

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIHHI (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2019 Issue: 12 Volume: 80

Published: 30.12.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



Sardor Bokhodirovich Khodjaev

Urgench State University

Lecturer, Department of Theory of Building
a Democratic Society in Uzbekistan, Khorezm

THE CONCEPT OF INNOVATION, ITS SCIENTIFIC AND PHILOSOPHICAL STUDIES

Abstract: *this article discusses the term “concept” from the viewpoint of Philosophy and clarifies its role in technology, management and labor organization. Moreover, innovative features and their impact on the educational process, the teaching functions, as well as its negative impact on the social life of the people are defined. Furthermore, the issues that impede the development of the innovations, their preventive measures, as well as, their negative consequences are also discussed. The given opinions are justified with examples.*

Key words: *development, progress, social life, concept.*

Language: *English*

Citation: *Khodjaev, S. B. (2019). The concept of innovation, its scientific and philosophical studies. ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 12 (80), 364-367.*

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-12-80-72> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.12.80.72>

Scopus ASCC: *1211.*

Introduction

The concept of "innovative potential" began to be actively involved in science since the late 1970s. It has been defined and developed in methodological and theoretical research by a number of scholars. However, to date, the only universal definition of this concept has not been developed. Every scientist or expert interprets the potential of innovation in a specific way, taking into account the specifics of their country.

The current stage of modernization of the economy in our country requires economic entities to pursue innovative policies aimed at creating new products and technologies in entrepreneurial activity and producing export-oriented goods. Indeed, as the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.Mirziyoev noted, “Innovation is the future. If we start building our great future today, we must start with the same innovative ideas and innovative approaches.” The essence of innovation and its features are embodied in the concept of innovation. It is noteworthy that this notion has been described differently in the works of foreign scientists and in the work of our scientists. Specifically, Volume 4 of the National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan describes:

Innovation - (innovationas - embedded innovation, invention):

- 1) economic costs to replace the generation of technology;
- 2) innovations in areas such as technology, management and labor organization based on scientific and technological achievements and best practices, as well as their application in various areas of business .

In our view, this definition does not fully explain the modern nature of innovation, and is not sufficient to categorize and detail it. According to J. Cook and P. Mayers: "Innovation is a complete process, from idea to ready-to-market products." According to Professor M. Dodgson of Oxford University, "innovation consists of scientific, technological, organizational and financial activities that result in the commercialization of new (or improved) products, new (or improved) production processes, or devices." According to S.V. Ildemenov, innovation activity: "is an object introduced into production as a result of scientific research or discovery, and qualitatively different than before". We can go further with the definition of innovation. The most important difference between different definitions is how the

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India)	= 4.971	SIS (USA)	= 0.912	ICV (Poland)	= 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE)	= 0.829	PIHHI (Russia)	= 0.126	PIF (India)	= 1.940
GIF (Australia)	= 0.564	ESJI (KZ)	= 8.716	IBI (India)	= 4.260
JIF	= 1.500	SJIF (Morocco)	= 5.667	OAJI (USA)	= 0.350

author approaches the notion of innovation. We can divide these approaches into two categories:

1. Innovation is a creative process and the result.
2. Innovation - introduction (commercialization)

of innovations.

Until recently, there has been a lively debate about which of these approaches is the best in definitions. In recent times, this kind of debate has diminished. This is due to the development of a unique international standard of innovation as a comprehensive management category. The development of this international standard was based on two works known as the Frascati Handbook and the Oslo Guide. The first of these is the recommendations for the collection, processing and analysis of information on science and innovation, adopted in 1963 in Frascati, Italy, and hence the so-called Frascati Guide. This handbook is regularly updated and improved by national experts in the OECD's Science and Innovation (OECD). The Oslo Handbook introduces a general approach to innovation, which was adopted in 1992 in Oslo and collects data on technological innovation. Currently, most theorists and practitioners in the field of management support the notion of innovation presented in these documents. This concept is based on the development of concepts, programs and other strategic documents on innovation activities in the formation of the legal and regulatory framework for innovation. By summarizing the above theoretical, legal, and methodological reviews, we propose the following approach to the definition of innovation:

Innovation is the product of creative and intellectual activity, embodied in the form of new or improved products and intended for market or new or improved technology used in practical activities, when new ideas are presented in the form of drawings, or detailed descriptions. However, if it is not used in any industry and does not find a consumer in the market, this idea or knowledge is not innovation, although it is the result of scientific and creative work. These ideas can be summarized and divided into 3 main types of innovation.

