



PHILIPPINE SOCIETY AND CULTURE

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Discussant

OBJECTIVES

At the end of this module, the student be able to:

- ❖ Understand the diversity of Philippine society and culture
- ❖ Develop awareness of the socio-economic and political national issues and concerns;
- ❖ Integrate knowledge of Philippine society and culture in community project proposals and community

TOPIC OUTLINE

- ❖ Basic concepts of culture, society, cultural diversity and cultural sensitivity
- ❖ Recognition of cultural diversity and the need for cultural sensitivity
- ❖ Articulation of the vital role of performing the duties and responsibilities of Filipino citizens in shaping/building the Filipino nation

WHAT IS CULTURE?





what is culture



Search for a word



cul·ture

/ˈkəlCHər/

noun

1. the arts and other manifestations of human intellectual achievement regarded collectively.

"20th century popular culture"

synonyms: the arts, the humanities; [More](#)

2. the customs, arts, social institutions, and achievements of a particular nation, people, or other social group.

"Caribbean culture"

synonyms: [civilization](#), [society](#), way of life, [lifestyle](#); [More](#)

verb

BIOLOGY

1. maintain (tissue cells, bacteria, etc.) in conditions suitable for growth.



Filipino culture sample



ALL

IMAGES

VIDEOS

NEWS

SHOPPING

What are the Filipino culture?

The **culture** of the Philippines is a combination of **cultures** of the East and West. **Filipino** identity was created primarily as a result of pre-colonial **cultures**, colonial influences and Chinese traders intermixing together; gradually evolving into a uniquely **Filipino** identity.

[Culture of the Philippines - Wikipedia](#)[https://en.m.wikipedia.org > wiki > Cultu...](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture_of_the_Philippines)

MORE RESULTS



About this result



Feedback

PEOPLE ALSO ASK



11 THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT FILIPINO CULTURE



11 THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT FILIPINO CULTURE

1. Filipinos are very resilient (*flexible*)
2. Filipinos takes pride in their families (*family first*)
3. Filipinos are very religious (*pagiging relihiyoso*)
4. Filipinos are very respectful (“*po at opo*”)
5. Filipinos help one another (*bayanihan/community spirit*)

11 THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT FILIPINO CULTURE

6. *Filipinos value traditions and culture* (birthday parties, reunion, holidays, etc.)

7. Filipinos love party (*celebrations of different fiesta*)

8. Filipinos have the longest Christmas celebrations-**ever!** (*as early as August you can hear **Christmas songs***)

11 THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT FILIPINO CULTURE

9. Filipinos love to eat (10 am snacks, 3pm snacks, 4pm snacks, midnight snacks)

10. Filipinos love to sing (karaoke, spending time with family and friends, belting out new and old songs)

11. Filipinos love art & architecture (*Vigan, and other old-fashion yet classy buildings*)

WHAT IS
SOCIETY?

