

Turdimuratov Maksudmuzaffarovich

Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute

Associate Professor Ph.D.

email mturdimuratov@mail.ru

POPULATION INCOME AND ITS ANALYSIS IN THE CONDITIONS OF ECONOMIC REFORMS

Abstract: In this article, in the regions the formation of population incomes is a clear manifestation of the real level of economic development of the state and the level of social justice. One of the important factors of a socially oriented society is the principles of justice that allow the development of existing economic relations. In the context of economic modernization, two types of income are distinguished, these are market and non-market incomes. A number of fundamental issues are being addressed in the taxation of population incomes, and proposals and conclusions are given on how to achieve solutions to related problems.

Keywords: population income, economic development, modernization of the economy, market, economic relations, income, taxation, national income, natural income, savings, securities, entrepreneurial activity, non-market income, well-being.

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada hududlarda aholi daromadlarining shakllanishi – davlatning iqtisodiy jihatdan rivojlanishining real darajasi hamda ijtimoiy adolat darajasi yaqqol namoyon bo‘ladi. Ijtimoiy yo‘naltirilgan jamiyatning muhim omillaridan biri mavjud iqtisodiy munosabatlarni rivojlantirishga imkon beruvchi adolat tamoyillari berilgan. Iqtisodiyotni modernizatsiyalash sharoitida ikki turdagi daromadlar farqlanib, bular bozor va nobozor daromadlari hisoblanadi. Aholi daromadlarini soliqqa tortishda bir qator fundamental masalalar amalga oshirilayapti va shu bilan bog‘liq muammolarni hal etishga erishish bo‘yicha taklif va xulosalar berilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: aholi daromadlari, iqtisodiy rivojlanish, iqtisodiyotni modernizatsiyalash, bozor, iqtisodiy munosabatlar, daromadlar, soliqqa tortish, milliy daromad, natural daromad, omonat, qimmatli qog‘ozlar, tadbirkorlik faoliyati, nobozor daromadlar, turmush farovonligi.

INTRODUCTION

The formation of population incomes is a clear reflection of the real level of economic development of the state and the level of social justice. One of the important factors of a socially oriented society is the principles of justice that allow the development of existing economic relations. In this regard, it should be noted that the state and the government pay special attention to the tasks in this regard. In the Strategy of Actions on Five Priority Areas of Development of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021¹... a number of tasks have been set to consistently increase employment and real incomes of the population. In particular, these tasks include increasing the real income and purchasing power of the

¹Strategy of Actions on Five Priority Areas of Development of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021

population, further reducing the number of low-income families and the level of income inequality among the population.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS ON THE TOPIC

As A.O. Olmasov, a leading Uzbek economist, points out:² "Population income -belongs to all residents money and natural (product) The total amount of income (in the form of) and free services provided; the population's contribution to national income. The total source of income of the population is wages, pensions, scholarships, benefits, bonuses, profits, dividends, loans and lottery achievement, bank interest paid, from real estate rent payment and rent money, insurance covers, etc. Market In the conditions, the largest part of the population's income is in the form of money. Villagers He also brought produce from his own farm. incomes sees and it is included in the natural income.

It should be recognized that one of the indicators that ultimately reveals the essence of distribution is the formation of population income, and in the economic literature there are different views on the study of the composition of population income. Firstly, in the theoretical literature, the composition of population income is studied in four ways: wages and other income from enterprises, social transfers, income from entrepreneurial activities, and income from savings and securities.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In the research process, such methods of scientific research as selective literature analysis, dialectical and systematic approach, sociological research, comparative and comparative analysis, comparison, and grouping were used to study the organizational and methodological foundations of financial relations in entrepreneurial activity.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Income is divided into nominal and real types, and the standard of living is real income. In this case, the essence of real income is to express how many consumer goods can be purchased and consumed, taking into account prices, for monetary income. Real income is the income that is obtained when calculating consumer goods at basic, constant prices, and includes the amount of monetary income, deductions from monetary income (taxes and other mandatory payments), and price changes. The standard of living of the population is determined not by real income in general, but by real income calculated per capita.

