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**Decision-making Principles in Management**

Successful management depends largely on what kind of leadership style managers  prefer. Managers use different styles of  leadership, for example, organizational, administrative, or economic. However, leadership style is a strictly individual phenomenon. Being the most important kind of administrative work, solving problems in management is seen as a set of interrelated, focused and coherent management actions. As a rule, it is the implementation of management tasks. Objective laws in the functioning of the system should be taken into account and analysis of information on its functioning should be made.

Decision-making is reflected in all aspects of management.  It  is an integral part of the management of any kind. More than anything else, competence in this area features a manager from a person who is not a manager, what is more important − managers who work efficiently from his/her colleagues who work inefficiently.

Managers accept responsibility for decision-making by:
- taking bits of information from various sources;
- interjecting a personal opinion;
- considering the current situation;
- analyzing the resources available etc.

Before reaching a decision a manager tries to tie all of the above together. The exact mix of factors that must be considered before reaching a decision differs for every situation.

Decision-making and problem solving involve different  types of activities. They may include:
- problem identification;
- alternative solutions generation;
- a specific alternative selection;
- decision making;

This specific skill activities must be applied by managers at all levels in the management hierarchy.

Usually, decisions themselves are based on many different principles. In any case, every manager chooses his own principles and acts in such a way as he thinks it will promote the development of his company.