1. Absolute.
2. Relative.
3. In part.

If the news has no analogue, it is called absolute innovation. An innovative product is a relative innovation if it has been used previously in other businesses and is used for the first time at this enterprise. Partial innovation is an update of an item or network of equipment (technology). Based on the above, the main criteria for innovation are as follows:

- scientific and technical innovation;
- use of innovation in practice, for example, in industry, agriculture, health care, education or other activities;
- application of the novelty in the market, that is, meeting the demand of buyers or customers.

Thus, no matter how detailed the new idea is, whether it is in the form of drawings, or other exhibitions, that does not mean innovation. For innovation, the idea must be embedded in products, services or processes that meet vital needs. Only innovation that can be implemented in new products or processes can be innovative. In other words, the most important features of the innovation, the criteria are the novelty and implementation of the idea, the mobilization of business activities, new products or processes, and their success in the market.

The word "innovation" means "news in use". Works of foreign scholars such as R. Akkof, W.M. Blumental, V. Bryens, R. Drucker, D. Clark, G.Ment, R.Porter, R.Forster, T. Kun, I. Schumpeter, E.Torfler shows that they view and interpret innovation as a reality in all areas of social life.

Aristotle introduced the word "Potentia" to science and philosophy. According to him, the potential is "the possibility of a new reality." This possibility exists in social reality. Thus, the basis of innovation is always ready to innovate in the social realm and relationships. However, the willingness of social relations to innovate does not mean that the problem can be solved effectively. Innovation requires innovative ideas, development and innovation. Social inclination towards innovation is a positive thing, of course. Sometimes this being can resist innovation and deny it. For example, the Soviet lifestyle and the administrative-command economy were skeptical of new developments and saw the goal of the totalitarian system as the only way out. As a result, society was disengaged from human development and society was in decline. The Soviet system and economy, which rejected innovation as a standard of development, collapsed. One cannot forget this sad event. Therefore, innovative ideas, developments and innovators are seen as key factors in bringing innovation.

Innovation is essentially a gnesological phenomenon, at the core of which is the desire and interest of the person for knowledge, understanding and perception. The pursuit and interest in news inspires a person to pursue scientific, creative or social studies. The scientific literature sometimes refers to the term "innovative research." The phrase is a person's quest for innovation, and it is based on knowledge, understanding and perception. All philosophers, from Plato to Popper, call knowledge a "painful point of philosophy." Because Socrates's statement "I knew I didn't know anything" is still relevant. The fact is that innovation is based on the gnesological principle that "I know what I do not know" but "implement what I know." "All human knowledge is limited, unreliable and uncertain," but it is creative and practical with this relative knowledge being transformed into a real event.

Philosophy of innovation examines this creative - practical activity, research from the philosophical

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIHHI (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

point of view, and studies its general theoretical and conceptual issues. In our opinion, these issues are:

First, what is the difference between innovation and other cognitive processes as a scientific and creative activity ?; and **second**, is it a new direction, flow, doctrine in the science of philosophy? If there is a new doctrine, what are its goals and objectives, ways of knowing?

Thirdly, what does the philosophy of innovation give to the gnoseological research of human beings, what experiences enrich them ?;

Fourth, what are the innovations that we should call innovation ?;

Fifth, socialization of innovation is the attribute of life, progress, so how does the philosophy of innovation determine this attribute, and reveal what it is, according to the imagination, practical or theoretical model?;

Sixth, are there any particular research methods, categories, objects of innovation philosophy? If so, what is their role in philosophy and science?

Seventh, is there an empiricism prevailing in the philosophy of innovation, or can the theory, a harmonious approach be established? Such questions can be asked again.

The above questions require extensive, coherent research, but we must answer them briefly, depending on the requirements of the article.

