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THE ROLE OF THE PUBLIC SPHERE OF SCIENCE IN FOSTERING PUBLIC TRUST IN SCIENCE IN UKRAINE

Introduction. *The war in Ukraine has created a challenging environment for scholarly research, as many researchers and institutions have found themselves in constrained conditions and resources. Furthermore, there has been a decline in public trust in institutions in Ukraine, including the scholarly community.*

Problem Statement. *In Ukraine, public trust in science has been consistently low in recent years. This may have negative consequences for the development of science and technology in the country, as well as for public policy decisions that rely on scientific evidence. Therefore, there is a need to foster public trust in the science of Ukraine.*

Purpose. *The purpose of this research is to identify the key tools and technologies of the public sphere of science, which can contribute to building trust in science among the Ukrainian public.*

Material and Methods. There have been used the methods of analysis, synthesis, comparison, structural, functional, system analysis, and integration.

Results. *The importance of the role of the public sphere of science in shaping public trust in scholarly research in Ukraine has been established. The main tools and technologies in the public sphere of science that can be used to engage the public and to enhance trust in science in Ukraine have been analyzed. The role of social media platforms, scientific webinars, scientific platforms, and scientific festivals in this process and their potential for engaging the public in scientific knowledge and research have been discussed.*

Conclusions. *The importance of involving the public in scientific decision-making processes and engagement through organizing public discussions and debates has been concluded. Another crucial step is ensuring open access to scientific information and promoting greater transparency. Collaboration among research organizations, the public, the government, and other stakeholders is also vital to the development of effective scientific policies. The use of innovation technologies and digital tools facilitates interaction between science and the public. Ensuring access to scientific knowledge and scientific education contributes to increasing trust in science.*

Keywords: public trust, public sphere of science, public engagement, science communication, and social media.

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In conditions when the world is faced with a series of interconnected global crises and conflicts that have a cumulative effect, the problem of trust in scholarly research becomes particularly acute. The high credit of public trust in scientists can be used to more actively communicate the public position of academies and scholarly communities on the most pressing problems of today. However, public trust in science as a research problem has not received systematic consideration within the framework of philosophical or social knowledge.

The purpose of the study on the role of the public sphere of science in the fostering of public trust in science in Ukraine is to investigate how the public space of science can be utilized to build trust between the scholarly community and the public in Ukraine. The study aims to explore the challenges and opportunities for fostering public trust in science in Ukraine and to identify the tools and technologies of the public sphere of science that can be utilized to address these challenges.

A comprehensive analysis of the nature of the public sphere and its transformation was carried out by Jürgen Habermas. According to Habermas, the public sphere is the sphere of social life in which public opinion is directly formed. In other words, it is an arena, a forum for public discourse on socio-political problems of life and the development of society in general [1]. Habermas states that the public sphere is the sphere of our social life, an extrapersonal phenomenon approaching public opinion. Access is guaranteed to all citizens and communication, and exchange of information and opinions takes place. At the same time, the public can be scattered in different places, but thanks to the mass media, people always hear each other.

The public sphere refers to the space where individuals can engage in public discourse, exchange ideas, and form opinions on matters of public concern. In today's world, the key elements of the public sphere include: public access, reliable sources of information, voluntary participation, rational discussion and argumentation, freedom of expression, freedom to discuss public affairs, freedom to participate in discussions outside of institutional roles. In fact, the public sphere is a kind of forum for public discourse, the attributes of which are the free discussion and free means of communication necessary for various interest groups. In turn, the public space of science represents social interactions that contribute to the free circulation of ideas, involving the public in solving today's scientific problems.

The situation of millions of Ukrainians leaving the country as refugees could potentially have a negative impact on public trust in science in Ukraine. From February 24, 2022 to March 28, 2023, there were more than 19.74 million border crossings from Ukraine, according to UNHCR. As of April, 2023, 8.2 million refugees from Ukraine were recorded across Europe [2]. According to the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, about 6,000 scientists are outside the country due to the war. According to the research conducted in 2022 within the framework of the UA Science Reload project *Ukrainian Scientists in Wartime*, half of the scientists have changed their place of residence. 47.2% remained in Ukraine and did not change their place of residence due to the war. 38.1% are in Ukraine but have changed their place of residence, while 14.6% of scientists are abroad [3].

