

UNDERSTANDING CULTURE, SOCIETY AND POLITICS

Quarter 2

Module 11: Ways to Address Social Inequalities



**UNDERSTANDING
CULTURE, SOCIETY
AND POLITICS
SECOND QUARTER
MODULE 11: WAYS TO
ADDRESS SOCIAL
INEQUALITIES**



Republic of the Philippines
Department of Education
REGION VII, CENTRAL VISAYAS
SCHOOLS DIVISION OF SQUIJJOR

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What I Need to Know

This module will find out some ways to address social inequalities. This includes the definition of inequality, causes of inequality and examples of inequality. After reading and answering the activities of this module, the learner will understand that the problems can be addressed by governments and aid organizations working together to ensure that opportunities are more readily available for the nation's poorest people and that the key to reducing inequality is better education, better healthcare, social safety nets, and higher and broader economic growth, especially in agriculture.

At the end of this lesson, you will be able to:

- Suggest ways to address global inequality. **(UCSP11/12HSOIIe-32)**



What I Know

A. To find out what you already know about the topic to be discussed in this module, take the Pre-test honestly.

Directions: Write **T** if the statement is correct and write **F**, if the statement is incorrect. Write your answers in your notebook.

_____ 1. Inequality is one of the key challenges of our time. Income inequality specifically is one of the most visible aspects of a broader and more complex issue, one that entails inequality of opportunity and extends to ethnicity, gender, age and disability among others.

_____ 2. Racial and ethnic inequities are the consequence of hierarchical social distinctions between racial and ethnic categories within a society and are often recognized based on characteristics such as skin, color and other physical characteristics or an individual's place of origin or culture.

_____ 3. Income Gap/ Economic inequality is described on the basis of the **equal distribution** of income or wealth in the most frequently studied type of social inequality

_____ 4. Social Inequality is an **even opportunities** and rewards for a diverse social positions or statuses within a group or society. This occurs when resources in a given society are distributed unevenly, generally through norms of allocation, that bring about specific patterns along lines of socially defined categories of persons.

_____ 5. Gender Inequality/sexism is sex and gender-based prejudice and discrimination or sexual division of labor.

_____ 6. All individuals received **equal** healthcare.

____7. Economic and social inequality are complex problems but they can be addressed by governments and aid organizations working together to ensure that opportunities are more readily available for the nation's poorest people.

____8. “The key to reducing inequality is better education, better healthcare, social safety nets, and higher and broader economic growth, especially in agriculture

____9. The right of workers to organize has always been a cornerstone of more equal societies, and should be prioritized and protected wherever this basic right is violated

____10. Countries **do not need** to adopt an integrated program that looks at the problem across the social, economic and environmental dimensions, as well as access to education, health care and resources to effectively solve inequality.

____11. Amalgamation is a blending through accepted marriage

____12. Governments should establish and enforce a national living wage, and corporations should also prioritize a living wage for their workers and with the suppliers, buyers, and others with whom they do business.

____13. In developing countries, adequate resourcing for health, education, sanitation, and investment in the poorest citizens drives extreme inequality.

____14. Inequality has become a defining issue to the present time that must be addressed through social protection policies including progressive taxation in favour of low income families as well as public spending to support

____15. The government of the Philippines is working to expand to access to healthcare, education and land ownership among the country’s poorest families

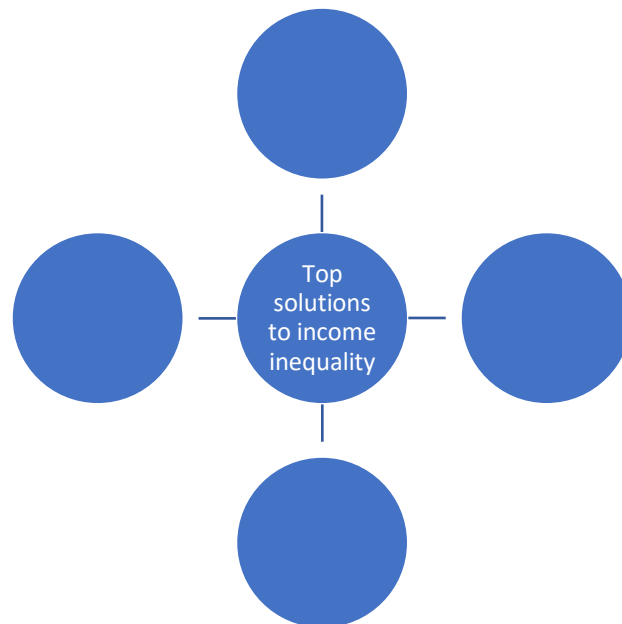
____16. The best way to give a Filipino child access to the resources he or she desperately needs and **sponsor a child.**



