

SOCIAL SOLIDARITY

Presentation 2



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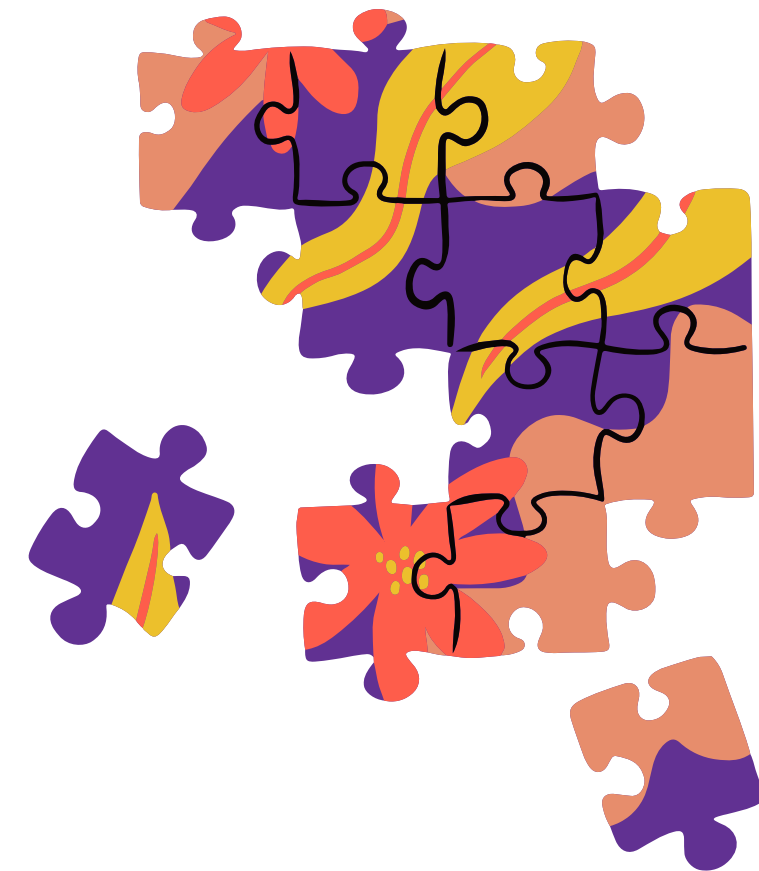


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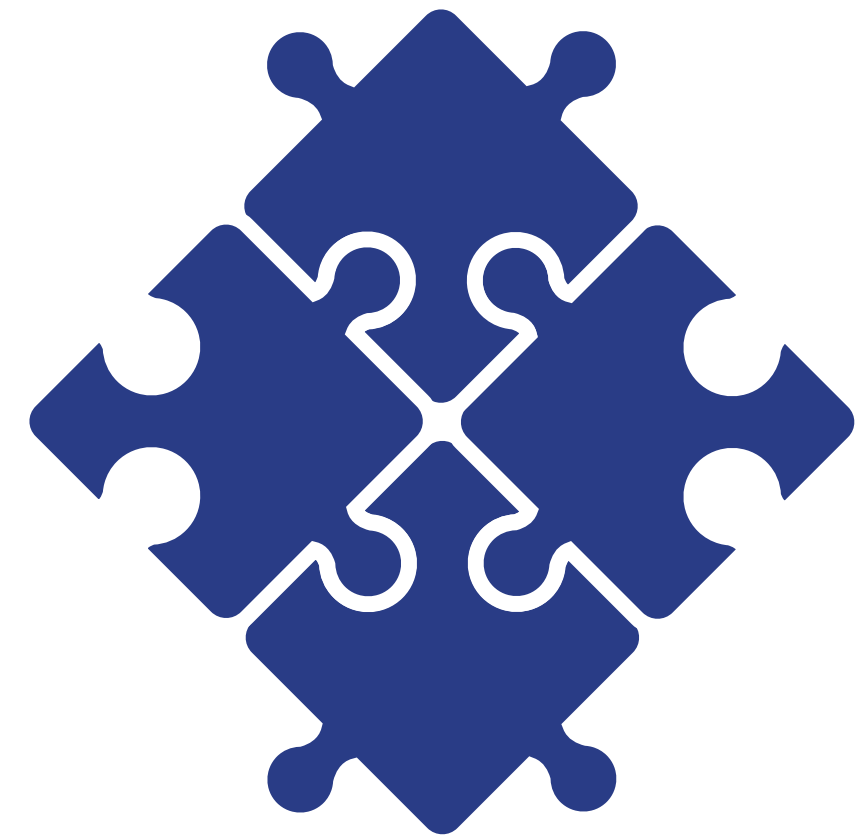
Social solidarity

