



I'm not robot



Continue

Que es el interes personal

Slideshare uses cookies to improve functionality and performance and provide you with relevant advertising. If you continue to browse the website, you agree to the use of cookies on this website. See our User Agreement and Privacy Policy. Slideshare uses cookies to improve functionality and performance and provide you with relevant advertising. If you continue to browse the website, you agree to the use of cookies on this website. For more information, see our Privacy Policy and User Agreement. Capital interest - the main economic concepts - Jornal Equals self-love and is a legitimate reason for the action, although it cannot be the only regulator of our activities or the basis of all economic relations, as the writers of this science are great. Self-interest is an aspect of all good and works with equal intensity in all areas of life: a person is interested in fulfilling the economic end, but he is no less interested in serving his religious or scientific purpose, for example, and it is recognized in a common language when he confirms the existence of religious interests, morality, politicians, etc. Self-interest is a fact, but only one of which they must be consulted on when making our decisions. He is called an interest in the tone of contempt, which exaggerates the importance of this motive, and it is the acts that, based on the sacrifice of individual expediency, cause selfishness and heroism, are the ones with the most moral value and which achieve greater respect. Abandoned by itself and elevated by criterion behavior, self-interest degenerate by selfishness, which is a denial of good for others. In an economic world governed by the same moral laws that serve other organs of life, interest cannot be held in contrast to what is the basis. To say that economics is based on the principle of self-interest and that its mission comes down to unpacking it to the consequences of its final ones is equivalent to morality in filing a divorce, because the donation, the alms, the mutual assistance, as is necessary in economic relations, as is necessary in economic relations, as all others who mediate among the people are no longer conceived or explained in it. On the other hand, when you consider only personal interests, it seems that the economic phenomenon is controlled and concluded by an isolated person, since with the individual interest there are no others no less skilful: family, people, humanity, that all associations and communities come together, whether natural or voluntary. In addition, the interest, which has been looked at separately, is brought about by the opposition and the anarchy, as evidenced by the fact that the most enthusiastic proponents of the harmony of interests conclude that competition is an accurate condition for any economic progress, i.e. capital and work, capital and work, a truce or unconditional struggle, producers and If the economy were self-serving science, it would become something other than some kind of tactic or strategy that fighters should learn to achieve in this social war. Specific interests are diverse and, like all that are different, they cannot be harmonised, but on the basis of a higher principle, which is an absolute good. It follows that self-interest is neither an economy nor a motive for economic activity and is reduced to a mere aspect of science or a secondary principle, such as life, which is subordinate to reason and to the ideas of duty and justice. The concept of interest derives from Latin interests (imports) and has three large approvals. On the one hand, it refers to a person's affinity or tendency towards another subject, subject or situation. For example: My main interest is music, Estela has its only interest in romantic literature, Child shows no interest in class. The benefit or comfort sought on a moral or material level is also known as interest. In this case, his meaning is benevolent because he determines the attitude of one person who tries to take advantage of another: Nestor is with you only out of interest, It is a gift that is made of interest, I think he invites me only out of interest to get tickets to the party, such people are called interested. There are three directions of interest in the economy: government, the financial system and the external sector. These include various representatives who are influenced to develop it: citizens offer jobs to companies that provide goods and services for their consumption; For its part, the government is responsible for mediating between different stages of the economy through measures that have a positive impact on progress (ideally, it is responsible for ensuring a fair distribution of wealth, although this is not seen in practice). The government controls the economy by taking sides on issues that change consumer, investment and government spending, forcing citizens to make contributions (taxes) that guarantee economic equilibrium. When it comes to investments, the government can raise the interest rates that investors have to pay so that the number of investors is reduced. The concept of interest is used in the economy and finance to mention profit, profit, value, profit or profit from anything. Interest, however, is an index used to represent the return on savings or investments or the cost of credit: The last fixed term gave me interest of 10.1% per annum, credit is given to one company with an interest rate of 25% and fixed instalments, this month I was credited with twenty pesos for interest. This concept of interest shows what for a certain period of time. 1,000 pesos, with an annual interest rate of 10%, means that in 12 months a person will have to return 1,100 pesos. In the same sense, interest allows you to calculate the profit that a bank deposit gives. A fixed term of \$2,500 a year, with an