What`s In

You learned in the previous module that there are government programs and initiatives addressing social inequalities. Can you suggest four top solutions to income inequality base on your priority? Try doing the activity below.

ACTIVITY 1



ACTIVITY 2

Directions:

Enumerate some of the global inequities you have observed in the society. Write the answers in your notebook.



What`s New

A



What social inequality which is shown in the picture?

Is it evident in our society nowadays?

Are there possible solutions to solve gender inequality? Why do you say so?

B

Have you experienced income inequality?

What did you feel?

What did you do?



C. Arrange the jumbled letters below to form a new word that is related to our topic of discussion.

1. ASLOCI YINETQUAIL
2. SEDITRINBUTRIO
3. OBJ CORNEAIT
4. LEHATH REAC
5. DIMPEOVR ENDOUCITA
6. PEROSGRIEVS SEXTA



What Is It

Read: Social Inequalities (local, national, global)

Introduction

Inequality- is one of the key challenges of our time. Income inequality specifically is one of the most visible aspects of a broader and more complex issue, one that entails inequality of opportunity and extends to ethnicity, gender, age and disability among others.

Social Inequality- uneven opportunities and rewards for a diverse social positions or statuses within a group or society. This occurs when resources in a given society are distributed unevenly, generally through norms of allocation, that bring about specific patterns along lines of socially defined categories of persons.

What are social inequality examples?

i. **Gender Inequality**- Gender inequality/sexism - sex and gender-based prejudice and discrimination or sexual division of labor. The emphasis on gender inequality is born out of the deepening division in the roles assigned to men and women, particularly in the economic, political and educational spheres.

ii. **Income Gap/ Economic inequality**- described on the basis of the unequal distribution of income or wealth, in the most frequently studied type of social inequality

iii. **Racial and ethnic inequality**- is the consequence of hierarchical social distinctions between racial and ethnic categories within a society and are often recognized based on characteristics such as skin, color and other physical characteristics or an individual's place of origin or culture.

iv. **Health Care**- some individuals received better and more professional care compared to others.

v. **social class**- in most societies an individual's social status is a combination of ascribed and achieved status.

Read: .Ways to Address Social Inequalities (Local)

Ethnic Minorities

Amalgamation is a blending through accepted marriage. Through this process, the differences between dominant and minority members of society disappeared. All individuals have ancestors of various nationalities in an amalgamated society.

Ways to Address Inequalities (National)

Countries need to embrace/adopt an integrated program that looks at the problem across the social, economic and environmental dimensions, as well as access to education, health care and resources to effectively solve inequality. Vital to these solutions is a host of interventions that promote

equitable access to resources and services, as well as inclusive growth with decent jobs and livelihoods for all people within society. The following are the top solutions to income inequality.

1. Improved education
2. Tax policy
3. Social welfare policy
4. Redistribution
5. Job creation
6. Work force development

How can we solve income inequality in the Philippines?

What is the solution to income inequality?

Progressive taxes, estate taxes. There's no clear-cut formula showing how to solve inequality. But if there were one, it would certainly involve tax reform. A truly progressive tax-rate one were the wealthiest the highest rates and the poorest the lowest- can only help to keep income inequality in check.

Economic and social inequalities are complex problems but they can be addressed by governments and aid organizations working together to ensure that opportunities are more readily available for the nation's poorest people.

