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## Sufficiency It Is A General-Purpose Category That Develops Without A Stop

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### ABSTRACT

This article discusses about the goods that we all use and buy every day and its two social features. The article reveals the hidden secrets of this economic category, which we all know, and simple, straightforward and understandable. Two different properties of a commodity: the content of value and utility, the cause of which is the dual characterization of labor in the commodity: a clear and abstract description, the constant evolution and complementarity of the value and utility of the commodity, important theoretical, methodological and practical significance is explained.

### KEYWORDS

Commodity, money, value, utility, labor, explicit labor, abstract labor.

### INTRODUCTION

In the current market economy, goods are produced en masse in all countries of the world, in all regions and in all farms in them, including in our country, it is exchanged in

domestic and foreign markets, everyone uses, participates in it and trades. But not everyone understands that the content of the goods and money being traded has two different

characteristics, and that it is very important for market participants to know these characteristics and their differences. Ignorance of this leads to confusion and confusion not only of ordinary market participants and practitioners, but also of many economists.

Critical analysis of the literature on the subject

From the beginning of the development of the commodity economy to the present, without knowing or paying attention to the two different properties of the commodity and the cause of it, various scholars have sought to explain different vague and confusing ideas and ideas. Even today, many economic studies allow one-sided approaches to focus on the value of a commodity or product, and its most important and necessary feature, negativity, is neglected. That is why we focus here more on selfishness.

Some economists have erred in claiming that only petty gold and silver mining creates value, while physiocrats only create value in agricultural labor. However, they did not realize that the labor expended on these particular industries was concrete labor, and that the labor devoted to the production of certain types of products, such as gold mining or agricultural production, was primarily concrete labor, aimed at creating *nafliyah*. They could not clearly see the difference between *nafs* and value. J.B. Sey, one of the greatest scientists of his time, also failed to distinguish two different properties in a commodity. Although A. Smitt and D. Ricardo, the great representatives of the English classical school of economics, also correctly stated that the value of a commodity is created by labor, they could not clearly distinguish between the two different properties of a commodity and which characteristic of a commodity is created. Because they did not yet know exactly the two-way description of labor that created the two different properties of the commodity.

*Naflitk* and the theory of added nepotism Representatives of the Austrian school K. Menger, E. Bem-Baverk, L. Valras, U. It is covered in more detail in the Devons study.

The German economist K. Marx clarified this issue. he was able to distinguish for the first time that the labor expended on a commodity has a two-sided: explicit and abstract character, and showed that explicit labor creates the desirability of a commodity, while abstract labor creates its value. Using this important methodological innovation, Marx completed a theory of value that had been started by earlier economists but was not yet clear, and created a theory of value added. But K. Marx, believing that in the age of capitalism all wealth, including the movement of goods, takes the form of value, neglected in our view the second feature of the commodity, that is, its individuality, did not dwell on it. After Marx, economists split into two streams, some focusing on the value of a commodity, some taking a one-sided approach, focusing on its superfluity, and debates and debates continue among them. its most important and necessary feature is that *nafliyah* is completely ignored. We have written this article in view of the confusion and confusion in theory and practice as a result of ignorance of the superfluous nature of a commodity, which is a very simple, small, elementary economic phenomenon, and its causes.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Scientific research methods such as dialectical induction, deduction, scientific abstraction, analysis and synthesis were used in the study of the topic. The new method we use here with special emphasis is this two-toion approach and analysis method. This research method has played an important role in the study and analysis of the topic in drawing scientific conclusions and making recommendations.

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## ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

In a market economy, we think that most researchers are aware that every commodity is a small cell of the economy, and that all economic relations are related to the movement of these cells.

It should be noted that any manufactured thing: a product or service is not a commodity, for example, household goods, low-quality or oversupplied goods and services are not considered a commodity, to be a commodity, first of all, to satisfy the needs of others to be produced, in which there must be two opposing and interdependent properties: superstition and value.

