



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
SCHOOLS DIVISION OF NEGROS ORIENTAL
REGION VII

Kagawasan Ave., Daro, Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental



Trends, Networks, and Critical Thinking in the 21st Century

Quarter 4 – Module 2a: Assessing Political and Social Institutions



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**Trends, Networks, and Critical Thinking in the 21st Century – Grade 11
Alternative Delivery Mode
Quarter 4 – Module 2a: Assessing Political and Social Institutions
First Edition, 2020**

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Development Team of the Module

Writer:	June Mark D. Empenida
Editor:	Bryan Miko M. Cadiz
Reviewer:	Divina May S. Medez
Illustrator:	Typesetter
Layout Artist:	Jessie V. Alcala
Management Team:	Senen Priscillo P. Paulin, CESO V
	Rosela R. Abiera
	Joelyza M. Arcilla, Ed.D.
	Maricel S. Rasid
	Marcelo K. Palispis, Ed.D.
	Elmar L. Cabrera
	Nilita L. Ragay, Ed.D.
	Carmelita A. Alcala, Ed.D.

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Department of Education –Region VII Schools Division of Negros Oriental

Office Address: Kagawasan, Ave., Daro, Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental
Tele #: (035) 225 2376 / 541 1117
E-mail Address: negros.oriental@deped.gov.ph



What I Need to Know

This Learning Module is an alternative instructional design that uses developed instructional materials which are based on the needs of the students. They are encouraged to independently work for the different activities which will make them productive citizens in our society.

This course presents some relevant information about democracy which can be applied in facing challenges in our world today. You shall be able to learn some skills and ideas that you may use for your daily living in this democratic society. By studying this module, you will learn not to abuse the independence you have and appreciate its value. You will also become a productive citizen by understanding your role in this democratic world. Thus, you could be an influence of “change for the better” in our challenging world.

Happy learning!

Content Standard

The learner understands the meaning and dimensions of democracy.

Performance Standard

Using any form of oral presentation, the learner explains creatively the ill effects of undemocratic practices related to factors such as gender biases, poverty, political marginalization, racial inequality, cultural domination, crisis of representation and politics of recognition.

Most Essential Learning Competencies

The learner is expected to:

- Assess democratic interventions prevailing in political and social institutions (**HUMSS_MCT12-IIa-c-6**)

At the end of the module, you are expected to:

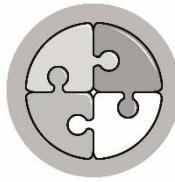
1. Understand the different political and social institutions in the country;
2. Recognize the value of political and social institutions in the country; and
3. Analyze the different political and social institutions in a country.



What I Know

- I. True or False: Write **True** if the statement is correct and **False** if not. Write the answer in your activity notebook.
 1. Political institutions can also be called “organization.”
 2. Family is a form of political institution.
 3. Society cannot survive without social institutions.
 4. Social institutions create laws.
 5. Institutions are not so important in a democratic country.

- II. Identify each item as “Political” or “Social Institution.”
 1. Political parties
 2. Trade unions
 3. Congress
 4. Legal courts
 5. Non-government organization
 6. Family
 7. Education
 8. Religion
 9. Community
 10. Tribe



What's In

Task 1: Arrange the jumbled letters for every item to come up with the correct answer. Write your answer in your notebook.

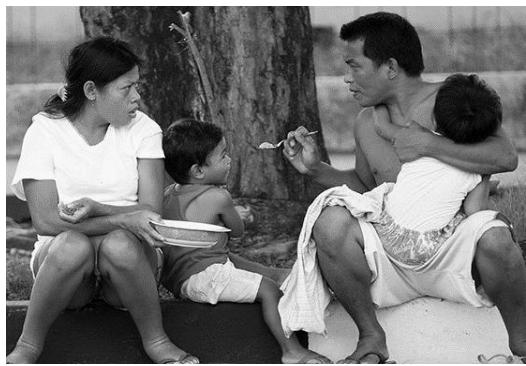
1. LACITILOP TUTIONINSTI= _____
2. CIALSO TUINSTITION= _____
3. MUNICOMTY= _____
4. CIESOTY= _____
5. FMLYAI= _____

Task 2: Analyze and discuss the difference between political and social institution based on the pictures given below.

POLITICAL INSTITUTION



SOCIAL INSTITUTION



<https://www.google.com/search?q=duterte+and+cabinet+members&tbo=isch&ved=2ahUKEwitvqee4vvrAhUTA6YKHQwjD1AQ2>

https://www.google.com/search?q=family+in+the+philippines&tbo=isch&ved=2ahUKEwjd6smR4_vrAhVVzlsBHclpB0EQ2-

Your insights:



What's New

Task 2: Given the pictures above, what are the roles of:

- Political Institution in the society?
- Social Institution in the society?



