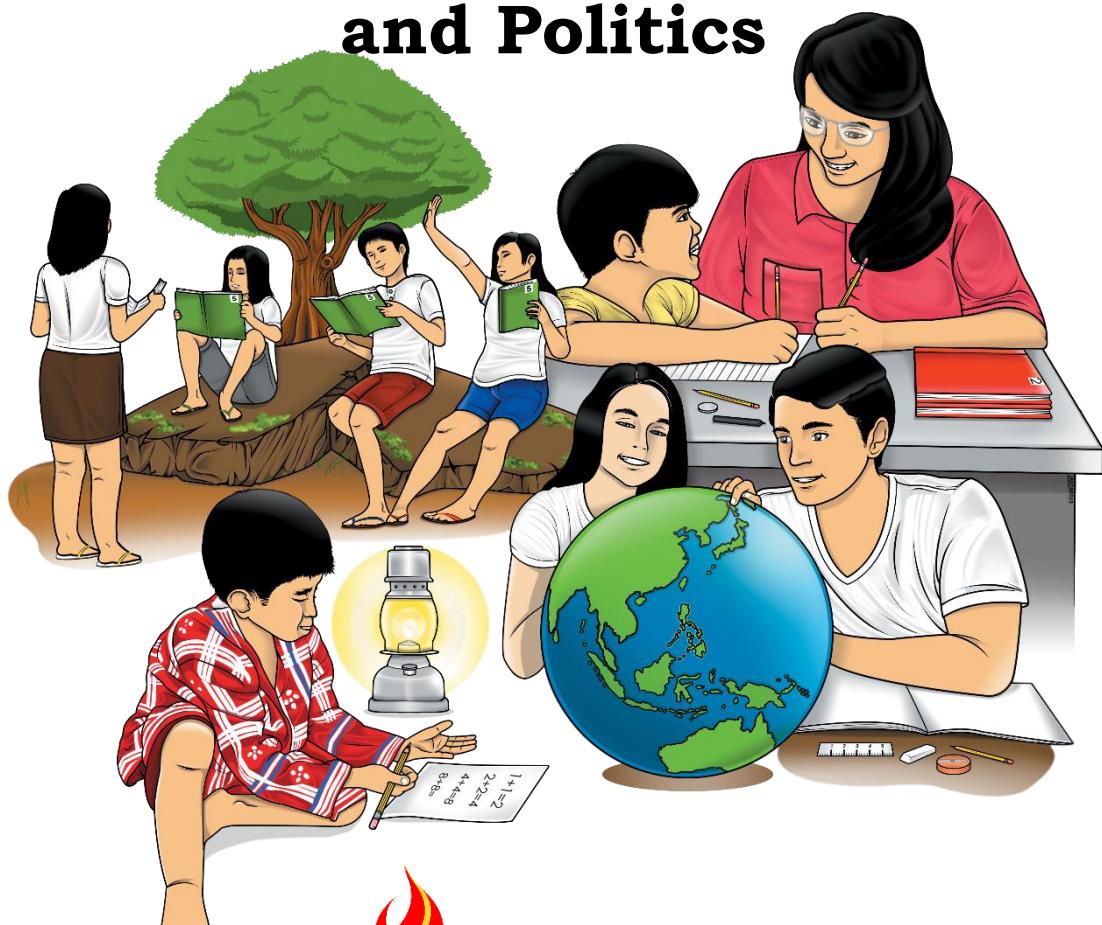


Understanding Culture, Society and Politics

Quarter 1 – Module :2

The Concept, Aspects and Changes in/of Culture, Society and Politics



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Understanding Culture, Society and Politics

Alternative Delivery Mode

**Quarter 1 – Module 1: Discuss the Nature, Goals, and Perspective in/of Anthropology,
Sociology and Political Science**

First Edition, 2020

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Senior High School

Understanding Culture, Society and Politics

Quarter 1 – Module 1: The Concept, Aspects and Changes in/of Culture, Society and Politics

Introductory Message

For the facilitator:

Welcome to the _Understanding Culture, Society and Politics Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) Module on Analyze the Concept, Aspects and Changes in/of Culture, Society and Politics: Starting Points for Understanding Culture, Society and Politics

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 Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) Module on Analyze the Concept, Aspects and Changes in/of Culture, Society and Politics: Starting Points for Understanding Culture, Society and Politics

The hand is one of the most symbolized part 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 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

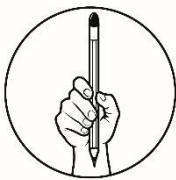
This is a list of all sources used in developing this module.

