

THE ROLE OF THE SYSTEM OF EVALUATION AND ACCREDITATION IN ORGANIZING AND SELF- ORGANIZING OF THE MODERN SCIENCE

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In the Republic of Moldova, an important role in the managerial process in the field of science and innovations is attributed to the present system of evaluation and accreditation. Accreditation as a management function can and should realize the primary goals of the national strategy of science: to set a development vector to the scientific organizations and to promote their improvement.

The problem of activity evaluation of a scientist and scientific staff is specifically acute first of all due to the fact that the state financing is the basic source of assignment for scientific researches. There was a question of selection of priority directions which first of all will be funded by the state. The role of the system of evaluation and accreditation in management of science is a leading one since it allows providing the financial support to leaders of scientific community and by these means to increase the efficiency of the budgetary expenses in scientific sphere. It should be one of the most effective tools in management not only the separate scientific organizations but also the scientific system as a whole.

The evaluation and accreditation system is the mechanism with which help it is possible to regulate science development, and it should be directed first of all to the stimulation of activity of the scientists and scientific personnel to carry out quality researches; however, its basic problem is to provide dynamic development of science in an adequate way, i.e. to promote the international collaboration.

The very procedure of evaluation and accreditation of scientific organizations is of great importance; however, at the same time, it is enough difficult and problematic since it touches upon the relationships both in the interior of the scientific sphere and between the science and

the society. The problem of quality evaluation of scientific activity constantly attracts attention of many scientists. This is topic of researches of many scientists: Gh. Duka, V. Kantser, A. Dikusar, A. Rotaru etc.

The present system of evaluation and accreditation allows evaluating the scientific activity in the most effective objective way since it combines both objective and subjective estimates, i.e. the combination of quantitative and quality indicators.

Via accreditation it is possible to receive a huge amount of valuable and detailed data about the different indicators of activity of the organizations in the field of science and innovations as well as to process, systematize and analyze the received information. To study and to analyze structural components of the scientific institutions is the natural and reasonable way to define the development tendency in the sphere of science and innovations in the Republic of Moldova.

The results of estimation of scientific activity should be used to define the perspective scientific directions, to make a decision about the continuation or cessation of research financing, the differentiation in payment and wages and attestation of researchers. Thus, the system of estimation and accreditation represents the feedback tool between the results and resources of the scientific organization (fig. 1.).

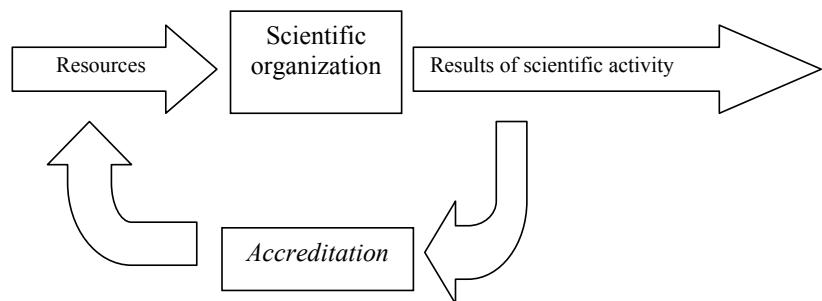


Fig. 1. Accreditation as a feedback tool between the results and resources of scientific organization

Thus, the estimation of results of scientific activity is carried out to compare objectively the volume of the spent resources (financial, material and non-material) and to define the scientific and practical (economic, social, ecological) utility of the performed fundamental and applied scientific researches.

To perform an evaluation and accreditation successfully it is necessary to know the organization of a scientific institution and the mechanisms of its functioning. First of all, one must proceed from the fact that the scientific organization is an open, complex, complete, self-organized system which exchanges the energy, material streams and the information with the environment and other systems.

The process of estimation of the quality of scientific activity is difficult enough since it is multiparameter, dynamic instable, multilevel, multiscale, weakly formalizable for many parameters; moreover, it is necessary to account the social-psychological factors, weak predictability of «the human factor», etc. The present system of the estimation and accreditation of organizations in the field of science and innovations in the Republic of Moldova, first of all, requires the balanced objective system of indicators that reflects comprehensively the state and dynamics of the Moldovan science.

The modern statistics of the science contains a considerable amount of indicators which can be classified according to different criteria: financial, personnel, material indicators, direct, indirect, qualitative, quantitative, absolute, relative, specific, etc. The problem is to choose from the whole of them those indicators which allow performing the estimation and accreditation in the most effective and objective way.

Synergism is shown via the following:

- a union of diverse and heterogeneous in sense of informativity and importance of indicators within the framework of a uniform system – the system of estimation and accreditation of the scientific organizations;
- an increase in interrelation of separate indicators within the framework of a uniform system;
- a sharp increase in informativity of the received data as a result of complex interaction of the given indicators used for estimation of quality of scientific activity of the organization.

Thus, the synergetic effect resulted from merging of separate indicators into a uniform system and from their joint action and mutual strengthening in the framework of the given system is a way for increasing the efficiency of the present system of estimation and accreditation of organizations in the field of science and innovations, which allows it to become better and objective.

The basic problem for the study and analysis of the scientific organizations is to get into details, to concentrate on the less important

questions without catching the main idea, to place the priorities in defining the parameters incorrectly. Therefore, it is necessary to reveal the sensitive points (order parameters) of the organization through which we can achieve its dynamic development into a necessary direction.

On the one hand, the scientific institution is a self-organized system; however, on the other hand, it requires to be managed since the dynamic development of the scientific organization is possible only through the union of self-organization and management. The present system for evaluation and accreditation is one of the elements of management of the scientific organization, and this management must be synergetic. Therefore, the primary goal of the system for evaluation and accreditation is not to establish and reestablish the scientific system, but to promote it to have its own mechanisms of development. Well organized scientific organization thanks to the synergism is capable to find an optimum way of development on the basis of self-organization.

Thus, the system of evaluation and accreditation must take into account the synergetic approach and it will not be responsible simply for regulating the activity of the scientific organization but must form the internal mechanism of its self-organization. Search for the mechanism of dynamic development of the science in the Republic of Moldova should be carried out in the context of the unity but not the oppositions of self-organization and management.

The main purpose of the present system for evaluation and accreditation is to strengthen the scientific activity of the organizations in the field of science and innovations. However, there are different situations during the procedure of accreditation, including those linked to the reorganization. Is it possible to get rid of the negative coloring for the process of attestation and accreditation and to make it a reliable tool for improving the scientific activity? Thus, the evaluation and accreditation should not only promote the qualitative changes in the science but also to cause the trust and recognition in the scientific community. It is important that the evaluation and accreditation process is perceived as necessary and correct.

Certainly, the present system of evaluation and accreditation is far from being ideal, but still it allows having a look at our scientific organizations in a new way and probably to reveal and realize the latent reserves. There is no doubt that the effectiveness of the scientist's activity must be estimated periodically followed by the consecutive conclusions.