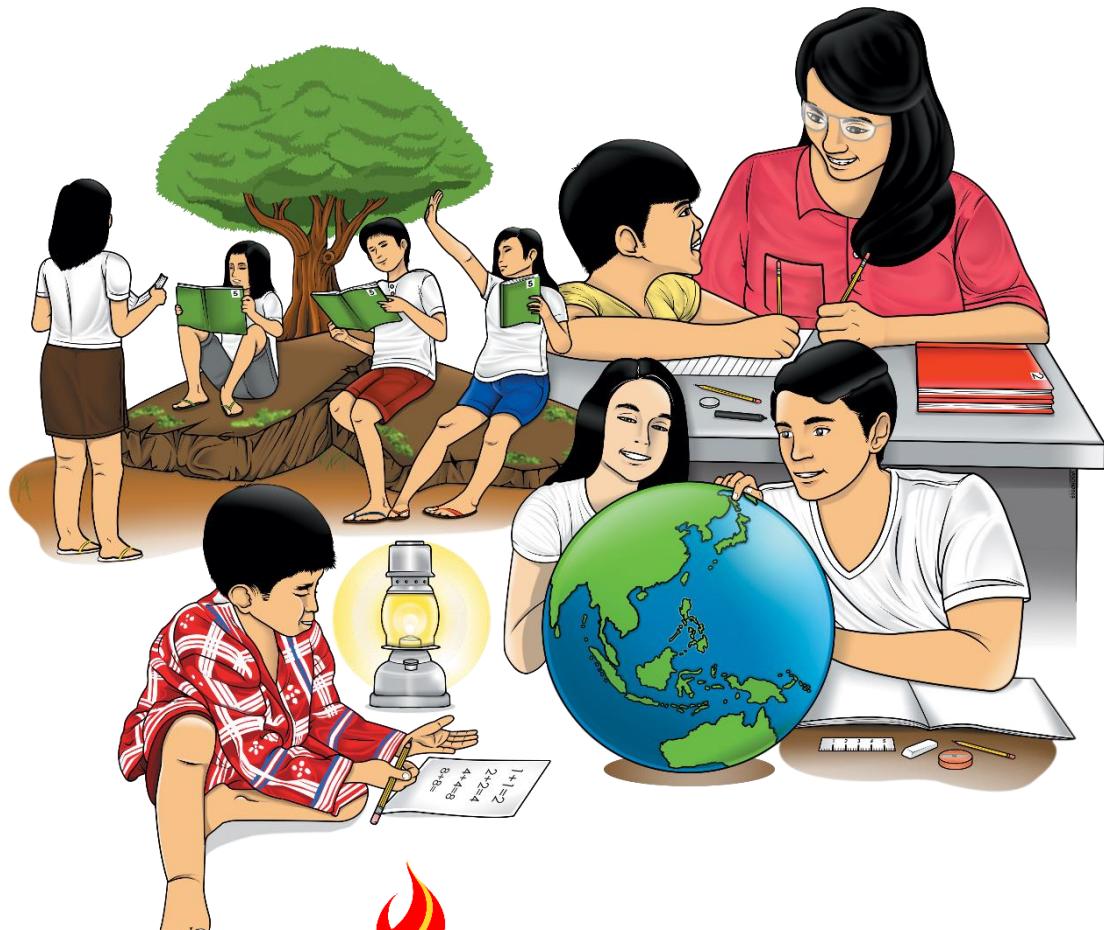


# Philippine Politics and Governance

Quarter 1 – Module 2:  
Political Ideologies



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**Philippine Politics and Governance – Senior High School  
Alternative Delivery Mode  
Quarter 1 – Module 2: Political Ideologies  
First Edition, 2020**

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# **Philippine Politics and Governance**

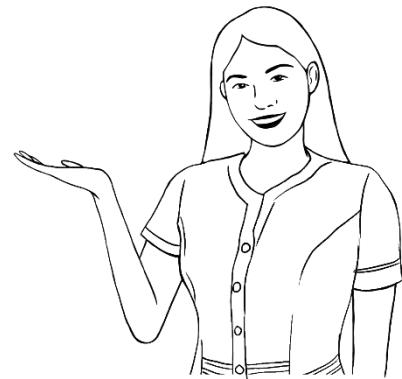
Quarter 1 – Module 2:  
Political Ideologies

## Introductory Message

For the facilitator:

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

This module was collaboratively designed, developed and reviewed by educators both from public and private institutions 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 Political Ideologies!