“The key to reducing inequality is better education, better healthcare, social safety nets, and higher and broader economic growth, especially in agriculture,” Edwin Lacierda, a Spokesman of the President of the Philippines, said in a news briefing in Manila, earlier 2016.

The government of the Philippines is working to expand to access to healthcare, education and land ownership among the country's poorest families. But the road to recovery and improve quality is long. To aid in these efforts ChildFund has to work to provide increase in resources to children in need and help them break the cycle of poverty.

Last year, we provided **home- and center-based early childhood development services** to more than 8,000 children in the Philippines poorest provinces. Children enrolled in this program receive nutritious food and educational opportunities and parents are trained in areas like nutrition and basic healthcare. The best way to give a Filipino child access to the resources he or she desperately needs and **sponsor a child**. Your support will let a child have a greater chance for a fulfilling future.

Inequality must be addressed through Social Protection Policies, Speakers Stress, as Commission for Social Development Opens 2019 Session

Inequality has become a defining issue to the present time that must be addressed through social protection policies including progressive taxation in favour of low income families.

Read and Learn More

Global

Ways to Reduce Global Inequalities

Extreme economic inequality is corrosive to our societies. It makes poverty reduction harder, hurts our economies, and drives conflict and violence. Reversing this trend presents a significant challenge, but one where we've seen some progress. Below we offer eight ways to move the world forward in reducing global inequality.

1. Stop Illicit Outflows

In developing countries, inadequate resourcing for health, education, sanitation, and investment in the poorest citizens drives extreme inequality. One reason is tax avoidance and other illicit outflows of cash. According to [Global Financial Integrity](#), developing countries lost \$6.6 *trillion* in illicit financial flows from 2003 through 2012, with illicit outflows increasing at an average rate of 9.4 percent per year. That's \$6.6 trillion that could reduce poverty and inequality through investments in human capital, infrastructure, and economic growth.

2. Progressive Income Tax

After falling for much of the 20th century, inequality is worsening in rich countries today. The top one percent is not only capturing larger shares of national income, but [tax rates on the highest incomes have also dropped](#). How much should the highest income earners be taxed? This is obviously a question to be decided domestically by citizens, and opinions differ. For instance, economist [Tony Addison](#) suggests a top rate of 65 percent rate on the top 1 percent of incomes.

3. A Global Wealth Tax?

In [Capital in the Twenty-first Century](#), Thomas Piketty recommends an international agreement establishing a wealth tax. Under his plan, countries would agree to tax personal assets of all kinds at graduated rates. The [skeptics do have a point](#) about whether this particular plan is practical, but we shouldn't give up on the idea. Because wealth tends to accumulate over generations, fair and well-designed wealth taxes would go a long way towards combating extreme inequality.

4. Enforce a Living Wage

Governments should establish and enforce a national living wage, and corporations should also prioritize a living wage for their workers and with the suppliers, buyers, and others with whom they do business. Low and unliveable wages are result of worker disempowerment and concentration of wealth at the top—hallmarks of unequal societies. As human beings with

basic needs, all workers should earn enough to support themselves and their families. Governments and corporations should be responsible for protecting the right to a living wage, corporations should commit to responsible behavior that respects the dignity of all workers.

5. Workers' Right to Organize

The right of workers to organize has always been a cornerstone of more equal societies, and should be prioritized and protected wherever this basic right is violated. Extreme inequality requires the disempowerment of workers. Therefore, the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively for better pay and conditions is a global human rights priority. Despite Article 23 of the [Universal Declaration of Human Rights](#)— which declares the right to organize as a fundamental human right—workers worldwide, including in the United States, still face intimidation, fear, and retribution for attempting to organize collectively. Where unions are strong, wages are higher and inequality is lower.

6. Stop Other Labor Abuses

Companies worldwide are also replacing what was once permanent and stable employment with temporary and contingent labor. Often called “contingent” or “precarious” workers, these workers fill a labor need that is permanent while being denied the status of employment. In the United States, this trend is called “misclassification,” in which employers misclassify workers as “independent contractors” when they are actually employees. Contingent labor also occurs through outsourcing, subcontracting, and use of employment agencies.

