

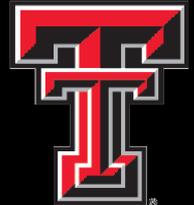
Community Service and Leadership



Statement of Ethical Principles

Texas Tech University
Ethics Center

2011



Community Service and Leadership



“Texas Tech University is committed to ethical **leadership** practices at all levels and to our tradition of **community service**, both within the university community and in our relationships with the greater community. We strive for exemplary professional and **community service** through research, creative works, and service programs that extend beyond the university environment. We strive to provide excellent service in a caring and friendly environment and encourage such involvement in the community by all faculty, students, staff, and administration.”

Texas Tech University
Statement of Ethical Principles

This Module Examines



What are
**Community Service
& Service Learning?**

**Benefits of Community
Service & Service
Learning**

**Community
Service and
Leadership**

*TTU's Statement of
Ethical Principles*

Ethics

*Civic
Responsibility*

P₄ Model

Leadership

*Leadership
qualities &
behaviors*

Community Service



Community Service is the application of one's gifts, skills, and resources to provide value and enhance the quality of life for people who need or desire service.

(Introduction to Service-Learning Toolkit, 2003)

Motives for Community Service



Astin and Sax (1998) examined the impact of community service on undergraduates' development. According to the study, students participated in service

1. to help other people
2. for personal satisfaction
3. to improve their community and society as a whole

Community Service



“The fragrance always remains on the hand that gives the rose.”

Mahatma Gandhi

Community Service



For college students, participating in community service is also associated with specific behaviors:

- ✓ earning higher grades
- ✓ attending graduate school
- ✓ donating money to one's alma mater
- ✓ socializing with persons from different racial/ethnic groups
- ✓ participating in volunteer/community service work after college

(Astin et al., "Long-term Effects of Volunteerism during the Undergraduate Years," 1999)

Community Service



- Informal learning through volunteering or community service seems easier than classroom learning, not because the content is simpler, but because it is embedded in familiar activity. This enables us to make sense of new information (Ehrlich, 2000).
- **Community Service** allows the students to learn more about a cause and which actions will ensure that the issue is effectively addressed.

Community Service



- An important part of what makes people successful and productive is their ability to integrate their work with their social life (Ehrlich, 2000).
- Volunteering inspires students to become more socially responsible, committed to serving their communities, empowered, and committed to education (Astin et al., 1999).

Service Learning



Service Learning is “pedagogy that links academic study and civic engagement through thoughtfully organized service that meets the needs of the community.”

(Irene Arellano, “Importance of Service,” 2009)

Service Learning experiences are reciprocally beneficial for both the community and the students.

(Astin & Sax, 1998)

Service Learning



Service Learning has a positive effect on sense of social responsibility and citizenship skills.

(Astin & Sax, 1998)

Service and learning are connected equally. “The outcome is a win-win situation for all stakeholders involved.”

(Arellano, 2009)

Service Learning at TTU



Service Learning Program - Mission statement:

TTU “provides information, support, and opportunities concerning Service Learning to students, faculty, and community members, fostering an appreciation of the academic and social values of community engagement.”

(“Service Learning Strategic Plan,” <http://www.tlpd.ttu.edu/servicelearning/strategic.asp>)

TTU faculty members from several academic disciplines state that “service-learning enhances their teaching and students’ interest in course material, and connects both faculty and students to the community.”

(“Why Service Learning,” <http://www.tltc.ttu.edu/servicelearning/faculty/index.asp>)

Benefits of Service Learning



Learn new skills in
an interesting,
engaged,
hands-on way

Explore career
opportunities

Apply academic
knowledge & skills
in the outside world

Improve one's
leadership skills &
sense of personal
satisfaction

Benefits of Service Learning



Develop a sense of
community and
civic responsibility

Make a difference in
one's home community

Meet and develop
relationships with people of
diverse cultures & lifestyles

Benefits of Service Learning – Ethics



Service Learning & Ethics

- ❖ Service learning offers an effective way for students to engage the complexity of ethical issues and ambiguity of actual situations (Colby et al, 2003).
- ❖ Service programs affect how students think about ethical problems and how aware and concerned they are about those less fortunate than themselves (Bok, 2006).
- ❖ Exposure to a diversity of views, both in and out of the classroom, challenges students to abandon dogmatism and rethink previous ethical positions (Bok, 2006).

Benefits of Service Learning - Civic Responsibility



Service learning & Civic Responsibility

- ❖ Service learning allows individuals to gain civic skills and experience
- ❖ Service learning helps students to focus on critical and reflective thinking as well as personal and civic responsibility.
- ❖ Service learning gives students the opportunity to address local needs while developing their academic skills and their commitment to their community and society.

(Introduction to Service-Learning Toolkit, 2003)

Benefits of Service Learning - Civic Responsibility



Mary Kirlin explored the relationship of service learning and gaining civic skills:

“Democratic society inherently demands collective decision making ... young adults must practice the skills necessary for civic engagement.”