What is It

Democracy as a form of government comes in many forms. Even though supported by most citizens in democratic states, what they cherish are widely different systems. This plurality is crucial when the quality of democratic governance is to be evaluated. However, variations not only concern strict political systems as such but also the relationship between

political institutions and the social institutions that are not directly part of political processes.

Political institutions are organizations which create, enforce, and apply laws. They often mediate conflict, make (governmental) policies with regards to the economy and social systems, and otherwise provide representation for the populous.

The quality as well as the stability of democratic governance is integrated in the large set of social institutions indirectly related to politics. **Political institutions** in a narrow sense are complemented by voluntary organizations and social movements. Moreover, other social fields which are permanently present in the lives of the people, such as education, health care and others, may be equally important to the quality of democracy. Even if shaped by democratic processes, they in turn give input to and shape the functioning of democracy. Hence, the quality of democracy refers both to the functioning of political institutions and to the extension of democratic ideals to other social institutions.

What is the difference between **political structures** and **political institutions**? Political institutions are generic, while structures are specific. Structures pertain to the executive branch of government, while institutions pertain to the legislative branch.

Democracy works well when its political institutions perform functions assigned to them. The Constitution of any country lays down basic rules on the powers and functions of each institution. The *Prime Minister* and the *Cabinet* are institutions that take all important policy decisions. A democracy in a more traditional sense is a political system that allows for each individual to participate.

Institutions are important in a democratic government because they ensure that the system runs according to the rule of law and not according to whims and fancies of a ruler. It ensures justice and fairness in the system as the powers and jurisdiction of every institutions is clearly defined by the constitution. A social institution consists of a group of people who have come together for a common purpose. These institutions are a part of the social order of society and they govern behavior and expectations of individuals.

Social institutions are systems of behavioral and relationship patterns that are densely interwoven and enduring, and function across an entire society. They order and structure the behavior of individuals by means of their normative character. *Family* is very important in Germany both from social and legal viewpoints. A family creates a stable and often unbreakable relationship.

From Political Philosophy to Sociological Analysis

Institutions, as they are understood in the present context, constitute common frameworks regulating social behavior of individuals and organizations, as well as basic social conflict. As such, they reflect viable social compromises, in some cases even consensus. Yet, even if conflicts are mitigated, they do not disappear. They take several forms, not only as conflicts over divergent interests but as normative dilemmas, as goal conflicts, and as competing interpretations of how institutions are supposed to work. Thus, institutions become arenas for the exertion of power given that institutions emerge and change by processes of differentiation and innovation; they are widely divergent in their modes of functioning. Thus, the relationship between them reflects complementarity and tensions at the same time. The prevalence of dilemmas, tensions and conflicts within institutions points to the salience of democratic deliberation and conflict resolution.

Democratizing the Economy

The economy is dominated by an overarching ambivalence between autonomy and hierarchy – at the most general level, between the roles of producers and consumers and the roles of managers and workers. In the role of consumers, citizens are basically in an autonomous position; in the role of producers, they are placed into drastic hierarchical systems. The relationship between management and employees is less clear-cut: employees are subordinate to management prerogatives while at the same time enjoying political autonomy as citizens. When prospective democratic elements in the economy are discussed, old notions of ‘economic democracy’ inevitably come up. This is not so much a concept as a generic term to cover the expansion of political democracy into the economy.

Welfare State Institutions in Democracy

The basic task of the welfare state is the inclusion of citizens in regular participation in society. The welfare state is composed of several basic institutions; here the discussion is mostly limited to institutions for health care and social security. Welfare state measures in these fields aim at maintaining or restoring – as far as practically possible – the ability of citizens to act as free and productive individuals. This is obtained by public agencies distributing rights-based provisions. An underlying norm of the welfare state is that of social solidarity, which takes two forms. In addition to meeting immediate needs in the population, it serves as an insurance system for those who are not needy at present but may be so in the future.

Democracy in the Media Institution

Systems of information, shaped by ruling groups, have always been a precondition for keeping together societies larger than local communities. In

modern times, the **media** are institutionalized as a main source of the communal imagination by their diffusion to the general public. Their institutional character and practical separation from ruling groups are not sufficient conditions for the media being democratic. In large parts of the world political censorship, directly or indirectly, plays a key role in the production and diffusion of information. To be democratic, the media must have freedom of information and of expression as their normative bases.

