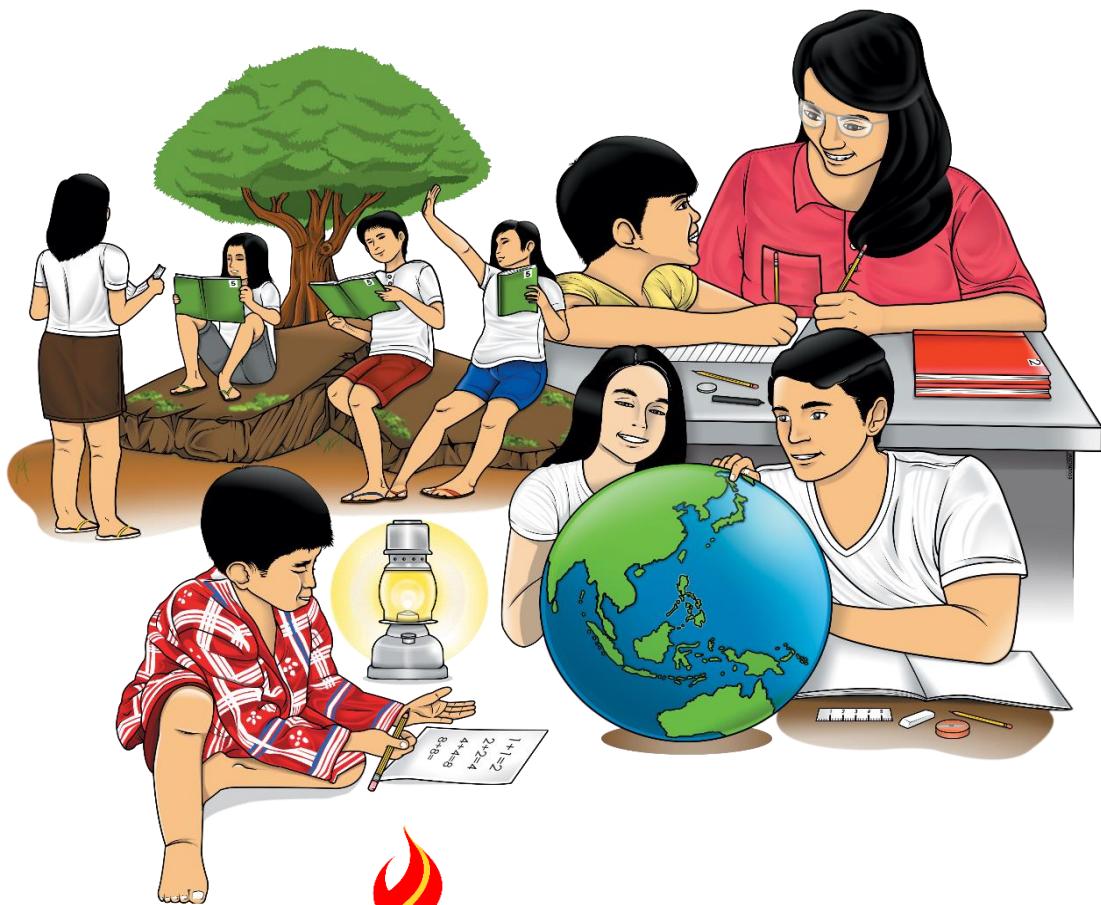


Understanding Culture, Society and Politics

Quarter 2 – Module 6: Human Responses to Emerging Challenges in Contemporary Society



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Understanding Culture, Society and Politics– Senior High School

Alternative Delivery Mode

Quarter 2 – Module 6: New Challenges to Human Adaptation and Social Change

First Edition, 2019

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Senior High School

Understanding Culture, Society and Politics

Quarter 2 – Module 6: Human Responses to Emerging Challenges in Contemporary Society



Introductory Message

For the facilitator:

Welcome to the Understanding Culture, Society and Politics for Senior High School Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) Module on Human Responses to Emerging Challenges in Contemporary Society!