When a large number of people leave a country, it can create a brain drain, where the country loses its best and brightest minds. This can result in a decrease in the quality and quantity of scholarly research, as well as a loss of confidence in the country's scholarly community. The study aims to address this issue by exploring ways to improve public engagement with science in Ukraine that is a country that has been undergoing significant political and social changes in recent years. By identifying effective tools and technologies for engaging the public with science, the study can help to foster greater trust in scholarly research and innovation, which is essential for promoting economic growth, social development, and human well-being.

Public trust in science in Ukraine has been affected by several factors, including the war, economic challenges, and political instability. It is important to continue to promote science educa-

tion and communication in Ukraine and to engage with the public to build trust in scholarly research and its benefits for society.

In a social context, trust has many definitions. Researchers Putnam and Yusleiner in the analysis of trust moved away from political science. Robert Putnam identified trust as a necessary component of a more general concept of social capital [4]. Tshanen-Moran and Hoy conducted research from the field of education. They examined twenty definitions of trust from different perspectives and identified the conceptual components of trust: voluntary vulnerability, benevolence, trustworthiness, competence, honesty, and openness [5].

We need trust in science because science is one of the most powerful tools we have for understanding the world around us and for making informed decisions about how to address some of the most pressing problems facing humanity today. Florian Wintterlin, Niels G. Mede, Rainer Bromme, Julia Metag, and Mike S. Schäfer define trust in science as one's willingness to rely on science and scientists (as representatives of the system) despite having a bounded understanding of science and the risk of not getting to the "truth" (that is, they accept dependency despite vulnerability and risk) [6]. Regardless of the volume of the resource of trust in a certain society at a certain period of its development, the social system and human life dictate the need to make a choice on a permanent basis, and therefore again and again decide for yourself which position to choose in relation to various objects of social reality — trust or distrust [7]. It should be noted that we make the choice to trust or not on a permanent basis, and based on this, the resource of trust in society is formed or not. Valentina Napadista explores the phenomenon of trust in socio-humanitarian discourse and talks about dominance a pragmatic approach to understanding its essence, which leads to the interpretation of trust mainly as an eternal loan given by citizens to representatives of power institutions [8].

The roles of the public sphere in science and public engagement in science are the subjects of research by Camilla D'Angelo, Advait Deshpande, and Emily Ryen Gloinson, who investigate the use of public engagement in policy development and the regulation of technological innovations, emphasizing the importance of collaboration among various stakeholders and the use of online and digital tools for public engagement [9]. Researchers Jack Stilgo, Simon Lock, and James Wilsdon discuss various aspects of public engagement in science and technological innovations, highlighting the growth of informal forms of public engagement and the assets of open science, such as scientific festivals and online platforms for communication and engagement in science. They emphasize the importance of understanding the motivations and goals of participants in such initiatives [10]. Liliana Oliveira and Anabela Carvalho state that public engagement is essential for the democratization of knowledge and policy alignment in the field of science and technology. Universities play a significant role in this process and have the opportunity to influence the development of society and active civic participation in science [11].

Philosophical analysis of trust in the science of Ukraine does not have a wide quantitative and thematically diverse presentation. Several articles in recent years do not at all indicate a keen interest of the philosophical community in the phenomenon of trust in science. In Ukraine, trust in science can help to address a range of challenges facing the country, including those related to public health, the environment, and economic development.

OVERVIEW OF TECHNOLOGIES AND TOOLS FOR PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT IN UKRAINE

The public space of science refers to the various channels and platforms through which scientific information is disseminated and communicated to the public. Building public trust in science is an important issue in Ukraine, and there are many tools and technologies that can be used for public engagement to promote this trust.

