

**SCHOOLS DIVISION OFFICE
MARIKINA CITY**

**Philippine Politics and Governance
Second Quarter – Module 3
Citizenship**



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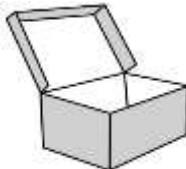
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Government Property
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Lesson: 1 Citizenship



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What I Need to Know

In this module, you will realize the importance of citizenship in our country as well as its impact in our active participation on civic, social, economic and political activities in society which can bring goodwill to all the people in the governance of our government. Moreover, you will also find out your rights, obligation, lost, and acquisition of citizenship.



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

MELC: Explain the importance of active citizenship

You have understood the topic of this module if you can already:

1. explain what is meant of active citizenship;
2. identify its various ways of showing the citizens participation in governance;
3. describe the essence of citizenship.





What I Know

Let us assess your knowledge and understanding by answering these questions.

Fill-up the **Initial Response** column that corresponds to your answer for each number.

QUESTION	INITIAL RESPONSE	FINAL RESPONSE
What is citizenship?	1.	
What are the rights and obligations of Filipino Citizens?	2.	
What is the importance of citizenship for every Filipino?	3.	



What's In

In the previous module, you learned that on civil society, institution is the totality of citizens' organization which characterized a close connection to the communities that unite the people and the state. Thus, it consists of groups with the same awareness, motivation, and aspiration that aims to provide service for the welfare of the citizen and ask for nothing in return which means selfless participation. Complete the table on what you have learned about civil society.

