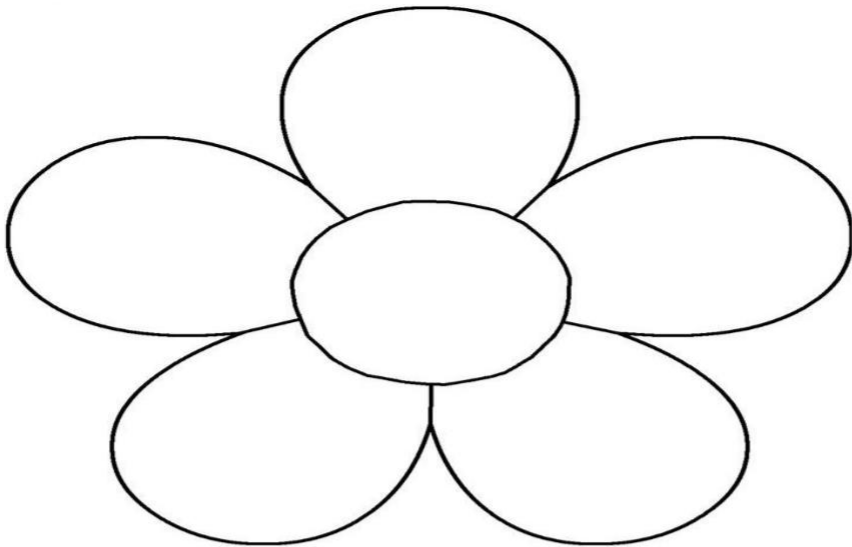
These are some **roles and functions of the Local Government**:


-  National development is a good achieved through an effective partnership between the central and local governments, each one performing a service as an aspect of a function which it can adequately perform. The local government code (LGC) devolves to all local units the administration of five basic services : **agriculture, health, social welfare, maintenance of public works and highways, and environmental protection.**
-  Local governments are authorized by law to impose certain taxes to support their activities. These include property realty tax, business tax, amusement tax, among others.

Exercise

Direction: Using a flower organizer, write Local Government at the center and its five basic services in the petals. Include at least one example in each service. (10 pts each)

Name:	Date:	Score:
Subject: Philippine Politics and Governance		
Lesson Title: Roles and Functions of Local Government Unit		
Learning Competency: Explain the Roles and Functions of Local Government Unit		
References :Module in Philippine Politics and Governance (Edwin E. Valenzuela); https://www.slideshare.net/jobitonio/role-of-local-government-9022661		LAS No.: 15



-  **Devolved Basic Services On Health and Social Services:**
- implementation of programs and projects on primary health care, maternal and child care, and communicable and non-communicable disease control services;
 - Health services which access to secondary and tertiary health services;
 - Purchase of medicines, medical supplies, and equipment needed to carry out the services
 - Social welfare services which include programs and projects on child and youth welfare, family and community welfare, women's welfare, welfare of the elderly and disabled persons;
 - Environmental Management such as Solid waste disposal system; Services or facilities related to general hygiene and sanitation; Implementation of community-based forestry projects which include integrated social forestry programs and similar projects; Management and control of communal forests;

Name:	Date:	Score:
Subject: Philippine Politics and Governance		
Lesson Title: Roles and Functions of Local Government Unit		
Learning Competency: Explain the Roles and Functions of Local Government Unit		
References :Module in Philippine Politics and Governance (Edwin E. Valenzuela); https://www.slideshare.net/jobitonio/role-of-local-government-9022661		LAS No.: 15

On Agriculture: Inter-Barangay irrigation system; Water and soil resource utilization and conservation projects; Enforcement of fishery laws in municipal waters including the conservation

Infrastructure: Maintenance and Rehabilitation of the following: roads and bridges school buildings and other facilities for public elementary and secondary schools; clinics, health centers and other health facilities small water impounding projects fish ports; artesian wells, spring development, rainwater collectors and water supply systems; seawalls, dikes, drainage and sewerage, and flood >control; traffic signals and road signs; and similar facilities;

EXERCISES

Name:	Date:	Score:
Subject: Philippine Politics and Governance		
Lesson Title: Effects of Decentralization to Governance		
Learning Competency: Examine how decentralization affects governance		
References :Module in Philippine Politics and Governance (Edwin E. Valenzuela); https://www.scribd.com/doc/26605926/Decentralization-in-the-Philippines-Local		LAS No.: 16

CONCEPT NOTES

Decentralization is the transfer of powers from central government to lower levels in a political-administrative and territorial hierarchy so that the government can facilitate and guarantee better public services for the people.

