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|  <p><b>University of Santo Tomas</b><br/> <b>Research Center for Social Sciences and Education</b></p> <p>and the</p>  <p><b>Fondazione Gravissimum Educationis</b></p> | <p><b>Learning Area: Social Studies Grade 10, 2021–2022</b><br/> Duration of the Lesson: 3 hours<br/> Period: 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter ( April 2022 – June 2022)</p>   |   |   |
| <p><b>Teacher</b></p>   | <p><b>MAXIMO R. EMBODO</b></p>   |   |   |
| <p align="center"><b>LEARNING OBJECTIVES</b></p>  |  |   |   |
| <p><b>Content Standards.</b><br/> Refer to the DepEd Curriculum Guide.</p>  | <p><i>Ang mga mag-aaral ay may pag-unawa sa kahalagahan ng pagkamamayan at pakikilahok sa mga gawaing pansibiko tungo sa pagkakaroon ng isang pamayanan at bansang maunlad, mapayapa, at may pagkakaisa.</i></p>   |   |   |
| <p><b>Performance Standards</b><br/> Refer to the DepEd Curriculum Guide.</p>   | <p><i>Ang mga mag-aaral ay nakagagawa ng pananaliksik tungkol sa kalagayan ng pakikilahok sa mga gawaing pansibiko at pulitikal ng mga mamamayan sa kanilang sariling pamayanan.</i></p>   |   |   |
| <p><b>Learning Competencies</b><br/> Write the LC code of each.</p>   | <p><i>Naipapaliwanag ang kahalagahan ng pagkakaroon ng kooperasyon ng mamamayan at pamahalaan sa paglutas sa mga suliraning panlipunan.</i></p> <p><i>Code: AP10ICC-IVi-10</i></p>   |   |   |
| <p><b>Focus</b></p>   | <p><input type="checkbox"/> Critical Thinking    <input type="checkbox"/> Problem Solving    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Creative Thinking</p>   |   |   |
| <p align="center"><b>CONTENT</b></p>  |  |   |   |
| <p align="center">Pakikilahok sa mga gawaing pansibiko (<b>War on Drugs</b>)</p>  |  |   |   |
| <p align="center"><b>LEARNING RESOURCES</b></p>   |  |   |   |
| <p><b>Resources</b><br/> Indicate here the materials that you plan to use during the session.</p>   | <table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="444 1241 964 1564"> <p><b>Input materials</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Memorandum/DepEd Order</li> <li>Article: Just how big is the drug problem in the Philippines?</li> <li>ABS-CBN’s Anti-Drug Campaign Video clip</li> <li>Performance Task: GRASPS Model</li> <li>Six Thinking Hats Model</li> </ul> </td> <td data-bbox="964 1241 1533 1564"> <p><b>Output materials</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Video Advocacy Campaign</li> <li>Infographic</li> <li>Concept map</li> <li>Worksheet</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </table>        | <p><b>Input materials</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Memorandum/DepEd Order</li> <li>Article: Just how big is the drug problem in the Philippines?</li> <li>ABS-CBN’s Anti-Drug Campaign Video clip</li> <li>Performance Task: GRASPS Model</li> <li>Six Thinking Hats Model</li> </ul> | <p><b>Output materials</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Video Advocacy Campaign</li> <li>Infographic</li> <li>Concept map</li> <li>Worksheet</li> </ul> |
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| <p><b>References</b></p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Araling Panlipunan 10 Curriculum Guide, #15, p. 224</li> <li>DepEd Order #30 s. 2018: Preventive Drug Education Program Policy for Curriculum and Instruction</li> <li><a href="https://theconversation.com/just-how-big-is-the-drug-problem-in-the-philippines-anyway-66640">https://theconversation.com/just-how-big-is-the-drug-problem-in-the-philippines-anyway-66640</a></li> <li><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pikth_UkVYs">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pikth_UkVYs</a></li> <li>DM 318 s. 2021</li> </ul>  |   |   |
| <p><b>Essential Questions</b></p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sa anong paraan nakatutulong ang kooperasyong ng mamamayan at pamahalaan sa paglutas ng suliraning panlipunan tulad ng drug addiction?</li> </ul>   |   |   |
| <p align="center"><b>PROCEDURES</b></p>   |  |   |   |
| <p><b>Teaching-Learning Episodes</b></p>  | <p>A. Pagganyak<br/> <b>Nuggets.</b> Panoorin ang video clip na makikita sa link na nasa ibaba. Pagkatapos, sagutin ang pamprosesong tanong.<br/> <a href="https://www.fastcompany.com/3039010/this-animated-short-cleverly-reveals-the-truth-about-addiction-and-its-devastating">https://www.fastcompany.com/3039010/this-animated-short-cleverly-reveals-the-truth-about-addiction-and-its-devastating</a></p> <p>Pamprosesong tanong</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Iarawan si nuggets, isang ibong kiwi.</li> <li>Ano kaya itong isang bagay na kung saan nahuhumaling si nuggets?</li> </ol> |   |   |

3. Anong nangyari sa kanya sa huli?
4. Nakatutulong ba ang 'gintong bagay' sa buhay ng ibon? Bakit?
5. Anong tema/mensaheng hatid ng video clip?

