

**K to 12 BASIC EDUCATION CURRICULUM
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL – ACADEMIC TRACK
HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

Grade: 11

Subject Title: Disciplines and Ideas in the Social Sciences (DISS)

Semester: Second Semester

No. of Hours/ Semester: 80 hours/ semester

Pre-requisite (if needed):

Subject Description: The course introduces students to basic concepts and subjects and methods of inquiry in the disciplines that form the Social Sciences. It then discusses influential thinkers and ideas in these disciplines. It relates these ideas to the Philippine setting and current global trends.

CONTENT	CONTENT STANDARD	PERFORMANCE STANDARD	LEARNING COMPETENCY	TIME ALLOTMENT (WEEKS)	CODE
EMERGENCE OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES					
1. Defining Social Sciences as the study of society 2. Introducing the disciplines within the Social Sciences 2.1. Anthropology 2.2. Economics 2.3. Geography 2.4. History 2.5. Linguistics 2.6. Political Science 2.7. Psychology 2.8. Sociology and Demography 3. Historical context of the emergence of each discipline	The learner demonstrate an understanding of... 1. the emergence of the Social Sciences and the different disciplines	The learners shall be able to... 1. connect the disciplines with their historical and social foundations	The learners... 1. Define Social Sciences as the study of society	1	HUMSS_DIS 11- IIIa-1
			2. Distinguish Social and Natural Sciences and Humanities		HUMSS_DIS 11- IIIa-2
			3. Compare and contrast the various Social Science disciplines and their fields, main areas of inquiry, and methods	3	HUMSS_DIS 11- IIIb-d-3
			4. Trace the historical foundations and social contexts that led to the development of each discipline		HUMSS_DIS 11- IIIId-4
DOMINANT APPROACHES AND IDEAS Part 1					
1. Structural-Functionalism 2. Marxism 3. Symbolic Interactionism 4. Psychoanalysis	key concepts and approaches in the Social Sciences	1. interpret personal and social experiences using relevant approaches in the Social Sciences 2. evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of the approach	1. Structural-Functionalism 1.1. Structuralism 1.2. Determine manifest and latent functions and dysfunctions of sociocultural phenomena	1	HUMSS_DIS 11 -IIIe-f-1
			2. Marxism Analyze social inequalities in terms of class conflict	1	HUMSS_DIS 11-IIIg-2
			3. Symbolic Interactionism Appraise the meanings that people attach to everyday forms of	1	HUMSS_DIS 11-IIIh-3

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			interaction in order to explain social behavior		
			4. Psychoanalysis Analyze the psychodynamics of the person's personality in terms of <i>Id</i> , <i>Ego</i> , and <i>Superego</i>	1	HUMSS_DIS 11-IIIi-5
			THIRD QUARTER EXAM	1	3rd quarter exam
DOMINANT APPROACHES AND IDEAS Part 2					
6. Rational Choice 7. Institutionalism 8. Feminist Theory 9. Hermeneutical Phenomenology 10. Human-Environment Systems	key concepts and approaches in the Social Sciences	1. interpret personal and social experiences using relevant approaches in the Social Sciences 2. evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of the approach	5. Rational Choice Predict the social consequences of decision making based on scarcity	1	HUMSS_DIS 11-IVa-6
			6. Institutionalism Examine the constitutive nature of informal and formal institutions and their actors and how it constrains social behavior	1	HUMSS_DIS 11-IVb-7
			7. Feminist Theory Determine the relationship between gender ideology and gender inequality	1	HUMSS-DIS 11-IVc-8
			8. Hermeneutical Phenomenology Analyze significance of data	1	HUMSS_DIS 11-IVd-9
			9. Human-Environment Systems 9.1. Distinguish the ways by which human-environment interactions shape cultural and natural landscapes 9.2. Interpret thematic and mental maps to understand landscape changes and an individual's sense of place 9.3. Explain environmental and social issues through the analysis of spatial distributions and spatial processes	1	HUMSS_DIS 11-IVd-10

