11

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
SCHOOLS DIVISION OF NEGROS ORIENTAL
REGION VII
Kagawasan Ave., Daro, Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental

LIBRARY HUB

TRENDS, NETWORK AND CRITICAL THINKING IN THE 21ST CENTURY
Quarter 3 – Module 4
Global Networks

ALTERNATIVE DELIVERY MODE

ADM

Trends, Networks, and Critical Thinking in the 21st Century
Alternative Delivery Mode
Quarter 3 – Module 4: Global Networks
Second Edition, 2021

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

The idea that the world is becoming smaller stems from the rise of advancement in technology and the breakdown of different barriers. Jollibee's food chain'is found almost in all major cities. The NBA in U.S. can already be viewed live anywhere in the world, and here in the Philippines we are having more and more foreign students enrolled in colleges and universities. This manifestation is largely part of what we call globalization.

Understanding the causes of globalization will enlighten the learners understand on migration, including the importance of collaboration and cooperation in the changing world.

What I Know

Directions: Match Column A with Column B. Read each item carefully. Write the answers in your notebook.

Answers	A	B
_____1.	It refers to leaving one's country to move to another.	a. Globalization
_____2.	Any communication network which spans the entire earth.	b. Improved Communication
_____3.	Peace, food, educations, money and health care are reasons of migrations.	c. Immigration
_____4.	Farmers' life, war and poverty are some of the reasons of migration.	d. Internal Migration
_____5.	An act of coming to live permanently in a foreign country	e. Pull Factors
_____6.	It is defined as the process where migrants look for a new residence within their own country, state, or continent.	f. Push Factors
_____7.	Internet, email and mobile phones are some of the courses of globalization.	g. Global Networks
		h. Migration
		i. Global Banking
		j. Collaboration

4

_____8.	It involves two or more people working in an organization to use internet to view or share the documents and the content of other various types with each other to achieve a common goal.	k. Cooperation
_____9.	A cause of globalization that allows vast amounts of capital to flow freely and instantly throughout the world.	
_____10	It entails the movement of capital, free flow of goods and services, the increased mobility of individuals, and the expansions of multinational corporations and transnational organizations	

What's New

Change is inevitable in every aspect of life, both personal and social. Such change is experienced by people in various ways and in different magnitudes and consequences. The world today is significantly experiencing these changes in the field of environment, culture, politics and economics.

Task 1:
Directions: Briefly answer the questions below in relation to the picture. Write your answer in your notebook.

(pinclipart n.d.)

1. What can you say about the picture?
2. How are the pictures related to one another?

5

Task 2:

Directions: A Case Study: Complete the following exercises by reading the short passage about a brief history of the Coco-Cola Company and fill in the blanks to complete the statements that follow. Write your answer in your notebook.

The Coca-Cola Company

The Coca-Cola company was founded in the United States in 1886. The company set up bottling plants in Canada in 1906. In 1928, it introduced the soft drink Coca-Cola at the Olympic Games which were held in Amsterdam. In the 1940s, the company began to set up bottling plants in countries around the world. Coca-Cola is popular because it has been advertised as a brand of soft drink connected with fun, friends and good times. Its international image was successfully promoted by a 1971 commercial, where a group of young people from all over the world gathered on a hilltop in Italy to sing "I'd Like to Buy the World a Coke." In 1978, the Coca-Cola Company was selected as the only non-Chinese company allowed to sell packaged cold drinks in the People's Republic of China. Today, the company produces nearly 400 brands in over 200 countries. More than 70 percent of the company's income comes from outside the United States. Coca-Cola is extraordinarily a good example of *multinationalization*. Its success raises the question of why and how it has been so successful. The *multinationalization* of the Coca-Cola Company is also often used as an example to illustrate the concept of economic globalization.

[Note: The following website provides more detailed information about the history of the company: http://heritage.coca-cola.com/]

Fill in blanks.

1886	• The company was founde in _____ in _____.
1906	• It set up bottling plants in _____.
1928	• The soft drinks Coca-Cola was introduced at the _____ in _____.
1978	• The company was allowd to sell its cold drinks in the _____ .
Today	• It produces nearly _____ brands of drinks in over _____ countries.

Questions to be considered:

1. What is globalization?
2. What are the driving forces behind globalization?

What is It

(pinclipart n.d.)

Global networks

A *global network* is any communication network which spans the entire earth. The term, as used in this article refers to a more restricted way to bidirectional communication networks, and to technology-based networks. Early networks such as international mail and unidirectional communication networks, such as radio and television are described in another subject.

