

SHS



AIRs - LM in

Disciplines and Ideas in the Applied Social Science Module 1



HUMMS – Disciplines and Ideas in the Applied Social Science

Module 1

First Edition, 2020

Copyright © 2020

La Union Schools Division

Region I

All rights reserved. No part of this module may be reproduced in any form without written permission from the copyright owners.

Development Team of the Module

Author: Adonis C. Javier

Editor: SDO La Union, Learning Resource Quality Assurance Team

Illustrator: Ernesto F. Ramos, Jr., *P II*

Management Team:

ATTY. Donato D. Balderas, Jr.
Schools Division Superintendent

Vivian Luz S. Pagatpatan, Ph.D
Assistant Schools Division Superintendent

German E. Flora, Ph.D, *CID Chief*

Virgilio C. Boado, Ph.D, *EPS in Charge of LRMS*

Mario B. Paneda, Ed.D, *EPS in Charge of Araling Panlipunan*

Michael Jason D. Morales, *PDO II*

Claire P. Toluyen, *Librarian II*

Disciplines and Ideas in the Applied Social Science

Module 1



Target

The social sciences encompass diverse concerns of society and include a wide range of content drawn from the disciplines of history, geography, political science, economics and sociology. The selection of organization of material into a meaningful social science curriculum, one that will enable students to develop a critical understanding of society, is therefore a challenging task. The possibilities of including new dimensions and concerns are immense, especially in view of the students' own life experiences.

Social science is, in its broadest sense, the study of society and the manner in which people behave and influence the world around us. Social science tells us about the world beyond our immediate experience, and can help explain how our own society works from the causes of unemployment or what helps economic growth, to how and why people vote, or what makes people happy. It provides vital information for governments and policymakers, local authorities, non- governmental organization and others.

Applied social science is the study of the society we live in and the relationships people have within that society.

This learning material will provide you with information and activities that will help you understand social sciences and applied social sciences.

After going through this learning material, you are expected to:

- **clarify the relationships and differences between social sciences and applied social sciences (HUMSS_DIASS 12-Ia-1)**



Jumpstart

For a more thorough understanding of the topic, you have to perform the activities ahead.
Enjoy the exercises.

Activity 1: Jumble Solver!

Direction: Unscramble the letters to form words that are related to social sciences and applied social sciences using meaning as the clue.

JUMBLED	MEANING	WORD
1. NCEOIMOCS	condition of a region or group as regards to material prosperity	
2. UECSNOLGNIL	advice and support that is given to people to help them deal with problems	
3. GRGAOHEYYP	natural features of a place	
4. SPCOYLHOYG	study of mind and behavior	
5. CSLOYGIOO	study of society, social institutions, and social relationships	
6. TISHOYR	events of the past	
7. YMDEGROHPA	statistical study of human populations	
8. NHRAPTOYOOLG	study of human races, origins, societies and cultures	
9. MNOUCMIATCNO	ways of sending information to people	
10. SUIILGNICTS	the study of language and of the way languages work	



Discover

Defining Social Sciences is made of several disciplines and these include history, political science, sociology, psychology, economics, geography, demography, anthropology and linguistics. As a body of scientific knowledge, the social sciences provide diverse set of lens that helps us understand and explain the different facets of human society.

Branches of the Social Sciences

- **Economics** studies the allocation of scarce resources and the production and exchange of goods and services in society.

Economics has different subfields:

- **Environmental economics**- studies the allocation of natural resources.
- **Labor economics**-focuses on the study of the decision- making and behaviors of employees and the relationships between employers and their employees.
- **Business economics**- examines the behavior of companies and firms by studying the factors that result in profit maximization, price setting, production goals, and the role of incentives.
- **Monetary economics**- on the other hand, studies the nation's production, inflation, income, interest rates, and monetary policies.

Anthropology is the scientific study of humans and their cultures in the past and present time.

Anthropologists are trained in the different areas:

- **Cultural anthropology** studies the development of human culture based on ethnologic, linguistic, social, and psychological data analysis. It explains how people in other societies live and affects their environments to their respective lives.
- **Physical anthropology** studies human biological nature, particularly its beginning , evolution, and variation in prehistory
- **Archeology** studies human life in the past through the examination of things left behind by the people.

History is systematic study of human past events in order to understand the meaning, dynamics, and relationship of the cause and effects of events in the development of societies.