This module was collaboratively designed, developed and reviewed by educators both from public and private institutions to assist you, the teacher or facilitator in helping the learners meet the standards set by the K to 12 Curriculum while overcoming their personal, social, and economic constraints in schooling.

This learning resource hopes to engage the learners into guided and independent learning activities at their own pace and time. Furthermore, this also aims to help learners acquire the needed 21st century skills while taking into consideration their needs and circumstances.

In addition to the material in the main text, you will also see this box in the body of the module:



Notes to the Teacher

This contains helpful tips or strategies that will help you in guiding the learners.

As a facilitator you are expected to orient the learners on how to use this module. You also need to keep track of the learners' progress while allowing them to manage their own learning. Furthermore, you are expected to encourage and assist the learners as they do the tasks included in the module.

For the learner:

Welcome to the Understanding Culture, Society and Politics for Senior High School Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) Module on Human Responses to Emerging Challenges in Contemporary Society.

This module was designed to provide you with fun and meaningful opportunities for guided and independent learning at your own pace and time. You will be enabled to process the contents of the learning resource while being an active learner.

This module has the following parts and corresponding icons:



What I Need to Know

This will give you an idea of the skills or competencies you are expected to learn in the module.



What I Know

This part includes an activity that aims to check what you already know about the lesson to take. If you get all the answers correct (100%), you may decide to skip this module.



What's In

This is a brief drill or review to help you link the current lesson with the previous one.



What's New

In this portion, the new lesson will be introduced to you in various ways such as a story, a song, a poem, a problem opener, an activity or a situation.



What is It

This section provides a brief discussion of the lesson. This aims to help you discover and understand new concepts and skills.



What's More

This comprises activities for independent practice to solidify your understanding and skills of the topic. You may check the answers to the exercises using the Answer Key at the end of the module.



What I Have Learned

This includes questions or blank sentence/paragraph to be filled in to process what you learned from the lesson.



What I Can Do

This section provides an activity which will help you transfer your new knowledge or skill into real life situations or concerns.



Assessment

This is a task which aims to evaluate your level of mastery in achieving the learning competency.



Additional Activities

In this portion, another activity will be given to you to enrich your knowledge or skill of the lesson learned. This also tends retention of learned concepts.



Answer Key

This contains answers to all activities in the module.

At the end of this module you will also find:

References

This is a list of all sources used in developing this module.

The following are some reminders in using this module:

1. Use the module with care. Do not put unnecessary mark/s on any part of the module. Use a separate sheet of paper in answering the exercises.
2. Don't forget to answer *What I Know* before moving on to the other activities included in the module.
3. Read the instruction carefully before doing each task.
4. Observe honesty and integrity in doing the tasks and checking your answers.
5. Finish the task at hand before proceeding to the next.
6. Return this module to your teacher/facilitator once you are through with it.

If you encounter any difficulty in answering the tasks in this module, do not hesitate to consult your teacher or facilitator. Always bear in mind that you are not alone.

We hope that through this material, you will experience meaningful learning and gain deep understanding of the relevant competencies. You can do it!



What I Need to Know

The module is designed for the learners to understand the challenges in contemporary society and how human expected to response to it. Specifically, it will tackle two major challenges to human adaptation and social change: Global Warming and Climate Change, and Transnational Migration, and Overseas Filipino workers. Global warming and climate change which relate to ecological problems and the transnational migration and the challenges of cultural differences and culture shock specifically experienced by Overseas Filipino workers abroad. Further, it provides details on the advantages and disadvantages of international labor migration by highlighting the impact on domestic economies and the results to the formation of the transnational household and family.

Basically, understanding the concept of these new challenges help prepare the learner to real life situation. Accompanied into this module are two subtopics and various activities that were developed based on learning competencies. This could help the learners to test what they have already known and what they have learned.

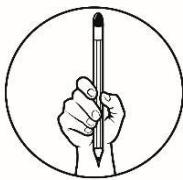
The module is divided into three lessons, namely:

New Challenges to Human Adaptation and Social Change

- Lesson 1 – Global Warming and Climate Change
- Lesson 2 - Adaptation
- Lesson 3 – Transnational Migration and Overseas Filipino Workers

After going through this module, you are expected to:

1. Identify new challenges faced by human populations in contemporary societies.
2. Describe how human societies adapt to new challenges in the physical, social, and cultural environment.
3. Develop a plan of action for community-based response to change.