Technologies and tools for engaging the public are used to enhance the literacy and interest of citizens in science and technology. They are essential for facilitating communication between scientists, experts, and the public. However, these technologies and tools vary in nature and functionality. Technologies may include communication tools such as social media, websites, messengers, mobile applications, webinars, and more. They provide scientists and organizations with the means to communicate with the public and disseminate information. Technologies allow for the collection, analysis, and visualization of data related to scholarly research and innovations, helping scientists and experts make more informed decisions and collaborate with the public. On the other hand, tools can encompass educational initiatives like lectures, courses, workshops, the organization of scientific festivals, conferences, and popular science events where the public can meet with scientists and experts, public consultations, public hearings, and other forms of dialogue between scientists, the public, and government bodies, open data, video channels, and podcasts. They enable the engagement of the public in data collection and analysis in science and technology, making them active participants in scholarly projects and research. Technologies are primarily aimed at facilitating communication and data processing, while tools are more focused on educational and public initiatives to engage the public in science and technology. Both are crucial for increasing the level of public trust in science in Ukraine. I suggest considering some examples of technologies and tools for public engagement:

Social media platforms like Facebook, Telegram, Instagram, YouTube and Twitter, are widely used in Ukraine, and can be a powerful tool for engaging with the public. Facebook ranks number one and is the most visited Social Media Networks website in Ukraine in March 2023, followed by Instagram as the runner up, and TikTok ranking 3rd as the leaders of the Social Media Networks websites in Ukraine [12]. Many R&D organizations and researchers in Ukraine have active social media accounts that they use to share their research, promote events, and communicate with the public. For example, The National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine has its own Facebook page: https://www.facebook.com/NASofUkraine.

Social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram can be used to engage with the public, share information, and encourage public participation. These platforms are especially useful for reaching younger people.

Social media platforms can be used to disseminate information about public health, environmental, and economic development issues, promote dialogue with the public, as well as influence awareness and behavior change among citizens in these areas. They can also be valuable for monitoring crisis situations, engaging in charitable actions and social projects, and promoting new business ideas and projects, thereby contributing to economic growth and enterprise development.

Online forums and webinars can be a useful tool for engaging with the public, particularly in the current climate where in-person events may be limited due to the ongoing pandemic. These platforms allow for interactive discussions and can help to build a sense of community around scientific issues. Here are some specific examples of Ukrainian online forums and webinars that can be useful for engaging with the public: *Ukraine 30* Forum, an online platform that provides an opportunity for Ukrainians to participate in discussions and provide feedback on reforms initiated by the government; Lviv IT Arena, an annual technology conference that is now held online, featuring speakers and workshops on topics such as software development, data analytics, and entrepreneurship; Forum of Young Leaders, an annual event that brings together young leaders from Ukraine and other countries to discuss global issues and exchange ideas.

Leveraging the different elements of an online community, whether it be resources, forums or events, can help facilitate knowledge sharing, continuous learning and mentoring. Since COVID lockdowns, existing communities registered an

81 percent uptick in engagement, with 98 percent of people reporting a heightened sense of belonging. A significant percentage of people started to feel more comfortable navigating and connecting on online communities — supporting the premise that the environment can be used to extend the learning experience with the right approach. Although some of this can be attributed to the severe isolation experienced by many people during the pandemic lockdowns, that sense of belonging has remained front and center of people's desire to stay engaged in communities [13].

Ensuring access to scientific knowledge and promoting education in the field of science is an important step in improving the level of trust in science in Ukraine. Programs of scientific education and informational initiatives can contribute to the enhancement of scholarly literacy among the population and open pathways for understanding and evaluating scientific achievements.

Citizen science platforms can be used to engage the public in scholarly research and data collection. In Ukraine, there are many citizen science initiatives, such as the *Ecoaction* project (https://en.ecoaction.org.ua/about) that is a citizen science platform that focuses on environmental activism and education. It allows citizens to participate in a variety of activities related to environmental protection, including litter cleanups, tree planting, and awareness-raising campaigns; *Citizen Science Ukraine* is a platform that enables the public to participate in scholarly research and contribute to the discovery of new knowledge. It provides a list of current projects that require volunteers and offers training on data collection and analysis.

Citizen science platforms seem to be a useful concept especially for national citizen science networks to display citizen science activities and useful information in their local language. Citizen science platforms have the potential to make science more visible and accessible to interested citizens but can go beyond pure provision of information [14].

