

in the developed countries many companies include in the report short data on the activity during the last years that allows to analyze more full current activity of managing subjects and to do authentic economic forecasts for the future. It is necessary, after an estimation of change of property of the managing subject, to reveal so-called unsatisfactory articles of balance: articles testifying to the extremely unsatisfactory work managing subject in the accounting period and its bad financial position which has developed as a result of it. At the analysis of a financial condition of managing subjects it is necessary to analyze structure of articles of the balance sheet, to analyze liquidity and solvency, to analyze financial stability and to analyze movement of the capital, business activity and profitability.

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PROSPECTS OF PERFECTION OF MANAGERIAL PROCESS BY VOCATIONAL TRAINING SYSTEM

With acceptance of "The National program of a professional training» and «The Law on formation» in Uzbekistan, became a basis of working out of national model of formation directed on reforming of continuous formation, thus a basic element of continuous formation is introduction of nine-year secondary education, the academic lycée and vocational training which have created really new education system [1]. The main objective of system of vocational training - to provide, that the safe and harmoniously developed generation which is the future of our future, could occupy a modern trade and to become the qualified expert for our independent native land.

Including on September, 23rd, 1998 the Decision №406 Cabinets of Republic of Uzbekistan «About the program of development and financing of material base of the academic lycées and professional colleges for 1999-2005» was accepted. In «the national program of a professional training» directed on formation reform it is noted that it was necessary to consider geographical both demographic conditions and requirement for experts of concerning branches, the organization of educational institutions of professional system and maintenance of their reasonable arrangement, coverage of pupils without separating them from a family. And it is an integral part of system of continuous formation, and the vocational training system is based on profound knowledge of a trade, propensity to professionalism and ability to occupy one or several modern trades in areas which they have chosen.

By the decree of the President of Republic of Uzbekistan №VII-5313 from January, 25th, 2018 «About measures on radical perfection of system of the general

average, average special and vocational training» is directed on radical perfection of system of the general average, average special and vocational training.

Last years on strengthening of its legal base complex measures have been taken for development of vocational training, modernization of educational process, a number of system measures for support of target youth in achievement by them the considerable international both republican Olympic Games and competitions has been undertaken.

Considering prospects of development of economy and priority problems, the modern technics and technological tendencies introducing modern information-communication technologies on the high requirement and related specialties on work preparation of the qualified personnel possessing practical skills and knowing not less two languages. Considering real requirement, offers of the enterprises giving work, coordination of activity of professional colleges on radical improvement of quality of preparation of necessary experts.

Formations and even more strengthening of modern material base of professional colleges equipped with school desks based highly effective the educational -lab ware, computer technics and innovative technologies, to acceptance of the decree realization of measures of its effective utilization perfection of system of continuous formation and preparation of qualified personnel, is considered attention from the state on questions of an openness of educational services and quality.

On the basis of it if we will consider that the most part of the population of the country lives in villages, for public health services of the population, increase of culture, increases of efficiency of quality of an education system are provided realization of following problems:

First - strengthening of material base of houses of the mercy located in countryside;

Secondly - increase of culture of public health services of agricultural population, with that number strengthening of preventive maintenance and propaganda activities;

Thirdly - improvement of professional skill of teachers of schools, the academic lycées and colleges on the basis of the international grants;

Fourthly - connection to the Internet of the centers of information resources at rural schools and colleges. For this purpose it is necessary to develop following major factors;

Fifthly - development of a rural social and economic infrastructure;

Sixthly - for increase of employment of the population, especially youth expansion of branches of a national economy, including art and manufacture of products of agriculture;

Seventhly - realization of civil work corresponding to geographical and demographic positions of villages;

Eighth - at building of educational institutions in villages, an optimum arrangement on specialties of professional colleges;

Ninth - the problem of improvement of social and economic processes in countryside in many respects depends on a correct choice of mechanisms of appropriate management which include their legal and economic bases;

Tenth - the most important perfection of is standard-legal documents corresponding to interests of agricultural population.

In the programs directed on perfection of management of an education system in our country, it is considered an important indicator of information support, thus urgency, accuracy, reliability of data takes the main place. In turn the information structure, an order of their selection, processing, storage and at the account is provided a complex of models of studying of the information, structure of is standard-legal documents, initial and definitive files with a view of a question, introduced information technology, and also ограниченность questions.

Perfection of management by system of continuous formation is based on the necessary information on

transfer of pupils in professional colleges that also depends on demographic position of the population, and other indicators have crucial importance at problem definition, and planning factors are reflected in actual indicators of last years.

In the beginning of each academic year the total of pupils of professional colleges, quantity of accepted pupils on a 1-course i-в is specified educational year realized by means of following calculations:

$$\alpha_{k+1} = \alpha_{ki} + \alpha_{k, i+1} \quad (1)$$

where: $\alpha_{1,1+i}$ - i-quantity of pupils of professional colleges trained on 1-3 courses in educational year, α_{1i} - quantity of pupils trained in the academic lycées in educational year, $\alpha_{k, j+1}$ - quantity of pupils in professional colleges in the beginning of academic year.

