
OF DECISION

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ABSTRACT

Lovers decide to love each other. They love. Later on they decide to depart each other. They depart. If either of them leaves the other partner secretly then she or he is called deserted. Thus departure is with consent and desertion is without consent. As such desertion is painful more and the lover is thrown into an unknown future. The lover cannot find out the cause of desertion. She/he waits. A sentimental lover waits lifelong. She/he remains bachelor. The situation becomes very painful in case of single mother with a baby. Thus live together is not illegal. It is immoral. Here decision is not or cannot be above question.

Keywords: *Decision, conclusion, resolution, consideration, process, ability, feasibility.*

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INTRODUCTION

Creative writing is based more on manifestation rather than on expression. It does not inform, rather it reveals. So it bears no reference. The best creative writing is critical, and the best critical writing is creative. This article is an outcome of thinking about creative writing meant for a general readership. As such, I have adopted a free style methodology so that everyone can enjoy the pleasure of reading. As you might know, Francis Bacon (1561-1626), the immortal essayist, wrote many essays namely 'Of Love', 'Of Friendship', 'Of Ambition', 'Of Studies', and so on. The multiple-minded genius correctly pointed out that all the words of the dictionary can be used as themes for essays. But little has been done since his death to continue or finish his monumental task. Bacon's unique individual style of presentation ignited my imagination and encouraged me to write creative essays as a method of relieving a wide range of emotions through catharsis.

ARTICLE

Decision is a conclusion or resolution reached after consideration. For example: I will make the decision on my own.

It is a process. This process takes various times for its fulfillment or outcome. It needs uncertain times. It demands uncontrolled times. It suffers from time phobia. This time taking depends on the nature of the concerned job or job concerned.

Also it depends on the ability of the concerned person. A novice takes much time. An expert decides instant. In contrast a fool can decide never. If he decides hurriedly he commits mistake. Hardly has he decided correctly. This inability renders his life miserable from cradle to coffin.

If a decision is of no use then it is not at all a decision. It is merely callousness of the concerned person. This causes of wastage of time, money and energy as well. As a result the project suffers from higher and unnecessary cost.

If right person is placed in the wrong place then the person cannot decide effectively. Similarly, if a wrong man is placed in the right place, even then the person cannot do anything since he is wrong. As such placement is a judicious job. In both the cases decision is very important. Here decision should be taken with utmost care.

Someone can decide quickly. It is a great plus point. He has presence of mind. Someone takes much time to decide. Chance comes once. He loses the chance.

Presence of mind is a great factor. A wise may not have that capacity, in contrast a less intelligent but sly person possesses that rare capacity.

Presence of mind is a tool to tackle the hard reality and thereby conquers it. It is an acid test of the stamina of the concerned person. It is a personality trait.

Decision is a difficult task. As such a fool cannot take decision and stands still. In any riot the culprit leaves the spot immediate and lay men are caught red-handed who are quite ignorant and innocent about the massacre.

Decision is the most important factor in human life. It is just like 'Strike the iron when it is hot'. Decision depends on various factors. Human being can broadly be classified into four different categories. The first type decides in right time and shines properly. The second type cannot decide in time. He decides right but in late hours. It has no practical utility at all. The third type decides wrong and suffers from degradation. The fourth type either decides never or can decide never. He is a blunt.

A person may have many lovers. Then choice is a difficult task. If the lovers are equally likely then decision becomes more difficult as is usually faced by an examinee during choice from Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ). In MCQ there is negative marking. Then a timid lover cannot opt or restrains from opting. Sometimes he decides to please everybody. Since polygamy is prohibited in civic society he refrains himself from doing such unsocial activity. He remains as bachelor. If the lover marries a third party then the person decides not to marry and promises to remain as confirmed bachelor. He considers himself as deserted. He considers the married lover as the most beautiful among all remaining lovers. He feels insulted.

Justice delayed is justice denied. Many prisoners die before decision. They are just like nameless thousands who built the pyramids. It is the shame of the judiciary system and the society at large.

Computer always opts for either One (1) or Zero (0). It has to decide in every moment. Any single mistake causes the total failure of the whole programming.

Someone becomes nervous in danger. He cannot decide at all. As such he stands still. He can do nothing. On the other hand someone faces the problem with cool brain. He seldom loses nerve or be afraid in the new context. He decides and proceeds accordingly.

From decision or no decision the state and status of the concerned person can be gauged or guessed. Where there is no option there lies no decision.

Man decides. He has to decide. He is bound to decide. Thus man, willy-nilly, decides infinite times from cradle to coffin. In this regard he is quite undone except deciding. He decides for his mere existence.

