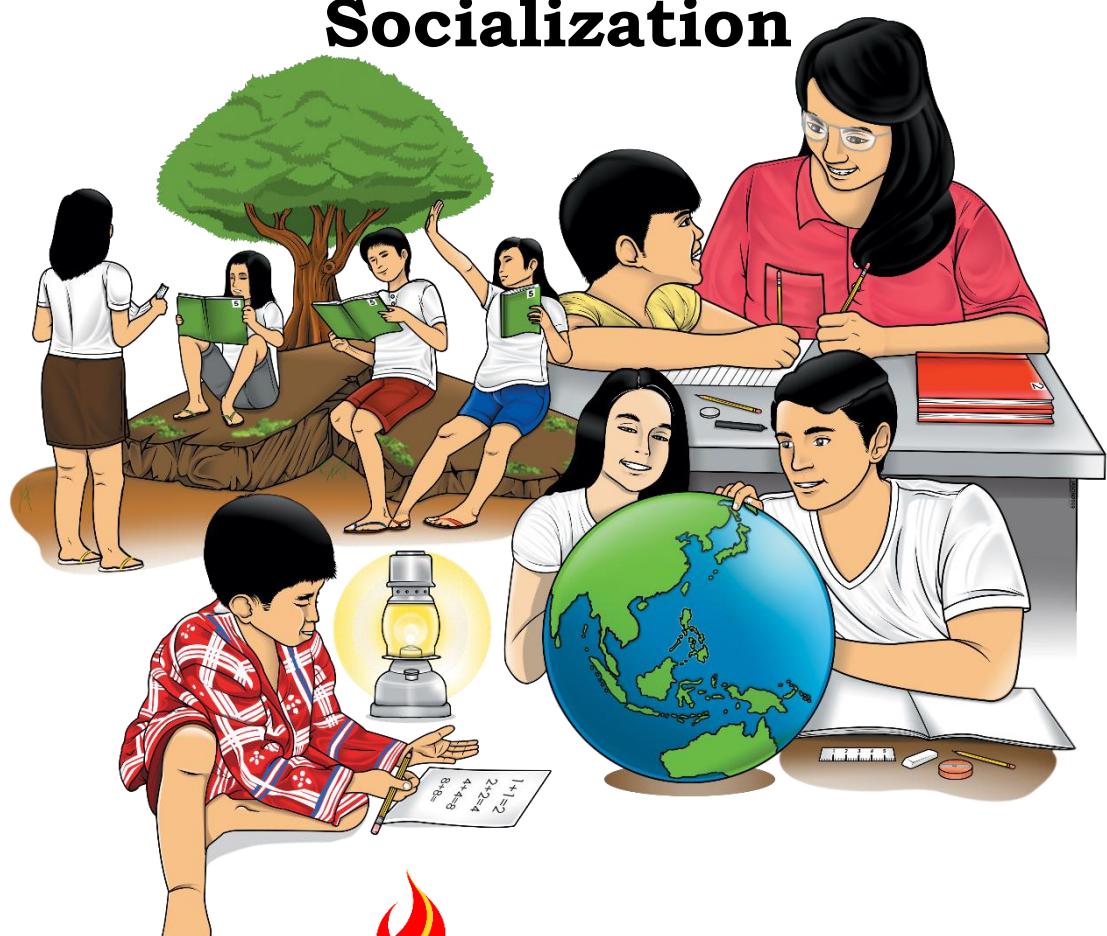


Understanding Culture Society and Politics

Quarter 1 – Module 5: Explain the Context, Content Processes and Consequences of Socialization



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Understanding Culture Society and Politics

Alternative Delivery Mode

Quarter 1 – Module 5: Explain the context, content processes and consequences of socialization

First Edition, 2020

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Understanding Culture Society and Politics

Quarter 1 – Module 5: Explain the Context, Content Processes and Consequences of Socialization

Introductory Message

For the facilitator:

Welcome to the Understanding Culture Society and Politics Grade 11/12 Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) Module on Explain the context, content processes and consequences of socialization!

