Senior High School

Philippine Politics and Governance

Quarter 1 – Module 1:
The Concepts of Politics and
Governance

ALTERNATIVE DELIVERY MODE

ADM

Philippine Politics and Governance – Senior High School
Alternative Delivery Mode
Quarter 1 – Module 1: The Concepts of Politics and Governance
First Edition, 2020

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The Concepts of Politics and Governance

DepED
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Introductory Message

For the facilitator:

Welcome to the Philippine Politics and Governance – Senior High School Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) Module on <u>The Concepts of Politics and Governance!</u>

This module was designed, developed and reviewed to assist you, the teacher or facilitator in helping the learners meet the standards set by the K to 12 Curriculum while overcoming their personal, social, and economic constraints in schooling.

This learning resource hopes to engage the learners into guided and independent learning activities at their own pace and time. Furthermore, this also aims to help learners acquire the needed 21st century skills while taking into consideration their needs and circumstances.

In addition to the material in the main text, you will also see this box in the body of the module:

> ### *Notes to the Teacher*
>
> This contains helpful tips or strategies that will help you in guiding the learners.

As a facilitator you are expected to orient the learners on how to use this module. You also need to keep track of the learners' progress while allowing them to manage their own learning. Furthermore, you are expected to encourage and assist the learners as they do the tasks included in the module.

For the learner:

Welcome to the Philippine Politics and Governance – Senior High School Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) Module on The Concepts of Politics and Governance!

The hand is one of the most symbolized part of the human body. It is often used to depict skill, action and purpose. Through our hands we may learn, create and accomplish. Hence, the hand in this learning resource signifies that you as a learner is capable and empowered to successfully achieve the relevant competencies and skills at your own pace and time. Your academic success lies in your own hands!

This module was designed to provide you with fun and meaningful opportunities for guided and independent learning at your own pace and time. You will be enabled to process the contents of the learning resource while being an active learner.

This module has the following parts and corresponding icons:

	What I Need to Know	This will give you an idea of the skills or competencies you are expected to learn in the module.
	What I Know	This part includes an activity that aims to check what you already know about the lesson to take. If you get all the answers correct (100%), you may decide to skip this module.
	What's In	This is a brief drill or review to help you link the current lesson with the previous one.
	What's New	In this portion, the new lesson will be introduced to you in various ways such as a story, a song, a poem, a problem opener, an activity or a situation.
	What is It	This section provides a brief discussion of the lesson. This aims to help you discover and understand new concepts and skills.
	What's More	This comprises activities for independent practice to solidify your understanding and skills of the topic. You may check the answers to the exercises using the Answer Key at the end of the module.
	What I Have Learned	This includes questions or blank sentence/paragraph to be filled in to process what you learned from the lesson.
	What I Can Do	This section provides an activity which will help you transfer your new knowledge or skill into real life situations or concerns.

	Assessment	This is a task which aims to evaluate your level of mastery in achieving the learning competency.
	Additional Activities	In this portion, another activity will be given to you to enrich your knowledge or skill of the lesson learned. This also tends retention of learned concepts.
	Answer Key	This contains answers to all activities in the module.

At the end of this module you will also find:

References	This is a list of all sources used in developing this module.

The following are some reminders in using this module:

1. Use the module with care. Do not put unnecessary mark/s on any part of the module. Use a separate sheet of paper in answering the exercises.
2. Don't forget to answer *What I Know* before moving on to the other activities included in the module.
3. Read the instruction carefully before doing each task.
4. Observe honesty and integrity in doing the tasks and checking your answers.
5. Finish the task at hand before proceeding to the next.
6. Return this module to your teacher/facilitator once you are through with it.

If you encounter any difficulty in answering the tasks in this module, do not hesitate to consult your teacher or facilitator. Always bear in mind that you are not alone.

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

What I Need to Know

This module introduces to you the basic concepts and vital elements of politics, government and governance. Specifically, it will help you understand the diverse meanings of politics and the different ways of viewing it. The part about government and governance will make it clear to you the differences between the two concepts and explain their interconnectedness. At the end of the module, you will be able to relate the concepts that you have learned with your everyday life by identifying a specific political phenomenon and how it can be studied.
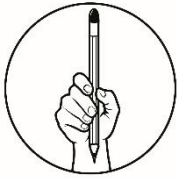
The module is divided into two lessons, namely:

- Lesson 1 – The Meaning of Politics and How it can be Studied
- Lesson 2 – Government and Governance

After going through this module, you are expected to:

1. explain the definition of politics;
2. differentiate the various views on politics;
3. recognize the value of politics; and
4. differentiate governance from government.

