

**COORDINATION IMPROVEMENT
OF THE “INVESTIGATION-ADMINISTRATION” TIES WITH THE AIM
TO CREATE FAIR RELATIONS IN NATIONAL ECONOMY DEVELOPMENT**

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The relevance of the paper is incited by the actual economic situation. In the article the author sets the goal to describe peculiarities of the relationship investigation-administration, specify the obstacles in obtaining positive results after the process of implementing the research results and give examples of methods for improving cooperation between science and administration. The methods used for achieving the goals are analysis and synthesis, and induction and deduction. The concluded key point is that the efficient cooperation of these two types of individuals (the researcher and the public servant) in economy is the most certain way to obtain fair relations in this field.

Key words: *researcher, public servant, national interests, state, homoeconomicus, “science-administration” relationship.*

Actualitatea temei rezidă din situația economică actuală. În articol autorul are drept scop să descrie caracteristicile relațiilor cercetare-administrare, să specifice impedimentele în calea obținerii unor rezultate pozitive după procesul de implementare a rezultatelor de cercetare și să dea exemple de metode de îmbunătățire a cooperării dintre știință și administrare. Metodele folosite pentru a realiza scopurile propuse sunt analiza și sinteza, inducția și deducția. Punctul-cheie stabilit este faptul, că cooperarea eficientă a acestor două persoane (cercetătorul și funcționarul public) în economie este cea mai sigură cale de a crea relații echitabile în acest domeniu.

Cuvinte-cheie: *cercetător, funcționar public, interese naționale, stat, homoeconomicus, raportul “investigații-administrare”.*

Актуальность данного исследования обусловлена на реальной экономической ситуации. В статье автор ставит перед собой цель описать характеристики отношений исследование-администрирование, выявлять барьеры на пути получения позитивных результатов после процесса внедрения научных результатов и приводит примеры методов улучшения кооперации науки и управления. Методы, используемые для достижения целей, являются анализ и синтез, индукция и дедукция. Ключевым выводом является то обстоятельство, что эффективное сотрудничество этих двух лиц (исследователя и государственного служащего) в экономике, является самым верным путем создания равноправных отношений в этой области.

Ключевые слова: *исследователь, государственный служащий, национальные интересы, государство, хомоекономикус, отношения “наука-администрирование”.*

JEL Classification: *A43, B41, D63, D73.*

Introduction. Currently, deep crises that have covered the European and world economy in the globalized economic relations could not leave behind in this process the national scientific and economic activity. Unfortunately, social consciousness, the consequences of this amendment is confused with considerable negative influence of economic science. Moreover, it is characteristic that there are overlooked the political divergences and even decisions and contradictory policy actions of various ministries and departments of economic profile, political parties and popular movements and results of economic activity and its consequences are directly linked to economical science.

Conclusions and recommendations of such a nihilistic attitude towards science in general and towards economic theory, particularly, has a negative impact both on the prestige of scientific work (moreover, on the spiritual activity), as well as on social development per se.

The scientific community (firs of all humanitarian researchers, especially those in economic sciences) really felt this trend, which is more than ever inappropriate – during deep reforms in the sphere of material and spiritual activity, and, the least to say, does not enjoy much support or acceptance from society during the transition to a developed market. Hence the delay in the development of directions of

fundamental, theoretical and methodological research, lack of need for significant scientific potential, reduction in employment of young and talented researchers, and consequently, insufficient influence of research results over the economic and financial state institutions.

Improvement of coordination of the relation "management-research" with the goal to create fair conditions for the national economy development. It is known that among the peculiarities of the transition stage of the Moldovan economy, often related to the real sector and the immaturity of market relations at a given moment, due to underdeveloped market infrastructure and absence of many segments necessary to it (financial – crediting instruments, stock markets, transport and telecommunications methods, etc.).

Negatively influence has insufficiently competitive environment and entrepreneurial law issues. Unfortunately, many of the directions of scientific research projects are pending better times to be investigated, but certain finished projects are facing difficulties in implementing them in mass production.

