

DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND BUDGETING

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ABSTRACT

Innovative development of management accounting in the article that budgeting occupies an important place among the directions and now. The importance of budgeting will be further increased, in addition to the budget. The significance and importance of budgeting activities of the organization is considered. Brief history of budgeting, "budget" and comparative analysis of "budgeting" was conducted

In general, planning is of two types—substantive planning and fiscal planning. Substantive planning, which is also known as development planning, involves the planning of societal goals and objectives and the mobilization of natural, human, and financial resources needed for their achievement. Fiscal planning, which is narrower in scope and is one of the instruments of substantive planning, consists of planning future budgets-current and future budget decisions, the implications for financing, and the methods of obtaining the necessary resources and allocating them in accordance with overall national goals. This chapter considers the nature of development planning and its institutional, operational, and procedural relations with budgeting, as well as the role of budgeting in the broader framework of national planning¹.

At the current stage, the task before any enterprise is to fix the damage. It depends on the continuous tightening of support for management resources. Agreeing to the development of such a situation, its business entry into new markets, diversification, and ultimately the development of a disease. In this environment, a self-regulating business that can adequately and timely respond to the impacts is needed. environment in all areas. Budgeting helps to systematically increase the economy, optimize the first stage. The strategic and operational management of all business production, which helps to increase the economic efficiency of the enterprise and, as a result, to increase the recovery tolerance, deserves attention in accordance with budgeting as the most important link. Budgets are the most common part of the official picture. Many organizations have their own guidelines and decisions from documented budgets that are strategic, if not formally formulated in writing. Thus, the need

¹ GOVERNMENT BUDGETING AND EXPENDITURE CONTROLS Theory and Practice



for a budget for the various structures that make up the production-economic system is clear, and the correction of them.

According to R. Anthony, "a budget is a plan that covers a certain period of time, usually a year, expressed in quantitative, usually monetary indicators." The English economists J. K. Shim and J. G. Siegel gave the same exact definition and defined the term "budget" as " a quantitative plan of the enterprise's activities and the implementation of programs, financial assets that depend on each other, own funds, income and expenses, etc.) and (or) natural (volume of manufactured products and services provided, etc.) economic indicators of the company's activity ". According to them, the budget " describes the company's goals in terms of achieving specific financial and operational goals " and " is a set of financial forecasts or financial plans...". Budgets are a means of financial planning (forecasting) and control of the activities of the company and its structural units. According to the definition of Y. Brigham and L. Gapensky: "Budget is a plan that describes in detail the inflow and outflow of funds in a certain planned period of time." E.S. Stoyanova considers the enterprise budget as " a quantitative representation of the plan describing the income and expenses for a certain period and the capital that must be attracted to achieve the goals set in the plan ". according to practicing American accountants². A similar definition was given by Professor I.A. The budget was considered to be " an operational financial plan, usually developed for a period of up to one year, reflecting expenditure and receipts of funds for certain areas of economic activity, certain types of operations, certain investment projects."

Once all project requirements have been documented, the next step is to determine the costs of each requirement which will result in the creation of the project budget. A cost estimate, which is the process to approximate the costs that the project will spend to get or use the project resources Budget estimates are obtained from the people responsible for managing the work efforts. They provide the required expertise to make the estimate and provide buy-in and accountability during the actual performance of the activities. The team members identify people or labor categories required to perform the work and multiply the cost of the labor by the number of hours or days required to complete the task, as discussed in schedule management. Determining how long the task performance takes is the single most difficult part of deriving a cost estimate. The labor costs should factor in vacation time, sick leave, breaks, meetings, and other day-to-day activities. Not including these factors jeopardizes both schedule and cost estimates. Non-labor charges include such items as material costs, travel, computer equipment, and vehicle costs. As with developing a project schedule, documenting assumptions made while developing the project budget are critical to the success of the project. Without a clear documentation of these assumptions, tracking the budget is not only difficult but risky³. If, for example, a budget assumed that the material would be acquired at one price, but months after the project has started the cost of the material has increased due to market, which creates a budget problem. If the assumption is not documented, the project manager may inadvertently increase project costs and unknowingly and may jeopardize the chances for the project's success.

² ANALYSIS OF THE SITUATION OF BUDGET STUDY IN THE "MONTAZHPETSTROY" GROUP OF COMMUNITIES.

³ Project Budget Management PROJECT MANAGEMENT FOR DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION 2015



Budgeting takes the activity of the organization in a clear and goal-oriented manner helps to go. The use of budgets is one for budget organizations how many advantages it brings. In particular, as a result of strategic and tactical planning helps monitor the organization's activities⁴.

