SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY THE FACTS



"Social responsibility is a set of values that reflect acceptable social behaviour upheld by members of the community. Socially responsible people are active citizens that support the wellbeing of the community. You can only show acceptable and responsible behaviour if you are given the chance. Often you need to be allowed to have the freedom to make decisions, show judgement and learn from your mistakes in order to be responsible. The key to being socially responsible is showing RESPECT for others and the environment you live in."



HOW TO BE RESPONSIBLE

There are many ways you can be responsible. Here are a few examples:

- · Following the rules
- Being prepared
 e.g. lunch box, hat, pens, textas, books
- Doing daily tasks without being asked e.g. clearing the table, making your bed
- Completing your homework, projects or assignments to meet deadlines
- Respecting the feelings of others
- Respecting the property of others
- Respecting the environment



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ACTIONS AND OUTCOMES

In everyday life decisions need to be made.
With every decision that is made an **action** occurs.
With every **action** that occurs, there are **outcomes** that follow. We must undertake **actions** that result in positive **outcomes**.

Decisions made by you may affect others directly or indirectly. Sometimes we do not see that our **actions** cause specific **outcomes**.

As your views and opinions may differ from those of others, you must be careful that your **actions** do not create negative **outcomes** for others and the environment we live in.

Here are some everyday **actions** and **outcomes** you may relate to:

- If you complete your homework early you will have extra leisure time
- · If you do not study, you may fail your test
- If you borrow a football off your friend and you look after it, they will allow you to borrow it again
- If you break the rules, your parents, teachers and neers may not trust you
- If you treat someone unkindly they may treat you the same way









SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY



	DIRECT OUTCOME	INDIRECT OUTCOME
NEGATIVE ACTION e.g. Choose not to study for a test	May fail the test	Have to stay home to study for make up test and have to miss football training
1.		
2.		
3.		

		INDIRECT OUTCOME
POSITIVE ACTION	DIRECT OUTCOME	
.g. Complete homework early	Homework is completed	More time to do leisure activities (e.g. kick a football)
l.		
2.		
3.		