

## Spiritual and Creative Work Of Man: Modern Thinking

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### ABSTRACT

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*This article deals with the problem of the position of human labor in modern life. The development of society at this stage implies an exchange relationship. First of all, they are connected with the determination of the value of the products of labor in circulation. Under cost measurements, along with all the capital, the person gets himself. Therefore, the spiritual and creative aspect is lost in the life of man and society. This trend shifts to labor relations and the work of man himself.*

**Keywords:** *man, work, spiritual and creative aspect, value, capital, form.*

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### I. INTRODUCTION

In modern society, the topic of human labor is relevant for some reasons. Many philosophers, politicians, psychologists, lawyers of the past and the present are trying to find the causes of the catastrophes, problems and disasters of the world around us. One of these reasons is the low quality of human labor, its comparison with use value. It was through the help of labor that people managed to create not only economic buildings, but also works of culture throughout the history of the development of mankind. One of the outstanding philosophers of the past, who dealt with this topic is K. Marx. It was he who proposed the original idea of human labor. He considered the reasons for his absence, conditions, prospects for development. The phenomenon of labor was also considered in the works of D. Locke, A. Smith, G. Hegel, M. Weber, E. Durkheim, G. Zimmel, F. Taylor, T. Veblen, V. Sombart and others. In this study, the idea of human labor in the aspect of value relations in socio-economic reality is considered.

### II. THE PHENOMENON OF LABOR

According to many philosophers, the most important thing a person possesses is his work [1], [2]. Labor is closely connected with the strong-willed efforts of man. Some authors define the will of man as follows. A man who loves will "does not limit himself to any laws of a moral or legal nature. The free man, unlike a free man, respects only himself, because he constantly encroaches on the freedom of other people. The free man is a selfish person, because he seeks only satisfaction Personal interests. "Will is another expression of arbitrariness" [3, p. 9]. It is difficult to agree with this statement, since the will can have a different social orientation. For example, in the economic sense, will is the basis of labor. Labor manifests itself in the commodity, and each product is endowed with value. You can measure this value not only with the help of another product, but also with the help of a monetary equivalent. Another way to determine the value of goods is the quality of the labor invested in it.

In modern society, labor is evaluated from the point of view of the exchange value of the product produced. According to Marx, the countless equations, of which the universal form of value consists, equate work done in canvas, alternately to all kinds of labor contained in each other commodity. This makes the weaving a universal form of manifestation of human labor in general. Already the "first form - 20 arshins of canvas = 1 coat - contains this antithesis." In form II, for example, 20 arshins of linen = 1 coat, or = 10 pounds tea, or = 1 quart of wheat, a universal form of value appears. " Form II gives the commodity world a generally public, relative form of value. Canvas, is in a form giving it the ability to directly exchange for all other goods [4, p. 89-90]. In the exchange process there is a circulation of money. Despite the fact that the product has its cost price, it receives a price, exchange value when used or consumed by the buyer. But in the produced product there is always the power of human labor. Without the creative, driving force of human labor, no product of the second nature could have appeared.

The industrial diversity of forms and types of human labor, the productive force of labor, is simplified to an average, abstract labor force, which is later replaced by the use value of the product. The law of value "ensures the remuneration of the economic entity in accordance with the costs of socially necessary labor, the market is

the supreme arbiter while ensuring the equivalence of the goods exchanged. As the law of distribution by labor within the collective ensures the differentiation of income between individual workers, this law establishes the amount of remuneration for economic entities. As cumulative workers "[5, p. 70]. But the value of the labor itself is determined by many factors, for example, the skill of doing the work, the technological equipment, the complexity of the organization of the entire production process. Any commodity, in addition to its various qualities and characteristics, must have public use value. Which includes the complexity of the processing process, the transformation of natural matter, giving it the form society needs. At each stage of the process, the labor force of an individual or a group of individuals manifests itself.

