

POLGOV

LESSON 1: THE CONCEPT OF GOVERNANCE

Origin of Politics

POLIS - city-state

POLITES - citizens

POLITIKOS - government officials

Politics

- Politics is the study of “who gets what, when and how” as Harold Laswell states. Who gets power, authority, and leadership? When they are able to get such and how are they able to get it? This is linked to the idea that politics is “the master science” as called by Aristotle.
- Politics is the exercise of power, the science of government, the making of collective decisions, the allocation of scarce resources and the practice of deception and manipulation. Moreover, Politics consists of people acting politically, by organizing political interest groups and trying to induce governments to act in ways that will promote their interests over those opponents.

Type of Politics

a. Monarchy

Monarchy is a (one ruler) political system in which a single family rules from generation to generation. It is commonly found in the ancient agrarian societies

b. Democracy

Democracy is a political system that gives power to the people as a whole. A system of representative democracy that puts authority in the hands of leaders chosen by the people in elections.

c. Authoritarianism

Authoritarianism is a political system that denies the people participation in government. Some nations prevent their people from having a voice in politics

d. Totalitarianism

Totalitarianism means a highly centralized political system that extensively regulates people's lives. The most intensely controlled political form is totalitarianism

e. Dictatorship and Oligarchies

A type of government where political authority is controlled by an individual or a political entity" whereas, Oligarchy is defined as System governed by a few powerful people.

Basic Issues in Politics

a. Legitimacy

- Attitude of the people about what they consider in mind that the government is the rightful ruler over them.
- Legal and Psychological right to govern.
- Compels People to believe and follow orders.

b. Sovereignty

- It is the right of the government to rule and the right of the government of leadership to exist.
- The right of a leader to rule and control not only his subjects but also the territory over which citizens live and prosper.

c. Authority

- It is the power of the leader to rule and the power to exact obedience on his people. It is based on an acknowledged duty to obey their rather than on any form of coercion and manipulation.

How to Study Politics

- If you want to have a grasp or understanding of this world, you have to use "science". Science. Your pursuit of knowledge about anything must undergo a systematic process which involves observing, raising questions, making educated assumptions and experimenting; this is science.
- Each branch of science has its own focus and approach. While there are many of them, we will focus only on two branches: natural sciences and social sciences.

- If you want to understand nature, complexities of life, non-living systems or any natural phenomena, use **natural science**. It is a category of science that deals with the natural and **physical world** and it includes disciplines such as **biology, physics, and chemistry**. If you want to engage in grasping knowledge about **people, human relationships, social behavior**, and social world in general, use **social sciences**. Since politics is part of society, it's an area of concern for social sciences. Among the different disciplines of social sciences, there is one dedicated for the study of state and government – Political Science.

- **Political science** is described as the **systematic examination** of political and governmental organizations and processes (Ranney, 1995). It is a discipline dedicated to understanding the link between individuals and political institutions. **Political institutions** are defined as **collections** of relevant **rules and routines** that determine appropriate actions regarding relationships between roles and situations, which include **determining what the situation is**, what role is being fulfilled, and what obligation that party has in that situation (Peters, 2012).

- Bluntschli, described political science as "the science concerned with the state, seeks to understand and comprehend the state in its fundamental conditions, essential nature, various manifestations, and development (Moten and Islam, 2011). According to Paul Janet, a French researcher referenced by Moten and Islam (2011),

The other definitions **The Characteristics of Politics**

- 1.) Politics always involves the making of **collective decisions** for group of people;
- 2.) The **decisions are made** by some of the members of the group **exercising power** over other members of the group.

The Science Politics

- 1.) the **basic knowledge and understanding** of the state, principles, and ideals that underlie its organization and activities.
- 2.) the association of **human beings** in a political community
- 3.) deals among the **relations of men** and groups which are **subject to control by the state** with men and groups to the state itself and the relations of the state to another state.

Stages Studies in the Political Science

a. Religious Stage

The laws, the government, and its officials were viewed as **supernatural or inspired by God**.

b. Metaphysical Stage

Since the state was regarded as a human institution, it was deemed to be absolute and unchangeable.

c. Modern Stage

Rules and subjects based on particular laws and principles were thought to be able to develop the state.

Governance

- defined as the process of decision-making and the process by which decisions are implemented (or not implemented)". Good governance assures that corruption is minimized, the views of minorities are taken into account and that the voices of the most vulnerable in society are heard in decision-making. It is also responsive to the present and future needs of society.
- Good governance is defined as a focus on legitimacy (government should have the consent of the governed), accountability (ensuring transparency, being accountable for actions, and media freedom), competence (effective policy making, implementation, and service delivery), and respect for the law and human rights (Wyatt, 2005).

