

The power of many

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The Power of Many The Power of Many The process of social change begins with discovery, innovation, and diffusion. During discovery, a community learns things that were formerly unknown or unacknowledged. Innovation is the procedure of remolding current cultural items into a new custom. Lastly, diffusion is conveying the cultural things or social customs from a single nation or community to another (Jaspal and Breakwell, 2014).

Organizing together for change is more beneficial than individual attempts. Members of a community that organizes itself to accomplish change enjoy networking potentials, access to data and resources, personal acknowledgement, skill improvement, and a sense of involvement and effectiveness in resolving community issues. In comparison, individual efforts increase costs by raising the time necessary for organization, inadequate services and resources necessary for contribution, and primary burnout. By pinpointing the particular benefits and limitations to contribution to the engagement attempt, community leaders can install the proper incentives (C. S. Mott Foundation, 2010).

Approaches that can effect progressive social change are nonviolence and traditional political affairs approaches. The nonviolent approach includes peaceful measures and courses of action that do not involve traditional politics. For instance, conventions, neighborhood watches, isolation, industrial action, sit-ins, fasts, and forming alternative political associations. A community member like a demonstrator can undertake peaceful approaches to not only organize a community but to prevent harm as well. For example, a peaceful approach of demonstrating can prevent loggers from cutting down trees. The other approach, traditional politics, is the ordinary method of community organization that I deem practical and <https://assignbuster.com/the-power-of-many/>

relevant to me. Politics exploits the collective power of community organization (Akoto-Abutiate, 2014, p. 124).

References

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