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!

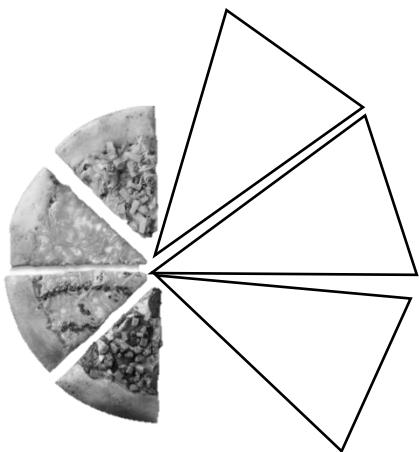


What I Know

I. What's in Your Pizza?

DIRECTIONS: Choose the appropriate TOPPINGS (WORDS) from the box below that best describes the *characteristics* of 'society', 'culture' and 'politics' to complete each flavor. Write down your answers inside the triangular shape.

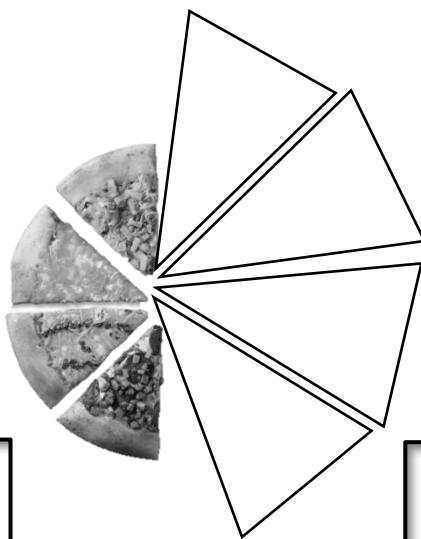
Pepperoni POLITICS



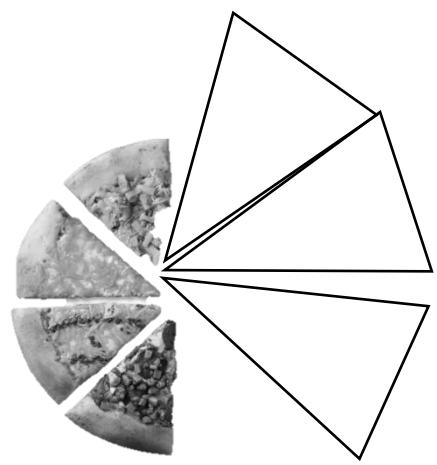
Toppings (characteristic)

acquired cumulative
process stratification
interdependence

Hawaiian CULTURE



Bacon & SOCIETY



Toppings (characteristic)

dynamic diverse
abstract legal force
interaction

II. Link Me

DIRECTIONS: Connect the dots by drawing a line that matches column A with the correct answer on column B.

A

1. Language •
2. Actions •
3. Identity •
4. History •
5. Experience •

B

- justice
- myths
- self- esteem
- rituals
- dialect

Lesson

2

Discuss the Nature, Goals and Perspective in/of Anthropology, Sociology and Political Science

Culture, society and politics are major terms of Social Sciences. These terminologies are used to explain the other disciplines such as political science, history, psychology, and economics to mention a few. In this module, the topics are broadly conceptualized as a skeleton of sociological, anthropological, political perspective.

As exploring the lessons, culture, society and politics are emphasized as “intertextual concepts”, indicating the interrelationship between fundamental ideas of their origins, researched and explained by sociologist and anthropologist. Whereas, political views are being presented in terms of standardized culture in which transformed as time changes. Illustrated by political changes, happen when national leader has been replaced by opposition or invaded by other nation. Therefore, acquisition of knowledge needs a thorough understanding and this explains that culture and society is complex.



