



The Emergency Of Accounting And Auditing And Its Theoretical Foundations.

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the history of the emergence of accounting and auditing. It reflects the scientists who contributed to the development of accounting and auditing, their opinions and definitions.

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The success of the economic and social reforms being carried out in the Republic of Uzbekistan, accounting of production sectors, accounting and reporting in the economic reforms being carried out in our country are considered an independent science and an important link in the management of companies in practice. As in all aspects of our economy, great changes have occurred in accounting. In recent years, many reforms have been carried out to create an accounting system that fully meets international standards. The fact that the circle of users of accounting is expanding significantly, integration processes are deepening, joint ventures are being established, access to the world financial market, the need for free movement of investments, labor and currency between certain countries, makes it even more urgent to transfer the accounting system to world standards.

The concept of accounting has its own ancient history. The term "accountant" when translated from German is a combination of the words "buck-book" and "halter-hold", and means a bookkeeper. In accounting, a document must be drawn up for any business

transaction, properly compiled, containing all the necessary indicators, signed and approved by responsible persons.

Accounting is a system of comprehensive, continuous monitoring and control of the economic activities of an enterprise of any form of ownership, recording of events in accounting registers, processing them and providing information to users in the form of financial statements based on documents.

Economic accounting mainly performs the following functions:

- a) monitoring economic processes occurring in economic sectors;
- b) expressing the information obtained through observation in quantitative terms;
- c) recording the results of monitoring the economic activities of an enterprise, organization, institution in special documents;
- d) summarizing and grouping the information reflected in special documents, establishing control over economic processes and influencing them.

The above functions of economic accounting are of great importance in drawing up economically justified current and future

plan indicators of individual enterprises, institutions, organizations and the economy as a whole, and in monitoring their implementation.

Accounting is a concept that has existed for many years. When accounting was formed as a science, it is likely to interest representatives of this field. Usually we can find three answers to this question.

The first: accounting has existed since 3000 years ago, when people began to record processes;

The second: it appeared 500 years ago with the publication of the book "Treatise on Accounts and Records" by the Italian mathematician Luca Pacioli (1445-1515);

Third: It arose 100 years ago, when the first theoretical views on accounting appeared. Therefore, these disputes have not yet been resolved. We can only draw conclusions based on assumptions about when its first manifestations appeared.

The period of double-entry bookkeeping. (This period covers the years 1300-1850.) This period is characterized by the emergence of the need to switch from simple bookkeeping to double-entry bookkeeping, in accordance with the popularization and complexity of economic processes. The fact that great emphasis was placed on accounting records is also characteristic of this period. During this period, the first chart of accounts began to be used in accounting. The origins of the modern accounting system date back to Luca Pacioli of Venice, Italy, at the end of the 15th century. Pacioli stated that "an economic event must be recorded in an orderly and reliable way, recorded in an accounting book, using a specific system."

Theoretical-practical period (this period covers the period from 1850 to 1900). By this period, the legal status of economic processes was formed. As a result, both economic and legal approaches to the process were determined. The differentiation of the plan of accounts began, importance was paid to their forms, the concepts of balance sheet, profit, cost, production and circulation costs were formed. Accounting covered the assessment of the entire reality.

Scientific period. (This period includes the years 1900 - 1950). During this period, the main emphasis is on the costs of product production and the correct determination of the cost of the product, the intensity of costs. The calculation procedure is also characteristic of this period. Determining the production and full cost of the product, the concept of estimated cost, direct cost, standard cost methods, direct and indirect costs became the most problematic issues of this period. A very precise and accurate accounting system was created in the separation of each function of management, taxation issues. Special emphasis was placed on production accounting in accounting. A transition period began in the composition of management and financial accounting.

Includes the current period. This period includes the period from 1950 to the present. This period, characterized by the adoption of international standards, can be said to have been a kind of revolutionary period in the development of accounting. Accounting has its own specific answers to the interests of owners, society, and the state.

Basic principles of accounting.

Continuity, reliability, and comparability of indicators are the basic principles of accounting.

Accounting information: Accounting information is processed information about accounting objects based on primary accounting documents and reflected in accounting registers, financial statements, explanatory notes, and other documents related to the organization and maintenance of accounting.

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