7. Open and Democratic Trade Policy

Negotiating international trade agreements behind closed doors with only bureaucrats and corporate lobbyists present has to end. These old-style trade agreements are fundamentally undemocratic and put corporate profits above workers, the environment, health, and the public interest. We need a new, transparent trade policy that is open, and accountable to the people.

8. A New Economics?

Economists are often imagined as stuffy academics who value arcane economic theory above humanitarian values. The field's clinging to parsimonious theories gave us such winners as the Washington Consensus and a global financial system that imploded in 2008. [Thankfully, there's a movement among economics grad students and scholars to reimagine the discipline.](#) As they acknowledge, we clearly need a new economics that works to improve the lives of everyone, not just those already well off. For instance, what could be more radical than a Buddhist economics? This is

the path promoted by economist and Rhodes Scholar E .F. Schumacher, who says humanity needs an economics that *creates wealth for all people, just not money for privileged people and corporations*. Economics should take into account ethics and the environment, and treat its claims less like invariable truths.

The best solution would be education.

Several Filipinos who voted for the politicians in the Philippine government are uneducated, thus they make bad decisions when voting government officials. Since they are uneducated they have menial jobs and no money so most of the time would accept electoral bribery. Being poor they would usually turn to crime and drugs.



What`s More

❖ Independent Activity 1

Task: Write a possible solution in a form of slogan based on the following social issues.

GLOBAL WARMING,	FAILURE OF EDUCATION
DISCRIMINATION	ECONOMIC FLUCTUATIONS
MALNUTRITION	GENDER INEQUALITY

Scoring Rubrics for Slogan

Criteria	Points	SCORE
Relevance	20	
Rhyme	15	
Presentation	10	
Neatness	5	
TOTAL		

✓ Independent Assessment 1

Directions: Complete the table below. Write your answer in your notebook.

ACTIONS	WHAT MUST BE DONE BEFORE THE ACTION
Bullying	
Meeting a PWD's person	
Choosing friends	
Posting your opinions and ideas in social media	

❖ Independent Activity 2

Directions: Do you know where to go in case you have experienced social inequality? This time make a list of the different government agencies to help solve social inequality. Write at least four. Do it in your notebook.

❖ Independent Assessment 2

Directions: What you have observed about the society around you regarding the services rendered from any government organizations and private institutions? Describe it in four sentences. Write your answers in your notebook.

❖ Independent Activity 3

Directions: Look at the pictures below. . Do you agree that all people matter? Why or why not? Copy the picture and write your explanation in the space provided at the right side. Do it in your notebook.



✓ Independent Assessment 3

What can you say about the statement below? Do you agree with this? Express your answers on your UCSP notebook.

“The key to reducing inequality is better education, better healthcare, social safety nets, and higher and broader economic growth, especially in

agriculture,” Edwin Lacierda, a Spokesman of the President of the Philippines, said in a news briefing in Manila, earlier 2016.

Rubric to Assess the Activity

Criteria	Not yet meeting expectations (1/4) poor	Minimally meets expectations (2/4) competent	Fully meet Expectations (3/4) Very Good)	Exceeds Expectations (4/4) Excellent	Score
Completeness, Accuracy of information, and coherence of position	The activity contains very little accurate information about the topic	The activity contains some accurate information about the topic	The activity contains complete information about the topic	The activity contains lots of complete and accurate information about the topic	



What I Have Learned

I learned that:

- Economic and social inequality, are complex problems but they can be addressed by governments and aid organizations working together to ensure that opportunities are more readily available for the nation's poorest people.
- “The key to reducing inequality is better education, better healthcare, social safety nets, and higher and broader economic growth, especially in agriculture



What I Can Do

Task: Using the Chart below suggests ways to address social inequalities (local, national, global) Do it in your notebook.

Local	National	Global



Assessment

Post Test:

A. **Directions:** Write **True** if the statement is correct and **False** if it is incorrect. Do it in your notebook.

___ 1. Inequality has become a defining issue to the present time that must be addressed through social protection policies including progressive taxation in favour of low income families as well as public spending to support.