Given the skills of the workers and the time factor, it can be said that the work of people at equal intervals creates equal value. For example, if you contrast two different types of labor: farm labor and confectioner's work. Then, with a certain skill of execution, technical equipment and organization of this type of work, it is possible to equate them with each other. In this case, there is no simplification of different types of labor, but the identification of the idea of human equality. The idea of equality of natural rights finds its embodiment in respect of man to his work as to property. The ownership right allows the worker to own, dispose of and give his labor for a certain period to those who need it. The worker himself needs the cost of his labor to provide him with all the necessary benefits for a full life.

All the economic benefits of the surrounding world have their value. The totality of goods or services that a person produces with the help of his labor includes additional costs in the form of tools and means of production. The created product has its value, leaving the labor process, giving way to another value entering production. Human labor itself enters the process of production as a special use value. Therefore, the process of labor itself is the sum of the costs included in it. This situation is aggravated by the fact that people also begin to equate to a certain value. However, a person can not be put on a par with the objects of the surrounding world created by him (Articles 127.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation and 127.2 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation) [6]. Man is a living being endowed with reason, having his destiny and supreme destiny. To realize one's spiritual and creative essence in work, one has to provide such an opportunity.

Increasing the value and quantity of goods leads to an increase in profits. Whatever the "cost of labor, whether the working time necessary to support the worker is 2 or 10 hours", in any case, the total value that a worker can produce from day to day is less than the cost in which 24 working hours are materialized, Less than 12 shillings or 4 talers, if this is the monetary expression of these 24 hours of materialized labor "[4, p. 249] If labor does not produce the proper result, then necessary measures are taken. One such measure is an increase in the length of working hours. Although such intensive work exhausts the working person. Do not leave him time to rest, family, personal interests. The state in this respect solves this problem by adopting laws regarding the normalization of the working hours of its citizens.

Reducing the time of work leads to a decrease in profits, a decrease in the volume of output. An alternative option for replacing one person's labor is to attract many workers. The cooperation, for example "100 people, expands the twelve-hour day on a working day of 1,200 hours." The shortness of the term of labor is compensated for by the magnitude of the mass of labor thrown out at a decisive moment into the arena of production, and the timely obtaining of a result depends on the simultaneous application of many "[4, p. 265]. Through the cooperation of labor is not only the implementation of major projects, but also increases profit. The division of labor within the economy makes it possible to solve many tasks of the country's economy, to ensure its diverse needs.

The acceleration of the labor process is assisted by various modern innovative technologies, on the one hand. In the coming years, "in Russia, it is necessary to develop and implement a program of urgent measures to create conditions that ensure successful implementation of decent work standards." To this end, it would be necessary to strengthen the social responsibility of the state and business for the process of creating an innovative economy in Russia "[7, p. 55]. But, on the other hand, modern technology as much as possible replaces manual human labor. Hence, there are some problems. For example, job cuts, the younger generation can not find work, early retirement, unemployment of the population as a whole. All modern technologies and working conditions are designed to improve the process of human labor. But often innovations create unemployment problems that require solutions.

According to some modern researchers, the development of technology has a negative impact on society. Prospects of NBICS-technology - the combination of nano-bio-information technologies, developments in the field of artificial intelligence and robotics, are not quite clear at the moment. The features of the "future society", which at first expressed the amorphous term "postindustrial society" as a society no longer based on machine technology, were not quite clear, and later this term was replaced by the more informative concept of "information society", although it, like the "knowledge society" Does not yet fully explain how, as a result, NBICS technologies will change our lives "[8, pp. 171-172]. There are also positive consequences of mechanization and informatization of the production process. One of the positive consequences is an increase in the output of products, a reduction in their prices. A positive aspect is also the protection of workers' labor. With

the development of technology, the nature of labor also changes. Obsolete previous methods of production and with them the instruments of labor are changing. All these improvements enable a person to exercise spiritual and creative abilities in the process of scientific, humanitarian work and social activities.

The surplus value also increases due to the increase in the intensity of the labor itself, which is provided in greater volume by modern equipment for production. The cost of labor increases, so that workers' wages must also increase. But, the wages of the laborer are included in variable costs. And they, as you know, can decrease with increasing fixed costs. Even if the entire manufactured product of labor was manufactured by the employees of the enterprise. In spite of even the expansion of the work collective, with a reduction in variable costs and with increasing fixed costs, the compensation of employees and their standard of living is reduced.

