

ACCOUNTING FOR THE EXECUTION OF ESTIMATES IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

Shaymatova Nargiza Ashurovna

Termiz State University, Teacher of the Department of Finance

Annotation

Budgeting occupies an important place in the innovative areas of development of management accounting. Nowadays, the importance of budgeting is increasing. There are many definitions of the term "budgeting", in which budgeting is viewed more as a management tool. According to various sources, the first ideas about budgeting appeared in England at the end of the 19th century. For the first time, the structure of budgets was used in the United States in 1912 in response to the demand of city residents to put an end to abuses of public funds.

Keywords: budget, accounting, estimate, education

Many authors refer to the "planning-programming-budgeting" (RDB) system introduced by the US Department of Defense in 1961 as a bright trend in the development of budgeting. In our country, there was a system similar to the RDB system, the "technological financial plan", but it was fundamentally different from this system. This plan meant a broad program of production-economic activities of the organization, aimed at the successful implementation of plans with the regular increase of production efficiency. Budgeting (derived from the English word budgeting) is a process of planning and managing the activities of departments with the help of estimates and economic indicators. In the economic literature, there are cases of joint use of the term budgeting and budget planning. In our opinion, this is wrong. Because Professor A.Z.

Published under the editorship of Bobylev "Financial management. As it is correctly stated in the textbook "Problemy i reshenia", "the term budgeting is used for many reasons: this situation emphasizes the common aspects of approaches to planning in Russia and developed market economy countries and helps to study special foreign literature" [p. 1.257].

Other economists are of the opinion that "planning" and "budgeting" are synonymous. In fact, planning and budgeting are part of the "integrated planning" process. Budgeting cannot be implemented without planning. If implemented, then at the intersection of "planning" and "budgeting" there will be stagnation, decline, and obstruction. It should also be recognized that the study of practice shows that the existing planning system has the following shortcomings:

- there are no necessary plans that allow planning of all economic processes of organizations, organizing and coordinating the activities of separate departments;
- the level of forecasting of

plan indicators is not sufficiently detailed and accurate; - plans and plan items are not attached to specific responsible persons, as a result, they remain uncontrolled. By introducing budgeting, it is possible to eliminate the above-mentioned shortcomings of planning.

However, this variety has a double effect, on the one hand, it allows to get a lot of information, and on the other hand, due to the fact that there are no uniform views on the term budgeting, it leads to certain terminological and content confusion. Another group of researchers propose to expand the functions of management when defining the budgeting process. For example, B. Duka sees the advantage of budgeting in "coordinating all aspects of the company's activities" [2, p. 14]. More attention is paid to the role of budgeting in the process of integration. B.A. Ananjolova wrote that budgeting means the process of developing budgets, monitoring their implementation, and analyzing deviations. In this, the researcher adds the functions of "planning", "control" and "analysis" to the definition of budgeting. A similar point of view was expressed by V.E. Khrutsky, T.V. Sizova and V.V. It can also be found in Gamayunov's research. They defined that "Budgeting is a technology of revenue and expenditure accounting, control and financial planning that allows analysis of forecasted and obtained financial indicators" [3, p. 22]. In our opinion, in this definition, budgeting objects are analyzed at the level of income and expenses, and as a result, the funds of the organization are left out of the scope of budgeting. Budgeting is, first of all, an information system that combines the process of planning, calculation, control and analysis into one system, as the scientific electronic journal "Economics and innovative technologies" No. 6, November-December, 2014 www.iqtisodiyot.uz 3 planning will have no meaning without control, an account that is not used for control will not be effective, there will be no benefit from control that is not based on planned and documented information. Budgeting is a creative process because each organization has its own management methods, organizational structure, management goals, and staff knowledge. Therefore, the budgeting system in each organization is unrepeatable, unique and unique. When analyzing budgeting in budget organizations, types are selected based on the specific characteristics of this organization.

Budgeting helps the organization to conduct its activities in a clear and goal-oriented manner. The use of budgets leads to several advantages for budget organizations. In particular, it helps to monitor the activities of the organization as a result of strategic and tactical planning.

The goals of budgeting are as follows:

- to strengthen the desire for the main goal in the minds of employees and to direct their activities to the final result;
- choosing more effective options for the development of the organization in the future and increasing their attractiveness;

<https://conferencea.org>

- implementation of budgeting of the organization's activities, not at the current stage, but at the initial planning stage, based on experience and norms based on scientifically based and international standards;

- coordinating the activities of all structural units;

- formation of a system of incentives and increasing the responsibility of employees aimed at fulfilling the plan's indicators;

The main tasks of budgeting are as follows:

- planning the activities of organizations;

- coordination of activities of various departments of the organization and ensuring harmony of their mutual cooperation;

- delivering plans to persons responsible for the activities of various responsibility centers;

Managers always have been challenged to produce results, but the modern manager must produce them in a time of rapid technological and social change. Managers must be able to use this rapid change to produce their results; they must use the change and not be used or swallowed up by it. Both they and the organizations they manage need to anticipate change and set aggressive, forward-looking goals in order that they may ultimately begin to make change occur when and where they want it to and, in that way, gain greater control of their environments and their own destinies.

The most important tool the manager has in setting and achieving forward-looking goals is people, and to achieve results with this tool the manager must: first, be able to instill in the workers a sense of vital commitment and desire to contribute to organizational goals; second, control and coordinate the efforts of the workers toward goal accomplishment; and, last, help his or her subordinates to grow in ability so that they can make greater contributions. In hopes of increasing individual production and contribution, managers have resorted to many different approaches: they have tried to get commitment and hard work through economic pressure and rewards; they have sought greater production by teaching the workers the best or most efficient ways to do a job; and they have tried to cajole their employees into a sense of well-being, hoping that their comfort would produce a desire to contribute. All these approaches had some success, but none succeeded totally in injecting enough of that element of vitality and adaptability into organizational life to allow it to thrive and remain viable in this age of change and sociotechnological turmoil.

List of Used Literature

1. Финансовый менеджмент. Проблемы и решения. Учебник для магистров. /Под ред. Бобылева А.З. – М.: Изд. Юрайт, 2012. С. 257.
2. Дука Б. Бюджетирование: где “спотыкаются” ваши финансы... // ФПА АКДИ “Экономика и жизнь”. 2001, выпуск 18. С.14.
4. Мирзиёев Ш.М. Танқидий таҳлил, қатъий тартиб интизом ва шахсий жавобгарлик – ҳар бир раҳбар фаолиятининг кундалик қоидаси бўлиши керак. / Мамлакатимизни 2016 йилда ижтимоий-иқтисодий ривожлантиришнинг асосий якунлари ва 2017 йилга мўлжалланган иқтисодий дастурнинг энг муҳим устувор йўналишларига бағишланган Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг кенгайтирилган мажлисидаги маъруза, 2017 йил 14 январь. – Тошкент: “Ўзбекистон”, 2017. –104- б