

UNIT II

Filipino Characteristics and Values

Overview

This unit introduces you to different perspectives regarding a human person. This unit also gives you an idea about the characteristics of Filipino values and what makes Filipinos different from other nationalities.

Learning Objectives

At the end of the unit, I can:

1. Define a person, its characteristics, essence, and the stages of development of a person.
2. Define and expound on the nature of values.
3. Cite the four core values of good citizenship including their sub-values; and
4. Apply the concepts discussed to the different real-life situations.

Setting Up

Name: _____

In a separate piece of paper, answer the following:

1. For you, what is a human person?

2. What make Filipinos unique from other nationalities?

Lesson Proper

THE HUMAN PERSON: OVERVIEW

“Madaling maging tao, mahirap magpakatao” is a statement that requires an in-depth discussion. To be a human person requires beyond being a biological man, a Human being is a person but not per se a human person that can create a positive result towards society.

As far as ancient times, the question of how to be a human person had been consistently raised and evaluated. Using a wide range of theories and observations, brilliant psychologists, philosophers, theologians, and even natural scientists had written and made an in-depth analysis on the matter of human nature.

Man is not simply defined using the dictionary. This viewpoint aims to revisit and challenge our perception of human nature; and the possibility of achieving a productive society through the actualization of a person's highest potential.

THE HUMAN PERSON: Revisited

A human person is a combination of - physical, spiritual, emotional, and intellectual attributes. There are several definitions of a human person based on different perspectives:

Aristotle and Boethius, philosophers, described the humans as a rational being. As a rational or thinking being, a person can know, reason out, and apply what he knows. On the other hand, Socrates maintains that man is a being who thinks and wills.

A substance of physical and spiritual is how the theologians describe a human person. Spiritual in nature because man has a soul and is created by a Superior Being with divine purpose. Physical in nature, because a person is created with body and faculty that correspond to his/her relationship with society.

In dictionaries, they define a human person as a living, self-conscious animal, or a thing.

(<https://graduateway.com/nstp-module/>)

WHO AM I?

Let us re-evaluate and understand the characteristic of a person in order to fully understand the meaning of a person:

Characteristics of a person

Eddie Babor discussed in his/her book *“The Human Person, Not Real but Existing”* that a human person has several characteristics, among which are the following:

1. Rational – Every person is a rational being. This is characteristic is what differentiates us humans from all other beings in the world. Also, as a rational being, a person has the liberty to do what they want, to think and to reason. They can decide which is right and which is wrong because they are intellectual being
2. Unique – every person is unique in their own way. Each person has their own identity; thus, we can say that no two persons are the same. Generally speaking, human beings have the same or similar characteristics and physical features, but no two persons are the same because each of them have different opinions, perceptions, set of values and priorities in life.

3. Free - All human beings are born free. They are free to do or not to do specific action. However, every person must be responsible for his/her action. In other words, a person can do whatever he/she pleased but not to the extent of harming his/her co-creatures.
4. Social being – Every person is intrinsically a social being. He/she cannot detach his/her “being” from others and all other creatures in the universe. Human nature is characterized by their togetherness and relationship towards other creatures; be it a thing, object, or their fellowman.
5. Sexual – All created living things are sexual but the uniqueness of expression of a person’s sexuality makes it all different. The person’s expression of emotions, attitudes, feelings, actions, and thoughts in a sexual activity best exemplify their uniqueness from animals.
<https://www.studocu.com/ph/document/baliuag-university/bs-industrial-engineering/lecture-notes/lesson-2-lecture-notes-1-2/5537765/view>)

The characteristics and their definitions above reveal that a human person is the ultimate expression of the Supreme Being that has the freedom, the capacity and ability to reason, reflect and relate to their co-existence

Core and Related Values

DIMENSION		VALUES
HUMAN PERSON	AS SELF	
	PHYSICAL	Health – Physical Fitness, cleanliness, harmony with the material universe, beauty, and art
	INTELLECTUAL	Truth –Knowledge, creative and critical thinking
	MORAL	Love –Integrity/honesty, self-worth/self-esteem, personal discipline
	SPIRITUAL	Spirituality –Faith in God
	INCOMMUNITY	
	SOCIAL Family Society	Social Responsibility –Mutual Love/respect, fidelity, responsible parenthood, concern for others/common good, freedom/equality, social justice/respect for human rights, peace/active non-violence, popular participation
	ECONOMIC	Economic Efficiency –Thrift/conservation of resources, work ethics, self-reliance, productivity, scientific and technological knowledge, vocational efficiency, entrepreneurship
	POLITICAL	Nationalism – Common identity, national unity, the esteem of national heroes, commitment, civic consciousness/pride, “Bayanihan”/solidarity, loyal to the country Global Solidarity –International understanding and cooperation