What I Know

I. Match Me

DIRECTIONS: Match Column A and Column B. Write the letter of your answer in the space provided before the number.

Column A

- _____ 1. Help lessen the amount of CO₂
- _____ 2. Help lessen carbon footprint
- _____ 3. Help minimize waste
- _____ 4. Save electricity and reduce global warming by turning off lights when you leave a room, and using only as much light as you need.
- _____ 5. It refers to the erratic change of weather system in the world.
- _____ 6. Helps absorb carbon dioxide
- _____ 7. It refers to immigrants whose daily lives depend on multiple and constant interconnections across international borders and whose public identities are configured in relationship to more than one nation-state.
- _____ 8. It is the term used to describe a gradual increase in the average temperature the Earth's atmosphere and its oceans.
- _____ 9. It refers to a process of sustainable and permanent adjustment to climate change.
- _____ 10. It refers to migration of an individual from one nation state to another but participate simultaneously regarding social relations.

Column B

- A. Recycle
- B. Using less air conditioning
- C. Drive less
- D. Use the off switch
- E. Plant a tree
- F. Climate change
- G. Global warming
- H. Adaptation
- I. Transnational migration
- J. Trans-migrants

II. Classify the following concepts. Write X if it is a factor of Transnational Migration and Y if Climate Change. Write your answer on the space provided before the number.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Overpopulation | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Low wage level |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Ocean Acidification | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Extreme weather |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Loss of habitats | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Underemployment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Unemployment | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Poverty |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Rise of sea levels, | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Greenhouse effect |

Lesson

New Challenges to Human Adaptation and Social Change

Activity 1.1

DIRECTIONS: Fill in the chart before, during, and after you study this lesson.

K (What I Know)	W (What I want to Know)	L (What I have Learned)
S (What I Still Want TO Know)		



What's In

In the previous module, you have gained understanding of sources of social, cultural, and political change. With this knowledge, you will have a full grasp of why societies change, and what are the coping mechanisms of humanities in order to respond to the fast-changing society. Also, it is important to note that you as a member of society are able to prepare yourself to cope up to those changes because coping mechanism are based on societal/individual identities.



What's New

I. Global Warming

Global Warming

When carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other air pollutants and greenhouse gases build up in the atmosphere, they absorb sunlight and solar energy that has bounced off the earth's surface, resulting in **global warming**. Normally, this radiation would escape into space, but these pollutants, which may linger in the atmosphere for years to centuries, trap the heat and cause the planet to become hotter. The greenhouse effect is the result of this.

The term "global warming" refers to a gradual rise in the average temperature of the Earth's atmosphere and oceans, a phenomenon that is thought to be irreversibly altering the Earth's climate.

It has now become a major issue for the entire environment. It is mostly caused by the greenhouse effect.

Effects of global warming:

- Temperature rises on average
- Seasonal changes
- Severity of harsh weather events.
- Water and food shortages,
- Increased health risks,
- Coastal inundation,
- Increased frequency and intensity of cyclones and hurricanes are all factors to consider.

As the earth's temperature rises, a huge amount of ice melts, causing a large volume of water to flow into the ocean, raising the sea level.

Since ice caps and glaciers have begun to melt, species that reside in such habitats have begun to relocate, potentially leading to extinction due to habitat loss. Because of the vast volume of water evaporated into the air as the sea level rises, high levels of precipitation will occur, and the earth will suffer intense rains or storms.

Carbonic acid is created when carbon dioxide dissolves in sea water, acidifying the ocean as indicated by a pH shift.

Furthermore, animals produce a lot of methane. Some fertilizers also produce nitrous oxide, a greenhouse gas that contributes to the rise in global temperatures.

The greenhouse effect is a phenomenon in which radiation from the earth's atmosphere warms its surface to a temperature higher than it would be without it. Greenhouse gases are to blame.

