Definisci i tuoi valori

L'esercizio dei 5 perché

The vehicle will not start. (the problem)

Why?- The battery is dead. (First why)

Why?- The alternator is not functioning. (Second why)

Why?- The alternator belt has broken. (Third why)

Why?- The alternator belt was well beyond its useful service life and not replaced. (Fourth why)

Why?- The vehicle was not maintained according to the recommended service schedule. (Fifth why, a root cause)

un esempio che fa ridere https://www.youtube.com/watch? v=sahSAMj8OIY

e un esempio serio https://www.youtube.com/watch? v=38RlXdr4Np0

Perché la comunicazione della ricerca è importante per te?

VERITÀ PER GIULIO REGENI AMNESTY &



La scienza in pubblico principi, riflessioni, nuove strade



SISSA Simona Cerrato, Legnaro, 20 novembre 2018



Pubblici Contesti Bisogni





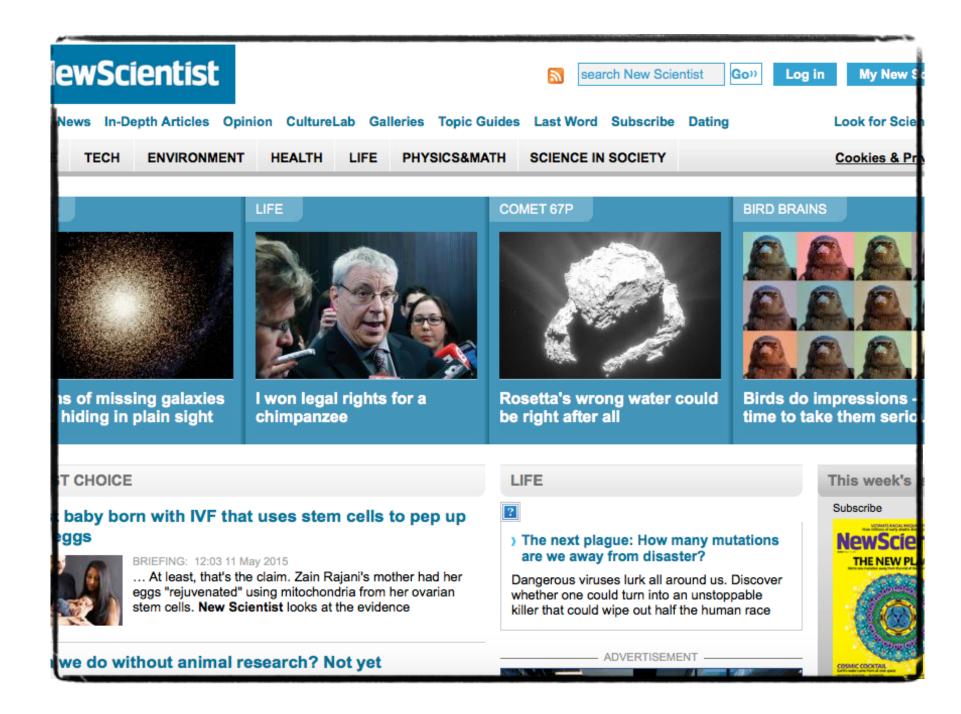








Media



Quotidiani Riviste Radio Tv Internet

Libri

Luoghi



Università
Centri di ricerca
Musei e science centre
Festival e fiere della scienza

ALTRI LUOGHI



Ospedali Tribunali Assemblee pubbliche Riunioni condominiali

. . .

Pubblici



Bambini Teen ager Adulti Comunità (insegnanti) Media Policy maker Funding agency (EU)

. . .

