

... ■ We Accept Diversity of Websites in the WTSP Catalogs

■ TN ==> [LinkedIn](#) Aug. 13, 2023 See: in [LinkedIn](#) [Engl](#), in WTSP [Engl](#)

World WTSP Catalogs Accept Diversity of Websites To Get Overall Views of TRIZ from Multiple Perspectives

Diversity of Approaches/subfields <== Evolution of TRIZ

Classical TRIZ, Contemporary/Modernized TRIZ,
Mainstream (TRIZ in engineering, enhancing & refining),
New Application fields (Business & Management, IT/Software, Bio),
Modernization (New concepts, new methods, software tools),
Encountering other methods (Adopting, combining, integrating),
Overcoming complexity (simplifying, unifying, reforming)



Diversity of types/roles of websites in TRIZ <== Activities

(a) Information sending sites, (b) Promoter organizations, (c) Public organizations,
 (d) Academia, (e) Developer organizations, (f) Publishing organizations,
 (g) Information sharing, (h) User organizations, and (j) Personal.



Diversity of Countries and Languages <== Proliferation

World WTSP Catalogs Accept Diversity of Websites To Get Overall Views of TRIZ from Multiple Perspectives

In my last posting [Engl](#), we discuss the **evaluation criteria of individual websites**. We use multiple aspects (i.e., Quality, Usefulness, Attractiveness, Accessibility, and Scope) to allow diversity and to respect the strengths of websites. We talk about the Values of World WTSP Catalogs mostly at the point of the Value of Attractiveness of individual websites, which can be created by the Site owners with their site introductions and which provides the site owners by turn with the Value of publicity.

We now go ahead to discuss the evaluation criteria of websites from the Values of the World WTSP Catalogs as a whole. We mainly talk about the **Value of Usefulness of the World WTSP Catalogs** which can be created by the cooperative work of many TRIZ professionals through the compilation of a diversity of good TRIZ websites in the world, and which provides all TRIZ professionals by turn with the Value of Visibility of the field, without mentioning the Values of Useful Information about TRIZ to a huge number of users/readers in the world.

You might have noticed that our Website Evaluation Criteria **do not mention restricting (1) approaches/subfields of TRIZ, (2) types/roles of websites, and (3) locations and languages**. This choice is because we know a large diversity of TRIZ-related websites in these aspects and we respect such diversity as the source of driving power in the development/evolution of any methodology like TRIZ. Our Evaluation Criteria of WTSP Websites explained in my last posting are applicable and effective (more or less in common) in the divergent situations concerning these aspects (1)(2)(3).

(1) Importance of Diversity of Approaches/subfields of TRIZ

This policy is natural/fundamental and based on the reflection of the emergence/development/evolution of any (academic) concept/method/field like TRIZ. A concept (or method) is originated by a person who recognized and tried to solve a problem, and he/she (or his/her group) enhances it by using his/her background knowledge, introducing knowledge from adjacent fields, and applying it to various problems. When the method is applied to different types/fields of problems, the method adjusts itself by modifying/expanding some parts and gradually forms a variant of the method. When the method grows to have multiple sub-methods and multiple variants, it may try to unify (or simplify) them. Meeting with new application fields, new members of different backgrounds, rival methods, drastic changes in environments, etc. is a challenge for the method to make a big change. The successful evolution of a method under these challenging situations naturally forms some diversity in their approaches, concepts, methods, etc. If, on the contrary, a method try to stick to the original (old) concept, method, application field, etc., then the method will not grow much. TRIZ is a case of successful evolution in its history of nearly 8 decades as you know.

The core part of TRIZ is called "**Classical TRIZ**". It is the methodology started, developed, and established by the originator G.S. Altshuller with his direct leadership in ex-USSR in the era from 1946 to 1985. It is a system of creative problem-solving methods, backed up by concepts of technical system evolution and contradictions, knowledge bases extracted mainly from patents, and applied mostly in the fields of engineering. Extensions of TRIZ since 1985 or the 1990s after the end of the Cold War are collectively called "**Contemporary TRIZ**" or "**Modernized TRIZ**", and include a variety of approaches.

TRIZ in the application fields of **engineering/technologies** is the mainstream, successfully introduced/applied in various industries in many countries, partly adopting various concepts/methods in industrial engineering and management, and using computer software that supports TRIZ ideation processes in handling various knowledge bases.

One important extension is the application of TRIZ to the **business and management** field, where various concepts and methods of TRIZ (in technology) need to be modified/adjusted. Applying TRIZ to the problems in the **IT/software** fields also requires another way of modification. **Bio-TRIZ** is an approach to learning numerous hidden ideas which plants and animals (and nature in general) obtained and implemented in their lives through the evolution history of a few billion years and to transfer and apply them to human culture.

