

Economics and public school

[Economics](#)



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

Today our country are suffering from many crisis because of how our government corruption . What are the different kinds of crisis happening now? How can we resolve this kinds of problems of our country? How can little things causes the bigger problems? This are some of the questions of some people of the Philippines that are complaining because of the kind of manipulating system if both local and international officials. In this topic you will know some information in the Philippine Government. Some people are losing hope and start believing that the Philippine Government will not change the way of controlling the money of the country.

Our local officials and senators is just running for their own personal reasons and just for the sake of money, that money came from the people who are paying taxes, this taxes should use to repair public building, public schools or be given to the survivor in the typhoon, like the survivor of the Super Typhoon Yolanda. On the other hand that the country shock of this called “ Pork Barrel Scam”. Worth 10 billion were been scammed by Janet Lim Napoles, she created the fake NGO to get the money from the government. This are some of the proof how the Philippine Government is corrupt.

For this reason some people want to earn their money in other government for short work in abroad, they will leave their family for a long period time for that kind of reason. For some this kind of method is not reasonable , for example you have son/daughter you left his/her 1 year old when the time goes by the child did not feel the love of their father/mother, that is the disadvantage of that reason. This will not happen when the payroll in the Philippines are in the right price. In this document you will know more problems encountered of the Philippine Government.

Statement of the Problem:

The Economy. Problems in the Philippines are very similar to the economic problems in other underdeveloped countries. Some of the major pinpointed problems are the import-export imbalance, causing those who specialize in trade and make their living off of imported and exported goods to lose money. The imbalance causes families that are forced to survive off of this small income to wonder if they are going to eat the next week or not. After two years of slow growth owing primarily to the repercussions of the 2008 global financial and economic crisis of the Philippine economy expanded by 7.5 per cent in the first three quarters of 2010.

The growth rate in 2010 is nearly equal to that of 2007 which is not surprising since economic activity in both years was boosted by election spending. The new administration has therefore benefited from favorable economic conditions. The challenge is to sustain the momentum and make economic growth more inclusive and balanced. In the short-term, the Philippines, like many other emerging market economies, has to deal with the surge in foreign capital inflows. The peso appreciated by 5.6 per cent in the first 11 months of the year.

Meanwhile, stock prices surged by 42 per cent in the same period. Prudent management by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (the Philippine central bank) has helped contain inflation to an average of 3.8 per cent in the first eleven months of 2010 despite the increase in capital inflows and strong economic recovery. In the medium-term, the Philippine government has to achieve fiscal consolidation. The national government deficit is expected to reach 3.

9 percent of GDP in 2010 which is the same as last year. Improved tax administration is the most effective and efficient way to address the deficit.

Another channel is streamlining or even abolishing the National Food Authority (NFA) which is the biggest single source of misused funds. Both strategies require a great deal of institutional strengthening and political will. The new President won handily on an election campaign anchored on anti-corruption and he should use the strong mandate to implement tough reform measures. Greater fiscal space will allow the Government to address structural problems. These deal mainly with a relatively high incidence of poverty and supply-side constraints which affect the competitiveness of domestic firms.

The most prominent example of a supply-side constraint is poor infrastructure. This includes not only roads, bridges, ports, and transportation, but also power and electricity. The Philippines has recently overtaken Japan as the economy with the highest cost of electricity in Asia. Supply-side constraints are reflected in the low investment-to-GDP ratio in the Philippines. In turn, lack of investment limits the number of employment opportunities which then leads to the high incidence of poverty.

Recently the Government launched the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) program. Through this contractual arrangement, the private sector can provide financial support and expertise in implementing government projects more efficiently, while the government can focus on its core responsibilities such as project prioritization. However, supply side constraints cannot fully explain the lethargic investment rate in the Philippines during the past 12

years. There are countries with the same state of infrastructure and similar perceptions of corruption that have much higher investment rates.

An interesting issue would be whether institutional factors can partly explain the low investment rate. A World Bank study cited the dominance of corporate conglomerates in strategic sectors such as agriculture, maritime and air transport, power, cement, and banking. These corporate conglomerates do not have an incentive to invest and expand their operations since their main source of profitability is a captured market. In turn the resulting higher costs in these sectors discourage investment in sectors that have strong backward and forward linkages with them, particularly in manufacturing.

Health Care.

Although there have been recorded cases of drug dependency and malnutrition in the Philippines, the healthcare system can still be considered to be not a good standard. This is despite the fact that the facilities may not be as impressive as those found in high-end US or European hospitals. The top Philippine hospitals include the Medical Centre in Alabang, the Asian Hospital, the Makati Medical Centre, the Medical City in Ortigas, and St. Luke's Medical Centre in Quezon City. Like any other third-world country, the Philippines have been struggling in some health issues and one of it is illegal drug use.

