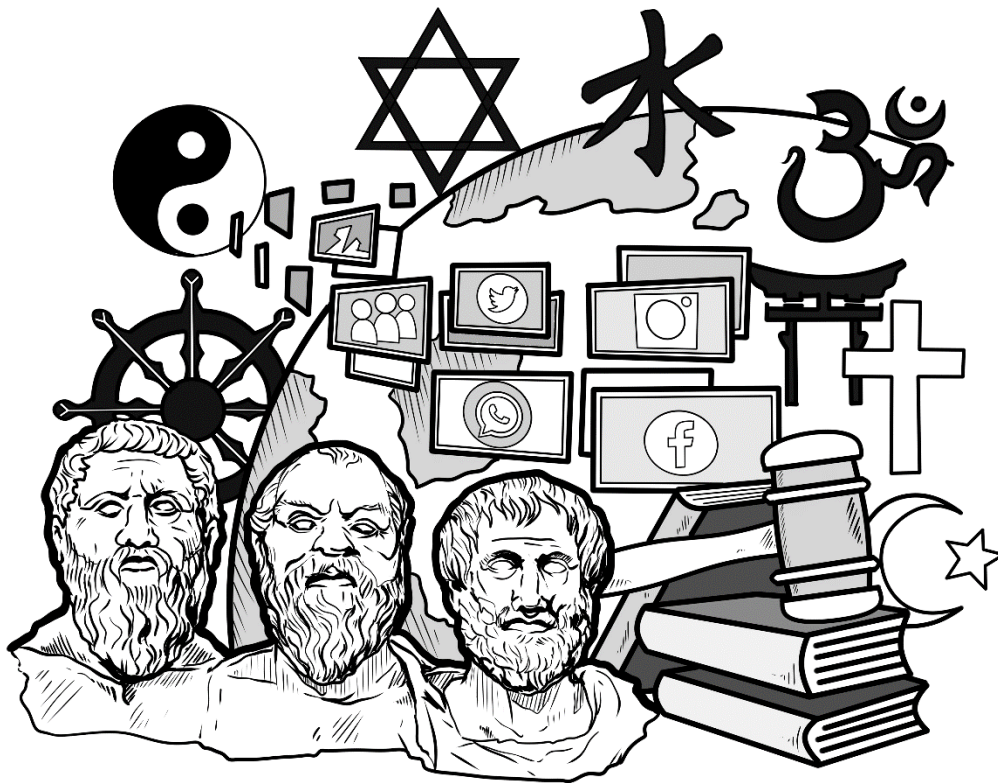


Philippine Politics and Governance

DIVISION ARALING PANLIPUNAN TOOLS (DAPAT)

First Quarter - Lesson 1

Concept, Relationship, And Importance Of Politics, Governance And Government



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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 to develop and achieve lifelong skills with consideration to their needs and circumstances.

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:

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

If you find it difficult to answer the tasks in this module, do not hesitate to consult your teacher or facilitator. You can also ask for help from 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

As learners, you often encountered words such as elections, government, power, and political issues. These terms are relevant in the study of Politics in creating topics commonly mentioned in radios and televisions.

This is the first of the modules that will introduce you to Philippine Politics and Governance. You will learn various interpretation, definition, and view on politics. In each lesson, you will find learning activities, concept notes, exercises, and drills that need critical thinking skills to build your understanding of the competencies prescribed in this module.

This module will build your knowledge and understanding of governance that you will eventually apply to become better citizen, leader, manager, or administrator in the near future.



YOUR TARGET

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

- explain the concept, relationship and importance of politics, governance and government;
 1. define politics, governance, and government;
 2. differentiate politics, governance, and government; and
 3. recognize the relationship and importance of politics, governance, and government.



CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Before we start on this journey, let us check what you already knew about the concepts that you are about to learn.

Task 1: True or False

Directions: Write **True** if the statement is correct and **False** if the statement is wrong. Write the answers on your activity notebook.

1. Politics is the art of government and the exercise of control within the society through the making and enforcement of collective decisions.
2. Politics came from the word *polis* meaning “of or pertaining to state” in Greek.
3. Political Science is the study of the phenomena of the state and government.
4. The government is the system or group of people governing an organized community, a state, and other entities.
5. Governance is the process of governing that connotes various ways through which social life is coordinated.
6. An aristocracy is a form of government in which one person has uncontrolled or unlimited authority over others.
7. An autocracy is a form of government where a small group of elite rules.
8. Public Governance refers to the implementation of government policy and an academic discipline that studies this implementation.
9. The Judiciary sets the direction of national laws or policies, a power vested in the office of the President.
10. The executive interprets the meaning of laws and decides if laws are unconstitutional.

Politics, Government, and Governance



LEARN THIS

This time, set your mood to learn, explore and discover new ideas and knowledge through this exciting activity.

