© *Roman Oleksenko*
Dr. Sc. in Philosophy, Professor,
Professor of the Department of Social and Human Sciences,
Dmytro Motornyi Tavria State Agrotechnological University
(Zaporozhye region, Melitopol, Ukraine)
ORCID: 0000-0002-2171-514X
roman.xdsl@ukr.net

© *Liudmyla Afanasieva*
PhD in Philosophy, Associate Professor, Head of Sociology Department,
Bogdan Khmelnitsky Melitopol State Pedagogical University
(Zaporozhye region, Melitopol, Ukraine)
ORCID: 0000-0002-9386-6529
lyudmila.csr@gmail.com

PARTICIPATIVE MODEL OF DEMOCRACY IN THE CONTEXT OF CALCULATION OF CITY SOCIO-CULTURAL SPACE

Summary. The purpose of this study is to carry out a comprehensive analysis of community mapping tools as an effective means of identifying community potential, in co-operation with local governments to develop a strategy for its development in the context of modernizing the socio-cultural space of the Ukrainian city on a democratic basis. Methodology of research: The following general scientific and empirical methods such as: analysis, synthesis, comparison, systematization, generalization, as well as questionnaires, focus group research and the "World café" method were used for realization of the set tasks. To analyze the development and implementation of mapping projects of communities of the modern city, we have involved axiological, participatory and activity approaches. Own research and cartographic toolkit of the project "Mapping communities as a tool for implementation of the policy" The studying city "is developed. The scientific novelty of the research is interdisciplinary correlative-integrative approach to the study of the problem of mapping, modernization and sustainable socio-cultural development of the modern Ukrainian city, combining the cultural, philosophical and sociological principles of analysis and consists in an attempt of a culturally-analytical comprehensive study of ways of organizing the cooperation of the city community with local self-government bodies. Conclusions. In general, by summarizing the use of the method of mapping communities as an effective mechanism of participatory democracy, it should be assumed that the practices of participatory governance in the broadest sense allow participants in the process not only to be informed, but also to promote consensus and legitimacy of institutional solutions for their implementation. Thus, the main thing is the process of greater involvement of the population in the form of delibrations for the public discussion of general problems and the legitimization of institutional decisions for their implementation. The result of participative management in the implementation of public policy is the construction of an open system of governance, by shifting paradigms: from management through impersonal institutions and officials, to collective public administration.

Keywords: democracy, society, political culture, freedom, community.

Relevance of research topic. Community mapping is a kind of public research involving a wide range of active residents who value the quality of their habitat, seek opportunities, share their feelings and ideas. The attention to the method is due to the need to find adequate mechanisms for analyzing the spatial aspects of social relations, visualization of spatial information necessary to stimulate social participation in the socio-territorial context and the development of social policy as an integral part of participatory public democracy.

Analysis of recent research and publications, from which the solution to this problem was initiated: the use of authors' articles: B. Amos, P. Bidzhu, D. Biton, Dzh. Boukert, Dzh. Klark, K. Popper, A. Khaberher, P. Khirst, K. Yaspers, L. Afanasieva, L. Barabash, I.

Behei, V. Berezynskyi, M. Bilynska, M. Bunyk, Ya. Vanina, T. Vasylevska, O. Vasylieva, K. Vashchenko, S. Vlasenko, R. Voitovych, M. Klepatskyi, R. Kobets, V. Komov, D. Koltsova, V. Kravchenko, L. Lanoviuk, V. Lisovyk, A. Matviienko, O. Molodtsov, R. Oleksenko, M. Pidmohylnyi, M. Pittsyk in which problems of community development are solved.

The purpose of the work - is to carry out a comprehensive analysis of community mapping tools as an effective mechanism for involving the community in joint development of the city's development strategy and in establishing a constructive dialogue with local self-government bodies and in developing an analysis that evolves from the mapping of communities to the design of

urban socio-cultural space and the development of socio-cultural policy cities.