Everything happens in a series of events. One effect can lead to the occurrence of another. A lot can happen to our ecosystem if we use these. Human limitations can be pushed by a variety of factors. It would put our health, surroundings, and physical capabilities to the test.

II. Climate Change

Climate change has arisen as a result of global warming. These terms are sometimes used interchangeably, but they are distinct. Changes in weather patterns and growing seasons all around the world are referred to as climate change. It also refers to the rise in sea level caused by warmer oceans expanding and melting ice sheets and glaciers. Climate change is a result of global warming, and it poses a severe threat to human life on the planet in the form of widespread flooding and catastrophic weather.

Typhoon Haiyan, also known as Super Typhoon Yolanda in the Philippines, was one of the most intense tropical storms ever recorded and was caused in part by climate change.

Haiyan wreaked havoc on Southeast Asia, notably the Philippines, when it made landfall. It is the deadliest typhoon in Philippine history, with at least 6,300 people killed in the country alone. Haiyan is tied with Meranti for the strongest landfalling tropical cyclone on record, according to JTWC estimates of 1-minute sustained winds.

Bodies were still being discovered in January 2014. The typhoon Yolanda phenomenon is one of the many difficult issues that threatened to devastate Philippine civilization and the rest of the world. It had an impact on the Filipinos' physiological, emotional, and mental well-being, as well as the world community's charity in times of need, regardless of political allegiances.

Yolanda was said to have been caused by global warming and climate change. The issue is that most of us are aware that climate change will have a significant impact on our society, but we do not fully comprehend the phenomenon.

Climate change is characterized by irregular changes in the world's weather system, as evidenced by the following indicators: rising sea levels, habitat destruction, Ocean acidification, extreme weather.

These occurrences in various parts of the globe have an impact on all people on the planet. All attempts to understanding and predicting the possible implications of climate change are dominated by uncertainty. Climate change, on the other hand, will have an impact on every area of society, the environment, and the economy. Human behavior, livelihoods, infrastructure, laws and regulations, and institutions are all likely to be impacted.

III. Adaptation

Adaptation to Climate Change

Ways to adapt the situation of global warming.

Practice conservation of natural resources

Air, water, soil, minerals, plants, and animals are all natural resources on the planet. Conservation is taking care of these resources so that all living beings can benefit from them now and in the future.

Reduce pollution and waste

1. For on-the-go refreshments, use a reusable bottle or cup.

Bringing your own water with you reduces the likelihood of buying more expensive beverages on the go. This will get rid of the single-use containers that they come in.

2. Reusable supermarket bags are useful for more than simply groceries.

You may already have a reusable grocery bag, similar to a reusable water bottle, but it is sometimes forgotten at home.

3. Make prudent purchases and recycle what you can.

You may limit the amount of garbage you make by selecting products that have less wrapping or come in recyclable packaging.

4. It should be composted!

Compost and use your fruit and vegetable waste, egg shells, coffee grounds, grass clippings, and leaves in your plant.

Reuse water

Collecting part of the water you use in the shower is the simplest way to start reusing water at home. A simple bucket would suffice; simply place it beneath the stream while waiting for the water to warm up, then move it in front of you once you've jumped in. The water can then be used to flush the toilet or irrigate your garden.

Recycle products

Newspapers, magazines, mixed paper, cardboard, tin cans, aluminum cans, glass jars, and plastic containers are examples of products that can contain recycled material.

- Conserve energy

The efforts to reduce energy consumption by utilizing less of an energy service is known as energy conservation. This can be accomplished by either using energy more efficiently (using less energy for a consistent service) or lowering the amount of service provided (for example, by driving less).

Global Responses

Adaptation is a long-term process of making lasting changes in response to climate change, with strong policy connections to economic development, poverty reduction, and disaster management measures. At the international, national, regional, municipal, and community levels, successful adaptation programs will include long-term thinking and consideration of climate change implications. Climate change vulnerabilities, relevant technologies, capability, and local coping strategies, as well as government policies and actions, must all be considered in adaptation planning.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) stated that unavoidable climate change impacts exceed present coping capability, necessitating the implementation of adaptation measures by societies and ecosystems.

