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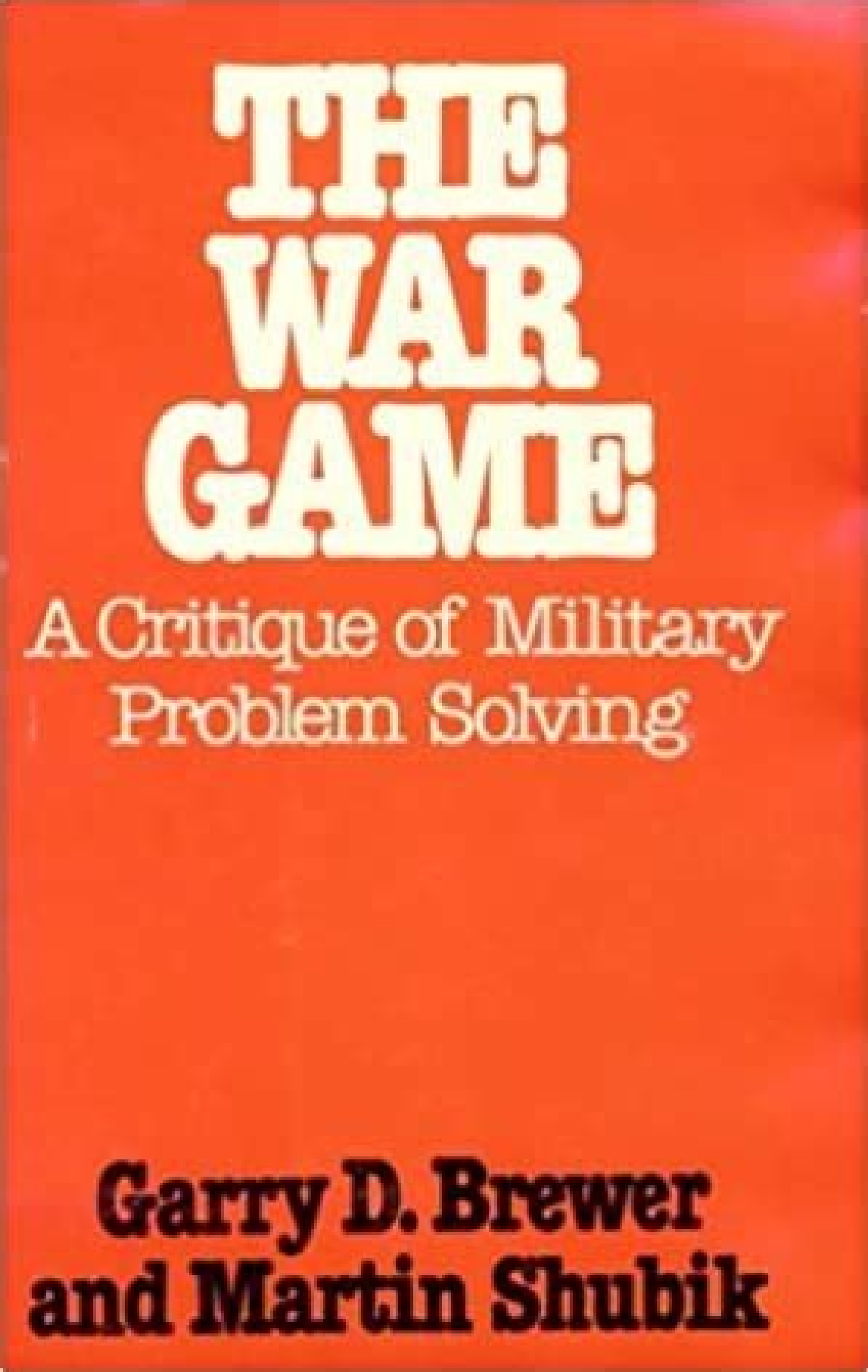

