

Social Agendas

Social Contract a set of rights that governs interaction with a view to promotion of thriving

Postmodernism Promotes:

- relaxation and rationality
- engagement, spectacle, particular significance, branding
- eclectic forms, irregularity, incongruity, unclear functionality

Social Agenda ideals of how society should work

Has:

- vision: an image of ideal social conditions to be established
- values: norms for design that promote the vision
- methods: methods about how the values are to be implemented

Genderism Differences between men and women are elaborated into a design distinction between masculine and feminine

- Vision: a distinction between men and women
- values: a distinction between masculine and feminine things
- Methods: size, robustness, ornamentation

Mythologizing designs cannot only reflect social norms but also reinforce them. Ex a design can make the abstract distinction between masculine and feminine appear like is a fact of nature

Consumerism Goods designed to be bought

- Vision: consumption as a crucial economic activity
- Values: cheapness, disposability, disengagement
- Methods: ephemeral materials, uninteresting appearance, sealed workings

Environmentalism

- Vision: integrity of the natural environment
- Values: pollution reduction, environmental awareness
- Methods: reusability, biodegradability

Technology Solutionism

- Vision: dispossession of government institutions through technology
- Values: privatization of social services
- Methods: personalization, app-ification

Activism

Aimed at the achievement of social justice

- people receive what is due to them
- people are free from wrongful discrimination

Activism:

- Vision: social justice increased
- Values: accessibility, affordability, universality
- Methods: collaborating with marginalized clientele

Guerilla Activism

- Vision: empowerment of vulnerable people
- Values: subverting established practice
- Methods: alteration, sabotage

Humanitarianism

- Vision: greater equality for people in poverty
- Values: affordability, appropriateness
- Methods: inexpensive materials, low energy requirements

Social Entrepreneurism Rejection of charity as a way to alleviate poverty. People may not be motivated to use gifts as donors intended

- Vision: economic opportunity for people in poverty
- Values: affordability, productivity
- Methods: inexpensive materials, low maintenance

Social Spaces

Social spaces form a special problem domain, where people meet in large numbers.

Spatial Justice How social advantages and disadvantages located in social spaces

- Distributive: the location of resources relative to constituencies
- Procedural: how resource location is decided

Spatial Exclusion social spaces designed to keep certain people out

Spatial Integration social spaces designed to encourage sharing by different groups

Gentrification Immigration of higher-status residents, the result of market forces. Changes to demographics, real estate, land use, and culture. This benefits the incoming residents and harms the displaced ones.

Urban Activism intervention in social spaces to protest or correct civic inaction

Tactical Urbanism Improvised redesign of social spaces upon government inaction