

Philippine Politics and Governance

Quarter 1 – Module 3:
Power: Nature, Dimensions, Types
and Consequences



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and Consequences

Introductory Message

For the facilitator:

Welcome to the Philippine Politics and Governance – Senior High School Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) Module on Power: Nature, Dimensions, Types and Consequences!

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 Power: Nature, Dimensions, Types and Consequences!

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 is about one of the important concepts in politics – power. Specifically, it will help you understand the nature, types, dimensions and consequences of power. At the end of the module, you will be able to apply what you have learned in identifying a specific political phenomenon and how it can be studied using the concept of power.

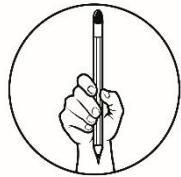
The module has one lesson, namely:

- Lesson 1 – Power: Nature, Dimensions, Types and Consequences

After going through this module, you are expected to:

1. analyze the nature, dimensions/ types, and consequences of power.





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 is the ability to achieve a desired outcome or ability to influence the behavior of others.
 - a. Commitment
 - b. Compliance
 - c. Power
 - d. Resistance

2. This consequence of power refers to readiness or act of agreeing to do something.
 - a. Commitment
 - b. Compliance
 - c. Referent Power
 - d. Resistance

3. What type of power is exercised if the target person complies because he or she identifies with the agent and wants to gain the agent's approval?
 - a. Coercive power
 - b. Legitimate power
 - c. Referent Power
 - d. Reward power

4. What face of power are we dealing with if we consider conscious actions that in some way influence the content of decisions?
 - a. Power as decision-making
 - b. Power as thought control
 - c. Power as agenda setting
 - d. Power as necessity

5. This face of power is the ability to influence another by shaping what he or she thinks, wants, or needs.
 - a. Power as decision-making
 - b. Power as thought control
 - c. Power as agenda setting
 - d. Power as necessity

6. What type of power is manifested if the target person complies in order to avoid punishments he or she believes are controlled by the agent?
 - a. Coercive power
 - b. Legitimate power
 - c. Referent Power
 - d. Reward power
7. What type of power is employed if the target person complies because he or she believes the agent has the right to make the request and the target person has the obligation to comply?
 - a. Coercive power
 - b. Legitimate power
 - c. Referent Power
 - d. Reward power
8. What consequence of power is considered as desirable outcome because of the trust and emotional pledge that it causes?
 - a. Commitment
 - b. Compliance
 - c. Resistance
 - d. Referent Power
9. This consequence of power means to refuse or to oppose.
 - a. Commitment
 - b. Compliance
 - c. Referent Power
 - d. Resistance
10. This face of power is the ability to influence the desires of another person.
 - a. Power as thought control
 - b. Power as agenda setting
 - c. Power as decision-making
 - d. Power as necessity
11. This face of power involves the ability to set or control the political discourse, thereby preventing issues or proposals from being aired in the first place.
 - a. Power as thought control
 - b. Power as agenda setting
 - c. Power as decision-making
 - d. Power as necessity
12. What type of power was in place if the target person complies because he or she believes that the agent has special knowledge about the best way to do something?
 - a. Coercive power
 - b. Expert Power
 - c. Legitimate power
 - d. Reward power

13. Commitment is most likely to be the consequence when the type of powers employed are _____ and _____.
- legitimate and referent
 - reward and legitimate
 - expert and legitimate
 - referent and expert
14. Through legitimate power, compliance with the order may occur if it is perceived to be within the leader's scope of what?
- authority
 - close relationship
 - expertise
 - reward
15. What type of power will be most suitable if the objective is preventing behavior that is harmful to the society and well-being of the people such as illegal and violent activities?
- Coercive power
 - Expert Power
 - Legitimate power
 - Reward power

**Lesson
1**

Power: Meaning, Dimensions, Types and Consequences



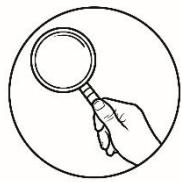
What's In

You learned in Module 1 on the view about politics that politics is in essence power. Power or its presence makes a particular social behaviour or activity distinctively political. Politics under this view is in essence power or the ability to achieve a desired outcome.



What's New

Think of someone who can easily influence the behaviours of people around him or her. In 3-4 sentences, describe that person. What do you think are the reasons why that person is influential? Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.



