



What Is This Module About?

People like to be informed of the events that happen around them. They want to find out what's happening to their country and the world. How about you? Do you know what goes on in your community, in the country or in the world nowadays? Have you read a newspaper lately? Do you know the issues being discussed in today's radio programs? Are you aware of the events being featured on television? If you are aware of these events or issues, have you ever thought how they can affect you? If you had thought about the following questions, this module is for you!

Being a Filipino, it is your responsibility to be aware of the things that are happening in your community and in the Philippines as a whole. This is because these events and issues affect you. When the price of gasoline goes up, you will be affected because the prices of most commodities go up, too. The decisions of the country's leaders affect all the citizens of a country. But it doesn't stop there. We must also be aware of the events that happen in other countries for the Philippines is a part of a global or worldwide community. It does not, and cannot stand alone as an island. The events that happen in other parts of the world may also affect the country.

In this module, you will study some issues that affect a lot of people in the world. These are called global concerns. You will learn how these issues affect the world in general, and the Philippines in particular. More importantly, you will study how these issues affect you and your community.

This module is composed of three lessons.

Lesson 1 – *Some Global Concerns and Their Effects on the Philippines*

Lesson 2 – *The Global Response*

Lesson 3 – *Think Globally, Act Locally*

There is a Glossary at the end of this module. It gives the meaning of difficult and new words. Refer to it whenever you meet a new or difficult word.



What Will You Learn from This Module?

After studying this module, you should be able to:

1. discuss issues and concerns affecting global solidarity such as AIDS, land mines, nuclear weapons, toxic wastes, illegal fishing and pollution;
2. explain how global issues affect you, your community, the Philippines, the Asian Region and the world'
3. give examples of ways by which you or your community can help lessen or solve the global problems; and
4. implement in your community a project that addresses a global concern.



Let's See What You Already Know?

Before studying this module, take this simple test to determine what you already know about the topics covered.

- A. Put a check mark on the issues or problems that affect your community and the world.

- _____ 1. AIDS
- _____ 2. Global warming
- _____ 3. Pollution
- _____ 4. Chemical warfare
- _____ 5. Land mines
- _____ 6. Child abuse
- _____ 7. Illegal fishing
- _____ 8. Illegal logging
- _____ 9. Destruction of natural habitats
- _____ 10. Vanishing animal species

- B. Encircle the correct answer.

1. What does the acronym AIDS stand for?
 - a. Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
 - b. An instrument of destruction

- c. An independent strategy
 - d. All international defense system
 - 2. What is a land mine?
 - a. A military weapon
 - b. A type of soil
 - c. A piece of property
 - d. A tunnel for mining of minerals
 - 3. What are toxic wastes?
 - a. Garbage from homes
 - b. Harmful waste products of human activities
 - c. Plant materials
 - d. Spoiled food
 - 4. What is environmental pollution?
 - a. Dumping or throwing of plant materials
 - b. Dumping or throwing of harmful substances in the environment
 - c. Dumping or throwing of soil
 - d. Dumping or throwing of water
 - 5. Which of the following is not a form of illegal fishing?
 - a. Dynamite fishing
 - b. Destroying corals
 - c. Catching only large fishes
 - d. Poisoning sea water
- C. Which of the following can you do to help lessen the global problem of pollution? Put a check mark on the correct answers.
- _____ 1. Segregating garbage into biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste
 - _____ 2. Throwing garbage into rivers or seas.
 - _____ 3. Reducing the use of products to limit waste
 - _____ 4. Recycling
 - _____ 5. Using more plastic than necessary

- _____ 6. Joining community clean-up activities
- _____ 7. Throwing waste on the streets
- _____ 8. Writing to government officials to report businesses that pollute rivers
- _____ 9. Reusing old glass containers
- _____ 10. Composting

D. Why should Filipinos be concerned about AIDS?

Compare your answers with those found in the *Answer Key* on page 40. How well did you do? Did you get your answers correct? If so, congratulations! You've done a great job. You know about the issues that affect your community and the world. Still, you may want to study this module for review and additional knowledge.

If you didn't get all the answers correct, that's okay. Study the module carefully and see how you fare afterwards. Ready? If so, proceed to *Lesson 1*. Good Luck!

Some Global Concerns and Their Effects on the Philippines

What are the problems that affect your community, the country you live in and the whole world? You may have learned about these problems, issues and concerns from watching television, listening to radio programs or reading newspapers. Why is it important that you know about these issues?

In this lesson, you will learn some problems and issues that affect the whole world. Since these problems affect the whole world, they affect your country and your community, too. After reading this lesson you are expected to be able to discuss the following issues and explain how they affect the Philippines:

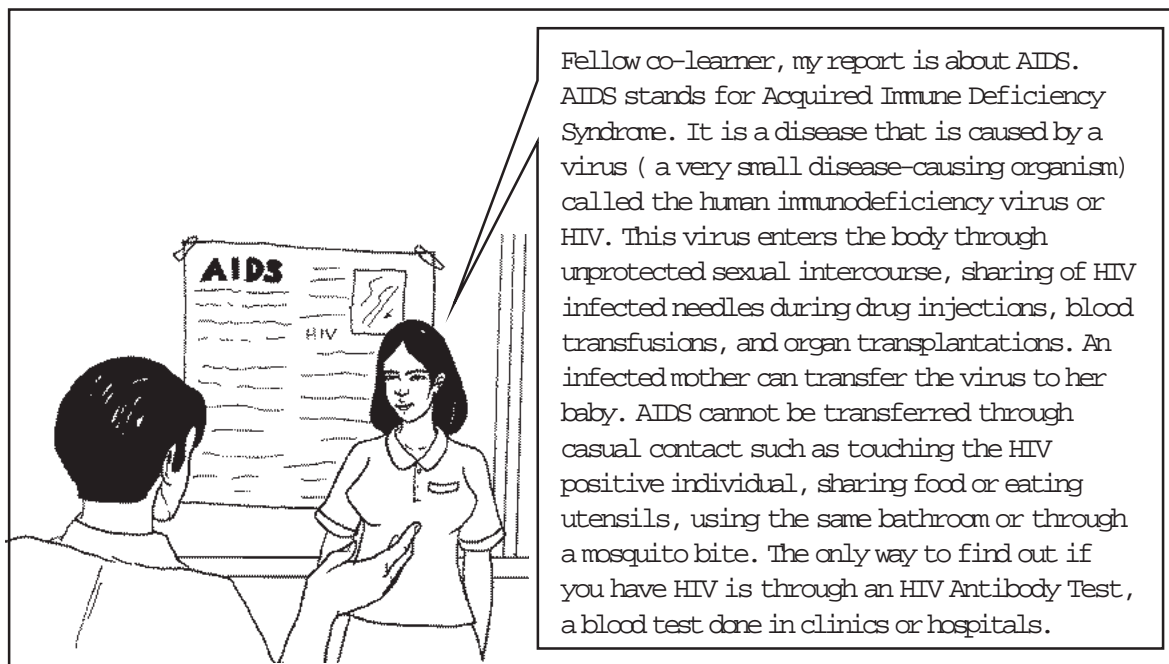
- ◆ AIDS;
- ◆ Illegal fishing;
- ◆ Toxic wastes;
- ◆ Environmental pollution;
- ◆ Land mines; and
- ◆ Nuclear weapons.



Let's Read

Jose is enrolled in Maligaya Learning Center, Payatas Quezon City. The learning group is celebrating United Nations Day and his Instructional Manager assigned each student to give a report on problems that affect the world in class. The first report was about AIDS. Jose listened attentively as his co-learner reported.

Read on and find out why AIDS is a global problem.



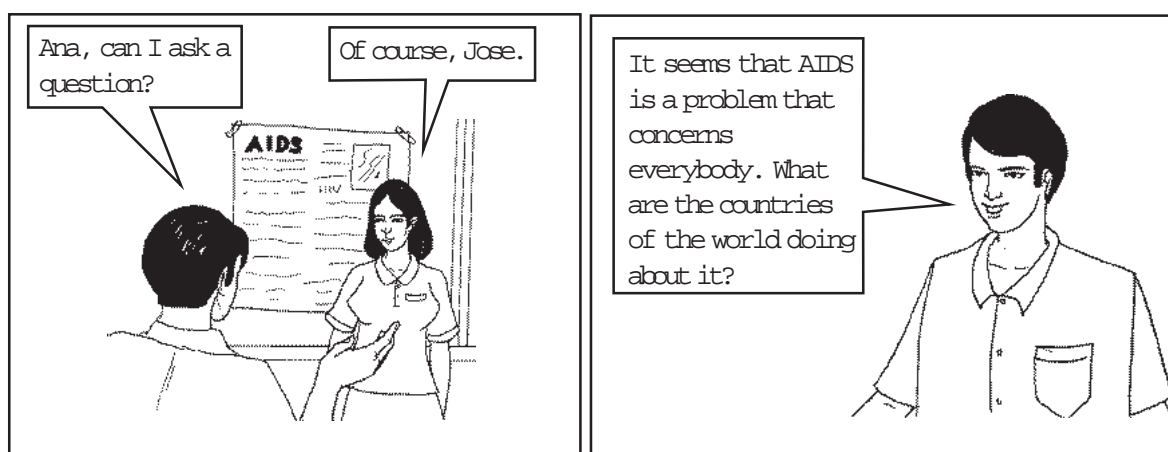
What does AIDS do to the body? When a person is infected with HIV, he or she may look and feel healthy for years until AIDS develops. HIV infection develops into AIDS when the virus has attacked the body's immune system. This makes it unable to defend itself from infections and some cancers until the person dies.

