



INNOVATION AND ITS SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE

Khodjaev Sardor Bokhodirovich

Teacher of "Theory of building a democratic society in Uzbekistan."
Urgench State University, Urgench, Uzbekistan

ANNOTATION

The article analyzes the issues of the philosophy of innovation in relation to knowledge, perception, the search for innovation. It is emphasized that the philosophy of innovation is an epistemological research, a scientific activity with its own immanent features.

KEYWORDS: *innovation, philosophy of innovation, scientific research, epistemology, cognition, cognition, novelty, creativity, empiricism, theory.*

INTRODUCTION

Innovation is a new or significantly improved product (product, service) or process introduced for use, a new method of sales or a new organizational method of work practice, job creation and external relations. When talking about the need to introduce innovations in production, research, it should be borne in mind that, first of all, the "knowledge economy" is based on the development of intangible areas of economic activity. That is, innovations must first be introduced into the social sphere in which human capital is formed. In the introduction of innovations in the social sphere, there are processes that make changes in the interaction of the population and social groups. The introduction of social innovations leads to the emergence of new spiritual, social and intellectual needs, the formation of a higher level of social norms and relationships, the development of highly organized social relations and institutions capable of solving social problems. At the current stage of development of the national economy, it is necessary not only to introduce social innovations, but also to change them qualitatively. Innovations in the social sphere have several features that complicate the process of their introduction:

- First, the difficulty of assessing the results of the introduction of social innovations (especially in real numbers);
- Secondly, a high degree of uncertainty of the possible results;
- Thirdly, the complexity of social innovations, ie innovations introduced in the social sphere lead to interrelated changes, which in some cases are not used by society;

- Fourth, social innovations can create new needs in the minds of the population and offer existing opportunities to meet them. (we can mention the absence and others)

The following types of innovative activities in the social sphere can be identified:

- Informatization of the social sphere. The widespread introduction of electronic technologies in the social sphere will create convenience for the population and will be a means of combating corruption.

- Involvement of more subjects in social activities. Ensuring the participation of the general population plays an important role in solving social problems. This increases the social activity of the population and leads to the formation of a civic position.

Innovation is always associated with such phenomena as opportunity, potential, creation, and introduction. Innovation means the introduction of these realities, phenomena into social relations. Sometimes in the scientific literature they are also expressed by the concepts of "potential" and "possibility". The word "potential" was introduced to science and philosophy by Aristotle. According to him, potential is "the possibility of a new reality." This possibility is always present in social existence, in reality (1.108-112). This means that the basis of innovation in the social being, in its relations, is constantly updated, ready to bring innovation. However, the readiness of social relations to innovate does not yet mean an effective solution to the problem. Innovation requires innovative idea, development and innovator. The tendency of a social being to innovate is a positive thing, of course. Goho can resist this being innovation, reject it. For



example, the Soviet way of life and the command-and-control economy were skeptical of foreign innovations, believing that the goal of the totalitarian regime was the only way. As a result, society was cut off from universal development, and society fell into decline. The Soviet system and economy, which rejected innovation as a criterion for development, were in crisis. This tragic experience cannot be forgotten. Therefore, innovative ideas, developments and innovations are considered as decisive factors in bringing innovation.

Innovation is, in essence, an epistemological phenomenon, based on the desire and interest of man to know, understand, comprehend. The pursuit and interest in innovation motivates one to engage in scientific, creative, or social research. The term "innovative research" is sometimes used in the scientific literature. This expression expresses a person's desire to seek innovation, which is based on knowledge, understanding, perception (2. p.106-110). From Plato to Popper, all philosophers call cognition the "painful point of philosophy". Because Socrates' conclusion that "I knew I knew nothing" has not lost its significance (3.88-89). The point is that innovation is not based on the conclusion that "I knew what I didn't know" but on the epistemological principle of "I put what I know into practice". "All human knowledge is limited, unreliable and inaccurate" (4, p.540), but it acquires creative-practical significance as innovation transforms this relative knowledge into a real reality.

The philosophy of innovation studies this creative-practical activity, research from the point of view of philosophical science, studies its general theoretical and conceptual issues. In our opinion, these issues include:

- First, how does innovation differ from other cognitive processes as a scientific and creative activity?
- Secondly, is it a new direction, current, doctrine in philosophical science? If there is a new doctrine, what are its goals and objectives, methods of learning, topics ?;
- Thirdly, what does the philosophy of innovation give to human epistemological research, what experiences enrich it?
- Fourthly, it is necessary to know whether all innovations are innovations, what aspects of scientific and technical development and discoveries can be called innovations ?;
- Fifth, the pursuit of innovation is an attribute of social life, development, so how does the philosophy of innovation define this attribute, what assumptions, hypotheses or theoretical models reveal that it is an innovation ?;
- Sixth, are there specific research methods, categories, objects of innovation philosophy? If so, what is their place in philosophy, in science ?;

- Seventh, is empiricism predominant in the philosophy of innovation, or is it possible to decide on a theory, their harmonization, a synharmonic approach? Such questions can be asked again.