Nuovi strumenti



Basket science Discussion game Arte e scienza Contatto diretto Street science **Teatro** Citizen science

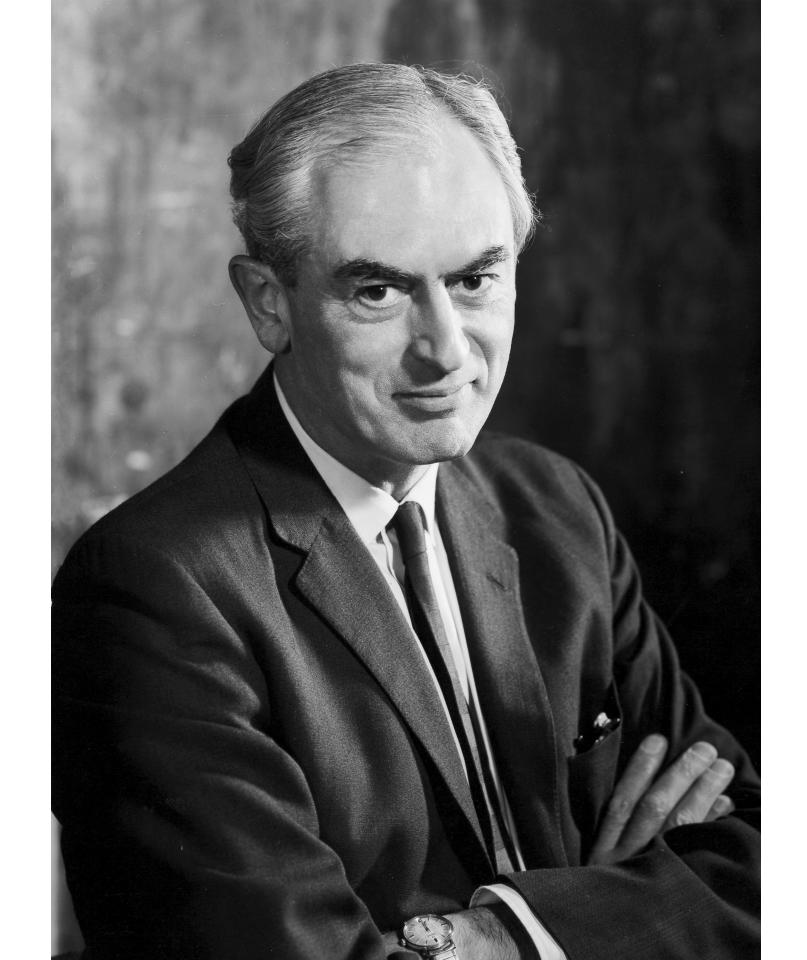
. . .

Modelli di comunicazione

Deficit model



www.graphene-lda.com



For they excess of fearfulness the laymen have only themselves to blame and their nightmare are a judgement upon them for their deep-seated scientific illiteracy.

Peter Medawar, Nobel Prize in Medicina, 1977



Roberto Burioni, Medico I COMMENTI VENGONO TUTTI CANCELLATI.

