

## **IMPORTANNCE OF INTERNATINAL COMMUNICATION FOR SCIENTISTS**

Communication is essential for scientific research. Science is a public knowledge and the aim of a scientist is to create, criticize and thus contribute to the progress of ideas. This aim is generally achieved through scientific publications and conferences.

Articles in regular scientific journals carry from one research worker to another various discoveries, deductions, speculations and observations which are of common interest. Generally scientific papers are derivative and depend on previous research.

Another opportunity to share and exchange opinions and information is *national and international conferences and symposia*. They play an important role in coordinating scientific research. Usually scientific gatherings are sponsored by the central scientific organizations. An organizational committee is set up which decides where and when a conference should be held. Invitations are sent out to organizations interested in the topics discussed, together with the requests to submit applications and abstracts of papers. After receiving all necessary materials the committee publishes a program of the events.

At the conference the participants present their papers and listen to the reports read by others on the latest developments and the state of the art in their field. Papers on general topics are read before all the participants, those dealing with specific problems are presented at group meetings and plenary sessions held in subject areas under the chairmanship of distinguished scientists.

Another types of scientific meetings are work group *seminars, colloquiums or workshops*. The members of the staff and guest speakers make reviews of the developments in their field and report the progress of their research. The speakers

expect thorough discussion and criticism, advice and help of their colleagues. Such personal exchange of views is very essential for any scientist.