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**

The scope of this module will help you understand the meaning of ideology and political ideologies. The basic tenets or doctrines of different political ideologies will be presented on this lesson. The functions of political ideologies will be enumerated and explained. The political ideologies will be compared to the different perspectives on the state. At the end of the module, you will be able to relate the concepts that you have learned with your everyday life by recognizing how political ideologies bring about social change and impact on the social and political life of Filipinos.

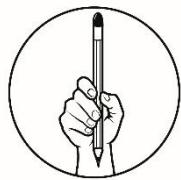


The module has one lesson, namely:

- Lesson 1 – Political Ideologies

After going through this module, you are expected to:

1. identify the basic tenets of major political ideologies (i.e., liberalism, conservatism, socialism);
2. differentiate the political ; and
3. analyze how political ideologies impact on the social and political life of Filipino.



## **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 a system of belief about how society should function, behave, and operate.
  - a. Ideology
  - b. Philosophy
  - c. Psychology
  - d. Theology
2. Which of the following is NOT a function of political ideology?
  - a. It creates laws in order to achieve a perfect society.
  - b. It offers an account of existing order by examining what works and what does not work.
  - c. It outlines how political change or the desired social order can be achieved.
  - d. It provides a model of a desired social order, a vision of Good Society
3. It is the set of political beliefs emphasizing individual rights and liberties.
  - a. Conservatism
  - b. Liberalism
  - c. Socialism
  - d. None of the above
4. What set of political beliefs emphasizes preservation of customs and traditions that define the character of a society?
  - a. Conservatism
  - b. Liberalism
  - c. Socialism
  - d. None of the above
5. Which of the following describes a set of political beliefs emphasizing community and social equality?
  - a. Conservatism
  - b. Liberalism
  - c. Socialism
  - d. None of the above
6. Which of the following is NOT a key idea of Liberalism?
  - a. Fraternity
  - b. Freedom
  - c. Individualism
  - d. Reason

7. It is the core principle of Liberalism.
  - a. Fraternity
  - b. Freedom
  - c. Individualism
  - d. Reason
8. What key idea of Liberalism is being described in the statement below?  
*It is a desire to ensure that each person is able to act as he or she pleases or chooses.*
  - a. Fraternity
  - b. Freedom
  - c. Individualism
  - d. Reason
9. Which is true about the key ideas of Conservatism?
  - a. Authority, Consent, Human imperfection, Pragmatism, Tradition
  - b. Authority, Equality ,Human imperfection, Pragmatism, Tradition
  - c. Authority, Human imperfection, Pragmatism , Property, Tradition
  - d. Consent, Human imperfection, Pragmatism, Tradition, Toleration
- 10.What belief states that action should be shaped by practical circumstances and practical goals, or simply by “what works”?
  - a. Authority
  - b. Freedom
  - c. Individualism
  - d. Pragmatism
- 11.The key idea of Socialism that emphasizes on nurture over nature.
  - a. Community
  - b. Fraternity
  - c. Social Class
  - d. Social Equality
- 12.The key idea of Conservatism that reflects the accumulated wisdom of the past, institutions and practices that have been ‘tested by time’, and advocates that it should be preserved.
  - a. Laws
  - b. Norms
  - c. Religion
  - d. Tradition
- 13.Which is NOT a key idea of liberalism on reason?
  - a. Belief in progress and the capacity of human beings to resolve their differences through debate and argument
  - b. Belief in the supreme importance of the human
  - c. Faith in the ability of individuals to make wise judgments
  - d. Individuals as the best judges of their own interests

14. It is the central value of Socialism.
- a. Fraternity
  - b. Freedom
  - c. Individualism
  - d. Social Equality
15. A political ideology that prefers cooperation over competition and favors collectivism over individualism.
- a. Communism
  - b. Conservatism
  - c. Liberalism
  - d. Socialism

**Lesson  
1**

# **Political Ideologies**

In order to understand the different issues in politics and governance, it is important to recognize the various frameworks, theories and political ideologies involved.



## **What's In**

Find the words that are related to political science. Write as many words as you can. Answer should be written on a separate sheet of paper.

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



### **Notes to the Teacher**

**Now that you have understood the concepts of politics and governance, you may now proceed to the next lesson.**



## **What's New**

What idea or concept is being depicted by this picture? In 3-4 sentences give your insights about it. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.



