AIRs - LM in
Philippine Politics and Governance
Quarter 1: Week 1 - Module 1
“Good government is good politics and politics is good government”, a maxim of Richard J. Daley describing his view on the inseparability of politics and government. Politics is said to be the art of government, the application of control within the society through the making and enforcement of collective decisions. Government is interconnected to politics. To understand government is to comprehend the exercise of authority.

This self-learning module will provide you with information and activities that will help you understand the concept, relationship and importance of politics, governance, and government.

After going through this lesson, you are expected to:

**MELC: explain the concept, relationship and importance of politics, governance, and government.**

**LCs:**

- a. articulate definitions of politics (HUMSS_PG12-Ia-1);
- b. differentiate the various views on politics (HUMSS_PG12-Ia-2);
- c. explore the connection between the phenomena (politics) and the method of inquiry (political science) (HUMSS_PG12-Ia-3);
- d. recognize the value of politics (HUMSS_PG12-Ia-4); and
- e. differentiate governance and government (HUMSS_PG12-Ia-5)
Activity 1: Correct or Incorrect?
**Direction:** Write **True** on the blank if the statement is correct. Write **False** if the statement is incorrect.

______ 1. Plato is the “Father of political science”.
______ 2. Political Science is a social science discipline that studies the state and the government.
______ 3. Philosophical tradition is also known as empirical tradition.
______ 4. “Man, by nature, is a political animal”, this saying came from Aristotle.
______ 5. The concept of “democracy” was founded by the Spaniards.

Activity 2: Table for your Thoughts
**Direction:** Write 5 words under each column that come into your mind whenever you hear the words “politics”, “governance” and “government”.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Politics</th>
<th>Governance</th>
<th>Government</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>3.</td>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>4.</td>
<td>4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>5.</td>
<td>5.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Discover

Politics and Political Science

Aristotle, the **Father of Political Science**, once said, "**Man is by nature a political animal**". The tendency and interest of people toward anything political is because individuals are naturally social. Unlike other species, humans rely on social interactions to survive. Individuals are not self-sufficing, so they find the need to group together as a community. Politics is born out of these social interactions.

The word politics was formulated by the Greeks during the 4th and 5th century. It come from the word “polis” which means **city state**. It deals with power in society in general. It is said to be the art and science of government. Politics was inseparable from life in the polis or a place or state shared by a certain group of people.
According to Plato and Aristotle, there are central concepts in politics: (1) Concept of justice – what and who is morally and politically right, (2) Concept of power – source of authority, (3) Concept on the right types of constitutions and governments – different types of governments and states, (4) Concepts on political structures – different ideologies in a state, and (5) Concept on the right and virtuous leadership – who should lead in a certain political system.

**Heywood (2013)** defined politics as an activity that involves the interaction of people, whose relationship is characterized by conflict and cooperation, and who come together to solve such disagreement through binding solutions. However, politics is no Utopian solution. These are disparities that remain as such.

Political Science is a social science discipline that studies the state and the government. It is a systematized body of knowledge based on facts which deals with experimentation and observation. Based on the given definition, there are four elements to become a science – a.) body of knowledge; b.) based on facts; c.) deals with experiments; and d.) observation.

Aside from the above definition of Political Science and Politics, the following concept will aid you understand their differences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Politics</th>
<th>Political Science</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- is the actual process of how humans interact in groups - constitutes man’s activities in the real world - is the practices of elective and non-elective political systems - is the process by which people try to influence the government - is the process by which the government decides which policies will be enacted - is the practice of state and government - deals with issues, problems, and activities taking place in society - is the day-to-day actual activities of the government - is relative (varying) - is where everyone is involved</td>
<td>- is the scientific study of politics - focuses on the theory and practice of government - is a theory of state and government - seeks to study the origin, nature and functions of the state, government and its all organs - is universal - is studied by few</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Importance of Politics**
1. Politics helps you to know your rights.
2. Politics clarifies what you yourself believe.
3. Politics is a living, breathing subject.
4. Politics helps you to understand our nation’s parties.
5. Politics prepares you for adult life.
There are several ways by which politics can be studied. Political science is an amazing discipline because it embraces an array of theoretical perspectives and a variety of analytic frameworks.

**Major Schools of Thought in Political Science**

Heywood (2013)

1. Philosophical tradition (otherwise known as political philosophy)
   - is regarded as the traditional approach to politics. The Greek philosophers Plato and Aristotle are usually associated with this tradition as they asked what "should" or "ought" instead of what "is". This tradition underscored the analytical study of doctrines that have become the major focus of political thought.

2. Empirical tradition
   - political scientists who advocate this approach believe that any account of political reality must be impartial and should thus be tested through observation. Those who work in this tradition therefore seek to analyze and explain, and not to offer recommendations, as in the philosophical tradition.

3. Scientific tradition
   - this tradition promotes objective and quantifiable ways of studying politics. The scientific tradition was further pushed with the rise of behavioralism, or the belief that social theories should arise from observation and quantifiable data.

**The State**

According to Prof. Garner, the state is “a community of persons more or less numerous, permanently occupying a portion of territory, independent from external control and possessing a government which the great body of inhabitants render habitual obedience” (as cited in Aruego’s book – Principles of Political Science). The given definition consists of four elements of the state: population, territory, sovereignty, and government. But modern political science considers “recognition” as the fifth element of the State.

**Five Elements of the State**

(According to Modern Political Science)

1. **People** – is one of the basic elements of the state. A state can have millions and even billions of people regardless of gender. The Vatican City is the smallest city in the world and has the least number of people while China is considered as the biggest city and has the biggest number of population in the world.

