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ECONOMIC DIAGNOSTICS OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION

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Economic diagnostics should also include criteria for selecting alternatives to improve the performance of the facility. Economic diagnostics by assessing the results of activities, gathering and analyzing information, appears to link other constituents. In this case, economic diagnostics can help to select and implement the characteristics needed to obtain specific results. The methods and assessments used in diagnostics should not only passively reflect the actual state of affairs, but also allow them to identify problems and make decisions in a timely manner to adjust the strategy and tactics of the facility.

The main purpose of economic diagnostics is to assess the financial and economic situation and to identify sustainability and to identify opportunities and resources for development. To achieve this goal, of course, the main directions of financial and economic policy will be used. Economic diagnostics is one of the important tools in pursuing this policy. According to the results of economic diagnostics it is possible to compare the position of the research object in the society or to assess the changes in its condition over different time periods.

As a result of economic diagnostics the areas of activity of the facility determine the factors and causes that impede achievement of common goals. To do this, the diagnostic relies on numbers, compares numbers, and seeks to describe the factors that cause changes in numbers. At the same time, it is based on a clear understanding of the specificity of the diagnostic

site in each case and the anticipation of certain important features of that category.

An important aspect of economic diagnostics is that an object should be treated as a system. This approach requires studying the system without separating it from the environment in which the object operates. Therefore, the consideration of the object and its performance in order to improve it is considered to be one of the most important characteristics of the system as a system.

Depending on the tasks set by the economic diagnostics, the initial information and analytical base of the studied facility will be formed, methods of analysis and software for diagnostics will be selected. In order to provide the basis for conclusions drawn from economic diagnostics, it is necessary to identify trends in dynamic series, to solve mathematical problems or equations algorithms, to develop probable scenarios for the development of the studied object, to develop short-, medium-, and long-term forecast variants of key indicators.

One of the goals of economic diagnostics is to give an overview of the development trends of the facility. At the same time, the following basic principles can be distinguished in economic diagnostics:

alignment of the monitoring system with the monitored object. The system of indicators used in economic diagnostics must accurately reflect the basic characteristics of the object under study;

economic diagnostics should be able to summarize the principles that are being implemented at a later stage, and that the results of the principles at one stage should be comparable to the other;

There is a need for a systematic approach to conducting economic diagnostics, and it is advisable to implement it in a comprehensive manner.

The system of indicators used for economic diagnostics must meet certain requirements. Including:

the apples used in economic diagnostics must be interrelated and interrelated;

the indicators used in the analysis must be consistent with the system of state statistics, have sufficient scope and be uniformly interpreted;

to be able to check the indicators and the results of their analysis from the standpoint of non-objective reality;

The parameters used must be synchronized in terms of time of receipt and other necessary features, reflecting the current state of the facility.

In our opinion, the aforementioned principles should be the basis for the gradual development and improvement of economic diagnosis.

The first step in examining facility activity through economic diagnostics is to identify existing problems. To do this, you need to have a good idea of all the processes in the facility. It is well known that the problem

appears as the difference between what is expected to be achieved and what is actually achieved. In order to find out why this is needed, an economic diagnosis is required. The information required for economic diagnostics, along with logical concepts, is also quantitatively expressed.

Of course, just recording the deviations in the goal is not enough. It is necessary to interpret the collected and processed information and to draw important conclusions. Therefore, it is desirable to focus on economic diagnostics to reveal the causes and factors of improvement or deterioration of the results of activities and to develop and substantiate appropriate measures. Therefore, the economic diagnostic model should be analytical.

In conclusion, the determination of financial, economic and management problems, the ability to achieve and achieve the goals set under the constant changes of external and internal factors requires strict adherence to the principles of economic diagnostics. Economic diagnostics and modeling is a complex process. This process takes place when combining indicators of different contents. In this case, it is necessary to find the unit of measure that is common to different indicators. In these cases, indicators that do not participate in the formulation may also be included in the list. Therefore, the formulation of outcome indicators is a very complex task, both horizontal and vertical. In the manufacturing sector, aggregation is often performed using prices. However, there is a partial loss of information in the aggregation process. This is because even prices do not fully represent all the results of production.

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