Like - Reply - 1,165 - December 31, 2016 at 3:02pm

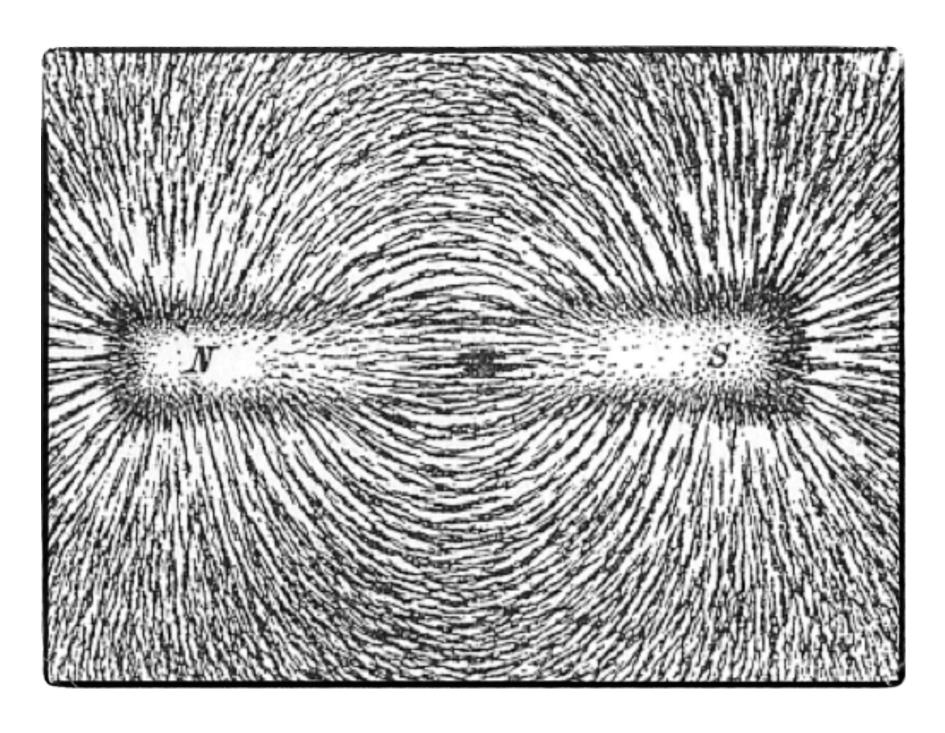


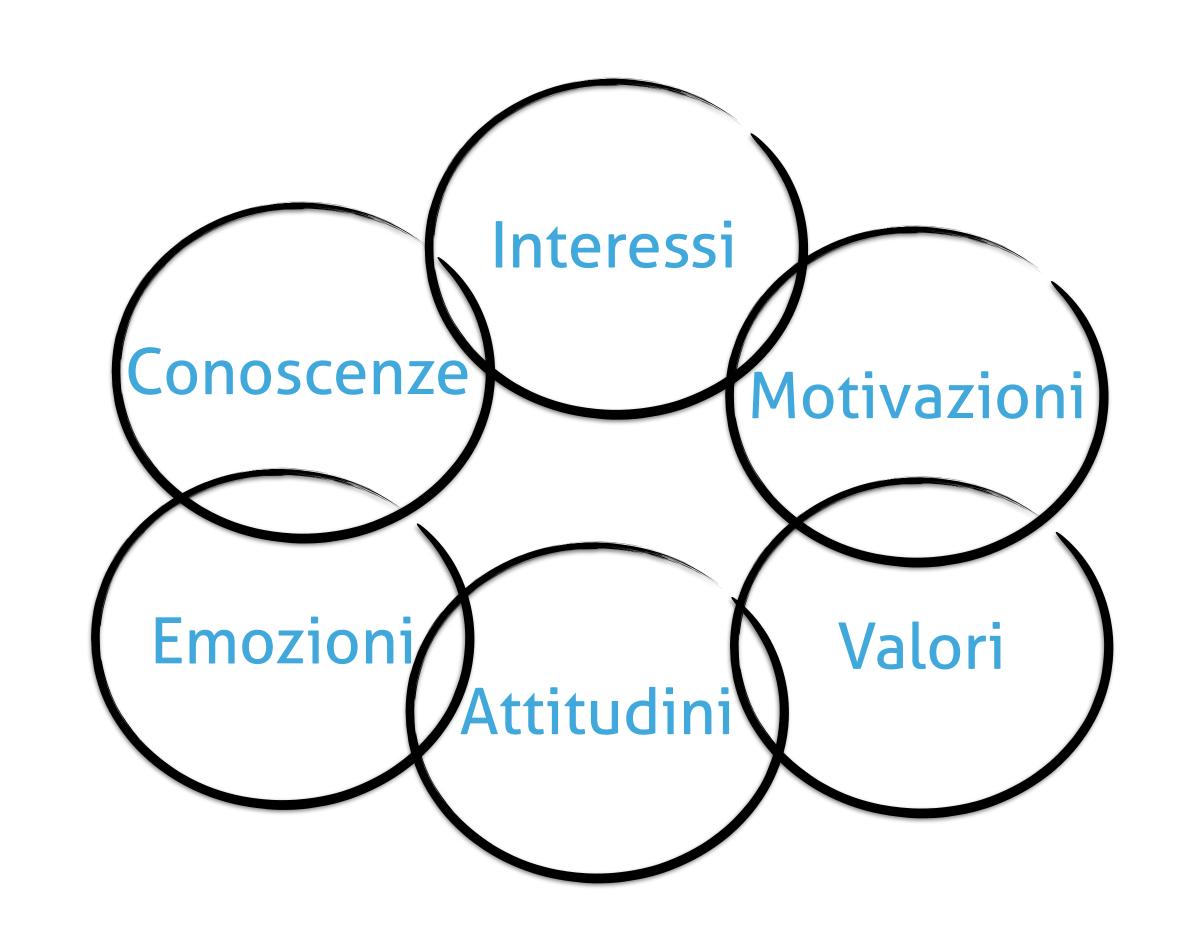
Roberto Burioni, Medico Preciso che questa pagina non è un luogo dove della gente che non sa nulla può avere un "civile dibattito" per discutere alla pari con me. E' una pagina dove io, che studio questi argomenti da trentacinque anni, tento di spiegare in maniera accessibile come stanno le cose impiegando a questo scopo in maniera gratuita il mio tempo che in generale viene retribuito in quantità estremamente generosa. Il rendere accessibili i concetti richiede semplificazione: ma tutto quello che scrivo è corretto e, inserendo io immancabilmente le fonti, chi vuole può controllare di persona la veridicità di quanto riportato. Però non può mettersi a discutere con me. Spero di avere chiarito la questione: qui ha diritto di parola solo chi ha studiato, e non il cittadino comune. La scienza non è democratica.

