DIASS
Second Quarter- Module 2:
Functions of Applied Social Sciences

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Good day students! Welcome to our new lesson in DIASS 12. This lesson will help you in developing your knowledge and skills identifying the functions of applied social sciences.

After going through this module, you are expected to:

- Explain each of the functions of applied social sciences
- Identify situations that would require or necessitate the performance of the various functions of local/Philippine settings

Review

Answer the following activity to check what you remember about your previews lesson. Write your answer on your notebook as your answer sheet.

Activity 1:

1. Explain the categories of new media.
Self-development

Becoming successful in life requires one’s ability to take charge of his or her personal development. Fiske (2014) suggested that the development of oneself also encourages social belongingness, which consequently leads to positive feelings and fosters healthy and lasting relationships. Thus, self-development – being a process of continuously improving one’s skills, refining one’s craft, and enhancing one’s personal qualities – is essential to becoming an effective and productive member of society.

Factors that affect or contribute to your personal development, according to Yena (2011) and Wallace Masters (2000):
1. Communication skills
   Your ability to communicate your ideas well is essential to the workplace or to any social setting. Enhancing your ability to express yourself will help you become more efficient in your work and become more competent to lead others. Communication may be verbal or nonverbal. Verbal communication may include your skills in public speaking, in presenting details, or simply in having one-on-one conversations with a friend or a colleague. Effective verbal communication skills are also affected by certain barriers like the choice of words, use of jargons, selective communication, and physical distance. On the other hand, nonverbal communication, includes your eye contact, gestures, and body language.

2. Time and Stress Management
Because stress is part and parcel of one’s daily living, time and stress management are essential factors to self-development. It is important to take note that stress is needed for a person’s proper functioning. It motivates you to work harder, and it challenges you to determine your strengths and weaknesses. You experience eustress or positive stress if, for example, a classmate of your criticized the draft of your reaction paper. Instead of getting deterred to revise your paper or submit it, you challenge yourself to do it better by putting into consideration what your classmate said about it and determining whether his or her comments were valid. On the other hand, you experience distress or negative stress if you become helpless and exhausted because of the overwhelmed stress.

   Symptoms or bodily reactions are signals which make you realize that you are already getting stressed. These symptoms may be classified into cognitive, emotional, physical or behavioural. Among the cognitive symptoms include memory problems, inability to concentrate, poor judgement, seeing only the negative, anxiety or racing thoughts, and consistent worrying.

   Stress could also develop emotional symptoms, which include moodiness, irritability or short temper, agitation or being restless, feeling overwhelmed, sense of loneliness and isolation, and depression.
Physical manifestations of stress may include body aches and pains, diarrhea or constipation, nausea and dizziness, chest pain, rapid heartbeat, and frequent colds. Because your body reacts when you are stressed out, your immune system weakens, thus catching diseases easier due to weak resistance.

Lastly, responses to stress could be exhibited through behavioural symptoms, including procrastination, eating more or less, sleeping too much or too little, isolating yourself from others, neglecting responsibilities, drinking alcohol beverages, smoking, using drugs or computer gaming to relax, and displaying nervous habits such as nail biting or pacing.

Given these symptoms of stress, it is still important for you to learn how to turn stressful life events into opportunities, which consequently allows you to become more equipped to succeed. With stress as part and parcel of our daily life, coping with it is very much essential. Coping, according to Santrock (2011), involves managing difficult situations, exerting efforts to solve one’s problems, and striving to master or reduce the stressful effects of these situations.

Coping with stress can be either problem-focused or emotion-focused (Lazarus, 2000). Problem-focused coping involves facing the situation squarely and exerting efforts to solve the problem. If, for example, you sought help from someone regarding your concerns, you have at least made a move to address your concerns. Problem-focused coping has been linked to effective adjustment, and this includes enhancing the following skills: (1) study skills; (2) time management skills; (3) problem-solving skills; and (4) increased participation in a support group.