Composed i-1 in the formula (1) though show quantity of the pupils accepted in professional colleges, pupils of the academic lycées, the pupils who have finished a 9-class, but not arrived in colleges and lycées are not considered.

According to management of statistics of the country, to independence pupils the finished schools, but not arrived in old technical training colleges in the beginning of academic year made number of thousand unemployed.

Observing of the pupils accepted in professional colleges, the majority of the rural youth which has ended a 9-class of establishment of secondary education because of shortage of professional colleges, discrepancy to a social and economic condition of experts of the majority of colleges, makes insufficiency because of acceptance in the academic lycées. And in cities this indicator high, from year to year the requirement raises. To some professional colleges requirement very big, (the table 3к) thus the factor of a straight line of reception on 1-courses of colleges is expressed through a following equation:

$$\alpha_{1,1+i} = \psi \alpha, \text{ if } 1 + I \quad (2)$$

Where; ψ - the straight line factor, expresses relativity between the pupils accepted in professional colleges and pupils accepted in academic lycées in the beginning of academic year.

Though it is shown on the basis of the average account of last academic years, factors are calculated on every year, expresses a temporary number. On the basis of last year's analyzing ψ factor of changes, it is possible to apply the formula (3) at a prediction of similar years of its planning.

$$X_n \approx P_n^{(A)} N_n^{(A)} + P_n^{(k)} N_n^{(k)} + N_n^{(5)} \quad (3)$$

We have tried to predict factor ψ by means of a dynamic number, the sum ψ for the last years has changed, and it is accurately expressed between village and cities. And consequently the factor ψ is developed separately for village and a city.

If to take rural conditions, at the future sum there is a mathematical supervision, the average square bias

makes 0,002 when the prediction interval is equal 1, does not satisfy the plan of reception of professional colleges.

Using at calculation of factor other method we pay attention to the analysis of a dynamic number at reception in professional colleges. Through such method on the social and economic analysis addresses as a primary factor, its basic direction is considered a time number, is divided on cyclic and not regular parts.

Therefore for exact and positive result it is considered correct application of a statistical method.

At an introduced method of a prediction it is brought following definitions:

X_n - n - reception in professional and academic lycées in calendar year;

$N_n(k)$ - n - quantity of pupils accepted in professional colleges in calendar year;

$N_n()$ - n - quantity of pupils accepted in the academic lycées in calendar year;

$N_n(5)$ - n - quantity of children ended to 9-class, not handed over documents for study in calendar year;

$P_n(k)$ - n - what part from total number of pupils of colleges are accepted on 1-courses in calendar year;

$P_n()$ - n - what part from total number of pupils of the academic lycées are accepted on 1-courses in calendar year;

Thus the sum of required member X_n , defines member X_n of the following of the approximate formula.

$$X_n \approx P_n() N_n() + P_n(k) N_n(k) + N_n(4)$$

From (3) formulas it is known, that, sum X_n is the casual sum sum X_n being inexact, its presumable number means intermediate this or that number. Therefore in the equation estimation of accuracy of the formula (3), X_n in the casual sum looks as the adjoining assumption in the casual sum, it we will define from the sum on the left side of the formula (3).

Such estimation is defined depending on the law of distribution of the casual sum.

This equation is checked as follows and we look at practical introduction of the formula (3). By simple calculations on the basis of demographic prediction $N_n()$, $N_n(k)$, $N_n(5)$ thus $X_{n-1} \rightarrow n-1$ is a prediction in serial calendar year, expressions $P_n(k)$, $P_n()$ are expressed on the following.

In an adjunction to report data their sum is defined on the following:

Φ about p m at l and M-quantity of years of the basic period, N - quantity of pupils accepted in colleges, N - quantity of pupils accepted in the academic lycées, the sums $\{P_nA\}$ in turn, make a dynamic number the formula. By means of these methods through definition of the optimum decision of the equation, are reached positive results in perfection of system of vocational training in territory.

At the decision analysis defined by means of prediction methods, at optimum placing on specialties of professional colleges in area, important it is considered also development of social and economic development of territory, national economy branches, an industry arrangement as important factor.

In the result received by means of modern information technology, means that in area interest of youth in such branches as agriculture, the industry, household service, pedagogics, medicine, and also buildings it is very high.

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STATISTICAL ESTIMATIONS OF ECONOMIC POTENTIAL OF THE ENTERPRISES IN THE CONDITIONS OF ECONOMY MODERNIZATION

Resume:

For manufacture of qualitative production, using all accessible resources, it is difficult to calculate its cost, and without absence of a commodity market, it is impossible to reach the purposes put by the company. Without the administrative account it is difficult to reach an object in view. The administrative account includes following two basic categories it is calculation of the cost price of production and control over industrial activity. The establishment of the prices for enterprise production will be based on pricing and a competition in the market. It shows, process of the analysis of financial results on the end of the year is how much exact or correct. Supervision of industrial activity according to procedures and the standards developed by the enterprise plays an important role in economic efficiency achievement. In given article the economic potential of the enterprise is considered, major factors for definition of their statistics are analyzed.

Keywords: economic potential, the enterprise, economic indicators, manpower, industrial resources, financial indicators.