

**THE NATURE OF MANAGEMENT DECISIONS AND REQUIREMENTS FOR THEM**

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**Abstract:** Decision-making is always busy with the manager's opinion is a constant concern. The manager is responsible for a wide variety of issues - production and personnel, organizational and makes decisions on economic issues. The manager can take the decision on the basis of individual leadership, involving assistants and the public. Any management decision is considered expedient only if it is effective.

**Key words:** Decision making, plan, task, order, decree and If the order, the rights are big, and the responsibilities are small, it leads to administrative arbitrariness, making decisions without thinking.

The decision is the specific of the work to be done; one you can choose the way. In other words, it is him or to a stop or a certain idea in choosing this road to come Each of us receives hundreds of such events in a day, and thousands and thousands in a lifetime. For example, choosing a dress from a clothes rack, choosing a food from a menu, choosing a type of transport to reach a destination, choosing a profession, etc. Waiting for such examples we can bring.

Ifepop tsabul needs to be removed as a result of the fact that the existing system does not match with the system that needs to be installed. For example, the price fixed by the state it cannot perform its function in market conditions.

Decision making is a constant concern of the manager. The manager makes decisions on a wide variety of issues - production and personnel, organizational and economic issues. The manager can take the decision on the basis of individual leadership, involving assistants and the public. Any management decision is considered expedient only if it is effective. Thus: decision-making is the decision-making process of the leader of the organization within his authority and influence to achieve the goal of the organization. Selection is the process of choosing the most suitable of the available options.

In the conditions of the market economy, the leader accepts The importance of the decision increases. According to economists, the decision to accept a job at the head of a trade department affects the work of this trade department for five to six months. Acceptance the unanimity of the decision depends on several factors. The main ones are the following:

- \* availability and quality of information in the decision-making process;
- \* personal quality of the decision-making leader;
- \* the level of rational solution of organizational issues in decision-making (for example, the involvement of experts in decision-making, the level of perfection of the decision-making system, the level of communication of the decision to the executives, the level of control and execution, etc.), reliance on certain principles and the requirements for the decision It is necessary to take into account, adjust the purpose of the decision to be made to the economic goal, ensure the compatibility of the interests of the labor team with the interests of the society, economical use of labor and material resources, take into account the trends of technical, economic and social development.

Decisions are made on the basis of unilateral and unanimity decisions. But the tsars on the basis of monopolies are in many cases well-founded. The reason is that the leader takes the decision based on the sole leadership in most cases in order to show off. 80-90 percent of such a leader's activity is based on orders. There is tension in this team

causes it to occur. If the management decisions are based on the opinion of the team, the acceptance will not be canceled, with the leader

Aggravation of relations between subordinates, the loss of mutual trust, the emergence of conflicts is inevitable.

Decisions are made based on the principle of unanimity, rather than the principle of sole leadership. The essence of this principle is to unconditionally support the proposed alternative opinion. This is a very rare occurrence, because the people involved in the decision-making process, although they are supporters of democratic thinking, usually have a different opinion than that of the leaders.

Unanimity often occurs in decision-making in emergency situations, as well as in cases where there are no "coalitions" in opposing groups. In our conditions, we prefer unanimity" takes a strange form, which can harm not only the economy, but also the whole society. However, our party leaders and representatives of the Parliament tend to follow this principle.

The principle of collegiality (majority) applies in situations where "coalitions", that is, different alliances or associations are clearly known, where different opinions compete. For this reason, voting is used for decision-making. In such cases, a majority vote is relied upon for acceptance. In most cases, more than half of the vote is confirmed as the norm of 2/3 on matters of principle.

The principle of consensus is used in cases where the pluralism of opinions has increased and the flow of information has increased. In essence:

Consensus is an agreement or agreement on all important issues and different opinions in the process of making decisions.

It is achieved through the use of various methods of aligning the complex issues to the goal. The decision-making process begins with situation analysis and task definition. Analysis of the situation It requires the following:

- to analyze the condition of the object being analyzed, its quality aspects, whether it is provided with resources;

- this facility has the highest efficiency

Matching with a similar object;

- to determine the reason for the differences between the indicators of the compared objects;

- sources of literature, research reports, patent fund, consumer opportunities and

analysis of such;

- analysis of the organizational and technical level of production of the manufacturer and competitors;

- formation of directions of development of this object and x-k.

To always solve any problem in the management process

comes true. Because due to various reasons, deviations from the specified parameters occur, new processes are needed, as a result, there is a need to know the problem that has arisen in front of the development, to analyze it and to solve it.

After identifying the need for decision-making and the specific situation in the object under analysis, the goal of the project, which can be achieved in different ways, is formed and the tasks for its solution are determined. The purpose of the decision can be specified by the higher authority. For example, the goal was to dramatically increase grain production and achieve grain independence. On the basis of a number of considerations, the districts best adapted to the cultivation of grain are selected. The Ministry makes a decision to change their specialization and for this, he plans to strengthen the districts to grow grain works out. After receiving the assignment, the district leaders will prepare in every way to implement the decision.

Thus, each management department is organized as a whole and it is managed by one leader. Duties and responsibilities are distributed among employees in such a way as to provide them with the most opportunities for independence and initiative.

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