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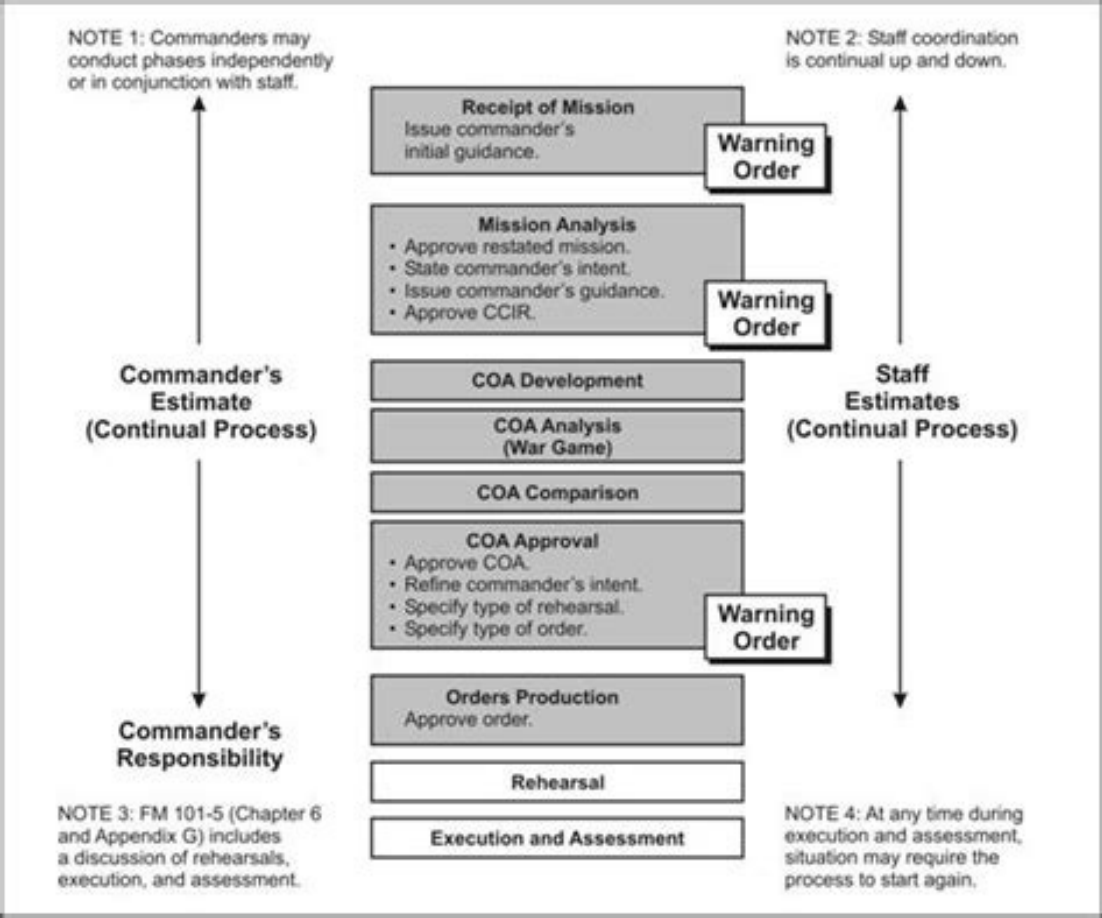
First step in the military problem solving process

Which step in the army problem solving process. Military problem solving process steps. First step in the process of problem solving is.