These are objective reasons that can be accepted. The other situation is when, during the launch of goods and services in the production, scientific researches which contain necessary proposals and recommendations in practice are facing criticism and mainly subjective assessments, preconceived. The concern of researchers-economists is conditioned by the lack of credibility that the governing bodies will implement the recommendations, because of their treatment and arbitrary use, as it is employed for a certain group of corporate interests, as a result, economists lose the ability to justify, develop and appreciate independently and uninfluenced the obtained results and recommendations.

Long experience of planning scientific research shows that if the central leading bodies determine prior directions of research strategies, they must be accepted unconditionally without any scientific discussion. But appreciation of theoretical and practical meaning of the work is poor. In the first place, the need arose and also impossibility to postpone the review, evaluation, to await recognition from society of the results and recommendations of research in economic field.

Innovative products with social-economic character are an intellectual property protected by copyright, but in the process of technology transfer are involved various resort ministries only then - government and parliament. However, making analytical correction and editing produced analytical materials, forecasts and recommendations, additions and embodiments in many cases lead to protect bureaucratic interests, and not national ones.

A very widespread method used by state agencies to influence decisions made and realized according to their economic interests (by officially established directives) is so called people union, i.e. personal participation of representatives of various alliances from legislative and executive bodies of state. For some politicians, civil servants, often happens to be presented arguments and project decisions, which are convenient to certain lobbyists, this is direct or camouflaged lobbying of political parties goals. In fact, the final version of the scientific paper is a subject to change its cardinal ideas are blot out, thus depriving researchers of copyright. Besides that, the authors of proposed scientific recommendations are excluded from the discussion process and the initial version lacks public recognition and isn't even mentioned.

However, the view, that for the situation obtained is responsible science and the scientific community is justified, because current technology of the movement of recommendations for socioeconomic development was due to compliance of science, which was forced to move to simplistic forms of research, adapted to the new conditions of application. Therefore, many weather elaborate proposals for restructuring the economy and improving its mechanism of operation in recent years began to appear fragmentary in many versions, different types and scenarios (pessimistic and optimistic), exposing the slow and ambiguous point of view, clearly yielding the right choice of convenient variant, thus leaving room for unprofessional feedback and comments.

The research material for publication gains in state political and economic decisions have a more and more pronounced common character. Some representatives of legislative and executive powers are undoubtedly conscientious and patriotic, but this, is however, vaguely reflected in the results of social and economic decisions. As a result, they have to vote basing on the perception of the subject, according to the beliefs of the party or group that is affiliated (beliefs from affiliation political).

In a more complicated situation are economic researchers. Being deprived of copyright and the possibility to argue his position in a debate, not participating in discussions where decisions are made and alternatives assessed for projects initiated by them, they fall under the pressure of bureaucracy and lose the ability to influence changes with truly effective economic situation in the country. Finally, even with good intentions, decisions contain incomplete, erroneous information, based on political party doctrine and do

not consider scientific argumentation, generalized recommendations and long-term consequences.

We believe that, if it is constantly kept in mind the seriousness of the economic problems of the Republic of Moldova, the scientific community and, above all, researchers in socio-economic field, must overcome indifference and passivity in defending their work, to argue strongly and clearly the scientific novelty and practical efficiency, to propose professional alternatives for solving the problem, entirely independent of any political interests. This should be done by scientists not only to rehabilitate, but also to test the conditions of democratization of social life in order to protect sound scientific ambitions.

On the other hand, to be possible for the governing bodies according to their activity, to promote national interests and, in the end, realize that economics cannot be confused with scholasticism, that they must stand the nihilistic attitude during assessment of scientific work and adoption, based on the state political decisions.

It is generally recognized the huge economic and social losses that accompany the modern transition process both in social -political life, and in the economy. Their dimensions indicate the infringement of evolutionary legislative changes in the economy. Their proportions are mostly consequences of the constraints of political factors and pseudoscientific entities which consciously made ideological schemes and clichés, ignoring almost completely the connection between modern society and the continuity and succession in social development, which does not correspond to the logic reorganization and transformation of social life.

In other words, starting from the debates dealing with the theoretical problems of economic-philosophical that undoubtedly foresee increasing effects of the legislation on the process of reorganization of the management system, which is based on social support, the findings of science and progressive trends in social development, it becomes imperative to fundamental issues following exposure.