- Concept of social solidarity
- Unity, cohesion and mutual support
- Shared values and responsibilities
- Importance for social stability
- Focus on youth and education



What is social solidarity

- Sense of belonging in society
- Interdependence among individuals
- Cooperation and shared norms
- Mutual support between groups
- Foundation of social cohesion



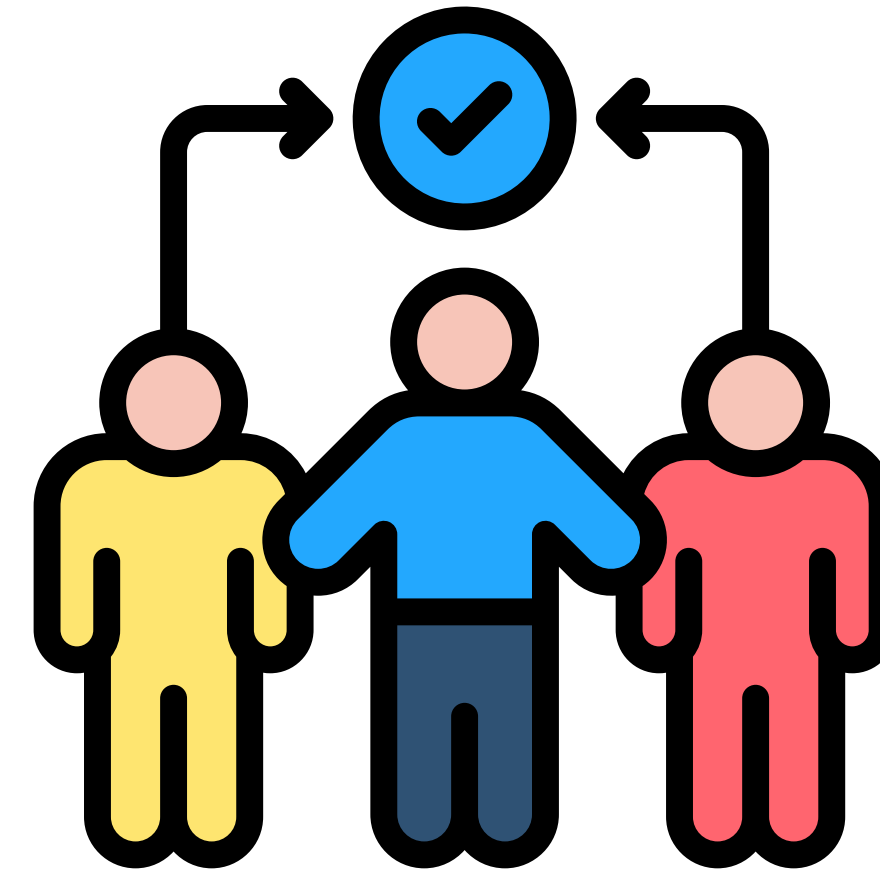
Durkheim's theory of solidarity

- Émile Durkheim as key sociologist
- Social order through solidarity
- Traditional vs modern societies
- Role of shared values
- Role of division of labour



Mechanical solidarity

- Found in traditional societies
- Shared beliefs and practices
- Similar roles and lifestyles
- Strong collective identity
- Example: small rural communities