Components of Decentralization:

A. Political Decentralization

- Local Leaders, citizens & other stakeholders are given more freedom in determining their development paths.

B. Fiscal Decentralization

- It improves financial management including qualification of participants in areas of financial management, strengthening cooperation on different levels, promoting exchange of experiences, formulating strategies for an improved integration of the business sector & civil society.

C. Institutional Decentralization.

- Better service delivery is a matter of coordination & collaboration.
- Bridging & empowering the public & private sectors of different regions in the country through fora, seminars, workshops, studies & researches.
- Working within networks is a strategic element in achieving sustainability, reliability and a broad effect, especially for the forging of "strategic alliances".
- Exchange of ideas & mutual understanding among local chief executives, police & military is crucial in achieving sustainable peace & development.

Exercise

Direction: Draw a 😊 on the space provided for if the statement is correct, and a 😞 if it is incorrect. (2 pts. Each)

1. Political Decentralization provides better service delivery .

2. Fiscal Decentralization improves financial management.

3. The leaders, citizens, and other stakeholders are free to determine their development paths in Institutional Decentralization.

4. There is a need to formulate strategies for an improved integration



Name:	Date:	Score:
Subject: Philippine Politics and Governance		
Lesson Title: Effects of Decentralization to Governance		
Learning Competency: Examine how decentralization affects governance		
References :Module in Philippine Politics and Governance (Edwin E. Valenzuela); https://www.scribd.com/doc/26605926/Decentralization-in-the-Philippines-Local		LAS No.: 16

_____ of the business sector and civil society in Fiscal Decentralization.
5. Decentralization guarantees better public services for the people.

EXERCISES

Name:	Date:	Score:
Subject: Philippine Politics and Governance		
Lesson Title: Nature of Elections and Political Parties in the Philippines		
Learning Competency: Describe the nature of elections and political parties in the Philippines		
References :Module in Philippine Politics and Governance (Edwin E. Valenzuela);		LAS No.: 17

CONCEPT NOTES

Election is the universal process where the registered voters choose their candidates through electoral process. The Philippine elections have been established since the American colonized the country from 1899 to 1946. With this political improvement, Filipinos indulged in politics from the time of Pres. Emilio Aguinaldo up to the present administration. The introduction of the party system produced political dynasties where rich and influential politicians and their families have remained in power for the longest time.

A political party is a group of people who seek positions through the process of elections. It is an organization which nominates official candidates to seek or run in the elections- either local or national positions. There is a process to be nominated to the political party: a.) selection process, b.) nomination process, c.) campaign process.

Our country practices the "multi-party system" where there are several political parties competing in the election. Among them are the PDP-Laban, Liberal Party, United Alliance, People's Reformed Party.

Exercise

Direction: Write a slogan on how to have a clean and honest election.

Rubric:

Content - 5 points
 Creativity - 5 points
 10 points

Name:	Date:	Score:
Subject: Philippine Politics and Governance		
Lesson Title: Types of Electoral Systems		
Learning Competency: Identify the Types of Electoral Systems		
References :Module in Philippine Politics and Governance (Edwin E. Valenzuela); https://www.scribd.com/document/338514285/Electoral-System-in-the-Philippines		LAS No.: 18

CONCEPT NOTES

A country's electoral system is the method used to calculate the number of elected positions in government that individuals and parties are awarded after elections. In other words, it is the way that votes are translated into seats in parliament or in other areas of government (such as the presidency).