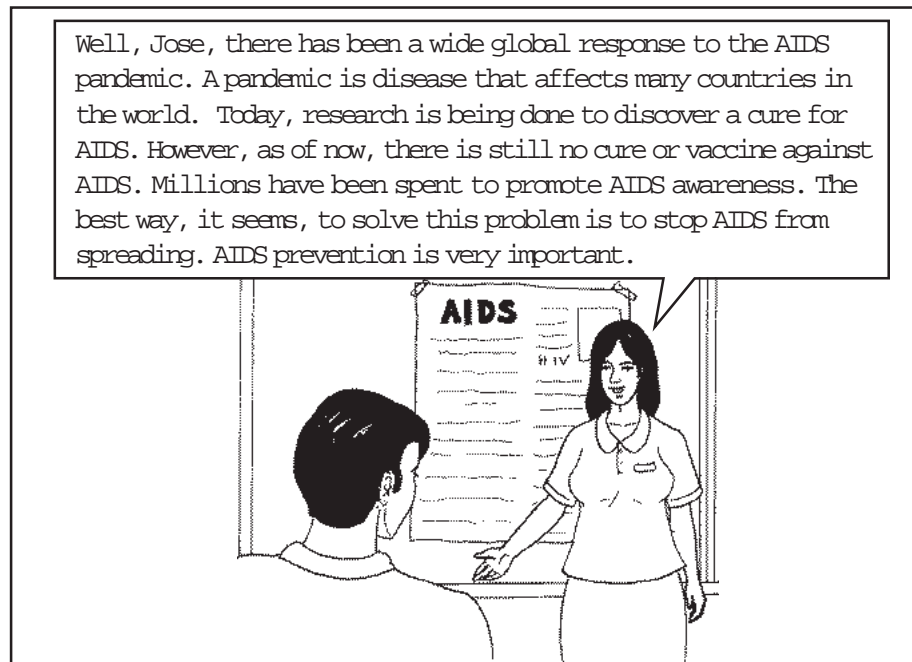
Why is AIDS a global problem? As of the year 1998, about 20 million people all over the world have been infected with HIV. Many of them have died or are dying of AIDS. In the Philippines, as of the year 2000, there are more than 1,500 Filipinos who are HIV positive. More than 400 Filipinos have already died of AIDS.



Let's Think About This

If you were Jose, how would you feel after hearing your co-learner report? What are the questions that you would like to ask Ana about HIV and AIDS? Do you think AIDS is a problem that needs to be addressed by all nations in the world?





Let's Try This

Based on what you have learned about HIV and AIDS from Ana's report, answer the following questions:

1. What does AIDS stand for?
 - a. Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
 - b. An instrument of destruction
 - c. An independent strategy
 - d. All international defense system
2. Which of the following is a way to acquire HIV and AIDS?
 - a. Mosquito bite
 - b. Unprotected sexual intercourse
 - c. Blood transfusion
 - d. Playing sports together
 - e. Kissing friends on the cheek
 - f. Shaking hands
 - g. Infected mom to baby during childbirth
 - h. Swimming in the same pool with an HIV positive person
 - i. Sharing needles with an infected person during drug use

3. What are the ways to prevent HIV and AIDS?
 - a. Being faithful to one sexual partner
 - b. Using protection during sexual intercourse such as condoms
 - c. Screening of blood during transfusions
 - d. Avoiding casual contact with an HIV positive person
 - e. Learning more about HIV and AIDS
 - f. Isolating people with AIDS
4. Why are HIV and AIDS a global concern?
 - a. It has become a pandemic, affecting about 20 million people all over the world.
 - b. It affects only “unclean” people.
 - c. It affects Filipinos.
 - d. It can not cause death.
5. Why is it important to prevent HIV and AIDS?

Compare your answers with those found in the *Answer Key* on pages 40–41. Did you get all items correct? That’s good, if you did. It means that you are already familiar with HIV and AIDS and how it has affected the world.

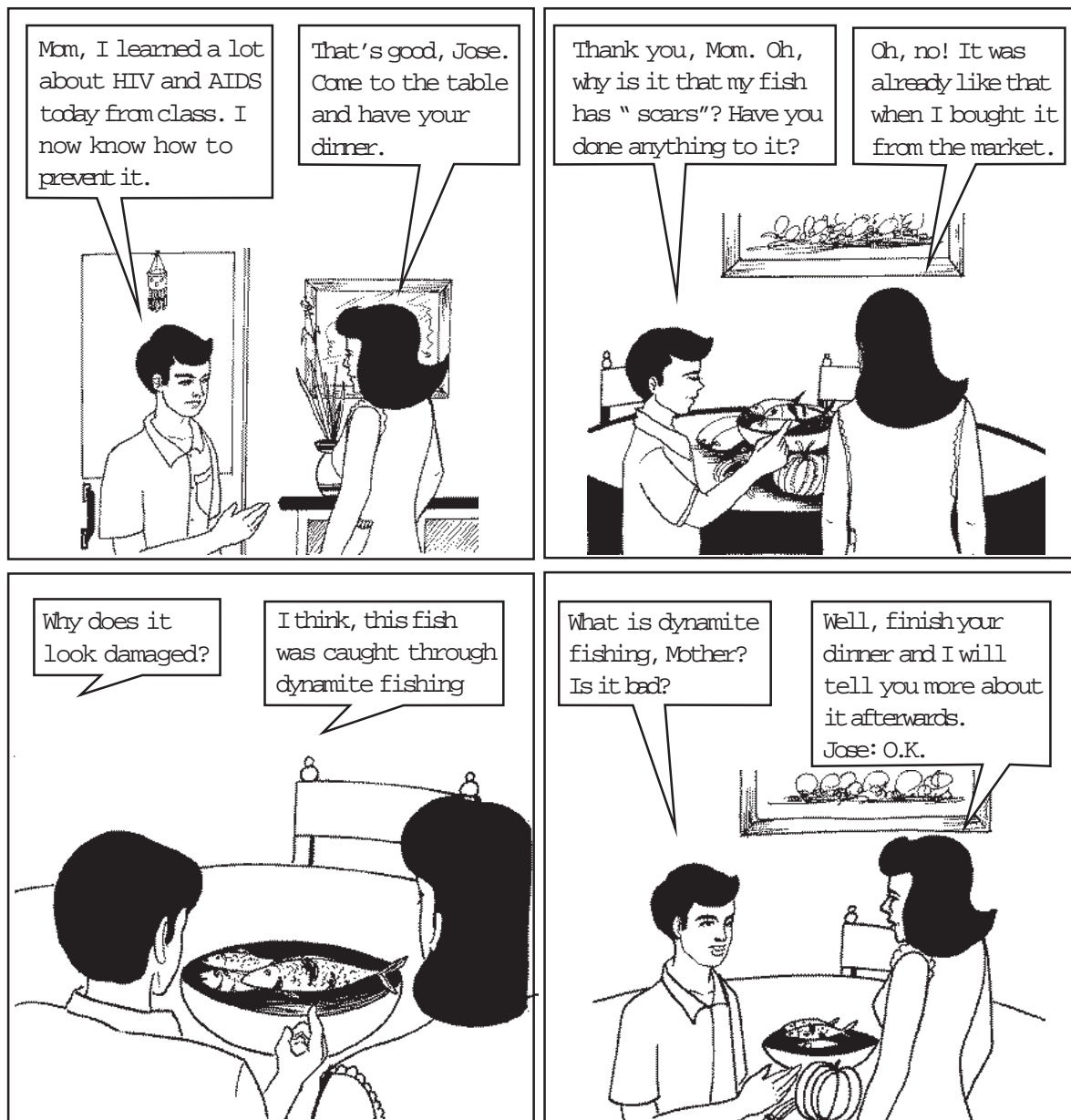


Let’s Think About This

Have you heard of AIDS before you studied this module? If you did, chances are you have heard of some Filipinos who admitted that they were HIV positive such as Miss Sarah Jane Salazar. Sarah Jane helped to campaign against AIDS while she was still strong enough to do so. What do you think about her and other people with HIV or AIDS who helped to campaign against it?

People with HIV or AIDS are people just like you and me. They are different only because they have inside their bodies a virus that leads to a disease that up to now has no cure. They must not be despised or feared. Now that you know how HIV or AIDS is acquired, you should be able to apply what you have learned to protect yourself and your family.