Activity. Framework of Civil Society

CIVIL SOCIETY		
Institutions	Local Organizations	Movements

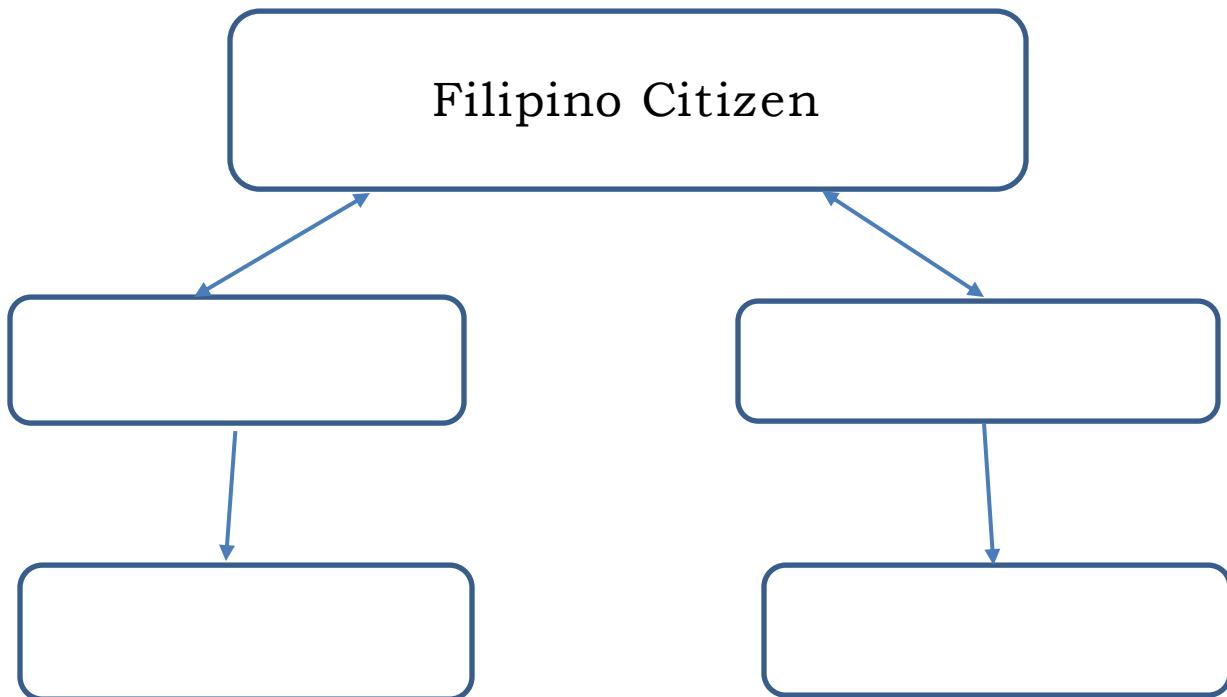


What's New

What is being discussed about the civil society is connected and essential in studying this module.

Fill-out the needed information by sharing your ideas on how to become a Filipino Citizen.

Activity: Citizenship Graphic Organizer



Guide Questions:

1. How did you feel about the activity?

I feel that

2. Based from your answer on this activity, what do you think is the important concept we need to know?



3. Why do you need to know about the concept?



What is It

CITIZENSHIP

What is Citizenship?

- Is a status of a person recognized under the custom or law of a sovereign state .

What is a Citizen?

- Is a member of a state who practices his/her civil and political rights in accordance of protection within and beyond the jurisdiction of a nation-state.
- Is a constituent who cherish entire civil and political rights in accordance protection within and outside the domain of the state.
- They may be considered by all nations either born in their state or born by their constituents, or both.

Characteristic of Citizenship

- It is authorized by the law.
- It is beyond the union of the legal rights and responsibilities of a citizen under the law.
- It qualifies for engagement in the political mechanism of the state.

Who are classified as Filipino Citizens?

- Stated from Article IV of the 1987 Philippine Constitution.
- SECTION 1. The following are citizens of the Philippines:
 - ✓ [1] Those who are citizens of the Philippines at the time of the adoption of this Constitution;
 - ✓ [2] Those whose fathers or mothers are citizens of the Philippines;
 - ✓ [3] Those born before January 17, 1973, of Filipino mothers, who elect Philippine citizenship upon reaching the age of majority; and
 - ✓ [4] Those who are naturalized in accordance with law.
- SECTION 2. Natural-born citizens are those who are citizens of the Philippines from birth without having to perform any act to acquire or perfect their



Philippine citizenship. Those who elect Philippine citizenship in accordance with paragraph

- ✓ (3), Section 1 hereof shall be deemed natural-born citizens.
- ✓ (3) mention above,
 - ❖ Example: those born of Filipino mothers before January 17, 1973, who elect Philippine citizenship covering that reach age of maturity.

Acquisition of Citizenship (Unintentionally or Involuntary Way)

➤ Citizenship by Birth

- ❖ There are two rationale of recognizing citizenship by birth are place of birth or the land and the blood relation or the percentage that our country observed unintentionally, while other country is based from their existing principle rule of law.
- ❖ Jus soli – the doctrine of citizenship subject to the place of birth.
- ❖ Jus sanguinis – the doctrine of citizenship subject to by blood affinity.

➤ Naturalization – intentional way of acquiring citizenship by rejection or denial of the former citizenship.



Activity 1: What I have Learned this Time

Question: What is the distinction of jus solis from jus sanguinis?



