Community Engagement, Solidarity & Citizenship
First Quarter- Module 2:
Various Perspectives, like Social Sciences, Institutions, Civil Society, and Local Grassroots Level

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Grade & Section: ___________________________
Name of School: ___________________________
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This module defines using various perspectives like social sciences, institutions, civil society, and local/grassroots level. Just like the story of “The Elephant and the Blind Men,” in which the message of the story is that each one of us sees things exclusively from our own point of view. We should then try to understand other people’s points of view. This will enable us to get a proper perspective on different situations and events, including our views on communities.

After going through this module, you are expected to:

- Define the different perspectives like social sciences, institutions, civil society, and local/grassroots level.

**Review**

**Multiple Choice.** Choose the letter of the best answer among the given choices. Write the chosen letter on your notebook as your answer sheet.

1. Why it is that a community can be considered like an organism?
   
   A. It is a unique community power structure.  
   B. It can function even if people come and go.  
   C. It is a set of resource flows that constitute a local economy.  
   D. It is an underlying web of human relationships called as social fabric.

2. How the dynamics of a community determined?
   
   A. By its nature and structure and how it reacts with external or internal forces.  
   B. By their behavior or reaction can break or make community development interventions.  
   C. By the characteristics of a community may be attributed to the combination of the communities’ human resource.  
   D. By structures that have impact on local communities and also linkages that form collaborative works.

3. What will be the basis of the community engagement or action?
4. According to Murphy and Cunningham (2003), small communities have “defined territories and are given life by three interacting people processes, EXCEPT?

A. A unique community power structure.
B. A set of resource flows that constitute a local economy.
C. An underlying web of human relationships called as social fabric.
D. The capacity to influence the decision-making and distribution processes.

5. Community situations vary. Communities are generally defined based on following, EXCEPT?

A. Beliefs
B. Language
C. Personal Interest
D. Cultural Heritage

Lesson 1

Various Perspectives, like Social Sciences, Institutions, Civil Society, and Local Grassroots Level

Discover

It is important to be acquainted with the different perspectives on the community in order to appreciate why certain things are seen and done differently when it comes to community interventions.

Several Perspectives:

1. The Social Science Perspective

From the point of view of social science, a community is a congregation of people unified by at least one common characteristic. The people can be unified by geography, shared interests, values, experiences, or traditions. Generally, there is a common pattern of behaviour. The course of embracing the behaviour patterns of the community is referred to as socialization. Socialization starts at the early stage of life where one develops knowledge,
skills, and orientation. Also it happens during adulthood especially when the person is placed in a new environment, and there is a need to adapt to a new pattern of behaviour.

2. The Community-Based Perspective (Local and Grassroots Level)

In the studies reviewed by Merzel and D’Afflitti (2003) and as cited by McLeroy (2003), community is seen as setting for intervention, target for change, resource, and agent from the community-based perspective. Below are the descriptions per classification. First, as a setting for intervention, the community is mainly defined geographically. Second, as a target for change, the community denotes the goal of creating healthy environment facilitated by policy and community-wide institutions and services. The community is the target beneficiary of service interventions and other services. Third, as a resource, the community is a good material for promotion as it has a considerable degree of “community ownership and participation.” Thus, the situation provides a high possibility of project intervention success. Fourth, as an agent, the focus is on “respecting and reinforcing the natural adaptive, supportive, and developmental capacities of communities.” This means that communities, through local institutions, provide resources for realizing regular needs (Steuart, 1993). This perspective, according to McLeroy, et al. (2003), requires vigilance in assessing community structures and processes before any community interventions.

3. The Ecological Perspectives

From this perspective, a community is a congregation of species that occur together in time and space and have high probability for interaction. Social ecology, as exemplified by Bronfenbrenner (1979), looks at the behavior of individuals in a wide social context, which is comprised of the “development history of the individuals, their psychological characteristics (norms, values, attitudes), interpersonal relationships (family, social networks), neighborhood, organizations, community, public policy, physical environment, and culture.”

From the ecological perspective, behaviour is perceived not only as a product of knowledge, values, and attitudes of individuals but also as a result of social influences involving the family, social networks, organizations, and public policy. Therefore, changing social behaviour necessities applying social influences as strategies for social change. The network of social influences at various levels may be used as the venue for social interventions.

4. The Sectoral Perspective

From this perspective, communities are seen as a system which is comprised of individuals and sectors with diverse characteristics and interrelationships (Thompson, et al., 1990). The sectors are composed of groups of individuals embodying distinct roles and interests within the community system. According to CDCP, every sector functions within particular margins to sustain the requirements of its members and beneficiaries.
Each sector has its own focus which is primarily membership-and beneficiary-driven. The sectors have roles to fulfill, and a functional seizure means demise or closure. Thus, a breakdown of that role results to the weakening of the sector’s community system.