Definition of Society

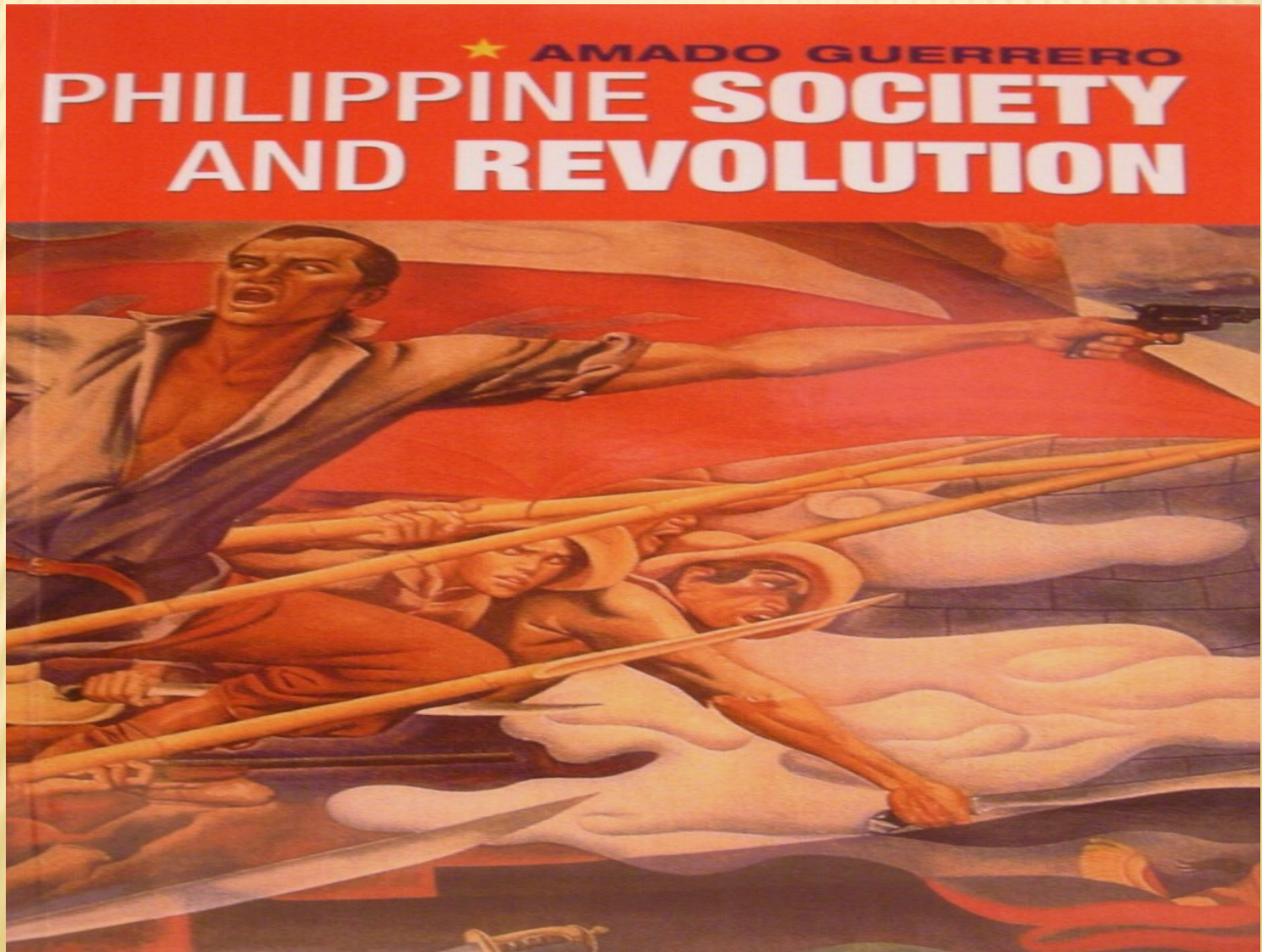
- **Wright** – Society is not a group of people, it is the system of relationship that exists between the individual of the group.
- **G.D.M. Cole** – Society is a complex of organized association and communication with a community.
- **Giddings** – Society is a union itself the organization the sum of formal relations in which associating individuals are bound together.

WHAT IS DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SOCIETY AND CULTURE?

Difference between **culture** and **society**:

- **Society**: a group of interdependent **people** who have organized in such a way as to share a **common culture** and **feeling of unity**.
 - **Society** consists of **people**, and **culture** consists of *material* and *nonmaterial products* that people create.

A MUST READ!



*Society is weird, they
ask you to be yourself
and yet judge you for it*



WHAT IS ANTROPOLO GY?



What is Anthropology?

- ⊙ Anthropology comes from the Greek word *anthropos* for “man, human” and *logos* for “study”.
- ⊙ It seeks to answer an enormous variety of questions about humans. They are interested in discovering *when, where and why* humans appeared on earth, how and why they have changed since then, and how and why modern human populations vary in certain physical features.
- ⊙ Anthropologists are also interested in how and why societies in the past and present have varied in their customary ideas and practices.