The Filipino Rights and Obligations

- These rights and obligations of the Filipino citizen is explained in detailed by the Articles and provisions of 1987 Philippine Constitution listed in verbatim way for you to understand.
 - ✓ Article II, SECTION 9. The State shall promote a just and dynamic social order that will ensure the prosperity and independence of the nation and free the people from poverty through policies that provide adequate social services, promote full employment, a rising standard of living, and an improved quality of life for all.
 - ✓ Article II, SECTIONS 15 & 16. The State shall protect and advance the right of the people to a balanced and healthful ecology in accord with the rhythm and harmony of nature.
 - ✓ Article II, Section 19. The State shall develop a self-reliant and independent national economy effectively controlled by Filipinos.
 - ✓ Article II, SECTION 26. The State shall guarantee equal access to opportunities for public service, and prohibit political dynasties as may be defined by law.
 - ✓ Article V, Section 1. No literacy, property, or other substantive requirement shall be imposed on the exercise of suffrage not otherwise disqualified by the law.
 - ✓ Article VIII, SECTION 7. paragraph (1) No person shall be appointed member of the Supreme Court or any lower collegiate court unless he is a natural-born citizen of the Philippines.
 - ✓ Article XI, Section 18. Public officers and employees owe the State and this Constitution allegiance at all times and any public officer or employee who seeks to change his citizenship or acquire the status of an immigrant of another country during his tenure shall be dealt with by law.
 - ✓ Article XII, SECTIONS:
 - ❖ The goals of the national economy are a more equitable distribution of opportunities, income, and wealth; a sustained increase in the amount of goods and services produced by the nation for the benefit of the people; and an expanding



productivity as the key to raising the quality of life for all, especially the underprivileged.

- ❖ 2. All lands of the public domain, waters, minerals, coal, petroleum, and other mineral oils, all forces of potential energy, fisheries, forests or timber, wildlife, flora and fauna, and other natural resources are owned by the State. The State shall protect the nation's marine wealth in its archipelagic waters, territorial sea, and exclusive economic zone, and reserve its use and enjoyment exclusively to Filipino citizens.
- ❖ Lands of the public domain are classified into agricultural, forest or timber, mineral lands, and national parks. Agricultural lands of the public domain may be further classified by law according to the uses which they may be devoted.
- ❖ The State, subject to the provisions of this Constitution and national development policies and programs, shall protect the rights of indigenous cultural communities to their ancestral lands to ensure their economic, social, and cultural well-being.
- ❖ 8. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 7 of this Article, a natural-born citizen of the Philippines who has lost his Philippine citizenship may be a transferee of private lands, subject to limitations provided by law.
- ❖ 11. No franchise, certificate, or any other form of authorization for the operation of a public utility shall be granted except to citizens of the Philippines.
- ❖ 12. The State shall promote the preferential use of Filipino labor, domestic materials and locally produced goods, and adopt measures that help make them competitive.
- ❖ 13. The State shall pursue a trade policy that serves the general welfare and utilizes all forms and arrangements of exchange on the basis of equality and reciprocity.
- ❖ 14. The sustained development of a reservoir of national talents consisting of Filipino scientists, entrepreneurs, professionals, managers, high-level technical manpower and skilled workers and craftsmen in all fields shall be promoted by the State. The



State shall encourage appropriate technology and regulate its transfer for the national benefit.

✓ Article XII, SECTIONS:

- ❖ 7. The State shall protect the rights of subsistence fishermen, especially of local communities, to the preferential use of local marine and fishing resources, both inland and offshore.
- ❖ 9. The State shall, by law, and for the common good, undertake, in cooperation with the public sector, a continuing program of urban land reform and housing which will make available at affordable cost decent housing and basic services to underprivileged and homeless citizens in urban centers and resettlements areas. It shall also promote adequate employment opportunities to such citizens. In the implementation of such program the State shall respect the rights of small property owners.

✓ Article XIV, SECTIONS:

- ❖ The State shall protect and promote the right of all citizens to quality education at all levels, and shall take appropriate steps to make such education accessible to all.
- ❖ 2. Paragraph (2) The State shall establish and maintain a system of free public education in the elementary and high school levels. Without limiting the natural right of parents to rear their children, elementary education is compulsory for all children of school age.
- ❖ Paragraph (2) They shall inculcate patriotism and nationalism, foster love of humanity, respect for human rights, appreciation of the role of national heroes in the historical development of the country, teach the rights and duties of citizenship, strengthen ethical and spiritual values, develop moral character and personal discipline, encourage critical and creative thinking, broaden scientific and technological knowledge, and promote vocational efficiency.
- ❖ Paragraph (2) Educational institutions, other than those established by religious groups and mission boards, shall be owned solely by citizens of the Philippines or corporations or associations at least sixty per centum of the capital of which is owned by such citizens.