Task 2: Defining Politics

Directions: Examine the titles of the headline stories of the newspapers.

Then answer the questions that follow. Write the answers on your activity notebook.

1.

Department of Health (DOH)
changes leadership amidst the
pandemic

4.

Homo luzonensis was discovered
in Callao Cave

2.

Provincial Jail inmate tagged in
P50-M 'shabu' delivery receives
executive clemency

5.

A Filipino won in the US History
Quiz challenge

3.

Meat delivered in Misamis Oriental
market positive for African Swine
Fever

6.

President accepted Russia's offer
for Covid-19 vaccine trial

Questions:

1. Which of the headlines portrays politics? Why?
2. Which of the headlines do not describe politics? Why?

Task 3: Survey Time!

Directions: Complete the chart by providing the answer for each column. Write at least two answers for each column on your activity notebook.

	Leader	Rules You Need to Follow
at home		
in the school		
in your town		
in the country		

1. Why do we have rules?
2. Why do we have leaders?



DISCOVER

Awesome! You have finished another task! This time, you are about to learn more about Governance and Government.

Task 4: Governance vs Government

Directions: In the box are words and phrases related to GOVERNANCE and GOVERNMENT. Classify these by writing them on the correct column. Write the answers on your activity notebook.

governing	controlling
institution	makes and implements laws
group of people	directing
sovereign society	
Governance	Government

Task 5: Meaning Making

Directions: Based in the words and phrases that you classified, write a definition of Governance and Government. Write the answers on your activity notebook.

Governance -

Government -



REMEMBER

To strengthen your ideas about the lesson, read the following learning points and prepare for the different activities that will test your knowledge and skills as you go through the lesson.

POLITICS

Politics comes from the Greek word “*polis*” which means “city-state.” In the ancient world, city-states are small countries regarded as centers of culture and civilization where people interact under a unified government. What transpired in the *polis* is *politics*.

The origin of the term “politics” suggests that it encompass the totality of human activities occurring within the city-state. As it is presently applied, politics denotes everything that transpires in the state as well as among other states.

Politics is defined as the science of government. It is a systematic body of knowledge that deals with the government and regulation, maintenance and development, and defense and augmentation of the state. It also deals with the protection of the rights of its citizens, safeguarding and enhancement of morals, and harmony and peace of human relations.

Some political scientists defined politics as the *art*, rather than the science, of government. As an art of government, it involves the exercise of control or authority within the society through the creation and enforcement of consensus arrived at by the leaders. It involves the process through which the government skillfully addresses the needs of the society by carefully allocating benefits, rewards, and penalties.

Basic Concepts of Politics

1. Order.

It shows the different components of human societies. It includes:

- (a) Community refers to an association of individuals who share a common identity.
- (b) Government exists primarily for the maintenance and perpetuation of the community. It possesses “sovereignty” to successfully assert its claim to rule. It is “legitimate” if its claim to rule (authority) is willingly accepted.
- (c) State refers to a community of persons more or less numerous, permanently occupying a definite portion of territory, having a government of their own to which the great body of inhabitants render obedience, and enjoying freedom from external control.

2. Power.

It maintains the different social orders. The creation and perpetuation of

different social orders are brought about by the exercise of power and the concomitant establishment of structures. Aside from physical force, other sources of power include: wealth, culture, diplomatic relations, and intelligence.

3. Justice.

It is produced due to the correct exercise of power. There is justice when in the exercise of its power and authority, the government gives what the people need, protect and respect their rights, and put the common good over and above the personal interest of the leaders.

Characteristics of Politics

1. It denotes a *social activity*. Politics is the interaction of individuals. According to Aristotle, it is the master science through which individuals collectively set structure, purpose, and ideals in their lives. It does not emerge from the activities of a single individual but from that of many.
2. It is about *conflict and cooperation*. Conflict is caused by the diversity among individuals. It means that people differ in the way they perceive things and disagree in almost every conceivable aspect of life. While cooperation is motivated by the people's common goal of achieving a happy life. It is true that people argue and fight, but it is also undeniable that they desire for peace. The process of overcoming conflict to attain order and maintain that order is politics. Essentially, politics is *conflict resolution*.
3. It is the *creation, maintenance, and amendment of societal norms or rules*. Politics as conflict resolution aims at establishing order in the society. However, the basis of order today is law. It is law that serves as the undisputed order-establishing institution. Modern states and international organizations rely on the adequacy and efficacy of their laws to meet the demands of the people to attain domestic and international peace. Thus, in its broad sense, politics means conflict resolution through the creation, maintenance, and amendment of societal norms or rules.

GOVERNANCE

Governance came from the Latin verb "*gubernare*," or from the Greek word "*kubernaein*," which means "to steer." As such, governance refers to the manner of steering or governing, or of directing and controlling, a group of people or a state.