** Source: Values Integration and Promotion: A Civic Welfare Service Core and Related Value

The Essence of a Person

By understanding the character and definition of a person, the next question would be “how are we going to maximize these characteristics to be able to create a positive result?”

There are similar guiding principles in realizing a person’s competence and ability. The person as a whole is best explored in the field of humanistic psychology. This study theorized that a person’s behavior and relationship with others is shaped by his/her inner feelings and self-image.

The theory of Abraham Maslow is one of the foundations of humanistic psychology. His theory on hierarchy of needs is as illustrated below



The hierarchy of needs has five levels, namely:

1. **Physiological Level** – These are biological needs such as food, water, and clothing. These are the most important needs because once person is deprived of these, a person will ultimately find a way to fulfill the satisfaction of this need.
2. **Safety** – When physiological needs are met, the person transcends in finding security and protection from physical and emotional harm
3. **Social and Belongingness** – When the needs for physiological and safety had been satisfied, the desire for affection, belonging, friendship can become active. Maslow states that people seek to overcome the feeling of loneliness and alienation.
4. **Esteem** - there are two esteem needs: (1) The self-esteem that includes achievement, mastery, confidence, and (2) the esteem the person gets from others which include recognition, respect, attention, etc. the person feels self-confident. They feel valuable when these needs are satisfied. On the other hand, the person may feel inferior, weak, helpless and worthless when these needs are not met.
5. **Self-Actualization** – It is the highest form of motivation. This need was described by Maslow as the need to reach the person’s peak potential

As discussed above, Maslow’s theory pointed out that a person must satisfy the first other lower needs before he can realize his/herself-worth and potential. Accordingly, when lower needs are unmet, the person cannot fully devote himself to fulfilling his/her potentials (Boeree;1988). He theorized that the driving force of human personality is their own self-actualization. Thus, a person cannot appreciate intellectual and aesthetic learning when the person is hungry, and his/her safety is difficult to obtain. “Artistic and scientific endeavors do not flourish in a society where people must

struggle for food, shelter, and safety. The highest motive- self-actualization – can only be fulfilled after all other needs are fulfilled”.

Following Maslow’s theory, Carl Rogers, (1902-1987) person-centered therapy theory, believed that every person has within him an inherent desire towards a positive transformation and development of his/her capacity. Furthermore, he came to believe that man is good and inherently possesses a seed of goodness no matter how imprudent his/her actions are.

The theory of person-centered therapy of Carl Rogers explained that persons themselves are the only ones able to change the direction of their lives and which path to take. The therapist’s role is to act as a “sounding board” while the person himself explores and analyzes his/her problem (Intro to Psych 10thed. By Atkinson, Smith, Bem, p. 523)

Following the view of Roger’s theory, the writer of this article personally believes that the therapist being referred to should not be restricted to psychologists only but must also be identified with the person’s environment and the people surrounding him. In other words, the role of our society should be a “sounding board” of our reflections in life to be able for the individual to realize his/ her problem and create his/her solutions for it. It is the individual who will eventually direct his/her own life and not the people around him.

(<https://graduateway.com/nstp-module/>)

IN A NUTSHELL

The definition and characteristics of a person, the presumptions of Carl Rogers, Abraham Maslow, and Erik Erikson that have been analyzed are simply guiding principles and motivations to better understand ourselves and examine out potentials. As JFT Bugental pointed out, “man’s life has greater possibilities but not realized”. In other words, a lot of opportunities await each person and that they are blind enough not to take notice of said opportunities

As discussed previously, the person himself is the best qualified in changing and directing his/her life. He has always been given an alternative to whether to do or not to do an act, but this action should be accompanied by responsibility.

Being human, our dealing, regardless of whether it is positive or not, does not negate our value as a person. Self-actualized persons allow their innate positive values to transform further and realize that by understanding his/herself is the best way he can effectively relate to others.

