

Subject - Psychology (Hons), B.A Part-I

Paper-II (Social psychology)

ch. 5. Groups Topic - Principles of Decision-making
Principles:

The ethical Principles of decision making vary considerably. Some common choices of principles and the method which seem to match them include:

- * the most powerful person/group decides
- * Method: dictatorship or oligarchy
- * everyone participates in a certain class of meta-decisions
- * Method: parliamentary democracy
- * everyone participates in every decision
- * direct democracy, consensus decision making

There are many decision making levels having a participation element. A common example is that of an institution making decisions that affect those for whom they provide. In such cases an understanding of what participation level is involved becomes crucial to understand the process and power/structures dynamics.

Control - Ethics. When organisations/institutions make decisions it is important to find the balance between the parameters of control mechanisms and the ethical principles which

ensure 'best' outcome for individuals and communities impacted on by the decision. Controls may be set by elements such as legislation, historical precedents, available resources, standards, policies, procedures and practices. Ethical elements may include equity, fairness, transparency, social justice, choice, least restrictive alternative, empowerment.

Decision Making Process:

1. Process of Decision making:
2. Steps to effective decision making:
3. Process of Rational Decision making:

7 (Seven) Steps to Effective Decision Making:

Decision making is the process of making choices by identifying a decision, gathering information, and assessing alternative resolutions. ~~making~~

Using a step-by-step decision-making process can help you make more deliberate, thoughtful decisions.

by organising relevant information and Idebining alternatives. This approach increases the chances that you will choose the most satisfying alternative possible.

Step-1: Identify the decision

you realize that you need to make a decision. you must Try to clearly define the nature of the decision you must make. This first step is very important.

Step 2: Gather relevant information

Collect some pertinent information before you make your decision: what information is needed, the best sources of information, and how to get it. This step involves both internal and external "work." Some information is internal: you'll seek it through a process of self-assessment. Other information is external you'll find it online, in books, from other people, and from other sources.

Step 3: Identify the alternatives

As you collect information, you will probably identify several possible paths of action, or alternatives. ~~In that~~ You can also use your imagination and additional information to construct new alternatives. In this step, you will list all possible and desirable alternatives.

Step 4: weigh the evidence

Draw on your information and emotions to imagine what it would be like if you carried out each of the alternatives to the end. Evaluate whether the need identified in Step 1 would be met or resolved through the use of each alternative. As you go through this difficult internal process, you'll begin to favor certain alternatives: those that seem to have a higher potential for reaching your goal. Finally, place the alternatives in a priority order, based upon your own value system.

Step 5: Choose among alternatives

Once you have weighed all the evidence, you are ready to select the alternative that seems to be the best one for you. You may even choose a combination of alternatives. Your choice in Step 5 may very likely be the same or similar to the alternative you placed at the top of your list at the end of Step 1.

Step 6: Take action

You're now ready to take some positive action by beginning to implement the alternative you chose in Step 5.

Step 7: Review your decision & its consequences

In this final step, consider the results of your decision and evaluate whether or not it has resolved the need you identified in Step 1. If the decision has not met

the identified need, you may want to repeat certain steps of the process to make a new decision. For example, you might want to gather more detailed or somewhat different information or explore additional alternatives.

Dr. S. K. Suman

Asst. Prof.

Dept. of Psychology
Marwari College, Darbhanga.