THE DANGER OF HUMAN ALIENATION IN THE CONDITIONS OF MODERN TECHNICAL-ECONOMIC PROGRESS

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Abstract

In the modern stage of globalization, as a result of the unprecedented development of scientific and economic progress, the scale of the world economy is growing very fast, which is accompanied by the threat of "alienation" of people. The danger is always in the irrational use of knowledge and capabilities due to the technical and technological innovations. Technical progress must be managed thoughtfully and for the benefit of the people. The COVID-19 pandemic processes have brought about significant changes in the socio-economic development of countries and have highlighted an importance of the role of state. Modern scientific and technical innovations requires updates in a shorter period of time. According to the conclusion of the research: the goal should be the perfection of man, his abilities and not the unlimited development of artificial intelligence; In the context of technical civilization, only progress should be encouraged that fits and suits human interests and is conceived within the capacity of human adaptation.

Keywords: *Globalization, technical progress, alienation of people, economic growth.*

JEL Classification: *O40, F43, O10*

I. INTRODUCTION

The scale of the world economy is expanding very fast: in 2019, compared to 1990, the total GDP of the world increased almost four times. Growth would have continued even further it had not been the COVID-19 pandemic processes, which brought about significant changes in the socio-economic development of countries and brought the role of the state to the fore. Current scientific and technical innovations in a shorter period of time necessitate updates. (Kutibidze, K., 2020; Kutubidze, I., 2017).

II. GENERAL ANALYSIS

At no stage in the development of science and technology knowledge itself does not pose any threat; The danger is always in the irrational and unscrupulous use of knowledge and opportunities due to technical and technological innovations. Even before the World War II, it seemed incredible that the first atomic bomb would explode on Earth in a few years. Technical progress, civilization should not be like a ship without a compass! It is necessary to manage it thoughtfully and for the benefit of the people, especially since one of the notable features of the current century is the rapidly developing qualitatively new technologies. A new term "artificial intelligence" appeared, so called the computer brain, which in many cases, can "exceed" even the human mental capacity. As it is known that for artificial intelligence a computer, algorithm and data represent a necessary and sufficient condition, through which it can make "independent" decisions. It is therefore quite natural that discussions about artificial intelligence take place and continue in different countries of the world, where very often conflicting opinions are heard. for example: Artificial intelligence may be the main cause of the demise of civilization, as technological innovations essentially lead to the limitation, degradation of human vital functions, and consequently, over time, man becomes a helpless and ugly creature in relation to nature, and so on. It is also possible to use artificial intelligence in warfare, which could have catastrophic consequences, as it is possible that in case of carelessness, humans won't be able to control the armed robots and start their independent actions. It is true that there is still a long way to go before artificial intelligence can work without the intervention of the human mind. However, a timely understanding and analysis of the expected, potential danger is needed to enable humanity to use this complex but undeniably interesting, highly organized technology. (Prangishvili, A., Namitseishvili, O., 2009).

One thing is undoubtedly that techies and inventors need to think about the many potential risks associated with the technologies they create. If the ultimate goal is to create a model of the human mind, then first of all we need to know exactly how the human mind learns, functions and makes decisions.

Due to the abundance of sensors, the human mind is unlikely to be able to cope with the abundance of information and when making a decision it is possible to wander in the information network. If we fail and do not maintain the reins of managing the technological process, in this case artificial life will inevitably evict biological life and ultimately in terms of its impact on humans, we will get an alienated person.

From the perspective of human-machine interaction, it is important to note N. Berdyaev's view that man has become a captive and a slave to his stunning invention - the car. Our era is impressed with the sign of technology, it can be called the era of technology... A person believes in the miracle of technology when he no longer believes in any other miracles. Dehumanization, first of all, is the mechanization of human life, the subordination of man to the machine and its transformation into a machine. Mechanical power removes the entire human face. (Berdyaev, N., 2007).

In such a situation, a person completely loses his identity, which eventually leads to the internal disconnection of society. Among the global problems posed by technical civilization, the problem of keeping man as a biosocial being as a person is special. Because modern man finds it difficult to control the natural and technical environment created by him, which in itself becomes the basis of an anthropological crisis.

The inner separation of people due to technical civilization, isolation, is due to another circumstance - this is the tendency to level and standardize the individual. One of the first who draw attention to these issues was the Spanish philosopher José Ortega y Gasset, who analyzed the phenomenon of the impersonal individual and the collective, in his article (The Masses, 1926) and in the book (''The revolt of the Masses'' 1930). Famous for his phrase - "The hero is gone, the team is left". In his view, similar events had taken place in history before, but in the twentieth century it acquired a content of a different, fundamentally different character. (Ortega G., 1989).

In the conditions of technical civilization, there is a lack of rational distribution of people, machines and etc. and it is essential to take into account the human relationships that are established in the highly automated labor process. The machine should not act deadly on a human soul, should not kill its emotional life, should not corrupt human feelings. "We take a lot of risks when we put people in an unusual situation, what I call the shock of the future," E.Toffler said. (Toffler, A., 2001).

The alienation of a man creates a real threat for his degeneration, consumer tendencies increase in a man, there is an uninterrupted process of formation of pragmatic psyche, striving for comfort, by spending less energy. Accordingly, a stereotypical person is formed subjecte to a trivial everyday life, who is indifferent and avoids the fundamental questions of human existence.

The question is whether it is possible today to fully control, regulate, identify and overcome the consequences of technical civilization, the results of new technological advances. (By the way, the corona virus is also the result of an uncontrolled civilization, regardless of whether it originated naturally or artificially. However, its origin is due to other factors).

Despite the great dangers that a machine can bring to a person, a person is obliged to overcome these contradictions by his reasonable actions. In itself, the human mental intellectual capacity will never be impaired, because creative activity must be seen as a kind of human thinking that constantly creates a new system of action, or discovers the still unknown patterns of human environmental phenomena.

The world to come should not be the world of domineering robots, but the arena of action of human beings whose function, above all, is to create, to do scientific research, and to establish the truth. The modern era must declare an even tougher battle against the limitations of the human mind, the right direction must be given to the relationship between man and machine. You must strictly distinguish between a possible and a real goal. We must distinguish between one and the other in principle and consider two things: what can be done from a technical point of view and how reasonable and expedient it is to make it (Chavchavadze, N., 1984)

The future of mankind greatly depends on the rational solution of this important problem. Every created, or possible technical innovation, should be an indicator of human intelligence and its savvy. A bomb, such as a physical device in which enormous energy is accumulated, in itself has neither positive nor negative value, although it can be used for both good and evil deeds.

III. CONCLUSION

Overall, reasonable management of technical issues is necessary and essential; The goal should be the perfection of a man, his capabilities and not the unlimited development of an artificial intelligence. Each cybernetic system should be designed to enhance human intelligence, not replace it; The special rule of human existence must

be manifested, first of all, in the fact that it must choose for itself the most essential, sensible discoveries and achievements from the possibilities of technical progress;

In the conditions of technical civilization should be encouraged only the progress that is in line with human interests and is considered in terms of human adaptability, etc.

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