

NATIONAL SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAM

NSTP1

We, the sovereign Filipino people, imploring the aid of Almighty God, in order to build a just and humane society, and establish a Government that shall embody our ideals and aspirations, promote the common good, conserve and develop our patrimony, and secure to ourselves and our posterity, the blessings of independence and democracy under the rule of law and a regime of truth, justice, freedom, love, equality, and peace, do ordain and promulgate this Constitution.

National Defense Act of 1935 Created under

Commonwealth Act No. 1 Required male college students to complete two years of military training Aimed to institutionalize the reservist system in the Philippines
National Service Law of 1980 Amended the National Defense Act via Presidential Decree No. 1706 Mandated compulsory national service for all Filipino citizens Included three components: Allowed college students to choose one component as a requirement for tertiary education
Civic Welfare Service (CWS),
Law Enforcement Service (LES),
Military Service (MS)

National Service Law Suspension and ROTC

Conceptualization

- ✓ Excluding Military Service, suspended by Presidential Memorandum Order No. 1 under President Corazon Aquino after 5 years.
- ✓ Suspension led to the development of the basic ROTC under **R.A. 7077**, effective school year 1986-1987.
ROTC Program Objectives Develop a strong civilian base to support the professional military. Train tertiary students in military skills for war or national emergencies. Instill discipline and proper conduct in ROTC trainees.

ROTC Program Changes Late 1990s:

Controversies surrounding the military program. 2001-2002 ROTC made optional under the National Service Program (NSP).

E-ROTC introduced: Focus on civil auxiliary roles like law and order, socio-economic development, and health services.

Bill of Rights

Overview Constitutional enumeration of **guaranteed rights and privileges** Protects individual liberties against government abuse **Functions as a shield for citizens, residents, and sojourners.**

Importance of Libertarian Principles Essential for peaceful attainment of national peace **Includes freedom of thought, speech, and association**

Significance of the Bill of Rights Acts as "ten commandments" of constitutional faith Crucial for self-government, sovereignty, truth, security, and survival

Section 1

- No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process.
- Equal protection of the law for all.

Section 2

- Right to security against unreasonable searches and seizures.
- Warrants issued only on probable cause, with specific details and judge's examination.

Section 3

- Privacy of communication is protected unless ordered by court or required for public safety.
- Evidence obtained in violation of privacy rules is inadmissible in proceedings.

Section 4

- Freedom of speech, expression, press, assembly, and petition shall not be abridged.

Section 5

- No law shall establish or prohibit religion; free exercise of religion is protected.
- No religious test for civil or political rights.

Section 6

- Liberty of abode and travel can be restricted only by lawful court order.
- Travel rights may be limited for national security, public safety, or health reasons.

Section 7

- Public's right to information on matters of concern is recognized.
- Access provided to official records, documents, and government research data, with legal limitations.

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Section 8

- Right to form unions, associations, or societies is protected, applicable to both public and private sectors.

Section 9

- Private property cannot be taken for public use without fair compensation.

Section 10

- Laws cannot impair the obligation of contracts.

Section 11

- No person shall be denied access to courts or legal assistance due to poverty.

Section 12

- Rights and Protections Right to remain silent and have independent counsel, provided if unaffordable.
- Prohibition of torture, violence, threats, secret detention, and other coercive methods. Inadmissibility of evidence obtained in violation of these rights.
- Provision for penal and civil sanctions, and compensation for victims and their families.

Section 13

- All persons, except those with strong evidence of severe offenses, can be bailed or released on recognizance before conviction.
- The right to bail remains even if habeas corpus is suspended. Excessive bail is prohibited.

Section 14

- Due process of law is required for anyone to be charged with a criminal offense.
- No person shall be charged with a criminal offense without due process.
- The accused is presumed innocent until proven guilty and has rights to:
 - Be heard by themselves and counsel.
 - Be informed of the charges a speedy, impartial public trial
 - Confront witnesses face to face Compulsory process for witnesses and evidence
 - Trial may continue without the accused if they are duly notified and their absence is unjustifiable.