Governance is defined as the *exercise of power or authority by political leaders for the well-being of their country's citizens or subjects*.

Governance is a complex process where some sectors of the society wield power and enact and promulgate public policies. These public policies directly affect human and institutional interactions as well as economic and social development.

It is important to demand respect and cooperation from the citizens and the state, thus, the power exercised by the participating sectors of the society is always for the common good. A greater portion of governance is the proper and effective utilization of resources.

Governance includes three sectors: the public sector (state actors and institutions), the private sector (households and companies), and the civil society (non-governmental organizations). These three sectors are said to work hand in hand in the process of governance.

GOVERNANCE VS POLITICS	
Relationships/Similarities: Governance is related to politics. Politics is often defined as the art of governance.	
Politics talks about governments, institutions, power, order, and the ideals of justice.	Governance deals with the public sector, power structures, equity, and ideals of public administration.
Distinctions: Politics is broader than governance	
Study of politics demands the concept of the “good life” and the “ideal society,” which are very broad because it includes a web of subjects and every possible form of government.	Study of governance is generally related to the concept of democracy, and on how the government and the civil society arrive at a decision in meeting their needs.

Indicators of Good Governance

1. **Participation.** It means active involvement of all affected and interested parties in the decision-making process. It requires an enabling environment wherein pertinent information is effectively disseminated and people could respond in an unconstrained and truthful manner. It also means gender equality, recognizing the vital roles of both men and women in decision-making.

2. **Rule of Law.** Democracy is essentially the rule of law. It is through the law that people express their will and exercise their sovereignty. The government of law and not of men is the underlying democratic principle which puts no one above the law. Good democratic governance is fundamentally adherence to the rule of law.

It demands that the people and the civil society render habitual obedience to it and requires laws to be responsive to the needs of the society.

3. **Effectiveness and Efficiency.** Good governance requires that the institutions, processes, and actors deliver and meet the necessities of the society in a way that available resources are utilized well. If different actors meet the needs of the society, there is effective governance. If the valuable resources are utilized, without wasting or underutilizing any of them, there is efficient governance. Effectiveness (meeting the needs) and efficiency (proper utilization of resources) must necessarily go together to ensure the best possible results for the community.

4. **Transparency.** It means that people are open to information regarding decision-making process and the implementation of the same. Information on matters of public concern are made available to the citizens or those who will be directly affected. Transactions involving public interests must be fully disclosed and made accessible to the people. It is anchored on the democratic right to information and right to access of the same. Transparency is necessary not just from government transactions but also in those transactions of the civil society and private sector imbued with public interests.

5. **Responsiveness.** It means that institutions and processes serve all stakeholders in a timely and appropriate manner. Actors and structures of governance easily give genuine expression to the will or desire of the people. The interests of all citizens must be well protected in a prompt and appropriate manner so that each of them can appreciate and take part in the process of governance.

6. **Equity and Inclusiveness.** It means that all the members of the society, especially the most vulnerable ones or at the grassroots level, must be taken into consideration in policy-making. Everyone has a stake in the society and no one should feel alienated from it. Those who belong to the grassroots level must not only be the subject of legislation but must be given the opportunity to participate in decision or policy making.

7. **Consensus Oriented.** Governance is consensus oriented when decisions are made after taking into consideration the different viewpoints of the actors of the society. Mechanisms for conflict resolution must be in place because conflict may arise from competing interests of the actors. To meet a consensus, a strong, impartial, and flexible mediation structure must be established to serve the best interest of the whole community.

8. **Accountability.** It means answerability or responsibility for one's action. It is based on the principle that every person or group is responsible for their actions most especially when their acts affect public interest. The actors have an obligation to explain and answer the consequences of decisions and actions they have made on behalf of the community it serves.

GOVERNMENT

Governance is traditionally associated with government and are often used interchangeably. However, in the 1980's political scientists expanded the meaning of governance to include not just government actors but civil-society actors. Thus, it means that governance is broader than government because other sectors are included in it.

Government is defined as an institution or collection of institutions through which a sovereign society makes and implements law which enable people to live with each other or which are imposed upon the people forming the society by those who have the authority of prescribing them.

Government has the following main forms:

1. **Monarchy.** It is a kind of government in which one person (king/queen/emperor/sultan) noted for his noble lineage and honor is vested with the right to rule and control the society. It turns into a "Tyranny" when the person vested with the right to rule pursues his/her own selfish interest instead of the common good.

2. **Aristocracy.** It is another kind of government in which a selected few who are known for their wealth and education have the right to rule. It becomes an "Oligarchy" when this selected few pursue their own personal interests.

3. **Democracy.** It refers to the rule by the people, for the people, and of the people. It becomes “Demagoguery” or “Mobocracy” when people’s desires ruled instead of reason and law.