## **Ang Aming mga Tinig**



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## What is It

### Meaning of Ideology

*Ideology* according to Heywood (2007) refers to a system of beliefs about how society should function, behave, and operate. He further explains that from a social-scientific viewpoint, an ideology is a more or less coherent set of ideas that provides a basis for organized political action, whether this is intended to preserve, modify or overthrow the existing system of power relationships.



### Functions of Political Ideology

Political ideologies are very important in a society. Heywood (2007) also described the following functions of political ideology:

- (1) It offers an account of the existing order by examining what works and what does not work, as well as other various issues and problems that the state and the broader society are confronted with.
- (2) It provides a model of a desired social order, a vision of the Good Society.
- (3) It outlines how political change or the desired social order can be achieved.

### Major Political Ideologies

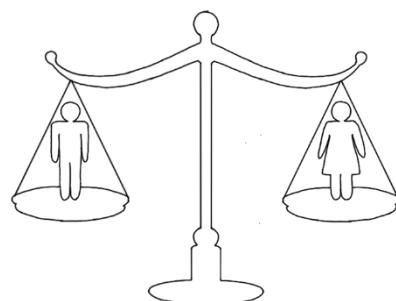
There are many political ideologies. On this module we will concentrate more on these three major political ideologies. These are the Liberalism, Conservatism, and Socialism. Heywood (2007) explained the key ideas under these ideologies. Read his explanations below:

#### **Liberalism**

*Liberalism* pertains to set of political beliefs emphasizing individual rights and liberties. Its key ideas are the following:

##### **Key Ideas of Liberalism**

1. **Individualism:** It is the core principle of liberal ideology. Individualism is further explained as:



- ❖ belief in the supreme importance of the human
  - ❖ human beings are seen with equal moral worth; they possess separate and unique identities
  - ❖ the liberal goal is to construct a society within which individuals can flourish and develop
2. **Freedom:** Individual freedom or liberty is the core value of liberalism. Under freedom are the following features:
- ❖ desire to ensure that each person is able to act as he or she pleases or chooses
  - ❖ advocate 'freedom under the law', as they recognize that one person's liberty may be a threat to the liberty of others
3. **Reason:** Liberals believe that *the world has a rational structure*, and that this can be uncovered through the exercise of *human reason* and by *critical enquiry*. Furthermore, the key idea of reason favors the following:
- ❖ faith in the ability of individuals to make wise judgments;
  - ❖ individuals as the best judges of their own interests;
  - ❖ belief in progress and the capacity of human beings to resolve their differences through debate and argument, rather than bloodshed and war.
4. **Equality:** This refers to the belief that individuals are 'born equal', at least in terms of moral worth. Liberalism has strong commitment to equal rights namely:
- ❖ *legal equality* ('equality before the law');
  - ❖ *political equality* ('one person, one vote; one vote, one value').
5. **Toleration:** It means willingness to allow others to think, speak and act in ways which they disapprove. This promotes debate and intellectual progress.
6. **Consent:** It will advocate that authority and social relationships should always be based on consent or willing agreement. Under this idea, *the government must therefore be based on the 'consent of the governed'*. Authority is always grounded in legitimacy.



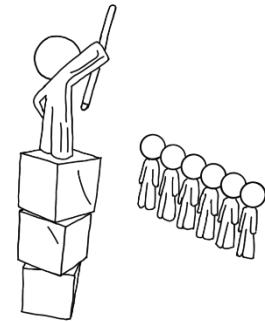
## Conservatism

*Conservatism* refers to set of political beliefs based on preservation of customs and traditions that define the character of a society. Here are the key ideas of conservatism:



### **Key Ideas of Conservatism**

1. **Tradition:** It is the central theme of conservative thought or ‘the desire to conserve’. It respects established customs and institutions that have endured through time. Tradition reflects the accumulated wisdom of the past, and institutions and practices that have been ‘tested by time’, and it should be preserved for the benefit of the living and for generations yet to come.
2. **Pragmatism:** It is the belief that action should be shaped by practical circumstances and practical goals, that is, by ‘what works’.
3. **Human imperfection:** In this view, human beings are limited, dependent, and security-seeking creatures, drawn to the familiar and the tried and tested. Human beings are needing to live in stable and orderly communities. The maintenance of order requires a strong state, the enforcement of strict laws, and stiff penalties.
4. **Authority:** Conservatives hold that, to some degree, authority is always exercised ‘from above’, providing leadership, guidance and support for those who lack the knowledge, experience or education to act wisely in their own interests. Authority and leadership are seen as resulting from experience and training.
5. **Property:** Conservatives see property ownership as being vital because it gives people security and a measure of independence from government, and it encourages them to respect the law and the property of others.

