TOWARD KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY IN TRANZITION COUNTRY: The concept and its communities' realities / research and action

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Abstract: The article makes part of Marie Curie Actions from FP6 (TOK). The project proposes to focus the research of some major informational related gaps in Easter European countries during the second decade of transition, within the Knowledge Society attempt. The main focused gaps would be: Society-Economy informational gap; Information--knowledge gap; Representational ability--resoluteness capacity gap regarding the social problems; Communication--connectedness gap within education-work loop.

1. Project objectives

The project proposes to comprehend these realities according with a common and specific responsibility onto the enlargement process of the European Union. It refers the research case study of Romania seen into the Easter European background, and into the larger Europe and globalized world. Within the demanded common responsibility, the project proposes to organize a specific knowledge transfer stream from England and Australia universities research nuclei to local host nucleus as a Consortium of different Romanian communities.

The project is based on a log-term interdisciplinary experience within the host nucleus, supposing on a better comprehension on the above mentioned gaps during the proposed knowledge transfer and the real contact with the visiting researchers.

Beyond the comprehension on the above mentioned gaps, the project aims to contribute to the real positive decrease of the gaps, supported by the effects of the expected knowledge transfer – according to the following concentrated objectives – as interdisciplinary specialized micro-structures (research and action):

1: Laboratory for counsel, identification and architecture of mentalities interfaces:

England-Australia-Eastern Europe / practical case: England-Romania-Australia;

2: Virtual entity for identification, promoting and counsel of the economic (industrial and commercial) exchange: Romania-England & Romania-Australia – between delimited partners;

3: Virtual entity for identification, promoting and counsel of the cultural and educational exchange: Romania- England & Romania-Australia – between delimited partners;

4: Virtual entity for identification, promoting and counsel of the cultural and educational exchange: Romania-Romanian communities from England and Australia;

5: Virtual entity for identification and promoting of the inter / transdisciplinary techniques and methodologies - supporting Romania-England & Romania-Australia links and exchanges.

All these specialized micro-structures would be referred (as a research contribution within Knowledge Society & Communities) through **EUPA** (**European Union Privacy Act**)

focuses on ensuring that member states require the prohibition of collection of certain data and provide stringent protections for data that is collected. This regulation affects a lot of enterprises and requires them to find paths to *compliance* through policy, process and technology. IT departments have to respond in support of new legislation. Control objectives and activities are the foundation of good governance. They are also applicable to the other area of regulatory compliance. [All these approach a innovative approach onto the information--knowledge gap.]

Within the micro-structures 1:Laboratory, the researches have to show the way they measure and suitably carry out the law audit; how business and public organizations will be opened to authorized examination without corruption and manipulation. Our staff in partner organizations will study and identify where technology generates material weakness in financial process. The aim of training consists of identify and access management solutions that offer compliance regulations concerning to authorization, authentication, audit and privacy/protection of personality identifiable information. [All these approach a innovative approach onto the Society--Economy informational gap.]

2. Impact over the host organizations

Into the context of the Romanian ascension to European Union, new laws are designed to enforce financial integrity and transparency all over business and public organizations. In collections and exchange information, the responsibility of IT consists of implementing new controls, by organize IT resources. Control objective is a goal for control of the process. Control objectives pair with control activities. A control activity is done for achieving control objective. In this framework project, our researchers will improve their practice that results in good governance. We share this experience that will increase the efficient use of technology resources.

PERAL Consortium comprises 12 Romanian entities [universities, academic, municipal and professional entities (diplomacy; international commerce); marked, here, A-L]. All of us creatively develop the approach onto the research topic: "Toward Knowledge Society in a transition country; the concept and its communities' realities" according to her/his participant organization-entity's experience, objectives and professional background – but within each scientist in charge disciplinary and interdisciplinary experience.

