



The Role Of Innovative Technologies In Preventing Youth Alienation From Work

Allabaev Jahongir Djamolidinovich

Researcher of the "Silk Road" International University of Tourism

Abstract: The article provides a philosophical analysis of the prevention of strategic directions of labor alienation of youth. In modern society, alienation from work is becoming dangerous. The most urgent task is to involve modern youth in useful work, directing it in the right direction. The role of spiritual factors in preventing labor alienation is also increasing. After all, insufficient attention to spiritual factors in the organization of labor leads a person to spiritual poverty.

Key words: Youth policy, tradition, customs, values, virtual world, dependence, strategy

I. Introduction.

Prevention of alienation from labor implies the development of a market economy, first of all, the development of means of production, their constant technical and technological renewal in order to increase labor productivity and product quality, thereby creating healthy competition. At the same time, high-tech means of production require a highly skilled worker for their operation, which obliges workers not only to introduce high technology into production at all times, but also to incur costs for extended reproduction of worker's skills. This requires not only skills development, but also links to other components of workers' work potential: health, social skills (especially communication skills), education, and more. For this reason, Z.R.Khudaiberdiev rightly points out, "... the current development of the economy is inconceivable without innovations and new ideas. At a time when the share of the working age population in the total population is increasing or the dependency burden is declining, this situation can lead to two consequences: first, the problem of unemployment becomes urgent as a result of inefficient use of them; the second is that significant economic growth can be achieved through the effective use of the growing working age population. At the same time, it is necessary to pay attention to increasing the share of employment in the economically active population, their effective employment, and use the proposed model of labor market management and the proposed mechanism of integrated socio-economic cluster structure to promote innovative economic development" [1:42].

II. Literature Review.

Socio-philosophical, economic, legal and political aspects of the attitude of young people to work in our republic M. Abdullayeva, K. Nazarov, S. Shermukhamedov, S. Mamashokirov, U. Abilov, D. Norkulov, B. Tatishchev, S. A. Atamuradov, N. Khakimov, F.Turgunbayev, Sh.Madaeva, I. Karimov, K. Kh.Abdurakhmanov, Sh.N.Zaynutdinov, N. K. Zokirova, L. P. Maksakova, D. A. Ortikova, D. N. Rakhimova, N. Kh.Rakhimova, R. A. Ubaydullayeva, B. Kh.Umurzakov, Sh.R. Kholminov, K. Z. Khomitov, Kh. A. Rakhmonkulov, T. V. Khomitov, V. V. Khomitov, V. V. Khomitov, V. V. Khomitov, V. V. Khomitov, V. V. Khomitov, A. Umarov, B. B. Samarkuzhaev, V. Y. Ergashev, Yu.Tursunov, S. Khamraev, G. A. Matkarimova, I. B. Samiev, N. Nosirova, L. P. Maksakova,



Kh. Separately, it should be noted that it was studied by Kholikova and other similar scientists. The analysis above shows that the socio-philosophical aspects of prevention of alienation of young people from work were not studied separately in the studies. Therefore, in this study, special attention is paid to the scientific and practical study of the socio-philosophical aspects of preventing the alienation of young people from work in modern society.

III. Methodology.

Preventing alienation from work ensures that the modern worker not only recovers after work, but also has the opportunity to fully relax, raising their level of knowledge and culture to provide high-quality service to high-tech means of production. It turns out that workers are starting to get more of the product they create, which, to a certain extent, serves to prevent them from being alienated from labor. The increase in the share of products received by employees occurs in enterprises and organizations in connection with social policy. That is why companies that pursue social policies spend part of the income they receive to pay for the production of collective goods that are provided to workers free of charge (or with significant discounts).

The range of such benefits is much wider - from free (or partially paid) meals in the kitchen of the enterprise or organization, to free (or partially paid) vouchers to a sanatorium or holiday home. Free access to such benefits for workers is required to increase their work capacity to increase their efficiency during working hours. Workers will begin to receive a large share of the social product in the process of expanding the scope of activities in the production of public goods such as the country's defense, law enforcement, fire safety, public transport systems, fundamental research, environmental programs, education system, health and so on. Through the system of taxation, it redistributes social goods, including increasing funding for the production of public goods that are consumed free of charge by the majority of the country's population.

IV. Results.

The community needs to make sure that the job qualities of the employees are properly formed. It is intended to guarantee the state by developing standards that meet the production of such goods. In addition, the ability to work with appropriate quality should be formed in every member of society, while representatives from all social groups, if they are private, can pay the appropriate benefits. In this case, the state will be needed as a producer of these benefits, which are provided free of charge to every member of society. At the same time, both social policy in enterprises and the state's activity in the production of public goods are ultimately aimed at increasing the productivity of workers, ultimately increasing profits, which is the main goal of economic activity in such conditions. It should be noted that, "New technologies allow to produce competitive products. Investments in a person form the ability to work in him and are made in the process of labor. Investing in education national wealth increase basic is a factor. Studies show that the world is national 2/3 of its wealth is accounted for by human capital is coming. For example, advanced countries education 16 percent of efficiency material and technical ba zaga, 20 percent resources, 64 percent man omi league connected" [2:11].