To survive, communities must have well-integrated sectors—sectors that distribute, divide, and exact accountabilities in managing the welfare and safety of the community. The important factors to consider when attending to community problems include teamwork, collaboration, partnership, and coordination. To strategize and help facilitate better integration, a mapping of the sector’s resources may be applied (Kretzman, 1993 as cited by Lian, 2015). This would help in identifying facilitating and hindering factors in resolving community problems.

5. The Civil Society Perspective

Civil Society (CS) is generally defined as a wide array of nongovernmental organizations and volunteer groups that are fighting for solutions to social issues that continue to worsen the condition of the disadvantaged sectors of society, especially the poor. According to Warwick and Voitzwinker (2014), CS is embedded within the community system. The Civil Society views the community as composed of people, structures, and systems endowed with resources but is confronted with social issues as well. The CS recognizes that those who are affected by social problems must organize and band together to pursue and advocate for social change. Hence the goal is to mobilize the members of the community to participate in the community’s advocacies.

According to Henderson and Verseg (2010), community development (CD) is a means of enhancing CS as it prioritizes and aligns community actions with economic, political, social, and ecological policy development. CS plays a transformative and integral role as it helps empower the community to enter into advocacy, dialogue, and networking. It promotes a cognizant effort from the community to build leadership, enhance organizations, and advance community development interventions.

6. Systems Perspective

St. Paul, in 1 Corinthians 12:12 (The New American bible), using an analogy speaks of the Church as a body, “the body is one and has many members, but all the members, many though they are, are one body; and so it is with Christ.” From a systems perspective, community, just like a church, is similar to a living creature, made up of different parts that represent individual functions, activities, each operating within specific boundaries to meet the needs of the community. For examples, the Department of Health focuses on the prevention and treatment of diseases and injuries, the Department of Education ensures quality education, the Bureau of Revenue collects proper taxes from the people. The key to this perspective is that to address a community’s complex reality successfully requires proper integration, collaboration, and constant coordination of resources from all its parts, just like a body. Hence, from a systems perspective, collaboration is an integral and logical element.

7. Social Perspective
This perspective describes the social and political networks that connect individuals, organizations, and its leaders. A clear understanding of the different networks is crucial in planning how to engage in community activities.

8. **Virtual Perspective**

Today, individuals rely heavily on computer-mediated communication. During the 60’s, I remembered my father receiving a telegram on the passing away of one of his uncles through RCPI; the message reads “Uncle Ben passed away yesterday.” Now the same message can be sent in less than 5 seconds through text. Technology continues to amaze me. Virtual communities are social groups with a common interest that interact in an organized fashion using the Internet.

9. **Individual Perspective**

Individuals who are living in a community have their unique sense of membership. Some may even have a sense of belonging to more than one community.

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**Analyze**

Three (3) D’s

3D DEFINE DISCUSSION DIFERENTIATE

Instructions:

Write your answer in your answer sheet.

1. DEFINE briefly the various perspectives.

__________________________
__________________________
__________________________
2. DISCUSS each perspective.

3. DIFFERENTIATE each perspective.

**Enrichment Activity**

Instructions:
1. Choose among the various perspectives.
2. Draw or make a visual organizer in your answer sheet.
3. Give insights as many as you can base on the chosen perspective.

Activity

Instructions: Using a bond paper, paste some cut-out images/pictures of various perspective. And give a short description of each image or picture. See example below.
Several Perspectives are the following:

1. The Social Science Perspective
   ➢ a community is a congregation of people unified by at least one common characteristic.

2. The Community-Based Perspective (Local and Grassroots Level)
   ➢ community is seen as setting for intervention, target for change, resource, and agent from the community-based perspective.

3. The Ecological Perspectives
   ➢ a community is a congregation of species that occur together in time and space and have high probability for interaction.

4. The Sectoral Perspective
   ➢ communities are seen as a system which is comprised of individuals and sectors with diverse characteristics and interrelationships (Thompson, et al., 1990). The sectors are composed of groups of individuals embodying distinct roles and interests within the community system.

5. The Civil Society Perspective
   ➢ Civil Society (CS) is generally defined as a wide array of nongovernmental organizations and volunteer groups that are fighting for solutions to social issues that continue to worsen the condition of the disadvantaged sectors of society, especially the poor.

6. Systems Perspective
   ➢ From a systems perspective, community, just like a church, is similar to a living creature, made up of different parts that represent individual functions, activities, each operating within specific boundaries to meet the needs of the community.

7. Social Perspective
   ➢ This perspective describes the social and political networks that connect individuals, organizations, and its leaders.