The IPCC defines adaptation as "adjustment of natural or human systems to existing or anticipated climatic stimuli or their effects that mitigates harm or leverages favourable opportunities." Despite the fact that there are apparent ties between disaster risk management and adaptation, the two approaches are supported by separate institutions, methodologies, and policy frameworks.

Adaptation has a high price cost. According to the UN Climate Change Secretariat, developing nations will need between 28 and 67 billion dollars by 2030 to adapt to climate change. Global adaptation funding is currently a fraction of what is required.

Adaptation isn't a one-off problem. It will have to be factored into all future growth plans. At the international, national, regional, municipal, and community levels, successful adaptation programs will include long-term thinking and consideration of climate change implications.

To deal with uncertainty, adaptation methods must be robust against a variety of potential climatic outcomes. It will also necessitate significant investment, notwithstanding the necessity to address cost estimation challenges. Reducing poorer countries' vulnerability to climate change and ensuring that development assistance does not lead to maladaptation.

Citizen engagement and awareness are required to maintain and prioritize climate change actions. We change, grow, adapt, and possibly even learn and grow smarter as humans. As the international body in charge of developing policy frameworks to ensure a multifaceted approach to climate change, you, as a member of society, may play a role.

IV. Transnational Migration and Overseas Filipino Worker

Transnational migration occurs when people move from one country to another while maintaining their social ties. It's a global phenomenon that's only becoming bigger in terms of scope, complexity, and influence. Migration is a source and result of larger development processes, as well as a fundamental component of our globalizing world.

Trans-migrants are immigrants whose everyday lives are reliant on many and continuous interconnections across international borders, and whose public identities are shaped by multiple nation-states.

Factors of Transnational Migration

- Overpopulation
- Poverty
- Underemployment,
- Unemployment, and
- Low wage level

People flee to neighboring nations as a result of overpopulation. These people relocate to other countries because they believe their current home no longer has adequate space for them. Migrants seeking new homes are more likely to be found in countries with high population growth and density.

They leave their home nation for a variety of reasons, including economic. They migrate to other nations in pursuit of better economic opportunities for their families. These people are motivated by a desire to profit. They send the money to their relatives in their home country.

Advantages of Transnational Migration

Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs), are a well-known example of transnational migration. According to the 2011 Philippine Overseas Employment Agency (POEA) report, the Philippines has 10, 455, 788 million OFWs spread throughout 236 countries and territories, making it one of the top three labor-sending countries in the world, after India and China. Remittances made for 12.65 percent of the Philippines' gross domestic product in 2012. (GDP). According to the National Statistics Office-Survey of Filipinos [NSO-SOF] (2011), OFWs transferred a large amount of these remittances in cash to the family they left behind to help them alleviate household financial restrictions, send their children to school, and immigrate.

With these figures, OFW remittances are hailed, since they provide the country with greater economic benefits; nonetheless, there has been much conjecture about the costs of migration within Philippine society.

In an unusual turn of events, the Philippines has become so successful as a labor exporter that it has neglected to establish and deepen development processes. The goal of sending a million workers per year indicates that migration will play a significant role in the country's long-term development plans and prospects.

Labor migration from the Philippines is expected to continue even if the government does not intervene, given to the growth of social networks, social capital, and social remittances.

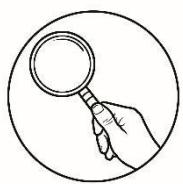
Filipino society has changed into a migration-savvy society, capable of responding to and adapting to the shifting demands of the global labor market. Although it is agreed that labor migration has benefited migrants and their families, the economic benefits beyond the family are less visible. While remittances are considered to have boosted the country's economy, their development effects have yet to be felt.

Filipinos' educational and professional objectives were integrated into their perceptions of the international labor market. Individuals make choices based on their ideas of what is best for them. However, these choices can have a long-term impact on communities and the country.