CIVIC SKILLS

**Monitoring
public events
and issues**

UNDERLYING SKILLS necessary for civic skills

- Understand distinctions between 3 sectors of society (public, private & nonprofit)
- Understand context for events and issues (what happened & why)
- Capacity to acquire and thoughtfully review news (read the local newspaper)

(Mary Kirlin, “Civic Skill Building: the Missing Component in Service Programs?” 2002)

Benefits of Service Learning - Civic Responsibility



(cont.)

CIVIC SKILLS

UNDERLYING SKILLS necessary for civic skills

Deliberating about public policy issues

- Think critically about issues
- Understand & respect perspectives on issues

Interacting with others to promote personal and common interests

- Understand democratic societies
- Capacity to articulate individual perspective & interests
- Work with others to define common objectives
- Create & follow a work plan to accomplish goals

Influencing policy decisions on public issues

- Identify decision makers and institutions
- Lobby for change
- Understand appropriate vehicles for influencing decisions

Leadership



“The world is full of strong leaders; however, leadership is a neutral term. It can be good or bad.”

(“Five Standards of Excellence Practiced by Ethical Leaders,” *Workforce Management Online*, 2003)

The organization’s leadership “has a code of conduct and ethical expectations,” and the leaders “that exhibit ethical behavior powerfully influence the actions of others.”

(Susan M. Heathfield, “Leadership Values and Ethics,” *About.com Guide*, *n.d.*)

Leadership



P4: A modern model for leadership



* Probity harmonizes the other potentially conflicting aims so that the mix of purpose, people, planet, and probity is sustainable, ethical, and successful.

Leadership

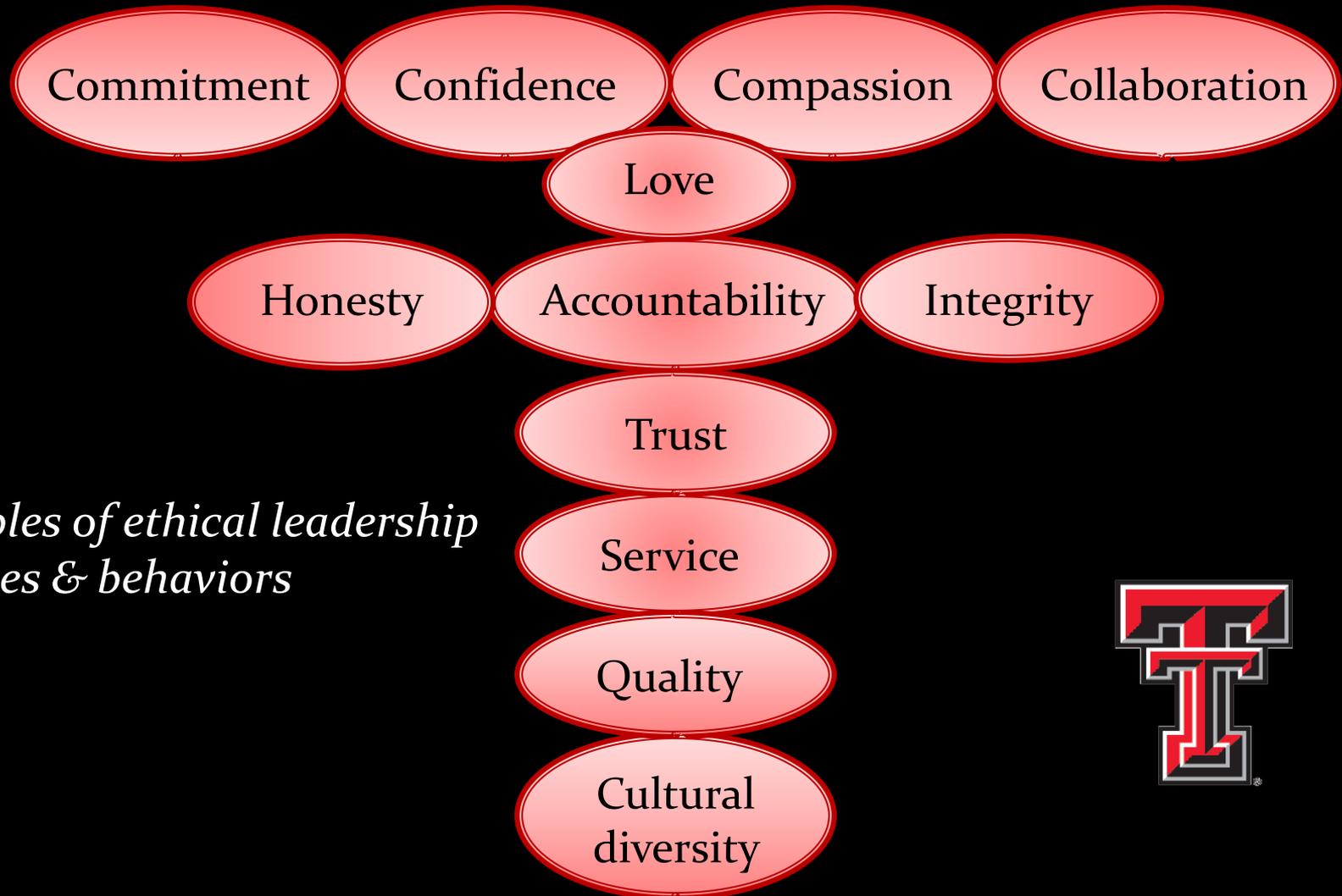


(cont.)