annual interest rate of 15%, resulted in a profit of \$375. Interest rates, on the other hand, are the value of money in the financial market. This means that the more money there is, the low rate, and if it's scarce, it will rise. When the claimants rise, they borrow less from financial intermediaries and providers try to create new funds to increase their savings. On the contrary, if the rate falls, more credit is claimed and bidders will take back their savings funds. It is also worth noting that there are two types of interest rates called the passive interest rate or the acquisition rate (paid by financial intermediaries to whom they trust their funds) and the active or apprenticeship rate (the interest rate that banks or intermediaries receive for loans granted). Etymologically the word interest comes from the Latin term of interest and is associated with what is one of the people attracting them, captivating them that would be prone to it. Many times people are involved in others through some interest, seeking some personal benefits, interest can be born of people, if something can cause them to benefit, curiosity, learning when a person sees a movie or reads a book is because it causes them interest because the topic concerns them, are current topics or that somehow creates an impact on their personal and social life. In the economic field, interest refers to an index used to measure the profitability of bank investments or savings. Depending on the amount invested or saved, the interest rate indicates which percentage is derived as a profit if the interest is linked to the loan acquired, in which case the canceled percentage is shown. There are two types of interest: fixed interest, which is used in different financial transactions, this interest rate includes the calculation of a percentage of 1 per cent of capital over the entire duration of the loan or deposit. Variable interest is one that is calculated on capital and which changes or changes over time, this type of interest is applied over a period of time and is covered by two figures resulting from the addition of both a benchmark and a differentiated percentage. In everyday life, both individuals and the state face injunctions that have their choice against the background of interest rate and profitability. If you ignore the effects third parties who may give rise to your decision may have personal interests; on the contrary, if you are trying to make the benefits of your choice not only for yourself, but for the collective, you would be faced with social interest. Today, however, there is nothing more obvious than climate change than the biggest global crisis it is going through. Without the objective of generalisation, the dimension of the problem is an issue that even citizens, large companies and the government themselves choose to ignore or delay; therefore, they continue to make decisions that benefit their own benefit. In this sense, if you stop assessing each other's activities, it is not for citizens to be left with frugal onions when they leave huge amounts of rubbish on the beach, especially during the holidays. Companies such as Volkswagen decide to circumvent the law by installing equipment on 11 million diesel vehicles capable of detecting when they were priced in the environment and reducing nitrogen oxide (NOx) emissions without delay; the result therefore places them under the us clean air law. As if that were not enough, the United States decided in 2017 to make the most of the future. In such situations, the prevalence of personal interest in social interest is not only obvious; a short-term analysis of the cost-benefit ratio is also evident. It is, citizen, at this very moment, feels that it is more time he spends than the benefits he perceives in collecting garbage found on the beach. From another perspective, it represents the cost that the United States, which is a developed country, will apply to the principle contained in the Paris Agreement, known as common but differentiated commitments, without any benefit in the near future. In this order of ideas, if the costs in all three situations are higher than the benefits, resulting in negative externalities in the environment; It therefore extends the greater emphasis on Volkswagen to those who bought such vehicles and to the people who live in the places where they circulated. So how can you help with the choices you make in favor of your personal interests to also seek social interest in the environment? If you look through the latest report by the ICPP (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change), in which it marks 2030. Instead of indifference, you can contribute to the Academy or its profession with an ecological project; Even remember that it is up to you to decide which rulers you choose and that they generally adapt to the demands of the people. So if you really want politicians to commit to climate change, you must first convince yourself, along with other citizens, that this is your greatest interest. In short, every citizen should be able to extend the benefits of their decisions to the social interest, especially in the case of all the problems involved. In other words, self-interest can serve social interest if, instead of drawing boundaries, it seeks to broaden the circle of moral interest; It doesn't have a formula, it's called empathy. Rayza Lamota Student Law School UEES UEES

[lowes_stackable_washer_and_dryer_maytag.pdf](#) , [mechagon_dungeon_guide.pdf](#) , [devi_puran_hindi_pdf_download](#) , [gogoanime_tv_app](#) , [the_brown_man%27_s_burden_analysis](#) , [vocab_level_d_unit_7_antonyms_answers](#) , [airforce_delta_storm](#) , [26031101489.pdf](#) , [theory_worksheets_for_beginning_bands_answer](#) , [physical_science_textbook_pdf_grade_12](#) , [idle_miner_tycoon_modded_apk](#) , [84772015554.pdf](#) ,