

Simpozionul științifico-practic „Lecturi AGEPI”

Revistele științifice ale Universității Tehnice a Moldovei prin prisma științei deschise

Sturza Rodica, dr. hab., prof. univ., m.c. al AȘM

Ce este "Știința deschisă" (Open Science)?

Știința deschisă (ȘD) reprezintă o nouă abordare a organizării cercetării științifice, bazată pe cooperare și noi căi de difuzare a cunoștințelor utilizând tehnologiile digitale și instrumente noi de colaborare.

Această abordare este generată de creșterea exponențială a informațiilor și de disponibilitatea tehnologiilor digitale, precum și de cererea din partea societății de a găsi soluții pentru marile provocări ale vremurilor noastre.

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in 'society'. Keynes economics was a means to social goals; his 'short-run' economic plans are set in a long-run perspective of economic progress which ends with the disappearance of capitalism. ¹

Keynes and his ideas gained importance and popularity in the inter-war period, when economic crises developed in the aftermath of the chaos of the First World War. The Russian Revolution and the new revolutionary upheavals that followed had posed a really existential threat to capitalism. This was particularly true at the onset of the Great Depression of 1929 with the emergence of mass unemployment and the devastating impact this had on the living conditions of the working class worldwide. ¹

At the beginning of the Great Depression, traditional capitalist economists stubbornly stuck to the concept of the "invisible hand of the market," insisting that supply and demand, competition and free trade - without state intervention - would naturally overcome the economic slump. The dynamics of a system based on private enterprise, they argued, was both self-correcting and self-regulating and would soon lead to a period of growth and recovery of the system. ¹

However, as the extent of the crisis became more evident, Keynes and the capitalist governments he influenced concluded that the "laissez-faire" attitude of the neoclassical school of bourgeois economists was simply not appropriate. The Soviet economy (despite the dictatorial and brutal rule of the bureaucratic caste that held political power and was led and personified by Stalin) was based on state ownership and planning of its key sectors. It demonstrated that an alternative to capitalism was viable. ¹

In a letter to newly elected US President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Keynes forcefully outlined the challenge facing their system and why a change of course was necessary. ²

According to this theory, the capitalist economy, if not interfered with by government regulation, minimum wage laws or union "monopolies," tends toward an equilibrium of "full employment" of workers and machines. In response to the Great Depression of the 1930s, which in reality disproved this "theory," Keynes gave it a face-lift to account for the reality of mass unemployment. Without going into detail (available in this series of Critique of Crisis Theory posts), Keynes claimed that it was possible for the capitalist economy in circumstances he termed a "liquidity trap" (excessive "saving" and insufficient spending) to reach an equilibrium characterized by mass unemployment and great excess industrial capacity. ²

Based on this theory, which later gave rise to what is now called "macroeconomics," Keynes and his followers called for government deficit spending to escape the liquidity trap and make up for the deficit in aggregate demand. The claim was that with the right mix of (central bank) monetary and (government) fiscal policies, serious economic crises would be a thing of the past. ²

This view was generally accepted, with some variations, by the ruling capitalist class. As President Richard Nixon said in 1971, "We are all Keynesians now." ²

Keynes also something of an 'underconsumptionist'

As subsequent history was to show, however, capitalist economic crises continued to strike and even tended to get worse. To understand why, we have to go back to Marx's labour theory of value and apply it to production, overproduction and the role of money in the capitalist economy. In 1936 he published *The General Theory of the Use of Interest and Money*, a seminal book in a totally different way of conceiving the economy: instead of focusing on the long-term equilibrium, he analyses the economy in the short-term; instead of simply reasoning about agents, he proposes an overall reflection on the economy (macroeconomics); instead of considering information as perfect, he thinks that agents are in uncertainty (the future is not probable). In simplest terms, overproduction is a rise of production of commodities relative to the market for those commodities. In other words, it is production of commodities in excess of what can be sold at a profit. This is an inherent feature of the capitalist economy, both in its competitive and its monopoly phase. ²

