



Abstract

The Unicist Ontology of Innovation

This is a synthesis on the results obtained from the research on the ontology of innovation led by Peter Belohlavek.

Introduction

Innovation is the basis for economic growth. Essentially, countries, cultures, institutions, and individuals grow only in the fields where they are open to innovations.

There might be innovation builders or innovation users. While in both cases the growth effect is similar in the short run. In the long run, stable expansion is based on the capacity to innovate.

The essential concept of innovation describes it as a way towards growth based on the capacity to overcome scarcity sustained by the social capital reinforced by the innovation.

It must be said that ideologies are changed by the introduction of new technologies.

That is why many cultures are so reluctant to innovation. The introduction of the Internet is an example of influence on the development of democracy.

Description

The purpose of innovation is to overcome scarcity. Only people or cultures that have the will, find the way to overcome scarcity. This is the cultural context that fosters innovation.

The driver of innovation is human creation. The word creation is used in the sense of recreation. Humans create based on the existing energy.

The homeostatic function of innovation is freedom. This sounds paradoxical, because we define freedom as the path towards security to innovate. Innovation is sustained by internal and external freedom.

Cultures only develop innovations in the fields where such freedom exists. Censorship or self-censorship inhibits research and innovations.

Social capital, defined as the strength of the bonds between the members of a society, sustains innovations.



Inventors

Inventors integrate homologous fields to develop original solutions to add value to an environment. Inventors are such when they add value. If not, they are hobbyists.

A high level of inner freedom is required to invent useful things. Their inventions exist because they break existing paradigms adding more value.

Discoverers

Discoverers are those who go beyond the limits of existing knowledge and are able to find a new solution and transform it into a useful invention.

Discoverers are those who research the roots of things, and after they found them they search for the roots of the roots.

The deed of discoverers is:

- a) Knowledge – which is not patentable
- b) Inventions – which are patentable

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