

Taking
ACTION

Samuel Blankson

Taking Action

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Acknowledgement

Thanks to God, for giving me the sense to choose to live by taking action. Thanks to my wife, Uju, for lovingly reminding me of this choice daily. Thanks to my family, friends, and authors of inspirational books and audio material who have inspired me to live my life by taking planned, immediate action.

Contents

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	V
CONTENTS.....	VII
INTRODUCTION	1
CHAPTER 1:.....	2
WHAT IS ACTION?	3
Components of action.....	3
Unplanned action.....	4
Save time.....	5
Discover new things you would not normally try	6
Learn to think faster.....	6
Improve your intuitive decision making skills.....	6
Planned action.....	6
Have faith, belief and motivation.....	7
Have a clearly defined vision, dream, objective, or task in mind	8
Making your dreams and objectives clearly defined.....	10
Meticulously plan the achievement of your goal	12
Setting goals.....	12
Long term	13
Medium term.....	13
Short term.....	14
Tasks	14
A linked process	14
Dating.....	14
Reward success	16
Abstain	17
Delayed gratification	17
Acquire the resources for your plan.....	18
General advice for all resources	19
Advise for handling human aid	19
CHAPTER 2:.....	20

WHAT ARE PEOPLE SKILLS?	21
Why you need people skills	21
Physical help	21
Financial help.....	22
Moral support and encouragement.....	22
Ideas.....	22
Contacts	23
A break.....	23
Obstacles to effective people skills.....	24
How to improve your people skills	24
Setting peoples moods	25
Talking with people	25
Listening to people.....	26
Agreeing with people.....	27
Making people feel important	27
Thanking people.....	28
Praising people.....	29
Using people skills to disarm aggression	29
Maintaining your people skills.....	31
CHAPTER 3:	32
EXECUTE YOUR PLAN IMMEDIATELY	33
Do it now.....	33
Do it regardless of fear.....	33
Fear is a call to action.....	34
Fight	34
Flee.....	35
CHAPTER 4:	36
OBSTACLES MEAN YOU ARE CLOSE TO SUCCESS	37
Hardships build character	37
CHAPTER 5:	40

IMPORTANT AND URGENT	41
Saying NO	42
CHAPTER 6:.....	44
REGULARLY REVIEW YOUR PROGRESS, ACCORDING TO YOUR PLANS	45
Apply Kaizen to every stage of your plan.....	46
Kaizen in all aspects of your life.....	46
Your greatest resource	47
Ask the right questions	48
Mind mapping	49
Immediate application	50
Large and small application of Kaizen	51
Compounding	51
CHAPTER 7:.....	54
DEALING WITH THE CONSEQUENCES OF YOUR ACTIONS	55
CONCLUSION	57
APPENDICES	59
Appendix 1	60
Mind Map™ Example	60
Appendix 2	69
Goal Sheet Example	69
Appendix 3	70
Kaizen method	70

Taking Action

NOTES73

OTHER WORKS BY SAMUEL BLANKSON75

ABOUT THE AUTHOR99

Introduction

This is a book about taking action. For some, this verb, action, means something they do, will do, might do, should do, have done, or never will do. For me, it means something I am doing NOW!

You may not understand the power of action if you are not using this power. This book will show you how to tap into this phenomenal power and change your life.

Chapter 1:

- ***What Is Action?***
 - ***Components Of Action***
 - ***Unplanned Action***
 - ***Save Time***
 - ***Discover New Things You Would Not Normally Try***
 - ***Learn To Think Faster***
 - ***Improve Your Intuitive Decision Making Skills***
 - ***Planned Action***
 - ***Have Faith, Belief And Motivation***
 - ***Have A Clearly Defined Vision, Dream, Objective, Or Task In Mind***
 - ***Making Your Dreams And Objectives Clearly Defined***
 - ***Meticulously Plan The Achievement Of Your Goal***
 - ***Setting Goals***
 - ***Long Term***
 - ***Medium Term***
 - ***Short Term***
 - ***Tasks***
 - ***A Linked Process***
 - ***Dating***
 - ***Reward Success***
 - ***Abstain***
 - ***Delayed Gratification***
 - ***Acquire The Resources For Your Plan***
 - ***General Advice For All Resources***
 - ***Advise For Handling Human Aid***

What is Action?