Furthermore, every person must be guided by the understanding that he exists in this world achieving his/her temporary assignments. Each person should start now by utilizing his/her gifts and talents in obtaining his/her goals to positively transform and help others realize their worth as a person. They must make full use of it and fulfill the greatest challenge that the Supreme Being has given them.

(<https://graduateway.com/nstp-module/>)

THE FILIPINO VALUE SYSTEM

What are values?

Before probing into the discussion of values – Filipino values, in particular – it is worth looking into the word itself. The word “value” was derived from the Latin word “*valere*” which means to be strong and vigorous. This proceeds from the premise that a human person has to have strength or valor in every endeavor. It is the basis on which his/her strength in facing the challenges of life should be directed.

Dr. Tomas Q. D. Andres (1989) would define values as “things, persons, ideas or goals which are important to life; anything which enables life to be understood, evaluated, and directed.”

On the other hand, Edgar Sheffield Brightman defines value as “whatever is liked, prized, esteemed, desired, approved, or enjoyed by anyone at any time. It is the experience of enjoying a desired object or activity. Hence, value is an existing realization of desire.”

Collectively, the values of society would be the standards or principles for which an act is judged to be what is right or wrong, correct, or incorrect. As such, this is the standard set for each member of the community as to what is desirable. In other words, values in society give meaning and direction to every individual’s life and influence his/her human behavior.

Based on these definitions, we can say that values are those which are considered by the society as desirable and important and have attained the status as the moral impetus for every action done by each member, it is geared towards the desired end or goal.

What are Filipino Values?

Significantly, Filipino Values are the standards or principle that was set by the Filipino society which is the basis for what is right or wrong, the standards or principles that every member of the Filipino society should strive to attain to reach the ultimate realization of their life, regarding their person and about their family and society in general.

(<https://graduateway.com/nstp-module/>)

The following are some examples of the best Filipino values:

1. *Pagkamaka-Diyos*

- Faith in the almighty
- Respect for life
- Order
- Work
- Family-oriented

2. *Pagkamaka-Tao*

- Love
- Freedom
- Peace
- Truth
- Justice

3. *Pagkamaka-Bansa*

- Patriotism
- Unity
- Respect for law and government
- Equality
- Equity
- Promotion of the common good

4. *Pagkamaka-Kalikasan*

- Respect for the environment
- Care of creation
- Balance of ecology

Significance of Studying Filipino values

Several studies have been made on Filipino Values. A lot of researchers have always been interested in examining the Filipino Values because it influences a Filipino's behavior in particular and shaping the Philippine Society in general. How Filipinos feel and motivated to do a specific task is directed and evaluated by his/her set of values. One has to understand the underlying values on which every Filipino act to understand the Filipino culture and the development of the Filipino individual. Thus, a study on Filipino values would provide us a deeper understanding of Filipino culture.

The shaping of the Philippine society into a successful and progressive nation would depend on understanding and appreciating the positive side of Filipino values and how they are applied to attain such a goal. Thus, it is imperative that a full understanding and appreciation of the positive side of our very own principles be made and used for our personal and national success.

In this unit, our main goal would be to help you understand our Filipino values. This will enable us to make use of the positive side and disregard or change our negative ones. Thus, in the end, through the development and use of positive Filipino values, we may bring out the best in the Filipino Society in general and the individual in particular.

Understanding Filipino Values and Culture

The lifestyle and values being practiced in the Filipino society is a mixture of a variety of races. Among those who influenced the Filipino culture and values are our ancestors - the Malays and Indones, our colonists – the Spaniards and the Americans, and nationals of other countries who have dealt with the Philippine society through trade – the Chinese and the Indians. This results in a mixture of influences, which are conflicting sometimes, is uniquely Filipino.

The rich Christian values of Europe, the pragmatic and democratic values of America, and the spiritual values of Asia blend together make the most dominant of the Filipino values.

Family is considered to be the basic unit of the Filipino society. Family is where the values and principles are nurtured and imbibed to each member. The tradition of close family ties has long been practiced and considered as the foundation of the Philippine society. So much is the effect of this tradition that the members of the constitutional commission of the 1987 Philippine Constitution deemed it proper to include it as a state policy and a chapter of the fundamental law of the land. Thus,

Article XV, Section 1 of the said constitution provides that “The State recognizes the Filipino family as the foundation of the nation.”