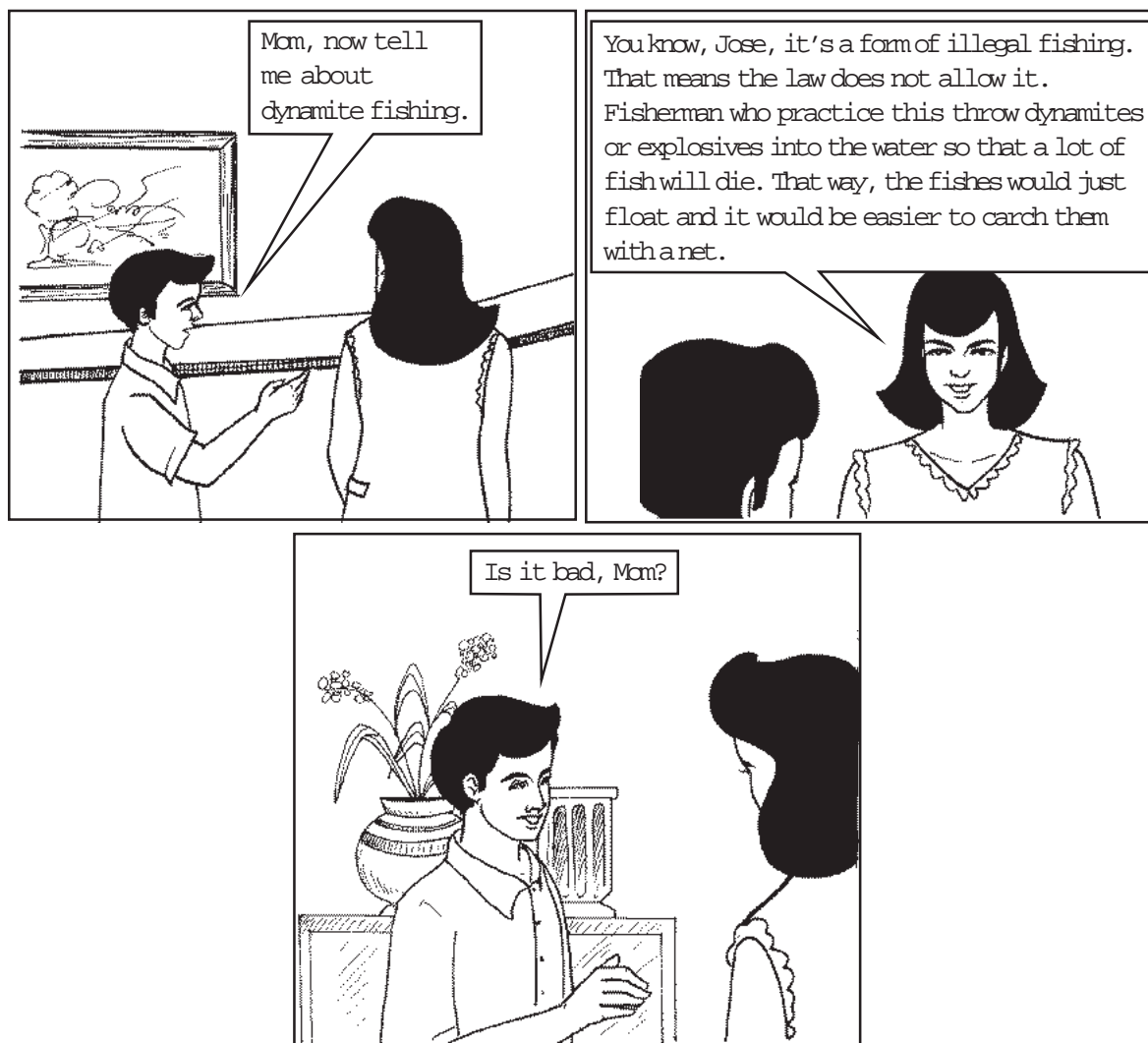
Jose was thankful because he learned about HIV and AIDS from Ana's report in class. When he got home, he told his mother what he learned about the disease.





Let's Read

Have you heard of dynamite fishing before? What do you know about it? Does it affect the environment? Read on and find out.



If you were Jose's mom, how would you respond?

Read the rest of their conversation to find out the answer.



Why do you think illegal fishing is a global concern?

Illegal fishing is practiced not only in the Philippines but also all over the world. Many fishermen resort to this form of fishing to increase their catch and earn more. But in doing so, they destroy the seas and the creatures that live there.

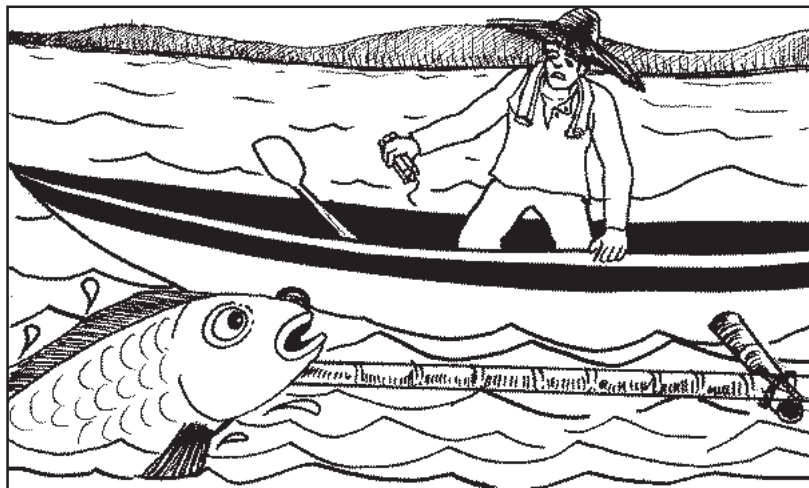
This is a problem that many countries face. Because of this, tougher laws against illegal fishing and other activities that destroy the environment have been enacted. In the Philippines, the coast guard is tasked with apprehending or catching fishermen who practice illegal fishing. However, many illegal fishermen still get away with their bad practices. The Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources also has programs to limit illegal fishing. Some communities have formed their own **“Bantay Dagat”** projects to make sure that illegal fishing does not happen.



Let's Review

Based on what you have learned about illegal fishing from Jose and his mother's conversation, answer the following questions:

1. Why should illegal fishing be banned?
2. Which of the following is a form of illegal fishing?
 - a. Using fishing nets
 - b. Using poisons and harmful chemicals
 - c. Catching only the bigger fishes
 - d. Dynamite fishing
 - e. Using a fishing rod
3. In the drawing below, the fish is talking to the fisherman. Write a dialogue for the fish to convince the fisherman why he should not practice dynamite fishing.



Show your work to your Instructional Manager for comment.

Compare your dialogue with those found on page 41.



Let's Think About This

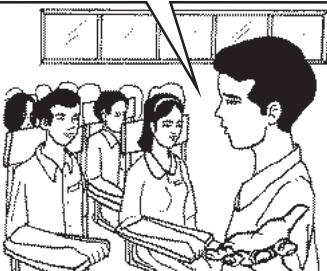



In spite of the many bad effects of illegal fishing, why do you think there are still many fishermen who practice it?

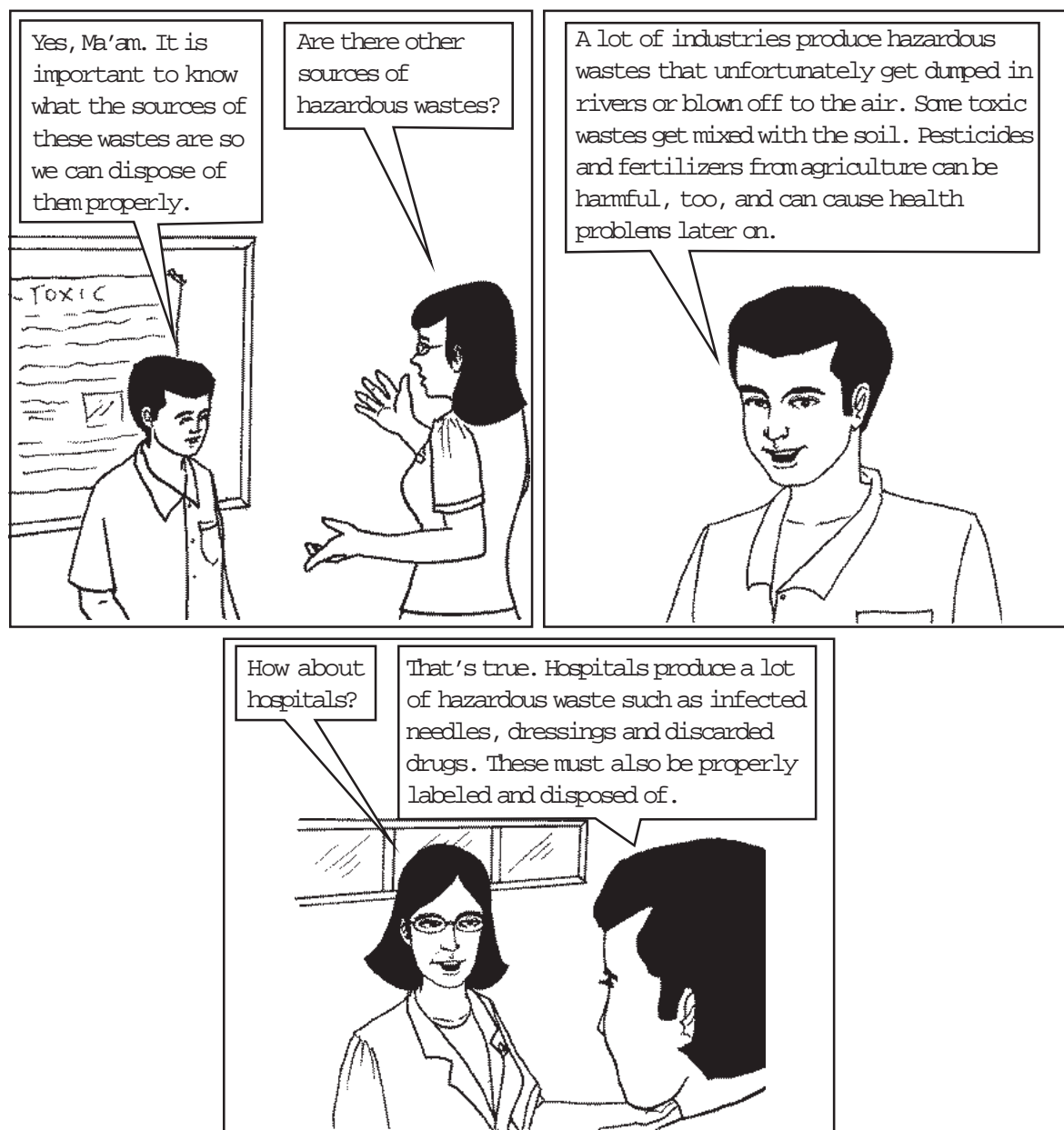


Let's Read

Read and find out why we should get rid of hazardous wastes.

Jose is now in back at the learning session. He is listening attentively to his co-learners report on toxic wastes.