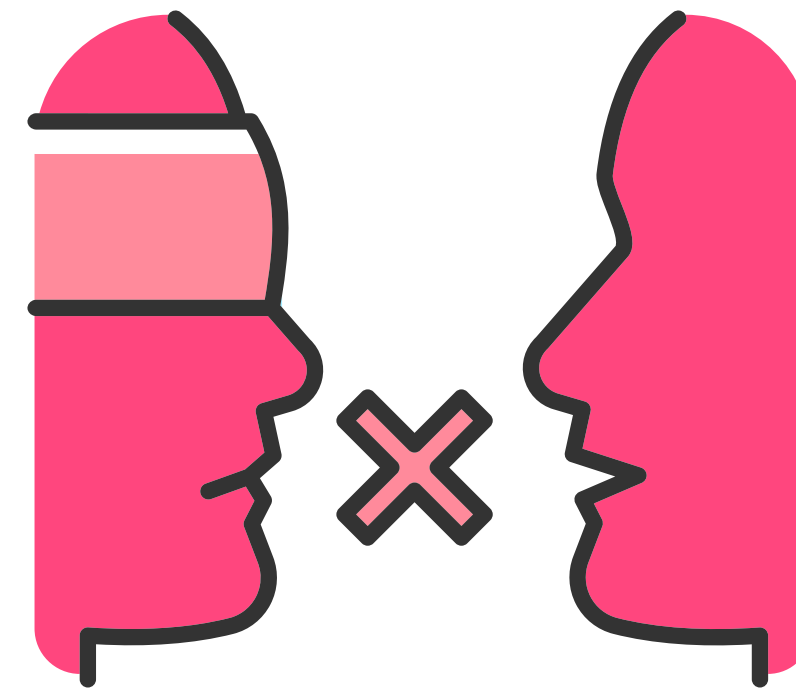
Organic solidarity

- Found in modern societies
- Specialised social roles
- Interdependence through differences
- Complex division of labour
- Example: industrialised cities



Why the social solidarity method

- Addresses prejudice and exclusion
- Focus on youth behaviours
- Non-punitive educational approach
- Builds empathy and cohesion
- Prevents social conflict



Core objectives of the method

- Identify potential hate incidents
- Prevent escalation of prejudice
- Diagnose social contexts
- Introduce corrective programs
- Integrate youth through cooperation



Social solidarity in the Irish context

- Multicultural Irish society
- Historical marginalisation experiences
- Youth work and inclusion needs
- Focus on dialogue and education
- Community-based engagement



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Preventive and corrective programs

- Early intervention in schools
- Addressing misinformation and bias
- Restorative justice approaches
- Peer mediation and mentoring
- Rebuilding trust and inclusion



Community projects for youth

- Intercultural festivals
- Shared sports initiatives
- Social entrepreneurship projects
- Community service activities
- Breaking down stereotypes



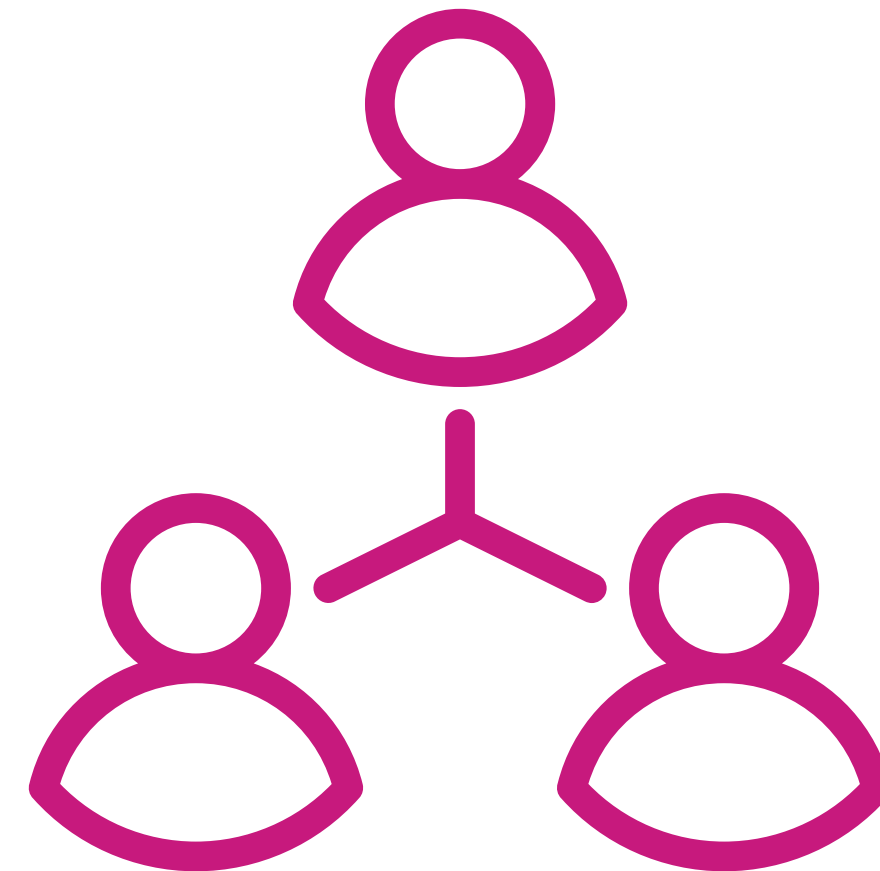
Key objectives in Irish youth work

- Strengthening school–community links
- Shared responsibility among youth
- Peer support and youth leadership
- Collective problem-solving
- Youth participation in decision-making