B. Alamin.

**Think. Pair. Share.** Punan ng mga idea ang isang concept map tungkol sa paksang nakasulat sa bilog. Maghanap ng isang ka-partner at talakayin ang kanya-kanyang output. Pagkatapos, ibahagi sa klase ang sintesis ng pinag-uusapan sa talakayan.



Pamprosesong Tanong

1. Sa mga ideyang iyong naisulat, alin ang pinakanagustuhan mo?
2. Anong ideya ang naiiba sa output mo kumpara sa ka-partner mo? Kapareho?
3. Bilang isang mag-aaral, ano ang pinakamahalagang ambag na iyong magagawa upang malabanan ang drug addiction?

C. Paunlarin

**A. TQVR.** Ipapanood sa mga mag-aaral ang isang video clip na naglalarawan sa adbokasiya hinggil sa paggamit ng illegal na droga. Gawin ang mga sumusunod:

**Pre-viewing**

**T**- Tune -in. Ilahad ng guro ang tungkol sa videong panonorin.

**Q**- Question. Sumulat ng ilang tanong ang mga mag-aaral na sa tingin nila ay maaaring sagutin o masagot gamit ang video.

**During Viewing**

**V**- Viewing. Ipapanood na ng guro ang video clip. Ngunit habang nanonood sila, kailangang kumpletuhin nila ang talahanayang ito. I-click ang link na ito upang mapanood ang video. [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pikth\\_UkVYs](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pikth_UkVYs)

| Mga idea | Detalye |
|----------|---------|
|          |         |

### **Post viewing.**

**Reviewing.** Balikan ang mga tanong na unang nabuo. Alamin kung ito ba'y nasagot o hindi. Maaaring pag-uasapan ang sagot.

**B. Magbasa Tayo!** Basahin ang artikulo. Pagkatapos, gumawa ng isang infographic hinggil sa mga detalyeng mababasa mula sa artikulong binasa.

## **Just how big is the drug problem in the Philippines anyway?**

Gideon Lasco

PhD candidate in Medical Anthropology, Amsterdam Institute for Social Science Research (AISSR), University of Amsterdam

### **We believe in the free flow of information**

*“Hitler massacred three million Jews ... there’s three million drug addicts. There are. I’d be happy to slaughter them.”*

These words, spoken by Filipino President Rodrigo Duterte in September, have become notorious worldwide.

Duterte has since apologised for the reference to the Holocaust. But alongside continued concern about the extrajudicial killings in the Philippines drug war, questions remain about whether there are actually three million drug users in the country – and whether they are addicts.

If true, drug users would represent 3% of the nation’s population – even higher than Thailand’s 1.8% (based on a recent estimate of 1.2 million), or Indonesia’s 1.8% based on an official (but questionable) estimate of 4.5 million.

Are there really three million “drug addicts” in the Philippines? The official statistics show a much lower figure. In 2015, the Philippine Dangerous Drugs Board estimated a total of 1.8 million drug users. Of this number, 859,150 were thought to be users of shabu or crystal methamphetamine – the drug of particular concern in the country.

The term “user” was defined in the report as someone who had used drugs at least once in the past year. Of all drug users, 85% reported using at least once monthly and 50% cited weekly use. Thus the number of drug “abusers” or “addicts” is necessarily lower than that. Still, we can’t dismiss Duterte’s claims on the sole basis of the 2015 survey or previous ones, given the variability of their results.

In 2005, the drugs board reported five million regular users of methamphetamine alone - amounting to a prevalence of 6% of the country. This prompted the UN Office on Drugs and Crime to suggest that the Philippines has the “the world’s highest methamphetamine prevalence rate” at the time. But just three years later, the prevalence was reported to be only 1.9%.

Given the poor quality of the reports themselves (the 2008 report cites Wikipedia as reference), it’s unclear whether they reflect actual changes, or merely methodological flaws.