Like · Reply · 6 8,735 · January 2 at 8:53am · Edited

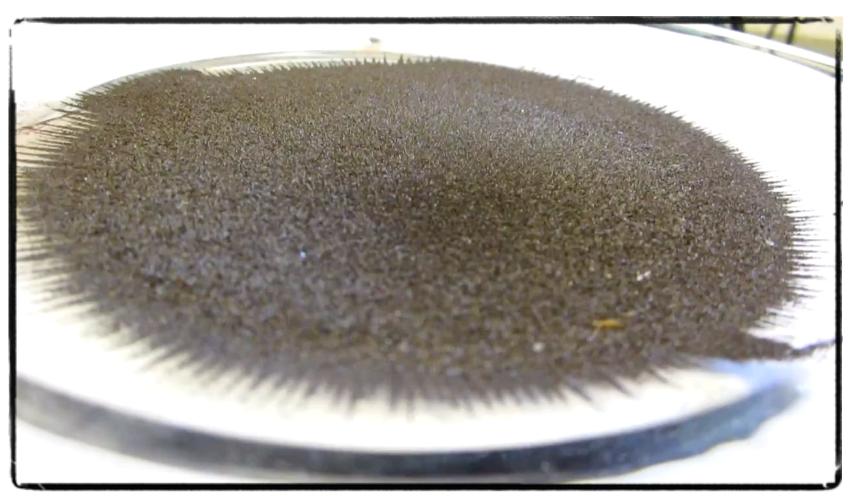


Dialogue model





Participative model



Xraise Cornell - You Tube

«If citizens and civil society are to become partners in the debate on science, technology and innovation in general [...], it is not enough to simply keep them informed. They must also be given the opportunity to express their views in the appropriate bodies.»

Science and society action plan, European Commission, DG Research, 2006

«The biggest challenge [...] is to find more sophisticated ways of involving the public in decision- making. There is a need [...] to make decision-making procedures more open and to make the bodies responsible for decisions more representative of society. [...] it is no longer sufficient for governments to take the advice of an expert committee and to expect the public to accept the conclusions without question.»