8. Virtual Perspective
   ➢ Individuals rely heavily on computer-mediated communication.

9. Individual Perspective
   ➢ Individuals who are living in a community have their unique sense of membership.
**Evaluation**

**Multiple Choice.** Choose the letter of the best answer among the given choices. Write the chosen letter on your notebook as your answer sheet.

1. The Philippine National Police are the armed national police force in the Philippines, maintains peace and order, what perspective the statement describes?

   A. Social Perspective  
   B. Virtual Perspective  
   C. Systems Perspective  
   D. Individual Perspective

2. Dapitan City Chinese School offers various styles of learning modalities in this time of pandemic. Most of the students choose an online learning platform, what perspective does the situation shows?

   A. Social Perspective  
   B. Virtual Perspective  
   C. Systems Perspective  
   D. Individual Perspective

3. I grew up in Dapitan City but since 1995, I am already a resident in Lapu-lapu City, Cebu, what perspective does the situation implies?

   A. Social Perspective  
   B. Virtual Perspective  
   C. Systems Perspective  
   D. Individual Perspective

4. The following are the classification of the Community-Based Perspective, EXCEPT?

   A. as a resource  
   B. as a structure  
   C. as a target for change  
   D. as a setting for intervention

5. Which of the following perspective that has a clear understanding of the different networks is crucial in planning how to engage in community activities?

   A. Social Perspective  
   B. Virtual Perspective  
   C. Systems Perspective  
   D. Individual Perspective

6. Why it is important to be acquainted with the different perspectives on the community?

   A. Community manifests a combination of these two patterns of behavior.
B. In order to appreciate why certain things are seen and done differently when it comes to community interventions.
C. Representation of various communities as it pushes for the communities’ common interest
D. It promotes a cognizant effort from the community to build leadership, enhance organizations, and advance community development.

7. “Respecting and reinforcing the natural adaptive, supportive and developmental capacities of communities.” (Steuart, 1993). What does this mean?
   A. This means that communities, through local institutions, provide resources for realizing regular needs.
   B. A behavior which is usually associated with the community where the person belongs to.
   C. Strategize and help facilitate better integration.
   D. Help in identifying facilitating and hindering factors in resolving community problems.

8. If the behavior is perceived not only as a product of knowledge, values, and attitudes of individuals but also as a result of social influences involving the family, social networks, organizations, and public policy. What perspective is this?
   A. The Sectoral Perspective
   B. The Ecological Perspective
   C. The Social Science Perspective
   D. The Community-Based Perspective

9. If communities are seen as a system which is comprised of individuals and sectors with diverse characteristics and interrelationships. What perspective is this?
   A. The Sectoral Perspective
   B. The Ecological Perspective
   C. The Social Science Perspective
   D. The Community-Based Perspective

10. If community is seen as a setting for intervention, target for change, resource, and agent. What perspective is this?
    A. The Sectoral Perspective
    B. The Ecological Perspective
    C. The Social Science Perspective
    D. The Community-Based Perspective

**Identification.** Write your answer on your answer sheet. Select the correct answer from the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Social Science Perspective</th>
<th>The Sectoral Perspective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Community-Based Perspective</td>
<td>The Civil Society Perspective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Ecological Perspective</td>
<td>Community Development</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Defined as a wide array of nongovernmental organizations and volunteer groups that are for solutions to social issues that continue to worsen the condition of the disadvantaged sectors of society, especially the poor.

2. These sectors composed of groups of individuals embodying distinct roles and interests within the community system.

3. A community is a congregation of species that occur together in time and space and have high probability for interaction.

4. This perspective requires vigilance in assessing community structures and processes before any community interventions.

5. The people can be unified by geography, shared interests, values, experiences, or traditions.

Additional Activity

Activity 1

Instructions:

1. On a piece of paper or in your answer sheet, write a description of a perspective on the community. Choose from the five perspectives discussed. Write only the description and not the term.
2. Determine the perspectives being described and discuss its main points.
3. Your output is rated in the following criteria.

RUBRICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CRITERIA</th>
<th>DETAILS</th>
<th>POINTS / PERCENTAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clarity of Content</td>
<td>How relevant are the content/s.</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication Styles</td>
<td>How viable are the skills / styles or usage of grammar.</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of the Activity</td>
<td>How much impact can it be to the reader/s.</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: This RUBRICS may apply all activities in this module.
Activity 2

Reflection Question:

Write-up of about 300 words. Differentiate the meaning of community from one perspective to another as applied in various circumstances base in Activity 1.
### Evaluation

**Multiple Choice**

1. C
2. B
3. D
4. B
5. A
6. B
7. A
8. B
9. A
10. A

### Identification

1. The Civil Society Perspective
2. The Sectoral Perspective
3. The Ecological Perspective
4. The Community-Based Perspective
5. The Social Science Perspective

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**References:**


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,

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

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

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.