What is It

Defining Power

Power in its broadest sense, as stated by Heywood (2007) is the ability to achieve a desired outcome and is sometimes seen as the '*power to*' do something. He further explained that in the context of politics and governance, power is usually thought of as a relationship: the ability to influence the behaviour of others or having '*power over*' people and the ability to punish or reward.



Dimensions or Faces of Power

According to Heywood (2007), the following are the various ways how power is exercised by members of society. These are called dimensions or faces of power: Power as Decision-Making, Power as Agenda Setting and Power as Thought Control.

Power as Decision-Making

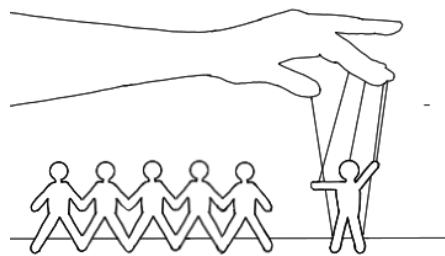
This face of power consists of conscious actions that in some way influence the content of decisions. Identifying who has power is done by analysing decisions in the light of the known preferences of the actors involved. The implication of this view of power is that the most powerful actors in society are those whose opinion are considered and upheld in the decision making. The powerful are able to get what they want and make others behave the way they wanted them to. According to Boulding (1989) as cited by Heywood (2007), decisions can be influenced in a variety of ways distinguished between the use of force or intimidation (the stick), productive exchanges involving mutual gain (the deal), and the creation of obligations, loyalty and commitment (the kiss).

Power as Agenda Setting

The second face of power as further discussed by Heywood (2007) is the ability to prevent decisions being made: that is, in effect, '*non-decision-making*'. This according to him involves the ability to set or control the political agenda, thereby preventing issues or proposals from being aired in the first place.

Power as Thought Control

The third face of power, still according to Heywood (2007) is the ability to influence another by shaping what he or she thinks, wants, or needs. This is power expressed as ideological indoctrination or psychological control. In political life, the exercise of this form of power is seen in the use of propaganda and, more generally, in the impact of ideology which you learned from Module 2.



Types of Power



According to French and Raven (1959) as cited by Yukl (1989), there are different types of power, namely: reward power, coercive power, legitimate power, expert power and referent power. Read the power taxonomy below in order for you to understand more about the types of power.

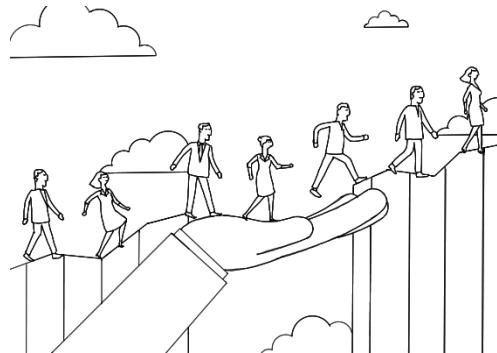
Power Taxonomy

Type of Power	Description
Reward power	The target person complies in order to obtain rewards he or she believes are controlled by the agent.
Coercive power	The target person complies in order to avoid punishments he or she believes are controlled by the agent.
Legitimate power	The target person complies because he or she believes the agent has the right to make the request and the target person has the obligation to comply.
Expert power	The target person complies because he or she believes that the agent has special knowledge about the best way to do something.
Referent power	The target person complies because he or she admires or identifies with the agent and wants to gain the agent's approval.

Consequences of Power

There are three consequences of power according to Yukl (1989): compliance, commitment and resistance. He further stressed that employing certain types of power in particular ways may result into these consequences. Study his explanations below:

Compliance means readiness or act of agreeing to do something.



The two types of power most likely to cause compliance are *legitimate or position power* and *reward power*.

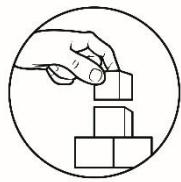
- Compliance with the order may occur if it is perceived to be within the leader's scope of authority.
- Compliance is most likely to happen if the reward is something valued by the target person.

Commitment is an even more desirable outcome because of the trust and emotional pledge that it causes. It is perceived as loyalty or a sense of dedication or devotion. Commitment is most likely to be the consequence when the powers used are referent and expert.