ANTHROPOLOGY *is the study of humans—their origins, biological characteristics and cultural development, social relationships, and more—based in scientific methods.*

■ [Learn more about studying anthropology.](#)

CULTURAL



DIVERSITY



cul·tur·al di·ver·si·ty

noun

the existence of a variety of cultural or ethnic groups within a society.

"cultural diversity has increased, exposing kids to new tastes and experiences"

Feedback

CULTURAL SENSITIVI TY?

Definition of Cultural Sensitivity

Cultural sensitivity means being aware that cultural differences and similarities exist and have an effect on values, learning, and behavior.

*Stafford, Bowman, Eking,
Hanna, & Lopoos-DeFede (1997)*



cultural sensitivity

skills that permit us to learn about and understand others who come from a different cultural background



SINONG TAMAD DITO?



“Indolence”

- ❑ **Has been greatly misused**
- ❑ **The sense of little love for work**
- ❑ **And lack of energy.**





THE INDOLENCE OF THE FILIPINO

JOSÉ RIZAL

PANTJANOS



CLASSICS

THE INDOLENCE OF THE FILIPINOS

- essay
- published in La Solidaridad
Madrid, Spain (July 15, 1890 -
September 15, 1890)

Why did Rizal write this essay?

- Rizal wrote this essay to defend the Filipinos from the charge that they were born indolent.

SINONG NAKAKAALAM NG FUTURE NATIN?

THE PHILIPPINES A CENTURY HENCE

JOSÉ RIZAL



THE PHILIPPINES A CENTURY HENCE

"The Philippines a Century Hence" is an essay written by Philippine national hero Jose Rizal to forecast the future of the country within a hundred years. Rizal felt that it was time to remind Spain that the circumstances that ushered in the French Revolution could have a telling effect for her in the Philippines.

MAIN POINTS OF HIS ESSAYS

- The Philippines within a Century – aptly predicts that the US was going to be a superpower in the coming century
- Liwanag – dilim – liwanag: The Philippines had a glorious past but was marred by Spanish colonialism. It would only be restored when the Spaniards would leave the country.
- The Indolence of the Filipinos – defends the so-called laziness of the Filipinos
- Attributes it to internal and external factors
- Internal: Spanish colonial administration, forced labor, lack of incentive to hard work, bad example of the Spaniards, religion, Muslim raids
- External: wars against the Dutch, Portuguese and English

NATIONAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ACT OF 2009

An aerial photograph of a mountainous landscape featuring extensive terraced rice fields. The terraces are carved into the hillsides, with some filled with water and others showing green rice plants. A small village with several buildings, including a prominent green-roofed structure, is situated in the center-right of the image. The surrounding area is covered in dense tropical forest.

REPUBLIC ACT
10066

Republic Act 10066

An Act Providing for the Protection and Conservation of the National Cultural Heritage, Strengthening the National Commission for Culture and the Arts (NCCA), and its Affiliated Cultural Agencies, and for Other Purposes — signed by President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo on March 26, 2010

[See [Heritage Bulletin](#)]

How [Republic Act 10066](#) came to be

The drafting of the *Omnibus Cultural Heritage Law*, otherwise known as the “**PHILIPPINE CULTURAL HERITAGE ACT**” aimed to provide for the protection, preservation, and promotion of the nation’s cultural heritage. This began as an interface program within the Subcommission for Cultural Heritage (SCH) of the National Commission for Culture and the Arts (NCCA) in 1994. This was initiated by

summary of RA 10066, The National **Cultural Heritage Act** of 2009. This law aims to protect, preserve, conserve and promote the nation's **cultural heritage**, its property and histories, and the ethnicity of local communities.

summary of RA 10066, The National Cultural Heritage Act of 2009 | ...



SAGISAG KULTURA NG FILIPINAS



FILIPINAS
INSTITUTE OF
TRANSLATION, INC.

The **Sagisag Kultura (SK) ng Filipinas** aims to gather, select and promote the cultural icons of the country, creating a database and registry of these symbols of Philippine culture.