GOVERNMENT VS GOVERNANCE	
Government	Governance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Associated with “control and command or domination” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Associated with “decentralization and relational management”
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Command over the affairs of the people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decentralization of power and the need for inter-sectoral management
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central institution which wields power over its subjects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government cannot do everything for the people • State should not only rely on government to survive but also on other sectors of the society
Definition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • System or group of people governing an organized community, a state, and other entities 	Definition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Process of governing the various ways through which social life is coordinated
Purpose <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish laws, maintain order, and provide security • Protect citizens from external threats, and promote the general welfare by providing public services 	Purpose <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure safe policies and its implementation • Relates processes of interaction and decision-making among the instrumentality of the government.
Forms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monarchy • Aristocracy • Democracy • Republicanism • Federalism 	Types <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public governance • Private governance • Global governance • Nonprofit governance • Corporate governance
Functions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foreign diplomacy • Military defense • Maintenance of domestic order • Administration of justice • Protection of civil liberties • Provision for and regulation of the conduct of periodic elections • Provision for public goods and services • Promotion of economic growth and development • Operation of social- insurance programs to prevent future poverty • Operation of social-welfare programs to alleviate existing poverty 	Functions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine the objectives of the organization • Determine the ethics of the organization • Create the culture of the organization • Design and implement the governance framework for the organization • Ensure accountability by management • Ensure compliance by the organization



YOUR LEARNINGS

Spend time to enhance your learnings of the previous discussion that you had by doing this activity.

Task 6: Brain Storming!

Directions: Write a paragraph citing at least two importance each for politics, governance, and government. Use your activity notebook for your answers.

Task 7: Share your thoughts!

Directions: Write down your thoughts on the following questions.
Use your activity notebook for your answers.

1. Who are responsible in performing the process of governance in your town?
2. How did they perform their functions in addressing the concerns of the people during the COVID 19 pandemic?
3. What indicator of good governance is observed by the leaders of your town? Explain by giving an example.



THINK AND REFLECT

Now, you are about to finish this lesson. Give your reflection by completing the sentences below. Write your answers on your activity notebook.

I learned that...

I realized that...

If given a chance, I will...



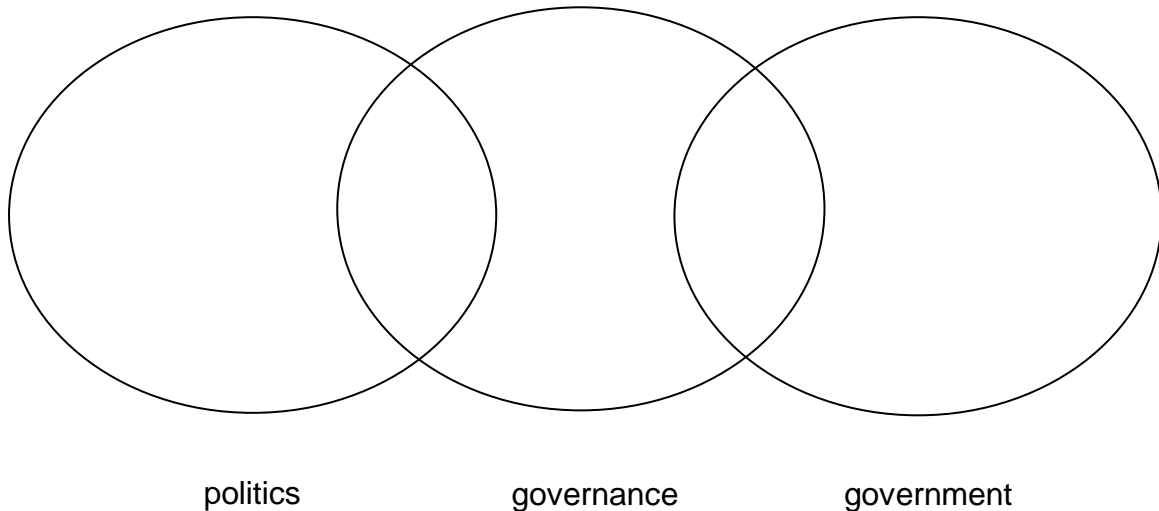
TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Congratulations!

You have finally reached the last part of the lesson. You are now ready to assess what you have learned from the lessons by answering this activity.

Task 8: Lessons Learned

Directions: Copy the Venn diagram on your notebook. Discuss the concept of politics, governance, and government. Present their relationship on the overlapping part.



Answer Key

Task 1

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

Task 2

1. Politics
 2. Politics
 3. NOT
 4. NOT
 5. NOT
 6. Politics
- Explanations may vary.

Task 3

Answers may vary

Task 4

Governance	Government
governing	institution
directing	sovereign society
controlling	makes and implements laws
group of people	

Task 5

Expected answers.

Governance – governing, directing, controlling group of people.

Government – institution which sovereign society makes and implements laws.

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