

# Teadlane ja riik

Ülle Jaakma

Eesti Maaülikool

Konverents „Teadus kui Eesti arengumootor“ 4.10.2017



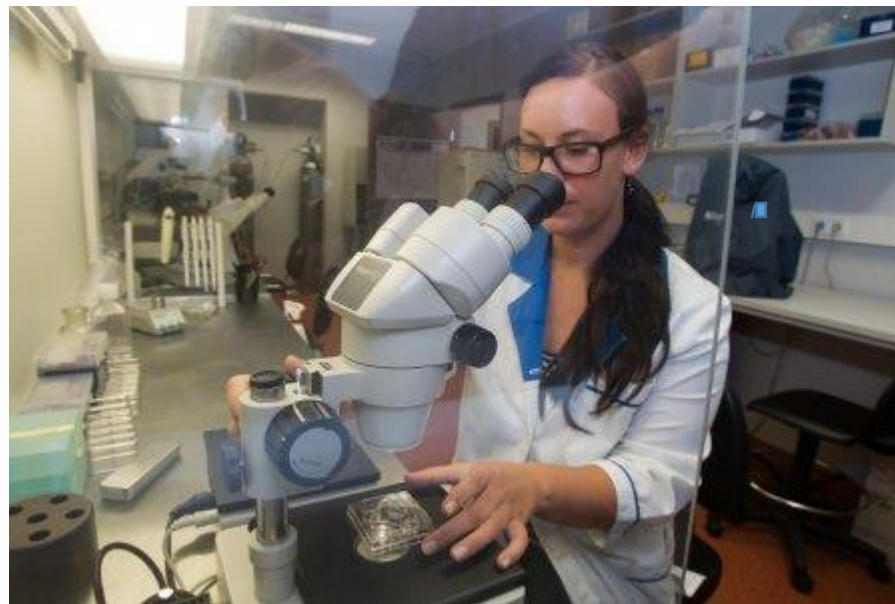
# Mida ühiskond teadlaselt ootab?

Teadusraha  
hankimine

Kõrgel tasemel  
teadustulemused

Õppetöö

Riigi nõustamine  
oluliste otsuste  
tegemisel



Luu tugev pere ja olla  
hea ema või isa !

Ettevõtluskoostöö,  
teadmussiire

Teadlaste ja  
õppejõudude  
järelkasv

Teaduse  
populariseerimine,  
suhtlemine  
meediaga





# Mis takistab teadlast riigile nõu andmast?

- Ei jätku aega kõigi väga erinevate ülesannete täitmiseks
- Ühiskonnale suunatud tegevustele rohkem pühendudes kannatab teadustöö:
  - tagasilöök teadustulemuste hulgas ja kvaliteedis
  - tagasilöök teadusrahade taotlemisel
  - mõju vastava kitsa valdkonna rahastamisele
  - mõju isiklikule karjäärile
- Projektipõhine rahastus ei loo selleks ressursi
- Akadeemilises karjääris väärtustakse eelkõige teadustööd





# Riigile nõu andmist tuleb ka õppida

## The art of science advice to government

Peter Gluckman, New Zealand's chief science adviser, offers his ten principles for building trust, influence, engagement and independence.

In 2009, I was appointed as the first science adviser to the Prime Minister of New Zealand. The week I was appointed coincided with the government announcement that the New Zealand food industry would not be required to add folate to flour-based products to help to prevent neural-tube defects in newborns, despite an earlier agreement to do so. As it happens, this is an area of my own scientific expertise and, before my appointment, I had advised the government that folate supplementation should occur. But various groups had stirred considerable public concern on the matter, about health risks and about medicalizing the food supply.

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Thus, in my science advice, I support folate to flour-based products to help to prevent neural-tube defects in newborns, despite an earlier agreement to do so. As it happens, this is an area of my own scientific expertise and, before my appointment, I had advised the government that folate supplementation should occur. But various groups had stirred considerable public concern on the matter, about health risks and about medicalizing the food supply.

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### EVIDENCE BASED PUBLIC HEALTH POLICY AND PRACTICE

## Can scientists and policy makers work together?

Bernard C K Choi, Tikki Pang, Vivian Lin, Pekka Puska, Gregory Sherman, Michael Goddard, Michael J Ackland, Peter Sainsbury, Sylvie Stachenko, Howard Morrison, Clarence Clotney

*J Epidemiol Community Health* 2005;59:632-637. doi: 10.1136/jech.2004.031765

This paper addresses a fundamental question in evidence based policy making—can scientists and policy makers work together? It first provides a scenario outlining the different mentalities and imperatives of scientists and policy makers, and then discusses various issues and solutions relating to whether and how scientists and policy makers can work together. Scientists and policy makers have different goals, attitudes toward information, languages, perception of time, and career paths. Important issues affecting their working together include lack of mutual trust and respect, different views on the production and use of evidence, different accountabilities, and whether there

Scientists need to step forward if they are to ensure that politicians understand the importance of their work.

SCIENCE ADVOCACY

## Get involved

Presenting science to politicians in a way they can understand can have good outcomes.