Section 15

- The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended except in cases of invasion or rebellion, when the public safety requires it.

Section 16.

- All persons shall have the right to a speedy disposition of their cases before all judicial, quasi-judicial, or administrative bodies.

Section 17.

- No person shall be compelled to be a witness against himself

Section 18.

- (1) No person shall be detained solely by reason of his political beliefs and aspirations.
- (2) No involuntary servitude in any form shall exist except as a punishment for a crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

Section 19.

- (1) Excessive fines shall not be imposed, nor cruel, degrading or inhuman punishment inflicted. Neither shall death penalty be imposed, unless, for compelling reasons involving heinous crimes, the Congress hereafter provides for it. Any death penalty already imposed shall be reduced to reclusion perpetua.
- (2) The employment of physical, psychological, or degrading punishment against any prisoner or detainee or the use of substandard or inadequate penal facilities under subhuman conditions shall be dealt with by law.

Section 20.

- No person shall be imprisoned for debt or non-payment of a poll tax.

Section 21.

- No person shall be twice put in jeopardy of punishment for the same offense. If an act is punished by a law and an ordinance, conviction or acquittal under either shall constitute a bar to another prosecution for the same act

Section 22.

- No ex post factor law or bill of attainder (an act of a legislature declaring a person or group of persons guilty of some crime and punishing them, often without a trial). shall be enacted.

3 COMPONENTS OF NSTP

Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC)

Military training for tertiary students Focus on motivation, training, organization, and national defense preparedness

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Literacy Training Service (ITS)

Trains students to teach literacy and numeracy skills Targets school children, out-of-school youth, and other societal segments in need

Civic Welfare Training Service (CWTS)

Contributes to community welfare and betterment of life Enhances facilities for health, education, environment, entrepreneurship, safety, recreation, and moral welfare Supports various social welfare services

The Basic Values of the Filipinos

NSTP as a citizenship training scheme focuses on translating the good citizenship values as reflected in the Preamble of the Constitution into concrete action in building a better Philippines. Hence, emphasis in this discussion is placed on the 16 basic Filipino values based on the 1987 Philippine Constitution's Preamble

MEANING OF PREAMBLE

- Derived from Latin "preambulare," meaning "to walk before" Acts as the prologue of the Constitution Reflects good citizenship values in the 1987 Philippine Constitution

THE GOOD CITIZENSHIP VALUES CLUSTERS

The Maka-Diyos Cluster

- 1. Faith In Almighty God- Be God-fearing and live according to His will.
- 2. Respect for Life -value of human life and the human dignity of every person. Do not inflict harm on others..
- 3. Order- Respect the human rights of one another and comply with your duties and responsibilities.
- 4. Work- Be diligent and earn an honest living. Do not engage in crime and corruption.
- 5. Concern for Family and Future Generations- Look after the welfare of your family and future generations.

The Maka-Tao Cluster

- 1. Love- Look after the good and welfare of one another.
- 2. Freedom- Assert your right to be able to do the right
- 3. Peace- Live and work in harmony. Avoid violence
- 4.Truth- Stand up for the truth and avoid intrigue and mudslinging.
- 5.Justice- give everyone their due. Do not oppress or take advantage of anyone

The Maka- Bayan Cluster

- 1. Unity- Work together and share with one
- 2. Equality- Treat one another as brothers and sisters being children of one God and one nation another.

The Makakalikasan Cluster

- 1. Concern for the Environment- Keep your surroundings clean and conserve our natural resources.

Cultivating Environmental Concern

- ✓ Develop habits of cleanliness and prudent use of resources like water and electricity.
- ✓ Understand the dire state of the environment and contribute to preservation efforts.
- ✓ Understand and apply recycling processes at school and home.
- ✓ Protect rivers by promoting alternative waste disposal and encouraging their use for livelihood.
- ✓ Community well-being depends on citizen involvement.

Good Citizenship and Good Governance for National Transformation.

- ✓ All Filipinos must be good citizens.
- ✓ All Filipinos are citizens of our republic.
- ✓ Live according to these values, whether rich or poor, young or old. Catholic, Muslim or Protestant.
- ✓ Live according to these values in all our actions, at all times, in all circumstances.
- ✓ Living according to these values is not going to be easy.
- ✓ Living according to these values will bring good fruit.
- ✓ Good citizenship contributes to nation-building.
- ✓ The good fruit of good citizenship actions will not only benefit us personally but will benefit our country as well.
- ✓ Engenders love of country.
- ✓ No matter how small, contributes to nation-building.
- ✓ We show our love for our country.
- ✓ We develop our sense of nationhood, which has heretofore eluded us, as a people.
- ✓ Engenders unity.

Our core Filipino values are our shared values. A sense of our shared values can be a strong force to unite us, as a people, despite our differences. Citizenship based on shared values can be a basis for unity.

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Nationalism and Patriotism

Nationalism includes national identity (origin, ethnicity, cultural ties) and actions for self-determination. > it involves a sense of superiority and aspiration for national prosperity, whereas patriotism can be tied to native religion and civic preferences.

Patriotism is love or devotion to one's country, with meanings varying by context, geography, and philosophy.

Salient Provisions of Flag and Heraldic Code of the Philippines (As Embodied in Republic Act No. 8491 of 2002)

- ✧ A flag is a sacred and respected featured of the nation which it symbolizes.
- ✧ Each nation's flag has a specific way in which it should be displayed and folded.

National Flag Significance

- ✧ Symbolizes national unity, high ideals, and noble heritage.
- ✧ Showing respect for the flag equates to respecting the country and its people.
- ✧ Philippine National Flag Represents camaraderie, solidarity, and unity.
- ✧ Symbolizes nationalism and patriotism.

□ **Features:** horizontal bicolor (blue and red), white equilateral triangle, golden yellow sun with eight rays, and three five-pointed stars. The sun's eight rays represent the first eight provinces to revolt against Spanish rule. Manila, Bulacan, Pampanga, Nueva Ecija, Tarlac, Laguna, Batangas, and Cavite

□ The flag was first conceptualized by Emilio Aguinaldo

Philippine Flag History and Display Protocol

- ◆ The Philippine flag sewn by Marcela Agoncillo, with her daughter Lorenza, and Doña Delfina Herbosa de Natividad.
- ◆ Displays blue field on top in peace, red field on top in war.

◆ Flag Construction Details Length is twice its width (aspect ratio 1:2). White triangle's sides equal the flag's width; stars point towards specific vertices.

◆ **Flag Days and Regulations** Flag days: **May 28 to June 30**. Must be permanently hoisted and illuminated at night in specified locations.

- 1) Malacañang Palace, the Presidential Residence
- 2) The Congress of the Philippines buildings:
 - a. Senate of the Philippines building
 - b. House of Representatives of the Philippines building (Batasang Pambansa Complex)
- 3) Supreme Court of the Philippines building.
- 4) The Rizal Monument in Luneta, Manila
- 5) Aguinaldo Shrine in Kawit, Cavite
- 6) Barasoain Shrine in Malolos, Bulacan
- 7) Tomb of the Unknown Soldiers in La Union, Cemetery of Heroes (Libingan ng mga Bayani in Makati, Shrine of Valors & North Cemetery in Manila
- 8) Mausoleo de los Veteranos de la Revolución
- 9) All international ports of entry
- 10) All other places as may be designated by the National Historical Commission of the Philippines (NHCP)

Half-mast Protocol

- ✧ Flag at half-mast signifies mourning.
- ✧ 10 days for the President/former President's death.
- ✧ 7 days for the Vice President, Chief Justice, Senate President, or House Speaker's death.
- ✧ NHCP may determine other individuals and periods.
- ✧ For incumbent officials, from death until interment.
- ✧ Hoist to peak briefly before lowering and again before lowering for the day.