What's New

Overview:

This short exercise further represents the inconspicuous force of culture on person experience. By and large, the goal is for understudies to comprehend and have the option to give concrete instances of how culture shapes how we experience "reality" - what we see, hear, taste, touch, and our passionate reactions. These can each be applied to seeing how we experience intercultural in the Philippines.

Activity 1: Title and Brief Description: The Impact of Culture on our Perception of the Philippine Map (Map Exercise)

Directions: In the given Map, label each major island/province with your own cultural understanding/experience about its identity.



Island:

Province:

| Culture/s | Belief/s | Tradition/s | Custom/s |
|-----------|----------|-------------|----------|
| | | | |



What is It

CONCEPT of CULTURE

Cultural anthropologists study all aspects of culture, but what exactly is “culture”? When ask students about introductory to cultural anthropology, what culture means to them, students typically say that culture is food, clothing, religion, language, traditions, art, music, and so forth. Indeed, culture includes many of these observable characteristics, but culture is also something deeper. Culture is a powerful defining characteristic of human groups that shapes our perceptions, behaviors, and relationships.

The English word '**Culture**' is gotten from the Latin expression '**clique**' or '**cultus**' significance plowing, or developing or refining and love. In total it implies developing and refining.

Culture is a lifestyle. The food you eat, the garments you wear, the language you talk in what's more, the God you love all are parts of culture. In extremely straightforward terms, we can say that culture is the epitome of the manner by which we think and get things done. It is likewise the things that we have acquired as citizenry. Every one of the accomplishments of individuals as individuals from gatherings of people can be called culture. Workmanship, music, writing, engineering, design, reasoning, religion and science can be viewed as parts of culture. Notwithstanding, culture likewise incorporates the traditions, customs, celebrations, methods of living and one's attitude toward different issues of life.

Culture thus refers to a human-made environment which includes all the material and nonmaterial products of group life that are transmitted from one generation to the next. There is a general agreement among social scientists that culture consists of explicit and implicit patterns of behavior acquired by human beings. These may be transmitted through symbols, constituting the distinctive achievements of human groups, including their embodiment as artefacts. The essential core of culture thus lies in those

finer ideas which are transmitted within a group-both historically derived as well as selected with their attached value. More recently, culture denotes historically transmitted patterns of meanings embodied in symbols, by means of which people communicate, perpetuate and develop their knowledge about and express their attitudes toward life.

Moreover, **Culture** is the declaration of our temperament in our methods of living and thinking. It could be seen in our writing, in strict practices, in amusement and happiness. Culture has two unmistakable segments, specifically, material and non-material. **Material culture** comprises of articles that are identified with the material part of our life like our dress, food, and family products. **Non-material** culture alludes to thoughts, standards, musings and conviction.

Additionally, culture changes from one spot to another and country to country. Its advancement depends on the authentic cycle working in a nearby, provincial or public setting. For instance, we vary in our methods of hello others, our apparel, food propensities, social and strict traditions and practices from the West. All in all, individuals of any nation are portrayed by their particular social customs.

TYPES OF CULTURE



MATERIAL CULTURE

EXAMPLES:

schools, materials,
churches, temples,
factories, homes

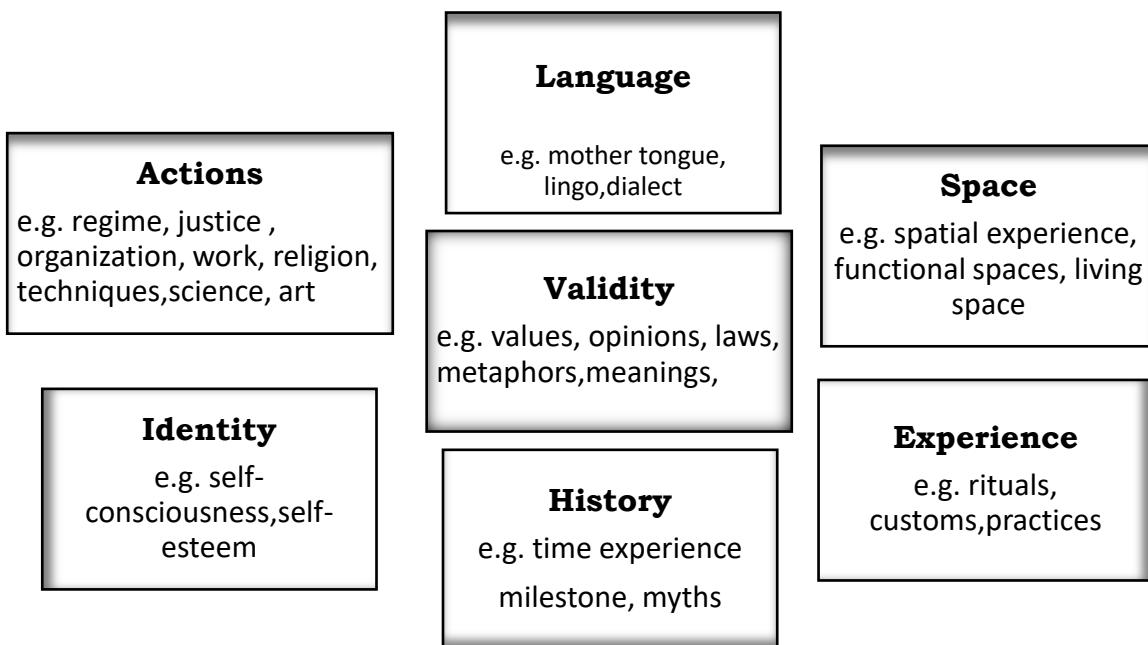
NON-MATERIAL CULTURE

EXAMPLES:

symbols, language, values
and norms

ASPECTS OF CULTURE

Culture is diverse because of its aspects that develop man's social interaction. These aspects are essential to its concept of complexity.



ANTHROPOLOGIST PHILOSOPHICAL PERSPECTIVES

Anthropologists have diverse views about culture, they contributed thorough understanding and analysis that these positions may be designated as realistic since culture is regarded as an attribute of actual or real individuals and societies which exist independent of the observe

These anthropologists share their philosophical insights/point of views about culture.



Edward Burnett Tylor

"that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, law, morals, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society."

Robert Ranulp Marrett

tend to define culture in terms of "communicable intelligence," "conventional understandings" or "communicated ideas."

Radcliffe Brown

culture as cultivation the process of transmitting and acquiring traditions as a result of which society is perpetuated

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CULTURE

Presently let us talk about some broad qualities, which are normal to various societies all through the world.

1. **CULTURE is learned and acquired:** Culture is gained as in there are sure practices which are obtained through heredity. People acquire certain characteristics from their folks yet socio-social examples are not acquired. These are gained from relatives, from the gathering and the general public wherein they live. It is in this manner clear that the way of life of individuals is impacted by the physical and social climate through which they work.
2. **CULTURE is shared by a group of people:** An idea or activity might be called culture in case it is shared and accepted or rehearsed by a gathering of individuals.
3. **CULTURE is cumulative:** Different information exemplified in culture can be passed starting with one age then onto the next age. Increasingly more information is added in the specific culture as the time elapses by. Each might work out answer for issues in life that passes starting with one age then onto the next. This cycle stays as the specific culture goes with time.
4. **CULTURE changes:** There is information, musings or customs that are lost as new social qualities are added. There are potential outcomes of social changes inside the specific culture over the long haul.
5. **CULTURE is dynamic:** No culture stays on the perpetual state. Culture is changing continually as novel thoughts and new procedures are added over the long haul altering or changing the old ways. This is the attributes of culture that stems from the way of life's total quality.
6. **CULTURE gives us a scope of passable standards of conduct:** It includes how a movement ought to be directed, how an individual should act properly.

7. **CULTURE** **is diverse**: It is a framework that has a few commonly reliant parts. Albeit these parts are isolated, they are related with each other framing culture as entirety.
8. **CULTURE** **is ideational**: Often it sets out an optimal example of conduct that are expected to be trailed by people in order to acquire social acknowledgment from individuals with a similar culture.