History has several subfields:

- **Political history** studies history of political institutions
- **Economic history** studies the development of economic institutions and other economic factors.
- **Social history** studies the history of ordinary lives of people like women, children, ethnic groups, and the different sectors of society from historical point of view.
- **Environmental history** looks into the history of the interaction of humans with the environment

- **History of medicine and public health** examines the history of public health and human medicine
- **Business history** studies the history of the development of businesses, companies, and industries
- **Biographies** studies the history of great persons in history
- **Political Science** primarily studies human behavior in relation to political systems, governments, laws, and international relations.

Political has several fields of study:

- **Domestic politics** studies public opinion, elections, national and local governments.
- **Comparative politics** studies politics within countries and analyzes the similarities and differences between among countries
- **International relations** focuses on the study of political relationship and interaction between and among countries
- **Public administration** studies national and local governance and bureaucracy
- **Public law** examines legal systems, civil rights , and criminal justice

Psychology studies how the human mind works in consonance with the body to produce thoughts that lead to individual actions.

Psychology subfields:

- **Experimental psychology** studies of humans and animals examines how and why learning takes place
- **Developmental psychology** studies the ways people change and behave as they go through their life
- **Personality psychology** studies human nature and differences among people
- **Environmental psychology** studies the effects of surroundings on a person's attitude and behavior

Sociology is a systematic study of people's behavior in groups

Sociology subfields:

- **Applied sociology** focuses on the use and proper application of sociological theories, methods and skills to examine data, solve problems and communicate research to the public.
- **Urban sociology** studies societal life interactions in urban areas through the application of sociological methods like statistical analysis and ethnographies
- **Cultural sociology** analyzes the development of social institutions, norms and practices.
- **Rural sociology** studies the social life of people in rural areas
- **Medical sociology** examines the societal aspects of health and medicine of people
- **Sociology of education** analyzes how social forces and institutions like politics, economic systems, and culture affects school and educational systems.
- **Political sociology** examines how social structure affects and influences politics.

- **Military sociology** is a sociological study of the military organization, the different civilian and military relationships, war experiences, and the use and control of force.

Geography is the study of interaction between people and their environments.

Geography subfields:

- **Physical geography** studies the natural features of the earth, including land, water, and atmosphere.
- **Human geography** studies how people create cultures in their natural environments.
- **Demography** according to the Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research (2016) is the scientific study of human populations across time.

Major subfield:

- **Population studies or social demography** analyze demographic data to define, explain, and foresee social phenomena. It also studies social – status composition and population distribution.

Defining the Applied Social Sciences branch or study that applies the different concepts, theoretical models, and theories of the social science disciplines to help understand society and the different problems and issues. The applied social sciences is utilized to provide alternative solutions to the diverse problem of the society.

Three main career tracks for applied social scientist:

1. Counseling is one of the fields of applied social sciences as an application of the social sciences; counseling provides guidance, help, and support to individuals who are distraught by a diverse set of problems in their lives.

Counseling can be done by the following:

Guidance counselor and life coaching are applications of the social sciences and these professions, expert help are given to individuals who needed guidance or advice pertaining to their business successes, general conditions and personal life transitions, relationships and career.

Life coach analyzes the present condition of the client, discovers different obstacles or challenges that a client faces, and provides a certain course of action to make the client's life better.

Career counseling is needed by people who are in the process of entering the job market, searching for possible career change, or those wanting career advancements.

Personal growth counseling concentrates on the evaluation of different aspects of a client's life.

2. Social work practitioners help individuals, families, and groups, communities to improve their individual and collective well-being.

3. Communication studies applied social science provide adequate training for careers in the field of journalism and mass communication because of multidisciplinary knowledge and skills that graduates learn from social sciences.



