

Philippine Politics and Governance

DIVISION ARALING PANLIPUNAN TOOLS
(DAPAT)

First Quarter - Lesson 2

DIFFERENT TENETS
OF POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES



Social Sciences – Grade 12
Division Araling Panlipunan Tools (DAPAT)
Philippine Politics and Governance
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Foreword

Welcome to Senior High School Social Sciences, Grade 12.

The **Division Araling Panlipunan Tools (DAPAT)** was co-authored, designed, developed and reviewed by educators from the Department of Education, Schools Division of Iloilo. This is done to guide you, and the teachers who will be teaching the subject to help the student achieve the standards set by the K to 12 Curriculum.

The purpose of the **Division Araling Panlipunan Tools (DAPAT)** is to guide students in independent learning activities according to their ability, speed and time. It also aims to help the students develop and achieve lifelong skills with consideration of their needs and situations.

For the *learning facilitator*:

The **Division Araling Panlipunan Tools (DAPAT)** was created to meet the current needs of students in the country. To effectively assist the teachers, make sure it is clear to the students how to study or answer the activities in this material.

For students:

The **Division Araling Panlipunan Tools (DAPAT)** was created in response to your need. Its main purpose is to help you with your studies while you are not in the classroom. In this way you will have the freedom to study the entertaining activities contained in this material. Read and understand the instructions.

The following are important notes in using this module:

- Use the module with caution. Do not mark any part of the module with any marks or letters. **Use a separate sheet of paper in answering the exercises.**
- Don't forget to answer the Test before moving on to the other activities in the module.
- Read the instructions carefully before doing each exercise.
- Observe honesty and integrity in carrying out tasks and in correcting answers.
- Finish the current task before going to another exercises.
- Please return this module to your teacher or facilitator when you have completed all the exercises.

If you find difficulty in answering the tasks in this module, do not hesitate to consult your teacher or facilitator. You can also ask help from your mother or father, or your elder sibling or any of your housemates who are older than you. Always instill in your mind that you are not alone.

We hope that through this module, you will experience meaningful learning and gain deeper understanding of relevant competencies. You can do it!

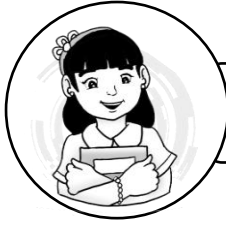


INTRODUCTION

The study of politics would always give importance to a political idea. These facts have been observed since the time of Plato onwards. There is nothing so important as an idea for it can bring change to the world. Over the millennia, political philosophers had expounded these ideas to a variety of political ideologies.

As political ideology varies from country to country, this module will help you understand the different tenets of political ideologies, their nature, and their characteristics.

Along with this module are four other modules that will help you see the differences among the political ideologies as well as the effects of these political ideologies on the various political communities especially in the Philippine setting.



YOUR TARGET

At the end of the module, you should be able to:

- differentiate the political ideologies (HUMSS_PG12-Ib-c-7);
- explain the concept of political ideology; and
- describe the different tenets of political ideologies.



CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Task 1: Let's Recall

Directions: Write **True** if the statement is correct and **False** if the statement is wrong. Write your answer in a separate sheet of paper.

1. In communism, individuals are motivated to work because the government gives their share based on their needs.
2. The liberal government should interfere with the lives of the people to protect their rights.
3. Anarchism is formed by individuals who voluntarily submit themselves to be governed by a leader.
4. Conservative government serves its people by ensuring that they bring in progress and development to the state
5. The workers are the owners of the different factors of production in a Liberal State.
6. The Fascist state values the state over individual rights.
7. Political ideologies are diverse and may vary from country to country.
8. Conservatives value tradition over change.
9. The communist state allows owners of private property.
10. Communism promotes social equality.

