



Republic of the Philippines

# Department of Education

DepEd Complex, Meralco Avenue, Pasig City

**STRENGTHENED SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL CURRICULUM**

## **PHILIPPINE GOVERNANCE (PHILIPPINE POLITICS AND GOVERNANCE)**

**Grade 11/12**

**Course Description:**

This course challenges students to critically examine the structures and principles of governance from an institutional perspective, emphasizing democratic values, human rights, and social justice.

**Elective:** Academic

**Prerequisite:** None

**Time Allotment:** 80 hours for one semester, 4 hours per week

**Schedule:** First Semester/Second Semester

### QUARTER 1: PHILIPPINE POLITICS AND GOVERNANCE

<b>CONTENT STANDARDS</b>	The learners demonstrate an in-depth understanding of the concept and principles of politics and governance, including the role of political ideologies, the concepts of state and nation, and the significance of the 1987 Constitution in shaping democratic governance, human rights, and the rule of law in the Philippines and the global context.
<b>PERFORMANCE STANDARDS</b>	The learners critically analyze real-world political and governance issues by applying key concepts such as power, ideology, the state, and constitutional principles through research-based presentations, debates, or advocacy campaigns that reflect democratic values, human rights, and social justice.
<b>LEARNING COMPETENCIES</b>	
<b>CONTENT</b>	
1. Analyze the interplay of politics, power, and governance and their impact on society	The Concepts of Politics and Governance 1.1 The meaning of politics 1.2 The meaning of governance 1.3 Nature, dimensions, types, and consequences of power 1.4 Shared governance between government and citizens
2. Differentiate major political ideologies and explain how they influence governance systems in the Philippines and around the world	2.1 The meaning of political ideology 2.2 The basic tenets of major political ideologies

	2.3 Implications of ideology on government and economic structures
3.Examine the concepts of state and nation and assess their implications for international relations	<p>3.1 State</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The meaning of State</li> <li>• The Elements of the State</li> <li>• The Philippine State Principles and Policies</li> </ul> <p>3.2 Nation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The meaning of Nation</li> <li>• The Philippines as a multi-ethnic nation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Indigenous Peoples</li> <li>• The Muslim Communities</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>3.3 Relations between States and Nations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Globalization as a context of relations among states and nations</li> <li>• Issues in international relations [migration, security (wars, cybersecurity), public health (pandemic), climate change, human rights, human trafficking, etc.]</li> </ul>
4.Evaluate the 1987 Constitution as a social contract that defines the Philippines as a constitutional democracy and ensures governance, human rights, and the rule of law based on the collective will of the Filipino people	<p>4.1 The 1987 Philippine Constitution as a Social Contract</p> <p>4.2 The Philippines as a constitutional democracy</p>

## QUARTER 2: THE STRUCTURE OF PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT

<b>CONTENT STANDARDS</b>	The learners demonstrate an understanding of the roles, functions, and powers of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches as well as the local government units (LGUs), the principles of separation of powers and checks and balances, decentralization, and the importance of public accountability as a cornerstone of democratic governance.	
<b>PERFORMANCE STANDARDS</b>	The learners evaluate current issues and propose informed solutions (or public policies) that promote democratic values, good governance, and national development	
<b>LEARNING COMPETENCIES</b>	<b>CONTENT</b>	
1.Explain the roles and powers of the President, Vice President, and Cabinet members in implementing national policies and programs	1.1 The key elements of the Presidential form of government 1.2 The roles and powers of the Philippine President and Vice-President 1.3 The role of the Cabinet and the functions of government agencies	
2.Examine the functions and responsibilities of the Senate and the House of Representatives and analyze how their legislative actions contribute to and shape national development	2.1 The Bicameral Legislative System (Upper and Lower Houses) 2.2 The leadership, structure, roles, and responsibilities of the Philippine Senate 2.3 The leadership, structure, roles, and responsibilities of the House of Representatives	
3.Analyze the role of the Judiciary in dispensing justice and protecting constitutional freedoms and safeguards	3.1 The leadership, structure, roles, and responsibilities of the Philippine Judiciary	
4.Explain the principle of separation of powers and the system of checks and balances among the three branches of government in promoting accountability, preventing abuse of power, and ensuring good governance	4.1 The separation of powers as a fundamental principle in a democratic government 4.2 Checks and balances among the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial branches according to the 1987 Philippine Constitution	

<p>5.Examine the roles of Local Government Units (LGUs) in governance and service delivery and how decentralization affects local and national governance</p>	<p>5.1 Features of Decentralization in the Philippines 5.2 Structure of Local Governments in the context of the 1991 Local Government Code (LGC) of the Philippines</p>
<p>6.Explain the concept of public accountability and evaluate the role of constitutional commissions and citizens' participation in safeguarding democracy and promoting good governance</p>	<p>6.1 The meaning of public accountability 6.2 Principles of public accountability 6.3 Demanding public accountability</p>