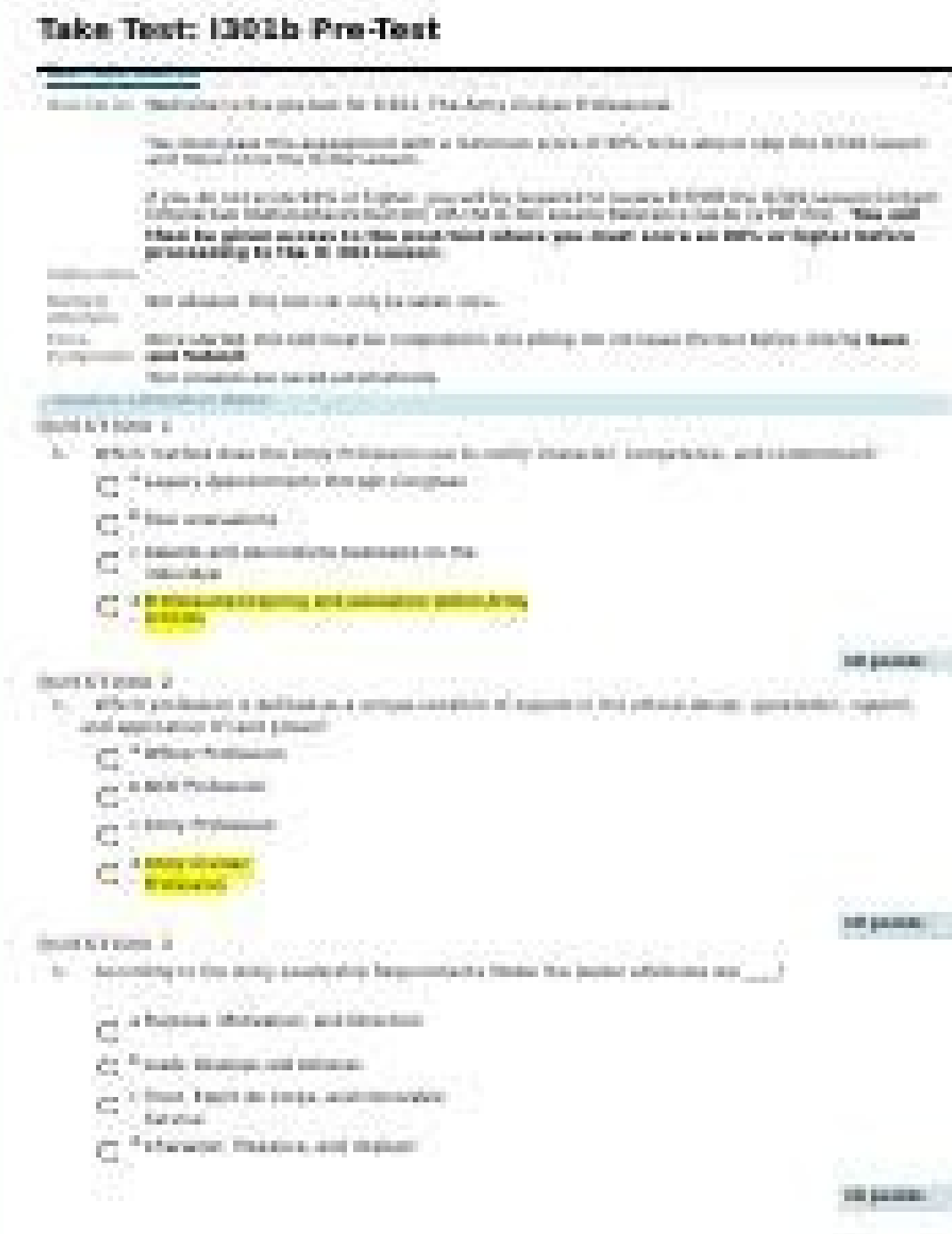
The 7 steps to solve problems constitute the strategy of decision -making initially developed for the army. This army problem solving process is an effective method of problem solving, especially in a rapidly evolving environment or under related conditions. Subsequently, this model of military problems was accepted by people working in the business and management sectors, for whom the strategy was also practical and precious. This article will teach you how to apply a 7 -step process to solve military problems in your daily life. An overview of the 7 -step process making it possible to solve the problems of military decision -making in the army is essential, because each small decision is essential to the success of the mission and to global national security. Once this value has been determined, each recruit will learn this decision -making process in seven stages, because this knowledge is considered to become a prepared member of the army.



Step 1: Defining the problem The first step in this method is to define what must be resolved first. This is very important because the success of this step determines the quality of the solution that will appear later in the process. The worst thing that may happen is that you have followed the process of searching for a solution that will not solve the problem first. To avoid this, come back to the basics of the 5W questions: who, what, when, where and why. Once the description of the clear and precise problem is described, you can now go to the next step. Step 2. Examination, bringing facts to and create hypotheses This step includes a more in -depth data collection. You will also assess the situation by considering the external and internal factors surrounding the situation. Once you have found the facts and the prerequisites, you start to create hypotheses on the possible causes of the problem. Different opinions on what could be the cause of the problem will help you fully assess the problem.B'Le 7 Solution Problems Phase are strategies for creating solutions originally developed for the military. This Army problem solving process is an effective way to solve problems, especially in fast-paced or time-constrained circumstances. This model was later adopted by those working in the business and management sector, who also found this a practical and useful strategy. This article will teach you how to use the 7-step military problem solving process for everyday life. Step-by-step presentation The process of solving military problems in 7 steps.



