Community Engagement, Solidarity & Citizenship

First Quarter - Module 4: Typologies of Communities

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Grade & Section: ___________________________
Name of School: ___________________________
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Awareness and appreciation of the different types of communities help students, researchers and agents of social change to focus and deepen their analysis of a particular community. These guide them in identifying which particular community matches their research interest or political advocacy.

This module differentiates the types of communities.

After going through this module, you are expected to:

- Differentiate the typologies of communities.

**Review**

**Matching Type.** Connect the dot that corresponds to the term in column *A* with its appropriate meaning in column *B*.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A</strong></td>
<td><strong>B</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Connections</td>
<td>A. It is the community’s various ways and means of production and allocation of scarce and useful goods and services through barter, market trade, state allocations, and others.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Economic</td>
<td>B. Influence through manipulation and coercion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Information</td>
<td>C. The capacity to create linkages and develop helpful relationships with powerful individuals, family, and organizations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Institutional</td>
<td>D. The ability to keep or share information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Coercion</td>
<td>E. The various ways and means of allocating power, influence, and decision-making.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Technological</td>
<td>F. These are the ways people act, react, and interact with each other, as well as the ways they expect each other to act and interact.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Political</td>
<td>G. The ability to provide awards, promotion, money, and gifts that are useful to meet individual or organizational goals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Rewards</td>
<td>H. This dimension is not comprised of the physical tools themselves but of the learned ideas and behavior that allow humans to invent, use, and teach others about these tools.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Discover

The Different Types of Communities

Generally, there are three types of community: geographic community or neighborhood, community of interest or solidarity, and intentional community. Pramila Aggarwal (nd) provided a description of each type:

1. **Geographic Community or Neighborhood**
   This type of community focuses on the physical boundaries that make it distinct or separate, such as river or a street. It has a diverse population with individuals or groups occupying different physical spaces and each with special attributes such as religion, economic status, etc.

   *Community of Identity*
   This community has common identifiable characteristics or attributes like culture, language, music, religion, customs, and others.

2. **Community of Interest or Solidarity**
   This community incorporates social movements such as women’s rights, environment, peace, and human rights. Individuals may be connected to their community of interest at the local and international levels. It may also be formal or informal or both.

3. **Intentional Community**
   This community refers to individuals that come together voluntarily and support each other. Members may share the same interests and identity or geographical location.

The Classifications of Communities

1. **Rural – Urban**
   This classification is basically geographical in nature. Rural areas are separate and away from the influence of large cities and towns. It is known as the countryside, farmland, or agricultural land. Urban areas, on the other hand, are called cities or towns.

   To help clarify the difference between urban and rural areas, Landmark (nd) gave the following questions:
   a. Where is it located?
   b. Who lives there?
   c. How many people live in it?
   d. What is the land use for?
   e. What are the services?
   f. What jobs do people have?
The following matrix presents the distinction between rural and urban communities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questions</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Where is it?</td>
<td>In a community away from the city with a lot of open space and natural areas.</td>
<td>In a city with not much open space and natural areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who lives there?</td>
<td>Majority are poor people coming from the farming, fishing, and mining sectors who failed to finish college.</td>
<td>Many are educated, professionals, and businessmen. However, there is also a lot of urban poor and informal settlers come from the labor sector.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How many people live in it?</td>
<td>Low density of human population.</td>
<td>High density of human population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What are the services?</td>
<td>Poor infrastructure facilities for electricity, water, transport, educational institutions, health, employment, etc.</td>
<td>With the presence of infrastructure facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is the land used for?</td>
<td>Land is for agriculture/farming</td>
<td>Land is for the buildings of government, educational institutions, corporations; business establishments and factories, high-rise housing/condominiums, infrastructure for transportation/roads, and subdivisions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What jobs do people have?</td>
<td>Farming, fishing, teaching, barangay health workers, etc.</td>
<td>Information technology, professionals (medicine, engineering, teaching, research), labor works, informal street and community works; corporate works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How do people treat each other? What is their dynamics?</td>
<td>They have a sense of unity and belongingness. They also have less social mobility and social differentiation.</td>
<td>In some parts of the urban community, sense of unity is far from that of the rural area. People are a bit indifferent with each other, and there is a feeling of distrust. There is more social night life because of the presence of bars, restaurants, and entertainments.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sociologists identify a rural community with the following criteria:
1. It is relatively small in size.
2. It is nonmetropolitan; meaning it lies outside the compass of a metropolitan area.
3. It is patently rural in character; that is, it “exists in the midst of an agricultural area, an area which is characterized as a ‘primary economy,’ or one which is marked by other obvious nonurban cultural, social, and ecological characteristics.”