Science festivals and exhibitions can be a fun and engaging way to showcase scholarly research to the public. In Ukraine, there are many science festivals and exhibitions, such as the *Science Picnic* event that features interactive exhibits and workshops for the public.

The Open Lab (OL) science festival is an all-Ukrainian festival where science becomes accessible and visible in ordinary things. It comes out of the laboratories and appears in an accessible and understandable form for all interested parties. The festival collaborates with scientists, researchers, and educators who share their knowledge and passion for science with the youth and the public. There is a networking opportunity for all participants and visitors, and a gender-equal approach for young people in science and technology is demonstrated [15].

Training in science communication can help researchers and R&D organizations to effectively communicate their research to the public. In Ukraine, there are many organizations that offer science communication training, such as the Science Communication Hub at Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, the Ukrainian Science Club.

Open access publishing can be a powerful tool for engaging the public with scholarly research. By making research papers freely available online, anyone can access and read the latest research findings. In Ukraine, there are a number of open access journals: *Visnyk of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine*, *Science and Scientific Studies*, *Science and Innovation*, *Journal of Automation and Information Sciences*, *Journal of Education and Science*.

Publishing scholarly research in open access has proven to be a crucial component of scientific transparency and interaction with the public. This practice creates a unique opportunity for the public to familiarize themselves with the latest scientific advancements and contributes to increased transparency within the academic community. Ensuring access to information about scholarly research work and its outcomes becomes a necessary condition for enhancing public trust in R&D organizations and researchers. Open access to scholarly publications allows anyone to

access scientific discoveries without limiting this access solely to experts or academic circles. Such an approach helps expand the audience that can benefit from research results, including the public, various industries, non-governmental organizations, and governmental institutions. This opens up opportunities for collaboration between R&D institutions and the public, facilitating more effective solutions to the challenges and issues facing modern society.

Science museums and science centers can be a powerful tool for engaging the public with science. In Ukraine, there are a number of science museums and science centers, such as the National Museum of Science and Technology, *Experimentanium* in Kyiv, the Odessa Astronomical Observatory and *Woom* Museum of Scientific Discoveries in Kharkiv.

One way science museums and science centers can promote public trust is by providing accurate and reliable information on scientific topics, including emerging technologies and scientific advancements. By presenting the latest research and findings in a way that is accessible to the general public, science museums can help increase public awareness and understanding of science and technology. Overall, science museums and science centers play a vital role in promoting public trust in science and technology in Ukraine. By providing access to accurate information, fostering curiosity and inquiry, and collaborating with local schools and universities, these institutions can help build a more scientifically literate and engaged society.

On-line games. People who live in united communities, do not always know about the principles of their functioning: who keeps school and medical facilities, how to elect and recall the headmaster, how the leadership of the OTG is formed and how people can control the actions of the authorities. To solve the issue of informing residents of the united community, there was launched *My Community* online game (https://game.myhromada.info/). Each of the questions is accompanied by a comment that unfolds the correct answer and includes examples of practice is the most convincing argument. The goal of the game is to emphasize one of the most important principles of public life, which is delegation of power and responsibility for the elected heads of the united community and control over their activities and personal participation in the life community.

Overall, online games can be a powerful tool for promoting public trust in Ukraine by increasing citizen engagement, promoting transparency, and providing valuable educational resources. By leveraging the power of technology and gamification, Ukraine can build a more engaged and informed citizenry that can help promote a more just and equitable society.

Online petitions in Ukraine. An electronic petition is an appeal by citizens to state authorities and local councils with a demand to consider an important issue or solve a problem. Consideration of an electronic petition can be initiated by citizens by collecting signatures on the official website of the authority or the website of a public association. An electronic petition is considered if the prescribed number of signatures has been collected. Online petitions in Ukraine (https://petition.president.gov.ua/) are a way for citizens to express their opinions and influence decision-making processes. These petitions hosted on the official website of the Ukrainian parliament and can be initiated by any citizen who is at least 18 years old and has a valid Ukrainian ID card. To start an online petition, a citizen must create a petition on the official website and collect at least 25,000 signatures within 90 days. Once the required number of signatures is collected, the petition is reviewed by the parliament's Committee on Petitions and is either rejected or forwarded to the relevant authority for consideration. Online petitions in Ukraine have been used to address various issues, such as environmental concerns, social issues, and political reforms.

