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Formation of Sources of Money Income of the Population in Conditions of Development of Innovative Economy

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ANNOTATION: In the article, the authors focus on the financial mechanisms for the formation of the total amount of monetary income of the population. Changes in the size of payments and benefits from the budgets of all levels are disclosed. The issues of social protection of the population (or rather, the possibilities of the state for its social protection) are considered. The need to compare the amount of taxes withdrawn by the state with the amount of social protection payments is noted. Concrete proposals are given regarding ensuring the stability of the sources of formation of funds intended for wages, payments for social protection of the population.

KEYWORDS: optimal ratio of the sources of formation of monetary incomes of the population; material benefits social protection, consumption fund, social payments, tax benefits.

I. INTRODUCTION

Innovative development sets the goal for the state to carry out social protection of the population. The latter is achieved mainly by increasing prices, selling innovative high-quality goods (services, products) abroad, which also play a significant role in ensuring the stability of the growth of social benefits while reducing the amount of mandatory payments. On a larger scale, most likely, in the near future, the amount of payments and benefits from the budget in connection with the coronavirus pandemic will increase. This will lead to a change in the ratio in the general consumption fund between its constituent parts - that which is realized through fees, and that which is realized through the budgets of all levels.

In the conditions of innovative development of the economy, the question of the optimal ratio of the two sources of monetary income of the population becomes the most relevant. The directions and forms of social protection of the population in the conditions of investment development of the economy will depend on scientifically based recommendations on the development of sources for the formation of the total volume.

However, the picture of all redistributive processes in the formation of the total amount of monetary incomes of the population will not be complete if we do not consider the role of the financial mechanism in them and, above all, taxes as a redistribution tool. For this purpose, it is necessary to consider the indicators given in the table (see: Table 1.).

Table 1
Information on the income of the population in the Republic of Uzbekistan¹

№ п/п	The name of indicators	2016 г.	2017 г.	2018 г.	2019 г.	2020 г.	January- September 2021 г. ²
1.	Total income of the population, billion soums	197962,4	236893,1	300842,7	365735,6	420338,3	371288,0
	in % to the previous year	116,9	119,7	127,0	121,6	114,9	122,6

¹ По данным Государственного комитета Республики Узбекистан по статистике. www.stat.uz

2.	Total income per capita, thousand soums	6215,9	7314,1	9128,6	10891,3	12279,1	10663,4
	in % to the previous year	114,9	117,7	124,8	119,3	112,7	120,2
3.	Real total income of the population, billion soums	187517,7	216400,1	255971,0	319336,1	372211,4	334433,4
	in % to the previous year	110,7	109,3	108,1	106,1	101,8	110,4
4.	Real total income per capita, thousand soums	5887,9	6681,4	7767,0	9509,6	10873,2	9604,9
	in % to the previous year	108,8	107,5	106,2	104,2	99,8	108,3

Table 2
Structure of total income of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan²

in %

№ п/п	The name of indicators	2016 г.	2017 г.	2018 г.	2019 г.	2020 г.	January-September 2021 г. ¹
	total income, total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
	<i>including:</i>						
I.	Primary Income	85,1	80,6	77,5	76,2	75,7	73,8
	of them:						
1.	Income from production	82,2	77,4	74,6	73,5	73,6	71,6
2.	property income	2,9	3,1	2,9	2,7	2,1	2,2
II.	Transfer income	14,9	19,4	22,5	23,8	24,3	26,2

Tables 1 and 2 show that, in general, the total income of the population increased from 197,962.4 billion soums in 2016 to 420,338.3 billion soums in 2020. The same trend is observed in the total income per capita, which increased 2 times for the period from 2016 (6215.9 thousand soums) to 2020 (12279.1 thousand soums), including real incomes of the population, which also increased by 1.8 times over the same period.

However, despite such a positive trend, a look at Table 2 shows that the primary income of the population decreased from 85.1% to 73.8% in the total structure of income of the population. At the same time, income from transfers increased from 14.9% to 26.2%.

Due to the redistribution of part of GDP through taxes, it seems that material goods and services financed through general consumption funds are a supplement to wages and increase the level of social protection of the population. However, this does not take into account the obligation that taxes paid by the population from their incomes, and primarily from wages, serve as a source for financing general consumption funds. Therefore, a comparison of the amount of taxes levied on the population and the amount of benefits and payments from public consumption funds will

² Там же

give an answer to the question: what is the level of social protection of citizens, or rather, whether the state returns all the funds that have been withdrawn from them for the purpose of social protection.