With so many science-based challenges facing the world, researchers who can help to inform and affect policy can have an outsized impact. We asked

his attention to climate change, a field in which he hoped to make a global difference. As a founding partner of the New Climate Institute in Cologne, Germany, and a professor of gas mitigation at Wageningen University in the Netherlands, he works at the interface of science and policy. As an ecotoxicologist at Exeter University, he can say with certainty that her advocacy — have brought results. Her testimony in front of the House of Commons in May helped to bring about a ban on microplastics in personal-care products, an important source of marine pollution, she discussed her research on a committee of the United States House of Representatives in New York City.



### FIGHT FOR BASIC-SCIENCE FUNDING

Connie Lee, assistant dean for basic science at the University of Chicago in Illinois

Scientists have a lot of demands on their time. But getting involved in policy and advocacy is extremely important. Politicians hear from many lobbyists. If they don't hear from scientists too, we might be left out.

I got bitten by the policy bug in 2008 ▶

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# Mida ootab teadlane riigilt?

- **USALDUST**
- Kas riik usaldab teadlast?
- Kas teadlane saab usaldada riiki?

"There are two reasons why we don't trust people. First - we don't know them. Second - we know them." -Anonymous



# Mida ootab teadlane riigilt?

- **VASTUTUST**

- Vastutus maa tuleviku eest nõuab teaduspõhiseid otsuseid
- Suuri probleeme saab ainult koostöös lahendada – biomajandus.....
- Riigiametnikud ja poliitikud õppisid (õpivad) ülikoolis.....

Teadlane



Riik



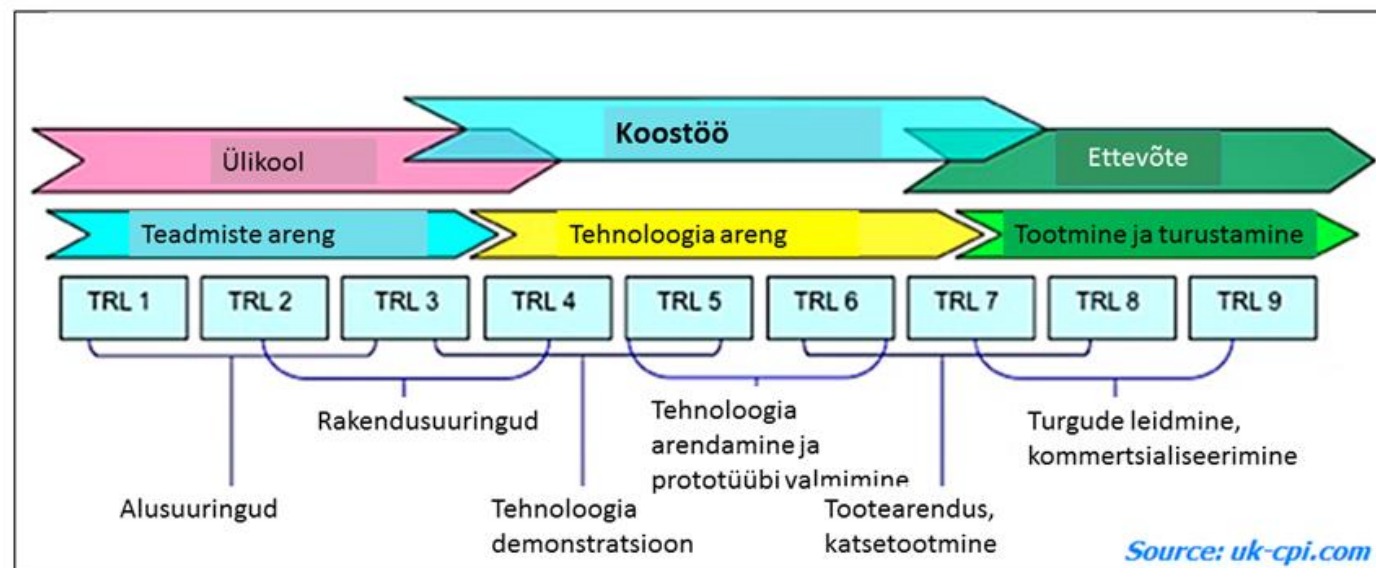


# Mida ootab teadlane riigilt?

## • JÄRJEPIDEVUST

- Teadmiste loomine on pikk ja järjepidev protsess
- Pikaajaliste vaatluste ja uuringute väärtus
  - tulevikuprognose saab teha, kui on võrdlusandmed minevikust ja olevikust
- Teaduse rahastamine - on vaja teadmiste loomise loogika ja järjepidevusega arvestada

Innovatsioon – uue tehnoloogia arendamise astmed





USALDUS  
VASTUTUS  
JÄRJEPIDEVUS

KOOSTOIMES

- loovad eelduse, et teadlased saavad kaasa aidata riigi targale juhtimisele, praeguste vajaduste ja püüdluste rahuldamisele, seadmata ohtu tulevaste põlvkondade samasuguseid huve
- on tagatiseks süsteemsele mõtlemisele

Ainult süsteemi üksikute elementide (n. majanduslike, sotsiaalsete ja keskkonnaküsimuste) omavahelisest toimest ning seostest aru saades on võimalik mõista ja mõjutada kogu tervikut