Public discussions, debates, consultations, and other forms of interaction with the public can serve as a genuine link between R&D organizations and the public, contributing to improved rela-

tions and an increased level of trust in scholarly research activities. These mechanisms of interaction create an open and accessible platform for exchanging information, ideas, and perspectives.

Ultimately, the key to fostering public trust in science in Ukraine is to create a culture of openness and transparency, where scientists are willing to engage with the public and share their work in accessible and understandable ways. By using tools and technologies for public engagement, scientists can help to build this culture and create a more informed and engaged society.

CHALLENGES AND FEATURES IN WARTIME IN UKRAINE

Russia's invasion has posed challenges for the digital sector in terms of destruction of digital infrastructure, cyberattacks, and spread of disinformation and misinformation. As of October 18, 2022, Russia had destroyed or taken over 4,000 telecommunication stations and over 60,000 kilometers of fiber-optic internet lines. Before the war, Ukrainian authorities used digital technologies to create government transparency and allow for accountability from Ukraine's civil society [16]. The destruction and takeover of telecommunication stations and fiber-optic internet lines by Russia in Ukraine is a severe blow to the country's digital infrastructure. This destruction can significantly impact the ability of Ukrainians to access and use digital technologies, including the Internet, which can have a significant impact on the country's economy and society.

While social media platforms have been a tool for the public to gain information about ongoing injustices in Ukraine, Russian disinformation and propaganda campaigns have clouded the media space.

The invasion by Russia and its impact on the digital sector could potentially have a negative impact on public trust in science. The destruction of digital infrastructure and cyberattacks could disrupt scholarly research and data collection, potentially leading to delays in important scientific discoveries and breakthroughs.

According to the research conducted by *International Telecommunication Union* organization in 2022, 79% of Ukrainians use the Internet, and 89% of the population is covered by at least 3G mobile technology [17]. This level of coverage provides significant opportunities for mobile-based services and applications to reach a large audience.

Fostering public trust in the science of Ukraine can be challenging, particularly during wartime when the public may be more skeptical of government institutions and information.

Before the war, the funding of science in Ukraine tended to decrease, recording an indicator at the level of 0.41% of GDP, while other European countries showed a much higher indicator: an average of 2.5% of GDP [18]. When science is not adequately funded, it can lead to a lack of innovation and progress, which can result in a loss of confidence in the ability of the scholarly community to address societal challenges and provide meaningful contributions to society. Additionally, inadequate funding for science can also lead to a brain drain, where talented researchers and scientists leave the country in search of better opportunities elsewhere.

During the war in Ukraine, there was an increase in trust in mass media, but the main feature of wartime is a sharp change in the channels of communication and obtaining information by citizens. And if trust in national and local media has grown, the frequency of consumption of their news content has, on the contrary, decreased. Instead, each significant rating in groups and channels in messengers (from 11 to 41%), as well as on YouTube (from 21 to 29%). And social networks retained their influence on the public (35%). It is interesting that 83% of Ukrainian citizens believe that you should be careful with people, but in 2020, only 54% said so. It is about trust as a basic value, as trust in the world, which is undermined or destroyed by war. This especially applies to "strangers", or those who have become such, but seemed close [19].

Scientists and societies need to work closer together to ensure that these times of uncertainty

and upheaval lead to a new era of agreeable solutions that enrich the lives and wellbeing of everyone. Engaging diverse communities throughout the scientific process with an emphasis on also hearing all, especially those that were historically marginalized, is an important step in earning and building a trust-based relationship [20].

Furthermore, closer collaboration between scientists and societies can help to ensure that scholarly research is conducted in an ethical and responsible manner. This can help to alleviate concerns over the potential misuse of scholarly research during wartime, and promote greater confidence in the scholarly community and its contributions to society.