The first network that was establish using *electrical telegraphy* and *global span* was achieved in 1899. The telephony network was the second to achieve global status, in the 1950s. More recently, we have the interconnected IP networks (principally the Internet, with estimated 2.5 billion users worldwide in 2014 and the GSM mobile communication networks with over 6 billion users' worldwide users in 2014 from the largest global networks of all).

Setting network require immense, costly and lengthy effort lasting for decades. Elaborate interconnections, switching and routing devices, laying out physical carriers of information, such as land and submarines cables and earth stations must be sent in operation. In addition, international communication protocol, legislation and agreements must also be considered.

7

Globalization

Globalization is the most powerful force for change in the world today affecting all societies in the planet. It entails the movement of capital, free flow of goods and services, the increased mobility of individuals, and the expansions of multinational corporations and transnational organizations. Globalization has integrated the product and financial markets of economies around the world through the driving forces of trade and capital flows across borders.

One of the goals of globalization is for the world to become more interdependent. People and countries of the world are closely woven together especially in the economic aspect.

It aims to standardize income distribution through its economic integration schemes. It shows that globalization have both advantages and disadvantages.

Types of Globalization

1. Economic - Countries that trade with others and have few trade barriers are economically globalized.

2. Informational - A measure of how easily information and ideas passed between people in their own country and between different countries (includes access to internet and social media networks)

3. Political - The amount of political co-operation there is between countries.

4. Cultural - sharing of ideas, attitudes and values across national borders. This sharing generally leads to an interconnectedness and interaction between peoples of diverse cultures and ways of life. Mass media and communication technologies are the primary instruments for cultural globalization.

Causes of Globalization

1. Improved Communications
    • The development of communication technologies such as internet, email and mobile phones have been vital to the growth of *globalization* because they help MNCs (multinational corporation or company) to operate throughout the world.
    • The development of satellite TV channels such as Sky and CNN have also provided worldwide marketing avenues for the concept and products of Globalization.

2. Improved Transport
    • The development of refrigerated and container transport, bulk shipping and improved air transport has allowed the easy mass movement of goods throughout the world. This assists Globalization.

8

3. Free Trade Agreements
• MNCs and rich capitalist countries have always promoted global free trade as a way of increasing their own wealth and influence.
• International organizations such as the World Trade Organization and the IMF also promote free trade.

4. Global Banking
• Modern communication technologies allow vast amounts of capital to flow freely and instantly throughout the world.
• The equivalent of up to $US1.3 trillion is traded each day through international stock exchanges in cities such as New York, London and Tokyo.

5. The Growth of MNCs
• The rapid growth of big MNCs such as Microsoft, McDonalds and Nike is a cause as well as a consequence of Globalization.
• The investment of MNCs in farms, mines and factories across the world is a major part of Globalization.
• Globalization allows MNCs to produce goods and services and to sell products on a massive scale throughout the world.

The Effects of Globalization

1. Changed Food Supply
Food supply is no longer tied to the seasons. We can buy food anywhere in the world at any time of the year.

2. Division of Labor

Because MNCs search for the cheapest locations to manufacture and assemble components, production processes may be moved from developed to developing countries where costs are lower.

3. Less Job Security
In the global economy jobs are becoming more temporary and insecure. A survey of American workers showed that people now hold 7 to 10 jobs over their working life.

4. Damage to the Environment
More trade means more transport which uses more fossil fuels and cause pollution. Climate change is a serious threat to our future.

5. Cultural Impact
Websites such as YouTube connect people across the planet. As the world becomes more unified, diverse cultures are being ignored. MNCs can create a monoculture as they remove local competition and thereby force local firms to close.

6. Increase in anti-Globalization Protests

There is a growing awareness of the negative impacts of Globalization. People have begun to realize that Globalization can be challenged by communities supporting each other in business and society and through public protest and political lobbying.

Migration

(ruparaii, ruparaii 2016)

Migration is the movement by people from one place to another with the intentions of settling, permanently in the new location. The movement is often over long distances and from one country to another, but internal migration is also possible. Indeed, this is becoming a dominant trend globally.

Types of migration

1. **Internal migration** – this is defined as the process where migrants look for a new residence within their own country, state, or continent.

2. **External migration** – moving in a different country, state or continent to a new residence.

3. **Migration** – leaving one's country to move to another.

4. **Immigration** – coming to live permanently in a foreign country.

5. **Forced migration** – this happens when the state or authorities forced its people to migrate for a reason.

Reasons For Migration
PULL FACTORS — PUSH FACTORS

(ruparaii, ruparaii 2016)

Networks for Change: Collaboration & Cooperation

What Is Collaboration?

Collaboration is a practice used at various workplaces which allows several people or groups to work together to complete a task and achieve the same goal. Typically, collaboration involves two or more people working in an organization to use internet to view or share the documents and the content of various other types with each other to achieve a common goal.