Disadvantages of Transnational Migration

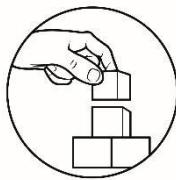
- Include anxiety about destabilizing impacts of migrations and families.
- Delegation of responsibility to grandparents / nannies to care for their children.
- Apprehensions about materialism, etc.

While the Philippines' governments cannot prevent individuals from leaving, they can play an important role in tackling the physical, social, and cultural issues that transnational migration brings. Housing, social groups, and pre-departure orientation courses are all examples of how they assist migrants in addressing their concerns and resolving difficulties such as xenophobia and other human rights violations. They'll have to figure out how to use migration as a tool for development. International talks and reflections on migration and development going place in other nations might teach the Philippines a lot.



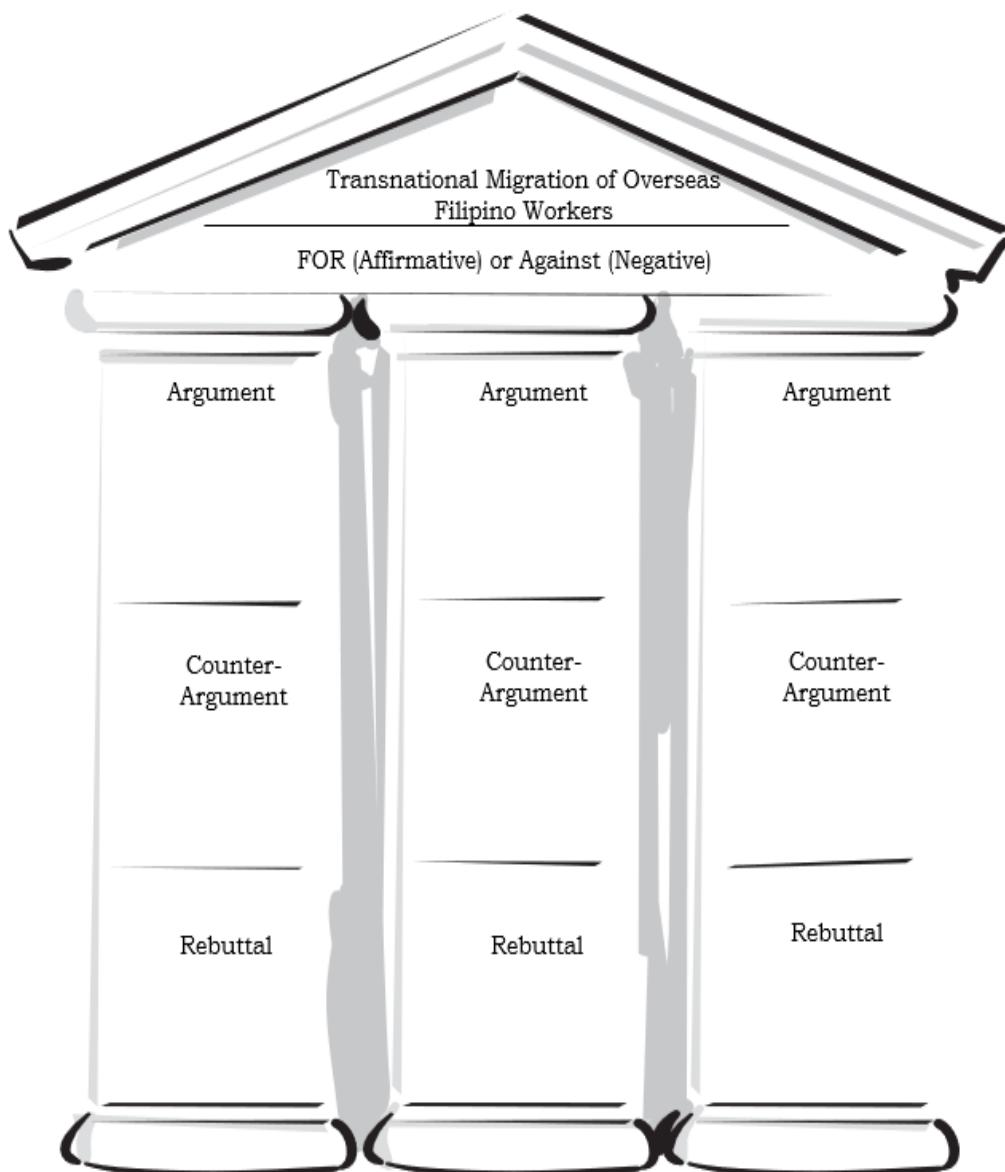
What is It

Activity 1.2. Make a Fishbone diagram that shows cause and effect of climate change.



