



SPECIAL METHODS OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

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Abstract: Liberalization of the economy means, first of all, increasing the responsibility and accountability of those working in this field. This responsibility is a heavy responsibility. Now every employee is responsible to his team, owner, people and state.

Now, each economic entity provides its own activities with appropriate funds, raw materials, labor force, advanced technology, etc. They sell their goods (work, service) themselves. They provide all their activities with appropriate material and financial resources.

Keywords: business plan, economic analysis, level indicators, coefficient.

Economical of analysis methods too economic analysis methods like enterprises activities analysis in doing wide is used. Of these the most the main ones are as follows:

1. Comparison method - enterprise activities analysis of doing the most main method is zero all differences comparison through is determined. Comparison methods in the following manifestation will be:

a) in reality indicators business plan level indicators with comparison as a result business plan fulfillment level and quality is determined ;

b) current in the year valid indicators past period report with comparison as a result work release growth (decrease) rates is determined ;

c) production in release the most perfect to the sample have has been of the enterprise economic indicator with this of the enterprise indicator comparison. This in place comparison complex way take maybe not this of the enterprise some indicators with is compared . For example , from the machine use coefficient or let 's say material of resources use level according to Current at the time industry in enterprises comparison analysis method big importance have is happening This method advanced work release experiences to spread in order to related has been different enterprises of work technical - economic indicators comparing to see is based on

g) enterprise of work final , advanced technical and economic norms , past period report , some in periods done of work the most good the results of this of the enterprise advanced in the plots work results , enterprise and this on the network advanced of workers work results with compared ;

d) this of the enterprise indicators network according to determined average indicators with is compared . In this of the enterprise network scale held place is determined .

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2. Grouping . U every how social - economic check indispensable part being is considered Grouping , especially practical in terms of work in release wide is used . For example , above as mentioned , the goods the product work to issue effect doer factors grouping (work , work tools and work subjects factors) example will be Grouping again external and internal factors , general and individual factors like signs according to too done is increased .

3. The method of isolating the leading link. During the analysis of the company's activity, there are so many events and incidents that it is impossible to analyze them completely, so this method is used. For example, as mentioned above, the level of labor productivity is affected by many factors, but in production conditions it is possible to limit only two or more leading factors. It is enough to determine these with the level of qualification of decisively important employees, technical development and specialization levels of production. This method, in addition to determining the cause of one or another event, allows to successfully solve the tasks of further improvement of the technique and production organization.

4. Absolute and relative amounts. The total amount of economic indicators is determined by absolute amounts. The relative indicators determine the level of execution of the business plan and the pace of production development. The absolute amount does not always determine the efficiency of management. For example, the 1st enterprise, which is equal in terms of all conditions in terms of production, actually received 200,000 soums more profit compared to the previous year, and the 2nd enterprise - 150,000 soums. From these figures, it is impossible to conclude that company 1 is doing well. Therefore, it is necessary to refer to relative indicators. Here, the relative indicator is the rate of return. The level of profitability is determined by dividing the amount of profit by the value of the main means of production and working capital and multiplying the result by 100. So, the level of profitability for the 1st enterprise should be 30.5%, and for the 2nd enterprise - 34.5%. Thus, enterprise 2 worked more efficiently than enterprise 1, because it made better use of the main means of production, speeded up their turnover as a result of saving working capital, etc.

5. Dynamic methods. This method shows that each of the important events and processes should be considered in development. So, in the course of this analysis, the company's activity is considered to be developing, and thus some changes in its work are revealed.

6. Indexes. With their help, data can be compared over a number of years. Here, base and chain indexes are used. For example, an example of a basic index is the growth rate of production. In this case, the volume of products produced annually is compared with the volume of products produced in previous years at the current price. When calculating based on the base index, the base (basis) is taken as 100 for comparison, and the following indicators are calculated as a percentage or coefficient of this base amount.

7. Elimination (eliminirovanie) method. Economic activity is affected by many factors, as mentioned above: basic, additional, external, etc. This method makes it possible to isolate these factors and analyze them separately. This method is carried out by various methods, including the method of chain replacement.

8. Chain replacement method. The essence of this method consists of the following, that is, some received quantitative content of the last year included in the calculation formula is successively

replaced with the actual level of these indicators. The effect of one or another factor is determined by subtracting the result from each other in a row: the first account is subtracted from the second account, the second account is subtracted from the third account, and so on. All indicators from the first account are taken within the previous year, and the last account includes the indicators that have actually been implemented.

Table 1

Differentiation by growth rate

Indicators	Growth rate of indicators (%)	Difference in growth rate (+,-)	Effect on the volume of the product (2 ust*6615/100) thousand soums
A	1	2	3
1. Average number of employees on the list	97.5	100-97.5=-2.5	-165
2. Man-days worked by all workers in one year	92.4	97.5-92.4=-5.1	-338
3. Person-hours worked by all workers in one year	91.8	92.4-91.8=-0.6	-40
4. Commodity product	104.4	104.4-91.8=+12.6	+883
Total	-	+4.4	+290
x 6,615,000 soums is actually the production volume of the previous year			

As can be seen from the table, the results obtained by this method of calculating labor-related factors affecting the volume of products are equal to the results determined by the method of chain replacement.

10. Balance method - this method serves to determine the ratio between the arrival of raw materials (materials) and the direction of their use, as well as to study the use of working time, equipment working time, etc.

In addition to the methods mentioned above, a number of statistical methods are also used in the analysis process. These include, for example, determination of average quantity, calculation of average squared differences, correlation method, economic mathematical methods, etc. These are covered in detail in statistics classes, respectively.

We inherited from the planned economy a very harmful disease, which kills the sense of initiative and creativity. Because from the ordinary worker to the leader, he knew that the state gives us everything, all the property belongs to the state, and even the work is provided by him. If the enterprise makes a profit, it belongs to the state, and if it makes a loss, it is reimbursed by the state. If there is a shortage of raw materials, the state will provide them, even if we produce low-quality goods, we would not think about it, because the state itself would buy according to the plan, and if it was not sold, it would lower the price or write it off. This was also covered by the state. If we think about it now, people, even leaders, have no responsibility left.

Now such activity has been stopped. The age of arrogance is over. The stage of economic liberalization has passed. Economic liberalization does not mean that you can do whatever you want, even if you don't work.

For this, a lot of work has been done and is being done in our country. Together with the normative basis of economic freedom, a spiritual basis was created. It can be said that our people are mentally prepared for such a situation. However, for the full implementation of economic freedom, there are still complications in the mood of the people, even among some of our leaders. Despite the fact that all our laws and other regulatory documents are aimed at introducing a free economy, some of them do not work in real life. Because it is difficult for people to develop enough skills for economic freedom.

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