DECISION-MAKING

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Deciding whether to wear high-heeled shoes on a Monday ride is hard. Deciding whether or not to tell the class that they will have or have no long quiz about the previous lesson is confusing. Deciding whether to continue discussion after a debate between you and a certain student is stressful. Deciding about serious matters is a tough job. Imagine if the person is tired in deciding what to do or not to do. What if an individual takes a hard time to take the responsibility to decide? What if the person do not have the ability to become a good decision-maker?

Decision-making requires various steps which must be repeated if necessary. This includes the following: recognizing and defining the problem; identifying and analyzing alternatives; choosing from those alternatives; implementing the action; and evaluating the results. If the organization lacks knowledge and couldn’t able oneself to do critical thinking these may affect the organization.

In the study entitled The Decision-making Process in the Complex Situation, Bennet & Bennet (2008), they explicated how vague decision-making could be. It runs through taking into account laying the groundwork for decision-making, understanding and exploring complex situations, discussing human additive factors, preparing for the decision process and determining influential mechanism. Conventionally, in this kind of situation, parties deciding must rely on their intuition and judgment while also adding to the proposed solution the perspective of others. Usual decisions may result to short-term effect while life-changing is long-term. Be it a long-term one or a short-term one, what matters the most is that the decision did not make a negative impact. Any
organizations can make clear, strategic and game-changing decisions as long as the team knows how to demonstrate them (LaRocca, 2015). It is just a matter of learning how to create an effective and impactful decision-making. With such, the success of the organization is guaranteed.

The decision must come out from collective opinions and must not just stick into the idea of who leads or who authorizes. Deciding over things is too complex that handling it alone will never be possible, especially, to organizations. With such context where decision-making relies on, there must be smooth exits so the team will never end up being stuck on deciding and it will just consume much time and effort or if the organization profits from something, then profit loss may be the least among the consequences. That is why Buzuku (2019) suggested that there must be prior approaches the team could lean on to since deciding without an outline is not a good solution. Buzuku said this could help in providing a certain structure so what must be the focus remains at the center stage and the things not needed will be removed for less analysis. Somehow, in most of the organizations, during decision-making process, it is an unavoidable matter that the involved parties may suggest alternatives in order to achieve the optimum potential of a decision crafted by the leader of the organization.

Growth and development are the primary targets of an organization. If not for its members, surely, its goal is set for those who benefit from the institution. Time may fly so fast that there are circumstances the organization must handle smoothly yet any action may promote risking either the reputation of the organization or may result to another chaos. Leaders and managers must carry out the team through effective collaboration in creating decisions. It must always be taken into account the most significant matters when it comes to an organization: long-term and short-term effects.
References:


