Decisions in Paradise

Kava is an island in South Pacific, and the company wants to launch its presence in Kava. This paper will apply critical thinking in the decision-making process to develop the opening for the business in Kava. It will also define the issues and discuss the forces involved in formulation of the problem, including using tools and techniques. Kava needs to be examined rationally for identifying opportunities for the company.

**The Issues that Appear in the Business Scenario**

“Critical thinking is the skill of thinking about thinking while thinking in order to make thinking better” (Paul & Elder, 2006, (3). There are eight issues that need to be attended to in this business scenario. The main concern is the business has determined to launch a company at Kava. Next as Kava is suitable to catastrophes, the business has numerous risks that it needs to alleviate. Third, the community offers several opportunities because of natural resources such as fishing, natural gas, and petroleum. Four, as the business, Kava needs to put up with the presence needs to be profitable.

Fifth, there is a minimal expenditure and high quality labor accessible at Kava. Sixth, from the market viewpoint, 50% of the individuals are 15-years-old or under. Kava has a large population of youngsters. Seventh, the business has been asked by the Kava government and other establishments to arrange operations at Kava. Last, the population is composed of different views, ideologies, and attitudes. This can cause misunderstandings and disagreements among various groups.

**Forces involved in Formulation of the Problem**

As is often the case, the problems in Kava have roots in both nature and in human kind. Solution lies in preparation, foresight, and correct assessment of the problem, whether human or otherwise. Currently, the company must spend time in investing in potential employees and company infrastructure. As the company prepares to begin operations in Kava, a plan to employ as much local talent as possible whether in recruiting personnel or building the factory, is desirable. The more that the local populace and government are involved in the process, the more likely company efforts will be supported and strengthened by both the populace and the local government.

**Tools and Techniques that Considers Stakeholders Decisions**

 Kava has a number of risks. These risks have to be mitigated and these may not be favored by several stakeholders. For instance, the shareholders would consider the risks at Kava unreasonable to set up operations, the employees at home country may not be willing to relocate to Kava, and the management may not be willing to supervise directly operations at Kava. The organizational obstacles for the company would be establishing control over the operations at Kava, developing operations at Kava without returns on investment, improper assessment of losses after every disaster, and delegating complete control to the managers at Kava.

The management and shareholders may not get a complete or a realistic picture of the operations at Kava, and they would have to depend on reports received through the Internet. The operations may be driven by the necessity to set up operations at Kava and not proper assessment of profitability. Finally, lack of training can lead to disaster. Consider this Nik has been sent to Kava without much training about either the conditions or the culture at Kava. Since, he is new it appears that he has been sent to Kava because he does not have much choice.

Despite of the government encouragement at this stage, there may be political resistance to the setting up operations at Kava. The tax rate may be increased or sending back of profits may be disallowed. Kava may not have information technology infrastructure like broadband Internet and other connections to remain in touch with the home office. The economy of Kava may be too weak to support a marketing operation at Kava. The acceptance of the company's business culture and methods may be low at Kava. There could be even a boycott of the company's operations by some segments of the society.

**Conclusion**

Critical thinking consist of skills, self-awareness of individuals, rationality, and open mindedness to justify with the other's perceptions and discipline to make effective process of decision making (Schafersman, 1991). Nik needs to recognize the relevance of different assumptions and viewpoints. For instance, they should define the importance of disasters in Kava. The business should factor in the reasons why their company is welcomed by the government, and some social organizations. Kava needs to be examined rationally for identifying opportunities for the company before making any move.

Reference

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Schafersman, S.D. (1991, January). An Introduction to Critical Thinking. Retrieved from http://www.freeinquiry.com/critical-thinking