May 20, 2015





The National **Commission** for Culture and the Arts (NCCA), Philippines is the overall policy making body, coordinating, and grants giving agency for the preservation, development and promotion of Philippine arts and culture; an executing agency for the policies it formulates; and task to administering the National ...Feb 2, 2015



CHRISTA I. DE LA CRUZ
WWW.CHOOSEPHILIPPINES.COM











Please find below many ways to say family in different languages. This is the translation of the word "family" to over 80 other languages.

Saying Family in European Languages

Language	Ways to say family
Albanian	familje 
Basque	familia 
Belarusian	сям'я 
Bosnian	porodica 
Bulgarian	семејство 
Catalan	família 
Croatian	obitelj 
Czech	rodina 
Danish	familie 
Dutch	familie 
Estonian	pere 
Finnish	perhe 
French	famille 

Galician	familia	
German	Familie	
Greek	οικογένεια (oikogéneia)	
Hungarian	család	
Icelandic	Fjölskylda	
Irish	teaghlaigh	
Italian	famiglia	
Latvian	ģimene	
Lithuanian	šeimos	
Macedonian	семејство	
Maltese	familja	
Norwegian	familie	
Polish	rodzina	
Portuguese	família	
Romanian	familie	
Russian	семья (sem'ya)	
Serbian	породица (porodica)	
Slovak	rodina	
Slovenian	družina	

Norwegian	familie	
Polish	rodzina	
Portuguese	família	
Romanian	familie	
Russian	семья (sem'ya)	
Serbian	породица (porodica)	
Slovak	rodina	
Slovenian	družina	
Spanish	familia	
Swedish	familj	
Ukrainian	сім'я (sim'ya)	
Welsh	teulu	
Yiddish	מישפּאַכע	

What is family?

- Individuals /families define what family is for them
- Family is a system or unit
- Family members may or may not:
 - Be related
 - Live together
 - Have children
- Family is a commitment & attachment among unit members that includes future obligation
- Family unit care-giving functions consist of protection, nourishment, & socialization of its members

(Wright & Leahey, p. 50)



filipino family



Filipino Family



FAMILY. ... **Filipino family** is a family of **Philippine** origin. **Philippine families** exhibit **Filipino** cultures, customs, traits and values, of which the most important value is **family** closeness.

What is family in the Philippines?



Filipino **family** is a **family** of **Philippine** origin. **Philippine families** exhibit Filipino cultures, customs, traits and values, of which the most important value is **family** closeness. ... The typical Filipino **family** consists of a husband, wife and children, extending to include grandparents, aunts, uncles and cousins.

Aug 29, 2015

What does the average Filipino make?



The survey results showed that the **average** annual family income of **Filipino** families was approximately 267 thousand pesos. In comparison, the **average** annual family expenditure for the same year was 215 thousand pesos. Hence, **Filipino** families has savings of 52 thousand pesos in a year, on **average**. Oct 24, 2016

Average Family Income in 2015 is Estimated at 22 Thousand Pesos ...

<https://psa.gov.ph › content › average-fa...>

Are Filipinos family oriented?



Filipino people are **family oriented**. In fact, **Filipinos** are closest to their **families**. This can be seen in the **Filipino** tradition of not leaving the house when they become adults.

Filipino Culture: Getting to know the Filipino People via Filipino ...

<https://everything-filipino.com> › filipino-...

JAMBLE WORD

LSVEUA

JAMBLE WORD

VALUES

What are the family values in Philippines?

Filipino Family Values

- Paggalang (Respect) The English translation of paggalang means to be respectful or to give respect to a person. ...
- Pakikisama (Helping Others) Pakikisama has the connotation of getting along with people in general. ...
- Utang na Loob (Debt of Gratitude) ...
- Pagpapahalaga sa Pamilya (Prioritizing Family) ...
- Hiya (Shame)

Aug 25, 2015

III. Types of families

Extended family ----- three or more generations

Nuclear family ----- Two generations (parents + children)

Single-parent family ---- the parent (married, unmarried, widowed, divorced) lives with his/her biological or adopted child