POLITICAL IDEOLOGY



LEARN THIS

Task 2: Ideology Hunt

Directions: Look for hidden terms inside the word box. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

H	L	I	B	E	R	T	A	R	I	A	N	I	S	M
T	F	C	R	G	K	G	Q	T	T	P	U	W	L	O
S	S	T	I	H	L	I	Z	V	P	W	C	D	I	L
Y	O	E	M	A	I	E	M	B	F	E	C	S	B	D
D	C	C	E	U	E	R	I	E	O	S	O	A	E	S
G	S	A	I	F	H	U	T	P	S	T	N	V	R	T
J	T	P	X	A	N	A	R	C	H	I	S	M	A	A
A	K	Y	M	S	L	L	U	A	I	Q	E	A	L	R
S	H	O	V	C	A	I	R	R	T	W	R	S	I	E
R	C	H	J	I	T	K	S	E	A	Y	V	J	S	N
I	Z	D	N	S	R	D	T	M	F	E	A	O	M	T
O	T	Y	A	M	E	S	I	L	J	D	T	L	A	W
T	J	S	L	S	W	N	M	S	K	S	I	D	S	O
L	L	Q	O	G	Y	G	A	I	H	A	S	A	W	N
J	I	W	C	O	M	M	U	N	I	S	M	Y	T	T

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____



DISCOVER

Task 3: Solution Seeker

Directions: Read the poem provided below and answer the questions that follow on a separate sheet of paper.

Outcast, Dark Sun

Lucil Donguines

Spending days with
darkness;
Desperately in pain,
Hands outstretched towards
the sky,
To block the sun that blinded
my eyes

Yet heat continues to melt,
Seeing nothing but shadows
of death
Blinded with fears.

Slaves bought and sold
Children on streets;
Hungry, starving and
diseased,

Many livings longer in
silence,
Behind bars, aged and
infirm,
Unprotected
From dangers of truth,

Countries partially free,
Races, religion and
nationality
Rights denied, echoed from
Unwanted souls behind.

No escape, life is uneasy
No heaven, but hell
Awaits surprisingly
Death is the eternal enemy.

1. What kind of society is described in the poem?
2. How can you survive this kind of society?
3. What should the government do to help the society?



REMEMBER

Political ideology is defined as a set of ideas, beliefs, or principles that provides the foundation of political action. It is mainly used to formulate policies that would preserve, enhance, or change the existing political system. It also includes principles that explain how a society is organized, how it should work, and how certain strategies can bring about social order through its government.

Below are different political ideologies:

1. Fascism

Fascism is an authoritarian ideology that promotes nationalism at all cost. As the state embraces, serves, and protects its people, the people's highest priority is to honor the state and secure its well-being.

The government is granted great amount of power and authority to control all factors of production. All decisions of the government are always directed to the national interest. Private owners must submit to the manner of management by the state for it is always geared towards the general welfare. The interest of the state is the highest priority and even supersedes all social needs. All private individuals and businesses must work for the good of the state.

In upholding the national interest, the citizens should give up their self- interest if it comes in conflict with that of the state. The government practices authoritarianism as it controls the population as a whole. Violence may occur to eradicate the opposition.

2. Communism

Communism is an ideology that advocates public ownership to promote socio-economic equality. A communist believes that if there is no private property there will be an economic equality. It has set its goals in eradicating the gap between groups of people specifically those who have and those who have not.

The state is the owner of major businesses that provide services in education, production, transportation, and agriculture. The government ensures the equal distribution of goods based on the needs of its people.

Communism proposes a society where all members enjoy benefits equally from the fruit of their collective labor. Social classes are abolished as the government takes charge of the distribution of wealth. It provides opportunities for the poor to improve their social status like a middle class. To attain an equal society, the wealth of the rich is taken by the government and is redistributed to the poor.

3. Socialism

Socialism is an economic system where workers own the factors of production with the government playing the role as steward of the assets of the people. The ownership is attained through a government that is elected by the people or through a private corporation where everyone is a shareholder.

