

Chapter 1 : best Art & Social Action images on Pinterest | Art Therapy, Adventure and Adventure nursery

Social Action Project ideas for NCS Collection by Essex Boys & Girls Clubs Projects by people for people, to engage the local community, to do some good for a group and to act socially.

Karen Bantuveris Why involve the whole family? Volunteering together as a family helps kids learn that they can make a positive difference in the lives of others “ and that feels downright inspiring and good. Family service also cultivates empathy and helps children learn to recognize their personal good fortune and blessings. Volunteering together fosters positive communication and strengthens bonds in ways no other activity can. As an added holiday bonus, family memories and traditions made while volunteering together will last long after their shiny new toys have passed into recycle bins. Ready to get started? Or start your own family service project and include friends and neighbors, too! Younger Kids Decorate reusable grocery bags and fill them with their favorite non-perishable food items. Stuff new, warm socks with water bottles and granola bars to give to homeless men and women you pass on street corners. Decorate holiday cards for soldiers overseas. Box up their gently used clothing to donate to your local family shelter, refugee center or charity thrift store. Make holiday decorations and cards and then sing carols for nursing home residents. Call ahead to schedule a visit. Engage a team of secret friends to clandestinely rake leaves or shovel snow for an elderly neighbor for a whole month. Collect used towels and pet toys for the local animal shelter. Host a hot chocolate or cider stand and donate the proceeds to a charity of their choosing. Adopt a family for the Holidays through a local business or faith group, and have your kids help shop for that family. Making it a Habit Volunteering as a family while kids are young develops a positive service habit that sticks long into adulthood. Use the following four tips to help ensure your kids understand the impact of their good deeds. If donating goods or money to a local charity, deliver the items with your kids in person so they can better internalize how they helped make a difference. Discuss what you did, why you did it, how it felt, and what you learned. Follow These Links For More Ways to Give Back GenerationOn “ resources for kids, teens, parents and teachers Doing Good Together “ project ideas for home and in the community Karen Bantuveris is the founder and CEO of VolunteerSpot , a time and sanity-saving online coordination tool that empowers busy parents, teachers and grassroots community leaders by making it easier get involved. Karen lives in Austin, Texas, with her husband and daughter.

Chapter 2 : 10 Kid-Friendly Volunteer Service Projects | Points of Light

Contains over activities for Christian young people in the areas of social action and service.

Learn how to empower the population and use strength in numbers to spread awareness of the issue and unify the community on a common cause. Why engage in social action? When should you engage in social action? Who should be involved in social action? How do you engage in social action? Sometimes, the best way to inspire change is to confront decision makers in a concerted action. This is called social action, and can range from organizing a letter-writing campaign to assembling tens of thousands of people in the state or national capital to protest government actions. What is social action? Social action is the practice of taking action "usually as part of an organized group or community" to create positive change. Sometimes social action can lead to profound social change, as in the case of the Civil Rights Movement; sometimes social action seeks more limited and specific changes "the preservation of an open space, for example, or better pay for a specific group of workers. Social action, by its nature, is often practiced by those who either traditionally have little power in society "the poor, minorities, or people with disabilities, for example" but it may also be used by any group that feels its concerns are being ignored. By working together, members of these groups can exercise power collectively because of their numbers, using the media, their votes, boycotts, and other types of social, political, and economic pressure to convince those in power to rethink their positions. A few of the numerous reasons that a group might engage in social action: To include in policy considerations, the interests of those who have traditionally been ignored in these discussions, most often low-income and minority communities. To institute fairer policies and eliminate discrimination. To right past wrongs, as in providing apologies and restitution to Japanese-Americans who were unfairly "and unconstitutionally "interned in concentration camps in the American West during World War II. To prevent harm to the community. This might mean challenging the siting of an industrial facility because of pollution concerns, for instance. To gain particular benefits to the community, or a part of the community, sometimes on quite a small scale. To preserve something of historical or social value. To include in policy deliberations those who have been previously shut out, as in, for example, involving minority citizens on a police review board. These are only a small number of the nearly endless possible reasons for engaging in social action. Just as there are many reasons you might take action, there are many different kinds of action you might take, ranging from explaining your situation to policy makers to confronting force with civil disobedience. Organizing a group to write letters, make phone calls, or send e-mails to policy makers, particularly legislators, in order to make both your position and the extent of your constituency known. You might also plan events particularly to attract the media. Putting together or backing a slate of candidates for public office. This may entail anything from stuffing envelopes to going door to door discussing the issues to driving voters to the polls. Attending, as a group or packing or disrupting, depending on your philosophy and the circumstances, a public meeting at which an issue of interest to your community is being discussed. It goes back at least to ancient Greece, continued through the Middle Ages in morality plays and puppet shows, and has been used in modern times, particularly since the mid-Twentieth Century, for political protest. The Bread and Puppet Theater, now based in Vermont, was known particularly during the Vietnam War for its political street productions featuring huge puppets and its custom of sharing bread with the audience. Organizing demonstrations, rallies and marches. Picketing or organizing a strike. These are, of course, time-honored labor tactics, usually applied to a particular plant or corporation or industry. There is also the possibility of a general strike "a situation where everyone in a group, a community, or even a whole country, refuses to work for a day, a few days, or indefinitely until those in power accede to demands. Named after Charles Boycott, a British land agent in Ireland who was ostracized. Often an act of civil disobedience, this involves a group occupying a space "perhaps the office of an official who made or represents a policy the group is protesting, perhaps a courtyard or a particular building or a park" in order to make a moral point, to assert their right to use the space, or to force the owners of the space or public officials to negotiate or meet their demands. The act becomes civil disobedience if the group is trespassing on the space they occupy. Civil disobedience is a particular kind of

