

Understanding Culture Society Politics

Quarter 1 - Module 2(Monday)

Millano, Rei Benedict L. 12-Laplace 9-11-2022

LESSON 1

Practice Task 1

1. As a student, how do you define social change based on what you observe in our society? Give example.

Change is usually constant, major changes affects individuals like you and other. A change that large enough that groups of people, organization or society then it could be called a social change. There are many ways change can happen and each change redefine parts of society and aspects of humanity. Changes in the form of ideology, technology, politics, philosophy, economics, laws and norms which all could stem from something basic or a unanimous agreement. One individual may spark conflict, prosperity or ideology. Many people may hold power and dictate the system. The environment may also sway our actions. Our fears, happiness, trust be put on a grand scale like the central network.

Some examples of social changes are; The battle we one against criticality in global warming. Another was the 2020 Pandemic that stalled many people then business that affected the economy. Related to it the new found wisdom and attitude of society in hygiene and infection. The right for freedom of sexuality as more laws are billed that support it. The abolishment of many inhumane acts long ago is noteworthy such as slavery, child abuse, theft, rape, female bias, wage gap.

2. How does change affect peoples' lives?

Social change can do many things to different people in different places. Some countries that have positive changes like technological leaps profit and improve the lifestyle of its citizen. While the other countries maybe at a disadvantage. There is also the radical acts of kindness and cruelty dues to beliefs of influential people. From the rise of automation that made agriculture surplus the labor of people that sustainably allowed 7 billion people to exist and live a modern and free lifestyle. The history of war and conflict that divided us as nations and ethnicities and has also brought us close together in cooperation against an enemy. Through the share and instant communication that allows all-around world transfer. It shaped how market was supplied, what was demanded and how the collective thinks. Economies grows and hospitals, schools, houses were made and funded.



Practice Task 2:

The graphic symbolizes the world. It is filled with many symbolisms. The girl running with a balloon which represents the children's freedom of expression. Trees and greeneries that are laid on the ground showing our interest in a clean and organic world. All along in the background. The society or symbol, the buildings in which we live in. In where we want to stand side by side with our dreams. Being connected to our roots and our precious world. Such peaceful and collective goal we have. Wind Turbines that showed our resolve in clean energy in avoiding climate change. Hot air balloons that shadow are innovations and scientific prowess. All of which may be synthetic but are true.

LESSON 2

Practice Task 1

The many colors of people, Each and every one whose voice may not be in unison and even in conflict. Even so the freedom of speech is the right of many to exercise. Though their goals maybe unknown to us almost all of us are looking for development. From the concept ruled I can say that this a form of sustainable development. Because each person holds a symbol of their profession. Having in the fields of arts, science, engineering, mathematics, commerce. Though the 17 goals might be much for one individual it is really meant for the collective or the whole to ponder about. And so far, we are almost complete in achieving our goals. However, with the goals not truly in the heart of many others incentive and actions to gather support hinders such actions. Also, political drama and trade dictate the relationship of many countries. Crimes, Illegal activities, terrorism and civil wars that cripple its own nations. Then there are many inequalities we face such education, wealth, etc.

Practice Task

A. As a SHS student, how can you be of help in bringing inclusive sustainable development in your: home, school and barangay.

At home being with my family. You should see through your chores and responsibility. Job allocated to you and other things you think you should help with allow other members of your family to act. Being at school even being a good student is hard for most but not as difficult as an honor student. Having some academic drive or study when possible. And taking notes or exercises which helps you gain experiences. Having some knowledge of future lessons and your interest for your career, job or future. Being proactive in the discussion and a role model to your peers and school. In the barangay, though I don't have any experiences. It is best to be somewhat involve and aware of some events your barangay holds. Also, in enforcing rules such no littering or proper cleanliness should be followed. Meanwhile being a good neighbor and getting to know your community is also good.



B. What makes you a unique individual? How do you differ from other members of the group you belong?

Besides from my name, face, body, background and history. Almost anyone might be the same. As we are all deeply connected and rooted as we share the same world where we interact. Our personality that push and pull us to our growth as a person and what we are destined for. I think somewhat high of myself but not high enough against my peers. They recognize me as somewhat harmless or bland but it might just be speculation. My talents that I honed in my years proved to be useful as I choose a career that I my best serve at. The friends and networks I formed that makes me feel like a point in a huge web of opportunities. The various opinions and memory many people share of me and mine are all different. As I think there could not be another me as who would try to be me. But over-all I am but a cog in contraption larger than me, larger than life.

SCHOOL 1990

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Inclusive
development - is a
development that
includes. marginalized
people, sectors and
countries in social,
political and economic
processes for
increased human.
well-being, social and
environmental
sustainability

Sustainable
Development - is the idea that human societies must live and meet their needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Role- in Sociology, these are the rights, obligations and expected behavior patterns associated with a particular social status.

Sustainable

GOAL 1: No Poverty

GOAL 2: Zero Hunger

GOAL 3: Good Health and Wellbeing

GOAL 4: Quality Education

Education GOAL 5: Gender

Equality
GOAL 6:
Clean Water
and
Sanitation

GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

Development

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequality

GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

GOAL 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

Goals

GOAL 13: Climate Action

GOAL 14: Life Below Water

GOAL 15: Life on Land

GOAL 16: Peace and Justice Strong Institutions

GOAL 17 Partnership that will Achieve the Goals

Types and Sources of Social Change

Population Growth

Social Movements Cultural Adaptation

Some changes matter more than others do.

It happens everywhere, but the rate of change varies from place to place.

4 Main Characterist ics of Social Change

Social change often generates controversy.

Social change is sometimes intentional but often unplanned.