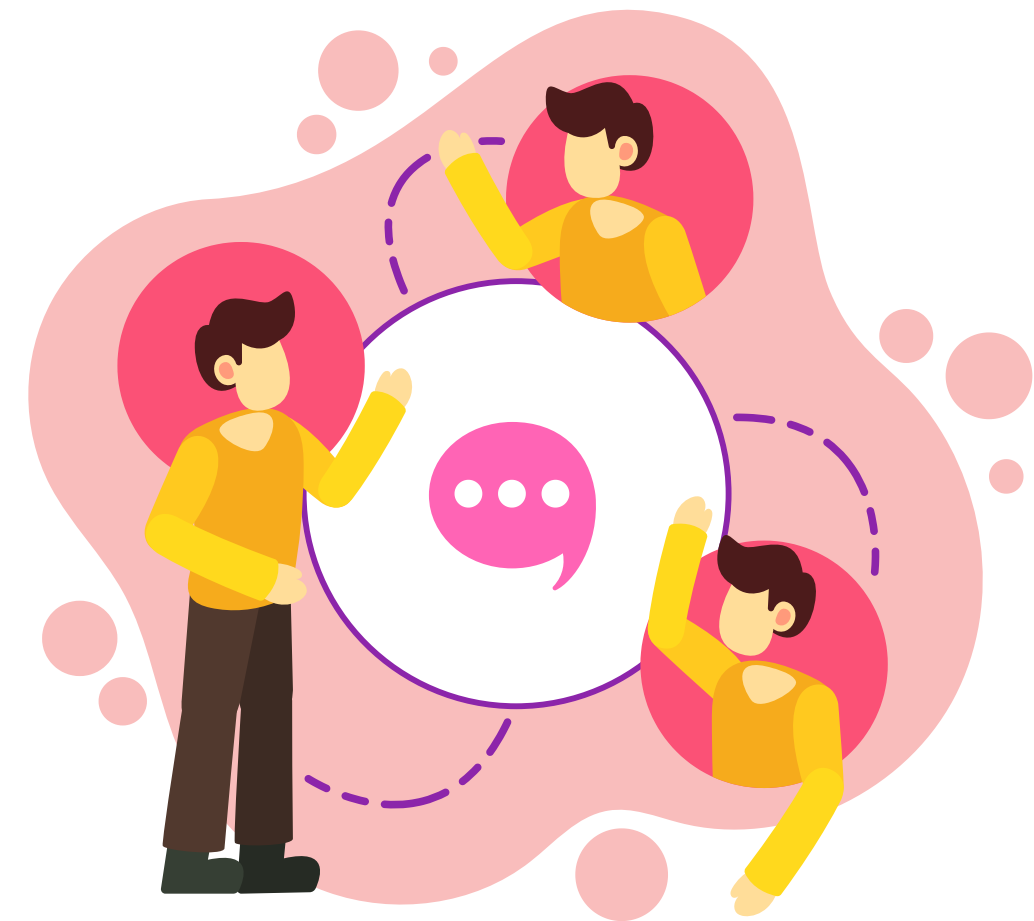
How the method works: step 1

- Educators engage in communities
- Work with marginalised groups
- Neighbourhood revitalisation projects
- Social advocacy initiatives
- Real-world learning experiences



How the method works: step 2

- Group discussions and reflections
- Processing lived experiences
- Self-reflection and perspective change
- Linking experience to education
- Student participation and dialogue



How the method works: step 3

- Integrating solidarity into curriculum
- Project-based learning
- Case studies and storytelling
- Interdisciplinary approaches
- Civic engagement through education



Impact and benefits

- Reduced prejudice and exclusion
- Empowered and engaged youth
- Stronger educator competencies
- Community cohesion and trust
- Long-term social inclusion



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Building Community Links

Project Information Title: "Building Community Links"
Lead time: 1.10.2024 – 30.09.2026
Project number: 2024-1-PL01-KA220-YOU-000256721
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Thank You

For Your Attention



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