

## IN MANAGEMENT ECONOMIC BENEFIT SUPERFLUITY SATISFACTION MAIN SOURCE

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**Abstract :** As we know, according to the law of "diminishing marginal utility", the utility of all human actions during a period decreases, but in our opinion, in general, human interests have the property of increasing, unlike the decrease in utility. This is explained by the fact that when a person acquires some wealth, he is not limited by the amount of this wealth, but rather, he is driven to acquire more wealth.

**Key words :** vanity , interest coefficient , interest

That is , every person approaches any events and processes from the perspective of their own interests, while events and processes that are not in the best interests of the person are eliminated or disappear.

So, based on this situation, we can come to the theoretical conclusion that if a person is limited to only one factor, namely material benefit, his benefit from this material wealth increases and the amount of satisfaction from it decreases. In this case, it can be theoretically justified that the amount of satisfaction a person gets from it decreases with the increase in material wealth. From this, we can conclude that the total benefit that all people get from material wealth increases and at the same time the amount of satisfaction they get from it, namely the amount of finite satisfaction, also increases, and as a conclusion, this shows the necessity of the economic law of increasing total benefit. For example, the benefit that each person gets from the work he does is less than the benefit he gets from the work he does next time. So in this case:

$$M_1 \leq M_2;$$

$$M_1 = CHN_{1,1} + CHN_{1,2} + CHN_{1,3} + \dots + CHN_{1,n};$$

$$M_n = CHN_{n,1} + CHN_{n,2} + CHN_{n,3} + \dots + CHN_{n,m};$$

$$M_n = M_{n-1} + \Delta M_n;$$

$$CHN_1 = \frac{\Delta ON_1}{\Delta Q_1};$$

$$CHN_1 \geq CHN_2;$$

Here: M is the amount of interest,

CHN-limited amount of surplus.

As mentioned above, according to the law of "diminishing marginal utility," the utility of all human actions over a period of time decreases.

$$\Delta M_1 = M_1 - M_0;$$

$$\Delta M_1 = M_1;$$

$$\Delta M_2 \leq -M_1;$$

$$\Delta M_2 \leq M_2;$$

$$\Delta M_n \leq -M_{n-1};$$

$$\Delta M_n \leq M_n;$$

Here:  $\Delta M$  is the amount of marginal benefit.

As a result of research, we can say that in our opinion, in general, human interests have the characteristic of increasing the amount of finite benefit, as opposed to decreasing the amount of finite utility.

$$\Delta ON_1 = ON_1 - ON_0;$$

$$\Delta ON_n = ON_n - ON_{n-1};$$

$$UM_n = M_1 + M_2 + M_3 + \dots + M_n;$$

$$UM_n = \sum_{n=0}^n Mn;$$

Here: ON is the amount of intermediate interest,

UM- common good.

From the above formula, we can see that the amount of intermediate benefit represents all the constituent elements of a person over a period of time.

The interest index of the economic activity of construction industry enterprises can be interpreted in the form of the formula below:

$$Min = Kj/Ko$$

Here: Min is the interest index;

Kj – indicator for the current year;

Ko – indicator from the previous year.

The impact of human interests on the economy can be explained in the form of the following formula:

$$IM_n = (M_{1,2}/M_{1,1} + M_{2,2}/M_{2,1} \dots + M_{n,2}/M_{n,1})/n$$

Here: IM – interest coefficient;

n-number of interests.

These coefficients can be explained by the fact that when  $\leq IM_n < 0$ , the benefit is low or non-existent, when  $IM_n$  is equal to 1, there is a normative benefit, and when  $< IM_n$  is higher than 1, the law of increasing benefit applies. It can be seen from the above formula that determining the place of a person in the economy, that is, his influence on economic development, is important for determining future development directions.

It is precisely on the basis of studying the indicator of human interests that it is possible to determine the volume of primary product production. For example, the requirements of a person as a consumer of a product, and such requirements can be expressed as requirements for the quality, price and appearance of the product. In this case, it is these indicators that determine the possibility of obtaining higher income from the product when sold in what quantity and at what price. Therefore, determining the indicator of human interests is important for all sectors and industries of the economy and is of great importance in determining the development trends of these sectors and industries.

Today, human interests, which ensure the "predominance of interest", are not considered as a single system or complex. However, the importance of taking into account and assessing human interests for all of humanity is increasing day by day. This requires the use of various methods and approaches. We can see that the presence of important qualities that constitute and determine interests allows a person to think, make decisions and act within the framework of his own interests (Figure 1.8).

The degree to which a particular type of these qualities is manifested in a person determines his interests. As a result, all areas and sectors in which there is human influence develop as a result of human interests. Therefore, since not only the economic system, but also all relations in the world express one or another type of human interests, we have the opportunity to determine the level and characteristics of economic development and draw the necessary conclusions. Therefore, in order to more broadly understand and assess human interests, a structural framework of qualities that influence and determine these interests has been developed.

So, studies show that identifying human interests requires studying them in 4 groups.

These are the qualities that determine economic or material interest, the qualities that determine social interest, the qualities that determine scientific, political-legal interests, and the qualities that determine spiritual and potential interests. In this picture, the most necessary and important human qualities that participate in thinking, decision-making, and the implementation of all actions are selected. This structure is formed from a set of human qualities, and we consider it appropriate to call them the elements that constitute human interest. These qualities are all fixed in the nature of people as a whole, ensuring the existence and full-fledged socio-economic activity of a person, as well as the formation of his behavior. The application of these qualities to all members of the labor collective serves to unite this collective towards a single goal, to improve the cultural-moral and spiritual environment.

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