What's More

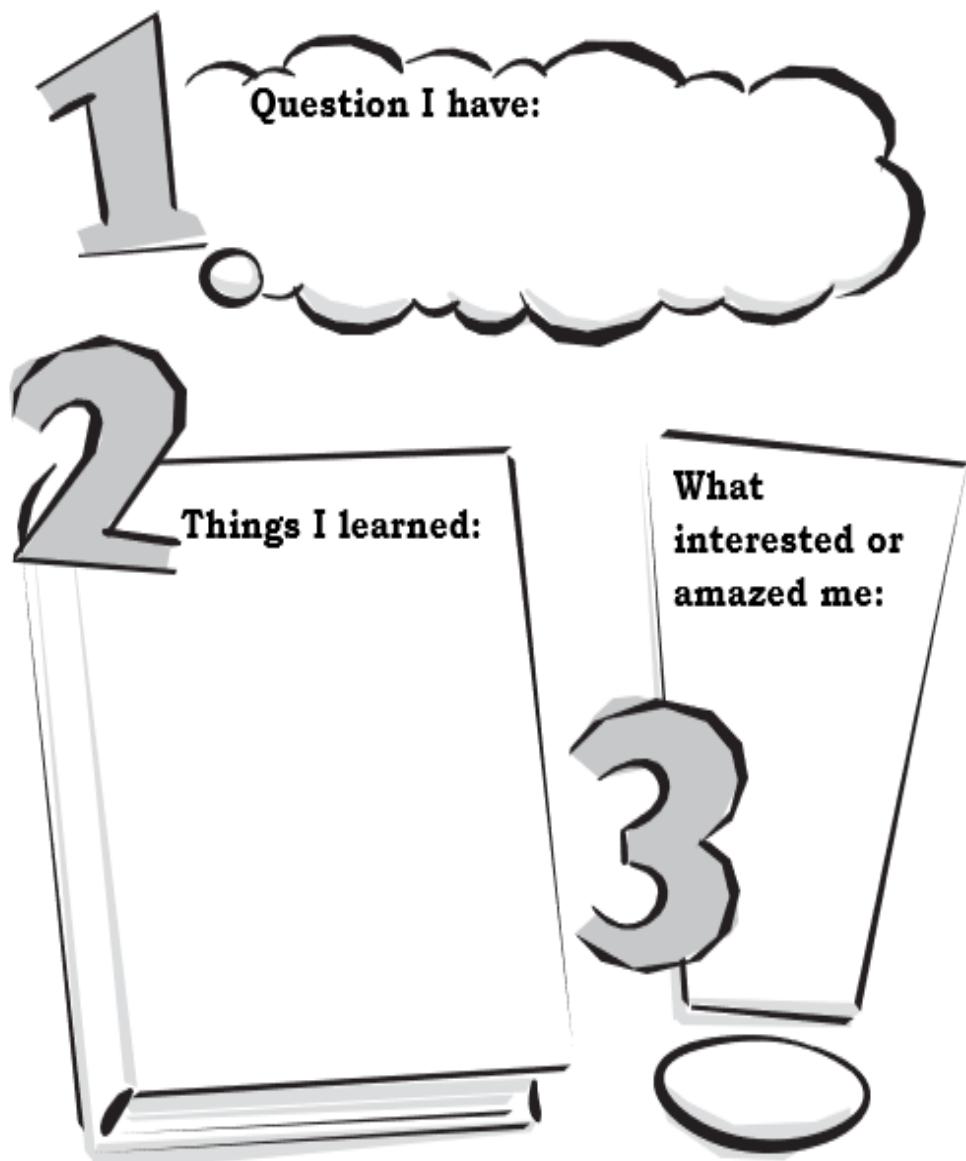
Activity 1.3 Build an Argument of Transnational Migration highlighting its advantages and disadvantages.