Encountering new application fields and various other methods influences TRIZ; sometimes to **adopt** their concepts/methods/tools into TRIZ, **combine and integrate** their concepts/methods/tools into a new extended scheme in TRIZ, and get inspired to generate a new concept/method/tool. Various variations of TRIZ in these ways may sometimes be called Modernized TRIZ.


To understand/teach/apply TRIZ having such variations, some people in TRIZ try to **simplify TRIZ** by choosing/extracting the essences of the methods and reforming them into an easy but effective method. **Unifying** some variety of methods into a generalized method, and **restructuring** some complicated processes into a new scheme may be other examples of the evolution of TRIZ.

We, the WTSP project, **accept all these different approaches and variations of TRIZ** under the evaluation criteria of individual websites mentioned earlier. Selection of good approaches and variations of TRIZ will occur gradually through trials and practices in the real world; that is the history of the evolution of a methodology, like TRIZ, we believe.

(2) Importance of Diversity of types/roles of websites in TRIZ

Besides the variations of the methodical approach discussed above, we see much diversity of types of websites concerning the roles/positions/purposes of websites, application fields, target audiences, etc. We have a general policy to accept such diversities. To categorize websites, we use the roles of websites; that are close to the roles of the site owners, social positions of site

owner organizations, and purposes for the site owner organizations to operate the websites. We set 9 roles first and subdivided them in an ad hoc manner to represent various websites better.

The **main categories of Roles of websites**  are (a) Information sending sites, (b) Promoter organizations, (c) Public organizations, (d) Academia, (e) Developer organizations, (f) Publishing organizations, (g) Information sharing, (h) User organizations, and (j) Personal. We categorize websites concerning their roles with TRIZ. Thus, we mean (a) Information sending on TRIZ, (b) Promoting TRIZ, (e) Developing TRIZ, (g) Information sharing on TRIZ, and (h) Users of TRIZ. Please note, for example, many industrial companies who apply TRIZ to their products and present their case studies at conferences and post on their websites are classified as (h) Users of TRIZ.

Category (a) is important. (a1) Dedicated to information sending is a website actively and openly sending TRIZ information (methods, case studies, texts, knowledge bases, etc.) developed by themselves. While (a2) Public Web sites for information sending is a website that invites/accepts good TRIZ information by other groups besides sending information by the site owners.

In **(d) Academia**, we notice new forms of education on TRIZ (included in much wider fields) such as (d6) Dedicated education courses, (d7) Open education (MOOC, etc.), (d8) Public education, (d9) Extension Schools.

Websites of **(e) Developer organizations** are most active and lead the development of TRIZ. They include: (e1) Method developers, (e2) Software/tool developers, (e3) Dealers, (e4) Consultants, (e5) Training organizations, (e6) Seminar organizations, (e7) Networking/matching organizations, (e8) Solution providers, (e9) Financial organizations, (e10) Software/Tool services (free or charged), (e11) Think Tanks

We know it is usual that a website has **multiple roles/purposes**. Thus we choose multiple roles (using subcategories) in the order of importance for the website. Some surveyor writes the roles of a website simply in alphabetical order such as (a1)(e1)(e4)(e5). But we should better write the roles in the order of importance to distinguish the four cases:

- (e1) Method developer, (a1) Dedicated to information sending, (e5)(e4)
- (a1) Dedicated to information sending, (e1) Method developer, (e5)(e4)
- (e4) Consultants, (e1) Method developer, (e5)(a1)
- (e5) Training organization, (a1) Dedicated to information sending, (e1)(e4)

(3) Diversity in locations (countries) and languages

We positively accept the diversity of locations and languages. Such diversity means the propagation of TRIZ into various countries widely and also deeply into various national languages.

One of the most important roles of World WTSP Catalogs is to **introduce TRIZ works established and further extended in Russia** (and Belarus and Ukraine) and written in the Russian language. Since the 1990s the core parts of Classical TRIZ have already been introduced to the (Western) World, but there should be more TRIZ-related works that have not been well introduced yet outside Russia and in English. For the introduction purpose, we need site descriptions by the site owners in the WTSP Standard Form and more thoroughly in free format.

Our World Catalogs want to play the important role of introducing many good TRIZ works which are publicized in their own countries in their national languages but are **little known in the world** in English. Reading proper introduction of websites in the World WTSP Catalogs gives us impressions enough to visit the websites possibly with the help of some machine translators.

We should note that even TRIZ professionals having TRIZ experiences for one or two decades know only some limited parts of TRIZ works in the world. Getting overviews of TRIZ works and activities is important for TRIZ professionals as well as ordinary users and beginners. The World WTSP Catalogs provide us, especially TRIZ professionals, with the Values of opportunities to compile the overall views of TRIZ and also the **Values of studying such overall views of TRIZ.**

In the next posting, I am going to talk about the Values of our Catalogs from ordinary users' viewpoints.