Meanwhile, time management skills are related to making one’s life stressful; hence, processing these skills is also important in coping with stress. Here are more tips to improve your time management skills:
1. You may successfully manage your time by carefully monitoring it. Among the ways on how to do this is by planning activities using a schedule. Whether something pops up for you to do, all you need is to assess whether your schedule allows you to; if not, tactfully say “no.”
2. Increase your efficiency so that you can finish tasks in less time. For example, try learning how to increase your writing speed so that you can take down notes more efficiently.
3. Getting overwhelmed with too much tasks could result in procrastination. Tackle only a single task at a time.
4. Group similar tasks together because fluidity of doing so facilitates efficiency.
5. Make use of your down time for something more productive. For example, while taking the bus ride going home, you may already review your notes so that you could already have more time to rest or do other tasks upon arriving home.

3. Developing Positive Attitudes

Attitude refers to a person’s disposition about certain life experiences. Just like any disease, attitudes may be contagious for they may positively or negative influence another person. Unlike knowledge and skills, emotions serve as a critical factor in the development of one’s attitudes. Hence, seeing you’re your experiences from either a positive or a negative perspective reflects how your attitude will be manifested. If for example, you consider failure in a quiz as something that cannot be improved, your
motivation to strive harder may be outweighed by absences from class or lack of active participation in discussions.

Process of Self-development

Improving oneself doesn’t happen overnight. Successful personal development is dependent on targets, such as one’s goals and strategies.

**Step 1: Creating a vision of yourself**

The first step in the process of self-development invites you to create a mental image of what you envision about yourself. This vision will not only allow you to pursue your life goals, but it will also help you anticipate the possible obstacles which you could encounter along the way. This process will also help you create a focus on how you wish to reach your goals. Some of the questions worth reflecting about this step are the following: How do I see myself four to five years from now? What do I really want to achieve in my life? What kind of person do I want to be?

**Step 2: Setting specific goals**

This process invites you to set particular targets that are geared toward improving yourself. It may include the goals in your career, your relationship with others, your education, or even your physical well-being. This process allows you to allocate time and energy more efficiently, thus promoting better productivity and greater confidence. You must be able to have SMART goals. First, your goal must be Specific or has an exact or definite target (e.g., having an academic recognition by the end of the school year). Second, your goal must be Measurable or quantifiable so that you could have an exact target for your objective (e.g., having at least an average grade of 90 by the end of this semester). Third, your goal must be Achievable and Realistic (e.g., becoming a member of an interest organization in school). Finally, your goal should be Time bound, or that which could follow a time frame (e.g., accomplishing half of the entire research paper by a specific date).

**Step 3: Identifying action plans**

This process invites you to identify specific strategies that will help you achieve your goals. If, for example, your goal is to get a final grade of 95 by the end of this semester, some of your action plan could include the following:

1. Strictly following daily schedules
2. Preparing a “to do list” for the day and for the week
3. Avoiding unnecessary absences from class
4. Doing advance research and advance reading of lessons
5. Reviewing notes on a daily basis, even without examinations or quizzes
6. Actively participating in class discussions
7. Submitting quality projects on time

**Step 4: Evaluating outcomes**

The last step invites you to assess your plans and your achievements throughout the process of improving yourself. It allows you to verify the result of your hard work and the effectiveness of your plans. Assessment of your personal development is attained through reflective activities or through consultation with your trusted someone (parents, friends or school counselor).
Functions of Social Work

Social work and Self-development

Before you decide to become a social worker, you must first recognize whether you have the capacity to relate to and counsel people who are in need of help. Taking a degree in social work may be helpful. According to Zastrow (1996), people who are best able to counsel others are “those who know themselves, that is, they have a high level of self-awareness.” A social worker who has self-awareness is highly perceptive of the thoughts and feelings of his or her clients. Being self-aware means being attuned or grounded to one’s thoughts and feelings; thus, it will be easier for her or him to relate to others.

Self-awareness is important to those who would like to be trained for clinical practice. Students of social work must develop themselves to be more self-reflective, because this attribute indicates clinical competence. An effectively trained social work student is someone who is aware of his or her own feelings, attitudes, and relationships, especially toward dealing with clients. Social work education involves learning psychodynamic theories, fostering self-awareness in the context of both the academe and industry, and simulating experiences in the practice through special educational opportunities in the form of video labs and observational experiences (Urdang, 2010).

According to Virginia Robinson, “the student’s capacity to help is a very limited and bungling tool until he has undergone severe discipline, accepted change and achieved reorganization in himself to the end that his thinking and action may become truly responsible [and the] beginnings of this change must take place in the two years of professional school experience but it is by no means finished in this brief time” (Urdang, 2010). Social work educators must provide support and direction to students to develop the latter’s “professional self, including an ability to recognize, understand, and utilize their feelings and insights on behalf of their clients.”