In democratic societies, the media are exposed to two basic dilemmas. First, they are supposed to take an idealistic, liberal stance by bringing forth information for discussion among citizens about all kinds of social prospects and problems. Inclusive social deliberation presupposes that media reach out to a large number of readers or listeners. The other side of the coin is that most media are private enterprises with a commercial component, and they are expected to bring profit to their shareholders. When reaching out to a large audience is not only a democratic but also a commercial requirement, it also unduly invites selection from and trivialization of the news panorama based on public appeal.

Generalizing Institutional Norms and Conflicts

The main social institutions are heterogeneous; they comprise, and are even built around deep social dilemmas or conflicts that cannot be solved once and for all but rather necessitate compromises. Thus, if social struggles over compromises and reformulations of compromises are unavoidable, they are by nature changeable. For this reason democratic deliberation becomes crucial.

Democratic norms across institutional fields may equally be subsumed under a set of common terms. In a general sense, the criterion of social membership concerns various forms of exclusion from basic social institutions. In working life this refers to the citizens' general access to decent positions in the labour market. In the welfare state, social membership is expressed by the degree of access to health care and social services. In the media sector, social membership is a function of access to socially relevant information via the media or otherwise. All of these cases represent different types and degrees of dualization. The degree to which dualization is a consequence of institutional preconditions may serve as a measure of the quality of democracy.



What's More

Task 1: Direction: Discuss the essence of political and social institutions as depicted in the pictures provided below.

POLITICAL INSTITUTION



SOCIAL INSTITUTION



<https://www.philstar.com/headlines/2018/07/23/1836090/live-house-representatives-changes-leadership>

<https://www.slideshare.net/AchesJolieto/social-institution-70995118>

Your insights:



What I Have Learned

Task 2: Write your personal reflection regarding the topics in this module. Have this in your activity notebook.

I have learned that _____

I have realized that _____

I will apply what I have learned _____



What I Can Do

Task 3: Application

As a student, give instances or personal experiences where you became part of a particular institution. Example: being a student of an educational institution (your present school)

- What are your roles in that particular institution?
- Are you performing those roles/ responsibilities well?



Assessment

- I. True or False: Write **True** if the statement is correct and **False** if not. Write your answer in your notebook.
 1. Political institutions can also be called “organization.”
 2. Family is a political institution.
 3. Society cannot survive without social institutions.
 4. Social institutions create laws.
 5. Institutions are not so important in a democratic country.
- II. Identify each item as Political or Social Institutions.
 1. Political parties
 2. Trade unions
 3. Congress
 4. Legal courts
 5. Non-government organization
 6. Family
 7. Education
 8. Religion
 9. Community
 10. Big Family



Additional Activities

Direction: Make a sketch showing the “Social Institutions” existing in your own locality. Have this in a short bond paper.

Rubrics:

Creativity	15
Content and Relevance	15
Overall Presentation	10
Total Score	40



Glossary

The following terms used in this module are defined as follows:

1. Community - a group of people living in the same place or having a particular characteristic in common.
2. Constitution - the basic principles and laws of a nation, state, or social group that determine the powers and duties of the government
3. Democracy - a government in which the supreme power is vested in the people and exercised by them directly or indirectly through a system of representation
4. Family - the basic unit in society traditionally consisting of two parents rearing their children
5. Institutions - a facility or establishment in which people (such as the sick or needy) live and receive care
6. Law - a binding custom or practice of a community : a rule of conduct or action prescribed
7. Organization - an administrative and functional structure (such as a business or a political party)
8. Policy - a definite course or method of action selected from among alternatives and in light of given conditions to guide and determine present and future decisions
9. Political institutions - are organizations which create, enforce, and apply laws; that mediate conflict; make (governmental) policy on the economy and social systems;
10. Social institutions - are mechanisms or patterns of social order focused on meeting social needs, such as government, economy, education, family, healthcare, and religion.



Answer Key

What I Know	
5.	FAMILY
4.	SOCIETY
3.	COMMUNITY
2.	SOCIAL INSTITUTION
1.	POLITICAL INSTITUTION

Assessment	
I.	True or False: Write True if the statement is correct and False if not.
1.	True
2.	False
3.	True
4.	False
5.	False
II.	Identify if its Political or Social Institutions.
1.	Political
2.	Political
3.	Political
4.	Political
5.	Political
6.	Social
7.	Social
8.	Social
9.	Social
10.	Social

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For inquiries or feedback, please write or call:

Department of Education – Schools Division of Negros Oriental
Kagawasan, Avenue, Daro, Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental

Tel #: (035) 225 2376 / 541 1117

Email Address: negros.oriental@deped.gov.ph

Website: irmds.depednodis.net

