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SCHOOLS DIVISION OF NEGROS ORIENTAL
REGION VII

Kagawasan Ave., Daro, Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental



TRENDS, NETWORK AND CRITICAL THINKING IN THE 21ST CENTURY

Quarter 3 – Module 3:
Strengthening Local Networks



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**Trends, Networks, and Critical Thinking in the 21st Century
Alternative Delivery Mode
Quarter 3 – Module 3: Understanding Local Networks
Second Edition, 2021**

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Introductory Message

This Self-Learning Module (SLM) is prepared so that you, our dear learners, can continue your studies and learn while at home. Activities, questions, directions, exercises, and discussions are carefully stated for you to understand each lesson.

Each SLM is composed of different parts. Each part shall guide you step-by-step as you discover and understand the lesson prepared for you.

Pre-tests are provided to measure your prior knowledge on lessons in each SLM. This will tell you if you need to proceed on completing this module or if you need to ask your facilitator or your teacher's assistance for better understanding of the lesson. At the end of each module, you need to answer the post-test to self-check your learning. Answer keys are provided for each activity and test. We trust that you will be honest in using these.

In addition to the material in the main text, Notes to the Teacher are also provided to our facilitators and parents for strategies and reminders on how they can best help you on your home-based learning.

Please use this module with care. Do not put unnecessary marks on any part of this SLM. Use a separate sheet of paper in answering the exercises and tests. And read the instructions carefully before performing each task.

If you have any questions in using this SLM or any difficulty in answering the tasks in this module, do not hesitate to consult your teacher or facilitator.

Thank you.



What I Need to Know

Critical thinking is vital towards preparing learners for the future. Students who are to become agents of change are expected to be critically aware of their surroundings. Cultivating critical thinking is an important element in achieving change and innovation.

Thinking critically, identifying the truth and discerning what is right are often becoming difficult in this present world. People are often prone to let their minds become invaded by legions of half-truth, prejudices, and propaganda. At some points, people are sometimes questioning whether the country's educational system is still fulfilling its purpose. A great majority of the so-called "educated people" do not even think logically and scientifically. Even the press, the classroom, and the pulpit in many instances no longer offer objective and unbiased truth. To save man from the morass of propaganda, this module discussing the significance of local networks will address the need in bringing quality, value-oriented and globally competitive education amidst these trying times.



What I Know

Directions: Read each item carefully and write your answers in your activity notebook.

Activity A. Below are jumbled letters. Write the correct spelling for each item in the blank provided on the other side. Write your answer in your activity notebook.

1. BMPRELO - _____
2. SWAENEESKS - _____
3. LAASNSIY - _____
4. CETARSTGI - _____
5. TVEINUITI - _____

Activity B. Match Column A with Column B. Read each item carefully. Write the letter of the most appropriate answer in your activity notebook.

A	B
_____ 1. It aims to identify the internal and external factors that are important in achieving that objective.	a. PEST
_____ 2. An intuitive thinking that proceeds automatically, immediately interpreting the present relationship.	b. 4 Corners Analysis
_____ 3. It defines as the knowledge derived from accumulated experience.	c. Buyer Power
_____ 4. A group containing people who come into occasional contact but who lack a sense of boundaries and belonging	d. Strategy
_____ 5. It aims to evaluate the external environment in which an organization exists.	e. SWOT
_____ 6. It is an evaluation how convenient for the suppliers to raise up price and is driven by the number of suppliers in every aspect	f. Intuitions
_____ 7. Focuses on motivation, management, actions, and capabilities on the competitor strategic portfolio.	g. Supplier Power
_____ 8. A social structure comprised of individuals joined by a particular pattern of links or relations.	h. Social Networks
_____ 9. A general plan to achieve one or more long-term or overall goals under conditions of uncertainty	i. Competitive Rivalry
_____ 10. It is where the thrill comes in as the number of competitors play in the market that will offer different products and many diminish attractiveness in the market	j. Immediacy
	k. Network



What's In

Activity 3:

1. As a review, define trend and fad.
2. What is the difference between a fad and a trend?

Activity 4:

Identify the following if it is a trend or a fad. Copy and answer.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------|
| 1. Rubik's Cube | = _____ |
| 2. Flip phones | = _____ |
| 3. Facebook | = _____ |
| 4. Instagram | = _____ |
| 5. Online Selling | = _____ |



What's New

Online file is so delicious because it's socializing with almost no friction.