action in which the group engaged intentionally breaks the law as an act of conscience. They might do so because they are protesting the law itself, or because they want to make the strongest statement possible about an issue. Civil disobedience is only effective as a strategy if those who practice it are willing to accept the consequences of their actions, and face arrest, trial, and possible punishment. Otherwise, they are simply lawbreakers, and their protest loses its moral force. It is meant to empower people who have been shut out of the political or social system, and help them gain control of their lives and destinies. Alinsky used existing organizations — unions, churches, and fraternal organizations — to create a political power base for workers who had been abused and exploited. The results were better working conditions and pay, neighborhood improvement, self-respect, and an organization that still exists. Citizens for New York City, a resource for NYC neighborhoods has several tip sheets on various aspects of neighborhood organizing. This kind of organizing is still widely used and still effective, especially in situations where power has long been in the same hands. The larger organization that Alinsky founded to carry his work around the country, the Industrial Areas Foundation, explains its strategy on its website: And then the leaders use that base to compete at times, to confront at times, and to cooperate at times with leaders in the public and private sectors. Social action can sometimes be confrontational and combative. If you choose to practice civil disobedience, you could possibly get arrested, and have to pay a fine, or go to jail. Even in the mildest of circumstances — sending letters to the Editor, for instance — you might make your neighbors angry, or be seen as an extremist. So why would you choose to use these methods? There are several reasons why social action is often the appropriate choice: And it can prepare and sustain them for along struggle to achieve far-reaching goals. This can be true even for people who may not have been part of the original action. Witnessing what people like themselves can accomplish may inspire others either to join the current effort, or to join — or even start — similar efforts in the future. It can unify communities. Collective action brings people together in the way that many collaborative activities do. It creates a spirit of shared effort and shared passion, and binds individuals into a community of shared purpose. It can demonstrate to the larger community that the organized group is a force to be reckoned with. It may be the only thing that will move a stubborn opponent. The targets of social action may have been in power for a long time, or may believe that things were simply meant to be the way they are. It may take a long campaign of action to convince them that they have to address your concerns. ACORN used the law, reinforced by social action, to make its points and work for economic justice. No amount of polite talking would have convinced the Little Rock power structure of the time that they should change their attitudes. It may be seen as morally necessary. Social action can be hard and unpopular. People generally engage in it because they believe their cause is right, and may see it as their moral duty to do something about it. It can motivate people to take other kinds of positive action. Once people realize that they can influence what happens in their world, they become willing to take on other kinds of tasks — starting cooperatives, rehabilitating derelict housing, cleaning up neighborhoods. They begin to understand that they have the resources to solve many of their own problems, and they develop the motivation and skills to use those resources. It can be the beginning of a process that ends in a more unified larger community. It can lead to long-term positive social change. Social action, like other forms of community organizing, generally has long-term as well as short-term goals. While the purpose of a particular action might be narrowly defined, the long-term goals of most organizing are greater equity and social and economic justice. Once again, the prime example in our time was the Civil Rights movement, which, through action that demonstrated its moral force, moved the whole country to demand an end to segregation and racism. As ACORN grew stronger and added more groups to its membership, it advocated for the rights of working-class homeowners, and stopped the construction of a power plant that would have devastated farming in its area. At this point, it has expanded to 75 cities in the U. From modest beginnings, the effort has grown to encompass all aspects of economic and social justice. Just as there are many reasons to engage in social action, there may be many reasons not to. In general, it makes sense to use the least aggressive method possible to achieve your goals. Some times when social action would be unwise: When you can get what you want by lower-key means — negotiation, acceptable trade-offs, persuasion, compromise, etc. You can discredit your whole effort by failing to check your facts. When an action, even if successful, could have disastrous social or political consequences. In some

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instances, you could gain your immediate demand at the cost of creating a backlash that drives your cause back beyond where you started. Social action may still be warranted here – the Civil Rights Movement certainly could be described in these terms, especially at the beginning – but you should be aware of its consequences, both to your cause and to the individuals and groups involved. When time is short. The chainsaws are already running to devastate that patch of old-growth forest; the wrecking ball is swinging toward the wall of that historic building; legislators are about to cut food stamps to pay for disaster relief. When the time is right. The issue may be gaining recognition in the media or public opinion, or public opinion may be changing in your favor. You may have a window of opportunity here. An action at the right time can solidify support, and really put your effort over the top. When you have the resources to make action possible. Just having the resources – enough people, money, media contacts, etc. When you want to make a dramatic statement that will focus public attention. It was the year-long bus boycott carried out by black citizens of the city that led to an end to segregated buses. The boycott caught the attention of the nation, and affected business in Birmingham. Ultimately, the case was decided in federal court and black citizens won:

Chapter 3 : vInspired - Leaders in youth volunteer opportunities

Social action campaign ideas Slideshare uses cookies to improve functionality and performance, and to provide you with relevant advertising. If you continue browsing the site, you agree to the use of cookies on this website.

Chapter 4 : Action Project Ideas Archives - TAKE ACTION

In social action projects, students typically work cooperatively with other class members on initiatives they help to identify, plan and direct. A social action project prepares students to identify, plan and carry out solutions.

Chapter 5 : Social Action Plan Ideas? | Yahoo Answers

Ideas For Social Action is a guidebook - an activities manual containing a wide variety of helpful suggestions and concrete "how-to's" that will enable young people in your church to become "doers of the Word and not hearers only."

Chapter 6 : Ideas for Social Action by Tony Campolo

vInspired is the UK's leading youth volunteering charity providing year olds with volunteering and social action opportunities. Young people become more skilled, confident and employable.

Chapter 7 : Sermons about Social Action - calendrierdelascience.com

Social season is one of the best times of the year for any man or woman in Greek Life. However, after seeing multiple sororities and fraternities do the same idea over and over and over again, I have decided to take action.