<p>Good morning, fellow co-learners. Today, I will talk about toxic wastes. Toxic wastes are harmful products. They are also called hazardous wastes. Toxic wastes are solid, liquid or gas wastes that cause death, illness or injury to people and destroy the environment if left untreated or improperly treated. In short, toxic wastes can kill people and cause harm to our environment.</p> 	<p>Can you give examples of these toxic wastes, Peter?</p> 
<p>Of course. There are many kinds of toxic or hazardous wastes. Lets start with the more familiar ones. Households produce some hazardous wastes such as toxic paints, used batteries, chemicals, cleaning solutions like bleach for clothes and acids for cleaning toilets and even mercury from broken thermometers.</p> 	<p>So an ordinary home can be full of hazardous waste!</p> 



Let's Think About This

How did you feel when you found out that there are many sources of hazardous wastes and that these may even come from your home? Why do you think it is important to find out what these sources are? Do you know of any other sources of hazardous wastes in your community?

Realizing that we produce a lot of hazardous wastes from agriculture, industries, hospitals and even households is alarming. The thought that these hazardous wastes in the environment could lead to diseases and even death is disturbing. Something must be done!

Ideally, hazardous wastes should be properly disposed of. Waste should be segregated or separated into biodegradable (naturally decaying) or non-biodegradable (does not decay naturally) wastes and then properly disposed. **Biodegradable wastes** such as plant materials and food refuse can be made into compost for use as fertilizer. Read the module on composting to find out how this is done. **Non-biodegradable wastes**, on the other hand, must be recycled. **Recycling** is a process by which materials such as metal, glass, tin cans and plastic are transformed into materials that can be used again to form new materials. Since non-biodegradable wastes do not decay, we must try to reduce them by re-using materials such as plastic containers or by recycling. **Reduce, Re-use and Recycle** are the 3 R's of waste reduction.

Why do you think people should practice the 3 R's of waste reduction?



Let's Try This

Encircle the letter of the best answer or answers.

1. Which of the following are possible sources of hazardous wastes?
 - a. From agriculture such as pesticides or chemical fertilizers
 - b. From hospitals such as infected needles and expired drugs
 - c. From industries such as chemical wastes from manufacturing plants
 - d. From households such as toxic paints, bleaches or acids
2. Underline the materials that are biodegradable and encircle materials that are non-biodegradable.

a. Spoiled food	f. Glass
b. Plastic containers	g. Paper
c. Metal sheets	h. Dried leaves
d. Grass cuttings	i. Old batteries
e. Wood	j. Baby diapers
3. What are the 3 R's of waste reduction, especially for non-biodegradable materials?

R _____

R _____

R _____

Compare your answers with those found in the *Answer Key* on page 41. If you were able to get all items correct, you may proceed to the next part of the lesson below.




Let's Read


Peter continues his report.

Why are hazardous wastes a problem? Are they not easy to get rid of?


Well, most hazardous wastes must be properly disposed of. This means that they should not be just be thrown in the environment because they may cause disease and damage nature.



Can you give us examples?



For example, industries are required by law to first treat their chemical wastes before dumping them into rivers or the soil. When hazardous wastes are treated, this means that most of the toxic materials are removed through a special process to cause the least harm to the environment. The problem is that treatment plants are quite expensive to put up or maintain. Therefore, many factories just dump these hazardous wastes in the environment to avoid the costs. This leads to a condition called environmental pollution.

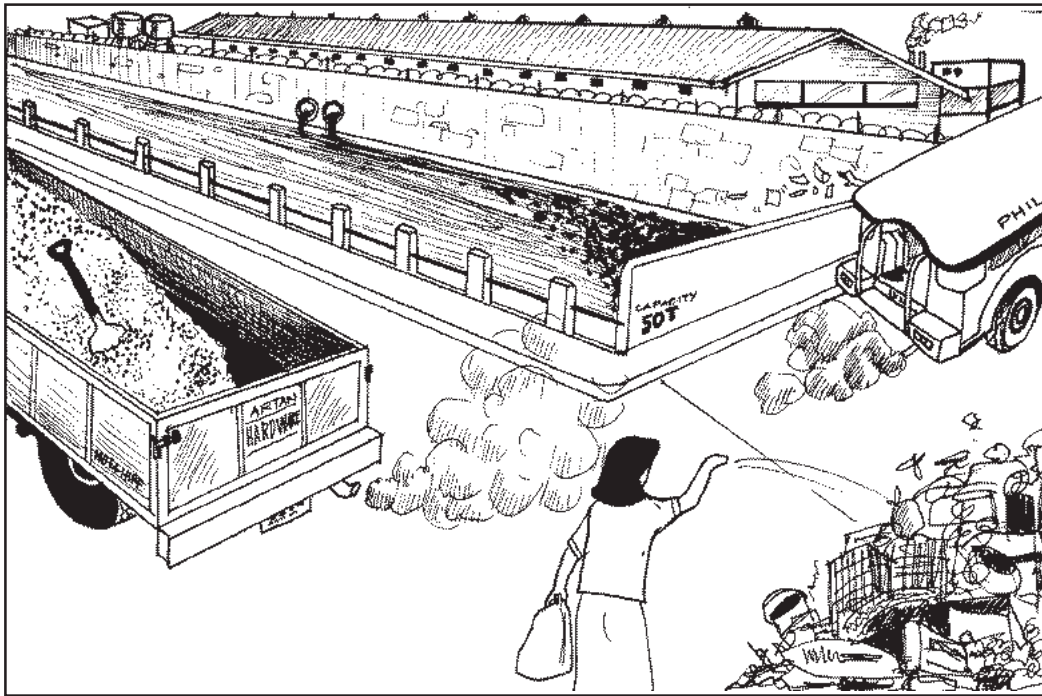




Let's Think About This

Have you heard of pollution before? Why is it harmful to the environment? Can pollution affect the health of people? How?

Study This Picture

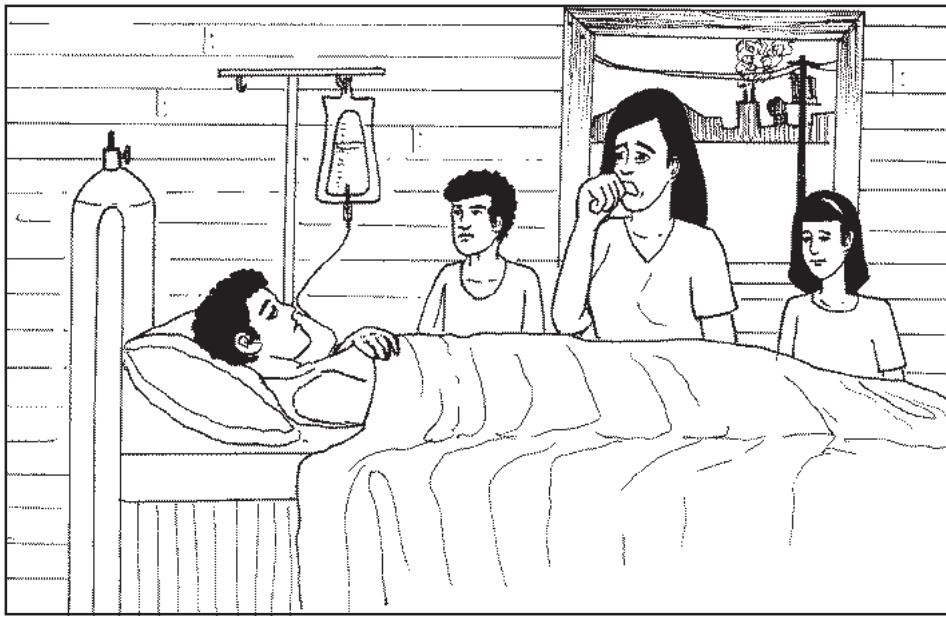


In this picture on the there are many sources of pollution. Can you identify six of them? Write your answers on the blanks below.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

The picture shows different forms of **environmental pollution**. There is air pollution from the exhaust of industries and motor vehicles; water pollution from dumping of untreated chemicals by industries into rivers and seas; and land pollution, from dumping of harmful chemicals into landfills or run-off from garbage sites.

When the environment is polluted, people are affected. Study the picture below.



What can you say about the people in the picture? What could have made them sick?



Let's Read

When the environment is polluted, people could get sick. Air pollution leads to problems in breathing. Water pollution can lead to diseases because humans need to drink a lot of clean water every day. When the land is polluted, people can get sick too. It would be harder to grow plants for the people to eat.

Is environmental pollution a problem that affects the world? Yes, of course! Air pollution, for example, increases the harmful substances in the air. These substances, especially the **chloroflourocarbons** or **CFCs**, affect the ozone layer of the earth. The **ozone layer** prevents too much harmful radiation from the sun to reach the earth. Because the ozone layer becomes depleted (greatly reduced), more radiation (harmful energy) enters the earth and this leads to a lot of problems.

What could be the result if too much harmful radiation enters the earth? Would it affect you?

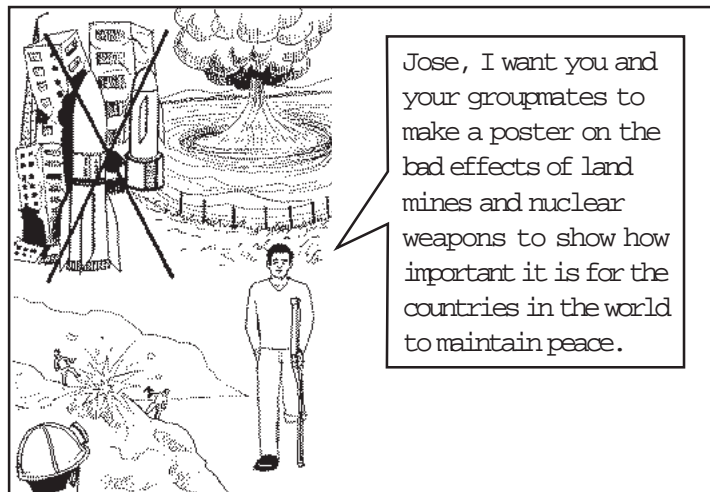
When too much radiation from the sun reaches the earth, the earth becomes too warm. It leads to a condition called **global warming**. Because of global warming, the earth is now generally warmer than before. This leads to changes in weather patterns and the melting of polar ice caps. When the ice in the North or South Pole melt, it could lead to flooding of many cities all over the world, Manila included!