- DAVID BROOKS

The quotation tells us another dimension of our human relationship facilitated by the technology and social media.

1. What does this quotation tell us as human beings?
2. How is real life compared to the online life as described by the author?



What is It

"Education's steadfast commitment to prepare today's young people to flourish in the knowledge-based economy of the 21st century shall lead every educator in discovering how the 21st century skills are brought out in the learners." (Intel Philippines)

Our daily lives are often bombarded with problem solving and decision making. We face different problems and hence, we are left with no other choices but to think for immediate solutions. Should one focus on the pros and cons of two alternatives, identify the relevant information, and solve the problem logically? Or is it better to rely on an intuitive approach in which one trusts one's feelings? In solving problems, one

usually challenges oneself to think at a higher level. Practical problems also involve the application of intuitive, tacit knowledge, which has been gained through experience, rather than through explicit instruction (Sternberg et al., 2000).

What is Network?

A **network** is a group composed of people who come into occasional contact but lack a sense of boundaries and belonging (Macionis, 2012). Some scholars claim that networks are nonhierarchical, value-free, and structure-less organizations, and that they are composed of people working on similar tasks without necessarily knowing each other. This is illustrated by social networking sites such as *Facebook*, *Twitter*, *Instagram*, etc.



(Bice 2019)

A **social network** is a social structure comprised of individuals joined by a particular pattern of links or relations. Social networks are indicative of a person or an organization's relations, membership, links, and connections. It is noteworthy that these systems serve a role in the attainment of the goals of the society. Through networks serving as media for the spread and exchange of ideas, people get connected, get updated, and become aware. Furthermore, social networks act as social support systems that provide people information and guidance in times of need.

MEANING OF STRATEGIC ANALYSIS AND INTUITIVE THINKING

Strategy (from Greek στρατηγία strategia, "art of troop leader; office of general, command, generalship") is a general plan to achieve one or more long-term or overall goals under conditions of uncertainty. In the sense of the "art of the general", which included several subsets of skills including military tactics, siege craft, logistics, etc., the term came into use in the 6th century C.E. in Eastern Roman terminology, and was translated into Western vernacular languages only in the 18th century. From then until the 20th century, the word "strategy" came to denote "a comprehensive way to try to pursue political ends, including the threat or actual use of force, in a dialectic of wills" in a military conflict, in which both adversaries interact.

Strategy is important because the resources available to achieve goals are usually limited. Strategy generally involves setting goals and priorities, determining actions to achieve the goals, and mobilizing resources to execute the actions. A strategy describes how the ends (goals) will be achieved by the means (resources). Strategy can be intended or can emerge as a pattern of activity as the organization adapts or competes within its environment. It involves activities such as strategic planning and strategic thinking.

Henry Mintzberg from McGill University defined strategy as a pattern in a stream of decisions to contrast with a view of strategy as planning, while Henrik von Scheel defines the essence of strategy as the activities to deliver a unique mix of values, that is, choosing to perform activities differently. On the other hand, Max McKeown (2011) argues that "strategy is about shaping the future" and is the human attempt to get to "desirable ends with available means". Dr. Vladimir Kvint defines strategy as "a system of finding, formulating, and developing a doctrine that will ensure long-term success if followed faithfully."

Strategic Analysis is a method wherein one studies the environment thereby conducting a business strategy. It is a way of assessing possible benefits, dangers, or predictable outcomes that the business may encounter. It is an ability to plan for the future. It's the capacity to prepare strategies and conjure ideas that will both cope with changing environments and consider the various challenges that lie ahead. Candidates that possess strategic thinking skills will be seen as top talents, and it's a quality that most managers, directors, political leaders and executives usually possess.