A lot of Filipinos are addicted to prohibited drugs. However, the Philippine government has dealt with this issue and although there are still some recorded incidents of drug abuse, the number of drug dependents in the

Philippines has gradually decreased. One major health issue in the Philippines, is malnutrition. There have been studies conducted and accordingly, most of the Filipinos that suffer from malnutrition are the poor ones. The Philippine government, thru the Department of Social Welfare and Developments along with the Department of Health has provided projects to help poor Filipinos from starvation.

Other health issues in the Philippines are dengue cases, but then, these health concerns are only happening in the rural area of the country. Deaths among children below 5 remain highest in the poorest sectors of society, in rural areas, and among families with low educational status. The inequities in child and maternal health are most profound in geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas of the country but are also to be found in urban settings where areas populated by informal settlers are on the rise.

Meanwhile, data reveal that the Philippines may not reach its MDG 5 target because of the slow reduction in maternal deaths at only 22 per cent, way below the 75 per cent target. This is caused by various factors, such as poor health practices, lack of access to information, financial or geographical barriers, and weak child-service delivery systems, among others. As a result, an estimated 11 women die every day in from complications of childbirth. Most maternal deaths occur due to extensive bleeding, obstructed labor and widespread infection.

There is a clear trend that more maternal deaths are seen among poor women and those who had little or no education. Many of these could be prevented if more women had access to health services and would seek care with skilled birth attendants. Under-nutrition in the Philippines remains a

serious problem. The damage to health, physical growth and brain development of children affected by chronic under-nutrition—stunting in the first two years—is often irreversible, impairing them for life and leaving them with lower chances of finishing school and becoming highly-productive adults.

Stunting, iron and iodine deficiencies impact learning abilities and intelligence of children. Studies show that populations affected by iodine deficiency have 10 - 15 IQ points less than those not affected. The nutrition status of Filipino children and pregnant women varies greatly, with higher income groups having advantage over the poorest revealing major disparities across the country. These gaps reflect disparities in energy and nutrient intake between children from the affluent and poor households. Available data show large numbers of Filipino children are undernourished:

3. 6 million of children 0-59 months are underweight; and 4 million are stunted. Although this figure has decreased in the two past decades, it is not fast enough to reach the United Nations Millennium Development Goal (MDG) of reducing the number of underweight children by half until 2015. Moderate - severe iodine deficient population increased from 11% to 20% for children 6-12 years, 24% to 34% for lactating women and 18% to 26% for pregnant women between 2003 and 2008. Anemia prevalence stagnated above WHO cut-off point for significant public health problem between 2003 and 2008: prevalence of anemia among pregnant women was 43. 9 per cent in 2003 and 42. 5 per cent in 2008, and 55. 7 per cent of children aged 6 to 11 month were anemic in 2008.

Children are affected not only because of the lack of food. Their lives are also placed at risk by poor feeding and care practices, poor health conditions of pregnant and breastfeeding women, lack of access to health services, and unsanitary conditions. According to 2011 National Nutrition Results, only 52 per cent are breastfed within one hour of delivery; 47 per cent of children 0-6 months are exclusively; 45 per cent of children 6-23 months are breastfed, and fed with adequate and safe nutritious complementary food.

Rice Smuggling.

The tensions felt by the nation in the scandal of rice smuggling is a symptom of what underlies the current state of economic policies pertaining to the food production sector. Beneath the problem lurks the policy of protectionism that the government has put in place to “ help” entrenched producers in the agricultural sector. We will explain why smuggling, corruption and protectionism come together as a single package. In fact, they almost become one and the same thing! This was the bane of past setback in Philippine industrialization.

And this could be the lynchpin for a setback in food production even as we move forward economically. “ The face of customs smuggling. ” The rampant smuggling of goods in the country is not news anymore. A recent former head of Customs said that commissioners come and go, but smuggling continues as a practice. The industry watchdog in the private sector, the Philippine Federation of Industries, has estimated, based on discrepancies in Philippine import data and the export data of major trading partners, that the volume of smuggling is astounding, exceeding P300 billion alone in 2010 and 2011.

A recent internal report in the Finance Department has categorically stated that “ a long history of backroom deals, institutionalized theft and impunity has made the Bureau of Customs one of the most prominent faces of corruption in the government. ” Rice smuggling in the news and in the Senate hearing. ” High domestic demand for rice and the high cost of production in the country relative to low-cost rice production elsewhere in Southeast Asia – Thailand and Vietnam in particular – are two major factors that have contributed to continued rice importation by the Philippines.