What Is Cooperation?

Cooperation is a process that allows various people or groups of people or organizations to act or work on the same project for mutual benefit instead of competing with each other for the benefit of every individual. Though the goal of every participant in cooperation is the same but their interests are individual. It is based on "*you help me and I help you"* in achieving a common goal for the benefit of both of us individually.

(Priest n.d.)

Collaboration vs Cooperation: What Are the Differences?

Though in both collaboration and cooperation people work together to achieve the same target, still there is great difference in their transactions and processes.

Cooperation	Collaboration
• Cooperation can be completed by dividing the labor between the participants to solve the assigned portion of the problem individually. • Cooperation allows for a participation which was not planned earlier and can be used for the mutual benefits of the distributed network of the peers. For instance, the sound of an orchestra is the outcome of collaborative activity but the collective sound of drums in a circle is a cooperative work. • Cooperation is a connective activity in which no priority is given to the individual or group of individuals but encourages and supports both at the same time. In a connective activity no, shared identity is used because every participant is working to achieve the goal for his own benefit. • Cooperation, being connective activity, focuses on self-sustaining or self-organizing. It does not require any conductor, blue print or a master architect. You can leave or join the group anytime but the cooperative work will go on as it is whether you participate in it or not.	• Collaboration is a synchronized and coordinated activity in which the participants continuously try to develop and sustain the solution of the problem shared between them. • Collaboration is like an orchestra in which the same script is followed by every musician and everyone will play his own role to get a sweet and melodious tune instead of his own sake. • Collaboration is a collective activity that works like the parts of an old machine which priorities to work in the group instead of individually. They also encourage other participants to be united and use a common identity to achieve the goal shared with them • Collaboration, if done with good intention, can help in building pyramids of authority and power because it is a collective activity. As you go up with a collective activity you will be able to shape your own identity and will be able to direct the efforts of the group in your own interests.

What's More

Task 1: Study the table and decide which of the following aspects of globalization the given events illustrate: economic, informational, cultural or political. The first one has been done for you as an example. Copy and write your answer in the activity notebook.

Events	Aspect of globalization
1) Disneyland, the American theme park, has been set up in Hong Kong, Japan and France.	
2) The parts of a car come from all over the world: Germany, Japan, Korea etc. and the car is assembled in the U.S.	
3) Businesses are operated with many satellite locations or call centers in other parts of the world to answer questions in another: for example, someone in India answering a call from the U.S. about a product or service.	
4) The creation of regional forums such as the European Union, Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation (APEC), and international organization such as the World Trade Organization and the World Health Organization. These international forums and organizations have new rules and agreements for participating countries to follow.	
5) The spread of language, products, and customs as people are closely connected.	
6) Franchises for McDonald's hamburgers, Pizza Hut, Burger King, KFC and others carrying U.S. trade names are operating throughout the world	
7) Cable News Network (CNN), based in the United States, produces 24-hour news broadcasts that can be seen by people around the world.	
8) A certain Filipino community in Australia offers a traditional dance from their country to keep the tradition alive amidst to the evolving trends in dances.	

What I Have Learned

Instructions: Make a journal to manifest your understanding about the topic. You can start by following the format below. Write it in your notebook.

I have learned that _____.

I have realized that _____.

I will apply _____.

What I Can Do

Task 2: Essay Writing: Write you answer in your notebook. Follow the rubrics and the questions below in writing your essay.
   a. Define collaboration in your own understanding.
   b. Define cooperation in your own understanding.
   c. Differentiate collaboration and cooperation on how they contribute to network change.

RUBRIC FOR ESSAY

CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION	POINTS	POINTS OBTAINED
Content	The content was well – thought of guide questions were thoroughly answered	4	
Organization	The paper was well – written with ideas easily conveyed to readers.	3	
Development	Points are thoroughly developed	3	
		Total: 10	

Assessment

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

Answers	A	B
_____1.	Peace, food, educations, money and health care are reasons of migrations.	a. Globalization
_____2.	Any communication networks which spans the entire earth.	b. Improved Communication
_____3.	It is defined as the process where migrants look for a new residence within their own country, state, or continent.	c. immigration
_____4.	Farmers life, war and poverty are some of the reasons of migration.	d. Internal Migration
_____5.	It entails the movement of capital, free flow of goods and services, the increased mobility of individuals, and the expansions of multinational corporations and transnational organizations	e. Pull Factors f. Push Factors g. Global Networks
_____6.	It involves two or more people working in an organization to use internet to view or share the documents and the content of various other types with each other to achieve a common goal.	h. Migration i. Global Banking j. Collaboration k. Cooperation
_____7.	Internet, email and mobile phones are some of the courses of globalization.	
_____8.	An act of coming to live permanently in a foreign country	
_____9.	A cause of globalization that allows vast amounts of capital to flow freely and instantly throughout the world.	
_____10.	It refers to leaving one's country to move to another.	