Intuitive thinking is the ability to take what you may sense or perceive to be true without thorough knowledge or evidence, appropriately considering it as part of one's final decision. It is basically the kind of thinking that helps you understand reality in the moment, without logic or analysis. There's no language involved in it either. It's entirely about signs and sensations. Most of the time, it goes against whatever we might think of as "rational". The word "*intuition*" comes from the Latin verb *intueri* translated as "consider" or from the late Middle English word *intuit* which means "to contemplate".

KEY COMPONENTS IN STRATEGIC THINKING

1. SWOT Analysis
2. PEST
3. Porter's Five Forces
4. Four Corners

1. SWOT - (Strength, Weakness, Opportunities, and Threats)

It a simple but widely used tool that helps in understanding the *strengths*, *weaknesses*, *opportunities* and *threats* involved in a project or business activity. It starts by defining the objective of the project or business activity and identifies the internal and external factors that are important in achieving that objective. Strengths

and weaknesses are usually internal to the organization, while opportunities and threats are usually external. Often these are plotted on a simple 2x2 matrix.



(Xhienne 2007)

2. **PEST analysis** - is a scan of the external macro-environment in which an organization exists. It is a useful tool for understanding the political, economic, socio-cultural and technological environment that an organization operates in. It can be used for evaluating market growth or decline, and as such the position, potential and direction for a business.

- **Political factors.** These include government regulations such as employment laws, environmental regulations and tax policy. Other political factors are trade restrictions and political stability.
- **Economic factors.** These affect the cost of capital and purchasing power of an organization. Economic factors include economic growth, interest rates, inflation and currency exchange rates.
- **Social factors.** These impact on the consumer's need and the potential market size for an organization's goods and services. Social factors include population growth, age demographics and attitudes towards health.
- **Technological factors.** These influence barriers to entry, make or buy decisions and investment in innovation, such as automation, investment incentives and the rate of technological change.

3. **Porter's Five Forces Analysis** evaluates the business power, strengthens the competitive stance and flow of how the business will advance. Strategic analysis usually employs Porter's Five Forces to give an insight if a new product or service is feasible or not.

1. **Supplier Power** is an evaluation on how convenient it is for the suppliers to raise the price of their goods/services. It is therefore driven by the number of suppliers in every aspect.
2. **Buyer Power** gauges on how comfortable it may be for buyers to dive prices down which is subject to the number of potential buyers, the significance of

every buyer, and the value of the products/ commodities being transferred from one supplier to another.

3. **Competitive Rivalry** is where the thrill comes in as the number of competitors play in the market that will offer different products which may diminish the attractiveness of some products in the market.
 4. **Threat of Substitution** is made when buyers purchase substitute products due to the spiral height of a price increase. When it happens, it decreases the power of suppliers and the attractiveness of the product in the market.
 5. **Threats of new entry** will take place due to the existence of new entrepreneurs unless the older businesses have a strong market portfolio that will block the buyers from purchasing to the new entrants.
4. **Four Corner Analysis** focuses on motivation, management, actions, and capabilities on the competitor strategic portfolio.
1. Create a profile of the competitor's strategy.
 2. Distinguish the competitor's possible response to a variety of strategic plans other competitors may undertake.
 3. Know the competitor's possible reaction to the variety of industry transfer and changes in the community.

KEY COMPONENTS IN STRATEGIC THINKING

1. Intuitive Thinking lacks rationalization
2. Intuitive Thinking is not sequential
3. Intuitive Thinking includes insight
4. Immediacy
5. Intuitive Thinking is sensing relationships

Intuitive Thinking lacks rationalization

It is not being orderly, as having no rationalization. It does not possess reason nor observation; little or no conscious deliberation and sense of independence in any reasoning process.

Intuitive Thinking is not sequential

Hayashi (2001) states that we are reaching conclusions on the basis of things that go on in our perceptual system, where we are aware of the result of the perception but we are not aware of the steps. Intuitive thinking is nonlinear, nonempirical process.

Intuitive Thinking Includes Insight

It is a deliberation without attention, that is, the mind is deliberating without any attention to the process, and at the end of that deliberation in the unconscious thought process, there is an insight from the unconscious to the conscious. Intuition is a shortcut in that it bypasses the step-by-step process. This explains the "aha" sensation you experience when you learn something that you actually already know.