This module is 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 aims to engage the learners into guided and independent learning activities at their own pace and time. Furthermore, this also helps 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 can see the box as shown below in the body of the module:

Notes to the Teacher

You may revise or create your own rubrics for the formative assessment provided in this module.

As a facilitator, you are expected to orient the learners on how to use this module and 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 Grade 11/12 Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) Module on Becoming a Member of the Society!

The hand is one of the most symbolized parts of the human body. It is often used to depict skill, action, and purpose. Through our hands we may learn, create, and accomplish. Hence, the hand in this learning resource signifies that you as a learner is capable and empowered to successfully achieve the relevant competencies and skills at your own pace and time. Your academic success lies in your own hands!

This module is designed to provide you with fun and meaningful opportunities as your guide in your independent learning at your own pace and time. You will be able to process the expected skills in 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!

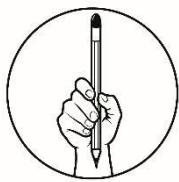


What I Need to Know

The design and writing of this module fully consider your needs. It is here to guide you master the social membership process. Moreover, it is also here to help you understand socialization. Specifically, it explains the context and content of socialization. Likewise, the process, and consequences socialization.

After going through this module, you are expected to:

1. Explain the context, content processes and consequences of socialization



What I Know

Choose the letter of the best answer. Write the chosen letter on a separate sheet of paper.

1. What refers to a social interaction and transmission of culture?

- | | |
|------------------|------------|
| A. Socialization | C. Culture |
| B. Belief | D. Values |

2. What does individual gained that body since his conception, and he has no or less chances of changing it.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| A. Nature | C. Identity |
| B. Personality | D. None of the above |

3. Which of the following refers to sets of behavioral standards accepted to go with one's status as male and female?

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| A. Norms | C. Status |
| B. Gender Roles | D. Ascribe Status |

4. Which of the following refers to a social group sharing the same social territory, typically under the same political authority and dominant cultural beliefs territory?

- A. Family
- B. Church Members
- C. Political Party
- D. Society

5. Which among the following is **not** a major aspect of socialization?

- A. Context
- B. Process
- C. Content
- D. Involvement

6. Which of the following refers to the norms set by society, largely for behavior and appearance.

- A. Norms
- B. Beliefs
- C. Values
- D. Mores

7. Which of the following implies traits and knowledge of a particular group of people, encompassing language, religion, social habits, music and arts.

- A. Culture
- B. Values
- C. Beliefs
- D. Norms

8. Which of the following things is normally learned during the socialization process?

- A. The roles we are to play in life
- B. The language of the people around us
- C. The culture's norms
- D. All of the above

9. Who among the following used the phrase looking-glass self to mean a self-image based on how we think others see us.

- A. Charles Horton Cooley
- B. Jean Piaget
- C. George Herbert Mead
- D. Sigmund Freud

10. If you will join a club in college, what type of socialization would it be categorized?

- A. Primary Socialization
- B. Secondary Socialization
- C. Tertiary Socialization
- D. None of the above

Lesson

Context, Content, Processes and Consequences of Socialization

Society is a group of individuals engaged in continuous social interaction, or a large social group sharing the same or special social territory, often governed by the same political authority and same cultural expectations govern. Culture provides people with the norms, values, expectations, and other information needed to live with other members of the group. The values and norms of a society are imparted or internalized by its members through socialization or cultural processes.

Socialization is the process of learning to behave in a way that is acceptable like the values and customs of our society or social group. We can distinguish three main aspects of; the contexts in which it occurs, the actual content and processes people use to socialize others, and the results that arise from those contexts and processes.