Eight principles of good governance

(Citing from the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), the concept of good governance has eight principles)

a. Participation

- Participation in the concept of good governance here is an opportunity for everyone to voice their opinions through institutions or representations. In addition, everyone, without exception, has the right to freedom of association and expression.

b. Rule of Law

- To implement good governance, the legal framework in the country must be enforced impartially, especially concerning human rights law.

c. Transparency

Transparency means that every policy taken and implemented by the government must be carried out under existing regulations. In addition, there must be a guarantee that any information related to the policy can be accessed by everyone, especially those who are directly affected by the policy.

d. Responsiveness

Good governance needs institutions and processes to attempt to serve all stakeholders within a reasonable time.

e. Consensus Oriented

This fifth principle is related to the decision-making process. When the decision-making process cannot accommodate everyone's wishes, then at a minimum, the decision must be a decision that can be accepted by everyone and does not harm anyone.

f. Equity and Inclusiveness

Good governance ensures justice for the community. Everyone has the same opportunity to maintain and improve their welfare.

g. Effectiveness and Efficiency

Every decision-making process and its institutions must be able to produce decisions that meet every community need. Community resources must also be utilised optimally by the government.

h. Accountability

All institutions involved in good governance have full responsibility to the public for the sake of improving the quality of society.

LESSON 2: POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES

- Antoine Destutt de Tracy introduced the term "Ideology" during the French Revolution, defining it as a new science of ideas. (Heywood, 2012). Ideology serves as a political tool to critique or condemn opposing belief systems. Beliefs reflect people's perceptions of reality, while values encompass their notions of right and wrong. When beliefs and values are organized into a unified system, they constitute an ideology.

- Heywood outlines various meanings of ideology, including it being a political belief system, action-oriented political ideas, views of ruling or social classes, embodiments of class interests, promoters of false consciousness, creators of collective belonging, tools for legitimizing political systems, claims of truth monopoly, and systematic political doctrines. Essentially, ideologies are commitments to altering political systems. (Roskins, etc., 2012)

DISTINGUISHED IDEOLOGIES

a. COMPREHENSIVENESS

An ideology encompasses various significant ideas, including the human place in the universe, a human relationship with divine beings, and the most effective strategies for achieving social and political goals.

b. PERSUASIVENESS

The ideas of democracy, oligarchy, and autocracy have been prevalent for over 2,000 years, shaping the political beliefs and actions of many people.

c. EXTENSIVENESS

The idea-seating position is held by a significant number of individuals and significantly influences national and state political affairs.

d. INTENSIVENESS

The set of ideas is highly influential and commands strong commitment from its adherents, significantly shaping political beliefs and actions.

CHARACTERISTICS OF IDEOLOGY

- Ideologies have their levels end in-ism
- Ideologies provide an explanation for problems that confront modern societies by providing

furustic vision

- Ideology is action-oriented
- Ideologies mobilize a large of people

FEATURES OF IDEOLOGY (HEYWOOD,2012)

- It offers an account of the existing order, usually in the form of a 'world view'
- .•It advances a model of the desired future, a vision of a good society
- It explains how political change can and should be brought about how to get the two other feature

INTELLECTUAL COMPONENTS OF AN IDEOLOGY

a. VALUES

- b. THE VISION OF THE IDEAL POLITY
- c. THE CONCEPTION OF THE HUMAN NATURE
- d. THE STRATEGY OF ACTIONS
- e. POLITICAL TACTICS

FUNCTIONS OF IDEOLOGIES

- a. Ideology addresses **basic human psychological needs** such as safety, freedom, and community.
- b. Ideology provides its believers with a sense of **understanding history** and with clues about what kinds of things they should pay attention to or ignore.
- c. Ideology is essential
- d. Ideology is powerful

SOCIETAL ROLE OF IDEOLOGIES

- a. Ideologies answer eternal questions and cut off competing **beliefs and values**;
- b. Ideologies explain how the **universe works** and why it works that way; And
- c. Ideologies tell us how to behave; they help us **predict** the future ideologies

LIBERALISM (THE LEFT)

- The term Liberalism is derived from the **Latin word "liber"** which means "**free men**" in short, men who were neither serfs nor slaves. Liberalism advocates for social change and improvement, **promoting** individual welfare and **civil rights**. It advocates for a society **free** from government intervention and believes in the ability of reason to achieve economic, political, and social progress. The central theme is a commitment to individual fulfillment.

SET OF VALUES AND BELIEFS OF LIBERALISM (HEYWOOD, 2012)

a. INDIVIDUALISM

It is the **belief** in the supreme **importance** of the **individual** over any social group or collective body.

b. FREEDOM

This excerpt discusses the concept of **individual freedom**, emphasizing its importance in both personal and political contexts. It suggests that valuing individual

liberty is central to liberal ideology, whether on a personal level or within larger social groups or nations.

c. REASON

The power of reason gives human beings the capacity to take charge of their own lives and fashion their own destinies.

d. JUSTICE

It is a moral standard of fairness and impartiality. It is as well denotes giving what is due to each person.

e. TOLERATION

It is forbearance. Willingness to accept views or actions with which one is in disagreement.

CLASSICAL LIBERALISM

- As Heywood (2012) puts it, subscribed to egotistical individualism; have a belief in negative freedom; the state is regarded at best as a 'necessary evil'; and have a broadly positive view of civil society. Neoliberalism posits that states are constantly interacting with each other and that they value cooperation as part of their own interest.

