

COMPOSITION OF INCOME OF SERVICE INDUSTRY EMPLOYEES

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Abstract: the article analyzes the structural structure of the income of service sector employees and makes proposals for its improvement.

Keywords: service sector, personal income, wage income, labor income, non-labor income, property income, transfers, service income.

At the current stage of socio-economic development in Uzbekistan, the development of the service sector is considered an important direction for improving the well-being of the population. Prospects for the development of this sector of the economy are to a large extent inextricably linked with the improvement of the mechanism of formation of incomes of employees of this sector. Therefore, it is very relevant to study the problems of the structural structure and formation of incomes of service sector employees.

Income, as an important economic category, is an important factor in ensuring and improving material well-being, determining the level of satisfaction of life and living needs of every person. Income also expands the possibilities of spiritual development of a person. They have a positive effect on a person's nature, psyche, mood and outlook.

It is important to study the structural elements that form the total income of the population in revealing the economic essence of the population's income. In order to analyze the incomes of the population in a comprehensive and more complete way, it is appropriate to study the incomes depending on the employment sectors of the population.

It is known that the total income of the population is formed in two sectors of the economy - material production sector and service sector. Therefore, we propose to distinguish the following types of income:

1. Incomes of workers in the field of material production;
2. Incomes of service sector employees.

Such grouping of incomes of the population allows to determine the incomes and growth trends of employees in various sectors and sectors of the economy, and on this basis, it will be possible to determine ways to increase them further.

As the most promising sector of the country's economy, we paid attention to the issues of income composition and formation of the population employed in the service sector.

In the scientific literature, the category of "population income" has been given different definitions by many economists. Studies have shown that in the definitions presented in the economic literature, the concept of "gross income of the population" is interpreted one-sidedly, and it is emphasized that they include only the income of the population in the form of money and in kind. But in these definitions, the income of the population related to the service sector has a significant share in their gross income, that is, the service sector takes the leading place in the production of GDP, making up 37.8% of its total volume, and more than half of the working-age population (50.5 %) despite the fact that it provides socially useful work, it was not reflected in the given definitions.

In our opinion, it is logical to consider the benefits of the population from savings in consumer spending, increased free time and effective recreation as income. Also, none of the definitions presented in the literature consider non-cash services as a specific type of income of the population.

Studying the works of domestic and foreign economists on this issue has shown that many classifications of population incomes based on various criteria have been developed. It should be noted that the form of income, periodicity,

importance in gross income, legality, subject of appropriation, method of ownership, source of formation, etc., were used as criteria. We have developed a unique classification of the gross income of service sector employees as a result of a critical study and analysis of existing classifications.

Based on this classification, we propose to divide the incomes of those employed in the service sector into two groups, that is, incomes received as a result of work (work) and incomes received without work (non-work). Labor (labor-based) income includes income from employment in this field, that is, wages paid for the labor of an employee, including the wages of a hired manager, as well as income from doing business in various branches of the service sector, from selling products grown on private farms entered. Non-labor income is divided into two groups, namely, social payments and capital-related income and income from the service sector. Social payments and capital-based incomes come from the financial system.

Income from the service industry can include income from savings on consumer spending, time savings, efficient shopping, increased leisure time, and free services.

Summarizing the above, we offer a definition under the category "gross income of service sector employees" - "gross income of service sector employees is the sum of the (worked) income of employees from work and non-work (non-work) income, that is, income from the service sector, consists of the sum of social payments and capital-related income.

Thus, the composition of the income of service sector employees showed that it differs from other sectors of the economy.

The approach we propose to define the concept of "population income" allows us to look differently at the work of those employed in the service sector, its place in the socio-economic development of the country, and to recognize its increasingly strong position in the national economy.

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