Immediacy

Intuitive thinking proceeds automatically, immediately interpreting the present relationship. An intuition occurs immediately with no planning. The person can perform most effectively when he is not conscious. The hallmark of intuitive mode is seeing

without glasses, hearing without filters, touching without ungloved hands (Nodding and Shore, 1984). Intuition does not imply accuracy, rightness or moral goodness.

Schon (1982) describes the immediacy of intuition as reflected by the getting of truth all at once without the time-consuming effort of deliberation. Mandler (1995) proposes the term “mind popping” to explain thought and solutions that come to mind non-deliberately when one is engaged in intuition.

Intuitive Thinking is sensing relationship

The component of sensing relationship reflects the formulation of connection. This is based upon a person’s knowledge structure which reflects his level of expertise. For example, a music composer formulates a series of notes of a certain pattern to make music. A designer selects a key piece of furniture to complement the décor.

INTUITIVE THINKING IN DEALING WITH VARIED ACTIVITIES

While intuitive thinking contrasts with analytical reasoning, intuition involves a particular type of reasoning. Intuition acts in a complementary fashion with reason and it is impossible to isolate the two meticulously and discretely. The intuitive process could be described as a mode of reasoning that ironically incorporates analytical process while functioning in contrast of them.

Some varied activities in which intuitive thinking can be used are as follows:

1. An entrepreneur suddenly had a brilliant idea. She saw a potential business opportunity between her pizza delivery service and delivering processes to busy young professionals. The act of relating two services that initially seemed unrelated occurs through insight or intuitive thinking.
2. Jumble word by methodically (not analytically) manipulating the order of the letters.
3. Drawing analogies. This correspondence between things otherwise dissimilar or that if two things are known to be alike in some respects, then they must be alike in other respects.
4. Arrangement problem such as jigsaw puzzle and anagrams can be considered as problems to be addressed using intuitive thinking.

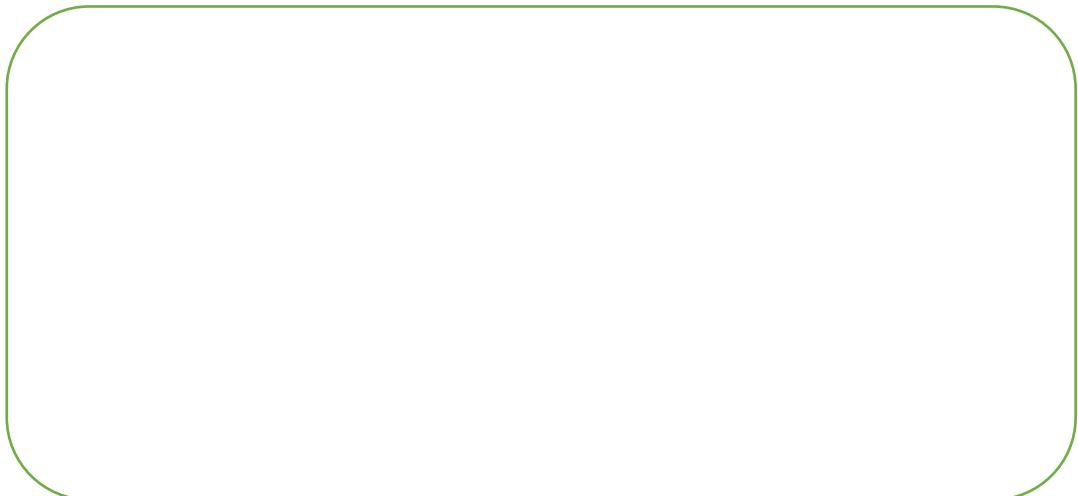


What's More

Direction: Draw a color-coded map of the networks of power relations (political, economic, cultural, and kinship ties) within a particular community.