CONSERVATISM (THE RIGHT)

- The term "conservatism" derived from the term conservation. It is a political philosophy that tends to support the status quo and advocates change only in moderation up- holding the value of tradition and seeks to preserve all that is good about the past (Dooley, 2013).

SOCIALISM

- The term socialism is derived from the word 'socialist' in Latin social meaning to combine or to share. As Schrems (2011) puts it, socialism is an economic and political doctrine advocating governmental ownership and direction of production and services but which would retain existing institutions as the means of regulating them.

DISTINCTIVE WAYS OF UNDERSTANDING SOCIALISM:

- Socialism is seen as an economic model.
- Socialism an an instrument of the labor movement

- Socialism as a political creed encompasses community, cooperation, equality, class politics, and collective ownership.

SOCIAL DEMOCRACY

- Social democracy is an ideology that aims to balance capitalism and socialism through democratic decision-making. It supports a mixed economy with both public and private ownership to promote equality and social justice.

COMMUNISM

- Communism is a political ideology that seeks to create a society without classes, money, or a state, based on collective ownership of the means of production.

FASCISM

- Fascism is a political ideology characterized by a strong, centralized government led by a dictator and a focus on nationalism and militarization, with suppression of political opposition and critical thought

SALIENT FEATURES OF FASCISM:

- a. TOTALITARIANISM
- b. NATIONALISM
- c. ANTI-LIBERATION
- d. MILITARISM AND VIOLENCE
- e. LEADERSHIP

RELIGIOUS FUNDAMENTALISM

- Religious fundamentalism is an unconventional political ideology characterized by inflexibility, dogmatism, and the rejection of the separation between politics and religion. It is often associated with authoritarianism and violence. The main themes of religious fundamentalism include religion as politics, the fundamentalist impulse, anti- modernism, and militancy.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE THEMES OF RELIGIOUS FUNDAMENTALISM:

- a. RELIGION AS POLITICS
- b. THE FUNDAMENTALIST IMPULSE
- c. ANTI-MODERNISM

d. MILITANCY

FEMINISM

- Feminism, derived from the Latin word for women, aims to achieve gender equality in politics, economics, and society. It focuses on addressing the historical dominance of men (patriarchy) and the resulting disadvantages faced by women. Feminists argue that women are deprived of choices, political power, economic opportunities, and intellectual recognition due to systemic gender inequalities

ENVIRONMENTALISM

- Environmentalism, on the other hand, is an ideology that focuses on preserving the endangered environment through regulation and lifestyle changes. It is primarily concerned with reducing environmental degradation and is more of a policy orientation than an ideological stance (roskin et.AL., 2012; heywood, 2012). Regulation is just one aspect of the environmental credo.

LESSON 3: THE CONCEPT OF POWER

- Power is one of the important concepts and plays a huge role in politics, from governing how decisions are made to how political actors interact with one another.

The meaning of Power

- Politics always involves the exercise of power by one person or persons to another person or persons (Shively, 2012). Power is the ability to get someone to do something he/she wants to accomplish, thus making things happen in the ways he/she wants. In having such ability, along with the exercise of power is an influence. Thus, influence is the process by which a person affects the behavior and feeling of another person. In order to influence a person there must be an authority which is the right to change another person. Power is as well a prime ingredient of politics (Roskin et.al., 2012). However, there are instances that power becomes cynical, brutal, and self-destructive that affirmed Lord Acton's dictum. "Power tends to corrupt: absolute power corrupts absolutely.

Sources of Power

1. Organizational Power

A power derived from a person's position in an organization and from control over valuable resources afforded by that position.

a. Reward Power

It is the extent to which a leader can use **extrinsic and intrinsic** rewards to control and influence other people

b. Coercive Power

It is the **degree** to which a leader can deny **desired rewards** or administer **punishments** to control other people and let them follow his wants.

c. Legitimate Power

Legitimate power, or **formal** authority, is a leader's **ability** to command based on subordinates' belief in the leader's right to do so. Loss of legitimacy leads to a rejection of authority by **subordinates** (Robbins & Judge)

d. Information Power

Leader **controls** information, complementing hierarchical authority. Granted to specialists and middle managers in the **information** system, individuals may protect information to enhance their power

e. Process Power

Process power entails the leader's control over **production and analysis methods**, influencing how inputs become outputs and managing the analytical process for decision-making

f. Representative Power

Representative power is the **authority granted** by a firm for an individual to **speak** on behalf of a significant group, facilitating communication with various constituencies within and outside the organization

2. Individual Power

A power derived from **personal characteristics** that are of value to the organization.

a. Expert Power

The ability to **control** another person's behavior through the possession of knowledge, experience, or judgment that the other person needs but does not have.

Is relative, not absolute

b. Rational Persuasion

The **ability** to control another person's behavior by convincing the other person of the desirability of a goal and a reasonable way of achieving it.

- Much of a supervisor's daily activity involves rational persuasion.

c. Referent Power

The **Ability to control another's behavior** because the person wants to identify with the power source.

Can be enhanced by **linking to morality** and ethics and long-term vision

SYMBOLS OF POWERS

Since organizational charts only reveal authority and not power, it is important to determine what the **symbols of power** are across most organizations. One of the more easily identified power symbols is that of a **uniform for a police officer**.