2. **Territory** – is the scope of land, sea and air areas or boundaries where the population of the state resides. A territory is divided into 3 domains – terrestrial (land), maritime and fluvial (water) and aerial domains.

3. **Government** – is the machinery of the people where their hopes and aspirations are expressed, formulated, and realized. The government is the basic agency of the State to carry its obligation.

4. **Sovereignty** – is the supreme power to command and enforce obedience (Aruego, Principles of Political Science).

5. **Recognition** – is the process where the State is granted international status. It can be implied or expressed.
The state, while is considered as something abstract for it has no existence as a material object, enjoys permanence, is not confined to a particular space, and is not embodied in any person or collection of persons (Kukathas 2008).

Government and Governance

Government is defined as the group of people with the authority to govern a country or state, a particular ministry in office (Oxford Dictionary). It is the instrument of the state through which the will of the people is expressed, carried out, and formulated. Thus, the government serves as the bridge that connects the people to the state.

On the other hand, governance is defined as the process of decision-making and the process by which decisions are implemented. At present, the terms government and governance are also used with confusion to a large extent. As an institution, it is the government which concretizes the policies and addresses the problems of the state. Good governance spring up when the government involves the people in its agenda and in the process of policy making. The extent, therefore, to which democratic participation is encouraged determines whether governance exists.

According to UNESCO for Asia and the Pacific, the following are the characteristics of good governance: participation, rule of law, transparency, responsiveness, consensus oriented, effectiveness and efficiency, and accountability.

The citizens’ satisfaction with their government is a determinant of governance. Governance demands both the political will of policy officials and the participation of citizens. This only means that you are also part of governance.

Explore

Activity 1: Settle the Mess!
Direction: Arrange the jumbled letters to form the word of the correct answer.

1. This is an activity that involves the interaction of people, whose relationship is characterized by conflict and cooperation, and who come together to solve such disagreement through binding solutions.
   SCOPILIT
   Answer: ____________________________________________________________

2. This is a process where the State is granted international status that can be implied or expressed.
   TRIGONECNIO
   Answer: ____________________________________________________________
3. This is a discipline that studies the state and the government. It is a systematized body of knowledge based on facts which deals with experimentation and observation.

**LACIPILOTI NICESEC**
Answer: ______________________________________________________________________

4. This is the scope of land, sea and air areas or boundaries where the population of the state resides and divided into 3 domains – terrestrial (land), maritime and fluvial (water) and aerial domains.

**RIOTTETTYRR**
Answer: ______________________________________________________________________

5. This tradition underscored the analytical study of doctrines that have become the major focus of political thought.

**CLOPILTIA DARINOTIT**
Answer: ______________________________________________________________________

**Activity 2: Right or Wrong!**

**Direction:** Read each statement. Write **True** if the statement is correct and **False** if the statement is incorrect.

______1. Politics is the actual process of how humans interact in groups.
______2. Political Science is the process by which people try to influence their government.
______3. Political Science seeks to study the origin, nature and functions of the State, Government and its all organs.
______4. Politics is universal and is always the same.
______5. Politics involves issues, problems, and activities taking place in the society.

**Activity 3: Answer me quick!**

**Direction:** Give your idea on the following question.

1. What is your own definition of Politics and Political Science?

__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________

**Rubric**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POINTS</th>
<th>REQUIREMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>- provides an insightful and detailed explanation/opinion that includes or extends ideas from the text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>- provides some explanation/opinion that includes ideas from the text for support.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Activity 1: Slogan Making

Direction: Create a slogan that will establish how politics can be applied in our daily life. Use the space below for this activity.

Rubric for the Slogan Making

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rubric</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Relevance to the topic</td>
<td>10 pts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creativity</td>
<td>5 pts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neatness</td>
<td>5 pts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>20 pts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deepen
Activity 2: Opinion please!

Direction: Give your idea on the following situation.
A. Why do you think that it is necessary for students who aspire to be lawyers to take Political Science?

__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________

Rubric

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POINTS</th>
<th>REQUIREMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>- provides an insightful and detailed explanation/opinion that includes or extends ideas from the text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>- provides some explanation/opinion that includes ideas from the text for support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>- uses text incorrectly or with limited success and includes an inconsistent or confusing explanation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>- demonstrates minimal understanding of the task and provides an unclear reference or no use of the text for support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>- response is completely irrelevant or off-topic.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Activity 1: Meaningful Meaning!

Direction: Define and expound the following words.
1. Politics

__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________

2. Government

__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
3. Governance

__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________

Activity 2: Let’s talk it over!
Direction: Explain the concept, relationship and importance of politics, governance, and government.

__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________

Rubric

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POINTS</th>
<th>REQUIREMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>- provides an insightful and detailed explanation/opinion that includes or extends ideas from the text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>- provides some explanation/opinion that includes ideas from the text for support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>- uses text incorrectly or with limited success and includes an inconsistent or confusing explanation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>- demonstrates minimal understanding of the task and provides an unclear reference or no use of the text for support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>- response is completely irrelevant or off-topic.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Answer Key

Activity 1
1. False
2. True
3. False
4. True
5. False

Activity 2
1. True
2. False
3. True
4. False
5. True

Explore
1. Politics
2. Recognition
3. Political Science
4. Territory
5. Political Tradition

Jumpstart
1. False
2. True
3. False
4. True
5. False
References


Maguicad, Rogelio “Politics and Governance”, Rex Bookstore, 2012