During the Transfer of Knowledge from the visitors from England and Australia, the research methods will be firmly interdisciplinary, according to the ad-hoc system: each visitor and the entire pool of the Romanian scientists in charge into PERAL Consortium. Each visitor will visit each entity from PERAL Consortium and will meet the quasi-entire pool. After each visitor activity, the quasi-entire pool of PERAL Consortium will engage multi-thematic research on interdisciplinary background. It is expected possible co-disciplinary, cross-disciplinary and trans-disciplinary contributions. There is the specific interdisciplinary background of each entity from PERAL Consortium (A-L):

A: Interdisciplinary approach from Managerial Engineering (Human-Machine Systems; Social Impact of Automation; Sociological patterns as developing indicators; Complex Systems; Modeling and Simulation / Interactive Modeling; Computer Science / Artificial Life and Intelligence; Cognitive Science); Interdisciplinary approach from Probability Theory and Statistics (applied to complex industrial, economic and social systems);

Interdisciplinary approach from Communication Sciences (Linguistics; Mass-media theory and praxis; Juridical aspects of communication); University and academic entities (re)organization in transition period.

B: Urban Dynamics (J. Forrester) and Urban Community Management.

C: International Commerce and Exchange – praxis in transition period and theory.

D: Foresight, Prospective Studies, Forecasting / World Economy Forecasting; European Union strategies of development and enlargement connections – praxis and theory.

E: Multi-disciplinarily and inter-disciplinarily approach on methodology of History, Informatics, Sociology, Economics, and Linguistics. The concept of Knowledge Society will be made operational in terms of contemporary historical methodology.

F: Microeconomics and Macroeconomics Analysis; Probabilistic, Fuzzy and Subtle economic patterns and related systems; University management of economic computation and Economic Cybernetics review.

G: Psychology and Sociology – as specialized forms of Ecological Insight: Neural systems – Neuron-cybernetics; Knowledge in Science and Culture – Anthropological Studies.

H: Economics; Economic praxis and theory, university approach in a regional zone in transition.

I: Computer Science / Systems Security / Identity Management in Regulatory Compliance- new approach of building and maintaining systems

[Although it is not an explicit condition, it is better having a common infrastructure on which the various supporting systems are running and will aid the transition to new/upgraded features.].

J: International Studies / International organization and stability within long term diplomatic capacities; regional studies – conflicts and cooperation.

K: Interdisciplinary approach of Logic, Methodology and Philosophy of Science.

L: Multi and Interdisciplinary approach in Bible-economy – in a national pedagogical library into transition context.

3. Transfer of Knowledge activities

The need of Transfer of Knowledge has more reasons:

- a) Now, Romania is an Associate Country at the Marie Curie actions / FP6; also, Romania is a Candidate Country at European Union.
- b) The sharing and collecting of information via Internet have raised serious questions about the accuracy and protection of data. Identity and access management could supply a good solution that helps companies to achieve compliance with government regulations in order to protect private information from theft and tampering. A special interest of host organization consists of studying and evaluating a wide range of IT security technologies to enable cost-efficient compliance. We need to recognize and understand specific rules and to build the appropriate solutions.

Special measures that will be taken to transfer the knowledge to the host institution are regarding to efficient provisioning of user access, i.e. getting users access to the right information they need doing their tasks. A secured user access to internal resources will focus on the most significant aims.

This project will incorporate the lessons learned from outcome experience to enhance administrative sector participation in reform efforts.

IT management must be aware of financial functions on a very granular level and have procedures in place to deal with business implications of IT activities. IT department can be

reliably guided by general control objectives, performance indicators, not only in financial reporting, but in all areas of IT governance.

One of constructive benefits that arise from studying the identity and access solutions is making available a method to model business process. This one will prepare teachers, students and designers for future service desk and users. Those features – in terms of select access, select identity and select company - will meet the needs of clients and will enable to enterprises for compliance with laws.

An impact is the reduced cost of technology. If information is concentrated into only one safe site it increases the efficient use of technology.

An expected impact of TOK is correlated with information sharing about how to replicate business simplification elsewhere Romania.

4. Quality, capacities about participants

I: "*Nicolae Titulescu*" *University* makes agreements of collaboration directly with other universities and companies, relating to higher education and research activities.

Associated Professor Ph.D. Eng. Adriana Barnoschi, from *Informatics Laboratory*, is one of the Transfer of Knowledge promoters, within Knowledge Society.

