

NSTP MIDTERM REVIEWER

Citizenship Training • Drug Education • Environmental Protection • Other National Security Concerns

Coverage: Based on the midterm pointers provided. The university-specific VMCVQP section is marked for completion from the actual module.

I. CITIZENSHIP TRAINING

A. Philippine Constitution

Constitution: The fundamental and supreme law of the Philippines. It establishes the structure and powers of government and protects the rights of the people.

1987 Constitution: The current Constitution of the Philippines.

B. Preamble

The Preamble expresses the ideals, purposes, and aspirations behind the Constitution.

- Sovereignty of the people
- Justice
- Freedom
- Democracy
- Peace
- Equality
- Common good
- Rule of law

Remember: The Preamble explains why the Constitution exists and the kind of nation Filipinos aspire to build.

C. Bill of Rights — Article III

The Bill of Rights protects fundamental rights and freedoms and places limits on government power.

- **Due process:** No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.
- **Equal protection:** People are entitled to equal protection of the laws.
- **Searches and seizures:** Protection against unreasonable searches and seizures.
- **Privacy of communication:** Communication and correspondence are protected subject to lawful exceptions.
- **Freedom of speech/expression/press.**
- **Freedom of religion.**
- **Peaceful assembly and petition.**
- **Right to information** on matters of public concern, subject to constitutional and legal limitations.

D. Human Rights

Human rights are basic rights and freedoms inherent to every person simply because they are human.

- Universal — belong to everyone.
- Inherent — arise from being human.
- Indivisible — rights are interconnected.
- Interdependent — one right can affect another.
- Inalienable — cannot be arbitrarily taken away.

Human Rights vs. Bill of Rights: Human rights are a broad concept applicable to all people; the Bill of Rights is the constitutional protection of fundamental rights in the Philippines.

E. Basic Values of Filipinos

- Respect
- Family-centeredness
- Bayanihan
- Hospitality
- Pakikipagkapwa
- Responsibility
- Faith
- Concern for others

F. Good Citizenship Values Cluster

MAKA-DIYOS: Faith, respect, gratitude, moral integrity.

MAKA-TAO: Respect, compassion, equality, cooperation.

MAKA-KALIKASAN: Environmental responsibility and care for nature.

MAKA-BANSA: Patriotism, respect for national symbols, obeying laws, responsible citizenship.

Easy memory: DIYOS → TAO → KALIKASAN → BANSA

G. Nationalism and Patriotism

Nationalism: Identification with and commitment to one's nation.

Patriotism: Love, loyalty, and devotion to one's country demonstrated through responsible actions.

H. RA 8491 — Flag and Heraldic Code of the Philippines

RA 8491 governs the Philippine national flag, anthem, motto, coat-of-arms, and other heraldic items.

- Flag colors: blue, white, red, with a golden-yellow sun and three stars.
- Sun: 8 rays.
- Three stars: Luzon, Visayas, Mindanao.
- National motto: "MAKA-DIYOS, MAKA-TAO, MAKAKALIKASAN AT MAKABANSA."
- The flag and national symbols must be treated with respect.

I. Voter Citizenship Education

Voter education helps citizens understand voting rights, responsibilities, election procedures, election laws, and responsible participation.

- Learn about candidates and issues.
- Verify information before sharing it.
- Do not sell or trade your vote.
- Respect other voters and their choices.
- Participate responsibly in elections.

Key idea: Voting is a right that also carries civic responsibility.

II. DRUG EDUCATION

A. RA 9165 — Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002

RA 9165 provides the legal framework for preventing and controlling dangerous drugs, including prevention, education, enforcement, treatment, rehabilitation, and related measures.

DDB — Dangerous Drugs Board: Formulates policies, plans, and strategies for drug prevention and control.

PDEA — Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency: Lead agency for enforcement of the dangerous-drug law.

B. Nature of Drugs

Drugs can affect the brain, nervous system, behavior, emotions, physical health, relationships, academic performance, and community safety.

- **Stimulants:** Increase central nervous system activity.
- **Depressants:** Slow central nervous system activity.
- **Hallucinogens:** May alter perception, thoughts, and sensory experiences.
- **Narcotics/Opioids:** Can relieve pain but may cause dependence and other harmful effects when misused.

C. Important Drug Terms

- **Drug dependence:** A condition involving physiological, behavioral, and cognitive phenomena in which drug use becomes highly prioritized and difficult to control.
- **Illegal trafficking:** Illegal activities involving dangerous drugs, such as sale, distribution, transportation, delivery, manufacture, importation, or exportation.
- **Pusher:** A person who illegally sells, distributes, delivers, transports, or gives dangerous drugs.

D. National Drug Situation

Drug prevention involves government agencies, schools, families, communities, youth, health professionals, and civil society. It includes prevention, education, treatment, rehabilitation, recovery, community participation, and enforcement.

E. Role of Youth in Drug Prevention

- Peer support
- Share accurate information
- Join awareness activities
- Promote sports, arts, hobbies, and other healthy alternatives
- Make responsible decisions and resist harmful peer pressure
- Encourage people to seek appropriate help when needed

Easy memory: PREVENT → EDUCATE → SUPPORT → PARTICIPATE

III. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

A. Basic Concepts

Environmental education develops knowledge, awareness, attitudes, skills, and responsible behavior for addressing environmental problems.

Environmental protection means preventing or reducing harm to air, water, soil, forests, wildlife, biodiversity, and communities.

B. RA 9003 — Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000

RA 9003 establishes a systematic and ecological solid waste management program.