What I Have Learned

DIRECTIONS : Use this graphic organizer to help you summarize what you have learned in this module.

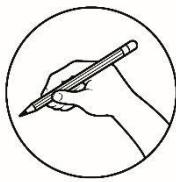




What I Can Do

What can you personally contribute to educate the members of your community about the issue of climate change? Develop a community-based plan of action highlighting the following:

- Subjects/program
 - Main Ideas
 - Your Audience/participants
 - Your primary role
 - Your presentation/strategies



Assessment

I. Multiple Choice:

DIRECTIONS: Read each question carefully. Encircle the letter of the correct answer.

1. It refers to the erratic change of weather system in the world.
 - A. Climate change
 - B. Global warming
 - C. Adaptation
 - D. Transmigrants
 2. The following are indicators of climate change except;
 - A. Rise of sea levels
 - B. Loss of habitats
 - C. Extreme weather
 - D. Overpopulation
 3. It is the term used to describe a gradual increase in the average temperature of the Earth's atmosphere and its oceans.
 - A. Transnational migration
 - B. Global warming
 - C. Adaptation
 - D. Transmigrants
 4. The following are aspects of society affected by climate change except
 - A. Human behavior
 - B. Livelihoods
 - C. social services
 - D. Laws and policies
 5. It refers to a process of sustainable and permanent adjustment to climate change.
 - A. Climate change
 - B. Transnational migration
 - C. Adaptation
 - D. Transmigrants
 6. Adaptation involves a process of sustainable and permanent adjustment to climate change and has clear policy links to the following except
 - A. Economic development
 - B. Poverty reduction,
 - C. Social services
 - D. disaster management strategies
 7. The following are factors for transnational migration except;
 - A. Overpopulation
 - B. Poverty
 - C. Unemployment
 - D. Housing Services
 8. It refers to migration of an individual from one nation state to another but participate simultaneously regarding social relations.
 - A. Climate change
 - B. Global warming
 - C. Transnational migration
 - D. Transmigrants

9. It refers to immigrants whose daily lives depend on multiple and constant interconnections across international borders and whose public identities are configured in relationship to more than one nation-state.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| A. Transnational migration | C. Adaptation |
| B. Global warming | D. Transmigrants |

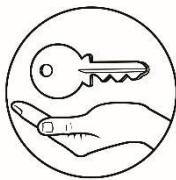
10. The primary reasons of migrations.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. Economic | C. peace and Order |
| B. Political persecution | D. Educational opportunity |

II. Matching Type (Cause and Effect)

DIRECTIONS: Identify the results of actions written in column A. write the letter of your answer the space provided before the number.

<u>A-Action</u>	<u>B- Results</u>
_____ 1. Recycle	a. Helps lessen the amount of CO2
_____ 2. Using less air conditioning	b. Helps minimize waste
_____ 3. Drive less	c. Helps absorb carbon dioxide
_____ 4. Use the off switch	d. Helps lessen carbon footprint
_____ 5. Plant a tree	e. Save electricity and reduce global warming by turning off lights when you leave a room, and using only as much light as you need.



Answer Key

What I know	Assessment	I-Match Me	II-Where do I Belong	Multiple choice	Matching Type Cause and Effect
1. C	1. X	1. A	1. X	1. Y	1. A
2. A	2. Y	2. D	2. Y	2. B	2. A
3. B	3. Y	3. D	3. Y	3. B	3. D
4. D	4. X	4. C	4. Y	4. F	4. E
5. E	5. X	5. C	5. Y	5. F	5. H
6. F	6. X	6. C	6. Y	6. E	6. I
7. G	7. Y	7. D	7. X	7. D	7. H
8. I	8. X	8. C	8. X	8. I	8. J
9. J	9. X	9. D	9. X	9. J	9. G
10. K	10. Y	10. A	10. Y	10. G	10. K

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