Does environmental pollution affect the Philippines? Of course! When global warming changes weather patterns, Filipinos are also affected. There could be more typhoons and flood during the rainy season and hotter during dry season. How do you think this would affect your family if you have a farm or a rice field? How would this affect your family if you live in low-lying areas? How would this affect you, if you go to school?

Problems that affect the world affect your country, too! And since your community is a part of the country, there would be effects on yourself and your family when global problems are not addressed.

Let's go back to Jose. After hearing his co-learners reports on AIDS and toxic wastes, he now knows that global problems are also his problems, in the long run. This made him more aware of his role in solving the problems that affect the world.

As a final project, Jose's instructional manager asked the co-learners to make a poster for peace to celebrate United Nation's Day.



Jose and his groupmates are worried. They do not know what land mines or nuclear weapons are. If you were Jose, where would you get the information you need?

If you answered that Jose and his groupmates should go to the library to do research, you are correct. They can also ask their instructional manager or elders for information to help them with their report. They went to the library and gathered the information they need. Then they prepared a poster. It looks like this.



What do you think of their poster? Jose and his groupmates presented this poster in the learning sessions. The learners asked many questions about land mines and nuclear war.



Let's Review



Make your own poster on the bad effects of nuclear weapons and land mines. If you do not have poster paper, you may use a smaller sheet of paper instead.

When your poster or drawing is finished, show it to a friend. Explain to him/her the message of your poster.



Let's Read

Why should wars stop? Read on and find out.

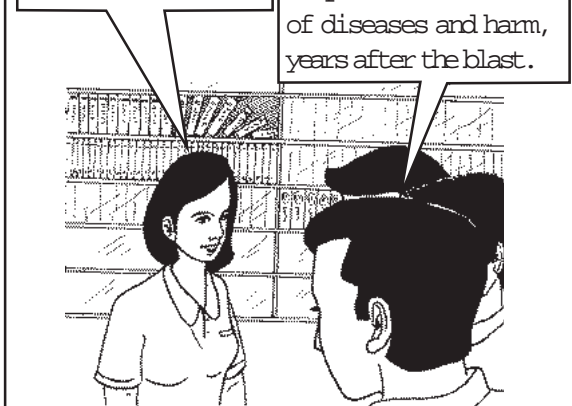
<p>Why do countries go to war? It seems awful. A lot of people get killed and a lot of properties are damaged, too.</p>  A black and white illustration showing a woman with short dark hair and a man with short dark hair in profile, facing each other in a garden. There are plants and a fence in the background.	<p>You are correct, Gina. War is terrible. Countries go to war for a lot of reasons. It could be a dispute over borders or territories. Wars could also result from disagreements over political issues and other problems. The point is, war is terrible. Whenever countries go to war, a lot of people get killed and a lot of properties are damaged.</p>  A black and white illustration showing three people in a garden. Two men and one woman are standing and talking. There are plants and a fence in the background.
---	--



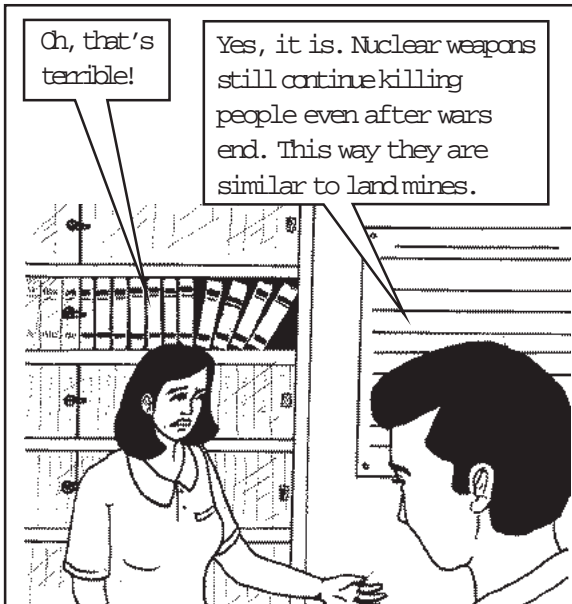
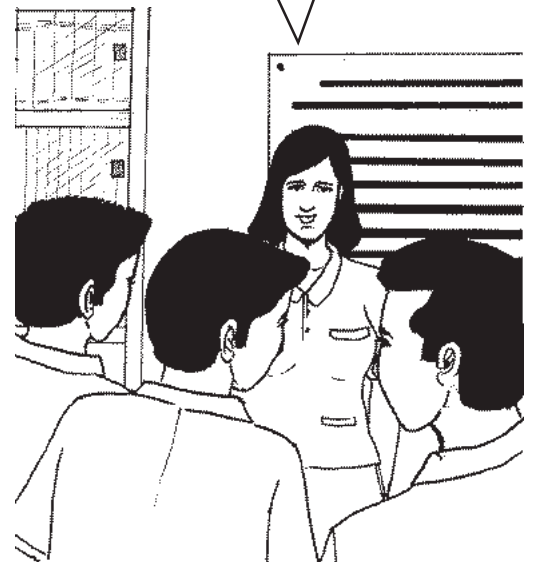
What are nuclear weapons?

Aside from the destruction of life and property, what makes nuclear weapons very destructive? Why should wars stop? Read on and find out.

Nuclear weapons such as atom bombs, hydrogen bombs or nuclear bombs do not only create immediate destruction. The radiation or harmful energy from these weapons causes a lot of diseases and harm, years after the blast.



When countries go to war, they use arms or armaments. These are weapons that can kill people and cause a lot of damage. The more powerful a weapon is, the more it destroys. This makes it easier for countries that have nuclear weapons to win wars. Because of advances in science, countries were able to discover the destructive power of the atom. During World War II, on August 6, 1945, the United States dropped an atom bomb on Hiroshima, Japan. This destroyed practically the whole city and killed or injured 140,000 of Hiroshima's population of 250,000. But Japan did not surrender. The United States dropped another atom bomb on another Japanese city, Nagasaki, on August 9, 1945. This convinced the Japanese to surrender.

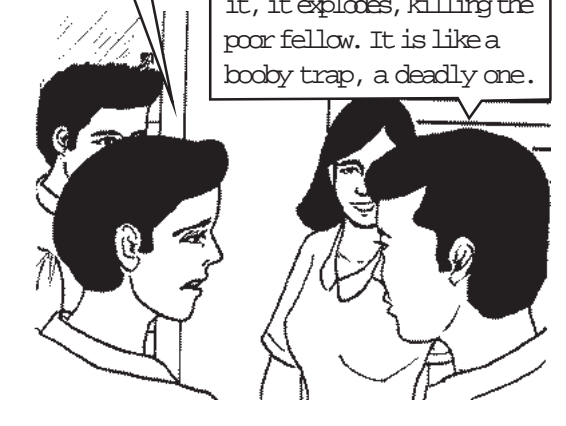


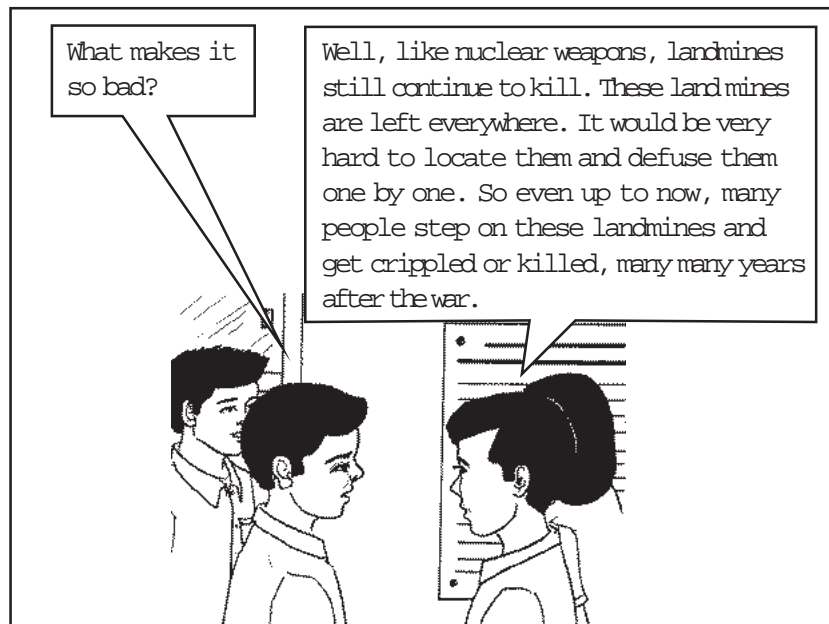
Oh, that's terrible!

Yes, it is. Nuclear weapons still continue killing people even after wars end. This way they are similar to land mines.

What are land mines, Jose?

Mark, land mines are small bombs that soldiers plant in the ground. When somebody steps on it, it explodes, killing the poor fellow. It is like a booby trap, a deadly one.





Let's Think About This

Imagine that a nuclear weapon is dropped in your province. Think of the destruction that it would cause. What do you think of nuclear weapons then? What if your friend unfortunately steps on a land mine while playing? Can you imagine what will happen to him? What do you think of land mines then?

The Philippines is fortunate because unlike Japan, no nuclear weapons were used in the country. Land mines are not very common in the country, either. But in some countries like Vietnam, land mines still pose a big threat to the life of innocent people. While our country was not subjected to a nuclear attack or land mines before, why should these concern us?