- Waste segregation
- Recycling
- Reuse

- Recovery
- Composting
- Waste reduction
- Proper collection and disposal

Ecological solid waste management: Systematic management of waste through activities such as segregation, collection, transport, processing, treatment, and disposal while avoiding harm to the environment.

C. Waste Categories

- **Biodegradable:** Food scraps, leaves, and other organic materials.
- **Recyclable:** Paper, cardboard, certain plastics, glass, metals.
- **Residual:** Waste that cannot reasonably be reused, recycled, or composted.
- **Special/Hazardous:** Certain batteries, chemicals, electronic waste, and other potentially hazardous materials.

Waste hierarchy: REDUCE → REUSE → RECYCLE → RECOVER → PROPER DISPOSAL

D. Climate Change

Climate change refers to long-term changes in temperature and weather patterns. Human activities, particularly greenhouse-gas emissions, have significantly contributed to current climate change.

E. RA 9729 — Climate Change Act of 2009

RA 9729 mainstreams climate change into government policy and established the Climate Change Commission.

F. Greenhouse Effect

Greenhouse effect: Natural process in which certain gases retain heat in the atmosphere.

Enhanced greenhouse effect: Increased heat retention associated with higher concentrations of greenhouse gases.

G. Climate Change Impacts

- Rising temperatures
- Extreme weather events
- Flooding
- Drought
- Sea-level rise
- Agricultural problems
- Ecosystem damage
- Biodiversity loss
- Health risks

H. Adaptation vs. Mitigation

Adaptation = ADJUST. Adjusting to actual or expected climate effects, such as flood-resistant infrastructure and early-warning systems.

Mitigation = REDUCE. Reducing greenhouse-gas emissions or increasing their removal, such as renewable energy, energy efficiency, and reforestation.

I. Role of Youth in Environmental Protection

- Practice waste segregation.
- Reduce single-use plastics.
- Reuse materials.
- Join clean-up drives.

- Plant and care for trees.
- Conserve water and electricity.
- Educate peers.
- Support sustainable consumption and environmental activities.

IV. OTHER NATIONAL SECURITY CONCERNS

A. Concept of National Security

National security refers to protecting the country, its people, institutions, territory, sovereignty, and national interests from threats. It is broader than military defense.

- Armed conflict
- Terrorism
- Cybersecurity threats
- Natural disasters
- Climate change
- Illegal drugs
- Environmental degradation
- Public health emergencies
- Human trafficking
- Economic threats
- Disinformation
- Food and energy security

Key idea: National security involves protecting both the nation and its people.

B. SDG 4 — Quality Education

Goal 4 aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

- Quality education
- Equal access
- Inclusive education
- Lifelong learning
- Literacy and numeracy
- Skills development
- Qualified teachers
- Safe learning environments

C. SDG 16 — Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Goal 16 promotes peaceful and inclusive societies, access to justice for all, and effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions.

- Peace
- Justice
- Rule of law
- Human rights
- Accountability

- Transparency
- Strong institutions
- Inclusive decision-making
- Public participation

D. University VMCVQP Introduction and Orientation

Important: This section requires your university/course-specific material. The six Google Drive files were not accessible in this chat, so no VMCVQP details have been invented here. Add the exact definitions, components, mission/vision/core values, and orientation points from your module.

V. QUICK RECALL — MEMORIZE THESE

Topic	Key Answer
Constitution	Supreme law of the Philippines
Preamble	Ideals and purposes of the Constitution
Bill of Rights	Fundamental rights and freedoms; Article III
Human Rights	Basic rights inherent to every person
Good Citizenship	Maka-Diyos, Maka-tao, Maka-kalikasan, Maka-bansa
RA 8491	Flag and Heraldic Code of the Philippines
RA 9165	Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002
DDB	Dangerous Drugs Board
PDEA	Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency
RA 9003	Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000
RA 9729	Climate Change Act of 2009
Adaptation	Adjust to climate impacts
Mitigation	Reduce greenhouse-gas emissions/increase removals
SDG 4	Quality Education
SDG 16	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
National Security	Protection of country, people, sovereignty, institutions, and national interests

VI. POSSIBLE IDENTIFICATION QUESTIONS

1. What is the supreme law of the Philippines? → Constitution
2. What part of the Constitution contains fundamental rights? → Bill of Rights / Article III
3. What are the four Good Citizenship Values Clusters? → Maka-Diyos, Maka-tao, Maka-kalikasan, Maka-bansa
4. What law governs the Philippine flag and national symbols? → RA 8491
5. What law is the Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002? → RA 9165
6. What agency formulates drug policies and strategies? → Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB)
7. What agency is the lead drug-law enforcement agency? → PDEA
8. What law governs ecological solid waste management? → RA 9003
9. What law addresses climate change in the Philippines? → RA 9729
10. What is SDG 4? → Quality Education
11. What is SDG 16? → Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

12. What is adaptation? → Adjusting to climate-change impacts

13. What is mitigation? → Reducing greenhouse-gas emissions or increasing their removal

VII. LAST-MINUTE MEMORY GUIDE

- **RA 8491 = FLAG**
- **RA 9165 = DRUGS**
- **RA 9003 = SOLID WASTE**
- **RA 9729 = CLIMATE CHANGE**
- **SDG 4 = EDUCATION**
- **SDG 16 = PEACE + JUSTICE + STRONG INSTITUTIONS**
- **ADAPTATION = ADJUST**
- **MITIGATION = REDUCE**
- **GOOD CITIZENSHIP = DIYOS + TAO + KALIKASAN + BANSA**

Study tip: Focus first on the laws and their titles, agency roles, definitions, differences (nationalism vs. patriotism; adaptation vs. mitigation), Good Citizenship Values, Bill of Rights concepts, and SDG 4/16 keywords.