A. Kanter's Symbols of Power

The primary characteristic of Kanter's **seven symbols of power** is that they provide an ability to aid or assist another person. Her symbols are **active and other-directed**.

The symbols are:

1. Ability to intercede for someone in trouble.
2. Ability to get placements for favored employees.
3. Exceeding budget limitations
4. Procuring above-average raises for employees
5. Getting items on the agenda meeting.
6. Access to recent information.
7. Having top managers seek out one's opinions.

B.. Kanter's Symbols of Powerlessness

Powerlessness is a **lack** of power, which may have different symptoms in managers at various levels of the organization.

C. Korda's Symbols of Power

Korda's symbols of power are **easier to determine**, and they include office furnishings, time power, and standing by.

Korda's Power Symbols

- Furnishings
- Time
- Access

Ways to expand power (Schermerhorn, 2003)

1. Clearly define roles and responsibilities.
2. Provide opportunities for creative problem solving coupled with discretion to act.
3. Emphasize different ways of exercising influence.
4. Provide support to individuals so they become comfortable with developing their power.
5. Expand inducements for thinking and acting, not just obeying.

Two Faces of Power

McClelland takes a stand for the use of authority in a right or wrong fashion.

1. Personal power is used for **personal gain**, and results in a **win-lose** approach
2. Social control involves the use of power to **create motivation or to accomplish group goals**.

Influence Tactics

1. Consultation
2. Rational persuasion
3. Inspirational appeal
4. Ingratiation

Types of Authority (Weber in Ethridge and Handelman, 2004)

a. Charismatic Authority

Personal magnetism leading to **respect and devotion**, inspiring followers to make significant sacrifices. Originates from **qualities** rather than formal authority

b. Rational -Legal Authority

It is a **leadership based on established law**. People obey or executive because they accept his or her power under the law.

c. Traditional Authority

The leadership is **based from the culture** that is people often give allegiance to the one who occupies the institutional positions.

d. Coercive Authority

The power to **use force such as police or military force** to demand obedience from the subordinate.

LESSON 4: STATES, NATIONS, AND GLOBALIZATION

CONCEPT OF STATE

State Taken from the Latin stare (to stand) a state is a political community that occupies a **definite territory**; having an organized government with the authority to make and Enforce laws without the consent of a higher authority.

4 ELEMENTS OF THE STATE:

1. PEOPLE - also known as **population or inhabitants**.

2. TERRITORY - refers to the **portion of the earth which is composed of aerial** (air space above), fluvial (waters around and connecting the islands of the archipelago) and terrestrial (landmass) domains.

MARITIME TERMS

1. Territorial Sea Coastal - states have sovereignty, including exclusive **fishing rights** (12 nautical miles).

2. Contiguous Zone - Coastal state can enforce its customs, immigration, and sanitation laws and exercise "hot pursuit out of its **territorial waters** (24 nautical miles)

3. Exclusive Economic Zone - State has recognized rights to explore, exploit, conserve, and manage the **natural resources** (200 nautical miles)

4. Continental Shelf - Countries have **exclusive rights** to natural resources up to 350nm.

5. High Seas - beyond EEZ - 'common **heritage of humankind**'

3. SOVEREIGNTY - refers to **supreme and absolute power** within its territorial boundaries.

TYPES OF SOVEREIGNTY:

INTERNAL is the power of the state to rule within its territory.

EXTERNAL is the freedom of the state to carry out its activities without subjection to or control by other states

CHARACTERISTICS OF SOVEREIGNTY:

- Sovereignty is absolute from the legal point of view
- Sovereignty is permanent.
- Sovereignty of the state is universal.
- Sovereignty is inalienable.
- Sovereignty cannot be divided between or shared by a plurality.
- Sovereignty is exclusive.

4. GOVERNMENT - refers to the institution or agency or instrumentalities through which the state maintains social order, provide public services, and enforces binding decisions.

FORMS OF GOVERNMENT:

1. DISTRIBUTION OF POWER

a. Unitary - Government power is held by one central authority,

b. Confederation - It is a voluntary association of independent states that often only delegate a few powers to the central government. Weak or loose organization of states agrees to follow a powerful central government.

c. Federal Government power - is divided between one central and several regional authorities.

2. CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

a. Autocracy - Form of government wherein one person possesses unlimited power. The citizen has a limited, if any, role in government. The leader is from a family or from a social class or from a strong party.

Forms of Autocratic Government:

1. Absolute or Totalitarian Dictatorship - The ideas of a single leader glorified. Government tries to control all aspects of social and economic life.

2. Absolute Monarchy - The king, queen, or emperor exercises the supreme and unlimited powers of government wherein the position is usually inherited.

b. Oligarchy - It is the government by the few. Sometimes a small group exercises control, especially for corrupt and selfish purposes. The group gets its power from military power, social power, wealth, religion or a combination.

c. Democracy - It is a government based on the consent of the governed. The people are the sovereign, thus, they hold the highest political authority. Citizens have freedom to criticize their leaders because they are the one who elected them in the position.