What I Know

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Read the following items carefully. Write the letter of the correct answer on a separate sheet of paper.

1. It refers to the exercise of control within society through the making and enforcement of collective decisions.
   a. Civil Society
   b. Governance
   c. Government
   d. Politics

2. Indicator of good governance wherein the most vulnerable ones are taken into consideration.
   a. Accountability
   b. Equity and inclusiveness
   c. Participatory
   d. Transparency

3. How did Aristotle view politics?
   a. Politics as compromise is preferable to violence
   b. Politics is closely associated with the activities of politicians.
   c. Politics does not infringe upon 'personal' affairs and institutions.
   d. Politics allows human beings to have an attempt in improving their lives and create the Good Society.

4. What view about politics stresses the statement: Conflict resolution is at the heart of politics?
   a. Politics as power
   b. Politics as public affairs
   c. Politics as art of government
   d. Politics as compromise and consensus

5. If you are studying politics, you are studying the government. Two aspects are under this setting: one is on the personnel of the government, while the other aspect is on what?
   a. Civil Society
   b. Government policies
   c. Machinery of government
   d. Officials of government

6. What do you call the formal institutions through which a group of people is ruled or governed?
   a. Civil Society
   b. Governance
   c. Government
   d. Politics

7. According to this characteristic of good governance, every person or group is responsible for their actions most especially when their acts affect public interest.
   a. Accountability
   b. Responsiveness
   c. Rule of Law
   d. Transparency

8. Which among the choices below refers to the importance of government?
   a. building alliances
   b. maintenance of peace and order
   c. promotion of war
   d. winning elections

9. What do you call the exercise of power or authority by political leaders for the well-being of their country's citizens or inhabitants and is also based on the realization that the government alone cannot do everything for the people?
   a. Authority
   b. Basic rights
   c. Corruption
   d. Governance

10. What characteristic of good governance requires that people are open to information regarding decision-making process and the implementation of decisions?
    a. Accountability
    b. Responsiveness
    c. Transparency
    d. Zeal

11. What term pertains to organizations that are private in nature but have public functions or objectives that affect the process of governance?
    a. Civil Society
    b. Governance
    c. Government
    d. State

12. Which view on politics states that the distinction between 'the political' and 'the 'nonpolitical' coincides with the division between the activities of the state and civil societies?
    a. Politics as power
    b. Politics as public affairs
    c. Politics as art of government
    d. Politics as compromise and consensus

13. According to this view, to study politics is in essence to study government or the exercise of authority.
    a. Politics as power
    b. Politics as public affairs
    c. Politics as art of government
    d. Politics as compromise and consensus

14. Active involvement of all affected and interested parties in the decision-making process is the hallmark of this indicator of good governance.
    a. Accountability
    b. Consensus
    c. Equity and inclusiveness
    d. Participatory

15. This view sees politics to be present in all social activities, the ability to achieve a desired outcome and a struggle over limited resources.
    a. Politics as power
    b. Politics as public affairs
    c. Politics as art of government
    d. Politics as compromise and consensus

Lesson 1

The Meaning of Politics and How It Can Be Studied

What's New

Look at the image below. What can you say about it?

Politics is exciting because people have different viewpoints. According to Heywood (2007), people may disagree about the following concerns: How people should live? Who should get what? How should power and other resources be distributed? Should society be based on cooperation or conflict? He further stressed that humans also disagree about how such matters should be resolved, how should collective decisions be made, who should have a say and how much influence should each person have?