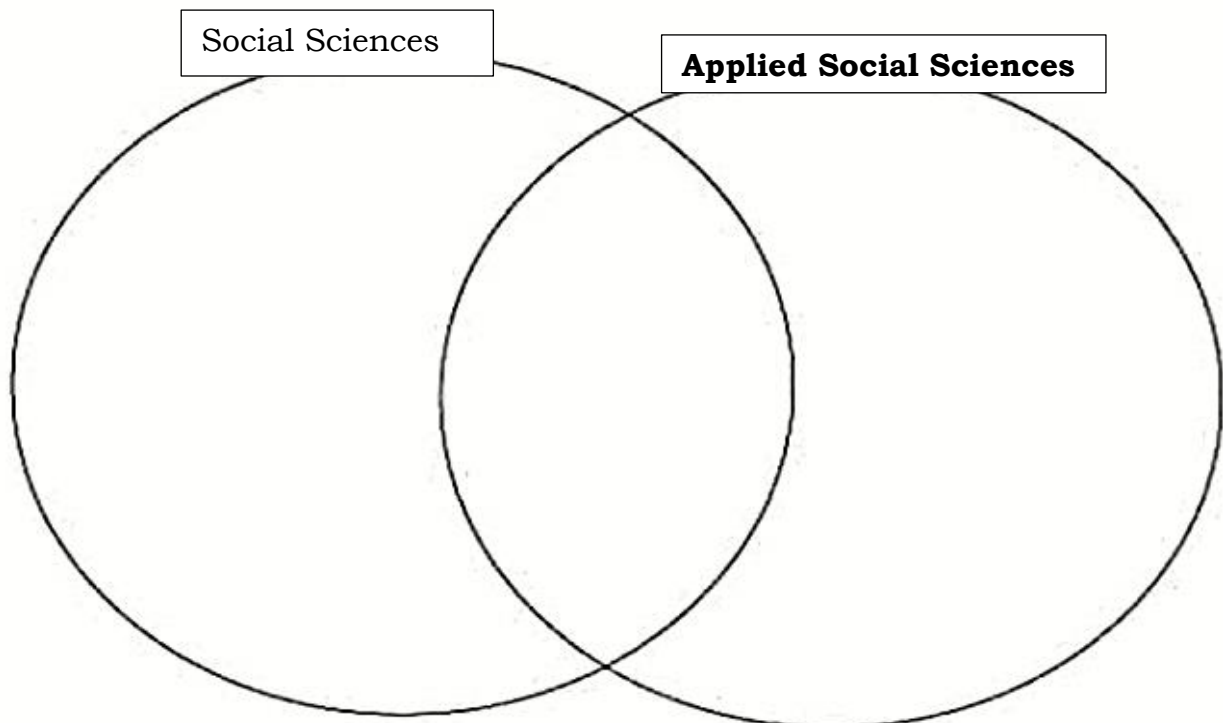
Explore

Here are some enrichment activities for you to work on to master and strengthen the basic concepts you have learned from this lesson.

Activity 1: Complete Me!

Direction: Write details that tell how social sciences and applied social sciences are different in the outer circles. Write details that tell how social sciences and applied social sciences are the same where the circles overlap.

Relationships and Differences between Social Sciences and Applied Social Sciences



Assessment Rubric for a Venn diagram

Category	5	4	3	2	1
Concept Arrangement	Each section of the diagram contains four facts easily identified	Each section of the diagram contains three facts easily identified	Each section of the diagram contains two facts that are somewhat identified.	Each section of the diagram contains very few facts that are not easily identified	Each section of the diagram contains facts that are not related at all.
Content	Reflects factual information that corresponds with appropriate section of diagram.	Most of the information is factual and seemingly corresponds with appropriate section of diagram.	Reflects some factual information and attempts to put it in corresponding section of diagram.	Reflects very little factual information and attempts to put it in the appropriate section of diagram.	Contains non-factual information that does not correspond to the appropriate section of diagram.
Text	Easy to read, legible. No misspellings.	Most text is easy to read. Fewer than four misspellings.	Some text is easy to read. There are five misspelled words.	Text is not easy to read. Excessive misspellings more than five errors.	Not legible. Excessive errors.
Presentation of output	Clean, neat and well organized.	Fairly neat and clean. Some organization.	A little bit clean. Needs some more organization.	Not well organized. A little cluttered.	Messy and unorganized. Not well put together.

Activity 2: My Point of View!

Direction: In two or three sentences expound the following statements basing from your understanding of the topic discussed.

Statements	Explanations
Social science is the study of society and the manner in which people behave and affect the world.	
Social sciences are only applicable in the academe and not in the workplace.	
Applied social scientist use and borrow different concepts, theoretical models, and theories from social science and disciplines	
Guidance counseling is a profession that helps address a person’s specific projects, business successes, general conditions and transactions in life, relationships, or profession	
Applied social sciences provide good theoretical and conceptual foundations for social work practice.	

Scoring Rubric

Points	Description
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students understanding of concept is clearly evident• Student uses effective strategies to get accurate results• Student uses logical thinking to arrive at a conclusion
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students understanding of concept is evident• Student uses appropriate strategies to get accurate results• Student shows thinking skills to arrive at conclusion
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Student has a limited understanding of a concept• Student uses strategies that are ineffective• Student attempts to show thinking skills
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Student has a lack of understanding of concept• Student attempts to use a strategy• Student shows little understanding
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Student has a complete lack of understanding of concept• Student makes no attempt to use a strategy• Student shows no understanding

Assessment

I Can Fill It!

Direction: Fill in the blanks with the correct answer.

1. The allocation of scarce resources and the production and exchange of goods and services in the society is known as _____?