It should be noted that the standard of living is not real income at all, but real income per capita, and increasing income ensures sustainable economic growth, and as a result of increasing the purchasing power of the population, social well-being is achieved. "Standard of living: – in a narrow sense, it means the satisfaction of the population's consumer needs, the provision of consumption with

²Olmasov A..About population income Who is he, what is he, QOMUS.INFO <https://qomus.info › cat-a › ah>

income and expenses; in a broad sense, it means the level of human development (health, opportunities to satisfy needs) and his living conditions³.

The income of the population includes:⁴

1. Salary and other income from the enterprise,
2. Social transfers
3. Income from entrepreneurial activities
4. Income from savings or securities, other receipts.

Usually, in the socio-economic development of countries, the income of the population is divided into the following types: cash income, income in kind, and income in kind-services. Also, the enjoyment of free medical services by the population, free education or vocational training are considered in-kind-cash income.

Wages occupy a leading place in the structure of income, constituting a large part of the population's income. Wages are the remuneration received by the owner of labor for the results of his labor, and wages are a monetary expression of the value of labor. Also, in the conditions of modernization of the economy, two types of income are distinguished, these are market and non-market income. Income earned in accordance with market laws, dependent on the effective use of economic resources, and the effective result of economic results is considered market income. It includes income from entrepreneurship, property, and income from enterprises and organizations.

Non-market income is not formed according to market rules, that is, it is not related to capital and property, and is transfer payments made to the population from budget funds, including wages, pensions, benefits, scholarships, as well as various charitable funds allocated by organizations and enterprises.

The following factors influence income differentiation: specific abilities, education, knowledge level, property differentiation, employment rate, increasing labor productivity, improving labor relations, and family income.

The structural structure of the population's incomes is changing mainly due to changes in production and the development of economic reforms. A characteristic feature of this process is the priority increase in incomes inherent in the market system, namely incomes. Along with increasing the well-being of the population, macroeconomic policy is an important economic factor in the development of the country's economy due to an increase in aggregate demand. In this regard, it is appropriate to analyze the structure of the total incomes of the population in our country (Table 1).

³Rustamov NI, The standard of living of the population and the possibilities of its increase in Uzbekistan, Scientific electronic journal "Economics and innovative technologies". No. 5, September-October, 2015

⁴Kurbanov XA Public Finance Management // Collection of Lectures.-Tashkent: TSIU, 2018-127

Table 1
Structure of total income of the population in the Republic of Uzbekistan⁵

Indicators	2022	2023
Total revenue, including	100.0	100.0
-primary income	76.1	74.1
-income from production	73.0	71.7
- income from work	71.0	69.6
- income of hired workers	26.4	27.3
- independently earned income	44.5	42.3
- income from services produced for personal consumption	2.0	2.1
- income from property	3.1	2.9
- income from transfers	23.9	25.4
- from the total amount of total income, income from small businesses	61.9	59.3

The formation of income in the distribution process in Table 1 shows that primary income occupies the main place in the structure of total income (76.1% in 2022, 74.1% in 2023), while the growth in the share of income from production, labor activity, and small entrepreneurship indicates that entrepreneurship is increasingly developing in our republic, and people are trying to use their property rationally.

It should be noted that the formation of incomes of the population in the regions differs in its own characteristics, including the emergence of income from production, labor activity, the total amount of total income, and small entrepreneurship, and the increasing share of this in total income is the result of the improvement of business conditions in our country, the consistent continuation of

⁵Uzbekistan in numbers. State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Vol.: 2024. -78 p.

reforms aimed at the development of entrepreneurship, and the expansion of mechanisms to support entrepreneurs.

