Communication and Decision Making

Name:

Institution:

Course:

Date:

The two styles that suit me the best are reactive stimulator which indicates that I have a tendency to react immediately to a situation and I seek immediate results another thing I am as a reactive stimulator is that I do focus almost exclusively on the task at hand. Another style that I am is that I am a relational innovator meaning I do generate ideas; I also have the ability to see relationships between divergent ideas and do the integration to make the theories and the system. Using the figure 3 combining the reactive stimulator and relational innovator it makes me a changer. This is because I have the ability to generate new ideas and do the implementation of the same ideas without delay. The overriding motivation as a changer is having decisive actions and results.

Apart from these advantages of a changer there are disadvantages is that a changer style lacks a structure and attention to detail in the process of implementing new ideas. As a changer I also do not have any favors of sticking with projects and technology after they are proven to have become predictable and routine. This two have really affected my communication and also the type of decision that I do make. During the implementation of ideas I do them without delay and this affects me when the decision is wrong it makes everything depending on the decision that was made. My rush to implement the decisions I make does not give room for the ones I am communicating to a room to give their views and ideas. My decisions are also affected by when the technology is undergoing little or no changes (Kliem, PMP, & Anderson, 2002). I also tend to seek immediately to results and this can make me decide on a wrong result. I am also affected by focusing on the task at hand and not minding about the future and this will affect me on future decision if the current decision is wrong. I do create ideas and have the ability to see the relationships between this ideas and I am able to integrate them into coherent theories and systems (Gadd, 2011).

# References

Gadd, K. (2011). *TRIZ for Engineers: Enabling Inventive Problem Solving.* John Wiley & Sons, 2011.

Kliem, R. L., PMP, & Anderson, H. B. (2002). *The Organizational Engineering Approach to Project Management: The Revolution in Building and Managing Effective Teams.* CRC Press, 2002.