In essence, the state has no other sources for the purposes of social protection, except for direct and indirect taxes levied from the income of the population. It is legitimate, in our opinion, to assert that the amount and level of social protection is determined by the level of taxation of the population, and ultimately by the amount of taxes levied on it.

There is an idea that all budget expenditures are determined by the state at the expense of revenues mobilized to the budget, the value of which is not related to the incomes of the population. In reality, this is not so. All state budget revenues are divided into two large groups: payments from the economy and payments from the population.

Today, the payments of enterprises (organizations), which make up part of the profits, are mainly spent on the development of their economy. Recently, they do not even cover these costs of the state. Consequently, the only source of expenses for social protection of the population are the taxes of the population and part of the profit left in the economy after paying taxes. Enterprises and business organizations spend about 14% of their profits on social protection and other social needs.

Therefore, when considering issues of social protection of the population (or rather, the possibilities of the state for its social protection), it is always necessary to compare the amount of taxes withdrawn by the state and the amount of taxes withdrawn by the state in the amount of payments for social protection. The state has no other sources for these purposes. If the state carries out social protection measures without having sources to cover them, then it will be forced to resort to the issue of money, which, in turn, will lead to a depreciation of the money paid to the population. This is the same tax, but even more unfair, since it is evenly distributed to everyone. In such circumstances, its main burden falls on the poorest segments of the population.

Now the amount of taxes levied exceeds payments from the budget for social benefits, and significantly. However, it would be wrong to say that social payments have been reduced to the same extent. The crux of the matter is that payments from public consumption funds do not include all social protection funds. As is known, a specific area of social protection of the population still remains to function in our republic - payment of the difference in prices for agricultural products and some other types of consumer goods, etc. income.³

Therefore, in order to radically improve the work of economic entities, increase the efficiency of their financial and economic activities, it is necessary to strengthen state regulation and stimulate the continuous use of progressive methods of organizing highly paid labor. All this will largely increase macroeconomic indicators, in particular, the export of goods (products, services). As a result, export stimulation will also increase, resource prerequisites will be created for sustainable growth in production and incomes of the active part of the population and budget revenues at all levels, and all socio-economic factors for improving the living standards of the population will be activated.

To solve such problems, it is necessary to develop and implement a sound program of socio-economic development for 2022-2025. and until 2035, that is, for at least 10-15 years, providing for a phased sustainable growth not only in production, but also in improving the sustainable development of the population. It will be necessary to increase the volume of investment inflows, as well as the formation of an integrated system of measures to modernize the structure and methods of managing the activities of economic entities by regulating the system of profit taxation and personal income tax⁴.

It means:

- a significant increase in the number of small businesses and private entrepreneurship exemptions from among innovatively developing economic entities over the past two years from taxes, and in the last two years - a halving of their size;
- reduction of taxes from business entities investing technical in the promotion of production and the introduction of new technology in proportion to the growth of costs for these purposes;

³ Зайналов Дж.Р., Алиева С.С., Расулов Ш.Ж. Сбережения населения, как основа формирования финансовых ресурсов банковской системы. Глобальные проблемы модернизации национальной экономики. Материалы X Международной научно-практической конференции. Отв. редактор А.А. Бурмистрова [и др.]. Тамбов, 2021. – С. 313-320

⁴ Зайналов Дж.Р., Алиева С.С. Налоговая реформа в условиях цифровизации экономики. Саяпинские чтения. Материалы III Всероссийской (национальной) научно-практической конференции. Отв. редактор Я.Ю. Радюкова. 2020. – С. 37-43



- increasing the use of leasing, the latest equipment and machinery required to boost production and increase its efficiency.

In ensuring the quality of labor, it is necessary to reduce unemployment and ensure employment of the population, taking into account their ability and classification. As a result, production costs will decrease simultaneously with an increase in profits. Therefore, it is necessary to improve the system of remuneration and stimulate the inflow of investments.

Of great importance should be the stimulation of innovative development through the provision of tax incentives. The solution of these problems will contribute to the growth in the number of people employed in useful work, and to increase the level of their monetary income.

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