In economic literature proposed budgeting types	In budget organizations types of budgeting
1. Static budget (included approved with changes budget)	1. Estimated budget (included approved with changes budget)
2. Flexible budget	2. A realistic budget
3. A realistic budget	3. Cash budget (budget execution bank account)
	4. Approved budget

A number of constraints, financial, political, and organizational, may dictate the methods by which resources such as personnel, equipment, services and materials are acquired. The Project Manager needs to be aware of existing resources acquisition policies, guidelines, and procedures. In addition, the preferences of the beneficiaries and/or the donor representatives may influence acquisition decisions. Information from similar past projects can be used to gain an understanding of budgeting strategies; those that were successful and applicable may be considered for implementation for the current project.

Budgeting is considered an effective management method and has the following characteristics:

- comprehensively plans the activity of the enterprise and the activities of the departments;
- makes it possible to develop a budgeting project;
- approves the prepared business plan;
- helps to eliminate changing internal and external negative factors.

In the conditions of market relations, enterprises will increase their income in the future it is necessary to plan their activities prospectively. Its basis is budgeting. Budgeting and cost control, cost estimation, budgeting compare and contrast actual and projected costs against that budget includes management. The budget determines the level of planned expenses. This is used as a base against which you have actual and projected costs you can observe the differences in profit. The budgeting process is now simple turned from an annual process into a comprehensive assessment of the company's priorities and plans. As businesses become more competitive, priorities and it becomes difficult to set forecasts on time. Most companies are strict rely on decisions: that is, they carry over the previous year's funding in the new

⁴ "On account of management in regional economic development improving budgeting and cost control procedures place" Kenjayeva Sabohat Safarovna



financial year level, will work until the disagreements within the budget committee are resolved⁵.

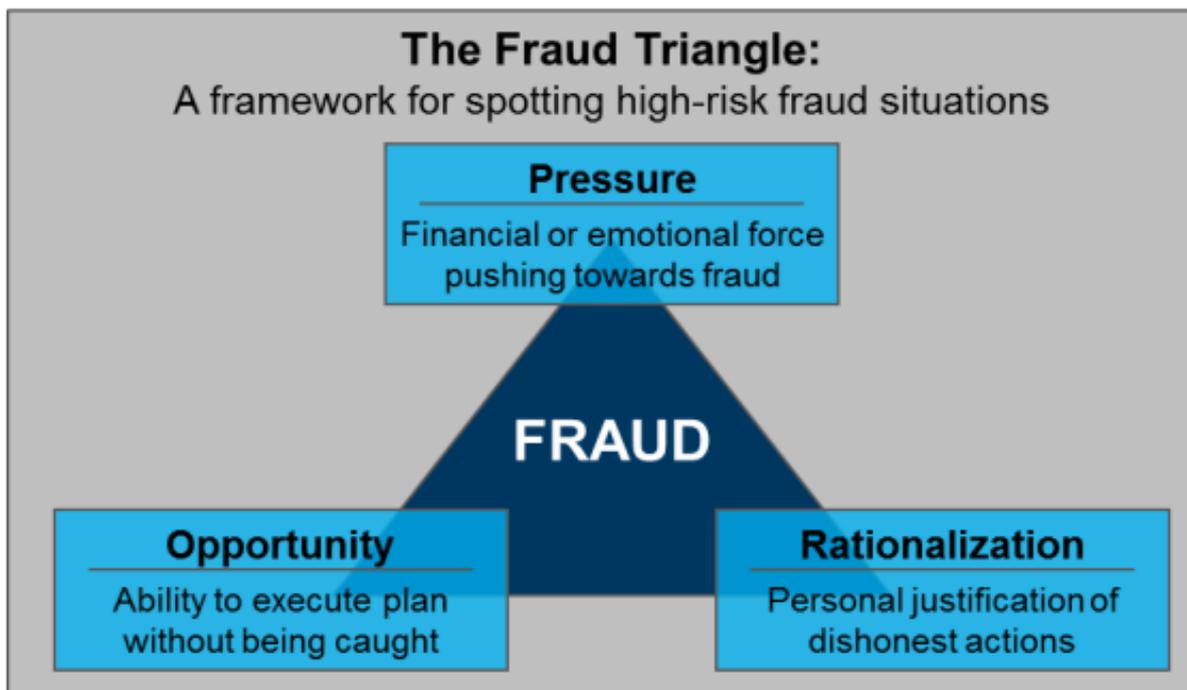
General methodology in the formation of income and expenses budget development of budgeting regulation and budgeting in the absence of it requires documenting the process. Formation of the enterprise budget in the charter, the main principles of approval, review and execution, operational budget composition interrelationship with the planning and management accounting system, income and it is appropriate to state the elements of the budget of expenses.