Empathy is important for doing social work. However, some students of social work struggle to acquire this character; that is why it is important for educators to expose their students in fieldwork so as to strengthen the latter’s appreciation of building a professional relationship with a client. The student needs to acknowledge the fact that he or she is being trained to foster a therapeutic relationship. It must be remembered that social work is an interactional endeavour, and social workers must process the rigors and occupational hazards of the practice. Urdang (2010) furthers:

Self-reflectiveness is a basic cornerstone for the development of the professional self, which needs to be nurtured and cultivated in social work education; this is the foundation for future professional maturation. It is especially important in today’s social work environment where social services as well as supervision are curtailed.

Persuasion: A Tool for Effective Social Work Practice

6
An individual may be considered a client only if he or she enters into an agreement with the social worker that they will solve the issue together. Because some are hesitant to seek help, the social worker must be able to persuade the individual to avail of the necessary social services that will help the latter cope with the problem at hand.

**Compliance-gaining**

One of the useful theories of persuasion that every student of social work must be well-aware of is **compliance-gaining**. Proposed by sociologists Gerald Marwell and David Schmitt, the theory suggests that behaviour is being targeted by compliance-gaining, whereas attitude is being targeted by simple persuasion. Compliance-gaining is achieved when a person is made to respond and act on a stimulus, which he or she might have not done otherwise. The theory is rooted in social psychology, but is also used in other disciplines such as communication (particularly interpersonal communication) and sociology.

**Difference between Compliance-gaining and Persuasion**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compliance-gaining</th>
<th>Persuasion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seeks to change the behaviour of a target</td>
<td>Seeks to change attitudes and beliefs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: A client might have positive attitudes toward asking for help from a social worker. The threat of not being able to cope without guidance from a professional may convince the client to consult an expert.</td>
<td>Example: A social worker might tell a client that excessive Internet use may affect the productivity of the client. The client may accept this as a fact and view overuse of the Internet negatively, but might also continue to excessively use Internet frequently.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Five Bases of Power**

Compliance-gaining can be summarized into five influential aspects associated with yielding power over another person. The following are the five bases of power proposed by French and Raven in 1960 (as cited in Gass and Seited, 2016):

1. **Reward Power** – A person with this kind of power has control over some valued resource.
2. **Coercive Power** – A person with this kind of power has the ability to inflict punishments.
3. **Expert Power** – This power is based on what a person knows.
4. **Legitimate Power** – This power is based on formal rank or position.
5. **Referent Power** – People have referent power when the person they are trying to influence wants to be like them.

**Qualities of a Social Worker**

According to John (2012), some of the qualities every social worker must possess include the following:

1. **Empathy**, or the ability to identify with or vicariously experience another person’s situation
2. **Boundary setting**, or the capacity to set boundaries and expectations and accept the limits of what a social worker accomplish during a specified period of time

3. **Active listening**, or the ability to listen carefully, ask pertinent questions, and retain verbally transmitted information [so as to] establish trust, open doors, and discover valuable details about the individuals who seek help in understanding their unique circumstances

4. **Social perceptiveness**, or sensitivity to body language, social cues, implications and cultural patterns of behaviour, in short, the ability to “read between the lines”

5. **Organization**, or the ability to manage and prioritize the logistical aspects of the job to maximize the amount of time on the schedule and to provide meaningful services to clients

6. **Coordination**, or the ability to coordinate communication and action among multiple parties to connect clients with services

7. **Cooperation**, or the ability to negotiate, compromise, and work well with others to coordinate efforts required in social work

8. **Relaxation and decompression**, or taking advantage of a social worker’s personal time by focusing on and tending to his or her own needs and well-being as it is for that of the clients

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**Functions of Communication**

Communication is a product of the coalescence of social sciences. With this, it has become one of the more practical hybrids among the social science disciplines. Media and communication are both social practices and institutions that serve the needs of the society. If the society will be compared to human bodily systems, we will constitute the heart and the brain, and it is through us that the thoughts and feelings of the community will be articulated. Our ability to speech makes communication a vital components of our humanness.