Objectives of the study:

– to characterize the method of mapping communities in the context of the concept of participatory democracy;

– to analyze the role of community mapping as a real and effective community influence on decision making;

– to represent the research and cartographic tools of the project «Mapping communities as a tool for policy implementation «Learning city».

Problem statement. The modern societies that are developing in the direction of democratization require partisan governance, since the real level of public participation in governance processes in Ukraine does not correspond to the principles of a democratic organization of socio-political relations. Effective implementation of the model of participatory democracy implies high, uncontrolled manipulative influence, level of political consciousness and civic participation, civic responsibility and civic culture. In our opinion, this is a prerequisite for the formation of a participatory concept of democratic governance of an algorithm of relations between state power and civil society. One of the most active examples of participative democracy is the use of the method of mapping communities as a method of unification, strengthening the faith of ordinary people into their own forces and acting together in defense of public interests. Indeed, community mapping can encourage people to become powerful advocates of social values and agents of democratic transformation. Depending on who they are, indifferent residents can further organize social, cultural, educational, environmental and human rights initiatives in their community based on the results of mapping. (Minkin, Y., Antoshchuk, Y., Demel, G., 2017)

The partisan model of democracy as a synthesizing a number of qualitative components of the types of other models of democracy (collectivist, pluralistic, classically liberal, elitist, polyarchical, etc.) (Oleksenko, R., Molodychenko, V., Shcherbakova, N., 2018) organically combines the activity of the people, the need for education for every person (including political education), an increase in political culture and, finally, the possibility of acquiring real freedom for everyone as a condition for the free development of all, which causes interest in it not only as a theoretical model of democracy, but also as a real furs nism of building democratic relations. In the very concept of participatory democracy, system-building is such a cross-cutting component as public participation, public discussion and empowerment of citizens. It should be noted that the idea of participatory democracy has a political nature, but at the same time it is closely interlinked with the social sphere, meaning more involvement of citizens in public consultations and real influence on political decisions. It also promotes the restoration of structural social ties that are so weakened today as well as the cohesion of societies, recalling the notion of solidarity. It is now quite obvious that public "grassroots" initiatives are an important tool for changing not only urban space but also solving public problems and forming a new consciousness of the indifferent inhabitants of the city and the country. That is why it seems appropriate for us to understand the territorial community first of all, the social environment of interaction, the creative self-realization of the inhabitants, the bridgehead for free expression, the exchange of ideas that unites the inhabitants and the community of creative-oriented professionals who produce creative content and new symbolic images. Manifestations of the participatory approach not only confirm the importance of close relationships between local self-government bodies, public organizations and simply active residents, but primarily based on mutual trust, the strengthening of the beliefs of ordinary residents in their own power and joint actions in defense of public interest. (Afanasyova, L., Efimenko, I., Orlov, A., 2018) Therefore, the role of civic culture and the availability of available tools for involving the public in public policy becomes important. Public policy is the implementation of public administration, which is a network of human relationships and related activities carried out by a variety of actors: from public authorities and to individual officials of the "lower" level. One of the methods of involving citizens in the discussion of urban projects is a common modeling, which essentially involves the involvement of citizens in the discussion of projects for the collective solution of social problems. In this case, joint simulation is a method for analyzing a problem by constructing causal relationships with the involvement of stakeholders.

An active example of such a project-based participative approach to collaborative modeling is community mapping. First of all, we note that mapping the community is a process of mapping resources and creating a community image that demonstrates its ability and potential, is involving people in identifying valuable qualities (individual, social, institutional) and creating an image of their city / region in which I would like to live (How to Map [Videorecording]: Pt. 1) The attention to this method is due to the need to find adequate mechanisms for analyzing the spatial aspects of social relations, visualization of spatial information necessary to stimulate social participation in the socio-territorial context and the development of social policy.