CONCEPT of SOCIETY

The general public in which we live decides everything from the food we eat to the decisions we make. The word society comes from the latin root **socius**, signifying "**buddy**" or "**being with others**." A general public comprises of individuals who share a region, who communicate with one another, and who share a culture. A few social orders are, indeed, gatherings of individuals joined by fellowship or normal interests. Our particular social orders show us how to act, what to accept, and how we'll be rebuffed in the event that we don't keep the laws or customs set up.

Furthermore, a **Society** is a gathering of individuals whose individuals associate, dwell in a quantifiable region, and offer a culture. What's more, a society is a social framework that shares a topographical domain, a typical culture, and a lifestyle (Johnson 1996)". As per **Auguste Comte** (1798-1857), it came from the Latin word 'socius' which means buddy, partner, accomplice or mate (or social being with others) and the Greek word 'logos' or 'logus' which intends to contemplate (Kendall, 1998). Likewise, the humanist Dorothy Smith (1926) characterizes society as the "continuousconcerting and organizing of people's exercises" (Smith 1999).

How Sociologist view Society?

Sociologists utilize this term from a particular perspective and in an exact manner. In sociologies since nineteenth century there is a long discussion about the utilization of the idea 'society'. It was interpreted as meaning as tissues of habits and customs that hold a gathering of individuals together. In some sense, 'society addressed something more

suffering and more profound than the 'state', less manipulative and absolutely subtler

Sociologists have characterized society with two points:

1. In conceptual terms, as an organization of connections between individuals or between gatherings.

2. In substantial terms, as an assortment of individuals or an association of people.

A previous social researcher, L.T. Hobhouse (1908) characterized society as "tissues of connections". R.M. MacIver (1937) likewise characterized it in pretty much similar terms as "web of social relations which is continually evolving".

Refining this definition, MacIver, alongside his co-essayist Charles Page, later on characterized it in his new book Society: An Introductory Analysis (1949) subsequently: "It (society) is an arrangement of uses and techniques, of power and shared guide, of numerous groupings and divisions, of controls of human conduct and of freedoms. This steadily changing, complex framework we call society."

For MacIver and Page, society is a theoretical element as they state, "We might see individuals yet can't see society or social construction however just its outer angles ... society is unmistakable from actual reality".

SOCIOLOGIST PHILOSOPHICAL PERSPECTIVES

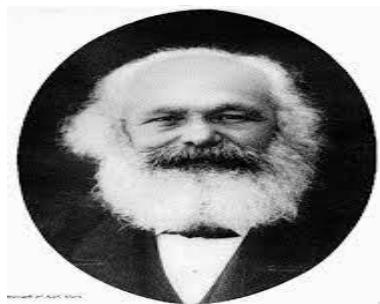
Auguste Comte (1798- 1857)

"I am the Founder of Sociology; I coined the word sociology from the Latin word 'Socius' and the Greek word 'logos' to describe the science of social life Society is something other than the sum of individual" actions."



Karl Marx (1818-1883)

"I developed a complex theory of history and society which has greatly influenced the modern sociology. Three of my contributions to social theories are: (1) the organic totality of society, (2) the relative importance of the economic sector, and (3) the historical process of

**George Simmel (1858- 1916)**

"For me, society was the patterned interactions among members of a group, the sum of responses to ordinary life events."

**GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SOCIETY****✓ SOCIETY is ABSTRACT:**

In case society is seen as web of social relationships, it is particular from actual element which we can see and see through faculties. As composed before, MacLver contended, "we might see individuals yet can't see society or social design, yet just its solitary outside perspectives". Social connections are imperceptible and theoretical. We can simply acknowledge them yet can't see or contact them. Accordingly, society is conceptual. Reuter stated: "Similarly as life isn't a thing yet an interaction of living, so society isn't a thing yet a cycle of partner".

✓ LIKENESS AND DIFFERENCE IN SOCIETY:

Society involves both likeness and difference. If people are all exactly alike, merely alike, their relationships would be limited. There would be little give-and-take and little reciprocity. If all men thought alike, felt alike, and acted alike, if they had the same standards and same interests, if they all accepted the same customs and echoed the same opinions without questioning and without variation, civilization could never have advanced and culture would have remained rudimentary. Thus, society needs difference also for its existence and

continuance. We can illustrate this point through the most familiar example of family. The family rests upon the biological differences between the sexes. There are natural differences of aptitude, of capacity, of interest. For they all involve relationships in which differences complement one another, in which exchange take place.

