

THE IMPORTANCE OF FINANCIAL CONTROL IN THE STATE CONTROL SYSTEM*D.Norboyeva**Teacher of Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute**M.Nematullayev**Student of group 501-24, Faculty of Cybersports*

Annotation: The article provides a scientific analysis of the economic content of the concept of financial control, its place and importance in the economy. The role of financial control in ensuring rational and targeted use of financial resources, increasing budgetary discipline and financial transparency has been highlighted. It is also based on the fact that it serves as the main tool of financial control in ensuring economic security, preventing cases of fraud and corruption.

Keywords: Control function, economic security, economic control, public finance.

MOLIYAVIY NAZORATNING DAVLAT NAZORATI TIZIMIDAGI AHAMIYATI

Annotatsiya: Maqolada moliyaviy nazorat tushunchasining iqtisodiy mazmuni, uning iqtisodiyotdagi o‘rni va ahamiyati ilmiy tahlil qilingan. Moliyaviy resurslardan oqilona va maqsadli foydalanishni ta‘minlash, byudjet intizomi va moliyaviy shaffoflikni oshirishda moliyaviy nazoratning tutgan o‘rni yoritib berilgan. Shuningdek, iqtisodiy xavfsizlikni ta‘minlash, firibgarlik va korrupsiya holatlarining oldini olishda moliyaviy nazoratning asosiy vosita sifatida xizmat qilishi asoslab berilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Nazorat funksiyasi, iqtisodiy xavfsizlik, iqtisodiy nazorat, davlat moliyasi.

Financial control is a set of financial control and related issues, the organization of management of the activities of economic entities using specific methods and forms.

Financial control is a practical manifestation of the objectively inherent nature of control in finance as an economic category. Typically, financial control is considered in the following two directions (aspects):

strictly regulated (regulated) activities of specially organized control bodies over compliance with financial legislation and financial discipline by all economic entities;

an integral element of financial and cash flow management at the macro and micro levels in order to ensure the efficiency and expediency of financial operations.

Although both directions (aspects) of financial control are interconnected, they also differ in accordance with the purpose, method and subjects of control. If in the first case the legal and quantitative aspects of control prevail, then in the second case the analytical aspect of financial control is given great attention.

Financial control is the control exercised by various levels of legislative and executive bodies, as well as specially created institutions, over the financial activities of all economic entities (state, enterprises and organizations). This control includes, first of all, control over compliance with financial and economic legislation in the process of formation and use of monetary funds, assessment of the effectiveness of financial and economic operations and expediency of the expenses incurred. In other words, financial control is not limited to the assessment of the occurrence of a particular financial action, but has its own analytical direction (aspect).

Since financial control is a control carried out in the form of value, it is carried out in all areas of the process of social reproduction and is observed in all processes of the movement of monetary funds, including in the process of perception of financial results. Therefore, the object of financial control is monetary relations.

The subject of financial control is the following financial indicators:

income and expenses of budgets of various levels;

volumes (amounts, sizes) of tax payments;

income of economic entities;

circulation expenses of economic entities;

costs and profits;

income and expenses of households;

etc.

Many of the above indicators that are the subject of financial control are calculated indicators, and this, in turn, requires verification (control) of the correctness and reliability of their calculation in accordance with current regulatory documents.

Financial control serves as a form of implementation of financial functions. It is aimed at ensuring the interests and rights of both the state and all other economic entities.

In economically developed countries, financial control is divided into two areas, on the one hand, interacting and, on the other hand, separate (independent):

state financial control;

non-state financial control.

State financial control is a complex and goal-oriented system of economic and legal actions of specific bodies of power and management, based on the fundamental laws of the state.

The Constitution of the country plays a decisive role in the organization of financial control. Its legal regulation depends on the type of state, its socio-political orientation, the level of economic development, and the ratio of forms of ownership.

State financial control is aimed at monitoring the value proportions of the distribution of GDP. This control is associated with the formation of state financial resources, their full and timely receipt and their targeted use related to all channels of movement of monetary resources (distributed).

State financial control is aimed at implementing the state's financial policy and creating conditions for financial stability. This means, first of all, the development, discussion, approval and execution of budgets and non-budgetary funds of all levels, control over the financial activities of enterprises and organizations, banks and financial corporations. If determined (determined) by the national economic interests, state financial controllers have the right to conduct audits and inspections both in the state sector and in the private and corporate business sector. However, financial control exercised by the state in the non-state sector of the economy covers only the areas of fulfillment of monetary obligations to the state, including taxes and other mandatory payments, compliance with the expediency and legality of spending budget subsidies and loans allocated to them, as well as compliance with the rules for organizing monetary settlements, accounting and reporting established (established) by the government.

Non-state financial control is divided into two: internal (intra-firm, corporate) and external (audit).

State and non-state areas (forms, types) of financial control, despite the similarity of control methods, also fundamentally differ from each other in their ultimate goals. If the main goal of state financial control is to maximize the flow of resources to the state treasury and minimize the costs of state management, then, in contrast, the main goal of non-state financial control (especially intra-firm financial control) is to minimize deductions from state profits and other costs in order to increase the rate of return on invested capital. At the same time, both areas of financial control are limited by the legal framework of current laws.

Monetary relations, the processes of redistribution in the formation and use of financial resources, including financial resources in the form of monetary funds at all levels and in all segments of the economy, are the objects of financial control.

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