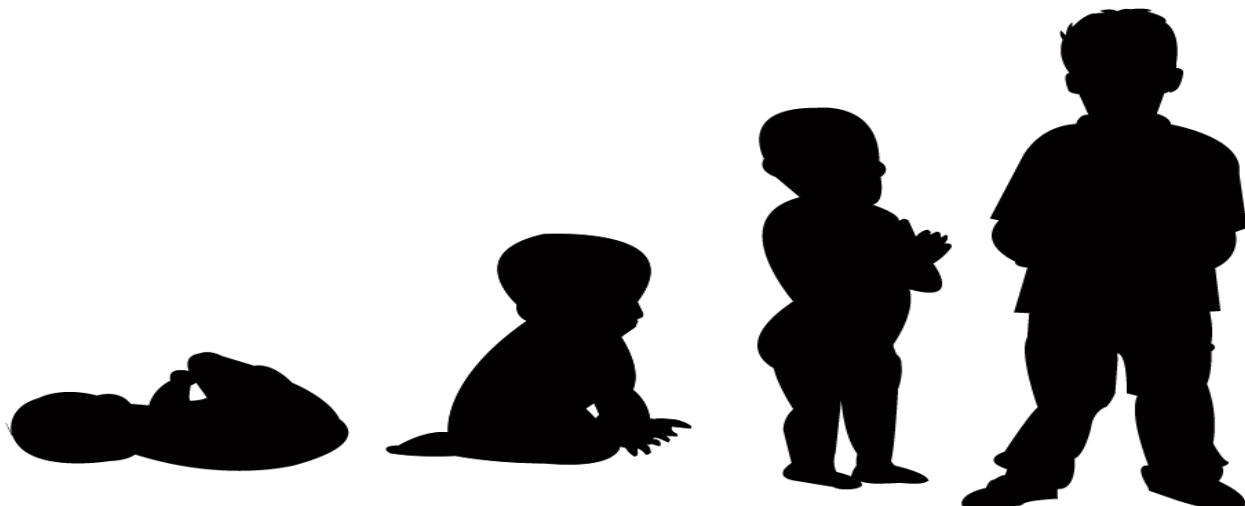


What's In

Activity 1

TIME OF MY LIFE

DIRECTIONS: Write down at least 10 significant experiences in each stage, you have acquired from your society that makes you the person you are today.



Early Childhood (0-5)	Middle Childhood (6-12)	Adolescence (13-18)
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		



What's New

Activity 2

THIS IS ME

DIRECTIONS: Put a check in each item showing on how you perceived your values, rules, and norms in the community.

Item	FAMILY	Yes	No
1.	I value my family.		
2.	I obey my parents on what they say and command.		
3.	I help my parents on household chores.		
4.	I respect my siblings and parents.		
	FRIENDS		
1.	I respect my friend's opinion.		
2.	I maintain my friend's trust and loyalty.		
3.	I help my friends in times of need.		
4.	I join them with good will activities.		
	SCHOOL		
1.	I perform my classroom tasks and assignments.		
2.	I respect my teachers and other school personnel.		
3.	I wear proper uniform and maintain proper grooming.		
4.	I am a punctual learner.		
	COMMUNITY		
1.	I am an active member of youth organization.		
2.	I volunteer myself in maintaining cleanliness and orderliness in our barangay.		
3.	I follow rules and regulation in the community.		
4.	I promote Barangay activities to fellow youths.		

Interpretation:**Total YES Score**

9-12 (Compliant)	13-16 (Above Compliant) 4-8 (Partially Compliant) 0-3 (Needs Improvement)
------------------	---

Total No Score

13-16(Needs Improvement)
9-12 (Partially Compliant)
0-8 (Compliant)

**What is It**

Socialization refers to the coaching of novices to end up contributors of a current crew and to think, feel, and act in approaches the team considers appropriate. Socialization is a central process in social life. Its importance has been noted by sociologists for a long time, but their image of it has shifted over the last hundred years.

