

Philippine government principles



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

PGC PRINCIPLES Purpose and Necessity of Government We are members of a bigger family - the society. It will be impossible to enjoy life in peace and safety without a government to keep order. Government protects lives and property, sets up and enforces rules, settles disputes, & advances the physical, economic, social, & cultural well-being of the people. Without government no one to administer the affairs of society for common good. Disorder, violence, & insecurity will prevail & values (truth, freedom, justice, equality, human dignity) taken for granted cannot be enjoyed.

Concepts of State, Government, Nation State - a community of persons permanently occupying a definite portion of territory, having a government of their own to which they render obedience, and enjoying freedom from external or outside control

4 Essential Elements

People - inhabitants living within the state

Territory - includes not only the land, but also the rivers, lakes, sea, air space

Government - Agency, through which the will of state is formulated, expressed & carried out.

Sovereignty - supreme power of the state to command & enforce obedience from its people as well as to have freedom from external control

Manifestations of Sovereignty Internal - freedom to rule within its territory

External - freedom to carry out its activities without control by other states -

Sometimes referred to as independence

Differences between State and

Government State - permanent Government - temporary State - cannot exist without a government State - an ideal person (legal / judicial)

Government - an instrumentality of sovereign political unity Nation - a community of persons bound together by common characteristics: race /

origin, language, religion, customs & traditions, & believe they are one & distinct from others. Differences between State and Nation State - a political concept Nation - an ethnic concept State - independent Nation - may or may not be independent State - may consist of one or more nations Nation - may be made up of several states

State - presupposes the existence of government & territory Nation - existence of government & territory is not essential State Recognition State Recognition - an act which grants to a state international status Family of Nations - organization of European states United States of America - 1st non-European admitted to Family of Nations Turkey - 1st non-Christian state admitted to Family of Nations (United Nations) Methods of State Recognition Formal - involves the proclamation or granting of exequatur Informal - sending of diplomatic representatives

Individual - recognition by one state Collective - recognition by a group of states State Recognition for a state is a matter of privilege A state must possess all the qualifications set by the recognizing organization to be recognized Rights of a State Exist as a sovereign political unity

Independence - manage internal & external affairs without the control of other states State Intervention - limits right of state independence Equality Property & domain Establish international relations Jurisdiction

Theories of States Divine right theory - state a divine creation Necessity or force - created through force Contract (social & Political) - compact among the people to form a society & government - justifies the right of the people to revolt against a bad ruler Paternalistic - family as an expansion of the

family which grew into a clan, then a tribe, which broadened into a nation, until became a state
Instinctive - state a product of man's instinct of gregariousness
Economic - to meet multifarious needs of man

Historical or Evolutionary - state is a product of a long period of historical growth & political development with a crude beginning made perfect through the ages
Forms of Government 1. As to number of persons exercising sovereign powers
a. Monarchy - rule of one person
Absolute - ruler rules as he pleases
Limited - ruler is limited by existing law of the state
b. Aristocracy or Oligarchy - rule of the privileged few
Democracy - rule of the many
Direct or pure - people rule themselves directly
Indirect or Representative - people are governed by representatives 2.

Extent of powers exercised by central or national government
a. Unitary - one political organ controlling national & local affairs
b. Federal - powers exercised by two sets of organ, one for national affairs & the other for local affairs, each organ being supreme in its own sphere.
Relationship between the executive and legislative branches of government
a. Presidential - Cabinet responsibility is towards the President alone
b. Parliamentary - Cabinet responsibility is towards the Prime Minister and the Parliament