

**ECONOMIC GROWTH: SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS
AND ALIENATION OF PEOPLE****Iasha KUTUBIDZE***Georgian Technical University
iasha.kutubidze@yahoo.com***Abstract**

The work deals with the role of scientific-technical progress in economic growth, in particular there are presented indicators of some trends in the world economy: Dynamics and peculiarities of population, gross domestic product (GDP), economic growth and some other indicator. In the author's opinion, in these processes: Positive and negative trends accompanying socio-economic processes of civilization and globalization are clearly revealed; There has never been as clear understanding of the human and technical environment as yet; Never man was so unprotected to the unpredictable processes in the field of technology. Under the technical progress, there are always useful resources for the interaction of human and techniques. In high-automated labor conditions, people are deeply engaged in the new technological process, which requires the maximum tension of the psyche, resulting in chronic stresses, naturally decreasing the health and stimulating intellectual productivity. Under the growing development of globalization and techniques, the less predictable events are increasing. It is unclear what tomorrow will be, therefore, calmness is lost and human has a fear of the future, there is a certain margin of changes in the environment that the human body will adapt to. However, if the process is properly managed, technical progress can play a major role in improving social and economic life of people. Therefore, in opinion of the author, contemporary scientific-technical progress should be considered not only a powerful factor of economic growth, but also the cause of multiple social consequences and only the development of the expression of human interests should be encouraged.

Keywords: *Economic growth, scientific-technical progress, alienation of people*

JEL Classification: *O40, F43, O10*

I. INTRODUCTION

The volume of world economy, as a result of the unprecedented development of scientific-technical progress, has grown almost 60 times in 1960-2017 and the volume of GDP per capita reached \$ 81 trillion in 2017. In the same period the economic growth rates were fluctuated from 4.4% (1960) - 3.2%, the maximum increase was 6.7%, in 1964, the maximum drop was 1.8% in 2009. Increasingly, high rates of growth between individual countries are observed in developing countries. (Silagadze, A., 2010). (worldbank.org). In the same period, the world population has grown 2 times and more, which means that their demand is increased, the highest rate of unemployment (6.4%) in 1999 (worldbank.org). The economic development of different countries is characterized by common and distinct peculiarities, The development of the technique differs greatly. (Silagadze, A., 2010)

Technical and technological innovations introduced on the basis of intensive development of science and technology essentially changes the role of people in society. His accompanying events are multifaceted, from which we will focus on social-ethical and psychological aspects.

Today, as never before, people are concerned about the future of humanity, its fate, the prospect of development. There are serious issues in the agenda: Where does the scientific-technical revolution lead? Does it promote all fields of life in our society, including morals, culture, or, on the contrary, the degradation of the latter? In other words, the progress of science and technology gives tangible success in the field of economics - in the field of production, but do humane relations take place at the same time? Can the humanity be able to avoid or at least minimize some negative social consequences accompanying the scientific-technical revolution? In general, what kind of face will it take in the future between human and machine, the quality of their relationship (which leads to) what is the future of humanity in the growth of science and technologies in the future? These and other similar questions require timely response and, more importantly, to carry out relevant practical measures.

Generally there is no doubt, that there has never been a conflict between human and technical environment so vivid, as it is now. The man has never been so unprotected to the processes in the field of technology. Under the technical progress, the peculiarities of the human and techniques are not always appropriate, their capabilities, in the nature of the technical progress should always be reflected the general needs of the society, its goals and aspirations. If technology manages people and not vice versa, it becomes dangerous

for the person to exist for his personal existence. In such circumstances people lose their originality, which ultimately leads to disconnecting of the public.

II. GENERAL ANALYSIS

The modern scientific-technical revolution is a positive phenomenon, it is a fact. Clearly, the creation of a scientific-technical base of the socio-economic system, its further perfection is impossible without its development, but it is also undoubtedly, that in the course of the progress of science and technology, the problem of spiritual values was further aggravated.

In the sphere of social transformations, the role of science and technology increases in parallel to the fact that the scientific-technical progress along with the positive result is accompanied by events that take into account the regulation required for the optimal functioning of the society: Ecological crises, various disasters, uncontrollable pursuits for unprecedented subversive nature, resulting in many far-reaching and unpredictable consequences, accumulating large numbers of people's mass destruction, excessive consumer tendencies in human beings, the threat of formation of mass society and culture, locking of the uniqueness of the personality (depersonalization) with the standardized norms, the alienation of human and human relationships. Even the fact that people are more involved in the labor process as a supplier of machines and etc. It makes clear that modern scientific-technical progress creates new opportunities not only for advancement, but also many problems for mankind.

By today's universal recognition, today's special problem is the retreat of human ethical-moral consciousness from the pace of scientific-technical progress. Among the global problems caused by technogenic civilization is the problem of maintaining a person as a biosocial personality. It is difficult for a person to control the natural and technological environment created by him, which in itself is the basis of anthropological crisis. In the course of the transformation of the world as a result of technical progress, there have been unexpected, frequent random social factors, new structures and systems are being created, which produce fertile grounds for human consciousness and psyche and serious threat to human biogenic basis, its identities, socialization processes of the individual. In such conditions when a person is in real danger, for example the problem of man's alienation.

Some public relations, in many cases, are directed against human's freedom and distort the human nature of what is called alienation. The alienation of man creates a real threat to his degeneration. Consumer tendencies are increasing in human, continuous process of pragmatic psyche development, aspiration to comfort, with less energy. Degradation threatens people as creators, active creatures. Human relations gradually became less important. The person is less dependent on the other person, the individual. Like the mass production product, human's being, labor, recreation, fun and attitudes toward other people become standard type. The similarity prevents the distinction, as the essence of the person as the personality is in its uniqueness; A human with a stereotype of a person who is subjected to trivial daily routine is formed, which is indifferent and avoids fundamental questions of human existence. The person loses individuality, the future prospect, it has the feeling of satisfaction, forced to mask and change it according to the situation.