The above questions require extensive, consistent research, but we need to answer them briefly, based on the demand of the article.

Each field of science differs from other fields with its immanent features. The immanent features of the philosophy of innovation, as a scientific research, include the following:

- Based on empirical research and reliance on the requirements of social life, development;
- Search for a topic from the needs of social existence and reveal its epistemological significance;
- Search and substantiation of ways to raise a real being to the level of an ideal being;
- To find the humanistic essence of innovative ideas, developments and discoveries, to develop them as a concept of the need for social development.

Most importantly, the philosophy of innovation distinguishes scientific, creative, and social research from ordinary activities, giving innovative research a humanistic and progressive spirit.

The goals and objectives of the philosophy of innovation determine the characteristics of activities aimed at innovation, research and creativity. It is natural for these goals and objectives to vary, but they are constantly exploring the type of activity, ideas, and approaches that aim to innovate traditional approaches, procedures, and views.

The philosophy of innovation is essentially an epistemological reality, that is, it reflects the efforts of man to know, to learn. Therefore, it contributes to epistemology, enriching it with views and approaches derived from the study of scientific, creative and social research. Its epistemological object is novelty, an activity aimed at the search for novelty.

Not all innovation can be innovation. For example, if you move the pen on the table from left to right, you have made a certain innovation in the space (on the table), you have created a new space. Such innovation is not yet innovation. Innovation should change traditional ideas, approaches and working methods, enrich them with new elements. From this point of view, it is difficult to deny radicalism in innovation. It is not easy to find innovations that have become attributes of social life, but in the philosophy of innovation they are sought not only from empirical experiences, but primarily from subjective reality, that is, from the minds of creators, innovators and reformers. The ideas, concepts and approaches created and developed by these individuals will be brought to life as theoretical developments. These recommendations are studied, and the scientific novelty in them is revealed.



Private research methods of innovation philosophy include experimentation, introduction of scientific and technical developments, direct observation, objective analysis, forecasting plan, profitability, efficiency index, growth index, etc. General research methods of philosophy, ie complex approach, system-functional analysis, analysis and synthesis, theoretical modeling, etc. are also research methods of innovation philosophy.

In the philosophy of innovation, the scientific-theoretical, philosophical study of theoretical empiricism is superior. That is why it is one of the philosophical sciences. It is impossible to deny the influence of empirical experiments on the human mind and imagination, but philosophy is a way of knowing that tends to generalize. The philosophy of innovation is also based on the nature of social innovation.

Innovations introduced in the social sphere increase the living standards of the population by improving socio-economic, cultural, political, environmental factors, enhance the social status of people, their place in society. Social innovations provide an opportunity to improve the quality of services provided by enterprises and institutions operating in the social sphere in accordance with constantly changing requirements. In addition, social innovations expand access to social services for different segments of the population, especially the most vulnerable. In short, innovations in the social sphere take society to a new stage of development, but their introduction is associated with high risk and can lead to an increase in social conflicts. Social protection in Uzbekistan has been provided for more than twenty-five years, but still provides financial or advisory assistance to the poor and legally vulnerable. At the same time, innovative services in this area should be diverse and responsive to changes in the needs of the population. A number of examples can be cited as innovations that can be introduced in the social sphere. In Sweden, for example, thousands of men between the ages of 50 and 65 go to school as "school grandparents". They take an active part in school life and help students and teachers. The initiative was launched in 1996 in one of the small Swedish cities and has now grown into an organization with more than 10 regional offices. This innovation was supported by teachers, principals and employment centers and benefited not only the students and teachers of the school, but also the "school grandparents" involved in the project. Another example is the Ecopad project in Russia. The practice of recruiting young mothers has been introduced by creating cheap notebooks using waste paper that is collected in publishing houses.

CONCLUSION

In short, Uzbekistan needs to pursue an active, comprehensive, humane social policy to introduce innovations in the social sphere. In our opinion, for this purpose, it is necessary to establish public organizations and institutions that will ensure the introduction of innovations in the regions and unite government agencies, businesses and the population. The success of social innovation will depend on the cooperation of the public, private sector and public organizations.

REFERENCES

1. Aristotle. *Sochineniya in 4-x tomax. T.1.* - Moscow: Mysl 1975. p. 108-112
2. Kokurin D.I. *Innovative activity.* - Moscow, Exam, 2001. p. 106-110
3. Golovanova V.G. *Philosophy of openness and invention.* - Tashkent: NOSHIR, 2013. p. 88-89
4. Russell B. *Chelovecheskoe poznanie.* - Moscow: Inostranyy litiratury, 1957. p. 540.