Decision may either be composed or imposed. Both are diagonally opposite to each other in action and operation. In democratic set up decision is composed i.e., from bottom to top. In dictatorship it is imposed i.e., from top to bottom. In centralised democracy it is also imposed one. In some other setup the boss practises a cocktail of both in different proportions. He does not follow any definite rule. He decides as per the best return. Profit is his single agenda. Such a boss is always kind to accept only cash. He decides to accept cash for its easy liquidity.

If a house is suddenly caught fire then a lay man decides to save his property and is burnt by fire and dies ultimately. In contrast a judicious person leaves the burning house immediate and saves his life.

Similarly, if a boat heavily loaded with goods and is about to drown then a fool tries to save all the goods in vain. As a result he loses both his goods and life as well. Here also an intelligent person throws even of his half of goods into the river thereby saves rest half goods and his life as well. The learned knows that man may lose everything but future can return more than what he owns at present. So life and future are the most promising things of the world.

There are two types of persons. The first category takes decision and goes for rest. The second category decides not and goes for rest keeping all others concerned quite sleepless. He offers tension to others but he remains tension free. He gives tension but takes it not. It is his strategy. He enjoys sadistic pleasure. He measures the repercussion and decides after knowing decisions of others or opponents. He is sly. He is shrewd more. He can be identified from his sagacious looking.

Decision may be easy but implementation is difficult. So decision is to be taken thinking its practical aspects.

If execution is not possible then the decision is faulty. It is merely assumption. It is hypothesis. It is not theory.

Decision is alias and akin to dream. Dream does not die even after death. So person is not the factor. Organisation takes action to materialise the ambition of the far-sighted person.

Ability without feasibility is also disability. As such in decision making both ability and feasibility should be judged meticulously first.

Decision should not be for the sake of decision only. It should be judicious. Time and tide wait for none. So taking unwise decision is simply wastage of time.

Man does something. It is his decision. Man does nothing. It is also his decision. They say no politics is also a politics. No style is also a style. Then no decision is also a decision.

Decision is all and everything. It determines the fate and future of human being. Different persons decide differently on the same or identical issue. From nature of decision the state, status and intellect of the concerned person can be ascertained.

A successful person decides to prosper more. He decides to fix targets and acts accordingly. In contrast a frustrated person cannot think about bright future. He decides to commit suicide. Ultimately he commits suicide. Now those who commit suicide are well informed and advised that, "Don't commit suicide, because life has its sweet side too".

A good student decides to read. He reads attentively and shines in life properly and timely. A bad student decides to play. He plays during learning hours and fails in the examination. His successful failure in the examination paves the way to fail everywhere from cradle to coffin. Misfortune dogs him wherever he goes. He suffers lifelong till he breaths his last.

An experienced businessman decides to invest timely and gets huge return as expected. In business, strategy of purchase and sell are very important. When to purchase, where from to purchase, how much to purchase are very important. More important is when to sell, where to sell, whom to sell, how much to sell and last of all how to sell.

A good businessman counts always about profit. But a great businessman is cautious about his loss. He argues that profit is not the factor; rather loss is the main headache of any business. They say where goodness ends greatness begins. In fact man forgets profit but reminds loss for long. Profit of 100\$ amuses not so much but pain caused by loss of 1\$ is more. It is quite peculiar. But it is human psychology.

If a hunter cannot decide timely to shoot the prey it is missed and disappears in the jungle.

If the policeman reaches late in the spot the culprit escapes away. Here police decides late and culprit decides early.

Man faces decision. His fate depends on the decision of others. He is bound to accept the decision of third party. For example: The interviewer decides the candidate for selection. When numbers of applicants are more than the available berths then it is called elimination rather than selection. It is a very meticulous task.

An editor enjoys the power of decision regarding publication of any article. He enjoys more the discretionary power without facing any challenge. An editor may accept any article in the morning. He can reject the same article in the evening of that very day without showing any cause. Thus his mood and motive are gloriously so uncertain. He is so protected by the discretionary power that he is not bound to show the cause of rejection to anybody whoever he is. Thus this discretionary power is a dangerous power to any author. It hurts a novice author with much pain

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CONCLUSION

Decision is singularly liable for both good and bad i.e., rise and fall of any person. It may either be bonafide or malafide. The intention of the decision can be judged from its motif. Thus decision is the both cause and because of anything that happens.

REFERENCES

No reference, since the present article is an outcome of Creative Nonfiction Writing.