

TITLE:	Corruption in Philippines- A human rights problem.
AUTHOR:	<u>Fulbright Participant</u>
Overview of lecture	Understanding the different facets of corruption. The role of leadership in corruption.
Curriculum focus	Economics.
Pre requisites	Basic working knowledge of graphs.
Course level	Freshmen and sophomore community college student.
Duration	75 minutes
Lesson objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will understand the concept of corruption. • Students will be able to identify the role of corruption in the Philippine economy • Students will be able to study and understand the significance of graphs and statistics in understanding corruption.
Program outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define and use basic economic terms, concepts and principles; • Interact and communicate in oral or written formats in various contexts; • Develop economic research and quantitative skills; • Demonstrate critical thinking skills with the use of economic models and theories to analyze evaluate and solve problems from an economic perspective
Lesson outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will learn to identify issues with corruption in Philippines. • Students will analyze the implications of corruption on economic growth.
Magazines Economist	<p>Corruption in the Philippines: Progress or payback?. (2011).<i>Economist</i>.39998732),46.</p> <p>Abstract:</p>

	<p>Bengino Aquino, the president of the Philippines, has forced the resignation of Merceditas Gutierrez, the state's chief prosecutor of official corruption. This is seen as the first step towards Aquino's promised agenda against corruption. His administration's analysis is that the institutions for fighting corruption already exist, but just need to be put to work properly. The president's congressional allies had Gutierrez after accusing her of failing to prosecute cases of alleged corruption within the administration of Aquino's predecessor, Gloria Arroyo, who appointed her to her post. Gutierrez claimed there had been no lapses, but she resigned before the Senate could initiate a trial.</p> <p>"A dangerous game; The Philippines." <i>The Economist</i> 18 June 2005: 39(US). <i>Expanded Academic ASAP</i>.</p> <p>President Gloria Arroyo of the Philippines is facing allegations of corruption. A tape recording has recently surfaced in which Arroyo seems to be urging an election commissioner to rig the 2004 presidential poll on her behalf, and her husband, son, and brother-in-law have also been accused of receiving bribes from the kingpins of jueteng, a popular but illegal form of gambling similar to a lottery. Arroyo and her family deny all the allegations against them.</p> <p>"The Philippines: Treasure Hunt." <i>Economist</i> 384.(2007): 33. Biography Reference Bank (H.W. Wilson)</p> <p>Ferdinand Marcos, the former dictator of the Philippines who was overthrown in a popular uprising in 1986, is reputed to have looted up to \$10 billion from the public purse during his rule. In 20 years of trying to recover the stolen assets, the Presidential Commission on Good Governance has retrieved only one-quarter of the total sum. Recently, speculation has grown that the commission has made a deal with Marcos's family, allowing it to retain some of the money in return for relinquishing the rest. Officials deny the existence of such a deal, but there have been curious developments in the Marcos's financial activities recently; most notably, they have revived their claims to valuable pieces of property and shareholdings in some of the country's biggest companies.</p>
<p>Journal articles/Blogs</p> <p>Huffington Post</p>	<p>Philippine Economy and Elections: How Political Cycles Shape by Richard Javad Heydarian.</p> <p>Interesting article on weak governance and delayed courts in serving justice in cases of corruption.</p>

<p>The Journal of Economic Perspectives</p>	<p>Svensson, J. (2005). Eight Questions about Corruption. <i>The Journal of Economic Perspectives</i>, 19(3), 19–42.</p> <p>Offers the reader a good explanation on what is corruption, the eight most corrupt economies, features of corrupt economies, corruption and economic growth and fighting corruption. Offers insights on the role of private sector and access to public information in fighting corruption.</p>
<p>Books</p>	<p>Political and Social Foundations for reform: Anti-corruption strategies for the Philippines. Michael Johnston.</p> <p>Book refers to problems of corruption and its impact on the Philippine economy. It offers solution to leadership based on lessons learned from previously corrupt economies.</p>
<p>Web sources</p>	<p>http://www.transparency.org/</p> <p>Is a comprehensive resource that provides solution to corruption, it measures corruption index, explains corruption in the Philippines at various level and various sectors of the economy.</p>
<p>Suggested Instructional procedures</p>	<p>Focusing event (show a clip of a corrupt economy) like Philippines to get the students' attention, followed by clip of a country like Singapore where corruption is almost non- existent. Discuss the factors that help fight corruption. (20 minutes)</p> <p>Teaching procedures (methods you will use): Lecture with power point to introduce the lesson content. (20 minutes)</p> <p>Formative check (progress checks throughout the lesson) (10 minutes)</p> <p>Student Participation (how you will get the students to participate) Students will discuss how they visualize Philippines without corruption in the next decade. (10 minutes)</p> <p>Conclusion (how you will end the lesson) Discuss the importance of different strategies in fighting corruption. (15 minutes)</p>
<p>Assessment</p>	<p>Short research paper – Students are to research any one corrupt and</p>

	one economy that have successfully fought corruption and analyze the factors that have contributed to the success.
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