Remember that global problems are also everybody's problems. If another World War happens in the future, nuclear weapons could be used again. If that time comes, the Philippines runs the risk of radiation from a nuclear attack of a neighbor. Nuclear weapons and land mines could cause a considerable destruction of life and property.

Do you still remember the global problems we have discussed?

You have just learned about some of the problems of the world. The first is an **environmental problem** involving toxic wastes and illegal fishing. The second is a **health problem** such as the AIDS pandemic. The third is a **political problem** such as war, with the threat of death and destruction by nuclear weapons and land mines. Surely, there are many more problems that face today's world. It is important to know what these problems are because these, too, affect the Philippines, your community and you.



Let's Review

Match Column A with Column B. Write the appropriate letter in the space provided.

Column A	Column B
_____ 1. HIV	a. Due to changes in weather patterns
_____ 2. AIDS	b. Results in harmful radiation
_____ 3. Nuclear weapons	c. Due to the destruction of the ozone layer
_____ 4. Land mines	d. Virus that causes AIDS
_____ 5. Dynamite fishing	e. Materials that decay naturally
_____ 6. Biodegradable waste	f. Disease that lowers the immune system
_____ 7. Recycling	g. Kills small fishes and destroys corals
_____ 8. Pollution	h. Bombs planted in soil
_____ 9. Global warming	i. Prevents accumulation of wastes
_____ 10. Flooding	j. Accumulation of harmful materials in the environment.

Answer the following questions.

1. Suppose a country declares war on another country near the Philippines. Nuclear weapons are used. How would this affect the Philippines?

2. The river in a nearby town was polluted by industries that dump untreated wastes. How would this affect your community?

3. Because of global warming, world weather patterns are altered. How would this affect you?

Check if you got your answers correct. Refer to the *Answer Key* on page 42. Did you get all your answers right? If so, congratulations! You are now ready for the next lesson.

If you didn't get all items correct, that's okay. All you need to do is to review the items you missed. Read the answers to them in the *Answer Key*.

If you feel you have already learned a lot about the issues that affect the world, proceed to the next lesson to study what is being done about them. Good Luck!



Let's Remember

Some of the problems that affect the world and the Philippines are:

- ◆ AIDS – a disease caused by the virus, HIV that attacks the human immune system. It is a deadly disease that has affected more than 20 million people all over the world. It is primarily acquired through unprotected sexual intercourse. It can also be acquired through sharing of HIV infected needles, blood transfusions, organ donations and from mother to baby during birth. AIDS still has no vaccine or no cure today.
- ◆ Illegal fishing- fishing methods that limit fish populations and destroy water environments such as dynamite fishing or using poisons such as cyanide fishing.
- ◆ Toxic wastes- solid, liquid or gas wastes that are hazardous to health and are harmful to the environment.
- ◆ Environmental pollution- caused by accumulating hazardous wastes in the environment.
- ◆ Land mines- bombs that are planted and left hidden in the ground. They explode when somebody steps on them.
- ◆ Nuclear weapons- are weapons of mass destruction based on the power harnessed from the atom. Land mines and nuclear weapons are similar because these could still cause harm, many years after wars have ended.

Take a brief break before going to Lesson 2. Walk around if you wish. Or sit up straight and relax. Take a deep breath. Inhale...Exhale. Do this again and again with your eyes closed. Do it 10 times. Now, are you ready for the next lesson? Turn to page 25.

The Global Response

In *Lesson 1* you learned about some issues or problems that concern the countries of the world. These are called global issues because they affect all of us. Because of this, the countries of the world have undertaken efforts to address these problems. It is now time for you to find out the global response to these global concerns.

At the end of this lesson, you are expected to be able to discuss what the countries of the world, including the Philippines, are doing to address the issue of:

- AIDS;
- Illegal fishing;
- Toxic wastes;
- Environmental pollution;
- Landmines; and
- Nuclear weapons.



Let's Think About This

Now that you know some of the problems that face the world, have you encountered any program or project in your community that addresses these problems? Can you remember anything from what you have read in newspapers, heard over the radio or watched on television that told you what is being done by the countries of the world or what you can do to help? Think about these questions before proceeding to the next page.

Fighting the AIDS Pandemic

When HIV infection and AIDS were first identified in the early 80's in the United States, people were not aware that this disease could affect millions of people in the world. Now, that problem has been recognized. Governments of countries such as the United States, Great Britain and Australia have spent millions of dollars to discover a cure or a vaccine against HIV. However, in spite of the many fundraising efforts and many new discoveries about HIV and AIDS, there is still no cure or no vaccine for AIDS. This is why a lot of effort and resources are channeled towards educating the

community and creating awareness about the prevention of HIV/AIDS. In the year 2000, an international congress on HIV/AIDS was held in South Africa to find a solution to this problem. It is very appropriate that the congress was held in Africa, the continent that has the greatest number of HIV/AIDS patients. Now, HIV/AIDS patients benefit from several drugs that help limit the effects of the deadly virus but still, a cure is not yet available.

Have you heard of any organization or agency in the Philippines that addresses the AIDS problem?

In the Philippines, the AIDS problem has been recognized. The government has created the Philippine National AIDS Council to monitor cases of HIV/AIDS in the country. It also promotes AIDS prevention awareness among Filipinos. NGOs or non-government organizations are active in the fight against AIDS. NGOs like the Remedios AIDS Foundation in Manila and Iwag-Dabao in Davao City run programs to provide HIV/AIDS education and services to many Filipinos. Through the help of media, many messages have been aired to inform people about the dangers of HIV/AIDS.

How about you? When was the first time you heard of HIV/AIDS? Did you hear it over the radio or saw it on television? Are these information campaigns effective in solving the AIDS problem in the Philippines?



Let's Review

Based on what you have learned about HIV/AIDS, talk to a group of friends about this disease. Discuss how HIV/AIDS is acquired. Also discuss why it is a global problem and how it can be prevented. Don't forget to mention what the countries in the world, including the Philippines, are doing to fight this disease.

The Hazardous (Dangerous) Journey –

Fighting Toxic Wastes and Environmental Pollution

Toxic wastes are wastes that are hazardous or harmful to human health and cause environmental pollution. You have learned in Lesson 1, that there are many sources of toxic wastes. Can you remember them? Write them down below:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

If you answered agriculture, industries, hospitals and households, you are correct! The issue of hazardous wastes is indeed a global problem. They pollute the soil, air, and waterways. This problem is being addressed by all nations in the world. For example, in 1989, a meeting was called by the United Nations, an international

organization of nations in the world. It aims to reduce hazardous wastes and limit the dumping of wastes from rich countries such as the United States and Japan into developing countries like the Philippines. This meeting was called the Basel Convention. **The Basel Convention** set guidelines on the proper disposal of hazardous wastes. In the United States, people write to the **Office of the U.S. Vice President** regularly to voice their concern over hazardous wastes.

In the Philippines, toxic waste is also a major issue. When the United States left their bases in the Philippines in the late 80's, they left behind toxic wastes in **Subic and Clark**. This caused diseases among those who live near these bases. The Philippine government is now asking the US government for help in getting rid of these toxic wastes.

There is a national campaign to segregate wastes into biodegradables and non-biodegradables. You can see many business establishments, schools and offices having separate containers for different types of wastes. The 3 R's of waste management, which is Reduce, Reuse and Recycle, is also being actively promoted by the government. However, proper waste disposal still remains a problem in the country. One reason for this is the lack of landfills and garbage dumps especially in Metro Manila.



Let's Review

Can you think of ways to help the government to reduce hazardous wastes? Write your suggestions below.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____



Let's Study and Analyze This

There are many ways of reducing hazardous wastes. Here are some of them.

1. Segregating or separating garbage into biodegradable (naturally decays like spoilt food and plant materials) and non-biodegradable (does not decay- such as plastics, metal and glass).
2. Avoiding or reducing the use of non-degradable materials such as styrofoam packages and plastics.

3. Using recycled materials.
4. Reducing consumption and waste production by reusing available materials.
5. Proper waste disposal
6. Writing to government officials when sources of hazardous wastes such as industries are present in your community.
7. Not buying the products of industries that produce hazardous wastes.
8. Starting a clean-up drive in your community.

Which of these can you and your family participate in? Have you started doing some of them?

The environment is in danger from hazardous waste, so is our health. We need to take an active role as citizens to prevent hazardous waste from polluting our environment.



Let's Read

Promoting Peace

Campaigning Against Nuclear Weapons and Land mines

War is terrible. It kills people and destroys property. All over the world, there are efforts to promote peace among countries. The United Nations, an organization of countries around the world, is a leading force in maintaining world peace. This organization serves as a tribunal or meeting place for countries to discuss their disagreements. The United Nations also has been a leader in addressing global problems such as AIDS (through the World Health Organization or WHO) and food shortage (through the Food and Agriculture Organization or FAO).

War, whether nuclear or otherwise, creates a lot of destruction. The United Nations actively calls for a reduction of the production and testing of nuclear weapons among the nations of the world. In 1997, a treaty was signed in Canada that bans the use, production and sale of land mines. Yearly, 100,000 land mines are being removed all over the world. However, some countries, like the United States, do not agree with some of these international policies on land mines.

What do you think of countries that oppose the banning of land mines? What do you think should these countries do?

These countries must change their stand in order to stop this problem once and for all.

In the Philippines, although nuclear weapons and land mines are not pressing problems, war is. Do you know that there is a war going on in some areas of the country? There is a war being fought in Mindanao between the Philippine government and some rebel groups. This war is caused by political, historical and religious differences. Many groups are actively rejecting this war. Filipinos hope that peace will be achieved in our country in the near future.