Each branch of knowledge with its immanent features differs from other fields. Immanent signs of innovation philosophy as scientific research may be included;

- Based on empirical research and based on the requirements of social life and development;
- Searching for a topic from the needs of social existence and revealing its gnoseological significance;
- To find and justify ways of bringing real life to the ideal level;
- Finding the humanistic nature of innovative ideas, developments and inventions, and developing them as concepts for social development.

Most importantly, the philosophy of innovation differentiates scientific, creative and sociological research from ordinary activities. It provides a humanistic and progressive spirit to ordinary, innovative research.

The purpose and objectives of the philosophy of innovation determine the nature of the activities aimed at innovation, research and creativity. It is natural that these goals and objectives are different, but they always explore the kinds of activities, ideas and

approaches that will bring innovation to traditional approaches, procedures and ideas.

The philosophy of innovation reflects the essence of gnoseological reality, that is, man's efforts to know and learn. Therefore, it contributes to gnoseology, enriches it with views, approaches, and postulates from the study of scientific, creative and social studies. Its gnoseological object is news, activity to look for something new.

Not all innovations can be innovative. For example, if you move the pen on the table from left to right, you will create something new in the space (on the table) and create a new space. Such innovation is not yet innovation. Innovation needs to change traditional ideas, approaches and ways of working, enrich them with new elements. From this point of view, it is difficult to deny radicalism in innovation. What is changing and enriching traditionalism is the task of innovative ideas, developments and approaches.

Finding innovations that are attributes of social life is not easy, but in the philosophy of innovation it seeks not only empirical experience, but primarily subjective reality, the minds of creators, innovators and reformers. The ideas, concepts and approaches created by these individuals will come to life as theoretical developments. These recommendations will be explored, and scientific discoveries will be revealed.

Private research methods of innovation philosophy include expression, implementation of scientific and technical developments, direct observation, objective analysis, forecasting, profitability index and growth index. Common research methods of philosophy, ie integrated approach, structural - functional analysis and synthesis, theoretical modeling are also research methods of innovation philosophy.

In the philosophy of innovation, theoretical and empirical research of theoretical empiricism is dominated. Therefore, it is one of the philosophical disciplines. The influence of empirical experiments on the human mind and imagination cannot be undeniable, but philosophy is a way of understanding generalizations. The philosophy of innovation relies on this common feature.

In sum, the empirical experience has accumulated enough to shape the philosophy of innovation as a scientific activity, and now it is necessary to give philosophical and universal theories. This is the gnoseological essence of the philosophy of innovation.

Impact Factor:	ISRA (India) = 4.971	SIS (USA) = 0.912	ICV (Poland) = 6.630
	ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829	PIHII (Russia) = 0.126	PIF (India) = 1.940
	GIF (Australia) = 0.564	ESJI (KZ) = 8.716	IBI (India) = 4.260
	JIF = 1.500	SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667	OAJI (USA) = 0.350

References:

- (2017). Address by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoev to the Oliy Majlis // *People's word. December 23, 2017 No. 258 (6952)*, pp.1-5.
- (2002). The National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. Volume 4. (p.169). Tashkent: State scientific publishing house "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan".
- Cooke, I., & Mayers, P. (1996). *Introduction to Innovation and Technology Transfer*. (p.235). Boston Artech House, Inc..
- Twiss, B. (1989). *Upgraded to new equipment*. Moscow: Economics.
- Dodgson, M. (2000). *The management of technological innovation: An international and strategic approach*. (p.248). Oxford University Press.
- Medynsky, V.G., & Ildemenov, S.V. (1999). *Reengineering innovativenogo predprinimatelstva*. (p.413). Moscow: UNITI.
- Schumpeter, J. (1982). *Theory of Economic Development*. Moscow.
- Fakhrutdinov, R.A. (2000). *Innovation Management*. Moscow.
- (1975). *Aristotle*. Works in 4 volumes. v.1. – Moscow.
- Kokurin, D.I. (2001). *Innovative activity*. – Moscow.
- Golovanova, V.G. (2013). *The philosophy of discoveries and inventions*. Tashkent.
- Russell, B. (1957). *Human Position*. Moscow.