One of the main tasks of today's accounting system is shown. The aim is to achieve efficiency by preventing unproductive costs. For this reason, it is wise to manage costs and control changes, the use of modern methods, suitable for the nature of network production. It remains a necessary condition to create a new methodology. The term "Budget" in a broad sense refers to the development of economic policy at the state level output, as a result of distribution and redistribution of the value of the gross domestic product at the disposal of the government, at the disposal of centralized monetary funds, at the disposal of enterprises and the formation of decentralized money funds and their rational use means work. In a narrow sense, the term "budgeting" is still our economic one has not been covered in detail in the literature, because the system of complex planning, control and analysis of economic activity of the enterprise on a permanent basis has not yet been was limited to biznec-peeling. The term "budgeting" is widely used to describe the planning process in management accounting of developed countries. Budgeting is the planning of financial and economic activities of the company for a certain period is considered the advantage of budgeting is that the enterprise is material, labor and financial long-term, short-term and medium-term planning of resources, competitor activities, market requirements for manufactured products finds its expression. In budgeting, the main focus is on products, work and services focuses on estimating the amount of income (profit) from sales. Fixed account types include management and production accounts. Such The main reason we call it financial account is the organization of account types does not require such strictness, they are organized by economic entities it depends on the approval of the head and the nature of the enterprise's production. That's it for this reason, management accounting and production accounting are close to each other. There are different views on their organizational and methodological aspects, and in some cases negative situations can be seen in such views and opinions. Theoretical based on the definitions, opinions and suggestions of scientists in this regard management accounting reflects the integrity of the enterprise in terms of management, and production accounting is the main part of the enterprise's economic activity is a part of, that is, it reflects only the production process. And this management accounting means that it is used in a broader sense than production accounting. But organizationally, the difference between them comes from the nature of the enterprise comes out.

⁵ IMPROVING EXPENDITURE BUDGETING AND MANAGEMENT RAJABOV DANİYOR DILSHOD SON Assistant of the "Accounting" Department of Tashkent State University of Economics Rajabovdaniyor1411@gmail.com

Earnings income related to market relations perspective of their activities is necessary. It is based on budgeting. Budgeting and cleaning control estimation, budget comparing and contrast actual and projected results against this budget includes management. Use of budget influence, in this base, against him you are real and projected you can observe the differences in profit. The budgeting process is now simple from the annual process, the stable tasks and plans of the company came back to all sides. As the viability of the enterprise increases, stability and forecasts are launched on time. Many companies are strict rely on decisions: that is, they carry over the previous year's funding in the new financial year level, the budget committee union will work until the disagreements are resolved.

Exploring the Fraud Triangle:



Due to the current troubled economic environment, the likelihood that fraud will occur has increased significantly. The pressures — the first of the three components of the Fraud Triangle — on employees and customers have increased through lower or lost wages, spouses being out of work, and lack of medical insurance. These tough times also have allowed potential fraudsters to easily rationalize — the second component of the Fraud Triangle — the fraud that they are contemplating. Many fraud perpetrators say they are "just borrowing the money to pay a medical bill" or "using the money to help out until their spouse gets a job." Other common rationalizations include: "They will never miss US \$200 a day with all the money they make," or "They don't pay me enough anyway."⁶

Stable trends in the allocation of budget funds to regions and sectors problem, one of the most important tasks facing the participants of the budget process about. various help management with these issues, deputies are engaged and represent citizens. for, the law. There are also problems that are overlooked. It is the initiative budget project to the general discussion of these problematic situations allows you to find an optimal solution. Experience shows that each place has its own characteristics and stability having, people better solve the

⁶ BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLANNING GLOBAL INNOVATIVE LEADERSHIP MODULE



problems of their place of residence they know, and the choice of citizens is often more effective than the decision of the authorities about. Only living in a certain place, what are the first issues many people understand well that the solution help is possible "from the inside". The most important results of the implementation of the Tasha budget project solving issues of infrastructure development, but also social and the development of human capital and the strengthening of personal responsibility is one of the important things.

In conclusion, sometimes they change the outcome or the outcome through personal liability responsible for or controlling loss centers it won't happen. For example, direct direct revaluation, direct recycling, direct processing can be changed on the basis of tax legislation. This water is managed and controlled by special means. Cost management and Production of economic entities depending on which method is used for control elimination and management. Which way to travel if it is convenient for the organization, it brings benefits and it is acceptable for the leader methods are specified in the accounting policy of economic entities and put into practice. Introduce budgeting of budget services significance is limited, management is developed and used in international practice higher education of such types of budgeting as static, independent and real. It is important to use the budget in the system to reform the state finances stage and continuation.

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