It is in the family that the Filipino individual is introduced to the concept of structure and hierarchy of power. He is always reminded to submit to the authoritarian familial set-up, where roles are prescribed especially for younger members of the family.

(<https://www.coursehero.com/file/p13s4l25/Several-studies-have-been-made-on-Filipino-Values-They-have-always-been/>)

The Filipino family is structured in a way that autocratic leadership rests on the elder members, where the young submit themselves to the decision of family elders. He is indoctrinated with the tradition of the primacy of the emotional economic, and moral support is the family.

The Filipino individual identifies himself with his/her family. Right from childhood, he is made to believe that he belongs to the family. The Filipino individual is always encouraged to get advice from his/her parents and submit to his/her parents’ direction, counsel, and advice. He is admonished to be good because any disgrace that he commits is a disgrace to the family, in times of misfortune, he is assured of his/her family’s support, sympathy and love.

Thus, Filipino society, in contrast with Western societies, prefers a rather “structured” way of life, and not where he can be assertive of his/her individuality.

However, the modern era is catching up with the Filipino society. Changes must occur if the Filipino society is to survive in a changing world. The Filipino society will have to keep up with the changes brought about by modernization. The society must prepare itself for a serious re-evaluation of its values. In most instances, it will have to break away from its past and adjust itself towards the future.

(<https://graduateway.com/nstp-module/>)

FILIPINO CHARACTERISTICS

Every country has its differing values and stereotypes, and the Philippines is no exception. We Filipinos firmly believe that our country has the best values in the world. Although we have been colonized by several countries, many core values from our ancestors remained intact and are still honored to this day. Filipinos are not perfect, but we have great characteristics and qualities every one of us should be proud of. Below I’ve listed some of the most well-known positive and negative traits of Filipinos.

Positive Traits

1. Hospitality

Hospitality is one of the well-known characteristics of a Filipino. Foreigners, who come visit the Philippines, cannot help themselves from falling in love with the warm hospitality shown to them by the locals. It’s a different kind of value system, which has existed for thousands of years. Here are some examples of the hospitality that Filipinos show, not only to foreigners but also to their fellow citizens.

- When visiting a friend's house, the parents or the host will welcome you with a very warm welcome. The host will continue to take care of their guest by letting them sit down or preparing meal or snack. The host will insist on not letting you leave on an empty stomach. A host will always make sure you had a great time visiting them.
- If the visitor is going to stay the night, the host will prepare the spare room for them.
- Meals offered to guests are very special. A host always finds a way to prepare great-tasting food that her visitor wants to eat.

(<https://owlcation.com/social-sciences/Filipino-Traits-and-Characteristics>)

2. Respect

This is often observed by people of all ages, regardless of their age.

- Children respect elders by saying "*po*" and "*opo*", which mean "yes" when answering their elders.
- Children or young adults also show respect by putting their elders' hands on their foreheads
- Filipinos also show respect at work by making a bow to their employers

(<https://www.coursehero.com/file/50541157/sikolohiyang-filipinopptx/>)

3. Strong Family Ties and Religious

Families are important to Filipinos. It is not rare to keep the family intact for generations.

- Religion is also important and creates a strong bond marking God as the center of their lives, so they go and pray to church together.
- Families make sure to have quality time together especially after a day's work. Just watching television or eating a family meal will be valued and prioritized in everybody's schedules.

(<http://f2fenglish.org/8193>)

4. Generosity and Helpfulness

Filipinos are generous people. We don't hesitate to help someone in need even when we don't have much ourselves.

- During special occasions such as birthdays or "fiestas" –parties when people from other places visit your home to celebrate with you – there are lots of foods specially prepared for everyone! Friends, family, friends of friends, and even strangers can gather, and they are always willing to share food and help out.
- Filipinos are always ready to help a neighbor when they are in need.

(<https://owlcation.com/social-sciences/Filipino-Traits-and-Characteristics>)

5. Strong Work Ethic

Yes, we are hardworking people to the point that we are willing to work almost the whole day just to feed our families. That's how Filipinos are.

- One example of a hardworking person is a farmer. They earn so little, but they still work very hard for not much compensation.
- Filipinos always find creative ways to earn a living, like creating a small business from their home where they sell foods or other items for the convenience of their neighbors.