Condition of problem development. A lot of scientific works are devoted to the improvement of relations between local self-government bodies and state authorities. Among foreign researchers it is worth mentioning such authors as: B. Amos, P. Bidzhu, D. Biton, Dzh. Boukert, Dzh. Klark, K. Popper, A. Khaberher, P. Khirst, K. Yaspers and others. The development of this issue in Ukraine are actively engaged researchers like: L. Afanasieva, L. Barabash, I. Behei, V. Berezynskyi, M. Bilynska, M. Bunyk, Ya. Vanina, T. Vasylevska, O. Vasylieva, K. Vashchenko, S. Vlasenko, R. Voitovych, M. Klepatskyi, R. Kobets, V. Komov, D. Koltsova, V. Kravchenko, L. Lanoviuk, V. Lisovyk, A. Matviienko, O. Molodtsov, R. Oleksenko, M. Pidmohylnyi, M. Pittsyk and others. However, despite a rather broad spectrum of research on the problem of participatory democracy, most research papers lack a comprehensive analysis of citizen participation in local government, proposals for adaptation of mechanisms of interaction between local governments and the population to the conditions of the domestic socio-political space, which also actualizes the chosen topic of research. In addition, there is a need to generalize and take into account new factors regarding the impact of community mapping on participatory decision-making, without which today it is impossible to imagine the development of a democratic society.

Presenting main material. Initially, under mapping, or mapping, there was the creation, compilation, and display of a physical map. Today, in the research literature, biological, landscape-morphological, geological mapping, mapping of natural phenomena (catastrophes), genetic, physical, social, cultural, cognitive mapping, mapping of technologies are widely represented.

Actually, social maps appeared only at the end of the XIX century, within the framework of the origin of urbanism. One of the first researchers who used the mapping method to reflect social problems and social information in the spatial context was the social topographer Charles Booth, who in 1889 wrote "poverty maps" in London. Inspired, in 1895, Jane Adams and her colleagues in The Holl House Documents and Maps published maps of living conditions in poor neighborhoods of one of Chicago's urban areas. In the early 1920s, the mapping method was actively used by Robert Park and Ernest Burgess, who used categories of social space, boundaries and distance, range and zones. That is, the first social maps were part of a wide range of statistical and analytical data. Investigating the problem, innovators have resorted to the processing and systematization of empirical material and used mapping as a method of visualizing part of the information gathered.

However, despite the established traditions, nevertheless, until the 1970s, social data was used mainly in geographic information systems.

In recent decades, the current trend has begun to radically change. Modern social mapping is a group of methods, united by one object of study: social reality for the purpose of its analysis and its subsequent influence on it. First of all, this is due to the need to study the context of human relations for the needs of social designing as part of the development and implementation of social policy, the development of integrated development programs of territories.

The method of community mapping is usually carried out according to the following algorithm: definition of the goal (what we want to do, what we want to do, find time and determine the duration, identify the community and understand who you will work with, identify the leaders of the community in which you plan to attract, collect statistics, develop / select research tools for quantitative and qualitative results, conduct training on the use of research tools among local assets, prepare a map of the territory of the settlement to bring already known community information to the map, conduct research with active community members, analyze results, test results and prepare a final publication, bring results to the authorities and the community. (Minkin, Y., Antoshchuk, Y., Demel, G., 2017)

All this requires a considerable amount of time, as well as the development of planning solutions that suit the representative part of the beds. But one must understand that the result of this process is a city of a completely different kind than we have now.