- The common way to exercise *referent power* is merely to ask someone with whom one has a friendship to do something.
- Expert power may result to commitment if the leader presents logical arguments and supporting evidence for a particular proposal, order or policy. It will depend on the leader's credibility and persuasive communication skills in addition to technical knowledge and logical or analytical ability.
- Commitment is a very unlikely consequence if coercive power is employed.

Resistance means to refuse or to oppose. It is the most likely outcome when *coercive power* is used in a hostile or manipulative way. (Yukl 1989)

According to Heywood (2007), it is best to use coercion power in preventing behaviour that is harmful to the society and well-being of the people such as illegal and violent activities.



What's More

ACTIVITY 1

Cite one recent political phenomenon and select the face or dimension of power that can be used in analyzing it. Explain how that face of power can help you understand the cited political event. Accomplish this on a separate sheet of paper.

Political Phenomenon	Face or Dimension of Power	Explanation

ACTIVITY 2

Complete the table below. Identify and describe one scenario in each of the following settings given in column 1 where you could see the exercise of a specific type of power. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

Setting	Scenario	Type of Power
<i>Example:</i> Classroom	The teacher organized a recognition program for outstanding students.	Reward Power
<i>Start here:</i> 1. Household		
2. Workplace		
3. Group of friends		
4. Barangay		
5. Areas under Quarantine		



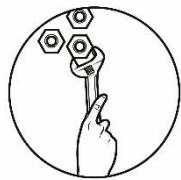
What I Have Learned



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

1. How does the study of faces or dimensions of power help you understand more about the concept of power?

2. What is the importance of having an idea about the certain types of powers which may result into certain consequences of power?



What I Can Do

Think of someone who you think should receive an advice about the importance of knowing the cause and effect relationship between the different types of power and consequences of power. Write a “*suggestion letter*” to that person. Write your output on a separate sheet of paper. Your output will be graded using the criteria below:

Content	-	25 Points
Structure	-	10 Points
Word choice	-	10 Points
Grammatical accuracy	-	5 Points
Total	-	50 Points

A large sheet of handwriting practice lines. At the top, there is a row of twelve small circles for tracking progress. The main area contains ten sets of horizontal lines for writing. In the bottom right corner, there is a line drawing of a smiling woman giving a thumbs-up.



Assessment

IDENTIFICATION. Identify the type of power being described in the following items. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

1. The target person complies because he or she admires or identifies with the agent and wants to gain the agent's approval.
2. The target person complies in order to avoid punishments he or she believes are controlled by the agent.
3. The target person complies in order to obtain rewards he or she believes are controlled by the agent.
4. The target person complies because he or she believes that the agent has special knowledge about the best way to do something.
5. The target person complies because he or she believes the agent has the right to make the request and the target person has the obligation to comply.

TRUE OR FALSE. For items 6-10, write **TRUE** if the statement is correct and write **FALSE** if otherwise.

6. Expert power may result to commitment if the leader presents logical arguments and supporting evidence for a particular proposal, order or policy.
7. Commitment is a very likely consequence if coercive power is employed.
8. Compliance is most likely to happen if the reward is something valued by the target person.
9. Coercive power is exercised by asking someone with whom one has a friendship to do something.
10. It is best to use coercion power in preventing behavior that is harmful to the society and well-being of the people such as illegal and violent activities.

FILL IN THE BLANKS. For items 11-15, fill in the blanks with the correct answers.

11. _____ is the ability to achieve a desired outcome or ability to influence the behavior of others.
12. Through legitimate power compliance with the order may occur if it is perceived to be within the leader's scope of _____.
13. _____ is the type of power that is most suitable if the objective is preventing behavior that is harmful to the society and well-being of the people such as illegal and violent activities.

14. This face of power refers to the ability to prevent decisions being made: that is, in effect, ‘non-decision-making’. This face of power is called _____.

15. _____ as a face of power is manifested in political life thru the use of propaganda and, more generally, in the impact of ideology.



Additional Activities

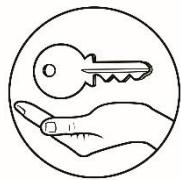
Complete the table below. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

First column: Write your most important learning about the interplay of the types of power and consequences of power.

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

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

What I Know	Political Phenomenon	Application



Answer Key

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

What I Know

Assessment

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