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University of the Philippines Los Baños  
Office of the Chancellor  
**UGNAYAN NG PAHINUNGÓD**

# **MODULE: BASIC FACILITATION**



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***Makibahagi. Maglingkod. MagPahinungód.***

**ACTIVITY 1 : Cooperation and Human Machine**

(LECTURE TYPE APPROACH)

**Cooperation**

Cooperation refers to a group of people acting in unity towards a specific objective. A machine is a good example of unity. It consists of individual parts that are necessary for it to work properly and live its purpose. Cooperation is the process of two or more people working or acting in concert.

**Key Points**

- Cooperation can be coerced, voluntary, or unintentional.
- Communication is necessary for cooperation.
- Cooperation derives from an overlap in desires and is more likely if there is a relationship between the parties.

**Key Terms**

- Unintentional Cooperation: It is a form of cooperation in which individuals do not necessarily intend to cooperate, but end up doing so because of aligning interests.
- Voluntary Cooperation: It is cooperation to which all parties consent.
- Coerced Cooperation: It is when cooperation between individuals is forced.

Cooperation is the process of two or more people working or acting together. Cooperation enables social reality by laying the groundwork for social institutions, organizations, and the entire social system. Without cooperation, no institution beyond the individual would develop; any group behavior is an example of cooperation. Cooperation derives from an overlap in desires and is more likely if there is a relationship between the parties. This means that if two people know that they are going to encounter one another in the future or if they have memories of past cooperation, they are more likely to cooperate in the present.

There are three main types of cooperation: coerced, voluntary, and unintentional. Coerced cooperation is when cooperation between individuals is forced. An example of coerced cooperation is the draft. Individuals are forced to enlist in the military and cooperate with one another and the government, regardless of whether they wish to. Voluntary cooperation is cooperation to which all parties consent. An example of voluntary cooperation would be individuals opting to complete a group project for school when given the option of a group project or an individual project. Unintentional cooperation is a form of cooperation in which individuals do not necessarily intend to cooperate but end up doing so because of aligning interests. The free hand of a capitalist economy is an example of unintentional cooperation, where individuals will take actions based on their own interests resulting sometimes in unintentional cooperation.

(PARTICIPATORY LEARNING APPROACH)

**Human Machine**

**Time Allotment:** 20-25 minutes

**Topics Covered:**

1. Common, Clear, and Elevating Goal
2. Cooperation Materials: None

**Mechanics:**

1. The participants are to be divided into 5 groups. Each group must choose a representative.
2. Each representative will be asked to pick a piece of paper on which their assigned machine will be written.
3. Their task now is to mimic the said machine using their bodies, as a group. They will not be allowed to get any materials to aid in their task.
4. They will be given two minutes to strategize, three minutes to assemble, and another three minutes for a representative to present their machine.
5. They will be graded based on the following criteria:

CRITERIA	POINTS
Function	5
Sound effects	5
Appearance	5

**OVERALL: 15**

6. The highest score they can obtain is 15 points. The group with the lowest score will perform in the socials.

**Facilitator's Discussion Guide:**

1. How was the activity?
2. How did you strategize in mimicking the machine assigned to you?
3. What were the challenges you faced during strategizing for the activity? Did everyone agree on the strategy used by your group?
4. What were the challenges you encountered during assembling the machine? What did you do to overcome these challenges?
5. How and why is it important for everyone to work towards a goal that is agreed upon by all the members?
6. Can you share any experience on how having a common, clear and elevating goal helps in performing group activities?

**INPUT:**

**Common, Clear and Elevating Goal**

For a team to function, there must be a goal understood by everyone, that if anyone were to ask a member, answering would be spontaneous and not memorized. How the goal is to be reached and why must also be very clear to all. It must also be a goal that inspires or challenges, that wakes up the members' adrenalin and initiative.