An urban community is still more inclusive than a rural community. At the center of an urban community lies a medium-sized or large-sized city, with which those in the nearby town communities identify. In other words, those who are outside the central city identify with two localities. They may work in the city and live nearby in a small town, or a suburb alternatively, they may work outside the city.

2. Local – Global

The local-global community refers to “spatialized networks of social relations.” Global and local are “not spatial structures but different representations of space competing against each other in a process to determine the society of that society (Guy, 2009 as cited in Shanyana and Endofirepi, 2015).”

Guy (2009) further described global and local communities as the opposite sides of distinction. This distinction is used in communication as a code to produce information about people and culture. The challenge is to be cognizant of social realities and regard local culture in the advent of globalization. “Think globally, act locally” presses people to consider the situation of the entire planet and to take action locally, in their own communities and cities.

3. Physical Space-Virtual Social Space

A social space is either physical or virtual like an online social media or a center or gathering place where people interact. Physical space refers to unlimited three-dimensional expanses in which material objects are located. On the other hand, virtual social space refers to nonphysical spaces created by the development of technology (Zahi Alrayyes, 2012).

With the development of online communication, the concept of community went beyond geographical limitations. Now we have a virtual community, a congregation of people communicating and interacting with each other through information technology. People now gather virtually online and share common interests irrespective of physical location. Before the rise of the Internet, virtual communities were limited by communication and transportation constraints.

**Analyze**

“Paghahambing at Pagtatalaban”

Instructions:

1. Get a sheet of paper.
2. Divide the paper into eight pieces or parts.
3. One each piece or part, write a type of community. There are six types of communities’ namely rural, urban, global, local, physical social space and virtual social space.
4. Discuss the characteristics of that particular type of community.
5. Differentiate the types of communities.
6. Write your answer on your notebook or your answer sheet.
7. Your essay will be evaluated based on the following:

**RUBRIC**

<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><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** This RUBRIC may apply all activities in this module.

**Enrichment Activity**

**Instructions:**

1. Imagine a community where all the types of communities exist.

2. Give a name which will capture the features of that community.
3. Draw or illustrate what you imagined.

4. Explain the meaning of the drawing.

5. How do you call the community where all the types of community exist?

6. Write your output in your notebook.

Activity

Activity 1

“Baggage Claim”

Instructions:
1. Fill-out/accomplish an index card or your answer sheet with the following information:
Hi, I am (Name)
______________________________
______________________________
______________________________
I am from (Town/Province)
______________________________
______________________________
______________________________
I like to (Things you like to do)
______________________________
______________________________
______________________________
My dream/goal in life is
______________________________
______________________________
______________________________
I prefer to have a community like (type of community)
______________________________
______________________________
______________________________
I prefer to live in a community like (classification of community)
______________________________
Activity 2

Instructions:

Give an example of the following types of communities and explain your answers on the graphic organizer for your answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Geographic Community or Neighborhood</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community of Interest or Solidarity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intentional Community</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remember

The Different Types of Communities

Geographic Community or Neighborhood - This type of community focuses on the physical boundaries that make it distinct or separate, such as a river or a street. It has a diverse population with individuals or groups occupying different physical spaces and each with special attributes such as religion, economic status, etc.

Community of Identity - This community has common identifiable characteristics or attributes like culture, language, music, religion, customs, and others.

Community of Interest or Solidarity - This community incorporates social movements such as women’s rights, environment, peace, and human rights. Individuals may be connected to their community of interest at the local and international levels. It may also be formal or informal or both.

Intentional Community - This community refers to individuals that come together voluntarily and support each other. Members may share the same interests and identity or geographical location.

