**Meaning**

In [sociology](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sociology), **social action** refers to [an act](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Action_%28philosophy%29) which takes into account the actions and reactions of [individuals](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Individual) (or '[agents'](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agency_%28sociology%29)).

**DEFINITIONS**:

**1. DICTIONARY OF SOCILOGY**

Any expenditure of effort by a group as such; all-conscious or unconscious, concerted or collective effort

**2. MARY RICHMOND (1922)**

 Social action is mass betterment through propaganda and social legislation; a method of bringing about a change in the social environment of the clients.

**3. PETER LEE (1937)**

Social action seems to suggest efforts directed towards changes in law or social structure or towards the initiation of new movements for the modification of current social practices.4.

4. **SECHER (1962)** "An Action is 'social' if the acting individual takes account of the behavior of others and is thereby oriented in its course".

5. **PHILIP KOTLER:**

Social action is defined as an undertaking of collective action to mitigate or resolve a social problem.

**GOALS OF SOCIAL ACTION**

• Prevention of changes considered as negative

•Solution to mass problems

•Improvement in mass conditions

•Influencing institutions, policies and practices

•Introduction of new mechanisms or programs

• Redistribution of power, resources, decision making

•Effect on thought and action.

**Principles followed in Gandhian Social Action**

1. **Principle of credibility building**

 Gestures of Good Will towards the opponents

 Example setting

 Selection of typical urgently felt problems for struggles

 Gaining success in the attempt

1. **Principle of Legitimization**

 Theological and religious approach

 Moral approach

 Legal and Technical approach

1. **Principle of dramatization**

 Use of songs

 Powerful speeches

 Role of women

 Slogans

1. **Principle of multiple strategies**

 Education strategy

 Persuasive strategy

 Facilitative strategy

 Power strategy

1. **Principle of dual approach**

 Constructive programs

 Satyagraha

1. **Principle of manifold programs**

**PROCESS OF SOCIAL ACTION**

The principles and the process of social action are inseparable.

**The role of the social action worker is to facilitate the group through a five-stage process.**

The five stages are as follows:

**What**

This is all about discovery, finding out what is happening in people’s lives. What are their issues, problems and concerns? What makes them angry, frightened, happy, and frustrated? What occupies their thoughts?

The social action worker designs ways in which the community members can express all this, creating as comprehensive a picture as possible of what is going on in their lives at present, without interpretation and without at this stage having to worry about what to do with the material. This is often the longest stage of the social action process. Video, role-play, photography, drawing and discussion will all be used during this exploration of life in the community.

**Why**

Once the issues have been agreed it is important to identify the reasons why they exist so that any solutions devised will attack root causes and not just symptoms. Asking 'why?' helps people examine their private troubles in the wider context. It provides them with a deeper understanding of their causes.

This is necessary if community members and service users are to go on to create and own positive social change. This stage of the process allows the community members to engage in analysis and to present their understanding of the problems facing them. It also helps to discover the most effective point of intervention; the place at which it is possible to make changes that will affect the final outcomes. This analysis is accepted by the social action worker, without interpretation once again, reinforcing one of our basic beliefs: people are experts in their own lives.

**How**

So what do we do with this understanding? How can the community members change things in a meaningful way themselves?

Here the role of the social action worker changes. The responsibility now is to create safe spaces where the group can test out their ideas for change before putting them into practice. It is vital that the community members are not set up to fail and that their ideas undergo a rigorous examination before taking them to the world outside the group. The decision on which ideas will be taken forward lies in the hands of the group, but the social action worker must question their viability without crushing enthusiasm.

**Action**

The group then put their idea(s) for change into effect. They should by now have a realistic sense of the possible outcomes, whether it will solve their problem or simply be the first stage in a longer struggle.

Even if the action disappoints, as sometimes happens, the legacy of the work is that the group members now have an understanding and practical experience of the tools needed for dealing with problems that they will face in the future.

**Reflection**

The fifth stage is for the social action worker to bring the group together and ask: 'what happened? Now that we have carried out our action, are the issues, problems and concerns the same?' This critical reflection enables the community members to learn from their experience and to plan future actions for change.

The What, Why, How process begins again.