According to the functionalist theory of communication, social life is organized. Media and communication enter the picture by having intended or unintended effects to the demands of individuals and institutions within a society. For example, your main intention for having a social media account was just to get connected with other people. But as you use it, you may find your social networks loaded with so much information that you do not need. With this, the purpose of your social media account become more than what you originally intended for. Nowadays, it has become a toll for education (e.g., submitting your assignments through a group) or a way of venting out your frustrations (e.g., posting personal musings).

The functionalist theory considers the media as “self-directing and self-correcting.”

Media Tasks (Functions) in Society according to McQuial (2005):

- Providing information about events and conditions
Correlation
- Explaining, interpreting, and commenting on the meaning of events and information
- Providing support for established authority and norms
- Socializing
- Coordinating separate activities
- Consensus building
- Setting orders of priority and signaling relative status

Continuity
- Expressing the dominant culture and recognizing subcultures and new cultural developments
- Forgiving and maintaining commonality of values

Entertainment
- Providing amusement, diversion, and the means of relaxation
- Reducing social tension

Mobilization
- Campaigning for societal objectives in the sphere of politics, war, economic development, work, and sometimes religion

**Persuasion**
Communication is an avenue to persuade people around certain ideas. Through public relations, you will be able to hear advocacies and progressive actions of leaders in a community. Through advertising, you will be informed of the products and services in the market that you can avail of. Messages in advertising and public relations persuade you to patronize brands of people and products.

Despite the objective nature of what the journalist writes, the messages articulated through news and public affairs are all meant to persuade audiences to partake in building a better society. Journalism brings empowerment to readers and viewers so that they will become well-informed citizens and that they will be able to make wise decisions with regard to the issues that affect them.

**Arts and Entertainment**
Films, broadcast products, and forms of new media are intrinsically artistic for they are creations of our ingenious minds. These forms of communication are designed to appeal to our needs to recreate, relax, and be entertained. Artistic expression so media forms could be manifested through *mise-en-scène* for film and television, and through program interface for Web sites. Here are other avenues in entertainment communication that you could engage into (Stage Center Consortium, 2015):

1. **Media and Design Arts.** This track uses media and communication for creative expression, as manifested when “artists and photographers use visual mediums as their tools in the same way writers, poets, and publishers use written mediums.”
2. **Performing Arts.** This track allows individual artists to pursue acting and other kinds of performance. “Performing artists are themselves the means of creative expressions, without a dependence on an outside medium.”
3. Productions and Managerial Arts. This track is applied when “technical, organizational, and managerial knowledge and skills [are used] to bring arts, media, and entertainment to the public.”

News and Information

It is consistently reiterated that media and communication provides access to information that is necessary for citizens to have “informed choices rather than acting out of ignorance or misinformation” (usfca.edu). Media is used to carry out social change by encouraging the “public involvement through advocating issue and transferring knowledge, skills and technologies to the people” (Dash, 2009).

Organizing Advocacy and Mobilization

There are various development programs and progressive activities that may be effectively conducted and relayed to people through communication. As Opubor (2001) stated, “communication can be a means of engaging centers of power and influence to encourage them to ‘move’ with the times and to lend their influence to progressive directions.” Awareness and reception toward policies and advocacies take place among audiences, especially when communication is consciously used to campaign and forward such policy actions.

Communication is an effective tool in influencing and in convincing people to bring about essential changes in society. These changes could be actualized through legislation, policies, regulations, and programs. Communication also mobilizes people through the creation and sharing of effective campaigns that appeal to audiences.

Education

Communication is a tool for the transmission and advancement of knowledge. Communication shapes the way you make sense of the things that you wish to understand in this world. Media also an alternative source of knowledge as it utilizes various components in getting the message across. This message is not spontaneous but rather is planned. Child-friendly shows and public affairs programs that are produced by the media often carry educational and instructional content, thus supplementing, if not replacing, conventional knowledge acquired within the walls of the classroom.

Analyze

Read the information very well then comprehend what you have read. Identify what is described in each item. Use your notebook as your answer sheet.

__________________1. Communication is an avenue to persuade people toward certain ideas.
__________________2. This track uses media and communication for creative expression, as manifested when artists and photographers use
visual mediums as their tools in the same way writers, poets, and publishers use written mediums.