Defining politics and identifying its scope of study is not easy. Although there is no agreed single meaning of politics, it is often understood as a social activity. Heywood (2007)
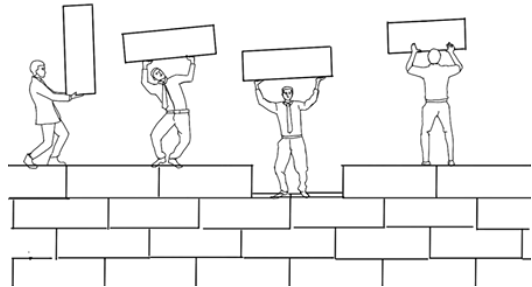
What is It

Defining Politics

Here are some of the definitions of politics offered by subject matter experts:

- in broadest sense, politics is the activity through which people make, preserve and amend the general rules under which they live. (Heywood 2007)

- activity or process through which groups reach and enforce binding decisions. (Hague & Harrop 2013)

- activity by which different interests are conciliated by giving them a share in power in proportion to their importance to the welfare and the survival of the whole community. (Crick 2005)

- set of activities that organizes individuals, systematically resolves disputes, and maintains order in society through creation and enforcement of rules and government policy. (Barrington et al. 2010)

- activity through which human beings attempt to improve their lives and create the Good Society. (Aristotle in Heywood 2007)

Studying Politics - The Different Views about Politics

This topic on the different views about politics from the work of Heywood (2007) will help you gain a deeper understanding about politics.

A. Politics as the art of government

Politics is viewed as an art or practical application of knowledge for attaining a particular objective. Considered as the classical definition of politics: the art of government or exercise of control in society through making and enforcement of collective or group decisions.

Here are the additional features of this view about politics:

➢ This view was developed in Ancient Greece. Remember, the word politics is derived from the ancient Greek word polis, meaning city-state. Politics can be

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studied by referring it to the affairs or concerns of the polis or its modern meaning what concerns the state.

➢ If you are studying politics, you are studying the government. Two aspects are under this setting: Government personnel or the people in government and government machinery or the different government departments, offices, or agencies.

➢ Politics happens in cabinet official meetings, legislative chambers, and government departments.

➢ To study politics is to study the exercise of authority defined as legitimate power. Legitimate means it is acceptable for the people.

➢ Politics is engaged in by a limited and specific group, notably politicians, civil servants and lobbyists.

B. Politics as public affairs

This second view looks at politics as what happens in the public sphere of life. It is important that you remember the distinction between 'the political' and 'the non-political'. It coincides with the division between what is public and what is private. If it happens in the public sphere, it is political.
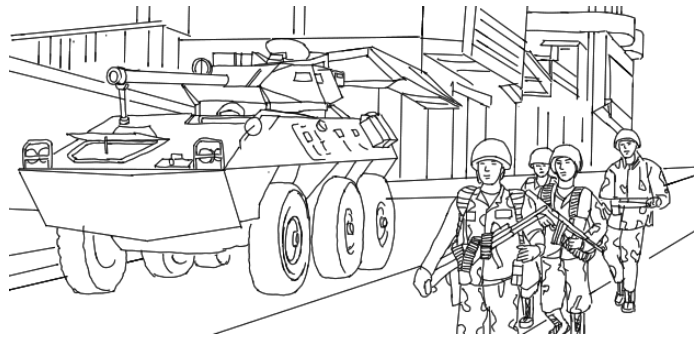
To clarify, the distinction between public and private conforms to the division between the state and civil society. The institutions of the state (the government offices, departments and agencies) can be regarded as 'public' because they are responsible for the collective organization of community life. Moreover, they are funded at the public's expense through taxation. In contrast, civil society consists of institutions such as private businesses, trade unions, clubs, community groups and so on that are 'private' in the sense that they are set up and funded by individual citizens to satisfy their own interests, rather than those of the larger society.

C. Politics as compromise and consensus

The third view about politics focuses on the way how decisions are made. Politics is seen as a particular means of resolving conflict: that is, by compromise, conciliation and negotiation, rather than through the use of force and naked power. Describing a solution to a problem as a 'political' solution implies peaceful debate and arbitration, as opposed to what is often called a 'military' solution. This is anchored on the perspective that society is characterized by consensus and not by irreconcilable conflict. Disagreements that exist can be resolved without resort to intimidation and violence. This view of politics has a positive character. Members of society should be encouraged to respect politics as an activity, and they should be prepared to engage in the political life of their own community.