Answer Key

What I Know

Activity 1:

1886	• The company was founde was in U.S.A in 1886.
1906	• It set up bottling plants in Canada.
1928	• The soft drinks Coca-Cola was introduced at the Olympic Game Held in Amsterdom
1978	• The company was allowd to sell its cold drinks in the People's Republic of China.
Today	• It produces nearly 400 brands of drinks in over 200 countries.

Question to think about

1. Globalization - is the most powerful force for change in the world today affecting all societies in the planet

2. Forces behind globalization
   1. Improved Communications
   2. Improved Transport
   3. Free Trade Agreements
   4. Global Banking
   5. The Growth of MNCs

Activity II:

1) H- Migration
2) A -Globalization
3) E – Pull Factor
4) F- Push Factor
5) C- Immigration
6) D- Internal Migration
7) B-Improved Communication
8) J- Collaboration
9) I- Global Banking
10) G- Global Networks

What's New

1. Answer may Vary
2. Answer may Vary

What's More

Task 1:

1. Economic
2. Economic
3. Informational
4. Political
5. Cultural
6. Economic
7. Informational
8. Cultural

Task 2:

1. Learners responses may vary
2. Learners responses may vary
3. Learners responses may vary but you can refer on the table "Collaboration vs Cooperation."
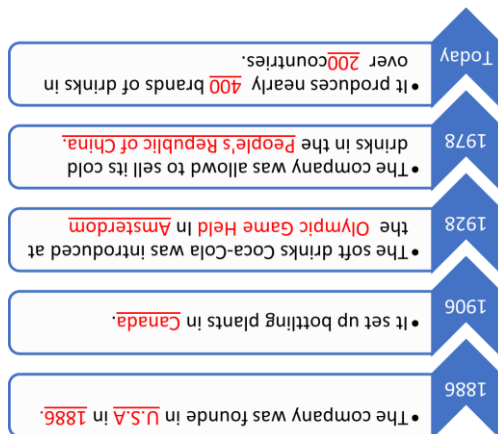
What I Can Do

Learners responses may vary

Assessment

1) E - Pull Factors
2) G – Global Network
3) D – Internal
4) F- Push Factor
5) A – Globalization
6) J – Collaboration
7) B – Improved Communication
8) C – Immigration
9) I – Global Banking
10) H - Migration

References

TEACHERS GUIDE:

Most Essential Learning Competencies

Trends, Networks and Critical Thinking in the 21st Century
        BY: (Mariano M. Ariola, LL.B.; Ed.D.; L.P.T)

WEB SOURCE:

https://www.scribd.com/presentation/397370272/Global-Networks-Trends-Networks-and-Critical-THinking#download

https://bryantbauntnct.wordpress.com/2017/02/20/trends-networks-and-critical-thinking-tnct/

https://www.slideshare.net/AislingMOConnor/the-causes-and-effects-of-globalisation

https://www.eztalks.com/unified-communications/difference-between-collaboration-and-cooperation.html

https://www.edb.gov.hk/attachment/en/edu-system/primary-secondary/applicable-to-secondary/moi/support-and-resources/personal-social-and-humanities-education-secondary-1-to-3/s3%20topic%205%20introduction%20to%20globalization.pdf

http://heritage.coca-cola.com/

PICTURE:

n.d. *pinclipart.* Accessed December 16, 2021.
        https://www.pinclipart.com/pindetail/hRxxRm_seven-things-to-think-about-when-teaching-in/.

n.d. *pinclipart.* Accessed December 16, 2021.
        https://www.pinclipart.com/maxpin/iihowTi/.

Priest, Dr. Simon. n.d. *simonpriest.altervista.* Accessed December 16, 2021.
        http://simonpriest.altervista.org/GRAPHICS/CoopCollab.jpg.

ruparaii. 2016. *ruparaii.* November 3. Accessed December 16, 2021.
        http://image.slidesharecdn.com/migration2008-140623032801-phpapp02/95/migration-5-638.jpg?cb=1403494143.

—. 2016. *ruparaii.* November 3. Accessed December 16, 2021.
        http://gurumavin.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/migration.png.

For inquiries or feedback, please write or call:

Department of Education – Schools Division of Negros Oriental
Kagawasan, Avenue, Daro, Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental

Tel #: (035) 225 2376 / 541 1117
Email Address: negros.oriental@deped.gov.ph
Website: lrmds.depednodis.net