Let's Think About This

Have you had somebody in your family quarrel over something? How did you feel? How did these disagreements affect you? Wouldn't you have wished that these quarrels did not happen? Can you relate your experience to the peace situation in the country and the world and how it affects you?

Remember, a peaceful nation will likely achieve progress. If there is peace, people can help each other to achieve what they want in life.



Let's Review

Here is a simple test to find out your understanding of the global issues discussed and what is being done about them. Match the items in Column A with those in Column B. You may have more than one answer for each item.

Column A	Column B
_____ 1. AIDS	a. Basel Convention
_____ 2. Illegal fishing	b. United Nations
_____ 3. Toxic wastes	c. South Africa Congress
_____ 4. Environmental pollution	d. Canadian Treaty
_____ 5. Land mines	e. 3 Rs of waste management
_____ 6. Nuclear weapons	f. Bantay Dagat project

Answer the following questions.

1. In spite of the many efforts to prevent AIDS through educational campaigns, why is there still an increasing number of HIV/AIDS patients all over the world?

2. What can you do to limit the production of hazardous wastes in your own household?

Check if you got all your answers correct. Refer to the *Answer Key* on page 43.
Your answers to the essay part must be similar to those given in the Answer Key.

Think Globally, Act Locally

In *Lesson 1*, you studied six global issues and problems and how they affect you and the Philippines. In *Lesson 2*, you learned about the efforts made by the countries of the world, including the Philippines, to solve these problems. Now, we will focus on what you can do on your own or with the help of people in your community to solve global concerns and problems.

This lesson shall introduce to you the steps that you can take to contribute to the solution of the global issues and problems discussed.

By the end of *Lesson 3*, you should be able to:

1. give examples of ways by which you or your community can help lessen or solve the global problems and issues discussed in Lessons 1 and 2; and
2. implement (apply) in your community a project that addresses a global concern.



Let's Try This

If you live near a body of water such as a pond or a lake, go there. If not, you can prepare something similar by filling a big bowl with water. Now get a small stone and drop it in the water. What did you notice?

When you dropped the stone in the water, ripples or waves were created, right? Even a tiny stone can create waves that grow bigger and bigger as they travel outward. What do you think is the significance of this activity to our topic?



Let's Study and Analyze This

Think Globally, Act Locally



When you drop a stone in water, it creates ripples or waves that become bigger and bigger. The stone is you. Whatever you do, you have an effect on your environment. The first ripple would be your family, the next would be your community, the next would be your country and then the world. Your actions have an effect on the world!

I asked you to do this exercise so that you would realize how important the individual is in solving the problems of the world. Like the stone creating bigger and bigger waves, your actions have far-reaching effects. When you study the problems of the world, it would seem that there is nothing much you can do to solve them, right? But the ripples made by a stone thrown in the water show you that your efforts are important. This is what thinking globally, acting locally means.

The problems that bother the whole world can be solved if every individual does something about it in his own community. You have learned some of these problems in this module. Thinking at a global level is good but it is not enough. Something must be done at the local or lowest level. Like ripples, no change can happen in the bigger body of water unless something is done in one part. When you do something for your community, remember that it would have an effect on the world later on. Although it may seem insignificant at the start, it will have an effect in the long run. Just imagine if everybody thinks the same way. The global problems may not be problems anymore!

Act Now

In Lesson 1, you learned about **HIV/AIDS**. You learned why it is a global problem. You studied the ways in which HIV/AIDS is transferred from person to person and how it can be prevented. As of now, AIDS still does not have a vaccine or a cure. Therefore, what is the best way to address this problem? If you answered to promote HIV/AIDS awareness through education, you are correct. For your first community project, you may wish to conduct an educational campaign in your community to create HIV/AIDS awareness.

It is important that you remember what HIV and AIDS are. Can you tell what HIV and AIDS mean? HIV means human immunodeficiency virus. It is the virus that causes AIDS. Acquired immune deficiency syndrome is a disease that attacks the immune system. It increases people's risk of having infections or cancers. Review Lesson 1 to remember how HIV/AIDS is transmitted and how it is not.

Now that you have the necessary information, you may start your educational campaign.

What do you think you can do to campaign against HIV/AIDS in your community? What activities would make more people understand the importance of preventing this disease? Think about this then make a list of activities that you and your friends may do to fight HIV/AIDS.

Each community is unique or one of a kind. Some methods might work for one but not for others. Compare your list of activities for campaigning against AIDS with mine below. As you read each one, assess whether it can be applied to your community. Is it something you can do with your friends or family members?

1. With the help of your friends or classmates, make posters about HIV/AIDS and post them in places within your school or community where people can see them.
2. You may see or meet the school principal or barangay officials to declare an AIDS awareness week for your community. Traditionally, World AIDS Day is celebrated every first of December.
3. During AIDS awareness week, you can organize meetings or group discussions and discuss HIV/AIDS.
4. Contact your barangay health center. Ask for materials about HIV/AIDS that you can use in your discussions. You may make copies of these materials and distribute them.

5. You may also start a slogan contest to heighten people's awareness about the disease. Do you know what a slogan is? A slogan is a catchy phrase or sentence based on a topic. Can you think of 2 slogans to encourage people to know more about HIV/AIDS prevention? Write them on the spaces below.

I made some sample slogans. Read them.

- a. AIDS can affect anyone!
 - b. Keep our community AIDS free! Know about AIDS and prevent it!
 - c. Fight AIDS by knowing more about it!
 - d. Beware of AIDS. The next victim may be you!
6. Do you know experts on HIV/AIDS? If you do, that's great. You can invite speakers who are knowledgeable about the subject such as doctors and HIV/AIDS advocates.
7. Coordinate with non-government organizations (NGOs) that are involved in HIV/AIDS education. You can invite speakers from these organizations, and ask or borrow materials from them.

Add your suggestions to these seven suggestions. Now, which would you like to do? Have you made your choice? Or, can you still think of better ideas for fighting AIDS?

Once you have chosen your campaign activity, what can you do next? It would be best if you work with your classmates or friends as a group. Ask for help from your Instructional Manager or other adults. If a lot of people get involved, the easier the project becomes and the more successful it will be. It would be like throwing into the water, not just one stone but a lot of stones! More waves or ripples would be formed!



Let's Think About This

Suppose you have conducted your AIDS awareness campaign in your community. You notice that some people are still not convinced that HIV/AIDS is a problem that concerns them. What can you do to convince them to believe you?

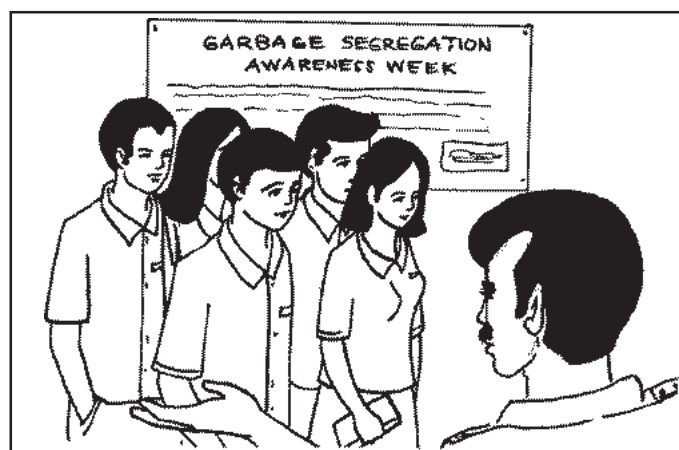
Some people are not easy to convince. If this happens to you, it's okay. If at first you don't succeed, try, try again! What you can do is to be more persistent about giving information. There would surely be people who would listen. The important thing is that you have done something to address the problem.

Aside from HIV/AIDS, you may decide to focus on another global problem. Another possible project would be to start segregation or separation of garbage in your community into biodegradable and non-biodegradable ones. This addresses the global issue of waste and environmental pollution. What step will you take? Write them down on a separate sheet of paper. Now, compare what you wrote with my suggestions below.

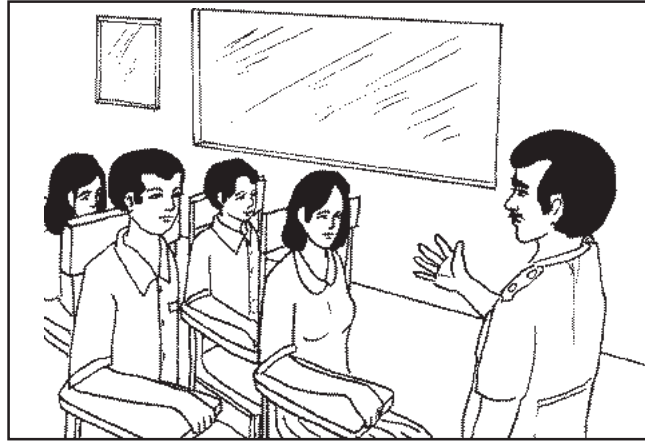
1. With the help of your friends or classmates, make posters about proper waste disposal. Place these posters in places in the community where people can see them right away. You may include in your posters what biodegradable and non-biodegradable wastes are and why it is important to separate them.



2. You may ask the barangay captain to declare a Garbage Segregation Awareness Week in your community. During this week, you may organize meetings or group discussions and discuss the problem of waste management.