Blended family ----- remarried couple and their children (adopted)
Stepfamily

Dink family ----- married, dual income, no kids

Live-in couples ----- heterosexual or homosexual with or without child, unmarried but have a binding relationship

Family Structures



- **Nuclear Family**

- Father, mother, and their biological child(ren)

- **Blended**

- Father, mother, and their child(ren) from previous relationships (The Brady Bunch)

- **Extended**

- Father, mother, child(ren), aunts, uncles, grandparents, other family members (The Waltons)

- **Single-Family**

- Father or mother, and child(ren)

- **Foster**

- Temporary home for child(ren) in need of safe place to stay; Parental rights may or may not have been terminated

- **Adoptive**

- Permanent home for child(ren) whose parents can no longer take care of them. Parental rights have been terminated

Types of Family

❑ Traditional Family Types:

- Married Couple:
 - ❑ Simplest type of family consisting of husband and wife
- Nuclear Family:
 - ❑ Consist of Husband Wife and at least one child
- Extended Family:
 - ❑ Consist of a nuclear family with at least one grand parent
- Joint Family:
 - ❑ Blood relatives and their spouses with kids staying together

❑ New Modes of Family

- Blended Family:
 - ❑ A family in which either or both partner were previously married
- Single Parent Family:
 - ❑ A family in which only one of the parent is present
- Unmarried Family:
 - ❑ Parents, unmarried, but living together
- Communal Family:
 - ❑ A group of families living together and sharing responsibility



Pros and Cons of Families

Type of Family	Advantages	Disadvantages
Nuclear	Stability, Both parents present,	Lack communication,
Blended/Step	Larger family, more support,	Less attention, conflict with new family, no connection,
Extended	More family together, wisdom, more support, more resources,	Crowded, attention, annoyed, more people to care for, share space,
Single Parent	Stronger communication, more attention, less stress?	Less support, only one parent influence, financial stress, self sufficient/neglect,
Adopted	Get a family!	Uncomfortable, dislikes, feel like you don't belong/left out
Foster	You have a home!	Move from place to place, less trust, conflict,

CHALLENGES AND THREATS TO FILIPINO FAMILIES

**WHAT DO YOU THINK ARE THE
CURRENT PROBLEMS OF
FILIPINO FAMILIES?**



Filipino Families today are more exposed to a growing number of diverse life threatening problems than any other generation has ever been.

The forces that undermine family stability are likened to “D SPEARS” that may kill and wound the goals and dreams of every family.

These threats and risks can undermine the safety, health, well-being and future of Filipino families.



D SPEARS can threaten families. These threats are the following:

Disintegration of family

Substance abuse

Parental absenteeism

Economic difficulties

Absence of family goals and deteriorating values

Rising incidence of early sexual involvement and teenage pregnancies

Strong negative influence of media on the family

DISINTEGRATION OF FAMILY

Increasing fragility of marriage.





- Among the many factors which contribute to the fragility of urban Filipino families is the loosening control on the young.
- Today young people are more independent and are allowed greater freedom. The increased mobility of young people for recreation and leisure purposes has made it difficult for parents to monitor them.

Delinquency among adolescents



Juvenile Delinquency- can be explained by the failure of social control which is one of the responsibilities of the family

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE





PHYSICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL AND VERBAL ABUSE

Domestic Violence – takes place when the victim and the perpetrator are either related to each other by blood or affinity, or live in the same household

Types of Domestic Violence

- Rape
- Incest
- Spouse Battering
- Sexual harassment
- Physical, verbal, psychological and economic abuse

SUBSTANCE ABUSE

Substance Abuse- refers to continued use of substances that affect the way a user functions physically and socially. It results to social or occupational impairment.

The following areas where drug pushers usually transact business:

1. shopping malls
2. markets
3. school premises
4. other crowded areas where they can go about their business unnoticed
5. internet cafes



The dangers of drug abuse

Once a person starts using drugs and succumbs to repeated use, it becomes hard and painful to quit on his or her own volition. The most frightening effect of drug use is dependence.

Why do children and young adults use drugs?