___ 2 Inequality is one of the key challenges of our time. Income inequality specifically is one of the most visible aspects of a broader and more complex issue, one that entails inequality of opportunity and extends to ethnicity, gender, age and disability among others.

___ 3. Governments should establish and enforce a national living wage, and corporations should also prioritize a living wage for their workers and with the suppliers, buyers, and others with whom they do business.

___ 4. In developing countries, adequate resourcing for health, education, sanitation, and investment in the poorest citizens drives extreme inequality.

___ 5. Racial and ethnic inequality are the consequence of hierarchical social distinctions between racial and ethnic categories within a society and are often recognized based on characteristics such as skin, color and other physical characteristics or an individual's place of origin or culture.

- _____6. All individuals received **equal** healthcare.
- _____7. The government of the Philippines is working to expand to access to healthcare, education and land ownership among the country's poorest families
- _____8. The best way to give a Filipino child access to the resources he or she desperately needs and **sponsor a child**.
- _____9. Economic and social inequality, are complex problems but they can be addressed by governments and aid organizations working together to ensure that opportunities are more readily available for the nation's poorest people.
- _____10. "The key to reducing inequality is better education, better healthcare, social safety nets, and higher and broader economic growth, especially in agriculture.
- _____11. The right of workers to organize has always been a cornerstone of more equal societies, and should be prioritized and protected wherever this basic right is violated.
- _____12. Countries **do not need** to adopt an integrated program that looks at the problem across the social, economic and environmental dimensions, as well as access to education, health care and resources to effectively solve inequality.
- _____13. Amalgamation is a blending through accepted marriage.
- _____14 Income Gap/ Economic inequality is described on the basis of the **equal distribution** of income or wealth in the most frequently studied type of social inequality.
- _____15. Social Inequality is an **even opportunities** and rewards for a diverse social positions or statuses within a group or society. This occurs when resources in a given society are distributed unevenly, generally through norms of allocation, that bring about specific patterns along lines of socially defined categories of persons.
- _____16. Gender Inequality/sexism is sex and gender-based prejudice and discrimination or sexual division of labor.



Answer Key

What I know

A.

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. T | 10. F needs to adapt |
| 2. T | 11. T |
| 3. F unequal distribution | 12. T |
| 4. F uneven | 13. F inadequate |
| 5. T | 14. T |
| 6. F unequal healthcare | 15. T |
| 7. T | 16. T |
| 8. T | |
| 9. T | |

What's In

Activity 1

1. Equal Opportunity Employment
 - 2 Accessible Polling Places Exclusively for Persons with Disabilities and Senior Citizens
 3. Implementations of Programs and Services for Persons with Disabilities in Every Province, City and Municipality
 4. Magna Carta for Persons with Disabilities

Activity 2

1. Gender inequality
2. Economic inequality
3. Ethnic inequality
4. etc.

What's New?

A.

1. Gender inequality
2. Yes
3. Yes, because we are all created by god equally

B.

1. SOCIAL INEQUALITY
2. REDISTRIBUTION
3. JOB CREATION
4. HEALTHCARE
5. IMPROVED EDUCATION
6. PROGRESSIVE TAXES
7. AMALGAMATION
8. SPONSOR A CHILD

What`s More

Independent Assessment 1

Answers may vary (slogan)

Independent Assessment 2

1. Answers may vary

Independent Assessment 3

Answers may vary

Possible answer: Yes, all people matter because we are all created by God equal.

What I Can Do

Local	National	Global
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • amalgamation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. improved education 2. tax policy 3. social welfare policy 4. redistribution 5. job creation 6. work force development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stop Illicit Outflows Progressive Income Tax A Global Wealth Tax? Enforce a Living Wage Workers' Right to Organize Stop Other Labor Abuses Open and Democratic Trade Policy . A New Economics?

Post-Test

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>A.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. True 2. True 3. False- INADEQUATE 4. True 5. True 6. F UNEQUAL 7. True | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. True 9. True 10. True 11. True 12. False- NEED TO ADAPT 13. True 14. False- EQUAL 15. False- EVEN 16. True |
|---|---|



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