2 FORMS OF DEMOCRACY:

Direct democracy - is a form of government wherein the people will convene in a mass assembly and directly formulate and expressed the will of the state.

Indirect democracy or representative democracy - is a form of democratic government wherein the people directly elect their leaders who will govern them and perform governmental functions.

LEGITIMACY

a. De jure - It is a form of government wherein it has the peoples' support and possess constitutional mandate. Therefore, it is a legitimate government.

b. De facto - It is a form of government supported by the people but no constitutional mandate or legal support.

EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE RELATIONSHIP

Presidential - A form of government in which the executive branch exists separately from the legislature. The president is constitutionally independent of the legislature because they are elected directly by the people.

Parliamentary - A form of government in which members of an executive branch (the cabinet and its leader - a prime minister, premier, or chancellor) are nominated to their positions by a legislature or parliament, and are directly responsible to it.

ORIGINS OF THE STATE:

1. Evolution Theory - States evolved from family units. The families grew into a large extended family that heads of the family served as a government. Eventually evolved into tribal councils with a hierarchy of authority.

2. Force Theory - Governments, emerged when people were brought under the control of some power. States emerged from the conquest of other families or tribes

3. Divine Right - Belief that kings are chosen to rule the Ancient state by a deity examples include Egyptians and Aztecs.

4. Social Contract - it existed during the 17th Century & The Age of Enlightenment. People begin to challenge the monarchy and the idea of Divine Right

THOMAS HOBBS

- Men lived in a primitive society where there is war of every man, against every man.
- Man's life was solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short
- Out of this condition, the State was born
- To escape this cruel reality, men would give up some freedom to the state; in return, the government (state) would offer people security through law & order

JOHN LOCKE

- Man sought peace and preservation of all humanity
- Man produce a standing rule to live by
- Man entered contract to into assure safety and peace that life, liberty, and property may be enjoyed to the fullest
- The contract is two-way

JEAN-JACQUES ROUSSEAU

- Good corrupted person was
- Society is ruled by greed, lust, and violence
- Nation-state got worse
- Called for the agreement of the citizen to meet and discuss difficulties
- Consensus knew as the General Will

INHERENT POWERS OF STATE:

1. Police Power - power of the state to regulate freedoms and property rights of individuals for the protection of public safety, health, and morals or the promotion of public convenience and general prosperity.

2. Eminent Domain - power to take private property for public use upon payment of compensation. It is exercised through national or local government and private persons or corporations authorized to exercise functions of public character.

3. Taxation - power to impose tax on individuals and properties to support the government.

TAX- lifeblood of government

UNIFORM TAXATION - persons or things belonging to the same class shall be taxed at the same rate

EQUITABLE TAXATION - tax burden must be imposed according to the taxpayers capacity to pay

PROGRESSIVE TAXATION - as the resources of the taxpayer becomes higher his rates likewise increase

CONCEPT OF NATION

Nation is the social construction of a collective identity. It is an imagined political community that is imagined as both inherently limited and sovereign. It is also defined as a group of people who share the same history, geography, language customs, and sometimes religion. The nation is said to be imagined because members have a mental image of their affinity. It is limited because nations have "finite, if elastic boundaries, beyond which lie other nations."

CONCEPT OF NATION

The term nation-state as being defined by UNESCO "is one where the great majority are conscious of a common identity and share the same culture". In addition, nation-state is an area where the cultural boundaries match up with the political boundaries.

DISTINCTION BETWEEN THE STATE AND NATION:

STATE

- Existed not only at present but also in the ancient period.
- It is legal and political.
- People organized for law within a definite territory.

- A state must be sovereign.
- Inhabited by heterogenous groups of people.

NATION:

- It is racial cultural.
- People psychologically joined together with common will to live.
- People continue as a nation even if they do not remain sovereign.
- Inhabited by homogenous groups of people.

CONCEPT OF GLOBALIZATION

Globalization, also known as Global industrialism, is a process of forging international political, economic, religious, and socio-cultural interconnections. The concept of sovereign nation-states is increasingly being challenged by globalization.

THERE ARE THREE POSITIONS IN THE DEBATE:

- 1. The retreat from the state position :** States are losing power and influence.
- 2. The state-centric position :** States have even managed to expand their capacities for regulation and control
- 3. Pragmatic position :** Process of national transformation. States are "winning" and "losing" at the same time

ARGUES THAT MODERN STATES ARE BASED ON:

- 1. National economy :** Removal of geographical barriers to trade and the building of a nation-wide infrastructure
- 2. National government :** A centralized system of democratic rules and active political administrative capacities within a precisely defined territory.
- 3. Nation :** People who build a community of sentiment and a community of citizens
- 4. Sovereignty :** No final political authority outside or above the state.

LESSON 5

PRE SPANISH PHILIPPINES

The form of government during the Pre-Spanish Philippines was **monarchical** in character with the "**Dats' 'acting as the king**". He inherited his position from his father whose family belonged to "Maharlika", the royal bloodied sector of the society. Datu ran the affairs of the government with absolute powers although he was assisted by a council of leaders acting as his advisers. Datu was himself the chief executive, the law maker and even the judge.