First of all, realization of effective and successful transition processes assume that the state should initiate strengthening of regulatory function to support proper application and compliance with national legislation establishing a truly competitive environment, solving urgent social problems.

The other not less important thing is the orientation of the Academy of Science towards development of the foundations of theoretical and methodological economy in transition as an initial training platform for young cadres and enhancing skills of existing managers from central administration at the national macro, mezo and micro economic level. Special attention should be paid to the role of foresight and expertise of economics. Besides that, science cannot be deprived of the role of heuristic, gnosiological, awareness of new realities in the research for facts by creating concepts and programs of socio-economic growth.

It is hard to overstate the role of socioeconomic scientific work. The nature and orientation of scientific research of government regulation of the stabilization processes in the economy in the last two to three decades have undergone significant changes. Opinion of the followers of neokeynism and neoliberal doctrines allowed to understanding clearer the degree of necessity, permissiveness limits, conditions and means of achieving economic stabilization in the country as a prerequisite for sustainable growth of the national economy. It must be taken into account the scientific papers consecrated to the emerging economies in the beginning of reforming a strictly centralized state, political-administrative management system and development of new principles for the market regulation mechanism. Instruments and legislative rules still bear a pioneering character, as the experience of the global economy has not encountered an analog example of transition.

Currently, there were made a number of relevant scientific researches about the market economy in transition. A relative progress has been achieved in empirical research in the field of economic management, taxation, fiscal, monetary-credit policy, investment, employment and other social and economic problems.

Excessive training of the staff in economics, mathematics and sociology directed to market economy models and solving the problems of efficient mechanisms for regulation, obtaining performance in the application of quantitative methods of economic analysis and management systems, strengthening the relations between research institutions, governing bodies and organizations which represent true economic interests bearers turn the possibility of improvement of economic regulation by the state into something that really exists.

That is why, with the increased need for social research, a growing demand is observed in the field of applied interdisciplinary work, while revealing the specific features of relations between politics and science management. The fundamental role of science in training of highly skilled managers led the

introduction into scientific terminology of the concept of "homoeconomicus". This means the individual possesses psycho-physical characteristics, which were fortified not only by particular professionalism, but also through scientific research, i.e. applied and theoretical and methodological training, which enables the individual to become an active trader. Proceeding from such an arrangement, the economist scientist, garnering this set of characteristics of "homoeconomicus" being a researcher, gives suggestions to the central senior management of complete recommendations from the research of economic processes, and these officials apply them intensively and ingeniously, based on national interests.

We believe that in this situation can be fairly admitted that the consequences fit the requirements and the role of government economic laws. On the other hand, it can be assumed that the use of scientifically proven recommendations can serve as a theoretical and applied basis for formation of contemporary manager's personality (businessmen, entrepreneurs and others).

The achievement of this extremely important issue shall be realized by following the regulation principles of state economy and usage of economic policy concepts of adaptation and social-economic stabilization system which is in transition to a market economy changing conditions. In order to restore production process at the national level there should be elaborated a system of legislative, executive and control measures to combat crisis on sector level and the overall economy disturbances in monetary circulation, creating new jobs, preventing migration and solving many complicated social problems.

The state has plenty of possibilities for economy regulation by means of law, taxes, crediting instruments, fixed capital depreciation rules, custom duties, exchange rate, budgetary expenses and state property. For their optimal and efficient utilization, the government decisions cannot result from particular or group benefits, or interests of the regions of entities, the relationship between central and local authorities, views of certain ministries or departments, state bodies, parties or popular movement.

So far, the practical application of the conceptual requirements and possibilities, their subjectively justified political use, is more likely to be done by the representatives of individual economic interests. This is why these aggregate objective and subjective requirements determine the formation of scientific bases of this concept, which, in turn, generates an acknowledged necessity of change of socio-economic situation, the initial stage of which is to achieve a steady-state national economy as a premise of the concluding phase of transition and development of after-transition period.