### **Duterte’s philosophy of drug use**

While Duterte’s figures cannot be definitively dismissed, his view of drug users can be. His use of the term adik (addict) - a word that has very negative connotations in the Philippines - is in line with his conviction that users of illicit drugs, particularly methamphetamines, are beyond redemption.

He has claimed, for instance, that the continuous use of shabu would “shrink the brain”, making users “no longer viable as human beings in this planet”. Based on these statements, and contrary to his own government’s official stance and efforts,

Duterte seems to think rehabilitation is not an option. Numerous studies present a far more complex picture. While methamphetamine has indeed been demonstrated to cause damage to neurons and the brain’s white matter, various therapies, such as cognitive-behavioural therapy and to a lesser extent, pharmacotherapy, have shown promise as forms of rehabilitation.

What’s more, alternative models of dealing with substance abuse, including those that employ demand-reduction and harm-reduction frameworks, strongly suggest that drug use is embedded in, and in part determined by, users’ social and physical environment.

My own ethnographic research among young drug users in a poor urban community in the Philippines resonates with these perspectives. Caught in an informal economy where income opportunities are scarce and living conditions are

harsh, shabu allows the youths to stay awake and work at night, gives them energy, alleviates their hunger, and provides them with moments of euphoria amid their difficult lives.

While some of them exhibit signs of addiction (they have gaunt, hollowed-out faces, for instance), most remain functional. And while some of them admit to resorting to crime (such as stealing mobile phones), the only crime most commit is taking drugs.

Educational and economic opportunities, I found, can help them move away from drug use – and prevent many others from using drugs in the first place.

### **A widely held view**

Duterte’s philosophy of drug use is shared by many Filipinos, and has common since the very beginning of the “war on drugs” in the early 1970s. In 1972, Filipino bishops described drug users as “mental and physical wrecks”, calling them “worst saboteurs” who were “worthy of the highest punishments”.

In 1988, the Philippine Supreme Court, foreshadowing Duterte’s assertions, wrote in one of its decisions that it was:

*Common knowledge that drug addicts become useless if not dangerous members of society and in some instances turn up to be among the living dead.*

In many towns and cities in the Philippines, anti-drug posters (with messages like “Get high on God, not on drugs”) are displayed prominently, as if to demonstrate public’s resolve to get rid of what they see as society’s great menace. These sentiments underwrite the widespread support that Duterte’s war on drugs enjoys. And although a majority of Filipinos think drug suspects should not be killed, many see the extrajudicial killings as a necessary evil to get rid of the far worse menace of drug addicts and the criminality associated with them.

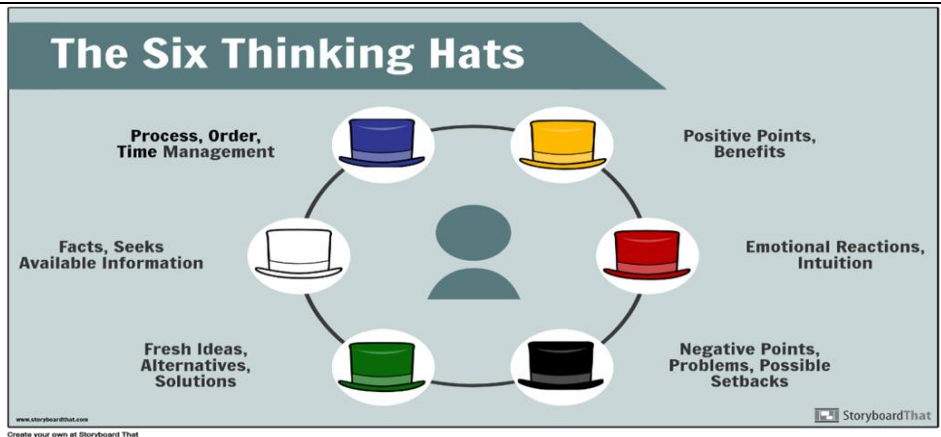
In light of this attitude, what must be most urgently addressed is the lack of understanding about drug use and the dearth of information about the true extent and nature of drug use in the country. That means scholarly and journalistic investigations that fill these gaps must be communicated effectively to the public. Otherwise, the official discourse and popular understandings of drug use will remain unchallenged - and the “three million addicts” in the Philippines will all be deserving of the “highest punishment” in the eyes of their fellow Filipinos.

### **Pamprosesong tanong**

1. Ano – anong mga mahahalagang pigura ang iyong naisama sa iyong infographic?
2. Bakit madalas gumagamit ang mga kabataan ng droga lalong – lalo sa mga slum areas?
3. Ano ang kinahihinatnan ng mga gumagamit ng illegal na droga?
4. Anong hamon na inilatag ng may-akda kaugnay sa paggamit ng ipinagbabawal na gamot? Sa anong paraan at ito’y nagging isang hamon?