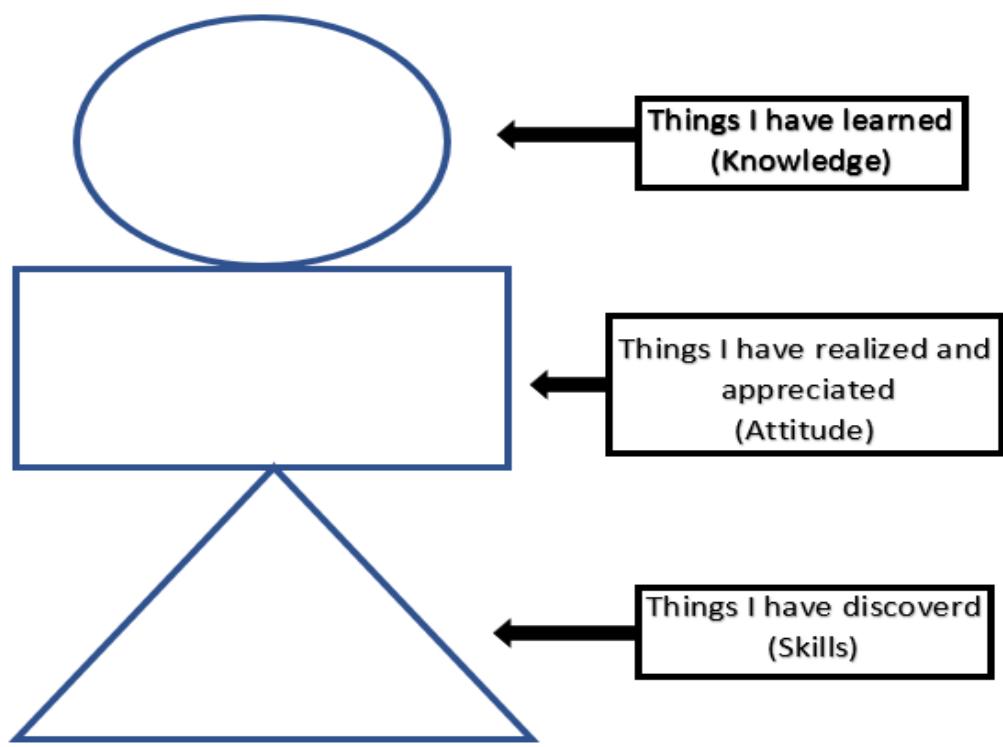
Rubrics:

Creativity	= 40
Content/Relevance	= 40
Overall Presentation	= 20
Total	: 100 points



What I Have Learned

Directions: Indicate the things that you have learned in this lesson (knowledge); the things you have realized and appreciated (attitude) and the things you have discovered and want to do more (skills). Place those things inside the circular, rectangular and triangular boxes. Write your answer in your activity notebook.



Illustrated by Ashiela D. Cabrera



What I Can Do

Task 3

Directions: Discuss and differentiate the terms provided for every item. Write your answers in your notebook.

1. Strategic Analysis and Intuitive Thinking

2. SWOT Analysis and PEST Analysis

3. "Intuitive Thinking is not Sequential" and "Intuitive Thinking includes insights"



Assessment

A. **Match Column A with Column B.** Read each item carefully and use your notebook to write your answers.

A	B
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_____ 2. An intuitive thinking that proceed automatically, immediately interpreting the present relationship.	b. 4 Corners Analysis
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_____ 8. A social structure comprised of individuals joined by a particular pattern of links or relations.	h. Social Networks
_____ 9. A general plan to achieve one or more long-term or overall goals under conditions of uncertainty	i. Competitive Rivalry
_____ 10. It Is where the thrill comes in as the number of competitors play in the market that will offer different products and many diminish attractiveness in the market	j. Immediacy
	k. Network



Answer Key

- What I Know**
1. PROBLEM
 2. WEAKNESSES
 3. ANALYSIS
 4. STRATEGIC
 5. INTUITIVE
- Activity 1**
- Answers may vary
- What's More**
- See picture for suggested answer
- Activity 2**
1. E
 2. J
 3. F
 4. K
 5. A
 6. G
 7. B
 8. H
 9. D
 10. I
- Activity 3**
- Answers may vary
- Activity 4**
1. Answer may vary
 2. Answers may vary
 3. Trends
 4. Trends
 5. Trends

Assessment

Activity 1

Answers may vary

Activity 2

Answers may vary

Activity 3

Answers may vary

Activity 4

Answers may vary

Activity 5

Answers may vary

References

TEACHERS GUIDE:

Most Essential Learning Competencies

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