Socialization is learning on how our society and specific communities, or groups works so we can be a part of them. It's a process of working together in developing responsibility in our community. Individual learns to conform to the norms and values in a group and develops his/her own self by learning and knowing about his/her own self from the others.

Socialization focuses on the following.

1. Acquisition of Knowledge
2. Language
3. Values
4. Habits
5. Skill in the Society

TYPES OF SOCIALIZATION

1. **Primary Socialization**- occurs early in a child's lifestyle and is primarily due to have an impact directly from the family and close friends. Through fundamental socialization, a baby learns basic societal norms and customs. Example Mano or *pagmamano* as an "honoring-gesture" to the elders.

2. **Secondary Socialization** -occurs when a person learns on appropriate behavior to be displayed within a smaller group which still part of a larger society. Example joining a club or organization in college, getting employed in a new workplace.

3. **Anticipatory Socialization**-Adolescence is initiated between the ages of childhood and adulthood. During this stage, children start to participate in Anticipatory Socialization. They also learn about their group culture and what they should expect in the future.

4. **Professional or Developmental Socialization**- This process of socialization occurs during the early years of an individual's life. It develops his skills and attitudes for the future and prepares him for the various roles and responsibilities that he will assume as an adult.

5. **Re-Socialization**- When an individual moves to a new group, he has to learn the new values and beliefs of the new group. This process of re-socialization helps him to get used to the new ways of life.

THREE PARTS OF SOCIALIZATION

1. **Context**- denotes culture, language, social structures, and the individual's rank within them. It includes the history and roles played by the people and institutions in the past.

2. **Content and Process**- the work or activity in socialization. Content refers to the details of what passed from a member to a new member. While process means the interactions and ways these new norms, values and customs are thought to a novice.

3. **Results and Outcomes**-refers to what happens to an individual after being exposed to a particular contents and process.

CONTEXT OF SOCIALIZATION

Biological Context- Sociobiologist suggest that some human capacities may be "wired into" our biological makeup. Some hormones (i.e. vasopressin and oxytocin) encourage human to interact and socialize with other people.

Psychological Context- composed of (1) emotional states and unconsciousness (2) cognitive theories of development (3) social and historical events (4) social position as part of the context

Socialization is also known as **enculturation**. Enculturation occurs when cultural knowledge is passed on to the next bearer which will perpetuate and ensure the continuance of their traditions and practices (Santarita and Madrid, 2016).

For an individual to become a member of a society he/she must go through these two processes: socialization / enculturation. For instance, act of courtesy and

hospitality of Filipinos are acquired through socialization because these two learned with their nearest group like family and friends. On the other hand, enculturation takes place when one culture or tradition is adopted.

Overall enculturation and socialization process results to:

Identity formation – An individual's identity is formed through his interaction with other people. A person's socialization with individuals or groups allows him or her to imbibe certain characteristics and interests that contribute to his/her identity. (Idea derived from Newman, 2012). For example, the centuries of Philippine Chinese expose to Filipino culture made them imbibe facets of Filipino character in the same way Filipinos learned to love Chinese culture like food (e.g. preference for noodle-based cuisine like *pancit*).

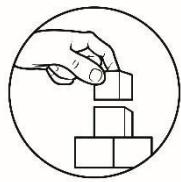
Norms and values – On the other hand, norms are culturally determined rules that guide people regarding what is right, wrong, proper, or improper. Norms create predictability in daily affairs and interactions, making it easier to live with other members of society (Newman, 2012). These norms are fundamental to the establishment of social order in any society (Newman, 2012).

Status – position that an individual can occupy in society (Newman, 2012). It is not ranked position, but simply a label that implies certain roles that must be performed.

2 Types of Status

Achieved status is one that a person has earned or chosen based on his/her abilities and hard work. This is usually signified by a certain profession, such as a professional athlete.

Ascribed status is not earned, and it is not something that people have control over. For instance, it can be ascribed to a person's race or sex. Also, it is not usually a choice in most matters.