Besides that, it should be noted that the increased level of power centralization at the current stage of economic transition has stimulated development of management decisions from the general rules of the game in the past (which, among others, were less affected by corruptibility), to the application of practice making individual decisions today (unfortunately, doomed to failure from the start). Because of this reason, in conditions of bureaucratic activity of modern state, maneuvering levers and final decisions remain in the hands of officials from ministries, with all the consequences that follow.

Special attention deserves the fact that the state apparatus has achieved the ability to manage relatively independently. This is explained by the formation of a specific social bureaucracy group, which changes depending on the outcome of elections and, in this connection, is forming own economic interests and criteria for their activity. It is characteristic for the bureaucracy to show trends towards oligarchic management style, decision making without stakeholders participation and regardless of indicated economic orientation. Meanwhile, it must be taken into account that the great officials have their own large interests and membership in political and economic elite of the country often guides them towards the vested interests of certain group or party. This is particularly evident in the threshold of power change, socio-political structure and, regarding to this, the search for a new social and economic power which may serve as a great social basis for the latter. The radical change of the leading stuff destroys the established relations, interrupt successiveness in public administration and complicate and lengthen the process of forming a new system of formal and informal interaction.

Yet, politicians still have a clear difference comparing to the type "homoeconomicus" in terms bio-psycho-physiological, it is a different kind of politician, a different kind of professional guidance and biosocial nature. Any politician passion, sharing interests of the groups or social classes, practical support and defense, essentially are not compatible, moreover, the "homoeconomicus" activity is contradictory. Otherwise, remain valid question about his ability, in general, to make correct decisions in economic terms, as, doubts arise as to the compliance status of a politician. In a different case, it remains valid the issue about his ability to make correct decisions in economic terms, as, or else, doubts arise as to the compliance of a politician status.

Politicians and in the equal measure – officials from the ministry, having a certain influence on the

scientific community representatives, they must fully correspond to the functional nature of their membership. For this, both as scientist and politician, must overcome vested interests and restore maximum national interests, not only in the social-psychological differences abstract listed, but also according to his ideals, after which they must constantly strive.

The recognition of the concept of the existing different types of socioeconomic representatives from spheres of spirituality – science and politics – building theoretical models of interaction between them, undoubtedly should take the utmost respect and many other human factors in part, and to rely only on one goal of the strategy and socio-political and socio-economic development tactics. There should be activated the collaboration between scientists-economists and government body employees responsible to take political and economic decisions.

In author's opinion, it is indisputable, that namely such an approach allows appeared discordance to be solved and to create a system of proper actions. In the search for the optimal variant it is noticed the common creative work and coordinated establishment of a grade for the scientific paper which reflects the overall national interest.

Elaboration of the social-economic government doctrine which corresponds to the actual situation, that is designed to stimulate economic growth, to regulate workforce employment, to stimulate sector structure developments, to maintain equilibrated budget balance of payments and external balance is possible only by making a compromise between many different interests with the goal to achieve the maximum level of public goods and their fair distribution within the existing social formation.

The study revealed the following conclusions and recommendations:

1. There are analyzed the characteristics, it is valued the relationship "investigation-administration" and specific impediments in the process of implementing the research results, in order to develop and propose methods for enhancing the cooperation between science and administration. It is recommended the key solution for coordinating relation between researchers and public servants, which will contribute to the common interests of the entire economy.

2. However, the planning experience of the research and theoretical and practical paperwork's assessment of the significance is unsatisfactory. The Corrections and editing made by government officials in analytical materials, in forecasts and recommendations developed by scientists, making additions and embodiments in many cases, lead to the protection and promotion of bureaucratic interests, and not the national ones.

3. Politicians and public servants often present arguments and project decisions, which are convenient for those who represent the lobbyists and direct or camouflaged lobbying targets of the political parties. This is why, in the article it is recommended that both the researcher and the politician must arise above the group interests and fully promote the national interest.

4. It is recommended to be acknowledged the concept of existence of different types of socioeconomic representatives of those two spheres of spiritual activity – science and politics. It must be taken, to the maximum into the consideration many other human factors in part, and to focus only on one purpose of the strategy and socio-political and socio-economic development tactics of the country.

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