In the paradigm of modern economic policy, fiscal policy instruments play an important role in reducing and stabilizing the gap between the incomes of the population. In particular, in modern conditions, the personal income tax mechanism is an important instrument for stabilizing inequality between the incomes of the population. A number of fundamental issues are being addressed in the taxation of the incomes of the population. These are;

Firstly, when taxing the income of the population, there is the issue of increasing the purchasing power of their real incomes;

second, the income taxation system must perform an effective fiscal function;

thirdly, the personal taxation system should have a positive impact on the process of minimizing inequality between incomes of the population;

Fourth, the personal income taxation system should create opportunities for improving tax administration, which will have an impact on the efficiency of tax revenues.⁶

In the regions, negative outcomes such as a decrease in population income and living standards are also influenced by the growth of labor supply in the labor market above demand. In rural areas, the development of personal household farming has become an important source of income for meeting family needs, and the rural economy requires the development of market infrastructure, the formation of effective agromarketing and agrologistics structures, the development and implementation of export-stimulating measures, and in particular, the use of affordable and modern agricultural machinery and processing technologies (Table 2).

Table 2

Changes in the share of total income per capita by region⁷(thousand soums)

Regions	2019	2022	2023	Change in 2023 compared to 2019, (+, -, %)	
According to the Republic of Uzbekistan - total, including:	5,637.5	8 580.0	10,202.8	4565.3	181.0

⁶Khojiev JD Mechanism for reducing the level of differentiation in real incomes of the population. Scientific electronic journal "Economics and innovative technologies". No. 4, July-August, 2020 3724/2020 (No. 00048), -371 pages. <http://iqtisodiyot.tsue.uz>

⁷Calculated by the author based on data from the Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Republic of Karakalpakstan	4,722.5	6,451.8	7,728.7	3006.2	163.6
Provinces:					
Andijan	5,854.3	8 174.5	9,640.4	3786.1	164.7
Bukhara	8 285.5	10,848.4	12,672.2	4386.7	152.9
Jizzakh	6,922.6	7,955.5	9 345.5	2422.9	134.9
Kashkadarya	5,395.6	7,348.8	8,828.9	3433.3	163.6
Navoi	9,456.6	13,375.6	16,403.3	6946.7	173.4
Namangan	5,932.0	6,582.1	8,037.1	2105.1	135.4
Samarkand	4,684.0	7,678.2	9,074.9	4390.9	193.7
Surkhandarya	5 391.0	7,244.2	8,631.1	3240.1	160.1
Syrdarya	6,943.5	7,706.0	9 163.4	2219.9	131.9
Tashkent	7,381.1	8,928.4	10,455.6	3074.5	141.5
Fergana	4,382.6	6,836.0	7,891.0	3508.4	180.0
Khorezm	7,305.4	9,094.4	10,802.9	3497.5	147.8
Tashkent city	12,364.0	15,927.1	19,351.6	6987.6	156.5

Table 2 shows the change in the share of total income per capita by region. The highest indicators were recorded in Fergana (180.0%), Navoi (173.4%), Kashkadarya (163.6%), and Tashkent city (156.5%).

It is necessary to point out the two-way effect of the distribution of income of the population, which represents the achievement of prosperity as a result of the constant growth of incomes of those employed, the distribution of social efficiency, and, conversely, the increase in poverty. The poor category of the population is not only deprived of the opportunity to benefit from rapid economic growth, but also cannot contribute to development due to limited opportunities for participation in various spheres of society.

As noted by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan⁸ "According to preliminary estimates, 12-15 percent or 4-5 million of our population is poor. This means that their daily income does not

⁸Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Oliy Majlis. January 24, 2020. <https://uza.uz/oz/politics/>.

⁹UNECE Poverty Measurement Manual. New York, Geneva, 2017. www.undp.org.

exceed 10-13 thousand soums. Or a family may have a car and a pet, but if one person is seriously ill, at least 70 percent of the family's income goes to his treatment. So can such a family be called self-sufficient? As the president, I am tormented every day by the question of what is happening to the vital needs of our people, such as food, treatment, education of their children, and clothing." As we have seen above, if we proceed from the World Bank's minimum poverty rate in our country, one person should earn an average of 19.3 thousand soums per day. If there are 3 people in a family, their minimum daily income should be 57.9 thousand soums.