I: Founded in 1990, "Nicolae Titulescu" University is among the first private higher education institution in Romania. University owns a new and modern centre with great lecture rooms, endowed laboratories, large library and *Internet access*. All above provide a good carrying on main activities: teaching and research. The four faculties: Law Faculty, Finance and Accounting Faculty, Public Administration Faculty and International Relations and Economics Study Faculty promote higher education correlated to exactingness of the modern society (www.univnt.ro).

I: UnivNT owns a hotel near the university (www.univnt.ro) for incoming students accommodation. Our staff does ensure responsibility and accountability of management.

I: "Nicolae Titulescu" University is committed to developing relations with universities

from all over the world at international standards. Teaching staff and students take part in scientific activities, especially at "Research Centre of Law and International Relations Domain" that belongs to the university. Due the fact some students of Public Administration Faculty are municipal employees, there is an excellent collaboration with regional organizations.

5. Added value and relevance to the objectives

As the proposed project is focus on the Transfer of Knowledge, so the production of knowledge, as an innovative human pattern, is an intrinsic reality of the project, the Consortium aims (during the research visits from England and Australia) is to be a contribution to international trans-national mobility, fostering the mutual reciprocal recognition of qualification – all these as a result of focusing on knowledge, but considering also onto the human becoming of the knowledge.

We are interested in how we can make functional a team whose members do not know each other and come from different cultures

These new approaches to training differ from earlier methods in several ways.

First, they attempt to work on an emotional as well as an intercultural and professional (skills of performing on the computer and speak English fluently) level. They are concerned with changing the behaviour of members from the organizations from which project trainees belong, through affecting their basic attitudes towards themselves and others.

Psychologically, this process is a deeper and more intensive training experience than that of older methods. However, not being a face-to-face type of communication there will be some conversational barriers (such as the non-verbal language).

Second, these new approaches focus on *the group*. The creation of a cohesive training group, one that is important to members and therefore exerts strong forces on them, is frequently a prime requisite.

Third, training programs may be part of a concerted effort to change values and behaviour in a coordinated manner throughout important segments of the organization – not just at the supervisory level. For example, a training program may start at the top of the many organizations (economical, cultural, educational, from countries like: England, Romania and Australia) and proceed downward, so that the training is more extensive organizationally and more intensive personally. The program may be addressed as much to creating changes in the total character of the organization as to creating changes in individual members.

Through the decisions that the team members will make, how can we affect the decisions within the organizations they belong to.

- ✓ The SWOT analysis (Strong, Weak, Opportunities, Troubles) of organizations from which belong the participants in the project;
- ✓ Identification of the problems and the opportunities that each organization has;
- \checkmark To suite the decisions at the reality of the countries from which the participants are.

IT consolidation has become a way of life in most organizations and will continue to be a focal point for reducing cost and improving the levels of services provided. IT consolidation is more and more becoming a central theme in many companies and public sector organizations' IT and overall business strategy.

Compliance consists of complex tasks, not only for today's financial services institution.

Most laws propose to help companies and our industries for enlarging transparency, decrease risk and develop business and operational efficiency.

Virtual entity for identification, promoting and guidance of the economic and administration exchange plays a role in control activities. It is a point for establishing and guiding people into standard procedures. Standard procedures claim managers' attention.

The project serve for a wide variety of IT functions of control activities. IT departments will make obvious that they are in place to ensure the data integrity depending on IT process and resources.

6. Other issues

- ✓ The proposed project and its possible consequences are shaping a face of the [understanding / explaining] reform.
- ✓ Forming civic skills, at youngsters and adults, in order to unease the integration in multi-cultural societies, through practical activities and placing in various life contexts.
- ✓ Forming attitudes towards self and others through understanding the differences like a treasure and not like a source of conflict, promoting tolerance and intercultural dialogue.
- ✓ Developing a certain type of interdisciplinary approach in which the economical, cultural and educational aspects gather as whole in dealing with the society.

✓ Interoperability regarding the information systems and decision assisted making into the area of Public Administration, a very sensitive area versus the main research topic of the proposal: Toward Knowledge Society in transition country (Romanian and, in principal, Bucharest Municipality case study; the concept and its communities' realities).

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