

## AN INDIVIDUAL APPROACH TO ANALYSIS

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**ABSTRACT:** This article is devoted to the issues an individual approach to analysis. The essence of this principle is that individual characteristics of each sector or industry should be taken into account when organizing an economic analysis. In this case, norms for various economic indicators are also developed depending on the peculiarities of this sector and industry.

**KEYWORDS:** Individual approach, analysis, individual characteristics, economic analysis.

### INTRODUCTION

We have seen from the studies that G.K. Gabdullina and A.E. Yakovlev emphasize that the principle of objectivity should serve to develop reliable and verified information in the analysis and to draw accurate analytical calculations in the conclusion. Furthermore, these authors pay particular attention to the principle of timeliness and emphasize that this principle can influence the conclusions drawn. At the same time, if we summarize the opinions of these authors, it is also observed that one principle partially repeats another one. For example, even if they think about the principle of timeliness, they mention that it serves to ensure timeliness when describing the principle of relevance.

It can be concluded from the above that it is not the number of principles, but their place and importance in the organization of economic analysis that is primary. Therefore, it is appropriate to pay particular attention to such principles and their industry-based nature in the organization of economic analysis.

The main findings and results

The Regulation, approved on the basis of the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, specifies the recommended norms for several indicators. However, this document does not consider industry peculiarities. The same norms are set for all entities with a state share. In our opinion, determining a single technique for all foods and drawing conclusions based on the analysis results does not represent the nature of the industry, and there are significant shortcomings in the conclusions drawn and the measures undertaken.

Therefore, in our opinion, it is appropriate to include the principle of individuality in the principles of organizing economic analysis. The essence of this principle is that individual characteristics of each sector or industry should be taken into account when organizing an economic analysis. In this case, norms for various economic indicators are also developed depending on the peculiarities of this sector and industry.

It can be concluded that in the industry analysis the calculation is based on the indicators that belong to this industry and the result of the analysis is comprehensible for use in this industry. Furthermore, the cross-industry analysis is the analysis related to several allied industries, for example, all types of services in the service sector. In both analyses it is recommended to use any indicator of economic analysis and to set separate standards for the indicators.

The research paper of the scholar Sh.Ergashev mentions some issues of organization of economic analysis in road transport enterprises, as well as the norms of some indicators. The author concludes that it is appropriate to take into account the main features of the organization in the economic analysis of transport activity (Ergashev, 2021). However, the researcher did not think about the principles of economic analysis in his research paper.

Actually this indicator is elaborated on the basis of financial reporting data for any enterprise. However, it is possible to set a different norm for this ratio with the account of the industry nature. That is, in the industries, where fixed assets are constantly used, the normative-recommendation norm of this indicator can be set lower or higher. In the same way, a high ratio in insurance companies, where fixed assets are not of primary importance, does not pose a great risk to the company's performance. On the contrary, the high rate of depreciation of fixed assets in enterprises, where the fixed asset is used continuously and the basis of earning income is the fixed asset, creates the need to apply some urgent and drastic measures.

Therefore, in our opinion, the cross-industry principle works only when calculating the indicators, which are developed on the basis of any accounting information and include all the industries for which this indicator can be used. Otherwise, it is appropriate to develop separate norms for a separate industry.

According to the results of the conducted research, we have noted above that there is a similarity in the principles of economic analysis. We will briefly touch on some of them.

Ilyshev A.M. and others in their research paper list the following 10 principles that are used in science and practice (Ilyshev, 2010):

1. Scientificity. It is emphasized that a scientific approach should be used and the methodology of economic analysis should be based on dialectical methods.
2. Relation of the government. It is emphasized that the economic, social, international, ecological and legal aspects of the state should be taken into account in the implementation of the economic analysis.
3. Complexity. The need to take into consideration all structures and all departments of the activity is mentioned.
4. Systematic approach - this means studying the object of analysis as a complex system related to each other and the external environment.
5. Objectivity of economic analysis, use of reliable sources of information. It is emphasized that the conclusions of the analysis should be supported by calculations.
6. Using the results of economic analysis for the purpose of management, development of plans and proposals, clarification and justification, forecasting.

7. Planning or regularity. The essence of this principle is that the economic analysis should be carried out on the basis of the plan. It should be carried out periodically and delegated to the persons in charge.
8. Urgency implies making clear, quick management decisions and implementing activities based on the economic analysis.
9. Democracy. Participation of all employees in the economic analysis, openness of information about the results of the analysis.
10. Efficiency. Spending on economic analysis should pay off many times over.

As can be seen from the above, the 10 principles presented by the authors and their content actually represent the principles of organizing economic analysis. Adherence to these principles in the organization and conduct of economic analysis will certainly make an impact on its effectiveness and efficiency.

The object of our research, railway transport enterprises, also has its own industry peculiarities, and this characteristic must be taken into account when calculating several economic indicators. Definitely railway transport enterprises have their own characteristics, thus the effective application of principles in the organization of economic analysis in the enterprises of this system will make an impact only on the effectiveness of the activities of the enterprises of the system. Indeed, if we look at the principles presented by one or another author and their brief content, it becomes clear that the principles seem to repeat each other in some sense. Therefore, by bringing the principles and information representing their content into one system, it is possible to find the difference between them and use them in the process of analysis.

In reliance upon the literary sources and research papers the principles presented by the authors have been collected in one table and the difference have been analyzed (table 1).

No	Principle/authors	M. Yu. Rakhimov	G.K. Gabdullina and A.E. Yakovlev	A.S. Litvinyuk	A.M. Ilyshev	N.N. Bobokhalov
1	the principle of approach from the point of view of the government interest	+	+	+	+	+
2	the principle of scientificity	+	+	+	+	+
3	the principle of systematicity	+	+	+	+	+
4	the principle of complexity	+			+	+

5	the principle of objectivity, accuracy and reliability	+	+	+	+	+
6	the principle of influence	+				+
7	the principle of planning	+	+	+	+	+
8	the principle of efficiency	+	+	+	+	+
9	the principle of urgency	+	+	+	+	+
10	the principle of democracy	+	+	+	+	
11	Flexibility		+	+		
12	Relevance		+	+		
13	Independence		+	+		
14	clarity and openness		+	+		
15	rating evaluation			+		
<b>16</b>	<b>Individuality</b>					<b>+</b>

The data in the table illustrates that the principles of economic analysis are widely revealed by the authors, but some of them repeat each other in content, proposed or accepted by the authors.

**CONCLUSION**

In reliance upon the studies, we have come to the conclusion that it is appropriate to include the principle of individuality among the principles. The reason for this is that if an economic analysis is not performed for any industry or sector taking into account its individual peculiarities, the results of the analysis and the conclusions drawn based on the results of the analysis may be incorrect. Even the analytical conclusions made, which are suitable for another country with a close development in the field of railway transport, may not correspond to our republic. That is, due to the level of development of railway transport in that country, living standards of the population, income and many other factors, their conclusion does not comply with our transport system. In this case, it is necessary to have an individual approach to the situation.

At the same time it is wrong to say that one method of economic analysis is used in a particular industry and another method is used in another industry, that is, it should be possible to use any method in any industry.

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