D. Politics as power

The fourth view sees politics as something that is present in all social activities, at every level of social interaction; it can be found within our families and amongst our small groups of friends just as much as amongst nations and 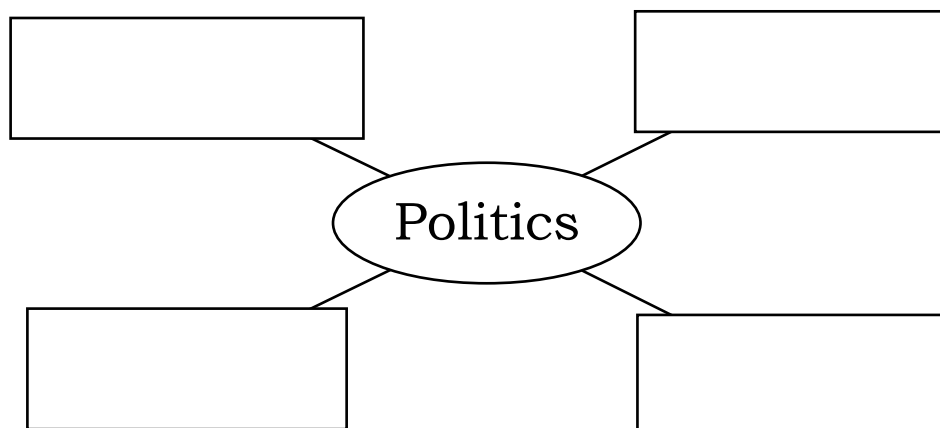on the international or global stage. What makes a specific social activity or behavior political is the presence of power. Politics under this view is in essence the power or ability to achieve a desired end, through any way possible. Politics is viewed as a struggle over limited resources, and power can be seen as the means through which this struggle is conducted. In politics, power is usually thought of as a relationship: that is, as the ability to influence the behavior of others. It is referred to in terms of having 'power over' people. **Remember, politics may be defined as: the art of government, public affairs, compromise and consensus, and power.**

What's More

ACTIVITY 1

Complete the concept map below. Write descriptions or related concepts around the main concept politics. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

Politics

Using the concept map that you accomplished, explain the meaning of politics.

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ACTIVITY 2

On the second column, write the view about politics that corresponds with each given statement on the first column. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Politics is seen as a peaceful way of resolving conflict.	
2. Politics is seen as a struggle over limited resources, and power can be seen as the means through which this struggle is conducted.	
3. Politics happens in the public sphere of life.	
4. Politics as practical application of knowledge in the exercise of control within society through the making and enforcement of collective decisions.	

Cite a recent political phenomenon or event and select the view about politics that can be used in studying it. Explain how that view can help you understand the cited political event.

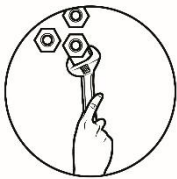| Political Phenomenon	View About Politics	Explanation

What I Have Learned

Answer the following questions. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

1. What are the similarities among the given definitions of politics?

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2. Why is it important to know the different meanings of politics?

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3. What is the importance of politics in our society? Explain your answer.

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What I Can Do

Make a campaign statement or slogan that promotes the importance or value of politics in society. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

Lesson 2 — Government and Governance

What's In

You learned in Lesson 1 the various meanings and different views about politics. Remember that politics is a social activity and it can be studied using different perspectives.

What's New

This lesson will introduce to you the two important concepts of *government* and *governance* as well as the connections and differences between them.
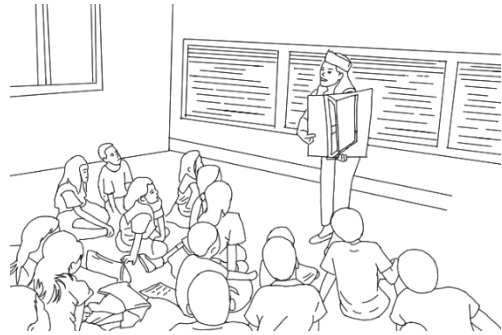
What is It

The Government and its Purposes

According to Mendoza (1999), government is the term generally used in referring the formal institutions through which a group of people is ruled or governed and the term extends to include the people and organizations that make, enforce, and apply political decisions for a society.