Socialist governments take care of both the social needs and the individual needs of their constituents. Using the command economy, resources are distributed through central planning. Major and essential businesses are run or owned by the government while smaller ones are privately owned.

In socialism, the benefit that each member of the society gets is equated to the amount he contributes to the state. With this system, people are motivated to work for longer hours to get more shares from the government. From the share of production, a fund for the common good is deducted and the remaining shares is proportionately given to the people.

Socialist governments focus on projects involving education, housing, and public welfare because the government owns a large percentage of the economy on behalf of the people.

4. Liberalism

Liberalism's advocacy is to ensure that the inherent right of an individual is protected by the government. These inherent rights are the right to life, liberty, and property.

The primary concern of liberals is how to create a government that would ensure that people are free to exercise their rights with its powers limited to supervision. People are given the privilege to freely exercise their rights. The government welcomes change and innovation if it will be beneficial to the general welfare.

In a liberal state, the political authority to govern comes from the consent of the people themselves. The role of the government is to remove all obstacles that can prevent an individual to live freely or fully realize its full potential. The hindrance to the exercise of these rights are discrimination, poverty, and ignorance.

Liberalism believes in the inviolability of human rights especially life, liberty and property and promotes freedom of speech and expression, freedom to assembly, freedom of thought and other civil rights. It is open to new opinions, roles, and behavior beyond traditional beliefs and values.

It limits the role of government as it allows the free trading and open market systems. It establishes laissez fair economic system.

5. Conservatism

Conservatism is an ideology that believes on the preservation of tradition and radical changes must be avoided. The pillars of conservatism are tradition, human imperfection, organic society hierarchy, authority, and property rights. It promotes traditional social institutions in the context of culture and tradition.

Conservatism's main advocacy is to preserve the status quo to maintain social stability and continuity. It is characterized by a slow reformation of society as it seeks to return the values of the earlier times.

Conservatism leans on the right-wing politics which advocates the preservation of personal wealth and private ownership with an emphasis on self-reliance and individualism. It values the formulation and sustainability of society which are dependent on leaders who are guided by tradition in the administration of state affairs. Major traditional institutions that plays great role in the society are education, religion, and the government. It is the government's duty to serve the existing way of life and

politicians must resist the temptation of implementing change that would transform the society.

6. Libertarianism

Libertarianism is a political philosophy that treats individual liberty with primary political value. It means to liberate or to defend freedom.

It is based on the assumption that there is a natural harmony between productive people. Conflict would set in if the government imposed the collection of taxes. Libertarians strongly consider the individual right to liberty with a high emphasis on the right to property. A person gets to keep what he earns instead of giving it to others or the government in a form of taxes. They believe that individuals have the freedom to behave and to dispose of their property as they see fit, provided that their actions do not step on the freedom of others.

Libertarianism envisions a state where the government's role is to pave the way for individuals to enjoy their rights and to eradicate all forms of obstacles that would hinder the achievement of the citizen's full potential. With this setup, it is understood that there is a lesser intervention coming from the government especially with the individual's private and personal life.

In a libertarian state, people can express their opinion freely without getting imprisoned. They can exercise their religious beliefs openly, and they can use and abuse the property that they own. However, the government does not provide welfare services. The state believes in the principle of individual responsibility. Taxes are not essential if people practice private charity.

7. Anarchism

Anarchism is a radical and revolutionary political philosophy. It is defined as a society created without the government. The harmony in this community can be obtained not by obeying government officials but by agreement among its citizen that they will cooperate and perform their duties as an individual as they work together towards a common goal.

Anarchism promotes the concept of self-governance among people. The absence of the government cannot hinder them from living a harmonious life due to the will of the people to voluntarily submit themselves for an appropriate organization.

An anarchic state includes self-managed state that even there is an absence of the rulers, it is highly organized. The power and authority of a government are replaced by a voluntary association of people. Harmony can be attained even without persons to impose laws because individuals willingly submit and discipline themselves as they enjoy their rights while respecting the rights of others.