### **D. Pagnilayan**

**‘The six Thinking Hats’.** Batay sa binasang teksto, malubha na ang suliranin sa illegal na droga sa bansa. Kaya, gamit ang ‘six thinking hats’ ni Edward de Bono kailangang makaisip ng paraan ang mga pangkat paano makatulong upang sa gayon ay maibsan ang masamang epekto kung ‘di man mawala ang illegal na droga sa bansa. Narito ang mga kahulugan ng mga kulay upang makabuluhan ang pagtatalakay:



Pamprosesong tanong

1. Anong mungkahing gawin ng una, pangalawa, pangatlong pangkat...?
2. Bakit ito ang inyong napagkasunduang gawin?

**Inquiry Questions**

- Sa anong paraan ginagamit ng pamahalaan ang kanyang resources upang maibsan ang masamang epekto sa paggamit ng ipinagbabawal na gamot?
- Anong papel ang ginagampanan ng mga panlipunang sektor (civic sectors: academe, simbahan, Negosyo, etc.) upang makatulong sa pamahalaan sa paglutas sa suliraning ito?

**METACOGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT AND ASSESSMENT**

**Assessment Tools**

- Performance Task: GRASPS Model

|                      |   |  |               |                        |
|----------------------|---|--|---------------|------------------------|
| <b>G – Goal</b>      | Makagawa ng isang Video advocacy campaign ang bawat pangkat na nagpapakita ng paghimok sa mga tao lalong-lalo na ang mga kabataan na iwasan ang paggamit ng illegal na droga. |  |               |                        |
| <b>R – Role</b>      | Mga opisyal at miyembro ng isang samahan, ang BARKADA KONTRA DROGA, na nag-aadvocate sa isang malusog, mapayapa, at produktibong kabataan sa lipunan.                         |  |               |                        |
| <b>A – Audience</b>  | Mga kapwa mag-aaral   |  |               |                        |
| <b>S – Situation</b> | Sa isang pagtitipon-tipon ng mga mag-aaral para sa isang tanghalan ng short film upang mailahad ang naturang adbokasiya.  |  |               |                        |
| <b>P – Product</b>   | Video Advocacy Campaign   |  |               |                        |
| <b>S – Standards</b> | <b>Pamantayan</b>   | <b>Deskripsiyon</b>  | <b>Puntos</b> | <b>Natamong puntos</b> |
|                      | Nilalaman   | Naipaliwanag nang maayos ang adbokasiya  | 40            |                        |
|                      | Pagkamalikhain sa presentasyon  | Nagpapakita ng teknikal na kaalaman sa paggawa ng video kasama dito ang iba't ibang effects. | 30            |                        |
|                      | Kabuuang presentasyon   | Maayos ang storyline at klaro ang mga salita gayundin ang mensaheng nais ipabatid.           | 30            |                        |
|                      | Pinakamalaking inaasahang puntos  |  | 100           |                        |

**Metacognitive Extension**

- Ipinapahiwatig sa pag-aaral ni Gideon Lasco na ang isyu tungkol sa drug addiction ay isang health issue. Kaya mahalagang malaman at maunawaan ng mga kabataan ang

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|  | <p>epekto ng illegal na droga sa katawan. Para sa layuning ito, maging makabuluhan ang pagkamit nito kung magkumbida ng mga health practitioners sa paaralan upang ipaliwanag ang mekanismo ng droga sa loob ng katawan ng tao lalong-lalo na sa pag-iisip. Mahalagang mangyari ito dahil isang malakas na pwersa ang pagkakaisa ng lahat ng mga sector sa lipunan upang malipol ang masamang dulot ng ipinagbabawal na gamot.</p> |
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**REFLECTION**

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| <b>Reflection</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Bilang isang mag-aaral, anong mahalagang aral ang iyong napulot mula sa pagtatalakay sa paksang ito?</li> <li>▪ May pagbabago ba sa iyong pananaw tungkol sa iyong sarili at ang tungkulin mo sa lipunan?</li> <li>▪ Anong mga tulong ang iyong inaasahan upang higit mong magampanan ang iyong tungkulin para sa lipunan?</li> <li>▪ Anong hamon ang maaari mong makaharap sa pagtupad sa tungkulin?</li> <li>▪ Paano nakatutulong ang pagkakaisa ng pamahalaan at sambayanan sa pagpapayabong ng demokratikong kaisipan upang lutasin ang isang suliraning panlipunan gaya ng drug addiction?</li> </ul> |
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Inihanda ni:

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