6. Love and caring

This is so true! Filipinos are the sweetest and most loving people in the world. I'm not just saying this because I'm a Filipino; if you know us well, you will soon figure this out.

- Men are so sweet and romantic when it comes to love. They will send their beloved flowers, bring her to a very romantic place, text her sweet quotes, and tell often how special she is to them.
- Filipino women are also romantic and very caring which often makes foreigners want to marry them. Women tend to prepare dinner before their husband comes home. They are loving, and value the relationship, always staying faithful to their husbands. They love deeply and sincerely.

Negative Traits of Filipinos

Here are some of the negative traits which also really represent Filipinos.

- Fatalism/ *Bahalana*: An attitude of "what goes around comes around" or "come what may". We tend to surrender our future to fate. We often accept bad news or circumstances without trying to stop or change them. This can sometimes be helpful in adversity, but it can also keep us from finding ways out of situations. Also, constantly expecting the worst can get pretty depressing.

Filipinos are a religious group of people by nature. They continue to believe in supernatural beings and in different kinds of spirits dwelling in individual person, places, or things. They believe in a Supreme Being who will take care of things for them. The Filipino is very religious who has a saint to pray to each day of the week.

The term *bahalana* comes from the words *Bathalana*. It reflects the Filipino's dependence on the supernatural being and fate. This tends to move toward the commonly conceived procrastination character of the Filipino.

- Crab mentality: Is very widespread in politics. People insist on pushing each other down in order to make way for their gain. Along the election season, we see a lot of politicians ruining each other. This also happen among regular people. I think it goes to the point of selfishness.
- Colonial Mentality: Most Filipinos even those in poverty are fond of branded imported items and they think that anything American or Western made are superior while anything locally made is inferior. It even extends to the physical appearance and pedigree. Good example: The Filipino entertainment industry is loaded with mestizos or half-white/half-Filipino wherein the mestizos get the lead role while the more native-looking actor ends up either in maid roles or comedian or villains. Also, the prevalence of whitening products and cosmetic surgeries or procedures designed to change the natural Southeast Asian look of a Filipino/s.

(<https://owlcation.com/social-sciences/Filipino-Traits-and-Characteristics>)

Some characteristics of a Filipino may either be positive or negative

The characteristic that makes a Filipino vary from a different society is his/her uniquely blended culture and values, for the reason of several influences that shaped its identity, are bipolar

like a coin that has two sides. They may either be positive or negative in polarity. Let us take for example the value of *utang na loob*, or debt of gratitude. The value of *utang na loob*, the altruistic drawing of interior goodness of a person by returning a debt of gratitude, is by itself positive. However, when one is coerced to honor a debt of gratitude and return the favor, then it becomes negative.

Due to this ambivalence of Filipino values, they have the potential of being used for good or evil. They may either help or hinder personal and national development, depending on how they are understood or practiced or lived.

(<https://www.coursehero.com/file/p1neph4j/The-Filipino-family-is-structured-in-a-way-that-autocratic-leadership-rests-on/>)

In order to shape the Filipino society into a successful and progressive nation, there is a need to re-evaluate the different values that influence every Filipino individual's action to a set of circumstances. We need to identify the positive side of every Filipino value and develop them in order to yield a more successful and developed society.

Let us then try to discuss some of the values in the Filipino society and re-evaluate them to develop a more positive value for the Filipino individual.

Utang na Loob

There is no specific translation that can approximate the meaning of this Filipino value of *utangna loob*. Debt of gratitude is a lean excuse for a translation because it does not even approximate the fertile concept of the Filipino value of *utangna loob*.

(<https://graduateway.com/nstp-module/>)

Utangna loob is a situation where an individual is required to return a favor or service received. However, the return of such service or favor cannot be translated into monetary equivalent and may be reciprocated in a month of service or even a lifetime.

(<https://www.coursehero.com/file/p7lsuo1/Utang-na-loob-is-a-situation-where-an-individual-is-required-to-return-a-favor/>)

For example, a congressman proudly “gives” a town a new chapel, a bridge, or a waiting shed (no matter whether the money came from his/her pocket or the government), this makes the people indebted to him. And when elections come, he recites the litany of his/her projects and people “ought” to repay these through their votes. No to repay this form of debt means that those who were benefited are *walang utangna loob*. After having been elected the people would approach this congressman for return of favor by seeking employment from them. Thus, this would end into a vicious cycle, where the person *na pinagkakautangan ng loob* becomes the giver and the giver becomes the person *na may utangna loob*.