The society called Balangay was constituted of about fifty (50) to one hundred (100) families who were independent from one another akin to that Greek City state of the early civilization

The people were divided into social classes namely:

1. Maharlika (Noble) also considered as the "**Royal bloodied**";

2. Middle class (Freemen) also called "**Timawa**"; and

3. Alipin (slaves) which was further divided into two (2)

namely:

a) "Aliping Namamahay" with limited human rights as they could not be sold; and

b) "Aliping Saguigulid" with no human rights at all as they were considered mere property who could be sold and even buried alive with their dead masters.

THE RULE OF THE JUNGLE

When the Datu died with no heir to his position, the succession was done through the rude politics with the rule of the jungle whereby the one that was physically strongest and perhaps the most cunning and came out as the winner from usually a bloody confrontation would be hailed as the new Datu. **Slavery is inherited in the sense that the children** of the slave were born slaves But they could liberate themselves by reward, by paying for their liberty and or by fighting to death for their freedom and prevailed as a survivor.

SPANISH PERIOD

The coming of **Ferdinand Magellan into the Philippines in 1521** and the succeeding **Spanish expeditions** into the orient paved the way for the establishment of the unitary and centralized form of Government in the Philippines by subduing all the Balangays. Thus, the Philippines was said to be conquered by Spain with the swords and the cross. The said Balangays were incorporated into one (1) **highly centralized government** with the Governor General as the Chief Executive of the land representing the King of Spain. Unfortunately however, the Governor General had become submissive to the Friars who with their hypocrisy and vainglory caused untold sufferings to the Filipino people for more than almost four (4) centuries (400 years).

PHILIPPINE REVOLUTION

- The **oppressive ruling of the Spaniards in the Philippines under Filipino people** to initiate reforms and insensitivity to the Filipino grievances ignited the formation of the Katipunan society which advocated the independence from Spain via **bloody revolution**.
- The **First Revolutionary Government** as the First Republic was established with President **Emilio Aguinaldo** as President. It was proclaimed on **June 12, 1898**.
- The First Republic however, was short-lived with the advent of Americans whose military rule in the Philippines started on April 14, 1898. Thus, when the First Republic was proclaimed at **Kawit, Cavite on June 12, 1898**, there were already Filipino people in their **fight against Spain**. But later on unmasked their true intent and ensued the Philippine-American war. But the Filipino soldiers under Aguinaldo were defeated to give way to the establishment in the Philippines, the American Civil Government from 1901- 1935.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT

- From 1898 to 1935 people relentlessly and steadfastly fought for **freedom from war to diplomatic struggle** which resulted in the establishment of the Commonwealth Government which provided for a ten year transition towards a fully independent country. The Commonwealth Government which was Presidential in form with Bicameral Legislature was inaugurated on **November 15, 1935** with **Manuel L. Quezon** in consonance with the Tydings Mcduffie Law.

JAPANESE SPONSORED REPUBLIC

- Even the Commonwealth Government was again in a brief interlude with the advent of the Japanese Sponsored Republic with **Jose P. Laurel** as President. The same was formally established on **October 14, 1943** amidst the uncertainty and hopelessness among Filipino people with their duty established in the Commonwealth Government under Quezon in exile. But the same was proclaimed dissolved no less by President Laurel himself on August 17, 1945.
- The dissolution of the Japanese Sponsored Republic was a prelude or introduction to the American forces liberating the Philippines from the Japanese under the command of **Gen. Douglas MacArthur** who immediately restored the Commonwealth Government on October 23, 1944 upon his landing at Leyte. The Leyte landing occurred on October 20, 1944 under a heavy fight with the enemy.
- The restoration of the Commonwealth Government continued with Sergio Osmena Sr. as President. Quezon had died in the US barely few months ago on August 1, 1944.

POST-WAR ERA

The post-war era in the Philippines saw the transition to the Philippine Republic in 1946, marked by economic devastation, low morale, and political division between democratic and communist ideologies. The elite favored American-style democracy, while the majority sought communism as a solution to poverty through armed struggle. This led to the emergence of armed groups like the Hukbalahap, NPA, MNLF, MILF, BIFF, Abusayaf, and ICs in Mindanao, exacerbating political and economic instability.

FIRST QUARTER STORM

The First Quarter Storm in Philippine history was marked by intense communist struggle in both urban and rural areas, with university students leading protests against government corruption and advocating for political reforms. Chaotic rallies, labor strikes, and peasant demands for agrarian reforms characterized this period, with student moderates calling for a rewrite of the 1935 Philippine Constitution, which they viewed as reflecting American vested interests rather than Filipino needs.

FRAMING OF 1973 PHILIPPINE CONSTITUTION

Amidst the chaos of the First Quarter Storm, President Marcos called for a Constitutional Convention to rewrite the 1935 Philippine Constitution. The convention was marred by the Payola Scandal, where Marcos's men were accused of distributing bribes to ensure the insertion of a parliamentary government, allowing Marcos to stay in power beyond his presidential term. This scandal led to widespread anger and protests, prompting Marcos to declare Martial Law in 1972. Under Martial Law, the convention completed the 1973 Constitution, which was approved hastily via Barangay Assemblies despite concerns about its legitimacy. The Supreme Court, in a controversial decision, upheld its enforcement, citing acquiescence from the Filipino people.

