

## Work Aesthetics

**Kadirova Dilbar Salikhovna**

*Professor of the Institute "International School of Finance Technology and Science"*

**Abstract.** *This article studies the manifestation of beauty and aesthetics in the aesthetics of labor, the fact that labor is an aesthetic activity, the manifestation of aesthetics in production, in the working conditions and in the tools of labor, the role of the results of labor in the aesthetics of labor, the importance of the labor collective and its moral and aesthetic environment, the influence of the aesthetics of labor on improving the spirituality of a person, the working environment, the representation of labor in works of art and the influence of labor on the aesthetic education of young people.*

**Key words:** *Aesthetics of labor, beauty, aesthetic activity, creativity, refinement, production, product, working conditions, tools of labor, results of labor, labor collective, moral and aesthetic environment.*

**1. Enter.** As you know, the purpose of "aesthetics" is to reveal the features of nature, art and beauty in human activities, as well as to describe the features of the perception of beauty. Throughout history, he had different views on aesthetics. He was called the "philosophy of beauty," the "philosophy of art." They tried several times to divide the aesthetics into independent objects. For example: the theory of aesthetic values, the theory of aesthetic perception, the theory of art, but experience has shown that these theories are so closely interconnected that it is almost impossible to distinguish them.

"Aesthetics are what people need, like water and air. If a person does not have aesthetic potential, taste, insight, then he cannot see the beauty of the world [1.529]. Nowadays, aesthetics has a more "industry look." For example: music aesthetics, design aesthetics, landscape aesthetics, etc. Applications of aesthetics can be classified as follows: Science, science.

**As an independent science.** In related disciplines.

Field of activity. A person engaged in aesthetic activities must also have knowledge, ability, taste and morality. The aesthetics of the field of activity is divided into two parts: In artistic activity. Aesthetic laws are applied in all areas related to art. Art, design, beauty industry, cosmetics and others.

Non-artificial activities. Aesthetics of labor, economics. marketing, etc. Since the last century, disciplines such as technical aesthetics, industrial aesthetics, and the theory of art design have appeared in the field of aesthetics, which are inextricably linked with the aesthetics of labor. As society develops, so do people's aesthetic needs. In this regard, today much attention is paid not only to the economic, technological, ergonomic, but also to the aesthetic aspects of production and consumption of products, since the aesthetic malice of products is associated with a "sense of moral satisfaction" that can have a positive effect on a person. Meeting these requirements will ensure the feasibility of production and sale of products, timely response of the manufacturer to constantly changing tastes and requirements of people.

Manifestation of grace in production. Today, high-quality products must have aesthetic parameters, but the aesthetics of labor is not limited to the aesthetic properties of the products. The aesthetics of labor contributes to the establishment of the laws of beauty in all spheres of production, the formation

of aesthetic taste and feeling, which is a form of material and artistic culture. Labor aesthetics - organization of labor and production based on beauty and expediency; designing aesthetic and appropriate architecture for industrial buildings; decoration of the interiors of recreation places; creating comfortable and beautiful work clothes; landscaping and landscaping and others. They, in turn, affect the growth of working capacity. For example, one English king at the beginning of the century was interested in visiting one of the fabric factories and seeing how they work. When the heads of the enterprise are preparing for the arrival of the king, they begin to improve the building, paint the walls and make changes. Upon the arrival of the king, the heads of the enterprise were amazed at the growth of labor productivity. The experience did not go unnoticed.

**Research methodology (Research Methodology).** For the first time in history, the aesthetic features of human labor were studied in the conversations of Socrates, Aristotle's Poetics, and Vitruvi's Book of Worship.

The problems of labor aesthetics characteristic of the era of industrial development in Europe were philosophically analyzed by I. Kant. Thanks to work, a person has unlimited opportunities, he feels like a participant in public life. It was on the basis of labor that the historical formation and development of the aesthetic taste of a person and society, the ability to give aesthetic assessments and the ability of a person to "create" in accordance with the laws of beauty took place. In these processes, a person has mastered the combination of colors and colors, symmetry, ratio, sense of rhythm, aesthetic understanding of harmony, aesthetic attitude to reality.

