

**POLITICAL CULTURE AS AFFECTED BY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE
OF SELECTED RESIDENTS AND BARANGAY CHAIRPERSON
IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF INDANG, CAVITE**

THESIS

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CAVITE STATE UNIVERSITY**

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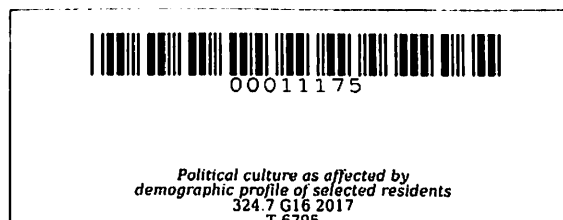
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Undergraduate Thesis
Submitted to the Faculty of the
College of Arts and Sciences
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In partial fulfilment
of the requirements for the degree
Bachelor of Arts in Political Science



GISELLE MAE M. GARCIA
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ABSTRACT

GISELLE MAE M. GARCIA. Political Culture as Affected by Demographic Profile of Selected Residents and Barangay Chairperson in the Municipality of Indang, Cavite. Undergraduate Thesis Submitted to the Faculty of College of Arts and Science Cavite State University Indang, Cavite.

Political culture is the product of both the history of a political system and the histories of the members. It is a reflection of a government, but it also incorporates elements of history and tradition that may predate the current regime. The main objective of the study is to (1) Determine the personal profile of the participants. (2) Identify the perceived prevailing Political Culture of the barangays. (3) Determine if there is a significant relationship of political culture between age, years of residency and educational attainment of the participants.

The researcher focused on the political culture as affected by demographic profile of selected residents and barangay chairperson in the municipality of Indang. The researcher started formulating her study from the month of December 2016 and April 2017. The researcher conducted surveys to the residents and interviews with different local officials of the local government unit. The survey done was limited to 10 respondents from each of the 15 randomly selected barangays within Indang, Cavite.

The researcher used mixed-methods research design and bases the inquiry on the assumption that collecting diverse types of data best provides a more complete understanding of a research problem than either quantitative or qualitative data alone. Also, the researcher used narrative analysis to know the characteristics of the selected political candidate wherein people considered.

The perceived prevailing political culture in terms of leadership viewed as moralistic, respondents are highly traditionalistic in terms of family affiliation, and ethical values' political culture was a combination of moralistic and traditionalistic. The perceived prevailing political culture in terms of involvement of people was viewed to be moralistic. The null hypotheses of the study are all rejected.

Barangay chairpersons give importance to money when entering to politics which is a money-based system of campaigning based on cultural expectations for the candidate and they agreed that the primacy of kinship and their social flexibility affects the way people see them as an individual.

Based on the data collected, the researcher asserted that the selected barangays political cultures that were included in the study is a combination of traditionalistic and moralistic elements. The assertion of the researcher when it comes to a moralistic elements of political culture is that people see the government as a means to better society and promote the general welfare.

The researcher highly recommends to widen the scope of the study and sum up the overall political culture of the Municipality of Indang, Cavite composing all the barangays and to administer for another set of questionnaire that will able to measure and identify the underlying political culture and increasing the number of the participants of the survey. The study recommends the use of other types of political culture that will emerge in the study and the comparison on which most affects the political culture given the socio-economic status and demographic profile of the participants.

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INTRODUCTION

“Politics is really more about building coalitions rather than staking out a position. Staking out a position is activism, and that sometimes gets mistaken for politics.” *McNeil, W.H.* (1917-2016).

According to Aristotle (*The Politics*), Politics comes from the Greek word “*politikos*” which means “*of, for, or relating to citizens or affairs of the cities*”, a dissertation on governing and governments which was rendered in English in the mid-15th century as Latinized “*Poletiques*” thus, it became “politics” in Middle English. It is a practice and a theory of influencing other people, it involves the making of common decisions for a group of people, a uniform decision that will have a same application to all members of the group. Politics also include the use of power which can affect the behaviour of one another. More narrowly, it refers to achieving and exercising positions of governance — organized control over a human community, particularly a state. Furthermore, it is the study or practice of the distribution of power and resources within a given community (a usually hierarchically organized population) as well as the