MARTIAL LAW ERA

The Martial Law Era in the Philippines was enabled by amendments to the 1973 Constitution and a Supreme Court ruling that deemed it a political question beyond the court's jurisdiction. This granted President Marcos discretionary power to prolong Martial Law, with the military serving as the primary executor.

Characteristics of the Era:

- The Martial Law Era was marked by terror, cronyism, and widespread human rights abuses.
- Many people were incarcerated, went missing, or were victims of extrajudicial killings.
- While the rich opposition lived in exile, the poor who opposed martial rule joined the New People's Army (NPA).

- The majority remained submissive, hoping that martial law would lead to improvements in their lives within a reformed and disciplined society.

Failures and Wealth Accumulation:

- Martial law was considered a failure, causing immense hardship for the majority.
- The Marcos cronies amassed wealth, exacerbating economic disparities.
- The failing health of Marcos and power struggles within his inner circle weakened martial rule.

Growing Opposition and Divisions:

- The NPA gained membership, and the MNLF in Mindanao, led by Nur Misuari, also expanded.
- The political elite continued their fight abroad.
- The Philippine Constabulary, Now the Philippine National Police (PNP) remained loyal to Gen. Fidel V. Ramos.
- The Armed Forces was divided between Gen. Fabian Ver (an Imelda loyalist) and Juan Ponce Enrile, with young officers led by Col. Gringo Honasan advocating for reforms through the Reform the Armed Forces Movement (RAM).

EDSA REVOLUTION

-The EDSA Revolution began with the **killing of Benigno Aquino Jr. (Ninoy) in 1983**, which galvanized the Anti-Martial Law Movement. The Filipino people, united in their opposition to Martial Law, attended Ninoy's funeral in defiance of the regime. This sent a strong message to the world, including the USA, that the Filipinos were determined to defy Marcos and his dictatorship. Cory Aquino, The wife of Ninoy, became the national opposition leader, openly and vigorously condemning Martial Law.

- Euphoric demand from all quarters to give justice to **Ninoy and to end Marcos rule** prompted the US to demand upon Marcos to call for a snap election on February 6, 1986 as a pre-condition to continue the US support of Marcos Martial Rule.

- Marcos was **confident he would win the election** if his martial law mechanism gave way. Hence snap election was held with Marcos Political party, the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) and Cory Aquino with Doy Laurel for the United Opposition (UNIDO), as the opposition party.

- The Batasang Pambansa proclaimed Marcos and Tolentino as the winners of the snap election, despite accusations of widespread fraud. The US Congress, which had sent representatives to observe the election, noted the occurrence of "massive election frauds"

committed by both sides. This observation was seen by many as an attempt to justify the official result and save Marcos.

- Starting the 2nd day of the EDSA Revolution, soldiers started to defect from their commander-in-chief towards the people. This was done by their ground commanders announcing they were leaving Marcos to join the people's cause.

- So that on faithful Tuesday of February 25, 1986 Cory Aquino took her path as the President of the Republic as a Revolutionary President at Club Filipino San Juan City Metro Manila. while Marcos simultaneously also took his path in the moment, the Philippines Malacañang was re-elected president.

- Martial Law, finally ended in a peaceful people power revolution at edsa on January 25 1986. This is otherwise known in Philippines History as the "yellow revolution"

POST MARTIAL LAW ERA

The post-martial law period in the Philippines saw the persistence of technocracy, albeit under a different name, as "economic managers". The technocrats, who were previously associated with the repression and economic development at all costs during the martial law era, continued their policies of liberalization, free competition, and free trade under a neoliberal economic dispensation. However, despite the high economic growth rate, the country still faced issues of poverty and rising socio-economic inequalities.

PEOPLE POWER REVOLUTION

For a moment, everything seemed possible. From February 22 to 25, 1986, hundreds of thousands of Filipinos gathered on Epifanio de los Santos Avenue to protest President Ferdinand Marcos and his claim that he had won re-election over Corazon Aquino. Soon, Marcos and his family were forced to abdicate power and leave the Philippines. Many were optimistic that the Philippines, finally rid of the dictator, would adopt policies to address the economic and social inequalities that had only increased under Marcos's twenty-year rule. This People Power Revolution surprised and inspired anti-authoritarian activists around the world. Ferdinand Marcos had been president of the Philippines since 1965. After declaring martial law in 1972, he suspended and eventually rewrote the Philippine constitution, curtailed civil liberties, and concentrated power in the executive branch and among his closest allies. Marcos had tens of thousands of opponents arrested and thousands tortured, killed, or disappeared.

POST EDSA

When Aquino assumed power, farmers were initially hopeful that their cause would finally be won but as time wore on and no progress was made, they grew discontent. On 15 January 1987, farmers from Kilusang Magbubukid sa Pilipinas camped outside of the Ministry of Agrarian Reform with three demands: give lands to farmers for free; zero retention of land by

landlords; and stop amortization of land payments. They met with MAR officials including the Minister himself, but they were unsatisfied that all they were offered was for the issue to be brought up to the President in a Cabinet meeting or to wait for the ratification of the 1987 Constitution. After a few days camped outside the building, and one day when they barricaded the building not allowing employees in to work, they marched to Mendiola.