3. A person with this kind of power have referent power when the person they are trying to influence wants to be like them.

4. The ability to listen carefully, ask pertinent questions, and retain verbally transmitted information [so as to] establish trust, open doors, and discover valuable details about the individuals who seek help in understanding their unique circumstances.

5. One of the useful theories of persuasion that every student of social work must be well-aware.

6. This vision will not only allow you to pursue your life goals, but it will also help you anticipate the positive obstacles which you could encounter along the way.

7. It refers to a person’s disposition about certain life experiences.

8. It includes your eye contact, gestures, and body language.

9. It is consistently reiterated that media and communication provides access to information that is necessary for citizens to have informed choices rather than acting out of ignorance or misinformation.

10. These form of communication are designed to appeal to our needs to recreate, relax, and be entertained.

Enrichment Activity

Read the Information very well then comprehend what you have read
Use your notebook as your answer sheet.

Activity 1:

You are a columnist for a magazine and you would like to write an opinion piece about corporate social responsibility among private companies in the Philippines as a form of social work. You would like to compare the efforts done by the large corporations to the actual social work done by social service organizations. Your target audience would be social work students and practitioners, who are interested in the relationship of charity, economy, and advocacy through corporate social responsibility.

Rubric:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Features</th>
<th>Expert 5 points</th>
<th>Accomplished 4 points</th>
<th>Capable 3 points</th>
<th>Beginner 2 points</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Content</td>
<td>Shows a full understanding of the topic</td>
<td>Shows a good understanding of the topic</td>
<td>Shows a good understanding of some parts of the topic</td>
<td>Does not seem to understand the topic very well</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quality of writing</td>
<td>Very informative and well-organized</td>
<td>Somewhat informative and organized</td>
<td>Gives some information but in poorly organized manner</td>
<td>Gives no new information and very poorly organized</td>
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<td>Grammar usage and mechanics</td>
<td>Virtually no spelling, punctuation, or grammatical errors</td>
<td>Few spelling, punctuation, or grammatical errors</td>
<td>A number of spelling, punctuation, or grammatical errors is present</td>
<td>So many spelling, punctuation, or grammatical errors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarity of discussion</td>
<td>Very clear</td>
<td>Clear</td>
<td>Acceptable</td>
<td>Vague</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source:http://rubistar.4teachers.org/index.php?screen=ShowRubric&rubric_id=1417749&

**Activity 2:**

Answer the following questions. Use your notebook as your answer sheet.

1. Do you think that media and communication are powerful enough to persuade people? Why or why not?
2. How is communication helpful in promoting public opinion through persuasion?
3. How did the Million People March (which happened in August 2013, which called for the abolition of Pork Barrel fund) illustrate the power of communication to mobilize people?

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**Activity**

Read and answer the following questions below. Use your notebook as your answer sheet.

**Activity 1:**

1. Do you consider the messages forwarded by news media to its audiences an absolute truth? Why or why not? Explain your answer.
Remember

Activity 1:

1. Explain the Media Tasks/functions in society provided by McQuail.
2. Provide examples of situations that illustrate the different functions/tasks of media provided by McQuail. Use your notebook as your answer sheet.

Evaluation

Direction: Identify what is asked. Write the letter of your correct answer. Use your notebook as your answer sheet.

___1. How does compliance-gaining achieved?
   a. Is achieved when a person is made to react on a stimulus.
   b. Is achieved when a person is made to accept and respond on a stimulus.
   c. Is achieved when a person is made to not respond and react on a stimulus.
   d. Is achieved when a person is made to respond and act on a stimulus.

___2. Which of the following functions/tasks of media that includes campaigning for societal objectives in the sphere of politics, war, economic development, work, and sometimes religion?
   a. Continuity
   b. Correlation
   c. Mobilization
   d. Entertainment

___3. Which of the following forms of communication that are designed to appeal to our needs to recreate, relax, and be entertained?
   a. Education
   b. Persuasion
   c. Arts and Entertainment
   d. Organizing Advocacy and Mobilization

___4. Which of the following track that allows individual artists to pursue acting and other kinds of performance?
   a. Media and Arts
   b. Performing Arts
   c. Media and Design Arts
   d. Productions and Managerial Arts
5. Which of the following track that is applied when technical, organizational, and managerial knowledge and skills are used to bring arts, media and entertainment to the public?
   a. Performing Arts
   b. Media and Design Arts
   c. Arts and Entertainment
   d. Productions and Managerial Arts