Trust has three core drivers: authenticity, logic, and empathy. People tend to trust you when they believe they are interacting with the real you (authenticity), when they have faith in your judgment and competence (logic), and when they feel that you care about them (empathy). When trust is lost, it can almost always be traced back to a breakdown in one of these three drivers [21]. By focusing on these core drivers of trust, individuals and organizations can build and maintain trust with their stakeholders, whether it be customers, employees, or the general public. Authenticity, logic, and empathy are indeed core drivers of trust, and understanding how they operate in the context of the war in Ukraine can shed light on the nature of the conflict and the potential for its resolution.

Thus, in wartime, the public sphere of science in Ukraine can play a crucial role in increasing public trust in science. Scientists and R&D institutions have the opportunity to inform the public about complex aspects of military events, combat disinformation, develop technologies to address critical issues, and promote public discussions and engagement. This contributes to building trust in scholarly research and fosters interaction between society and science in wartime, facilitating information sharing, cooperation, and enhanced trust in scholarly research and decisions.

SOME RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVING THE PUBLIC SPHERE OF SCIENCE AND FORESTING GREATER PUBLIC TRUST IN SCIENSE

Based on the research conducted on the role of the public sphere of science in fostering public trust in science in Ukraine, here are some recommendations for improving the public sphere of science and fostering greater public trust in science:

Increase transparency: Scientists and R&D institutions should strive for greater transparency in their research and decision-making processes. This can be achieved by providing open access to data, methods, and results, as well as being open and honest about any limitations or uncertainties in research findings.

Improve science communication: Scientists and R&D institutions should work to improve science communication by making science more accessible and understandable to the general public. This can be achieved by using clear language, avoiding technical jargon, and providing visual aids to explain complex ideas.

Foster public engagement: Scientists and R&D institutions should actively engage with the public in order to build trust and demonstrate a commitment to responsible research. This can be achieved through citizen science projects, science festivals, public lectures, and other public engagement activities.

Address ethical concerns: Scientists and research institutions should address ethical concerns related to their research by being transparent about their methods and seeking input from stakeholders, such as patient groups, community organizations, and government agencies.

Prioritize diversity and inclusion: Policymakers and researchers should prioritize diversity and inclusion in their work, ensuring that research is representative of different populations and perspectives. This can help to build trust and increase the relevance of research to different communities.

Support science education: The public sphere of science can be improved by supporting science education at all levels, from primary school to

university. This can be achieved by providing resources for science teachers, encouraging young people to pursue careers in science, and providing opportunities for lifelong learning in science.

Build partnerships: Scientists and research institutions should work to build partnerships with other stakeholders, such as industry, government, and civil society organizations. This can help to foster greater collaboration and trust, as well as promote more responsible and sustainable research practices.

Creating partnerships between R&D organizations, the public, government entities, and other stakeholders is a crucial initiative. Science partnerships open opportunities for knowledge exchange, resource sharing, and expertise among different parties. R&D organizations gain the ability to implement their research and innovations into the practices of interested stakeholders, contributing to the development of new technologies and knowledge acquisition. The public becomes an active participant in the research process and can influence its direction and priorities. Government entities have the opportunity to base their decisions on objective research data and expertise.

Build relationships with media outlets: Policymakers and researchers can build relationships with media outlets to ensure that research is reported accurately and in a way that is accessible to the public. This helps to ensure that the public is well-informed about scholarly research and its potential impacts.

By implementing these recommendations, the public sphere of science in Ukraine can be improved and greater public trust in science can be fostered.

The public space of science is an important aspect of scientific communication and plays a significant role in shaping public perceptions of science. In Ukraine, the expansion of the public space of science can have a positive effect on public trust in science, as it allows for greater transparency and accessibility to scientific information. Expanding the public space of science can increase the visibility of scholarly research and its potential benefits, which can help to build trust among the general public. By promoting dialogue and engagement with the public, scientists can also address concerns and misconceptions about their research, helping to increase understanding and acceptance.

However, there are also risks associated with the expansion of the public space of science. The media and other sources of information may misrepresent scientific findings, leading to confusion and mistrust. Additionally, scholarly research can be politicized, which can further erode public trust in science. To mitigate these risks, it is important for scientists to be transparent about their methods and findings, and to communicate in a clear and accessible manner. Engaging with the public in a two-way dialogue, rather than simply broadcasting information, can also help to build trust and understanding.