The key principles under Anarchism are autonomy, freedom, self- organization, direct democracy, and egalitarianism.



YOUR LEARNINGS

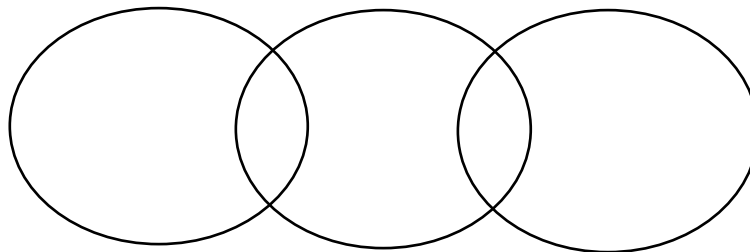
Task 4: Spot the Difference

Directions: Write the unique traits of each ideology in the circle while the common traits of the two ideologies in the overlapping space. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

FASCISM

SOCIALISM

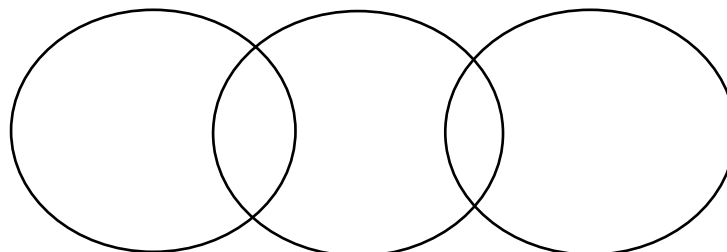
COMMUNISM



ANARCHISM

CONSERVATISM

LIBERTARIANISM



THINK AND REFLECT

Task 5: Beyond the Lesson

Directions: Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Why is it important to learn the different political ideologies?
2. What do you think is the most effective political ideology? Why?



TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Task 6: Lessons Learned

Directions: Below are the different terms related to political ideologies. Identify what term is being referred to by the statement. Write the letter of the correct answer on a piece of paper.

1. It is an ideology where factors of production are owned by the state.
A. Communism B. Conservatism C. Liberalism D. Socialism
2. It is the system of planning in the government of a socialist state.
A. individual B. central C. departmental D. dictatorial
3. Liberalism has high regard to and would value _____.
A. tradition B. national interest C. individual rights D. foreign policy
4. Conservatives give high value to this idea in its governance.
A. laws change B. change C. tradition D. development
5. The following ideologies uphold individualism **except** _____.
A. Libertarianism B. Communism C. Conservatism D. Socialism
6. It is an ideology that adheres to the national interest of the state over the rights of an individual.
A. Communism B. Conservatism C. Liberalism D. Fascism
7. The meaning of anarchy is _____.
A. no government C. command economy
B. central planning D. government ownership
8. It is an ideology that upholds the concept of self-governance.
A. Libertarianism B. Anarchy C. Conservatism D. Socialism
9. Socialism, Fascism and Communism are ideologies that are _____.
A. totalitarian B. collectivist C. individualist D. authoritarian
10. Harmony can still be attained in Anarchism through _____.
A. freedom to exercise of rights C. upholding the interest of the state
B. voluntary organizations D. paying taxes to sustain state affairs

Answer Key

Task 1: Let's Recall

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. True | 6. True |
| 2. False | 7. True |
| 3. False | 8. True |
| 4. False | 9. False |
| 5. False | 10. True |

Task 2: Ideology Hunt

Answers may come in any order.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Communism | 4. Liberalism |
| 2. Socialism | 5. Libertarianism |
| 3. Conservatism | 6. Fascism |
| | 7. Anarchism |

Task 3: Solution Seeker

Answers may vary.

Task 4: Spot The Difference

Answers may vary.

Task 5: Beyond The Lesson

Answers may vary

Task 6: Lessons Learned

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. A | 6. D |
| 2. C | 7. A |
| 3. C | 8. B |
| 4. C | 9. B |
| 5. D | 10. B |

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