✓ **COOPERATION & CONFLICT IN SOCIETY:**

Collaboration and struggle are general components in human existence. Society depends on cooperation but since of interior contrasts, there is struggle likewise among its individuals. This is the reason, MacIver and Page saw that "society is cooperation crossed by conflict". We know from our own experience that an individual would be impaired, displayed down, and feels baffled in case he is required to do everything alone, without the guide of others. "Participation is most rudimentary interaction of public

✓ **SOCIETY IS A PROCESS NOT A PRODUCT:**

"Society exists just as a period arrangement. It is becoming, not a being; an interaction and not an item" (MacIver and Page, 1956). At the end of the day, when the interaction stops, the item vanishes. The result of a machine suffers after the machine has been rejected. Somewhat the equivalent is valid not just of material relics of man's past culture however even of his unimportant social accomplishments.

✓ **SOCIETY IS A SYSTEM OF STRATIFICATION:**

Society gives an arrangement of definition of situations with classes that every individual has a moderately steady and unmistakable situation in the social construction.

CONCEPT of POLITICS

The term 'politics", is gotten from the Greek word '**Polis**", which implies the **city state**. According to Greek Rationalists, Politics was a subject which managed all the exercises and undertakings of the city state. Their City States were known as 'Polis". City state was a comprehensive term, as the old Greeks saw no difference amongst the state and the Government on one hand, and State and Society on the other. They never separated between close to home life and public activity. Consequently, concurring

to them Politics was an all-out investigation of man, culture, state, ethical quality etc.

To study politics is generally to contemplate government or all the more extensively, to consider the exercise of power. Politics is the art of government, the activity of control inside the society through the settling on and authorization of aggregate choices. (Heywood 1997) The domain of legislative issues is limited to state entertainers who are deliberately roused by philosophical convictions, and who try to propel them through participation of a formal association like a political association. This is the sense wherein politicians are depicted as "political" while government employees are viewed as "non-political", the state as "public" and the common society as "private". The organizations of the express (the mechanical assembly of the public authority, the courts, the police, the military, the general public security framework thus forward) can be viewed as "public" as in they are answerable for the aggregate association of the local area life.

CHARACTERISTIC of POLITICS

Use or threat of use of legal force

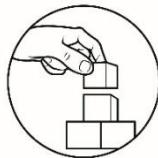
it allows the legal authority to use force. If David Easton speaks of "authoritative allocation of values", Dahl of "Power, "rule" and authority". All these definitions imply that legal authority can use force to compel anybody to obey its orders.

Interactions

"Political system is that system of interactions to be found in all independent societies which perform the functions of integration and adaptation (both internally and vis-a-vis other societies) by means of the employment or threat of employment or more or less legitimate physical compulsion". Thus, the political system not only includes governmental institutions such as legislatures, executives, courts, administrative agencies but all structures in their political aspect.

Interdependence of Parts

when the properties of one component in a system change, all the other components and the system as a whole are affected. In political system the political parties having a wider base and mass media (Television, radio and newspapers) change the performance of all other structures of the system and affect the general working of the system.



What's More?

Who Says It?

DIRECTIONS: Give the proponent of the following perspectives.

Part I

Three of my contributions to social theories are: (1) the organic totality society, (2) the relative importance of the economic sector

Describe the science of social life. Society is something other than the sum of individual actions

1.

3.

Culture as cultivation
the process of transmitting and acquiring traditions as a result of which society is perpetuated

4.

2.

"that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, law, morals, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society."

For me, society was the patterned interactions among members of a group, the sum of responses to ordinary life

Auguste Comte

George Simmel

Edward Burnett Tylor

Radcliffe Brown

Karl Marx

5.



What I Have Learned

DIRECTIONS: Feel free to express your thoughts in answering the following questions. Illustrate instances that can be applied.