The most common reason given by children and young adults is that these prohibited drugs are relatively easy to get. Pushers roam neighborhoods where children could be easily lured and victimized.

Other reasons which are more serious and should be given immediate attention are:

1. Abusive parents
2. Family problems
3. Peer pressure
4. insecurity
5. The feeling that parents have given up on the child
6. Accessibility or visibility of some kind of inhalant in the home such as rugby of thinner.

Parents should maintain a mix of firmness and kindness in paying attention to their children. They should be able to detect slightest changes in their kids.

Cold or headache medicine should be kept away from children.

Ways to help children say “NO TO DRUGS”

1. Educate about drugs
2. Listen intently to your children
3. Make them feel good about themselves
4. Never use put-down words
5. Praise them for their efforts & accomplishments
6. Do not dwell on failures
7. Be a model for your kids by being vice-free
8. Support your kids especially when they are faced with peer pressure

When your children are into drugs, the following are advisable:

1. Calm down. Berating your child only makes the problem worse
2. Go beyond telling your child to stop drugs now.
3. Think together with your child and ask why.
Listen and try to understand your child's reasons taking drugs.
4. Make the issue a family matter.
5. Encourage your child to get help.
6. Go through family counselling
7. Contact a medical specialist and your nearest rehabilitation center.

PARENTAL ABSENTEEISM

How many parents in your community are working abroad? How many among them are planning to live their families for greener pasture?

PARENTAL ABSENTEEISM

Today, the family is broken because of the diminishing opportunities for them to be one.

The real meaning of family has been distorted. Family is equated with material possessions. Many parents leave their young children to seek better economic opportunities.

Many parents replace their presence with the latest gadgets.

Absence of parents destroys the solidarity in the family.



Economic Difficulties



As a result of this, children are malnourished, cannot go to school and instead work to augment family income at a very young age. Children and young people in the streets are exposed to all kinds of hazards (addiction, exposure to toxic substances and pollution) with negative impact on their health and overall development.

Although it has been acknowledged that money is not the most important thing in the family, we have to admit that economic difficulties is one of the biggest challenges being faced by many families today.



ABSENCE OF FAMILY GOALS AND DETERIORATING VALUES

Families who don't have goals to live in a day to day existence. The absence of values and goals to guide family decisions and activities can cause members to lose sight of what is truly worthwhile.

Values are strong feelings or beliefs about issues, ideas or things that are considered important by the person.

Individuals and families have different values. It influences a person's most important decisions about friends, sexual relationship, family education, work and money.

Failure of parents to recognize higher meaning and purpose of the family can lead to materialism, instant gratification and pleasure as life's chief goals.

RIISING INCIDENCE OF EARLY SEXUAL INVOLVEMENT AND TEENAGE PREGNANCIES/MARRIAGES

Too Early Sexual Involvement

This refers to engaging in some form of sexual encounter or sexual intercourse at an early age. Too early sexual involvement often leads to **WASTED** lives.

W eak self-image
A dolescent or teenage pregnancy
S exually transmitted infections
T een marriage
E motional wounds
D isrupted goals



STRONG NEGATIVE INFLUENCE OF MEDIA

Media has a negative influence on the family, especially on the youth



Too much exposure to violent crimes and sex in the media brings damage to the upbringing of children.

Because of media, the interpersonal relationship in the family seems to have been neglected. Family ties that used to be very close are being threatened.





**Media has become the
babysitter , taking the
place of busy parents**

**Whenever we meet a kid
his first question is**



**Do you have games in
your mobile ?**

**CRAVE
MUNA US,
hehe!**







Gelyn Quinto

★ Rising Star • 1 min •



Food is life



via DPPH Content Contributors Group



LAKAS NG LOOB MONG MANOOD NG HORROR!