Electoral systems can be divided into three general types:

1. Plurality electoral systems

"first-past-the-post" or "winner-take-all" systems

simply award a seat to the individual candidate who receives the most votes in an election. The candidate need not get a majority (50%+) of the vote to win; so long as he has a larger number of votes than all other candidates.

2. Majority electoral systems

"second ballot" systems

attempt to provide for a greater degree of representativeness by requiring that candidates achieve a majority of votes in order to win.

"Majority" is normally defined as 50%-plus-one-vote. If no candidate gets a majority of votes, then a second round of voting is held

3. Proportional representation

is the general name for a class of voting systems that attempt to make the percentage of offices awarded to candidates reflect as closely as possible the percentage of votes that they received in the election.

Exercise

Direction: Write a reflection on our own type of electoral system by supplying words to complete the sentence. (10 points)

In the local and national elections, I have realized that Philippines has adopted the _____ type of electoral system because _____

_____.

Name:	Date:	Score:
Subject: Philippine Politics and Governance		
Lesson Title: Concepts of Civil Society and Social Movements		
Learning Competency: Discuss the concepts of Civil Society and Social Movements		
References :Module in Philippine Politics and Governance (Edwin E. Valenzuela);		LAS No.: 19

CONCEPT NOTES

In democratic governments, civil society and social movements are common. People are allowed to stage protest and political rallies to vent their grievances.

Civil Society is a term used as the organization of several individuals with a common aim or goal. The best examples are the Business Organized NGOs (BONGOs) and the Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) which are not operated by the government. Their aim is to help and support less fortunate communities such as isolated areas and far flung provinces.

Social Movement is an organization of several groups or individuals that serves to protect their interests against any other groups. It is characterized as organized, militant, and fighting for their rights and interests. The best example is the *Iglesia Watawat ng Lahi*, a Rizalist Movement in Laguna.

Exercise

Direction: Identify whether the statement describes a Civil Society or a Social Movement. Write your answer on the space provided for. (2 point each)

- | | |
|-------|---|
| _____ | 1. It aims to support the underprivileged or poor communities such as isolated areas and far flung provinces. |
| _____ | 2. It is characterized as organized and fighting for their rights and interests. |
| _____ | 3. The best example is Anti-nuclear movement. |
| _____ | 4. The best example is the Rotary Club |
| _____ | 5. It includes organizations which are not operated by the Government and tend to be comprised of volunteers. |

Name:	Date:	Score:
Subject: Philippine Politics and Governance		
Lesson Title: Meaning and Importance of Citizenship		
Learning Competency: Explain the meaning and importance of Citizenship		
References: Module in Philippine Politics and Governance (Edwin E. Valenzuela); https://www.slideshare.net/rizieljoanne/citizenship-23372651		LAS No.: 20

CONCEPT NOTES


Citizenship is the membership in a political community which grants civil and political privileges. Under the 1987 Philippine Constitution, Article IV, Section 1, it states that:

- Those who are citizens of the Philippines at the time of the adoption of this Constitution;
- Those whose fathers or mothers are citizens of the Philippines;
- Those born before January 17, 1973, of Filipino mothers, who elect Philippine citizenship upon reaching the age of majority; and
- Those who are naturalized in accordance of law

Importance of Philippine Citizenship

- Right to hold public positions
- Qualified for appointment for positions reserved for citizens
- Can engage in retail business; acquire private land, vote during election, plebiscite or other political exercises; to be protected by the government even when abroad.

Exercise

Direction: Put a  on the blank if the each of the items shows the importance of

citizenship; and  if it does not.

- | | |
|-------|---|
| _____ | 1. Right to hold public office |
| _____ | 2. Avoid paying taxes |
| _____ | 3. Exercise the Right to Vote during election |
| _____ | 4. Protected by the government |
| _____ | 5. Patronize foreign products |
| _____ | 6. Throw garbage anywhere |
| _____ | 7. Plant trees |
| _____ | 8. Preserve our own Filipino culture |
| _____ | 9. Participate in maintaining peace and order |



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_____ 10. Take pride of being a Filipino