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe⁹: "Poverty" It is manifested in the lack of choices and opportunities throughout a person's life, the existence of obstacles to full participation in society, in addition to the lack of opportunities to feed and clothe a family, receive education or treatment in a hospital, work in a certain field or provide income-generating work, and limited access to credit." Usually, countries should take measures to reduce poverty based on a scientific study of the socio-economic situation of each region, the causes of poverty. This requires studying the concept of poverty, its criteria and assessment methods, and identifying the causes of poverty. In Russia, the annual GDP per capita is about \$ 10,000, and the ratio of the subsistence minimum to this indicator is 19 percent. Also, this indicator is 9.6 percent in Kazakhstan, 18.0 percent in Belarus, 25.8 percent in Ukraine, 12.9 percent in Malaysia, 25.8 percent in the Czech Republic, and 24.3 percent in Germany.¹⁰

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) has recommended criteria for the poverty level. In particular, the poverty level is defined as the income of a certain age group below the threshold of less than half of the average household income. There is also a category of poverty gap, which is the average income of the poor group below the poverty level criterion. This category helps to determine the scale of poverty. This indicator is determined by age. That is, 18-65 and over 65 years old¹¹.

CONCLUSION

The state of organizational and economic development of the regions to ensure economic growth and improve the quality of life of the population Each region requires economic development depending on its specific characteristics, natural resources, demographic situation, administrative-territorial structure and potential. Each region differs from each other primarily in terms of its capabilities, therefore, it is necessary to study the possibility of a comprehensive and comprehensive assessment of its economic growth rate, ensuring sustainable economic development, level of competitiveness, Special attention should be paid to the creation of new jobs, demographics, social

¹⁰Abdurakhimov MD, Collection of materials of the scientific and practical conference on the topic of reducing poverty and unemployment based on the development of entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan. – T.: TSIU, 2021. – 293p.

¹¹OECD (2020), Poverty gap (indicator). DOI: 10.1787/349eb41b-en (Accessed on 23 April 2020)

life, and social infrastructure. The study examines the factors that influence the effectiveness of regional economic growth development. economic, social, production, innovative and technical. The target areas are grouped as follows.

Income is divided into nominal and real types, and the standard of living is real income. Here, the essence of real income is how much consumer goods can be purchased and consumed, taking into account prices, for monetary income. Real income is the income that is obtained when consumer goods are calculated at basic, constant prices, and is the amount of monetary income, deductions from monetary income (taxes and other mandatory payments), and price changes. The standard of living of the population is determined not by real income in general, but by real income calculated per capita.

This article puts forward the main directions of poverty reduction in the regions. Particular importance is attached to the development of inclusive growth and innovative growth factors that ensure the quality of sustainable economic growth, the development and implementation of mechanisms and programs for poverty reduction. It is recommended to identify the internal potential of each makhalla in the regions. This involves the introduction of a comprehensive approach and non-standard methods to poverty reduction, that is, a system for ensuring the basic needs of the poor. Based on this approach, it is possible to solve problems related to education, healthcare, vocational training, along with providing loans, social benefits or housing to the poor.

REFERENCES:

1. Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan // National database of legislative documents, 16.10.2018, No. 03/18/498/2051
2. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-4947 dated February 7, 2017 "On the Strategy of Actions for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan".
3. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-5975 dated March 26, 2020 "On measures to radically renew state policy for economic development and poverty reduction."
4. Mirziyoyev Sh.M. We will build a free and prosperous, democratic state of Uzbekistan together with our brave and noble people / Speech at a joint meeting of the chambers of the Oliy Majlis dedicated to the solemn ceremony of taking office as the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan // Xalq so'zi, December 15, 2016.
5. Mirziyoyev Sh.M. The Republic of Uzbekistan We will firmly advance our path of national development and raise it to a new level. - Tashkent: "Uzbekistan" NMIU, 2017. - 156 p.
6. Aganbegyan A. Sotsialno-ekonomicheskoe razvitie Rossii. - 3rd izd. -M.: Delo, 2005. -272 p.