

## Research Production

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### Annotation

*The article presents the methodological structure of scientific research, the directions of extensive and intensive development of science, as well as the most important functions of scientific production.*

**Keywords:** Industry-Fisheries-Entrepreneurship; Extensive And Intensive Development, Functions Of Scientific Production: Conducting, Providing And Supporting Works

### Producing Of Scientific Researches

Modern scientific research as an independent activity can be presented as a kind of “nesting doll”, in the depths of which is the production of scientific products (new knowledge, etc.) or the scientific industry (from the Latin *industria* = diligence as the cornerstone value of the Protestant ethic). This core is well known and recognizable to most people employed in this industry, moreover, this is how science seems to them.

In relation to industry, the external sphere is scientific craft, which includes the research methodology, their methodology and technology. In this sense, fishing acts as a reflexive organizationalmanagement sphere and, together with production, forms a scientific industry, where not only scientific knowledge is produced, but also this production process is captured. An important component of scientific craft is retrospective reflection of scientific production - the training of professional scientists, as well as prospective reflection of this production - its design. Unfortunately, scientific fishing as a sphere in our country has not developed and is present only optionally, dash-dotted.

The third, encompassing area is scientific entrepreneurship: venture and pioneer developments, start-ups and everything that

promotes science and determines scientific and technological progress. Entrepreneurship fundamentally acts as a reflexive, organizational superstructure over scientific craft. In the domestic reality, scientific entrepreneurship is either a rare exoticism, or a fictitious-demonstrative activity to launch dust into the eyes: to oneself, superiors, society and for export.

The totality of all three spheres is a scientific enterprise, that is, something that we do not yet have and cannot even exist, since science is in the monopoly use of the state and does not have essentially immanent, own mechanisms and forces of self-government. At the same time, the theoretical design of a scientific enterprise, according to our law, cannot be formed in a project way, being too complex and unpredictable for the project approach, but it is quite adequate to the programmatic approach, which is built on the successive change of the ontologies of the programmable enterprise and the counter change of the design team of scientific entrepreneurs.

Schematically, it looks like this:

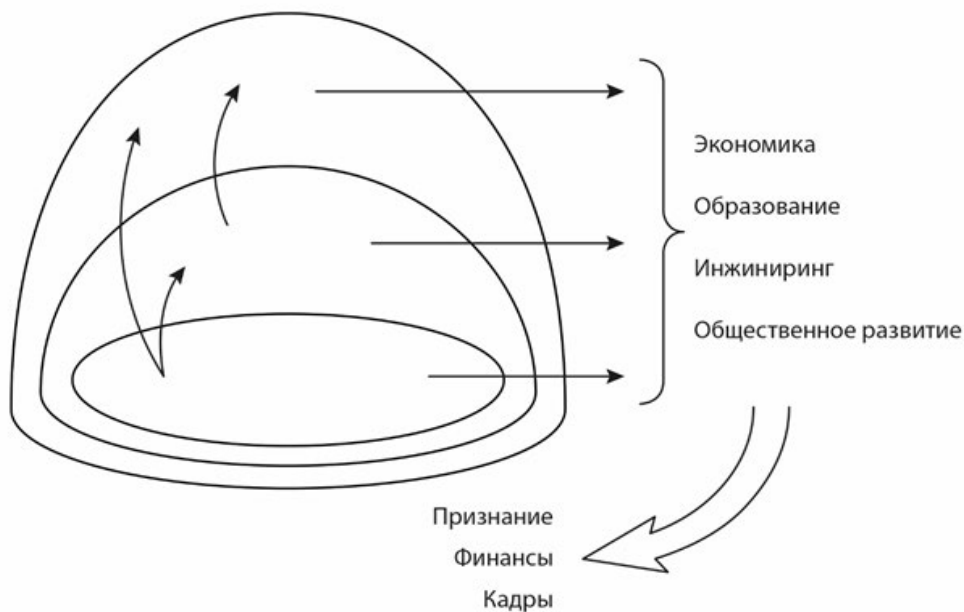


**Rice.1:** Schematic diagram of a scientific enterprise

The scientific enterprise has two vectors of development:

- extensive development, during which production, fishing and entrepreneurship are turned outward: to engineering, economics, social development, education, thus forming a demand for oneself and, as a consequence, providing oneself with the necessary e-resources, for example, finance, human, material resources and resources of social respect and recognition;
- intensive development, allowing production to be an intellectual

resource of fishing and entrepreneurship, fishing to be also a resource of entrepreneurship; this process of generating and-resources (internal resources) within science is the intellectual capitalization of science - the mechanism of its self-development, much more important and significant than the extensive direction and focus on business, the market economy and the small interests of the crowd:



**Figure 2:** Processes of extensive and intensive development of science

I once came up with a definition of the word “capital” – “thinking money” (from the Latin capita, head). Unlike speculation (increasing meanings and prices), capitalization involves not only and not so much an increase in mass, in this case, scientific ideas and scientific knowledge, but the search for ways and directions for the development of scientific thought. In this sense, lobachevsky-Riemann geometry is a capitalization of Euclid geometry. S. Hawking’s astronomy is the capitalization of the theory of relativity, A. Einstein’s theory of relativity is the capitalization of Newton’s physics, which itself is the capitalization of Aristotle’s physics .

At the same time, capitalization is not only a vector of development, but also a certain syntagmatics of science, the preservation of its “skeleton” and foundations, such as the need for ad hoc, the need for personal freedom (gulag science has brilliantly proved to itself and the world its futility, because everything attributed to it is stolen) scientific honesty and integrity, up to the town contra gown , “city versus mantle”: science, not contrasting with its social and political environment, is doomed to sterility.

Thus, we can talk about the development of science as a natural-artificial process, while the artificial component is the dominant, providing science with a certain share of independence and independence from everything else and turning science from Cinderella, serving the state and society, into a very attractive and quitesufficient princess.

All of the above are only approaches to the topic of this article, which asserts that both the intensive and extensive development of science, and, most importantly, its independence and independence are achievable by means of scientific production.

The purpose, functions, device and much more that characterize scientific production has already been given in our previous stud-

**Table 1. The most important functions of scientific production**

	<b>production</b>	<b>fishing</b>	<b>enterprise</b>
carrying out	Works (R&D) and their planning	financing	venture ideas
provision	advertisement	marketing	PR
accompaniment	working and creative environment	toasting and HR	marketing research

In the civilized world, scientific production is carried out by specialized organizations, often called entrepreneur agencies. Like recruiting, marketing, advertising, PR agencies, entrepreneur agencies, they are aware of themselves and act as services. In our reality, unfortunately, all these services behave differently and see the main meaning of their activities in

ies and publications of the Workshop of Organizational Activity Technologies of MSPU, only some of its fundamental aspects are discussed here.

First of all, it is necessary to understand that producing is not management, or at least it is a very specific and very insignificant part of management, management of scientific activity.

The scale of production is also important , depending on three factors:

- the scale of the study itself (several mini-research can be serviced by one producer, a large expensive and long-term scientific project - a production unit)
- novelty, pioneering and venture of research (90% of all scientific research is routine or traditional in nature, and therefore almost does not need production)
- the obviousness or non-obviousness of the application of a scientific invention (if A. Turing and his entourage knew that they were not only solving the Enigma, but also creating a computer, the production of their project would be strengthened and redirected in a different direction).

The production of scientific research is designed to perform three important functions in relation to these studies:

- conducting (stewardship)
- security (provisionon)
- escort (escort)

At the same time, producing is present in all three of these areas of scientific activity:

making a profit from their clientele, thus being parasites on that or other activity. In this regard, in our country we should expect the development of scientific production within scientific teams, which is not very effective, but reliable.

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