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INDIGENIZING THE SOCIAL SCIENCES					
1. Filipino Social Thinkers 2. Institute of Philippine Culture’s study on Philippine values 3. Sikolohiyang Pilipino 4. Pantayong Pananaw	key concepts in the Social Sciences rooted in Filipino language/s and experiences	carry out an exploration of personal and social experiences using indigenous concepts	1. Examine the social ideas of Filipino thinkers starting from Isabelo de los Reyes, Jose Rizal and other Filipino intellectuals	1	HUMSS_DIS 11-IVe-1
			2. Value the role of interpersonal relations in Philippine culture		HUMSS_DIS 11-IVe-2
			3. Evaluate the person’s personality using the core values of <i>Sikolohiyang Pilipino</i>	1	HUMSS_DIS 11-IVf-3
			4. Explain the significance of using a particular language for discourse	1	HUMSS_DIS 11-IVg-4
			5. Critique dominant approaches using Filipino perspectives		HUMSS_DIS 11-IVg-5
SOCIAL SCIENCES IN THE REAL WORLD					
1. Professions 2. Applications and intersections of the approaches in addressing social problems	the role of Social Science in the real world	illustrate situations and contexts where Social Science can be applied	1. Determine how Social Science can be used to address social concerns	1	HUMSS_DIS 11-IVh-6
			2. Recognize multidisciplinary and/or interdisciplinarity as an approach to looking at society		HUMSS_DIS 11-IVh-7
			3. Generate an analysis of a social phenomenon using at least two approaches from the Social Sciences		HUMSS_DIS 11-IVi-j-8
			FOURTH QUARTER EXAM	1	4 th quarter exam

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GLOSSARY¹

Absolute Location	It is the exact position of an object or place stated in spatial coordinates of a grid system designed for locational purposes
Anthropology	The study of humans; the social science that seeks to understand human origins and adaptation, and the diversity of cultures and worldviews.
Binary opposition	The means by which the units of language have value or meaning; each unit is defined against what it is not.
Class conflict	Conflict between entire classes over the distribution of a society's wealth and power.
Constitutive nature	Forming an essential part or a component of
Core values	In Sikolohiyang Pilipino, the core of Filipino personhood is the concept of 'kapwa' (shared identity), associated with which are other societal values.
Discourse	A formal way of thinking expressed through language.
Economics	Economics is a social science that deals with the optimum allocation of scarce resources among its alternatives to satisfy the unlimited human wants and needs of the people.
Ego	The Freudian structure of personality that deals with the demand of reality.
Environment	Surroundings; The totality of things that in any way may affect an organism, including both physical and cultural conditions; It is a region characterized by a certain set of physical conditions
Feminist Theory	A theory that: (1) emphasizes gender as key basis of structured inequality, (2) challenges conventional distinction between public and private, and (3) problematizes the fundamentally political relationship between gender and power.
Formal institutional Constraint	Rules procedures and formal political organizations (such as government).
Gender ideology	Meanings involved in the assignment of roles for women and men within the household and outside of it.
Geography	The study of the earth's surface; a specialized investigation of the physical structure of the earth, including its terrain and its climates, and the nature and character of its contrasting inhabited portions
Geographical Imagination	A sensitivity towards the significance of place and space, landscape and nature, in the constitution and conduct of life on Earth
History	History is the study of the past; it is a study that describes/narrates and analyses human activities in the past and the changes that they had undergone.
Hermeneutical Phenomenology/ Phenomenological Hermeneutics	Historical phenomena (or the world outside) is interpreted differently in proper context through one's consciousness.
Humanities	The study of the ways in which the human experience is processed and documented; the fields of philosophy, literature, religion, art, music, history and language.
Id	The part of personality that Freud called "it" consisting of unconscious drives; the individual's reservoir of sexual energy.
Informal institutional Constraint	Uncodified rules of conduct such as sanctions, taboos, customs and traditions which may create and/or sustain temporary organizations in potentially underdeveloped/ immature political worlds.