Whether you believe the universe began with a single command by the Creator, or through the subatomic reactions within highly dense nebulae, you will agree on one thing, the universe began with action.

Everything that happens or will happen requires this important verb, action, to materialize. In fact, if you took action out of the world there would be no world. Action is the means, through which all things come to be.

You are here because your parents took action a long time ago. Consequently, you will die someday because of the actions you have and will take throughout your life.

Whilst some believe that the Creator, or some complex mathematical principles governing the universe, controls all action, I believe that you have a choice, and you can select the actions you wish to take.

Most people will disagree with this. If you are one of these people, let me reassure you that by the time you have finished reading this book, you will be greatly empowered and armed with the faith and belief that you can control your actions, and therefore determine the outcome of your life.

Components of action

Before you can make use of any tool, you have to understand it. In the case of action, you need to know its various manifestations, components, and possible usages. There are two major types of action. These are:

1. Unplanned action
2. Planned action

Unplanned action

Let us first look at unplanned action.

When forced to act without planning, your action will be unplanned. This could result from an emergency, or through poor time management. Unless caught off guard in an emergency, where you have to act without planning first, there should never be a time when you act without a plan.

In terms of effective results, planned action far outperforms unplanned action. Unplanned action should therefore, only be used during situations with severe time pressures. When there is no time to plan your action, and choosing not to act will cause you great harm or inconvenience, you should proceed to act unplanned.

Unplanned actions are simple to make. They normally occur in situations where you have very limited choices in how you can react. Examples of these are; during a car accident or other act or die scenarios. In these situations, not acting or hesitating could mean the loss of a human life.

Not all unplanned action situations involve act or die choices. Sometimes, time pressure is the sole reason for taking unplanned action. As an example: you jump on the wrong metro train because you are running late, and have no time to confirm its direction. In this scenario, you are taking a calculated risk because, by confirming the direction before boarding the train would make you late. Therefore, you give yourself a fifty percent chance of success by not confirming the direction. If you are wrong, you will be late anyway, and if you are right, you will be on time.

The result may not result in the loss of a life, but it may still be of great importance. In the metro scenario, you may have been on your way to a dream career interview. Being late for this meeting could mean the loss of this opportunity.

Of course, not all unplanned action decisions are of such great importance. Some may have no life changing consequences associated to them. For example: you are on holiday, and through the window of your moving vehicle, an ice cream vendor offers you a choice of two ice cream flavours.

After handing over your money, you have a split second to select your desired flavour before your coach pulls away. Having limited time, you grab the right hand ice cream and hope you will like the flavour.

This unplanned action could result in wasted money or an enjoyable purchase. Whichever the case, the risk from your action would have minimal effect on your life. The majority of unplanned decisions fall into this unimportant category. It is wise to use unplanned actions for these type of scenarios and decisions for the following reasons:

1. To save time.
2. To discover new things you would normally not try.
3. To clearly define what is important for you.
4. To learn to think faster.
5. To develop your intuitive decision making skills, by practicing with unimportant decisions, so that when you have to make a life changing decision, your improved intuitive decision making skills will save you or another's life.

Save time

Unimportant decisions do not require much deliberation. Use unplanned action type decisions for these types of situations. You will save a lot of decision time, minimise the amount of decisions you have to make, so that you can make better decisions when they really count.

By elevating unimportant decisions to a higher level of importance, your judgment will be clouded when it comes to making important decisions. You will be inefficient in decision-making if what shoes you wear to lunch, is as important as what university major you decide to study. Keep your mind free for important decisions by using unplanned and quick decision making for unimportant decisions.