- Anthropology
- Economics
- History
- Psychology

2. Persons who study humans and their cultures in the past and present time are called _____?

- Anthropologists
- Environmentalists
- Geologists
- Historians

3. They are the experts in helping individuals who needed guidance or advice pertaining to their business successes, general conditions and personal life transitions, relationships and career is being referred to _____?

- Advisor and entrepreneur
- Guidance counselor and life coach
- Social worker and administrator
- Teacher and administrative aide

4. Demography according to the _____ is the scientific study of human populations across time.

- CEA Grenoble center
- Centre de la reserche scientific
- International school for advanced studies
- Max Planck Institute

5. International Relations, Public Administration, and Public Law are under the umbrella of _____.

- Geography
- Political Science
- Psychology
- Sociology



Deepen

Great job! You have understood the lesson. Here is a more depth activity that will help you understand the works and functions of social scientist and applied social science practitioner.

Direction: Make a poster slogan that will promote awareness to the public about the important work and functions of a social scientist and applied social science practitioner. The poster slogan must also explain the main differences of social scientist and an applied social science practitioner.

Rubric for a Poster Slogan

Criteria	5	4	3	2	1
Content	Content is accurate and all required information is presented in a logical order.	Content is accurate but some required information is not presented in a logical order, but is still generally easy to follow.	Content is accurate but some required information is not presented in a logical order, making it difficult to follow.	Content is either questionable or incomplete. Information is not presented in a logical order, making it difficult to follow.	Content is inaccurate. Information is incomplete, inaccurate, or not presented in a logical order, making it difficult to follow.
Presentation	Presentation is neat, clean, well-organized and presented in a creative way. Presentation is colourful and creative. Information is interesting and accurate.	Presentation is mostly neat and clean. Information is organized in a logical manner and shows some degree of creativity. The overall presentation is interesting.	Presentation flows well. Some tools are used to show acceptable understanding. Information is represented and identified.	Presentation is unorganized. Tools are not used in a relevant manner. Information is not identified.	Presentation has no flow. Information is insufficient.
Artworks	Artworks are colorful and appropriate to the topic. Layout flows well, shows creativity, and is pleasing to the eye.	Artworks are mostly colorful and appropriate. Lay out may show some degree of creativity but it is not organized logically.	Artworks are colorful and appropriate. The layout shows little creativity and/or is not organized logically.	Artworks show little, if any, creativity. The layout is messy and disorganized.	No images or artworks included.
Mechanics	No spelling, grammar or punctuation errors in the text. Text is in the student's own words.	A few errors in spelling, grammar or punctuation. Most text is in student's own words.	No more than 5 spelling, grammar or punctuation errors. Several instances where the text is not in student's own words.	No more than 7 spelling, grammar or punctuation errors. Most of the text is not in student's own words.	More than 7 spelling, grammar or punctuation errors. Text is copied or not included.



Gauge

Take It Essay!

Direction: Answer the following questions briefly and concisely.

1. What is the importance of knowing the difference of pure social science from applied social science?

2. How can you say that applied science differ from pure social science?

Short Answer Grading Rubric

Grading Factors:

1. Completeness

Does your response directly answer each question?

Excellent 5	Very good 4	Good 3	Poor 2	Needs improvement 1
----------------	----------------	-----------	-----------	------------------------

2. Knowledge

Does your response clearly show you have read and understood the lesson content by correctly defining key terms and summarizing concepts?

Excellent 5	Very good 4	Good 3	Poor 2	Needs improvement 1
----------------	----------------	-----------	-----------	------------------------

3. Analysis

Does your response provide analysis to the larger concepts of the lesson?

Excellent 5	Very good 4	Good 3	Poor 2	Needs improvement 1
----------------	----------------	-----------	-----------	------------------------

4. Writing Skills

Do you write clearly, in complete sentences, with minimal errors in grammar and spelling?

Excellent 5	Very good 4	Good 3	Poor 2	Needs improvement 1
----------------	----------------	-----------	-----------	------------------------

References

Printed Materials:

Sampa, Elias M. (2017). *Disciplines and Ideas in Applied Social Sciences*. Manila, Philippines: Rex Bookstore Inc.

Repko, Allen F. (2008). *Interdisciplinary Research: Process and Theory*. London, Los Angeles , New Delhi , Singapore: Sage

Gouldner, Alvin W. (1989) “ Explorations in Applied Social Science”, *Sociological Practice*: Vol. 7

Website:

<http://digitalcommons.wayne.edu/socprac/vol7/iss1/5>.

http://www.ncert.nic.in/new_ncert/ncert/rightside/links/pdf/focus_group/social_sciencel.pdf