

EDITORIAL

Since 1991, Ukrainian science has been in crisis and ignored by the authorities for many years. One of the factors influencing the deterioration of the situation was the closure of many scientific institutions of the state due to insufficient funding for the sphere due to inflation in the first half of the 1990s. Those small crumbs of GDP that were still allocated for research constantly continued to decrease their indicator and did not affect the development of science in Ukraine in any way.

During this period, the demand for the results of Ukrainian research has significantly decreased, and there has been a slight improvement in the material and technical base. And university teachers, for their part, continue to be torn between excessive teaching and pedagogical workload and attempts to conduct research activities. Such working conditions have led to the fact that the number of scientists in our country has decreased by almost 5 times. However, in other countries located near us, there was an increase in indicators that brought them to the highest levels of scientific ratings.

Still, over the past few years, active changes have been made in research activities. Ukrainian science has been reformed¹ and underwent more changes than in the last two decades.² Ukraine is actively integrating into the scientific international dimension, cooperating with the European Union and other states.³ It can be firmly stated that science is developing, researches and discoveries are constantly being made, and new technologies are being introduced.⁴

The vector of a scientist's activity is always aimed at constant movement, which implies both certain difficulties and advantages. Today, a scientist can receive new titles, develop professionally, hold positions, receive financial rewards and recognition in the research field.⁵ The authority that a scientist gains in a scientific society affects the interest in their achievements on the part of the state, business, non-profit organisations, and even the media. If a

¹ V.V. Nosik, M.M. Khomenko, L.V. Krasyt'ska, "Paradigm of reforming higher legal education in Ukraine in the context of training practising students", in *Journal of the National Academy of Legal Sciences of Ukraine*, 2021, vol. 28, no. 2, p. 140-149.

² M. Sitsinska, A. Sitsinskiy, V. Nikolaiev, S. Khadzhyradieva, I. Hasiuk, "Legal and socio-economic aspects of reforming Ukraine's higher education system", in *Journal of the National Academy of Legal Sciences of Ukraine*, 2021, vol. 28, no. 1, p. 88-98.

³ G. Vito, C. Simone, F. Iandolo, P. Vito, "Sustainability in the Italian scientific perspective: A focus on the economic and managerial points of view", in *Rivista Di Studi Sulla Sostenibilita*, 2018, no. 2, p. 9-26.

⁴ R. Moskal, "The status of scientific study in Ukraine (2010–2020)", in *Scientific Journal of the National Academy of Internal Affairs*, 2021, vol. 117, no. 4, p. 100-111.

⁵ M. Ji, J. Zhi, W. Liu, "Research on the balance of university education reform from the perspective of supply-side reform", in *Revista De Cercetare Si Interventie Sociala*, 2021, no. 72, p. 72-92.

scientific article carries an important discovery, explores topical issues, and its results can be used in the future, it will help to organically generate interest in the work of the scientist.

However, since the development of science is influenced by many participants in this process, then actions should be appropriate on each side. Many factors for the movement and improvement of the level of science in the country also depend on the scientist, as an active organiser and creator of the research plane. Each scientist must decide whether or not to be an active participant in all research and publication processes taking place in the country and abroad.

There are several factors that are currently lacking for all those involved in the research and publication process for a better realisation of their research potential. First, it is political will: Investments in the field of scientometrics and science, administrative decisions, legislative initiatives that are necessary for the development of this area. The second factor is the side of researchers and teachers who want to participate in this process, but they lack state support and basic information awareness in this area. And the third, no less important, is the insufficient level of knowledge of foreign languages, which makes it difficult to communicate with foreign researchers. Because in times of globalisation, today, more than ever, there is an urgent need to cooperate with colleagues from developed and developing countries to create high-quality researches, useful projects and form innovations.⁶

Today, the field of scientometrics is one of the most promising in terms of capitalisation. This is an investment-attractive industry that has unique opportunities for implementation. Working in this field, there is an opportunity to communicate with the intellectual elite of the country, representatives of science and culture, who create and generate ideas, change the world for the better. This is what inspires and motivates to cooperate with them.

Thinking big, it is impossible not to feel that the field of scientometrics will grow exponentially over the next decade⁷, benefiting scientists, business and society as a whole.⁸ High-quality scientific consulting only complements the field of science and does not harm it in any case.⁹ Unfortunately, many scientists are mistaken in thinking that there is no place for money and commerce in science, but this is simply not true, because really serious

⁶ M. Khabib, M. Teplyakova, M. Oblogin, N. Kishkin, "Impact of sustainable development concept on changing business benchmarks", in *Rivista Di Studi Sulla Sostenibilità*, 2021, no. 1, p. 43-63.

⁷ T.O. Nikolaychuk, "Innovative forms of experience services in business activities", in *Scientific Bulletin of Mukachevo State University. Series "Economics"*, 2021, vol. 8, no. 3, p. 46-59.

⁸ O. Skydan, T. Shvets, M. Plotnikova, L. Kostyuk, "Development model of territorial communities business and public administration", in *Scientific Horizons*, 2019, vol. 9, p. 3-12.

⁹ M. Kopytko, M. Vereskliia, Kh. Hrupska, "Trends and challenges in the field of consulting and business processes management", in *Social and Legal Studies*, 2021, no. 2(12), p. 151-159.

scientific projects are funded not only by government agencies but also by private investors, venture funds, corporations, in a word – business. This is a confirmation of the fact that science and investment should co-exist, and consulting companies are the result of the scientist's need to save their time and no longer solve issues to which they bear no relation. Researchers should focus their potential and time on real discoveries, focus their attention and opportunities on creating high-quality science, and not drown in endless bureaucracy and unnecessary processes.

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