GROUP 4

How do we resist easy answers and pre-existing ideas on what we are interested in?
“public”, audiences...?

• What is the appropriate term that we want to use in our forum?
• Recipients,
• Audiences,
• Public
• Partners
• Participants
• Tax payers
How do we envision the relationship we are interested in?

- Science in society?
- Society in science?
- Science with society?

- How could we draw/visualize it?
Survey question 1 for funders

• Have you any recommendations on SiS relations in your research funding practice? yes/no
  - provide concrete examples-----------------
  - do the recommendations have consequences in terms of funding?-----------------

  (we would like to know this before Genova because there may be good practices to be copied, and to document existing ideas about this relationship)
Please name a person from your country who could expand further on this question
Survey question 2

Does your country have existing/ongoing studies on the public opinion on science?

yes/no

Prominent examples

Please name a person from your country who could expand further on this question
Survey question 3

• What is the ratio between policy relevant and independent/bottom-up defined research funding?

• Who is involved in decision making on policy relevant funding?
  politicians?
  scientists?
  private business?
Survey question 4

• Is awareness of the scientific knowledge production (processes and conditions) incorporated in school education in your country?

• 1. teachers’ lifelong learning 2. experimental teaching 3. text books

If the answer is ”yes” or ”to some degree” please provide concrete examples on methodology

Please name a person from your country who could expand further on this question.
Also in the survey...?

• Cross-/interdisciplinarity?
• Mutual respect between science cultures?
• Societal awareness on ethical aspects of research?
• Collaboration with the media? Life-long learning of journalists?
Goals

- the description of the ideal future

• Research funding should be based on democratic processes
• Mutual understanding and respect between scientists and lay men
• Society’s access to and interest in scientific knowledge is maximised
• Political decision making is based on scientific insights and results
• Societal and ethical aspects of research are discussed in democratic processes
• Collaboration with policy makers by the institutions