Making decisions in the Army is essential because every little decision is critical to mission success and overall national security. Once this value is established, each recruit learns this solution - creating a creature in seven stages, because this knowledge is considered necessary in order to become a trained member of the army. Step 1: Identify the first step problem in this method to determine what to solve. This is very important because the success of this step will determine the quality of the solution that comes later in the process. The worst thing that can happen is that you've seen the whole process to come up with a solution that doesn't solve the problem. To prevent this, go back to costs by asking the 5 questions: Who, when, where and why. When the problem is clear and precise, you can now move on to the next step. Step 2: Research, Gather Facts and Formulate Hypotheses This step means more data collection. You evaluate the situation in more detail, regarding external and internal factors related to the situation. By identifying facts and hypotheses, you are already starting to hypothesize about the possible causes of the problem. Different angles that can cause a problem, which will help to have a global visionIt's time to evaluate the alternative plans of action you offered in paragraph 3 to begin determining the best solution for this situation. The Army has problem solving criteria that facilitate this analysis process. They are as follows: Acceptability - Analyze the basic requirements to see which alternatives are acceptable in the situation. Feasibility: Consider aspects such as time factor and available resources. Appropriateness: Consider the consequences that could result from your actions, Consider the culture and situation of the people directly and indirectly involved. Completeness - Think about how the alternative is complete and ready for implementation and execution. Differential Liability - Assess whether options have distinct characteristics that differentiate them from other alternatives. Step 5: Select the best alternative by comparing and contrasting them After analyzing the options and examining their strengths and weaknesses, it is time to compare them to eliminate the alternatives. It is related to the previous step and can be considered a partner in the overall goal of choosing the best course of action. At this stage, ask yourself questions like: Which attraction line promises the best participation rate? Step 6: Complete the decision and complete the previous steps in the problem-solving process, all of which lead to this main part: the final decision and execution. Of course, all the data collection and analysis will be useless if the action plan is not implemented adequately. Developing an action plan is part of this phase. An ideal action plan includes several backup plans in case the situation is not ideal for carrying out the original plan. An effective line of communication is also important when execution requires a team of people, so improving the value of coordination within your team is essential. Phase 7: Results Results The last phase is important to improve the decision-making process in the futureBe an organized path to solve the problem. Since the 7 -stage process offers an organized problem -solving system, it helps to reduce the insurmountable feelings of the decision -maker. In addition, when the process is divided into clear phases, the risk of an error is not to observe important factors and disclose good alternatives. Is there another process of military problem solving? In addition to the 7 -stage problem solving technology, the army also has a military decision -making process, the MDMP and the COA approach. However, the 7 -step method is best known and most frequently used. MDMP is essentially similar to the 7 -step method. In fact, this also includes: (1) Objection of (2) Mission analysis (3) Writing of the action plan (4) Analysis (5) Comparison of the action plan (6) Checking the selection distributor (7) Distribution of tasks and classification. Team members according to their roles/tasks. COA contains similar activities such as MDMP 2, 3, 4 and 5. The main difference between MDMP and COA using the 7 -stage approach lies in the emphasis on the hierarchical command line and the prerequisite for the preliminary permit between MDMP and COA; The 7 -step technology on this topic is not very clear.



The conclusion of this knowledge about the 7 -stage military problem -solving process will hopefully be useful when solving work and even in the daily decision.

PURPOSE

- To define the 7 steps of the Military Problem Solving Process
- To describe some of the Road Blocks to problem solving

COMBAT LEADER TEAM

Note that errors, errors and errors can also occur with these decision methods. After all, there are things that cannot be predicted and controlled. However, never miss this opportunity to learn and improve. You can find help in this article, especially if you are in a situation that requires a quick solution.



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