Ivy Aguas

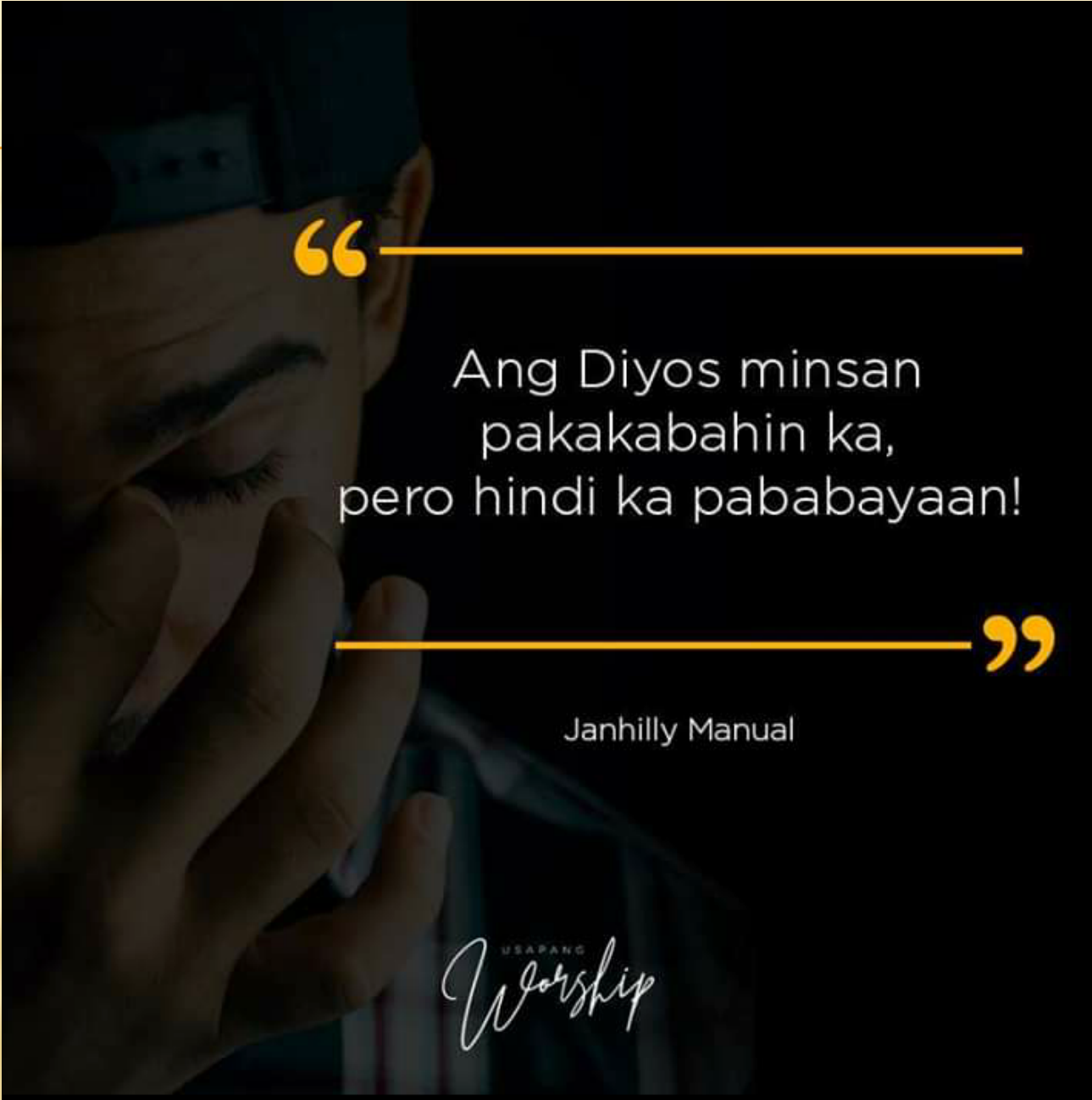


TAPOS HINDI KA MAKAPUNTA NG CR!



" A hero is someone who has
given his or her life to
something bigger than
oneself."

Joseph Campbell



“

Ang Diyos minsan
pakakabahin ka,
pero hindi ka pababayaan!

”

Janhilly Manual

USAPANG
Worship

**SANA MAY
NATUTUNAN KA
SALAMAT SA
PAKIKINIG
GOD BLESS KIDS!**