

ODLOČITVE DECISIONS

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Sprejemanje odločitev je prijetno opravilo, če ga opazuješ iz varne razdalje in odločitve sprejemajo drugi, včasih celo namesto tebe. Ali je slednje dobro, prepuščam vaši presoji. Seveda si potem vzamemo pravičilo, nekateri menijo, da je to celo dolžnost, da iz vseh zornih kotov preverimo in pretehtamo, ali je bila sprejeta odločitev primerna. Polni smo zamisli, kaj vse bi morali pred sprejetjem odločitve še upoštevati, premisliti, prespati in da bi odločitev morebiti morala biti drugačna. Ampak večino našega izvajanja gre v smeri, da bi tisti, ki so sprejeli odločitev, morali sprejeti drugačno, pravilnejšo odločitev. Za vrhunec dodamo še tisto skoraj ponarodelo izjavo: »Če bi se jaz odločal ...« Ampak se nisi! Če želiš odločiti, je treba stopiti iz množice, dvigniti glavo, pogledati čez plot in se dostikrat obrniti tudi proti toku. Najprej moraš sam pri sebi sprejeti odločitev, da se želiš odločiti.

Ko preteče nekaj časa po sprejetju odločitve, si dostikrat izprašujemo vest z besedami: »Če bi takrat vedel, bi ...« Presojanje smotrnosti preteklih odločitev iz časovne razdalje ter z novimi, svežimi in bogatimi izkušnjami ter informacijami odsvetujem, saj se takoj ujamemo v zanko »Kaj vse bi, če bi ...«. Trdim, da je v danem trenutku, z informacijami, ki so na voljo, znanjem in izkušnjami ter ne nazadnje tudi instinktom in kančkom božje pomoči, sprejeta odločitev najboljša in najbolj optimalna. Ne verjamete? Poskusite! Uspešnost ali neuspešnost rezultatov te odločitve je v nadaljevanju večinoma odvisna od dejavnikov, ki se pojavijo po njenem sprejetju in niso več pod nadzorom odločevalca. Vsaka odločitev je pravilna. Napačna je le ne-odločitev.

In da ne bo tale zapis izzvenel tako na okrog, tako malo mimo geodetske stroke, kot da se nam v geodeziji ni treba veliko odločati, mogoče se včasih najraje ne bi in upamo, da se bo kdo namesto nas, pa naslednji praktični primer iz 200-letne prakse geodezije za ponazoritev zgoraj zapisanega. V postopku ureditve meje mora geodet sprejeti odločitev. Kakšen bo rezultat te odločitve – beri: ali se bosta morebiti mejaša skregala ali ne – pa ni več v njegovi domeni, seveda upošteva dejstvo, da je geodet strokoven, moralen in pokončen človek, vreden nosilec dolžnosti in odgovornosti, ki mu je zaupana.

Spoštovane kolegice in kolegi ter sopotniki geodetske stroke že danes sprejmite odločitev, da se boste udeležili 48. Geodetskega dneva z naslovom *Geodezija za kakovostne odločitve v prostoru in času*, ki bo potekal 12. in 13. marca 2020 v Ljubljani, ker je to prava odločitev in odlična strokovna pomoč pri prihodnjem odločanju v duhu »Kaj bom jaz naredil, da bo bolje ...«.

Blagoslovljene božične praznike in vse dobro ter srečno v letu 2020!

Decision-making can be a pleasant exercise if observed from a safe distance and if the decisions are made by others, sometimes even instead of you. I'm leaving it to your judgment as to whether this is good or bad. It is human nature that we later often reserve the right – some even consider it a duty – to assess the decision from different angles and judge its wisdom. The ideas regarding what else should have been taken into account, considered, and slept on flood in, with the likely conclusion that the decision should have been different. Much of our reasoning suggests that the decision-makers should have decided differently, more correctly. And one should not forget the words that could be considered a piece of the national lore: "If it had been me..." But it wasn't! Decision-making requires that we step out of the shadows, that we raise our heads, look over the fence, sometimes even turn against the current. This is the issue of a decision made at the very beginning: the decision that you want to make.

Some time after the decision has been made, doubts begin to flood our minds: "If I had known that then, I would have..." We get quickly trapped into the loop of "what would have been if it had..." when we try to judge the wisdom of our previous decisions through the perspective of new, fresh, and rich experiences and new information, so this is not advisable. I am positive that a decision that we make at any given moment, with all the information available then, with all the knowledge and experience, and, last but not least, with the use of our instincts and a bit of divine help, is the best available and optimal. You don't believe me? Try it! The future success of a certain decision mostly depends on factors that emerge only later, and the decision-maker usually has no influence over them. Every decision is the right one. The only thing that is really wrong is a non-decision.

Allow me to give you an example from the 200-year-old land surveying tradition to avoid the impression that this writing serves itself and that it has little relevance with land surveying, that our profession does not involve much decision-making, that we tend to avoid it or even hope that somebody else would do it instead of us. A land surveyor must make a decision in every boundary determination process. The consequences of his decision – i.e., if the neighbours will quarrel or not – are out of his field of expertise, of course presuming the land surveyor is an expert with high morals and integrity, a worthy carrier of duties and responsibilities that have been placed on him.

Dear land surveyors and everybody else who follows our steps, make a decision to take part in the 48th Land Surveying Day under the title *Geodesy and Quality of Geo-spatial Data for Good Decision-making*, which will take place on 12 and 13 March 2020 in Ljubljana. This is the right decision and an excellent professional input for your future decision along the lines of "What will I do to make things better..."

May the peace and joy of Christmas be with you and throughout 2020!