RAMOS ADMINISTRATION

The Ramos Administration, led by Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, was a period of economic recovery in the Philippines, marked by the signing of the Global Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT) by the Philippines, despite criticism for privatizing important government real estate properties. This period was marked by the loyalty of the Filipino people to President Cory Aquino

ESTRADA ADMINISTRATION

The Cory Aquino and Ramos administrations were criticized for elitism and poor welfare, leading to the rise of Filipino politician Ejercito Estrada. Estrada's administration was tainted with corruption and inefficiency, leading to his impeachment. The "EDSA 2" scandal led to Estrada's ousting in 2001, and Gloria Macapagal Arroyo was installed as president. Erap resigned, but was not impeached due to incomplete

GMA ADMINISTRATION

The presidency of Gloria Macapagal Arroyo, also known as the Arroyo administration, spanned nine years from January 20, 2001, to June 30, 2010. She served the remainder of her predecessor Joseph Estrada's term after he was deposed, and she was elected to a full second term in 2004 which ended in 2010. Arroyo is the daughter of 9th president Diosdado Macapagal.

INFAMOUS EVENTS

Early polities in what is now the Philippines were small entities known as barangays, although some larger states were established following the arrival of Hinduism and Islam through regional trade networks. The arrival of Spanish settlers began a period of Spanish expansion which led to the creation of the Captaincy General of the Philippines, governed out of Manila. While technically part of New Spain, the Philippines functioned mostly autonomously. The reliance on native leaders to help govern led to the creation of an elite class known as the principalia. Spanish control was never firmly established over much of its claimed territory, with some inland and Islamic regions remaining effectively independent.

IMPEACHMENT TRIAL

The place of an impeachment trial is a crucial part of the impeachment process, with various governments utilizing these trials to ensure fairness and impartiality.

LEGAL BASIS

Legal rules and policies are established on a legal basis, providing authority and justification for their enforcement in specific contexts and jurisdictions.

CALL FOR CHANGE

- The election on May 9 resulted in Duterte becoming President and Robredo as Vice President. The election of Rodrigo Duterte and Leni Robredo signifies a call for change.
- Duterte, known as "Digong," served as Mayor of Davao for 20 years with a tough governance style. He was associated with "vigilantes" believed to be involved in extrajudicial killings.
- Davao was perceived as peaceful, free from corruption, and clean. Duterte had a close connection with the people and was a former Prosecutor of Mindanao.
- Critics, mainly from the elite sector, questioned Duterte's suitability as President. Criticized for his language and approach to national issues.
- Duterte focused on eradicating corruption and crime using his "iron hand" approach. Promised to address graft and corruption in six months.
- Duterte had a significant lead with over 16 million votes, surpassing Mar Roxas. Despite lacking political machinery and financial resources, Duterte won the election.
- Duterte's election symbolizes the Filipino people's desire for change. People supported his promise to eliminate corruption and crime.
- Leni Robredo was seen as a counterbalance to Duterte's strong leadership. Projected herself as a human rights advocate and a lawyer for the masses.
- The partnership between Duterte and Robredo is seen as beneficial for the masses. Known for their pro-masses lifestyle characterized by simplicity, honesty, and integrity.
- Emphasizes the importance of unity and collaboration for meaningful change.
- Encourages individuals with similar aspirations to work together for a better future.

COMMENTS ON FEDERALISM

Federalism, as proposed by President Rodrigo "Digong" Duterte, is a system where each Federal Republic is composed of Federal states, each of which is independent from one another and responsible for the development of natural and mineral resources within the region. The National Government will be responsible for matters of national concern such as National Defense, Justice, the Educational System, and Foreign Policy. Each Federal state will have its own legislative assembly and may have its own Court of Appeals, whose

decisions are appealable to one Supreme Court of the Federal Republic. However, this system may strengthen regionalism rather than eradicate it, weakening the spirit of nationalism. This could result in less developed Federal states being unable to sustain their own needs, as they can no longer ask assistance from the National Government (Federal Republic), which is limited to taking care of national affairs. Management of public affairs would become more expensive due to duplication of Federal-based legislative assemblies and several courts of Appeals in every state.

The National Government would have no more control over every Federal state, leaving only the latter to its own. This would limit the Chief Executive's role in local affairs of several federal states, as he is limited to national affairs. Federalism presents a unique challenge for the Philippine government, particularly for the Mindanao Republic, as it may lead to a more divided and complex political landscape.

ADVANTAGE OF PARLIAMENTARY FORM OF GOVERNMENT

The suggestion is that the parliamentary system would be more suitable for the Filipino population currently. In this setup, Congress would transition into a unified legislative entity called Parliament, with its members elected from the current legislative districts across the country. The Prime Minister, who serves as the Chief Executive, would be chosen from the parliament members. Therefore, the preference is for a Parliamentary system over a Federal government model.

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