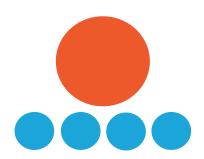
Declan Butler, Nature 389, 775 (23 October 1997)

«You have the right to express your opinion»

Convention on the rights of the child expressed in a child friendly language, article 12

| | Deficit | Dialogue | Participation |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| MAIN FOCUS | Public ignorance and technical education | Dialogue, engagement, transparency, building trust | Direction, quality and need for sociotechnical change |
| KEY ISSUES | Communicating science, informing debate, getting facts straight | Re-establishing public confidence, building consensus, encouraging debate, addressing uncertainty | Setting science and technology in wider cultural context, enhancing reflexivity and critical analysis |
| COMMUNICATION STYLE | One-way, top-down | Two-way, bottom-up | Multiple stakeholders, multiple frameworks |
| MODEL OF SCIENTIFIC GOVERNANCE | Science-led, 'science' and 'politics' kept apart | Transparent, responsive to public opinion, accountable | Open to contested problem definitions, beyond government alone, addressing societal concerns and priorities |
| SOCIOTECHNICAL CHALLENGE | Maintaining rationality, encouraging scientific progress and expert independence | Establishing broad societal consensus | Viewing heterogeneity, conditionality and disagreement as a societal resource |
| OVERALL PERSPECTIVE | Focusing on science | Focusing on communica- tion and engagement | Focusing on scientific/ political cultures |
| EMPHASIS | Content | Context | Content and Context |
| AIMS | Transferring knowledge | Discussing implications of research | Setting the aims, shaping the agenda of research |
| IDEOLOGICAL CONTEXT | Scientism; Technocracy; Rhetoric of the knowledge economy | Social responsibility; Culture | Civic science; Democracy |

RECEPTIVE PARTICIPATORY



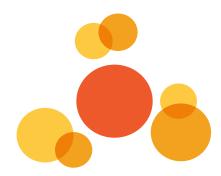
SPECTATING

Spectating is fundamentally an act of receiving a finished artistic product. It is therefore outside the realm of participatory arts practice.



ENHANCED ENGAGEMENT

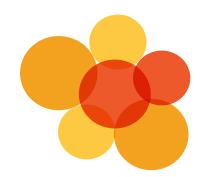
Educational or "enrichment" programs may activate the creative mind, but for the most part do not involve creative expression on the part of the audience member.



CROWD SOURCING

Audience becomes activated in choosing or contributing towards an artistic product.

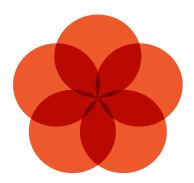
- Youth mosaics
- Photography contests
- An opera libretto comprised of Tweets
- Virtual choruses



CO-CREATION

Audience members contribute something to an artistic experience curated by a professional artist.

- Participatory theater
- Pro/Am concerts
- Storytelling events
- Participatory public art



AUDIENCE-AS-ARTIST

Audience members substantially take control of the artistic experience; focus shifts from the product to the process of creation.

- Public dances
- Community drawing contests

PARTICIPANT'S LEVEL OF CREATIVE CONTROL

CURATORIAL INTERPRETIVE INVENTIVE



Opportunità

Mostra la scienza nel suo divenire, e quindi il metodo scientifico

Evidenza il ruolo sociale degli scienziati

Permette una relazione diretta con il pubblico, che diventa parte del progetto

Costruisce un rapporto di fiducia con il pubblico

RISCHI

Tempi non definiti

Risultati non certi

Conoscenza non accreditata

Possibili situazioni controverse o conflittuali

Quali sono le domande aperte?

Quali opportunità offrono?

E quali rischi?

Quali sono i mezzi più appropriati per comunicarle?

obiettivi: perché comunicare? quale messaggio?

storia personale, percezione di sé, priorità e interessi del pubblico: a chi voglio comunicare?

motivazioni del pubblico: perché devono interessarsi?

media: quale il più appropriato?

contenuto: che cosa sanno già? quali sono i possibili collegamenti, analogie, storie...?