

## Composition Structure of Income Employees

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### Abstract

The article analyzes the structure of income of employees in the service sector and develops proposals for its improvement.

**Keywords:** service sector, population income, wage income, labor income, non-labor income, property income, transfers, service income

At the current stage of socio-economic development, the development of the service sector in Uzbekistan is considered an important direction in improving the welfare of the population. The prospects for the development of this sector of the economy are in many respects closely linked with the improvement of the mechanism of income generation of employees in this sector. Therefore, it is very important to study the problems of the structure and formation of the income of employees in the service sector.

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

In revealing the economic nature of the population's income, it is important to study the components that shape the total income of the population. In order to analyze the income of the population in a comprehensive and more complete way, it is expedient for us to study the income in relation to 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 and services. Therefore, we propose to distinguish the following types of income:

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

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

We have focused on the composition and formation of the income of the population engaged in the service sector as the most promising sector of the economy.

In the scientific literature, the category of "income of the population" has been variously defined by many economists. Research has shown that in the definitions given in the economic literature, the concept of "gross income of the population" is interpreted one-sidedly, emphasizing that they include only the income of the population in cash and in kind. However, in these definitions, the income of the population related to the service sector has a significant share in their gross income, ie the services sector accounts for 37.8% of GDP and is more than half of the working age

population (50.5%). %) is not reflected in the given definitions, despite the fact that it provides socially useful work.

In our opinion, it would be logical to assume that the benefits that the population sees from saving on consumption costs, increasing leisure time and productive recreation are also income. Also, in none of the definitions given in the literature is it accepted to consider free services as a specific type of income of the population.

A study of the works of domestic and foreign economists on this issue has shown that many classifications of income based on various criteria have been developed. It should be noted that the criteria used are the form of income, periodicity, importance in gross income, legality, the subject of development, the method of ownership, the source of formation. As a result of a critical study and analysis of existing classifications, we have developed a unique classification of gross income of service sector employees.

Based on this classification, we propose to divide the income of those employed in the service sector into two groups, i.e. (earned) income as a result of labor activity and non-labor (non-labor) income. Labor (labor-based) income includes income from employment in this field, ie wages paid to the employee, including the salary of the manager, as well as income from entrepreneurial activities in various sectors of the service sector, the sale of products grown on private farms included. Non-labor (non-labor) income is also divided into two groups, namely, social payments and capital-related income, and income from the service sector. Social payments and capital-related income may include revenues from the financial system, including insurance coverage, loans and borrowings, interest on savings, property income, including real estate income.

Revenues from the service sector can include revenues from consumer spending, time savings, efficient purchases, increased leisure time, and free services.

Summarizing the above, we propose the following definition of the category "gross income of employees in the service sector" - "gross income of employees in the service sector" the sum of social payments and capital-dependent income.

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

In defining the concept of "income of the population", the approach we propose allows us to look at the work of those employed in the service sector, its role in the socio-economic development of the country, to recognize its growing position in the national economy.

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