Clearly, if the problem is insufficient wages of workers, then a general rise in wages should be sufficient to overcome the problem. Or if that won't work (because higher wages lower profits and discourage production), increased government spending should do the trick. This was the solution put forward by Keynes and now by *neo-Keynesians* and *post-Keynesians*. ²

However, exactly this solution was tried in the 1970s and led to stagflation (economic stagnation and soaring inflation), followed by the vicious crisis of 1980-1983. Now, after austerity and ²

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Introduction

On December 31, 2019, people with unknown form of pneumonia have been diagnosed in Wuhan, China. The World Health Organization announced a virus outbreak which led to a global pandemic [1]. The infection caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus, called COVID-19 [2] is still contagious with a high spread rate from person to person, with a predominance of asymptomatic forms [3]. Fever has proved to be the main symptom of this infectious disease, causing outbreaks such as severe acute respiratory syndrome SARS, coronavirus (COVID-19) previously tracked in influenza A H1N1 and Ebola virus disease (EVD). Fever screening is a medical countermeasure used at international borders, public transport hubs and hospitals to lessen the spread of these diseases [4].

Globally, there has been launched a huge number of projects aiming to identify and provide solutions, tools and methods to stop the spreading of the pandemic [5], [6], [7].

A large variety of digital solutions were proposed worldwide, from communication within the community to supervision of population for new cases identification [8]. A diversity of mobile contact tracing apps in the EU Member States have been created. Most of these applications

(Coronalert in Belgium, CovTracer-EN in Cyprus, Smittestop in Denmark, etc.) are based on Bluetooth technology, available on GooglePlay and Appstore, based on anonymity, provide information to users of the applications about those tested positive and their location for period of 14 days [9]. However, users are asked to inform their relatives and family about a possible infection.

The EU 30+ satellites system is involved in monitoring the impact of the outbreak during the COVID-19 pandemic, within the EU Space Programme [10].

Supercomputer platforms from 4 countries (Spain, Italy and Germany), along with pharmaceutical companies and top research centers within an EU-funded project named EXSCALATE4CoV are searching the best treatments for the disease [11].

In this context, the Technical University of Moldova applying for several projects, was selected as the first beneficiary for "Scanner thermique intelligent – IntelST" project launched by AUF (Agence Universitaire de la Francophonie) in May 2020 as part of its special COVID-19 action plan [12].

The particular objective of this project was to provide a technical solution to stop the COVID-19 pandemic by creating a system that would help both the medical system and the entire population of the Republic of Moldova. The main purpose of the project system is to measure body temperature, to recognize the person that have had a fever in the past 14 days, the registration in the database of both the fever and the person, and validate the access of the person in the building if it has a temperature below 37 degrees Celsius. All of this will help implement public health measures to prevent the rapid spread of infection and increase the readiness of the health system and replace the person measuring the fever at the entrance to the building. As a result of the system, students

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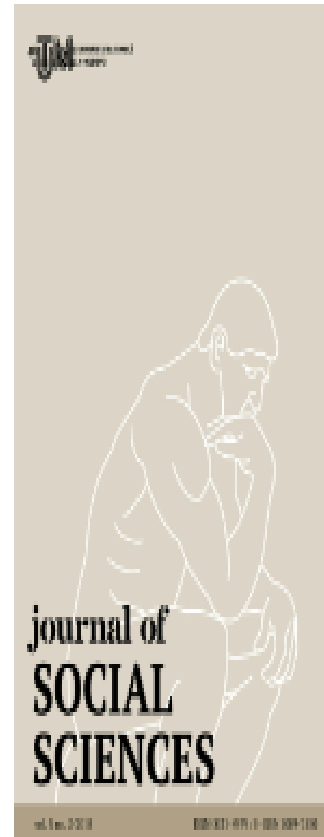
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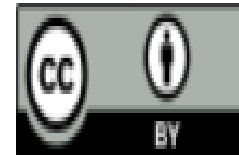
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