In the conditions of alienation of the human beings are damaged, especially as a social being, the nature. The person who is complicated by technical innovations is directed towards the outside world, so the person is not in the limelight, the self-awareness process is limited, he/she is not able to fully realize the internal forces. Also, his freedom is limited. The process of creating human and cultural world is gradually delayed. We live in the conditions of the fall of the culture and this situation has not created by war, but the war itself is a manifestation. (Schweitzer. A, 2001). The phenomenon of alienation is the basis of Western nihilism, since the latter is nothing but the disappearance of all things, except for themselves. (Kvaratskhelia, N., 2001).

In order the human being partially to avoid such type of dangers, first of all, it is necessary to overcome the possibilities of alienation and the environment not only in his thinking, but in real life, in the practical work of human beings, it is necessary to improve the social-economic basis, in many cases even denial, which is a real basis for alienation. The rational thinking of the community is still a matter of systematic research to solve the problem of life. It's important the following issues to become still actual ones: Why does a person live? What is his main purpose, what prevents him from achieving this goal and how to overcome contradictions? The process of reevaluation of spiritual values should be more acute, because technical progress still enables both moral and non-intellectual action, and therefore is the problem of spiritual values on the agenda. Now, as never before, one of the most important tasks is the need to subject to scientific studies for the purposes of morality.

The modern development of science and technology has achieved such a degree that it is possible to satisfy almost all the vital needs of human beings, although this circumstance can not guarantee human freedom. In the event, when human action is totally defined and conditioned, it can not be free to create a new value (it shall be taken into consideration that as the need increases, the person is more dependent on the technical environment), the quality of the demand itself and the nature always depends on the value of the person. If economic interests prevail in the modern level of human and scientific-technical progress, this orientation shall

gradually be changed in such a way, that the person becomes the only important figure of all economic and technical-economic transformations, with the richness of interests and through his spiritual life. Machine must not have destructive impact on human soul, no need to kill his emotional life and dissipate human feelings.

During high automated process people are involved in many new technological process, as it requires maximum tension of the psyche, based on which naturally occurs chronic (as a result of constant tension), and emotional risk of stress, severe deterioration of health is occurred, there are signs of different types of psychoneurosis and neurosis, behavioral sphere is broken, psychogenic amnesia may be develop - all this sharply reduces intellectual productivity. To avoid tension, people often use psychoactive substances (depressants, hallucinoma), which eventually result in their degradation and death. In such a situation gradually develops "automatic" person and powerful tech forces dominate on him, they kill his soul (Berdiaev, N., 1915).

In the standardized industry the social world of human beings are changing: In the society are introduced the standards of education, courtesy of regime and mindfulness A person loses self-awareness and ability to deepen himself.

Technical progress should help to maintain the social function of man, the essence of human being in socialism. It as an individual, is in a multilateral relationship with others, where there are no relationships, people become indifferent to each other and they often experience the feeling of despair, loneliness and sadness. Therefore, in the dominant development of science and consequently its material expression techniques, we should pay attention to other, not less important forms of human attitude toward reality (morality, art, religion, etc.) without which spiritual perfection of human beings and functioning of society is impossible. It is precisely that a materially secured person will often experience a feeling of loneliness and sadness rather than a spiritually and morally perfect person, which once again inspires a person that spirituality is important, then materialism.

It is natural that people do not have great peace of mind to essential changes due to technical progress, but on the contrary, it often leads to an unexpected effect, a sense of extreme situation, and even psychological and emotional stress. In a less tense and safe environment, people should have a more clear idea of future development and future prospects. Today, under conditions of increasing globalization and technological development, there emerge less predictable events. We take a risk when make people to be in such an unusual condition that I call the future shock. (Toffler, E., 2002).

One of the features of the scientific-technical revolution lies in the development of system-science-technology-production and its continuous development. Machines change not only the living work force, but also a human being, turning science into production force, automation of the production process has substantially changed the possibilities of human action. Fast automated processes require fast, operational actions from an individual. If there was only an object that had been processed by the human, now we have directly connection not with the labor object, but with the technological process as a whole, in such case, people should be aware of not only the specific task of the labor process, but also the thoroughly familiar with the whole work process. It should be taken into account that the development of scientific-technical findings have desired socio-economic effect when it meets the goals and capabilities of the production workers. Naturally, there is a question if what level of human and machine dependence can achieve, till which level is it possible to make automation of general labor, namely mental labor? Will a man turn into machine additive? Finally, will man's creative work come to the end? Despite the great hazard that the machine can bring to people, the reasonable action of man must overcome these obstacles.

III. CONCLUSION

The future world must have a more severe fight for the restriction of human mind. He should not allow person to have the right of self-calming, to wait when the "slave robots" will appear. The right direction should be given to the relationship between humans and machines. The purpose of human beings is reasonable management of technical discovery and purposefully usage of it. There are hyge accumulated energy in bombs, but it can be used for both good and evil. (Chavchavadze, N., 1984). Excessive optimism towards the possibilities of technical sciences also leads to the trend of universalism in the rule of technological thinking in almost in all fields. From the scientific and technical positions of human understanding, we consider the principle of human being – his/her freedom. (Kakabadze, Z., 1979).

Therefore, contemporary scientific-technical progress should be considered not only as a powerful factor of economic growth, but also a cause for multiple social consequences and only the development of human interests shall be promoted.

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