The Congress may, however, require increased Filipino equity participation in all educational institutions.

- ❖ Paragraph (3) Every citizen has a right to select a profession or course of study, subject to fair, reasonable, and equitable admission and academic requirements.
- ✓ 17. The State shall recognize, respect, and protect the rights of indigenous cultural communities to preserve and develop their cultures, traditions, and institutions. It shall consider these rights in the formulation of national plans and policies.
 - ❖ 11. Paragraph (1) The ownership and management of mass media shall be limited to citizens of the Philippines, or to corporations, cooperatives or associations, wholly-owned and managed by such citizens.
 - ❖ Paragraph (2) The advertising industry is impressed with public interest, and shall be regulated by law for the protection of consumers and the promotion of the general welfare.



Activity 2: What I have Learned this Time

Question: As a senior high school student and a citizen of our nation, what is your idea on how to become a good citizen from our rights and obligations stated in the 1987 Philippine Constitution?

The Loss and Acquisition of Filipino Citizenship

- Citizenship for the freedom of speech, liberty, right against thoughtless searches, invasions, and other vital securities of the Bill of Rights is political and civil in essence.



- Unlike the freedoms secured by the Bill of Rights, despite that citizenship may be lost or reacquired in presence granted by the law.

Following Acts that may Loss Citizenship

- Naturalization subjected to the laws of foreign country.
- Cancellation through an act or rejection.
- Holding with an oath of loyalty the decree or law of foreign country.
- Being a stranger in a foreign country do not entail in the loss of Filipino citizenship to that stranger.
- Stranger is a person who moves from a country for the intention of permanent residency.
- Except if the stranger is naturalized in the foreign country, he or she will retain citizenship.
- Marriage to a foreigner will not cause in the loss of citizenship and can retain their citizenship.
- Except by their act or rejection they are considered under the law to have surrendered it.
- A naturalized Filipino citizen able to loss citizenship through rejection or denial.

Following Acts that may Reacquired Citizenship

- Naturalization possibly reacquired through the direct act of Congress by repatriation and by naturalization.

Can a former Filipino reacquire Filipino citizenship?

- Yes, it's possible. These days, our laws are allowing those Filipinos who become a citizen of other countries and may apply for a dual citizenship. They can reacquire Filipino citizenship while retaining their status as naturalized citizen of country in which they live.
- This dual citizenship is not considered as dual allegiance supported by Republic Act No. 9225 known as the Citizenship Retention and Reacquisition Act of 2003 proclaims that natural-born citizens of the Philippines who become citizens of another country shall be considered not to have lost their Philippine citizenship and in section 5 emphasize their rights and obligation. Here is the verbatim provision section for you to understand better.



The Civil and Political Rights and Responsibilities of a Dual Citizen?

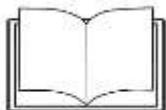
- Republic Act No. 9225.
 - ✓ SECTION. 5. Civil and Political Rights and Liabilities. — Those who retain or re-acquire Philippine citizenship under this Act shall enjoy full civil and political rights and be subject to all attendant liabilities and responsibilities under existing laws of the Philippines and the following conditions:
 - ❖ Those intending to exercise their right of suffrage must meet the requirements under Section 1, Article V of the Constitution, Republic Act No. 9189, otherwise known as “The Overseas Absentee Voting Act of 2003” and other existing laws;
 - ❖ (2) Those seeking elective public office in the Philippines shall meet the qualifications for holding such public office as required by the Constitution and existing laws and, at the time of the filing of the certificate of candidacy, make a personal and sworn renunciation of any and all foreign citizenship before any public officer authorized to administer an oath;
 - ❖ (3) Those appointed to any public office shall subscribe and swear to an oath of allegiance to the Republic of the Philippines and its duly constituted authorities prior to their assumption of office: Provided, That they renounce their oath of allegiance to the country where they took that oath;
 - ❖ (4) Those intending to practice their profession in the Philippines shall apply with the proper authority for a license or permit to engage in such practice; and
 - ❖ (5) That right to vote or be elected or appointed to any public office in the Philippines cannot be exercised by, or extended to, those who:
 - ❖ are candidates for or are occupying any public office in the country of which they are naturalized citizens; and/or
 - ❖ are in active service as commissioned or non-commissioned officers in the armed forces of the country which they are naturalized citizens.