However, *utangna loob* may be interpreted in a positive outlook. If it is used with the concept of justice, truth, and human dignity, it would reflect the beautiful aspect of the Filipino character. Thus, this altruistic feeling must voluntarily come from within the person himself, *kusang loob*; and should not be demanded by coercing the person who has *utangna loob*, so as blind his/her sense of judgment.

Furthermore, this value should be used discriminately. The *pagtatanaw ng utang ng loob* should emerge from within the self of an individual with a sense of justice to repay the person for the favor or services rendered.

We should always remember that in demanding for the return of indebtedness, the golden rule "*Do unto others as you would want them to do unto you*". By demanding the return of the favor, would you wish to become indebted in return? And when indebted, would you want that person to act the same way when they are demanding the return of the favor?

(<https://graduateway.com/nstp-module/>)

Other Strengths of the Filipino Character

Strengths of the Filipino Character	Results
1. Pakikipagkapwa-tao	• Camaraderie and feeling of closeness to one another, the foundation for unity as well as a sense of social justice
2. Family Oriented	• The feeling of belongingness and rootedness and a basic sense of security
3. Joy and Humor	• Emotional balance, optimism, a healthy disrespect for power and office and the capacity to survive
4. Flexibility and Adaptability	• Productivity, innovation, entrepreneurship, equanimity, and survival
5. Hard work and Industry	• Productivity and entrepreneurship for some and survival despite poverty for others
6. Faith and Religiosity	• Courage, daring, optimism, inner peace, as well as the capacity to genuinely accept tragedy and death
7. Ability to Survive	• Bravely live through the harshest economic and social circumstances

(<https://www.coursehero.com/file/p5aihrdc/Bahala-na-Filipinos-by-nature-are-a-religious-group-of-people-They-firmly/>)

Other Weaknesses of Filipino Character

Weaknesses of the Filipino Character	Results
1. Extreme Personalism	• Leads to graft and corruption
2. Extreme Family Centeredness	• Lack of concern for the common good and acts as the block of national consciousness
3. Lack of Discipline	• Inefficient and wasteful work systems, violation of rules leading to more serious transgressions and casual work ethics leading to carelessness and lack of follow-through
4. Passivity and Lack of Initiative	• Easily designed to one's fate and thus easily oppressed and exploited
5. Colonial Mentality	• The basic feeling of national inferiority that makes it difficult for them to relate as equal to Westerners.

6. Kanya-kanya Syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dampening of cooperative and community spirit and in the trampling upon the rights of others.
7. Lack of Self-Analysis and Self-Reflection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasis on form more than substance

(<https://www.coursehero.com/file/p5aihrdc/Bahala-na-Filipinos-by-nature-are-a-religious-group-of-people-They-firmly/>)

References:

Study Guide in NSTP 1 for NEUST students (2019)

Espinas, Arnold L., Ferrer, Melchor P., Dalanagin, Propecasio D., Santos, Miguel R., De Jesus Marilyn T., Cabasag, Julius F. (2011) Reference test in NSTP. Mutya Publishing

Handbook on Community Training Programs for Participatory, ISF. Manila; Central for Rural Technology Development, Philippine Business for Social Progress, 1999

Sonia Gasilla, Ed.d. Edeliza Dela Cruz-Lazo, Palino M. Mapue, NSTP (Literacy Training Service 1)

Online References:

<https://owlcation.com/social-sciences/Filipino-Traits-and-Characteristics>

<https://www.simplypsychology.org/Erik-Erikson.html>

<https://www.coursehero.com/file/p61aghsj/Child-learns-skills-necessary-for-economic-survival-the-technological-skills/>

<https://graduateway.com/nstp-module/>

<https://www.coursehero.com/file/p13s4l25/Several-studies-have-been-made-on-Filipino-Values-They-have-always-been/>

<https://owlcation.com/social-sciences/Filipino-Traits-and-Characteristics>

<https://www.coursehero.com/file/p1neph4j/The-Filipino-family-is-structured-in-a-way-that-autocratic-leadership-rests-on/>

<https://www.coursehero.com/file/p5aihrdc/Bahala-na-Filipinos-by-nature-are-a-religious-group-of-people-They-firmly/>