There is such a phenomenon as poverty. Even the system of laws regarding the fight against poverty can not always cope with all the problems that arise. Since the existence of property, on the one hand, gives a number of advantages to citizens. On the other hand, it gives everyone different rights and powers. One of the worst options for developing the economy is the monopolization of the market. A large owner appears on it, establishes his rules on the market, excludes competition, progress, free monetary circulation.

### **III. THE ROLE OF CAPITAL IN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

Many modern economic views give the main role to capital in social development. According to Marx, money-capital in production can have its own form. The basic form of the monetary capital of Marx includes money, goods and production. To this form of capital adds surplus value. If the scheme is somewhat refined, then the capital can present itself in three forms. First, money can go into the goods. Secondly, in the production process, a product (product) is created, for which money is received, then buy a new product, using it in the production process. Thirdly, the product (product) is bought for money and then a new product is created. All the data of the form confirm the continuity of the capitalist mode of production (K.Marx). It is worth noting that the entire process of capital accumulation does not exist as a separate mechanism, it is carried out by man through his work, many generations of people.

The worker uses various means of production in his work, which lose their original value over time. Therefore, it is necessary to constantly update the fixed capital (depreciation), the expenditure of a significant share of profits. In addition, all invested capital must return to its owner, despite the fact that the product of labor is created by people with the help of their labor. The working person receives a part of the product produced in the form of a price for labor. This price takes into account the duration of labor, the volume of production, the possibility of selling products, the exchange value. In the main, labor is associated with the material production of household and household items. Labor is transformed into a monotonous and schematic process, without a spiritual and creative purpose, with a conditionally determined reward. Little is taken into account the spiritual and creative aspect of human labor, its moral and creative component.

According to Marx, the invested working capital is returned on an equal basis with variable capital. Only the latter goes his way through production, receiving money, necessary products, returning to the source of labor. The starting point of this appeal is the owner of finance and means of production. He sets a salary, which determines the demand for this type of labor. The application of the systemic approach makes it possible: "to turn to a set of institutions that provide for the social protection of the employee, including the state, the employer, the trade unions, to consider the forms of organization of the production process, protection and working conditions that are aimed at absolute satisfaction of current and future social and labor needs, Labor and creative potential of employees, while not violating the most important interests of the employer "[9, P. 47]. But in fact, the starting point of the process of capital increase are people and their professional work.

Capital is necessary in order to provide society with all the necessary goods. It is necessary to carry out a constant production or, as A. Smith writes, reproduction [10]. The metaphysical nature of the phenomena accompanying the process of material production has an objective basis and is an indispensable component of the economy, while its market mechanism, which only fosters the self-interest of the participants in productive activity, determines the ethical unnaturalness of this economic order. " [11, p. 282] The given process at distribution of the goods and services brings a constant income (money). Over time, capital is accumulated in cash. Therefore, the owner of the factors of production and the initial capital receives income. But part of the profit he needs to spend on variable capital. To do this, you need to increase your income by sending the goods to circulation. The main consumers of the product are the state's population, producers of these products. As a result of production and consumption, goods and money are exchanged between workers in various branches of the economy. And it is with the help of their labor and consumption in the process of production and exchange that they create not only a surplus product of labor, but also a basic increase in production.

The product becomes commodity when it enters into circulation. It possesses not only the prime cost, but also the exchange value. The difference between the cost price and the exchange value is the surplus value to the product (commodity). The resulting difference between cost and surplus value is net profit. On the basis of this provision, the work of a person is assessed as a whole, its productivity is taken into account both quantitatively

and temporally. Unfortunately, the quality of human labor is estimated very little or rarely. Saving on the quality of labor, its creative aspect (creative), moral standards will not lead to the good of society.