Sher notes that the  $\neg$  of labor is a purposeful activity carried out by the mental or physical strength of a person. This is a means of spiritual and material well-being of mankind, the creation of spiritual and material values. In labor, a person is brought up both spiritually and physically. But where labor becomes a "heavy burden," these qualities remain. Therefore, labor should be free in all respects, creative and interesting [2.238]. As you know, the issues of human development and perfection have a scientific basis in the philosophical concept of Abu Nasr al-Farabi as a spiritual phenomenon independent of the material world. In his opinion, "maturity never needs material things, although perfection is a property of a person, but not a property of birth. A person achieves perfection as a result of his stubborn desire [3.13–15].

**Analysis and results (Analysis and results).** Working conditions, means of labor, the role of labor results in the aesthetics of labor. The aesthetics of labor is the process of aesthetic development of the conditions of production and the results of the material benefits of society. The labor process is determined by the fact that a person manages the means of production, and the results of labor are determined by the quality, aesthetics and convenience of the products created. In material products, aesthetic parameters must have a number of properties. Firstly, the shape of the objects must meet the requirements of integrity, unity of functions and material basis. Only technically advanced, economical and easy-to-use products can be aesthetically appropriate. Secondly, it is important to improve the production indicators of products and the qualitative implementation of design ideas in its artistic design project. Thirdly, individual parts and details of products must have a compositional, proportional, scale and rhythmic structure. For example, the main indicator of a product is its quality. It is characterized by the following indicators related to the human factor: - an indicator of reliability (durability, suitability) - ergonomic indicators (hygienic, anthropometric, physiological, etc.) , safety indicators (protective equipment), as well as the presence of a competitive environment in a market economy, determine a special emphasis on their aesthetic indicators (visual information content, effectiveness of the form, integrity of the composition, etc.) (a person chooses a product, primarily depending on its form, acquires).

The role of the labor collective and its moral and aesthetic environment. The labor process covers two aspects. This includes, first, the attitude of people to the forces of nature and to everything objective, and secondly, the relationship of people in the labor process. In addition to the formation of labor aesthetics, the modernity of the means of production, an important role is played by the mutual moral and aesthetic atmosphere in the labor collective. Because "moral - aesthetic relationships positively affect the quality and aesthetics of the workflow."

But the level of treatment is associated with the internal culture of a person, and he, in turn, with the moral education of a person. Historically, the rules of how people behave are: politeness; decency and kindness; tenderness (tenderness); modesty; patience and patience. If the department of labor psychology studies the psychological impact on a person of the properties inherent in the type of work, then in the field of ethics, moral principles are studied that should be followed by people of different professions.

The working environment is understood as a building, architecture, lighting, air environment, noise, microclimatic factors, temperature, relative humidity, atmospheric pressure, interior design of the enterprise. In the aesthetics of labor, design requires reconstruction in accordance with the laws of a benign production environment. The aesthetic expressiveness of the workshop or recreation room depends on the illumination and color scheme of the walls, ceilings, machine tools, and the rhythm of the arrangement of instruments. This takes into account the relationship of color with the object function, the technological features of the production process. Color has a huge psychological and physiological effect on humans. In particular, the active use of music is recommended to eliminate abrupt changes in work on a working day. It turns out that a joyful tone can stimulate the heart and blood circulation. For thermal institutions, it is advisable to use not red, orange and other "hot" colors, but blue, green, since these colors improve the physical condition of a person and increase his performance. Compliance with the recommendations of specialists in labor aesthetics will significantly increase production efficiency, aestheticize it, humanize the production environment, make people happier and more joyful.

In the complex of requirements for the modern production process, aesthetics includes the development of ergonomics - this is a science that studies labor processes in order to create the necessary conditions and favorable conditions for human activity while maintaining his health and ability to work.

**Analysis and results (Analysis and results).** The influence of labor aesthetics on improving human spirituality. Labor generates not only material benefits, but also spiritual, satisfies not only material, but also spiritual needs of a person. When a person shows creative and spiritual abilities, striving for high goals, he is satisfied with his work, enjoys it. Thus, the aesthetics of work has a strong and multifaceted influence on a person, gives him aesthetic significance, contributes to spiritual development.