Activity 3: What I have Learned this Time

Question: Explain the difference of dual citizenship from dual commitment.



What's More

Directions: Express what you have learned in this module by answering the questions.

- 1. How is citizenship explained by the law of our country?**

- 2. What are the roles and rights of citizenship?**

- 3. Hiroshiko Haruji is a citizen of Japan and the Philippines, can he run for a position of a mayor?**



RUBRIC FOR SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS			
Standards	Descriptions	Equivalent Points	Points Earned
Content	The content is comprehensive, accurate, and persuasive. Major points are stated clearly and well supported.	8	
Organization of ideas	The structure of the answer is clear and easy to understand. There is a transition of logical thought and maintain the flow though out the answer.	7	
Evidence of example	The answer clearly articulate things that have learned in the topic discussed based on the question.	5	
	Total Score		



What I Have Learned

Key Concept of the Lesson

❖ **Citizenship**

is an involvement of a citizen in a political society which participation indicates, in contrast, a duty of allegiance on the part of the members and duty on the of part the state.

❖ **Citizen**

is a member of a state who practice his/her civil and political rights in accordance of protection within and beyond the jurisdiction of a nation-state.

❖ **Characteristic of Citizenship**

It is authorized by the law.

It is beyond the union of the legal rights and responsibilities of a citizen under the law.

It qualifies for engagement in the political mechanism of the state.

❖ **Acquisition of Citizenship**

Citizenship by Birth

Naturalization

❖ **What are the Filipinos Rights and Obligation?**

These rights and obligations of the Filipino citizen is explained in 1987 Philippine Constitution.

❖ **The Loss and Acquisition of Filipino Citizenship**

Citizenship for the freedom of speech, liberty, right against thoughtless searches, invasions, and other vital securities of the Bill of Rights is political and civil in essence.

❖ **Following Acts that may Loss Citizenship**

Naturalization subjected to the laws of foreign country.



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Cancellation through an act or rejection.

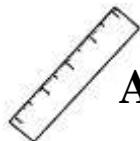
Holding with an oath of loyalty the decree or law of foreign country.
the detailed by the Articles and provisions of 1987 Philippine Constitution.

❖ **Following Acts that may Reacquired Citizenship**

Naturalization possibly reacquired through the direct act of Congress by repatriation and by naturalization.

❖ **Can a former Filipino can reacquire Filipino citizenship?**

This dual citizenship is not considered as dual allegiance supported by Republic Act No. 9225 known as the Citizenship Retention and Reacquisition Act of 2003 proclaims that natural-born citizens of the Philippines who become citizens of another country shall be considered not to have lost their Philippine citizenship and in section 5 emphasizes their rights and obligation.



Assessment

Initial and Final Response Chart

Complete the chart by writing your answer on the questions in the **Final Response** column.

QUESTION	INITIAL RESPONSE	FINAL RESPONSE
What is citizenship?		1.
What are the rights and obligations of Filipino Citizens?		2.
What is the importance of citizenship for every Filipino?		3.





Additional Activities

Question: How can you exercise responsible citizenship in your community?



References

Books:

Tabajen, Rhene C, Pulma, Erlinda B.(2016).*Philippine Politics and Governance*. Manila, Philippines: JFS Publishing House.

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