Government as explained by De Leon (1991) is created for the benefit of the people governed and it accomplishes services or functions that are beyond the capabilities of any individual or enterprise. He enumerated the important purposes of government which are: (1) the maintenance of peace and order; (2) the protection of persons and property; (3) the administration of justice; (4) the promotion of education; (5) the preservation of the state from external danger and; (5) the advancement of the physical, economic and social and cultural well-being of the people.

Governance

Governance according to Tamayo (2014) is commonly defined as the exercise of power or authority by political leaders for attainment of the well-being of their country's citizens or inhabitants. He added that it is a complex process in which some sectors of society exercise power and create public policies that directly affect the members of society.

Anne Mette Kjaer (2004) as cited by Tamayo (2014) clarifies the following features about governance:

- Governance is broader than government because other sectors are included in it: the government (also called the public sector) is always the main actor in governance but it is not the only actor.
- Governance is based on the reality that the government cannot do everything for the people on its own.
- The main role of the government is to set an enabling environment for other actors of governance to participate and respond to the pursuit of the common good.
- All actors other than the government are called the "civil society."
- The civil society includes non-governmental organizations, and other community-based and sectoral organizations that are private in nature but have public functions or objectives.

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Indicators of Good Governance

Good governance according to Kio Sheng (2010) and Tamayo (2014) is understood through its eight indicators or characteristics: (1) Participatory; (2) Rule of Law; (3) Effective and Efficient; (4) Transparent; (5) Responsive; (6) Equitable and Inclusive; (7) Consensus Oriented; and (8) Accountability.

1. Participatory

Good governance necessarily requires participation of the different sectors of society. Participation means active involvement of all concerned and interested sectors in the decision-making process. It requires an enabling environment. Governance should no longer be government monopoly but government management or inter-sectoral participation.

2. Rule of Law

Good governance is fundamentally adherence to the rule of law. Rule of law requires that the people give habitual obedience to the law. The government acts within the limits of the powers and functions prescribed by the law. Under this indicator, laws should be responsive to the needs of the society.
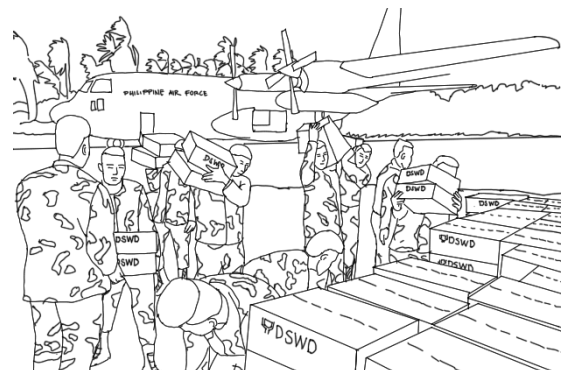
3. Effectiveness and Efficiency

Good governance requires that the institutions, processes, and actors deliver and meet the needs of society in a way that available resources are used well. Service delivery in public sector, especially of front-line agencies, must promptly and adequately serve the needs of the citizens instituting simplified government procedures and inexpensive transaction costs.

4. Transparency

Transparency means that people can access information regarding decision-making process and the implementation of decisions. Information on matters of public concern are made available to the citizens or those who will be directly affected.

5. Responsiveness

Responsiveness means that institutions and processes should serve all the stakeholders in timely and appropriate way. 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.
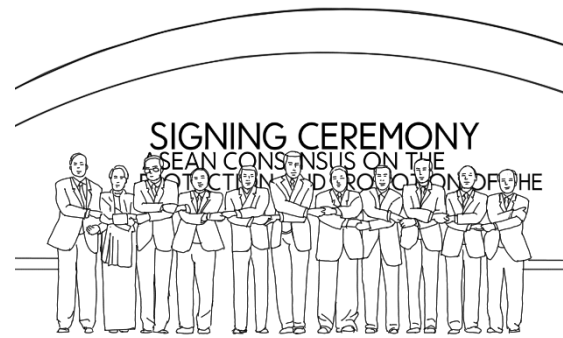
6. Equity and Inclusiveness

Equity and inclusiveness mean that all members of society, especially the most vulnerable ones must be taken into consideration. Everyone has a stake in society; no one should feel alienated from it. Those who have less in life should have more in law. Good governance demands that the actors must give preferential treatment to the conditions of the poor.
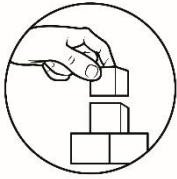
7. Consensus Oriented

Governance is consensus oriented when decisions are made after taking into consideration the different perspectives. A procedure for conflict resolution must be in place because it is possible that conflict will arise from competing interests of the actors. Governance is based on the partnership of the actors of the society in providing public services.