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SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL – ACADEMIC TRACK
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Institutionalism	An approach that views institutions as humanly devised constraints that structure political, economic and social interactions.
Institutions	Stable, recurring patterns of behavior; hence, political institutions are not the same as political organizations.
Interdisciplinary approach	A method that integrates disciplinary elements and perspectives to create a holistic view or common understanding of a complex issue or problem.
Landscape	A term referring to the appearance of an area and to the items comprising that appearance
Latent function	The unrecognized and unintended consequence of any social pattern.
Linguistics	The scientific study of language and its structure.
Manifest function	The recognized and intended consequence of any social pattern.
Marxism	An approach that acknowledges the economic relations between classes determine/structure social and political relations.
Mental Maps	A map drawn to represent the mental image a person has of an area
Multidisciplinary approach	A method that puts together separate disciplinary perspectives side-by-side, adding breadth of knowledge, information and methods; disciplines retain their separate perspectives and elements.
Pantayong Pananaw	'From-us-for-us perspective': a communication-based framework whose aim is to produce a "national" discourse ('talastasang bayan).
Place	A human-wrought transformation of a part of the Earth's surface or of preexisting, undifferentiated space.
Political Science	The systematic study of politics.
Politics	May be defined as: (1) the art of government, (2) public affairs, (3) compromise and consensus, and (4) power.
Psychoanalysis	A theory of personality, an approach to psychotherapy, and method of investigation founded by Sigmund Freud.
Psychodynamic approach	An approach to psychology emphasizing unconscious thoughts of the person.
Psychology	The scientific study of behaviour and mental processes.
Rational Choice	Rational Choice is a product of scarcity and demand the people to make the right and rational choice to maximize the use of its resources.
Region	The term applied to an earth area that displays a distinctive grouping of physical or cultural phenomena or is functionally united as a single organizational unit
Relative Location	The position of a place or activity in relation to other places or activities
Scale	In cartography, it is the ratio between length or size of an area on a map and the actual length or size of that same area on the earth's surface; It is the size of the area studied, from local to global.
Scarcity	Scarcity is a basic problem arising from unlimited wants of people with limited resources.
Site	The place where something is located; the immediate surroundings and their attributes
Situation	The location of something in relation to the physical and human characteristics of a larger region
<i>Sikolohiyang Pilipino</i>	Is a psychology of, about and for Philippine people.
Social dysfunction	Any social pattern that may disrupt the operation of society.
Social function	The consequence of any social pattern for the operation of a society as a whole.
Social conflict approach	An approach that sees society as an area of inequality that generates conflict and change.
Social Science	The systematic study of various aspects of human society.
Sociology	The systematic study of human society.
Spatial Distribution	The arrangement of things on the earth's surface
Structure	Any relatively stable pattern of social behavior.

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Structural-Functionalism	An approach that sees society as a complex system whose parts work together to promote soiidarity and stability. It looks for a structure's social function.
Structuralism	A method for analyzing language, narratives, and cultural phenomena that uncovers basic elements that form structures (often binary oppositions).
Superego	The Freudian structure of personality that serves as the harsh internal judge of our behaviour; what we often call conscience.
Symbolic Interactionism	An approach that sees society as the product of the everyday interactions of individuals.
Systems Analysis	An approach to the study of large systems through i. segregation of the entire system into its component parts; ii. investigation of the interactions between system elements; and iii. study of inputs, outputs, flows, interactions, and boundaries within the system
Thematic Maps	A representation of the spatial distribution of a specific phenomenon (theme) across a geographic area

¹ General References:

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- Burnham, P., Gilland Lutz, K., Grant, W., and Layton-Henry, Z. (2008). *Research Methods in Politics (2nd Edition)*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
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- Navarro, A. at Lagbao-Bolante, F. (eds) (2007). *Mga Babasahin sa Agham Panlipunang Pilipino: Sikolohiyang Pilipino, Pilipinolohiya at Pantayong Pananaw*. Lungsod Quezon: C&E Publishing.
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CODE BOOK LEGEND

SAMPLE CODE: HUMSS_DIS11-IIh-2

LEGEND		SAMPLE	
First Entry	Track/ Strand	Humanities and Social Sciences Strand	HUMSS_DIS 11
	underscore_		
	Track/ Strand Subject	Disciplines and Ideas in the Social Sciences	
	Grade Level	11	
			-
Roman Numeral *Zero if no specific quarter	Quarter	First Quarter	II
Lowercase Letter *Put a hyphen (-) in between letters to indicate more than a specific week	Week	Week Eight	h
			-
Arabic Number	Competency	Generate an analysis of a social phenomenon using at least two approaches from the Social Sciences	2