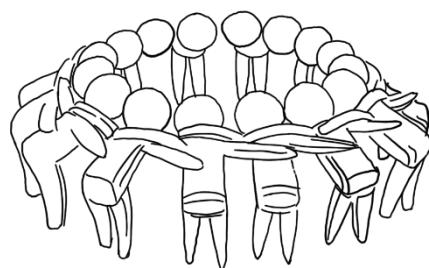


## Socialism

*Socialism* is defined as set of political beliefs emphasizing community and social equality that adheres to the following ideas:

### **Key Ideas of Socialism**

1. **Community:** The core of socialism is the vision of human beings as social creatures linked by the existence of a common humanity. It highlights the importance of community, and the degree to which individual identity is fashioned



by social interaction and membership of social groups and collective bodies. Socialists are inclined to emphasize nurture over nature, and to explain individual behavior mainly in terms of social factors, rather than innate qualities.

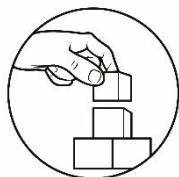
2. **Fraternity:** It is sharing a common humanity. Humans are bound together by a sense of comradeship or fraternity (literally meaning 'brotherhood', but broadened in this context to embrace all humans). Socialism prefers cooperation over competition and favors collectivism over individualism. Cooperation enables people to harness their collective energies/strengthens the bonds of community.
3. **Social equality is the central value of socialism:** It emphasizes equality of outcome as opposed to equality of opportunity. The measure of social equality is looked upon as guarantee of social stability and cohesion.
4. **Need is of primary importance in Socialism:** It is the belief that material benefits should be distributed on the basis of need, rather than simply on the basis of merit or work: 'From each according to his ability, to each according to his need'. The satisfaction of basic needs (hunger, thirst, shelter, health, personal security and so on) is a prerequisite for a worthwhile human existence and participation in social life.
5. **Social class:** Socialism has traditionally been associated with the interests of an oppressed and exploited working class - regarded the working class as an agent of social change. The socialist goal is the eradication of economic and social inequalities, or their substantial reduction.
6. **Common ownership:** The socialist case for common ownership is that it is a *means of harnessing material resources to the common good*, with private property being seen to promote selfishness, acquisitiveness and social division.



## Different Ideologies and their Perspectives on the State

Socialism, Liberalism and Conservatism are political ideologies that have different perspective or view on the state. According to Mendoza and Melegrito (2016) have the following explanations:

Political Ideologies	Perspective on the state
Socialism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Considers the state as embodiment of the common good and approves government intervention in implementing laws concerning the welfare of the citizens.</li> <li>• Cooperation is more important than competition</li> </ul>
Liberalism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Views the state as a tool or instrument of social order</li> <li>• Recognizes the state in providing equal opportunities to all citizens.</li> </ul>
Conservatism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Links the state with the need to provide authority and discipline in order to protect society from chaos and social disorder.</li> </ul>



### What's More

## ACTIVITY 1

### Understanding the Political Ideologies

A. Fill in the table with the needed information. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

Political Ideologies	Major Features	Strengths	Weaknesses

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B. Based from your answers on the table above, which do you think is the best ideology that fits in the Philippines? Explain your answer concisely. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

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## ***What I Have Learned***

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



1. Based on your understanding, explain the word *ideology*.

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2. Why is it important to have a certain ideology in the society?

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- ### 3. How do ideologies bring about social change?

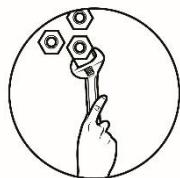
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## ***What I Can Do***

If you were given a chance to be part of the government, what kind of political ideologies would you prefer? Tell us about it briefly. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

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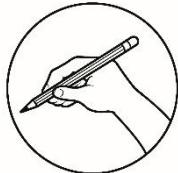
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**Note: You will be graded using these rubrics for all the essay questions.**

<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>5 EXCELLENT</b>	<b>4 VERY GOOD</b>	<b>3 AVERAGE</b>	<b>2 NEEDS IMPROVEMENT</b>	<b>1 UNACCEPTABLE</b>
Ideas	This paper is clear and focused. It holds the reader's attention. Relevant details and quotes enrich the writing.	This paper is mostly focused and has some good details and quotes.	The writer is beginning to define the topic, even though development is still basic or general.	Topic is not well-defined and/or there are too many topics.	Yet, the paper has no clear sense of purpose or central theme. To extract meaning from the text, the reader must make inferences based on context.