The combination of work and creativity is manifested in creativity, creativity, the creation of new things. Schiller writes: "The true existence of things is His business, and the vision of things is the business of man, and the spirit that" rejoices in what he sees, rejoices not in what he sees, but in what he does "[4.430]. Every aesthetic object around us is a product and creation of its time, a person who lived at that time. In this regard, we receive information about the spiritual and material culture, the needs of the people, the taste of these items. Scientific activity is a kind of scientific prohibition aimed at finding new results, obtaining new knowledge. Because "in the process of creation, simultaneously with the emergence of a new one, the person himself changes" [5.147].

Labor and aesthetic ideal. Man has always been "a constant companion, an integral part of a beautiful, sophisticated socio-spiritual being." However, a person was not satisfied with this existence, he wanted to see him more perfect, mature and beautiful, to correspond to his artistic and aesthetic ideal. This need never ceased, and it always prompted him to new research, creating material and spiritual values for work. Social and spiritual development took place not only in accordance with economic, but also artistic and aesthetic ideals, requirements. The moral and aesthetic ideal has its own connection with the development of labor, which led to the development of tools, the introduction of various technical devices that facilitate human labor, and the change and improvement of moral and aesthetic ideals.

Labour and art. As one of the research objects of aesthetics, we must not forget the role of labor in the origin of art. In many sources it can be seen that ancient man began to decorate not only caves, but also tools. Archetypes associated with labor in different countries and times of mankind (and archetypes are stable schemes, constructions inherent in human thinking and creative thinking).

Through labor and labor, art was tiresome. Labour in works of fiction. According to Schopenhauer, "the essence of art is that in Art, responsible for thousands of cases, labor aesthetics 2 was based on factor 1. To facilitate hard work, a person has long sought to make it artistic and aesthetic. A striking example of this is songs written in folk art. 2. Works of art devoted to labor issues. "Avesto," "Kabusnoma" by Kaikovus, "City of Virtuous People" by Abu Nasr Farobi, "Geodesy," "Minerology" by Abu Rayhan Beruni, "Devonu Meadow Atit Turk" by Mahmoud Koshg, "Kutu" by Yusuf KhosHojibIn a number of works Alisher Navoi and other examples of educational heritage set out important thoughts about hard work, the importance of the profession. Labor activity is one of the means of aesthetic education along with nature, art, creativity, play, aesthetics of life, physical culture and sports, new technologies. If beauty manifests itself in nature, art and society, then beauty in society begins with the education of young people. While the current conditions of globalization are based on personal interests, there is a certain struggle for the reunification of the world and its influence, the role of labor aesthetics, which is an important factor in spiritual development and aesthetic culture, is growing. Many opinions are expressed on how to "provide young people with free time, accustom them to work," but in this matter the fact that they "rejoice in work" plays an important role. He demands to observe the laws of decency. Organized labor brings satisfaction and aesthetic pleasure. Mental and physical labor has an active influence on aesthetic development. Labor forms in a person the skills of perception of such aesthetic elements as rhythm, pace, balance, joy from classes, creating a favorable aesthetic environment and a comprehensive harmonious development of the personality.

## References

1. Blackwell Companions to Philosophy. A Companion Aeshtetics. Edited by Stephen Davies, Kathleen Marie Higgins, Robert Stecker and David E. cooper. WILEY -BLACKWELL Ajohn Willy Sons Ltd. Publication.2017. item 529
2. A. Sher "Aesthetics" Textbook. 2014. 238 b
3. Abu Nasr Farabi. About virtue, happiness and perfection. - Tashkent: Writer, 2001. B.13-15.
4. Schiller F.P. Friedrich Schiller. Life and creativity. M. Well-deserved literature. 1955 430 p.
5. Philosophy summary. - Tashkent: The main editorial office of the publishing and printing concern "Shark." 2004. Article 147.
6. Kadyrova D. "Aesthetic essence of artistic styles." Philosophy and law. " Tashkent 2022.1.68. b.
7. Kadirova D.S. "Purpose and tasks of the philosophy of grace" Newsletter of Namangan State University.Namangan.. 2022.12.194-195.