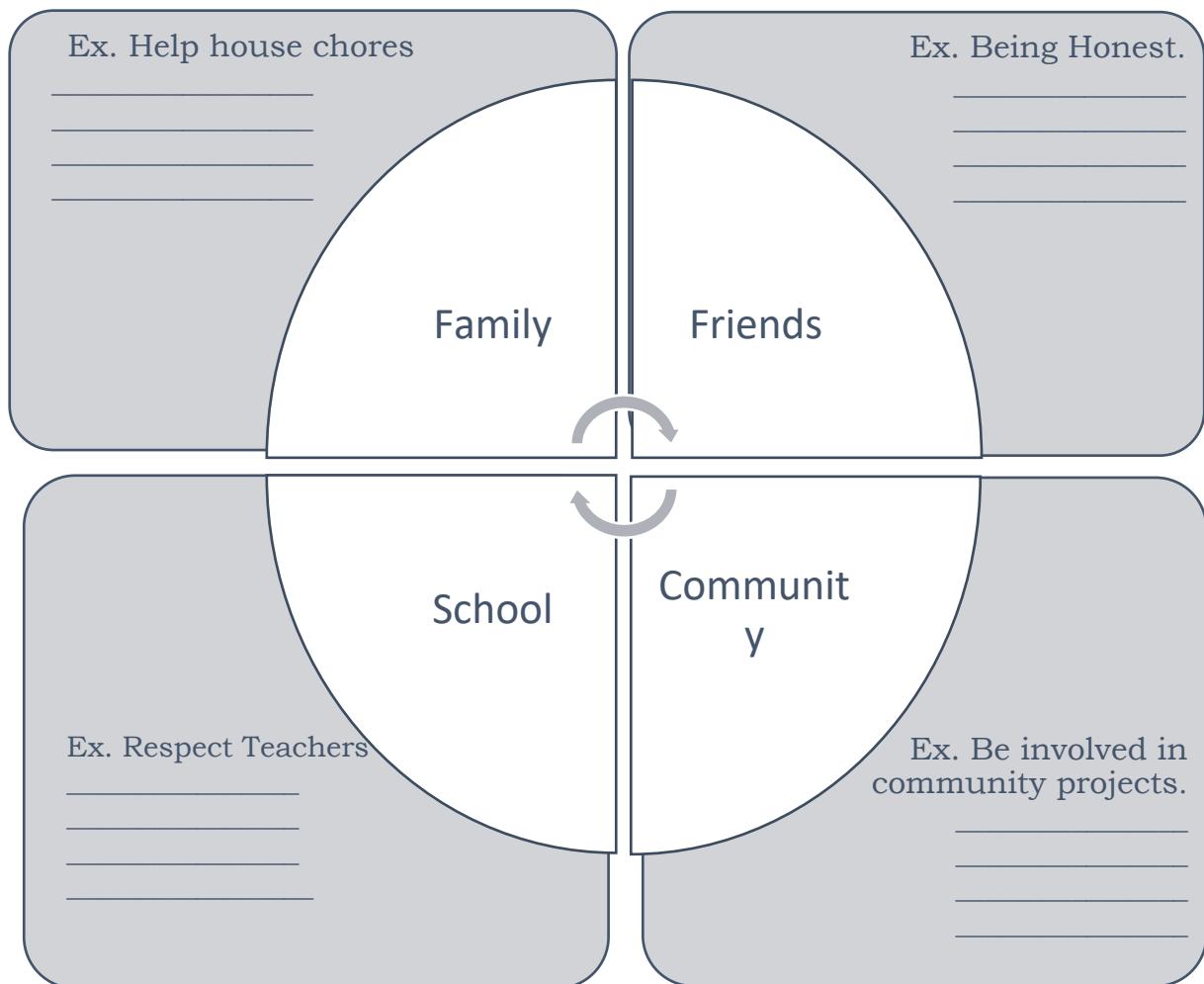


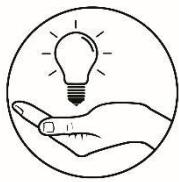
What's More

Activity 3

#mysocialgoal

DIRECTIONS: Write at least three (3) social goals to the people that surrounds you.