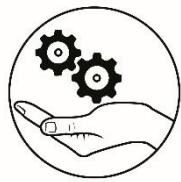
	the central theme.				on sketchy or missing details.
Organization	The organization enhances and showcases the central idea or theme. The order, structure of information is compelling and moves the reader through the text.	Paper (and paragraphs) are mostly organized, in order, and makes sense to the reader.	The organizational structure is strong enough to move the reader through the text without too much confusion.	Sentences within paragraphs make sense, but the order of paragraphs does not.	The writing lacks a clear sense of direction. Ideas, details, or events seem strung together in a loose or random fashion; there is no identifiable internal structure.
Sentence Fluency	The writing has an easy flow, rhythm, and cadence. Sentences are well built, with strong and varied structure that invites expressive oral reading.	The writing mostly flows, and usually invites oral reading.	The text hums along with a steady beat, but tends to be more businesslike than musical, more mechanical than fluid.	The text seems choppy and is not easy to read orally.	The reader has to practice quite a bit in order to give this paper a fair interpretive reading.
Conventions	The writer demonstrates a good grasp of standard writing conventions (e.g., spelling, punctuation, capitalization, grammar, usage, paragraphing) and uses conventions effectively to enhance readability.	The writer understands good writing conventions and usually uses them correctly. Paper is easily read, and errors are rare; minor touch-ups would get this piece ready to publish.	The writer shows reasonable control over a limited range of standard writing conventions. Conventions are sometimes handled well and enhance readability; at other times, errors are distracting and impair readability.	The writer seems to have made little effort to use conventions: spelling, punctuation, capitalization, usage, grammar and/or paragraphing have multiple errors.	Errors in spelling, punctuation, capitalization, usage, and grammar and/or paragraphing repeatedly distract the reader and make the text difficult to read.
Presentation	The form and presentation of the text enhances the ability for the reader to understand and connect with the message. It is pleasing to the eye.	The format only has a few mistakes and is generally easy to read and pleasing to the eye.	The writer's message is understandable in this format.	The writer's message is only understandable occasionally, and paper is messily written.	The reader receives a garbled message due to problems relating to the presentation of the text and is not typed.



## **Assessment**

**TRUE OR FALSE.** Write **TRUE** if the statement is correct and **FALSE** if otherwise. Write your answer on a separate sheet.

1. Ideology refers to a system or beliefs about how society should function, behave, and operate.
2. One of the functions of political ideology is to provide a model of a desired social order, a vision of the Good Society.
3. Liberalism pertains to set of political beliefs emphasizing community and social equality.
4. Freedom is one of the key ideas of Conservatism.
5. Liberals believe that the world has a rational structure
6. Individualism is the core principle of Liberal ideology.
7. Freedom is the core value of liberalism.
8. Authority is one of the key ideas of Socialism.
9. Socialist regarded the working class as an agent of social change.
10. Tradition, toleration, and human imperfection are key ideas of Conservatism.
11. Social equality is the central value of socialism.
12. Socialism prefers cooperation over competition.
13. Individualism is a belief in the supreme importance of the human.
14. Common ownership, fraternity and social class are key ideas of liberalism.
15. Tradition is the central theme of Socialism.



## ***Additional Activities***

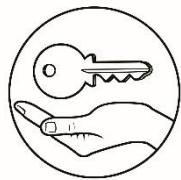
Draw or make a sketch of your dream society. Consider at least one of the Political Ideologies. Put your drawing on a long bond paper.

### **CRITERIA FOR THE DRAWING**

Relevance to the theme-----	25%
Creativity and originality-----	25%
Neatness and organization-----	25%
Overall impression of the drawing-----	25%
	100%

Theme: "My Dream Society"





## ***Answer Key***

<b>What I Know</b>	
<b>Assessment</b>	
1. A	1. True
2. A	2. True
3. B	3. False
4. A	4. False
5. C	5. True
6. D	6. True
7. C	7. True
8. B	8. False
9. C	9. True
10. D	10. False
11. A	11. True
12. D	12. True
13. B	13. True
14. D	14. False
15. D	15. False

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