Another way to mitigate the severity of labor alienation is to include different options for employee participation in the management and distribution of profits received by the enterprise. These measures are designed to optimize the structure of employees' work motivation, to encourage



them to work better and more productively. In this regard, an increase in the level of income of the employee to be optimized is a mandatory tool to achieve another goal. Employees involved in decision-making on health and working conditions, labor discipline rules, and other issues of secondary importance to enterprise management and profit distribution, however, are not allowed to participate in the development of decisions of strategic importance to enterprise operations[5:14].

It should be noted that modern society is developing rapidly due to scientific and technological progress and the constant acceleration of social life. Since the second half of the twentieth century, a person surrounded by people feels increasingly lonely. Modern people are concentrated in cities, and here it seems necessary to strengthen interpersonal communication, mutual understanding and coordination of actions. But the diversity of social life is increasingly alienating people from each other. Today, interpersonal alienation is on the rise, characterized by a crisis in relationships. This is mainly due to the fact that the difference in the welfare of different segments of the population has increased several times, often through the belief that "the full do not understand the hungry. "That is, man is increasingly moving away from the society in which he lives, because he is not always able to cope with the accelerating pace of social life" [8:101]..

V. Conclusions.

Thus, the alienation of man from labor as the basis of life, its content and consequences, the alienation of man from labor activity, goods and unlimited consumption are growing. The development of a new world of information is leading to the further development of the problem of alienation. The more a person enters the virtual computer world, the more the real world withdraws from it, resulting in fear or a reluctance to return to the world of real social relationships. The gap between man and nature is widening. Mankind's distance from politics is growing, leading to the passive position of an indifferent observer, or political conformity, to meaningless compromise[10:146-149].. The alienation of man from culture and morality, expressed in spirituality and immorality, is becoming more and more evident. As a result of alienation from work, any person becomes estranged from himself, which leads to the "separation" of the "man", the impersonation of the individual, and so on. Thus, at the beginning of the third millennium, the problem of alienation will not only disappear with all its diversity, but will grow and take on new forms. In this regard, we have sought to identify the specific features of alienation in society in the 21st century, to compare the various forms of alienation, and to study the socio-philosophical problem of alienation from labor in the relationship between history and modernity.

References:

1. Худайбердиев З. Р. Рынок труда в условиях экономики переходного периода: вопросы теории и практики. - Ташкент: Финансы, 2008. – С.42.
2. Худайбердиев З. Р. Меҳнат бозорининг объекти хусусида илмий ёндашувлар, гипотеза ва хулосалар //Экономика и финансы (Узбекистан). – 2018. – №. 12. – С. 31-38.
3. Толаметова З. А. Меҳнат салоҳиятини сифат жиҳатдан такомиллаштиришда таълим тизимининг ўрни //Современное образование (Узбекистан). – 2014. – №. 6. – С. 9-13.
4. To'xtaev X.P. The essence of human alienation in an informed society. Modern Problems of Public Informatization - International Conference Proceedings. Toshkent , 2020. - B.199.



5. Махмудова М. ИНСОННИНГ КЕЛАЖАГИНИ БЕЛГИЛАШДА КАСБ ТАНЛАШНИНГ АҲАМИЯТИ //ИННОВАЦИИ В ПЕДАГОГИКЕ И ПСИХОЛОГИИ. – 2020. – №. SI-2№ 4.
6. Махмудова М. Воспитание общественной активности у младших школьников. – 1994.
7. Махмудова М. ТАЪЛИМ САМАРАДОРЛИГИНИ ОШИРИШДА ПЕДАГОГИК ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАРНИ ИНТЕГРАЦИЯЛАШ //УЧЕНЫЙ XXI ВЕКА Международный научный журнал. – 2017.
8. Махмудова М. М. БИЛИМГА ҚИЗИҚИШНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШ АСОСИДА БОЛА ШАХСИНИ ШАКЛЛАНТИРИШНИНГ ПЕДАГОГИК ДЕФИНИЦИЯСИ ВА МАЗМУНИ //Педагогика ва психологияда инновациялар. – 2020. – Т. 10. – №. 3.
9. Шодиев Р. Т., Кушакова Н. Философские концепции соотношения языка и мышления //ФИЛОСОФИЯ В СОВРЕМЕННОМ МИРЕ. – 2017. – С. 261-267.
10. Begmatova , D. M. (2022). YOSHLARNING KASBIY IJTIMOIYLASHUVIDA – XALQ PEDAGOGIKASINING DIDAKTIK VA AKMEOLOGIK AHAMIYATI. Journal of Integrated Education and Research, 1(6), 146–149.
11. Mukhtarovna B. D., Kudratovna D. N. PROFESSIONAL SOCIALIZATION OF YOUTH IN FAMILY EDUCATION. – 2022.
12. Бегматова Д. М. Некоторые особенности обучения профессии: на основе семейного образования в узбекской семье //Молодой ученый. – 2011. – №. 5-2. – С. 127-129.