6. Which of the following bases of power that has the ability to inflict punishments?
   a. Expert Power
   b. Reward Power
   c. Coercive Power
   d. Legitimate Power

7. Which of the following qualities of a social worker that has the ability to identify with or vicariously experience another person’s situation?
   a. Empathy
   b. Active listening
   c. Boundary setting
   d. Social perceptiveness

8. What makes communication a vital component of our humanness?
   a. Our mental ability
   b. Our ability of speech
   c. Our ability of listening
   d. Our ability of functioning

9. Which of the following is a tool for the transmission and advancement of knowledge?
   a. Education
   b. Information
   c. Communication
   d. Entertainments

10. How does artistic expressions of media forms could be manifested?
    a. Through program interface for radios
    b. Through mise-en-scene for film and television
    c. Through program interface for entertainment
    d. Through communicative techniques for communication

**Additional Activities**

Read the Information very well then comprehend what you have read. Use your notebook as your answer sheet.

**Part 1:** Identify which process is being described. Write the initial letters before each number.

VS – Step 1: Creating a vision of yourself
SG – Step 2: Setting specific goals
AP – Step 3: Identifying action plans
EO – Step 4: Evaluating outcomes

1. This step will also help you create focus of how you wish to reach your goals.

2. This step answers the question, “What do I really want to achieve in my life?”

3. This step helps you allocate your time and energy more efficiently, thus promoting productivity and greater confidence.

4. This process invites you to assess your plans and achievements in improving yourself.

5. This process invites you to identify specific strategies that will help you achieve your vision and specific goals for developing yourself.
Key Answer

1. AP
2. BO
3. SG
4. VS
5. VS

Activities

Additional
1. a
2. c
3. a
4. b
5. c
6. d
7. b
8. a
9. c
10. b

Evaluation

Analysis

References:

Discipline and Ideas in the Applied Social Sciences
Divaw Learning Systems Inc.
Authors: Myureen P. Cleofe, Boots C. Liquigan, Christopher I. Madrigal
Pages 190-198

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Dela Cruz, A.R.D., et.al., 2016
Ms. Janice T. Reyes, LPT, Mr. Joseph I. Andangan, LPT, Mr Andie Rafael E. Quiballo, MAed., RPm., LPT, Dr. Lovella G. Paragas, and Dr. Engelbert B. Agunday, EPS-CLMD

Prezi.com/p/zlzazinftf37/the-settings-processes-methods-and-tools-in-communication/
Region IX: Zamboanga Peninsula Hymn – Our Eden Land

Here the trees and flowers bloom
Here the breezes gently Blow,
Here the birds sing Merrily,
The liberty forever Stays,

Gallant men And Ladies fair
Linger with love and care
Golden beams of sunrise and sunset
Are visions you’ll never forget

Oh! That’s Region IX

Here the Badjaos roam the seas
Here the Samals live in peace
Here the Tausogs thrive so free
With the Yakans in unity

Hardworking people Abound,
Every valleys and Dale
Zamboangueños, Tagalogs, Bicolanos,
Cebuanos, Ilocanos, Subanons, Boholanos,
Ilongos,
All of them are proud and true
Region IX our Eden Land
Region IX
Our...
Eden...
Land...

The Footprints Prayer

One night I had a dream. I dreamed that I was walking along the beach with the LORD.

In the beach, there were two (2) sets of footprints – one belong to me and the other to the LORD.

Then, later, after a long walk, I noticed only one set of footprints.

“And I ask the LORD. Why? Why? Why did you leave me when I am sad and helpless?”

And the LORD replied “My son, My son, I have never left you. There was only one (1) set of footprints in the sand, because it was then that I CARRIED YOU!

Trees by Joyce Kilmer

I think that I shall never see
A poem lovely as a tree.

A tree whose hungry mouth is prest
Against the earth’s sweet flowing breast;

A tree that looks at God all day,
And lifts her leafy arms to pray;

A tree that may in Summer wear
A nest of robins in her hair;

Upon whose bosom snow has lain;
Who intimately lives with rain.

Poems are made by fools like me,
But only God can make a tree.