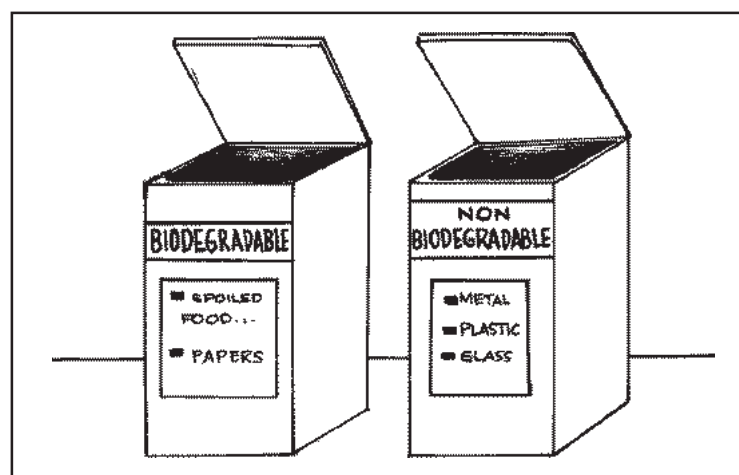


3. With the help of your friends, instructional managers and barangay officials, collect old cans to be made into waste containers. Label these waste containers biodegradable or non-biodegradable. Make sure you give examples for each. You may review Lesson 1 for a list of these materials. Your waste segregation station may look like this.



4. Place as many **waste segregation stations** as you can around your community.
5. Assign a group of **waste patrols**. These are people who monitor the waste stations and see to it that people are correctly segregating their wastes.
6. You may also organize awards for houses and streets that correctly segregate their waste. Can you think of a name for the award? You may call this award the **Earth Friendly Awards**, if you like. What can these awards do? These would encourage people to be more conscious about proper waste disposal.

What do you think of these suggestions? Do you have other suggestions? Discuss them with your co-learners and Instructional manager.





Let's Think About This

What can you do if the people in your community still do not segregate their garbage properly after your project? Would you give up right away? Remember the saying you read earlier, “If at first you don’t succeed, try, try again”? It is good to think of it again and again. If you do, you will never give up!

Convincing people to change is not easy to do. It is important to be persistent and committed to your cause. Again, the important thing is that you have done your share in addressing a global problem!



Let's Remember

Do you remember what **Think Globally, Act Locally** means? It means that whatever you do in your community has an effect on your environment and the whole world. You may choose to undertake projects for your community based on your community’s unique needs. It is important to identify a specific problem when you decide on a project for your community. Asking for other people’s help makes the project easier and fun to do!



What Have You Learned?

Congratulations! You have now finished studying this module. By this time you already have learned about some issues that affect yourself, your community and the world. Test what you have learned by answering the following.

1. What does Think Globally, Act Locally Mean? Give an example.

2. Why is HIV/AIDS a global concern?

3. What are land mines? Why are they problems?

4. What are the three R's of waste management?

5. What has the United Nations done to solve global problems and issues?

6. What would happen if illegal fishing is not stopped?

7. What activities can you or your family do to lessen waste at home and prevent pollution? List five of them below.

Check your answers against those found in the *Answer Key* on pages 43–44. How well did you do? Are your answers similar to mine? I hope you learned a lot from this module. Congratulations for a job well done!



Let's Sum Up

- ◆ In this module, you learned about some major issues and problems that affect the world, what the countries of the world are doing about them and what you can do to address a global issue in your community.
- ◆ In Lesson 1, you studied HIV/AIDS, land mines, nuclear war, toxic wastes, environmental pollution and illegal fishing, some issues and problems that are global concerns. You also learned how these issues and problems affect the Philippines.
- ◆ In Lesson 2, you learned what the nations of the world are doing to address these problems and issues. Also, you studied some efforts made and are still being made in the Philippines to address global concerns.
- ◆ In Lesson 3, you studied some steps that you can take to address a global concern in your community.



Answer Key

A. Let's See What You Already Know? (pages 2–4)

- A. All the given issues concern the world so they should have check marks.
- B. Encircle the correct answer.
 - 1. a
 - 2. a
 - 3. b
 - 4. b
 - 5. c
- C. A check mark should be placed on the following:
 - 1. Segregating garbage into biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste
 - 3. Reducing the use of products to limit waste
 - 4. Recycling
 - 6. Joining community clean-up activities
 - 8. Writing to government officials to report businesses that pollute rivers
 - 9. Reusing old glass containers
 - 10. Composting
- D. Why should Filipinos be concerned of AIDS?

AIDS stands for Acquired immune deficiency syndrome, a disease that has taken the lives of millions of people around the world. Filipinos should be concerned about AIDS because there are already about 1,500 Filipinos who have the disease. Since AIDS presently has neither cure nor vaccine, Filipinos should learn more about this disease to prevent its spread.

Let's Try This (pages 7–8)

- 1. a
- 2. b, c, g, i
- 3. a,b,c,e

4. a

5. Why is it important to prevent HIV and AIDS?

It is important to prevent HIV and AIDS because it is a potentially deadly disease which has already killed millions of people all over the world. Besides, AIDS has no cure nor vaccine as of today.

Let's Review (page 12)

Based on what you have learned about illegal fishing from Jose and his mother's conversation, answer the following questions:

1. Why should illegal fishing be banned?

Illegal fishing should be banned because it:

- a. destroys the water environment
- b. affects fish production by killing small fishes
- c. destroys corals, shells and other sea resources
- d. is potentially dangerous to the fisherman who can be harmed by the explosion.

2. Which of the following is a form of illegal fishing?

- b. Using poisons and harmful chemicals
- d. Dynamite fishing

3. In the drawing below, the fish is talking to the fisherman. Write a dialogue for the fish to convince the fisherman not to practice dynamite fishing anymore.

Fish: Please, Mr. Fisherman. Do not use dynamite fishing. You destroy the corals where we live. You also kill the very small fishes that still need to grow.

There may not be any fish here in the sea because of dynamite fishing.

Let's Try This (page 15)

1. a,b,c,d

2. Underline : a,d,e,g,h

Encircle: b,c,f,I,j

3. Reduce, Reuse and Recycle

Let's Review (page 23)

Matching Type

1. d
2. f
3. b
4. h
5. g
6. e
7. i
8. j
9. c
10. a

Answer the following questions.

1. A country declares war on another country. A nuclear weapon is used. How would this affect the Philippines?

If the country is near the Philippines, the explosion could also destroy parts of the country. Also the radiation from the blast may reach the country and create health problems among the Filipino people.

2. The river in a nearby town was polluted by industries that dumped untreated wastes. How would this affect your community?

Rivers connect to each other. If that river also passes through your community, the untreated wastes could reach your community and cause diseases and damage the environment and properties.

3. Because of global warming, world weather patterns are altered. How would this affect you?

Changing global patterns could mean more storms during the rainy season and warmer dry seasons. If you go to school, you would have problems when it is raining very hard and when there are floods. Very dry seasons can cause a decrease in water supply.

Let's Review (page 29)

Matching Type: Note that B would be true for all items. This is because the United Nations is actively involved in addressing global problems through its many projects.

1. C,B
2. F,B
3. A,B
4. A,E,B
5. D,B
6. B

Answer the following questions.

1. In spite of the many efforts to prevent AIDS through educational campaigns, why is there still an increasing number of HIV/AIDS patients all over the world?

The primary means of AIDS transmission is through unprotected sexual intercourse. This means that many people are still practicing unsafe sexual behaviors in spite of the risks posed by HIV/AIDS. Also, the fact that AIDS still has no vaccine or cure as of now could be a factor in the increasing numbers of HIV/AIDS patients throughout the world.

2. What can you do to limit the production of hazardous wastes in your own household?

We can follow the 3 R's. Reduce, Reuse and Recycle. Identify the sources of hazardous wastes in my home such as alkaline from old batteries, bleaches, toxic paints and acids and dispose of them properly. Read the labels of these products carefully. Educate my family about the effects of hazardous wastes.

B. What Have You Learned? (*pages 37–38*)

1. What does think globally, act locally mean? Give an example.

Problems that trouble the world can be solved if every citizen does something about it. Individual effort together can solve global problems such pollution and AIDS.

This also means that whatever you do in your community will have an effect on the world later on. Like a small stone creating larger and larger ripples when thrown into water, your actions, no matter how small they may be, have an effect on the environment and the world in the long run.

2. Why is HIV/AIDS a global concern?

It is important to prevent HIV and AIDS because it is a potentially deadly disease that has already killed millions of people all over the world. AIDS also has no cure or vaccine as of today. The nations of the world, specially United States, Great Britain and Australia, are spending millions to educate people about this disease and to find a cure.

3. What are land mines and why are they problems?

Land mines are military weapons. These are bombs that are buried in the soil and explode when somebody steps on it. These are problems because many innocent people get crippled or killed by land mines after accidentally stepping on them, years after the war.

4. What are the three R's of waste management?

REDUCE, REUSE, RECYCLE

5. What has the United Nations done to address global issues and problems?

The United Nations is an organization of many countries of the world to promote cooperation and world peace. It is important because it is actively working to address the many issues and problems that face the world. The United Nations has implemented many projects addressing such problems as HIV/AIDS (through its agency, the World Health Organization –WHO), land mines, environmental pollution and even food shortage (through the Food and Agriculture Organization – FAO).

6. What would happen if illegal fishing is not stopped?

There would be overfishing. The smaller fish that still needs to grow would die, leaving a lowered fish supply. Also, corals and other sea creatures could get destroyed.

7. What activities can you or your family do to lessen waste at home and prevent pollution? List five of them below.

- a. Reducing the amount of products consumed by buying only what is necessary
- b. Recycling used plastics, metals cans and glass
- c. Reusing old glass bottles and jars for storing food
- d. Composting spoiled food and other plant materials
- e. Regularly cleaning the house and its surroundings



References

Companion encyclopedia of geography: The environment and humankind. (1996). Solidus Ltd. London: Routledge.

Graham, Sue (ed.) (1996). *Circling the globe- A young people's guide to counties and cultures of the world.* New York, USA: D.S. Max International, Inc.

Grolier academic encyclopedia. (1990). New Jersey: Arete Publication Company.

Manual for STD program managers. Department of Health. Manila, Philippines.