If the necessary labor of the worker is replaced by excessive labor, then labor is wasted. Humane attitude to human labor is compensated by new technologies. At the same time there is an increase in the cost of raw materials and the very latest technologies. The transition to a "knowledge economy requires the formation of an integrated system in the country and its regions that effectively transforms new knowledge into new technologies, products and services that find their consumers in national or global markets" [12, p. 174]. The branches of the economy, including modern equipment, are expanding at the expense of technically unequipped sectors. The number of specialists in developing industries is increasing, competition is increasing. There is a gradual accumulation of capital.

In general, the strength of human labor and creativity leads to the creation of all the achievements of human civilization, including technology and technology. Ensuring the operation of equipment also belongs to the power of human labor. Human work brings not only profit, but also provides society with all the necessary goods and services [13]. One of the main factors for the development of technology, society, profit is labor productivity. If human labor joins initial capital, then its further development takes place. If capital does not presuppose the existence of the productive power of labor, then it will remain in its original form and volume, depreciating over time.

#### **IV. MONEY TURNOVER**

An important stage at all stages of production is the circulation of money. 1) The general law of money circulation is such that if the sum of the prices of the circulating goods increases, other conditions remain unchanged, the amount of money circulating increases. 2) With a partial or local increase in wages-that is, if it increases only in certain branches of production-then this may lead to a local increase in the prices of the products of these branches. 3) With a general increase in wages, the price of manufactured goods rises in those industries where variable capital predominates, but falls in those where constant or fixed capital predominates [14, p. 246], thus, when trading capital is traded, the price of goods .

If "the value of goods is determined by the necessary working time, and not by the working time, which is generally included in them, that definition is realized only by capital, which at the same time continuously shortens the working time" socially necessary for the production of a particular commodity. The price of a commodity "is thus reduced to a minimum by minimizing every part of the labor." [15, P. 59] The totality of exchange values directly constitute money circulation. Human labor becomes separated from abstract exchange values that affect the development of the economy. Although in the process of trade relations moral, spiritual and creative human labor occupies a determining role.

Monetary capital, with skillful handling, brings a constant percentage. The main institution that facilitates the circulation of funds is the banks. Banks accumulate capital by investing money by depositors. Provided that the money depositors can claim at any time with a certain percentage. Also, the banking system is designed to give out loans at interest. Since money in the society is continually circulating, the demand for capital remains constant. Labor in this aspect helps to provide society with the necessary funds at moderate interest.

The composition of bank capital assumes the availability of funds for the issuance of commercial loans at interest. This loan contributes to the accumulation of capital within the country and prevents the outflow of gold from the state. Thus, it develops its own economic potential of the state. When lending to a foreign country, the question arises not only of interest, but also the outflow of gold from a foreign state. In this way, the bank creates not only credit, but also capital. With bilateral relations of states, for example, with trade and money relations, there may be a continuous ebb and flow of gold into the state. This process influences the formation of the world exchange rate. The question arises as to who manages these monetary and gold flows, how are the gold and currency reserves distributed in the world? Answers to these questions can be looked for by studying the theme of world domination in the modern world.

Nature has given people wealth in the form of land. In the process of history, the lands were developed, conquered, passed from one population to another. When the borders of states, ownership of land appeared, such a thing as ground rent appeared. Assignment of the original free resource to the land further allows you to lease it and make a profit. Since the land is divided by its quality, from a more fertile land there is an opportunity to get a big profit and vice versa. The owner sets the price not only for the use of land, but as a consequence, the cost of those products that are produced on the land increases. Although a person has always worked on the earth and without his efforts, it could not have been of great benefit to people.

#### **V. CONCLUSION**

Thus, referring to Marx, it can be noted that he was right, exalting the work of man, his cooperation and the corresponding encouragement. Human work is an integral part of his life. In the process of labor, man creates all the objects of the surrounding world. In the process of inspirational work, mankind creates all works of art,

architecture, the whole culture, makes scientific discoveries. Inspired spiritual and creative work is not only an engine for the development of civilization and culture, but also the preserve of mankind. Many modern man-made disasters, natural disasters that occur through human fault, could be prevented by the quality of labor. Therefore, human labor must be preserved, as well as its sovereignty and self-worth.

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