The Classifications of Communities

Rural – Urban - This classification is basically geographical in nature. Rural areas are separate and away from the influence of large cities and towns. It is known as the countryside, farmland, or agricultural land. Urban areas, on the other hand, are called cities or towns.
Sociologists identify a rural community with the following criteria:
1. It is relatively small in size.
2. It is nonmetropolitan; meaning it lies outside the compass of a metropolitan area.
3. It is patently rural in character; that is, it “exists in the midst of an agricultural area, an area which is characterized as a “primary economy,’ or one which is marked by other obvious nonurban cultural, social, and ecological characteristics.”

Local – Global - The local-global community refers to “spatialized networks of social relations.” Global and local are “not spatial structures but different representations of space competing against each other in a process to determine the society of that society (Guy, 2009 as cited in Shanyana and Endofirepi, 2015).”

Physical Space-Virtual Social Space - A social space is either physical or virtual like an online social media or a center or gathering place where people interact.

**Evaluation**

I. **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. Which of the following types of community that has a diverse population with individuals or groups occupying different physical spaces and each special attributes such as religion, economic status, etc.?
   - A. Community of Identity
   - B. Intentional Community
   - C. Community of Interest or Solidarity
   - D. Geographic Community or Neighborhood

2. Which of the following types of community that individual may be connected to their community of interest at the local and international levels?
   - A. Community of Identity
   - B. Intentional Community
   - C. Community of Interest or Solidarity
   - D. Geographic Community or Neighborhood

3. Which of the following types of community refers to individuals that come together voluntarily and support each other?
   - A. Community of Identity
   - B. Intentional Community
   - C. Community of Interest or Solidarity
   - D. Geographic Community or Neighborhood

4. What community that has common identifiable characteristics or attributes like culture, language, music, religion, customs, and others?
   - A. Community of Identity
B. Intentional Community  
C. Community of Interest or Solidarity  
D. Geographic Community or Neighborhood

5. What does geographical community make distinct or separate?
   A. Physical boundaries  
   B. Incorporates social movements  
   C. Voluntarily and support each other  
   D. May also be formal or informal or both

6. Sociologists identify a rural community with the following criteria, EXCEPT?
   A. It is nonmetropolitan.  
   B. It is relatively small in size.  
   C. It is patently rural in character.  
   D. It is a community lies a medium-sized or large size city.

7. With the development of online communication, the concept of community went beyond geographical limitations. Now we have virtual community, what do you mean by virtual community?
   A. They have less social mobility and social differentiation.  
   B. A community away from the city with a lot of open space and natural areas.  
   C. Communication as a code of to produce information about people and culture.  
   D. A congregation of people communicating and interacting with each other through information technology.

8. How do people treat each other in the rural areas?
   A. There is a feeling of distrust.  
   B. There is more social night life.  
   C. People are a bit indifferent with each other.  
   D. They have a sense of unity and belongingness.

9. How many people live in the urban areas?
   A. Low density of human population.  
   B. High density of human population.  
   C. Low density of inhuman population.  
   D. High density of inhuman population.

10. Rural areas are separate and away from the influence of large cities and towns, it is also known as?
    A. Business establishments and factories.  
    B. Countryside, farmland, or agricultural land.  
    C. Infrastructure for transportation/roads, and subdivisions.  
    D. Land is for the buildings of government, and educational institutions.
II. Essay. Write your answer on your answer sheet. Write the difference of the following:

1. Rural - Urban

_________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________

2. Local – Global

_________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________

3. Physical Space – Virtual Social Space

_________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________
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_________________________________________________________________________________
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Note: Use the rubric found in this module.
Additional Activity

Give an example of the following classification of communities and explain your answers on the graphic organizer for your answer.

<table>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Space</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virtual Space</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Key Answer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evaluation</th>
<th>Multiple Choice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Essay (possible/similar answer)**

1. **Rural-Urban**
   - Rural areas known as the countryside, farmland, or agricultural land while urban areas are called cities or towns.

2. **Local-Global**
   - Global and local communities as the two opposite sides of the coin.
   - Global emphasizes similarities whereas local emphasizes differences.

3. **Physical Space – Virtual Social Space**
   - Physical space refers to unlimited three-dimensional expanses in which material objects are located while virtual social space refers to nonphysical spaces created by the development of technology.

**Review**

- 1. C
- 2. A
- 3. D
- 4. F
- 5. B
- 6. H
- 7. E
- 8. G

Answers vary in Analyze and other activities.

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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.