What I Have Learned

Activity 4: Descriptive Essay

DIRECTIONS: Write a descriptive essay on the context, content processes and consequences of socialization.

Context of Socialization

Content of Socialization

Process and Consequences of Socialization

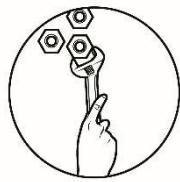
Notes to the Teacher

This rubric maybe helpful in assessing your learner's output.

Rubrics: Fully Correct Answer ----- 4-5 points

Partially Correct Answer----- 1-3 points

Wrong Answer ----- 0 point



What I Can Do

Activity 4

DIRECTIONS: Answer the following questions. Briefly explain your answer based on your understanding of the topic.

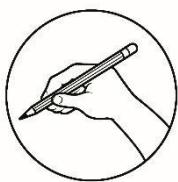
1. What is socialization?

2. How socialization affects you as a person?

3. Why socialization is important in becoming a member of the society?

Rubric for your explanation.

1-5 points	6-10 points	11-15 points
Provides logical explanation that supports a summary in relation to the content.	Provides logical insightful explanation in relation to the content.	Provides a separate concluding paragraph which fully supports a clearly delineated and logically coherent.



Assessment

Multiple Choice. Choose the letter of the best answer. Write the chosen letter on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Which of the following is NOT a psychological context?
 - A. emotional states and unconsciousness
 - B. cognitive theories of development metabolism
 - C. social and historical events
 - D. personal affirmation

2. What type of socialization implies on this statement “It occurs early in a child’s lifestyles and is primarily due to have an impact directly from the family and close friends”?
 - A. Primary socialization
 - B. Secondary socialization
 - C. Anticipatory socialization
 - D. Resocialization

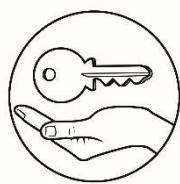
3. What part of socialization process that denotes culture, language, social structures, and the individual’s rank within them?
 - A. Content and process
 - B. Result and outcomes
 - C. Context
 - D. Resocialization

4. What type of socialization when an individual moves to a new group, and he must learn the new values and beliefs of the new group?
 - A. Primary socialization
 - B. Secondary socialization
 - C. Anticipatory socialization
 - D. Resocialization

5. Which of the following socialization occurs between the ages of childhood and Adulthood?
 - A. Primary socialization
 - B. Secondary socialization
 - C. Anticipatory socialization
 - D. Resocialization

6. What type of socialization when a person learns on appropriate behavior to be displayed within a smaller group which still part of a larger society?
 - A. Primary socialization
 - B. Secondary socialization
 - C. Anticipatory socialization
 - D. Resocialization

7. Which of the following socialization implies when cultural knowledge is passed on to the next bearer which will perpetuate and ensure the continuance of their traditions and practices?
- A. Primary socialization
 - B. Secondary socialization
 - C. Enculturation
 - D. Resocialization
8. Which of the following refers to culturally determined rules that people regarding what is right, wrong, proper, or improper?
- A. Norms and Values
 - B. Culture
 - C. Status
 - D. Roles
9. What refers to this statement “It is not ranked position, but simply a label that implies certain roles that must be performed”?
- A. Norms and Values
 - B. Culture
 - C. Status
 - D. Roles
10. The following are the main goals of socialization, which is **NOT** included?
- A. Values
 - B. Habits
 - C. Skill in the Society
 - D. Friends



Answer Key

Assessment

D A C D C B C A C D

What's in

What

A C B D D A B A

PI

Please refer to the rubric.

Teacher's preference on how to score the activity.

are considered as
formative assessment

What's More What's Now

What's New

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