8. Accountability

Accountability refers to answerability or responsibility for one's action, based on the principle that each person or group is responsible for their actions most especially when their acts affect public interest. Actors have an obligation to explain and be answerable for the consequences of decisions and actions they have made on behalf of the society it serves.

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What's More

ACTIVITY 1

On the box provided below, choose three important purposes of government, draw 1 symbol connected with each purpose and provide a brief explanation. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

Purpose of Government	Symbols	Explanation
1.		
2.		
3.		

ACTIVITY 2

Look for three words/concepts that are related with good governance in the search box below then explain each word based on your understanding. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

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

1. _____

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   _____

2. _____

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3. _____

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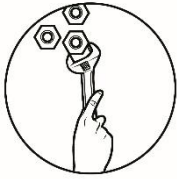   _____

   _____

What I Have Learned

Answer the following questions. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Choose one purpose of the government and explain its significance.

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2. How is government related with governance?

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3. What is the importance of good governance in the lives of the people?

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What I Can Do

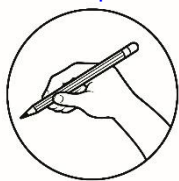Complete the table below. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

First column: Write your most important learning about good governance

Second column: Cite a political phenomenon related to your most important learning.

Third column: How can you apply your most important learning in analyzing the political phenomenon in second column?

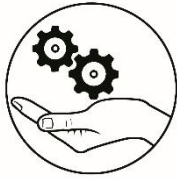| What I Know	Political Phenomenon	Application

Assessment

MATCHING TYPE. Match the descriptions in **Column A** with the correct concepts in **Column B**. Write the letter of the correct answer on a separate sheet of paper.

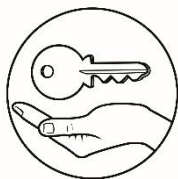| **A**	**B**
1. Activity through which people make, preserve and amend the rules under which they live.	a. Governance
2. Good governance: every person or group are responsible for their actions affecting public interest.	b. Government
3. Conflict resolution is at the heart of politics	c. Participatory
4. Legitimate power	d. Transparency
5. Formal institutions through which a group of people is ruled or governed.	e. Politics as compromise and consensus
6. Politics allows human beings to have an attempt in improving their lives and create the Good Society.	f. Equity and inclusiveness
7. Importance of government	g. Accountability
8. Good governance: people are open to information on decision-making and implementation	h. maintenance of peace and order
9. Organizations that are private in nature but affect the process of governance	i. Politics as power
10. Good governance gives preferential attention to the conditions of the poor.	j. Authority
11. Exercise of control within society through the making and enforcement of collective decisions.	k. Rule of Law
12. Indicator of good governance pertaining to active involvement of all affected parties	l. Politics as art of government
13. This view sees politics to as present in all social activities	m. Politics
14. To study politics is to study government	n. Aristotle's view on politics
15. Exercise of authority by political leaders based on the realization that government alone cannot do everything for the people.	o. Civil Societies

Additional Activities

Complete the table below. Cite two civil society groups that are helping the government in governance. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

Name of Civil Society	Advocacy	Activities
1.		
2.		

Answer Key

What I Know

1. D
2. B
3. D
4. D
5. C
6. C
7. A
8. B
9. D
10. C
11. A
12. B
13. C
14. D
15. A

What's More (Lesson 1, Activity 2)

1. Politics as Compromise and Consensus
2. Politics as Power
3. Politics as Public Affairs
4. Politics as Art of Government

What's More (Lesson 2, Activity 2)

RESPONSIVENESS
TRANSPARENCY
ACCOUNTABILITY
PARTICIPATORY
EFFECTIVE
EFFICIENCY
CONSENSUS
INCLUSIVENESS

Assessment

1. M
2. G
3. E
4. J
5. B
6. N
7. H
8. D
9. O
10. F
11. M
12. C
13. I
14. L
15. A

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