What is meant by **passable standards of conduct?**



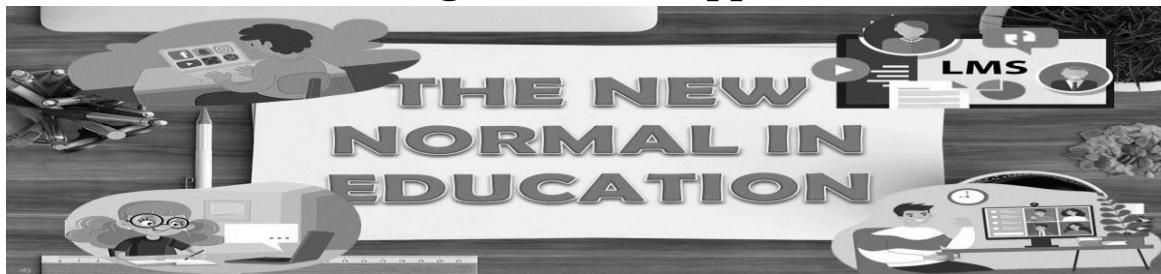
How do you **differentiate Culture, Society and Politics** in your own perspective?





What I Can Do

Knowledge and Skill Application



Situational Realm: Our society has evolved into so called “New Normal” where people: employees, students and normal people have changed their lifestyles and status. Aligning with the **GIVEN CHARACTERISTIC OF CULTURE, SOCIETY AND POLITICS**, as a learner how would you adapt the changes in your community and school?



CHANGES

| Community | School |
|-----------|--------|
| | |



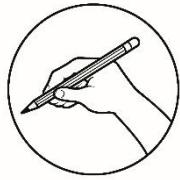
COOPERATION & CONFLICT

| Community | School |
|-----------|--------|
| | |



USE or THREAT of USE of LEGAL FORCE

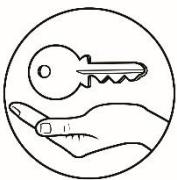
| Community | School |
|-----------|--------|
| | |



Assessment

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

1. This refers to a group of people whose members interact, reside in a definable area and share a culture.
A. culture B. residents C. society D. ethnosphere
2. What term refers to the shared practices, values, beliefs, norms and artifacts of the society?
A. culture B. residents C. society D. experience
3. According to MacIver and Page saw that "society is _____ crossed by _____.
A. process & humanity B. cooperation & conflict
C. society & experience D. beliefs & time
4. Culture is ideational if
A. it sets out an optimal example of conduct
B. it is a framework that has few commonly reliant parts.
C. there is new social qualities added
D. no culture stays on the perpetual state.
5. Culture is diverse because of its aspects that develop man's social interaction, under the aspect of **Actions**, which of the following should not be included?
A. justice B. religion C. work D. dialect
6. Society is a system of stratification, what does it give in a given situation?
A. man's past culture B. cooperation & conflict
C. arrangement of definition D. collaboration & struggle
7. Culture is learned and acquired, which is the major factor for justification?
A. books B. news C. heredity D. language
8. Which of the characteristics can justify that culture is "No culture stays on the perpetual state"?
A. culture changes
B. culture is cumulative
C. culture is learned and acquired
D. culture is dynamic
9. When the politics of one component in a system change, all the other components and the system will be.....
A. affected B. steady C. destroyed D. created
10. If David Easton speaks of "authoritative allocation of values" the political characteristic refers to:
A. Use of legal force B. interdependence C. interaction D. power



Answer Key

| What I Know | What's New ? | What's More |
|---|--|---|
| I. Pepperoni Politics Legal force Interaction Interdependence Hawaiian Culture Acquired Cumulative Dynamic Diverse Bacon & Society Abstract, process, stratification II. 1. Language- dialect 2. actions- justice 3. self- esteem 4. history- myths 5. experience- rituals | TEACHER CHECKS AND GRADES BASED ON LEARNER'S ANSWER | 1 Karl Marx 2. Edward Burnette Tylor 3. Auguste Comte 4. Radcliffe Brown 5. George Simmel |

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| What I Have Learned & What I Can Do | BASED ON LEARNER'S ANSWER TEACHER CHECKS AND GRADES | Assessment I. 1. C 2. A 3. B 4. A 5. D 6. C 7. C 8. D 9. A 10. A |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|

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Photos

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