In conclusion, the expansion of the public space of science in Ukraine has the potential to increase public trust in science, but it is important to address the risks and challenges associated with this process. By promoting transparency, accessibility, and engagement, scientists can help to build a more informed and trusting public.

CONCLUSIONS

According to the results of the study on the role of the public sphere of science in shaping public trust in science in Ukraine, several key recommendations can be identified:

1. Public Involvement: The importance of involving the public in the process of making scientific decisions cannot be underestimated. The research has shown that public discussions, debates, consultations, and other forms of interaction with the public can contribute to increasing trust in R&D organizations and activities.

2. Open Access to Information: The publication of scholarly research in open access is a key element. It provides the public with the opportunity to access the latest scientific advancements and enhances transparency. Ensuring access to information about scholarly research work and its results is imperative.

3. Collaboration and Partnerships: It is important to create partnerships between R&D organizations, the public, government structures, and other interested stakeholders. Collaboration and interaction help build trust and support the development of effective scientific policies.

4. Innovation and Technology: The use of modern technologies such as online platforms, social networks, and other tools can facilitate interaction between science and the public. Providing access to information and the ability to interact in a digital environment can improve communication efficiency and understanding.

5. Democratization of Knowledge: Ensuring access to scientific knowledge and promoting science education can enhance the level of trust in science in Ukraine. Scientific education programs and information initiatives can help increase scholarly literacy among the population.

6. Adaptation to Challenges: During times of armed conflicts and global crises, it is essential to adapt to new challenges and change approaches to interacting with the public and communicating scientific achievements.

In summary, the research confirms that the public sphere of science in Ukraine can play a crucial role in shaping public trust in science. To achieve this task, it is necessary to improve methods and approaches to public engagement, develop innovative practices, and ensure open access to scientific information.

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РОЛЬ ПУБЛІЧНОЇ СФЕРИ НАУКИ У ФОРМУВАННІ СУСПІЛЬНОЇ ДОВІРИ ДО НАУКИ В УКРАЇНІ

Вступ. Війна в Україні ускладнила середовище для наукових досліджень, оскільки багато науковців та установ опинилися у обмежених умовах та ресурсах. Крім того, спостерігається зниження суспільної довіри до інституцій в Україні разом з науковою спільнотою.

Проблематика. В Україні довіра суспільства до науки впродовж останніх років стабільно низька. Це може мати негативні наслідки для розвитку науки і техніки в країні, а також для рішень державної політики, яка ґрунтується на наукових доказах. Тому необхідно зміцнювати суспільну довіру до української науки.

Мета. Виявити основні інструменти та технології публічної сфери науки, які можуть сприяти формуванню довіри до науки в цілому серед української громадськості.

Матеріали й методи. Використано методи аналізу, синтезу, порівняння, структурного, функціонального, системного аналізу, інтеграції.

Результати. Встановлено важливість ролі публічної сфери науки у процесі формування суспільної довіри до наукових досліджень в Україні. Проаналізовано її основні інструменти та технології, які можуть бути використані для залучення громадськості та підвищення довіри до науки в Україні. Розглянуто роль соціальних медіа-платформ, наукових вебінарів, наукових платформ та фестивалів у цьому процесі та їхніх можливостей для залучення громадськості до наукових знань і досліджень.

Висновки. Залучення громадськості до процесів наукового рішення та взаємодії з нею є можливим через публічні обговорення та дискусії. Важливим кроком є забезпечення відкритого доступу до наукової інформації, що сприяє прозорості, а також співпраця між науковими організаціями, громадськістю, урядом та іншими стейкхолдерами, яка допомагає розробляти ефективні наукові політики. Використання інноваційних технологій і цифрових інструментів полегшує взаємодію між наукою та громадськістю, а гарантування доступу до наукових знань і наукової освіти сприяє підвищенню рівня довіри до науки.

Ключові слова: громадська довіра, публічна сфера науки, залучення громадськості, наукова комунікація, соціальні медіа.