At the same time, real labor, armed with a certain level of capital (means of production), creates the ability to use natural resources to satisfy the needs of people for something, that is, to use the soil fertility to produce various agricultural products. , makes various tools, equipment, machines from aluminum and other ores. He builds houses out of trees growing in the forest, makes wooden items, uses wind and solar energy, and so on. Abstract labor, on the other hand, creates its value. Of course, any labor process cannot take place without the means of production. The point is that the dual nature of the labor performed occurs simultaneously, and at the same time two different properties of the commodity are created. Qualitatively different from each other as a result of not knowing the two opposing sides of the product - the value and the nafs, the fact that these two sides are constantly in motion, evolving and changing, they interact with each other and change places and shapes. confusing economic processes, their factors, sources, and results with each other, treating them as the same concept, leads to confusion. For example, failure to distinguish between the value and desirability of a product, to treat them as the same concept without being able to clearly distinguish them, leads to theoretically and

practically harmful conclusions, recommendations and practical actions that hinder development.

The nafs of a commodity is manifested by the fact that it is nafil for people, bringing a certain benefit. It satisfies people's need for anything as a means of personal consumption or as a means of production. Hence, the nafs of a commodity is its ability to satisfy the needs of people for something.

Nafliy includes the quantity, quality, and type of a commodity, and its quantitative variation is related to these three indicators.

There are also different approaches in determining the content of nafliyyah. For example, both the founders of the school of marginalism and their successors paid special attention to the superfluity of the commodity. Many works have been written on this subject, but they have made a methodological error, taking a one-sided approach to the problem of commodity analysis, with the psychological approach of the individual in determining the desirability of goods, that is, the old man in the woods or Robinson alone on a deserted island. use the detection method. However, trade takes place in the process of real boiling life between members of society, among the participants of a busy market. They assume that there is an objective economic process at the root of nepotism, that nepotism arises as a result of the combination of natural means of production and living labor, or rather that nepotism arises as a result of changes in the properties of natural objects with real labor, involving three factors: nature, capital and living labor. do not sit. In addition to the above, it is important to understand the social nature of nafs in order to properly understand the nafs of goods. At the same time, it should be noted that both the marginalists and most other economists are ignoring the fact that the concept of nafliyyah is not a rigid concept, it is changing and evolving. They think of this concept as an unchanging, rigid concept.

However, it changes and develops. It should be noted here that nepotism was constant and existed even in times when there were no commodity relations. For example, the concept of nafliy initially refers to the ability of a commodity to satisfy people's need for something. But this concept is the first general concept, it refers to individual (individual) nafs and does not yet refer to brand relations. When a product produced or supplied satisfies the needs of others, that is, the buyers of the goods, and not of oneself, it becomes a social utility. At the same time, all producers, even producers, become consumers. He becomes both a consumer of himself, his family, and a means of production. This will be the second step in understanding nafliyyah. All products that exist in nature or are created by human labor have nafs, which can satisfy people's need for anything, but a product produced as a commodity must be able to satisfy the needs of others, not just oneself. Because a brand is produced not for itself, but to sell to others. Therefore, with the development of commodity exchange (purchase), the supremacy in the commodity also takes on a social character, that is, it changes from the concept of ordinary nafliyyah to the concept of "social nafliyyah" and then to the concept of socially necessary nafliyyah. Hence, it is the third stage of understanding nafliyyah, which is called socially necessary nafliyyah. Sufficiency, which meets the requirements in terms of quantity, type and quality, is called socially necessary supererogation. Of course, any commodity that exists in nature or is created by human labor and intended for sale cannot be superfluous. For example, the nafs of goods of poor quality, unnecessarily produced or produced in excess of demand is unnecessary for society, for the market, and is not recognized because the market is saturated with this type of commodity. Therefore, in modern economic theory and in the real market, the concept of socially necessary superstition is used, and the real market

recognizes socially necessary superstition, not any superfluity.

## CONCLUSION

Socially necessary necessity is the quantity and quality of necessity that corresponds to the quantity, type and quality of demand.

Of course, as time goes by, social demand changes. Accordingly, it is natural that nafliyyah will also change. For goods to be a commodity, they must be exchangeable, labor-intensive, marketable, and market-oriented. Accordingly, the brand differs from the product. At the same time, the nafs of a commodity is the material basis that carries the value, without the nafs there is no value, the labor and other expenses incurred on the nafs are useless and are not taken into account. This is the natural and socio-economic aspects and characteristics of the product.

We have mentioned above that the concept of nafliyyah develops in one place and takes on a social and socially necessary character. The last concept is social z the concept of auric nafliyya is related to its quantitative definition. Because people need the market, not any kind of nafliyyah, but the kind of nafliyyah of the required quality and quantity, that is, the socially necessary quantity. This is a general rule for all types of goods.

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