

Section: Philosophical Sciences

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BASIC PROVISIONS OF ESTIMETOLOGY

The concept of evaluation and evaluation concepts are quite justifiably applied not only in philosophical research, but also in other theoretical and practical areas of human activity (management, political science, psychology, sociology, economics and evaluation praxiology, the so-called practical evaluation activity). As a philosophical category, evaluation refers to the attitude of a person to the entire value, normative and presented variety of subject embodiments of human life and the possibilities of their cognitive and practical development. It is impossible to do without evaluation, to some extent the phenomenon of evaluation is studied in the natural and social sciences and humanities, but so far evaluation is not studied as a complete subject of research of a separate science called estimetology.

Therefore, the contradiction in the theoretical understanding of evaluation in philosophy is quite understandable — the nature, functions and purpose of evaluation are associated with reflection, cognition, practice, social relations, with language, emotivity of judgments, the individual's doom to freedom, and others. Moreover, although the independent science of evaluation activity "estimatology" is not yet generally recognized in the world scientific community, nevertheless, the theory of evaluation is included as a basic concept in metrology (the science of measurement), qualitology and qualimetry (the science of quality and its measurement).

In this regard, in order to construct a general evaluation concept (the basis of estimetology), it is necessary to clarify the concepts of " quality "and" quantity", since the concept of " evaluation", among other things, includes both qualitative and quantitative characteristics. This approach to assessment not only serves as a basis for classifying assessments and distinguishing qualitative and quantitative assessments, but also allows us to synthesize the original concept of assessment [see 2].

To clarify the essence and content of the concept of "quality", let us consider its genesis. The history of philosophy presents the following types of understanding of quality: substrate (ancient cultures, reduced to the characteristics of the main cosmic elements-fire, earth, water, air); subject (due to the influence of industrial activities, the formation of scientific and technical disciplines); system (becomes significant due to the fact that the objects of scientific research and practical activities are system education); functional (expresses the tendency to determine quality through quantitative indicators); integral (focuses on a synthetic, holistic coverage of all aspects of factors). Quality, according to G. V. F. Hegel, is an immediate certainty identical with being, in contrast to the quantity considered after it, which, it is true, is also a certainty of being, but no longer directly identical with the latter, but indifferent to being, an external certainty. "Something is due to its quality what it is, and losing its quality, it ceases to be what it is" [1, p. 228]. It is obvious that in this sense, the unity of quality and quantity is manifested in estimates (as measures of being). Moreover, the goal of a qualitative assessment is determined by: ideological guidelines (we live and act in a qualitatively diverse world); logical-epistemological, methodological conditions (knowing certain processes that become the object of scientific research, we first of all seek to identify qualitative certainty, to reveal properties, connections and relationships); psychological factors (quality-organized activities, as well as the quality of the production environment cause positive emotions and feelings, bring satisfaction); ethical and aesthetic norms and principles; social factors (we strive to live in a quality society in which conditions for life and creativity are created); technological conditions (the importance of the quality of materials, design, technology, working personnel) and others. The purpose of the quantitative assessment is to represent the degree of development of this quality. Quantitative parameters serve as a means of knowing quality. Quantity allows you to evaluate a measure of quality (for example, a person's strength, as a quality, has a different measure (quantity), expressed in the ability to lift a weight of 1 kg, 5 kg, and so on).

The concept of evaluation, which is the theoretical core and methodology of many scientific disciplines, examines the laws, principles, logic and algorithms for evaluating objects and processes. In our understanding, evaluation by definition is a model of a system that includes the subject of evaluation, the object of evaluation, the

basis and logic of evaluation. At the same time, the principles of comparison and relations are laid down in the evaluation system. The evaluation system includes activity-based, algorithmic, and logical components. Evaluation actions reflect the organization of the evaluation process, taking into account the subject-object relations, making a decision and, accordingly, managing the process of solving the problem. The evaluation algorithm is implemented through the structure of measurement and evaluation operations. The evaluation logic reveals the principles, the choice of the basis, the process and the axioms of evaluation.

The subject of evaluation is an individual, a small and large group, and society as a whole. The formalization of the subject is the space of the subject of evaluation in the set-theoretic sense with the structure of relations in it [3, p. 153]. The assessment object can be represented by one or more subjects. In this case, the subject of evaluation is the quality that is evaluated by the subject. The object of evaluation corresponds to an objective space with a certain relationship structure. Each quality corresponds to a set of properties with the structure of the relationship in it. Evaluation is a quality measurement, a translation of the space of object properties into the space of quality indicators (speaking in the language of metrology, into the space of quality measures, which corresponds to the structure of the relationship in the space of measures).

The basis for comparison (relationship) is also represented by one or more criteria. Such a representation is formalized using a set-theoretic space of comparison bases, which is specified depending on the content of the comparison in the form of a system of analogs, laws, norms, standards, values, standards, and so on. The evaluation algorithm is formed on the basis of the representation of the set of evaluation operations. This representation is also formalized using the set-theoretic space of evaluation operations [4, p. 122].

Evaluation results — the definition of quality, the set of which is compared with the evaluation space. Thus, taking into account the introduced formal concepts, the evaluation system is a multicomponent formation, in which the structure of relations between the components determines the structure of the entire evaluation system. In the evaluation system (synergetic or externally organized), the chain of transformations characterizes the movement of evaluation from the external fixation of the object to the disclosure of the structure of its quality, from it to the system of interrelated indicators

and to the determination of their values and from them to the evaluation results. Externally, in relation to this chain, the components related to the evaluation subject act as external regulators of the evaluation procedure (assignment or allocation of the subject, assignment of the evaluation grounds, choice of the operational structure of the evaluation algorithm, the system of evaluation operations).

These are in brief the main provisions of estimetology — the science of valuation activity.

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