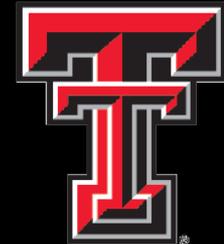
P4: A modern model for leadership

The aim of this model is “to reconcile the organisational purpose (ex: cost-effective services delivery) with the needs and feelings of people (staff, local communities, stakeholders, etc) with proper consideration for the planet - the world we live in (in terms of sustainability, environment, wildlife, natural resources, our heritage, 'fair trade', other cultures, etc) and at all times acting with probity - encompassing love, integrity, compassion, honesty, and truth.”

Leadership



*Examples of ethical leadership
qualities & behaviors*



Leadership and Service



Leadership is “more about serving than leading”

Good leadership requires attitudes and behaviors that characterize and relate to **humanity** in a healthy way.

Ineffective leaders believe that “the leader must be served by the people”

Faulty attitude: Leadership is “an opportunity to take: to acquire personal status, advantage, gain, etc., at the expense of others”

Leadership is “an opportunity to give; to serve your organization, and crucially, the people too.”

Community Service



“If I can stop one heart from breaking,
I shall not live in vain;
If I can ease one life the aching,
Or cool one pain,
Or help one fainting robin
Up to his nest again,
I shall not live in vain.”

Emily Dickinson

Acknowledgements and References



Acknowledgements

Irene Arellano, M.Ed.
Service Learning Coordinator, TTU
(contributing most of the written
content for 'community service and
service learning')

Howie Chin,
Graduate Assistant, Ethics Center

Susan Fortney,
Interim Dean, School of Law, TTU

Angela Frisbie,
*Former Graduate Assistant, Ethics
Center*

Yi Hui Lee,
Sr. Editor, Ethics Center

Justin Louder,
Director, Ethics Center

Keisha McKenzie,
Graduate Assistant, Ethics Center

References

- Arellano, Irene. "Importance of Service." 2009
- Astin, A. W., Sax, J. *How Undergraduates Are Affected by Service Participation.* Journal of College Student Development, 1998. 39:3, 251-263. Print.
- Astin, A. W., Sax, L. J., Avalos, J. *Long-term Effects of Volunteerism during the Undergraduate Years.* The Review of Higher Education, 1999. 22:2, 187-202. Print.
- Bok, D. *Our Underachieving Colleges: A Candid Look at How Much Students Learn and Why They Should Be Learning More.* New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 2006. Print.
- Chapman, Alan. "Ethical Leadership, Decision-making, and Organisations." 2010. Web. May 26, 2011. <http://www.businessballs.com/ethical_management_leadership.htm>
- Chapman, Alan. "Leadership." 2009. Web. May 26, 2011. <<http://www.businessballs.com/leadership.htm>>
- Colby, A., Ehrlich, T., Beaumont, E., and Stephens, J. *Educating Citizens: Preparing America's undergraduates for Lives of Moral and Civic Responsibility.* San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 2003. Print.
- Ehrlich, T. (Ed.). *Civic Responsibility and Higher Education.* Arizona: Oryx Press, 2000. Print.
- "Five Standards of Excellence Practiced by Ethical Leaders." *Workforce Management Online.* 2003. Web. May 25, 2011. <<http://www.workforce.com/section/hr-management/article/five-standards-excellence-practiced-by-ethical-leaders.html>>
- Heathfield, Susan M. (n.d.). "Leadership Values and Ethics," About.com Guide. Web. May 26, 2011. <http://humanresources.about.com/od/leadership/a/leader_values.htm>
- Introduction to Service-Learning Toolkit: Readings and Resources for Faculty.* Campus Compact, 2003. Print.
- Kirlin, Mary. *Civic Skill Building: the Missing Component in Service Programs?* Political Science & Politics, Sep 2002. 35, 3, 571-575. Print.
- Sax, L. J. *The American freshman: National Norms 2004.* Los Angeles: UCLA, Higher Education Research Institute, 2005. Print.
- Yates, M., Youniss, J. *Community Service and Political Identity Development in Adolescence.* Journal of Social Issues, 1998. 495-512. Print.

Community Service and Leadership



Statement of Ethical Principles

Questions? Comments?

Please contact:

TTU Ethics Center

806.742.1505

www.ethics.ttu.edu