

The decision making process

Business



Decision making is a crucial act which involves the absolute accuracy of cognitive attention about future actions and their impacts. The prospect of decision making, therefore, has to be seen from various angles that range from personal needs to professional requirements. The ultimate objective of the decision making is finding a suitable solution for the emergency of such compulsions. It is one of the most critical functions of the management, particularly in conditions pertaining to unsolicited operational changes in an organization. A change in the managerial concerns is inevitable and the impact of decisions related to an immediate alteration may reflect in the overall performance of the entire workforce. Generally, a decision making process is initiated according to the expectations and preferences of the decision maker for the purpose of eliminating possible uncertainties of the results of a preplanned future action.

The process of decision making is not a simple action, because it is the key to the future perfections as the decider of an action has an unbreakable relationship with the implications of the results as well as the quality of the chosen output that comes as the end result. Therefore the course of deciding anything has to go through various stages. Firstly, the problem is identified and defined, then the trial for identifying the possible solutions to it. Next, the solutions are evaluated for determining the best one and the decision is made on the basis of it. The remaining stages are the implementation and evaluation of the decision as a continuous process. Through these stages, the decision maker gets a chance to explore the actual situations pertaining to a conflicting condition and becomes able to obtain various alternatives to settle the issue. However, the success of the decision depends on the way it is implemented and evaluated in a way that the correctness of the actions

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for fixing the problem is appreciable (Ethics Resource Center, 2009). The problem generally occurs when there is a serious diversion of the objective of the collective action from the desired target. Such a condition can result in accumulated pressurization from demands and expectations from everyone involved.

The success of a decision is by all means dependent on the information about the problem and the perfectness in finding the most suitable solution from a number of alternatives to solve it. For example, if a business enterprise has a persistent problem with regulating the punctuality of its employees, the proprietor can take a decision only after giving due attention to all the alternatives to manage the time of both the business and the employees. In this situation, the alternatives may be providing conveyance, giving incentives to punctual ones or marking late attendance to punish the late comers etc. The employer, as the decision maker should focus on the relevance of the decision criteria to the internal and external environments of the organization. In a case where the number of alternatives is more, it is desirable for him to categorize them as desirable, highly desirable and essential. He can otherwise use a scale of perfection that determines the weight of the decision the future.

Finally, the decision has to be taken after the clear-cut analysis of problems and their alternative solutions in a comparative format that assesses the relationship between the significance of the decision and the predesigned result of the action. After the employment of the decision the development of the situation must be clearly observed for the early switching to further alternatives wherever required.

References

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Ethics Resource Center. Plus: The decision making process. Retrieved from <http://www.ethics.org/resource/plus-decision-making-process>