Nowadays in Ukraine, more and more communities are using the method of mapping communities. So, in order to support democratic transformation in Ukraine through the implementation of active public initiatives, the International Project "Bridges of Civic Activity" is a two-year project (2016-2018) aimed at promoting democratic transformation in Ukraine by introducing new ones as well as supporting existing ones. active public initiatives with a special focus on small towns that were most vulnerable in modern Ukrainian conditions. Of the 23 applications submitted by the initiative groups of Dnipropetrovsk, Zaporizhzhia, Lviv, Kharkiv, Donetsk and Lugansk regions, only 12 initiative groups were selected, which introduced such cities as Bakhmut, Dobropillya, Izyum, Kamyanka-Buzka, Melitopol, Merefa, Mirnohrad, Novyi Rozdil, Novogrodivka, Novoyavorivsk, Severodonetsk, Starobilsk (Turchin, O., Nosachev, V., Adikhanyan, M., 2018).
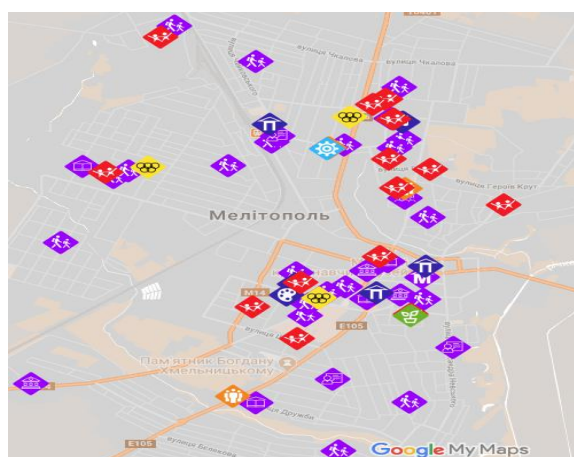
For Mapping, the direction of "Mapping Communities as a Tool for Policy Implementation" was selected by the Melitopol team "The Learning

Town". The selection of educational directions for mapping within the framework of the project "Bridges of Public Activity" was preceded by the joining of the city of Melitopol in the Zaporozhye region in June 2016 to the worldwide community of progressive cities that supported the Beijing Declaration and declared lifelong education support as a priority. By joining the Beijing Declaration, Melitopol became the first city both in the post-Soviet space and in Ukraine, in particular, which entered the UNESCO Global Network of Students, with the status of permanent membership in the network. Following the entry into the global network of UNESCO, the city was committed to implementing the policy of "life-long learning for all" at the local level (Pro mereju, 2019)

At the first stage of the project, an analysis of the current state of educational resources and services in the city of Melitopol was organized, and a sociological survey was conducted, namely: questioning of 5000 city residents, 12 focus groups involving different age groups in different districts. In addition, the summarized results of the questionnaires and focus groups were discussed during the "World Cafe" with the participation of representatives of

local self-government bodies, public leaders, journalists and non-indifferent inhabitants. Thus, it was the joint work that promoted the legitimacy of decision-making, increased trust among the participants, and acted as a pivotal platform for discussing the discussion points.

During the implementation of the second part of the project, two subgroups were formed. The first focused on the preparation of recommendations for the implementation of the "city of studying" policy and the second on the systematization of existing "life-long educational services", which are reflected in the special reference book "Educational services throughout life. Directory of Melitopol ". In addition to members of the working group, subgroups included representatives of the public and providers of educational services. Involving an even greater number of participants in making managerial decisions helps to re-orient consciousness to the level of the individual and impose greater personal responsibility, and as a result, the creation of collective responsibility for decision-making. Figure 1 shows the educational institutions and organizations of the city of Melitopol, which provide formal and informal educational services.

🎵	Music School	🖼	Lyceum
🎨	Art School	🏛	University
П	Palace of Culture / Creativity	Ⓜ	Museum
⚬	Fitness and health direction	📖	College
👥	Public, Charitable organizations	📖	Library
⚙	Technical direction	🏃	School
⭐	Centers, clubs	🌱	Ecological and Naturalistic Center

Figure 1. Map of educational institutions and organizations of Melitopol, which provide formal and informal educational services throughout life

Starting work on creating a "learning city" model, a working group of representatives from the Melitopol City Council, scholars, providers of educational services, public organizations and mass media came out with a clear understanding of the city's current problems in the context of the sociocultural foundations of the city of Melitopol, described in " Strategies for the development of the city of Melitopol up to 2020 ", namely Strategic Goal № 3 "Creation of comfortable living conditions" (Walter, S., 2013) and developed a Strategic Roadmap for the implementation of the "Learning City" policy. The community's participation in the Project and the acquired knowledge allowed to maximize the potential of the group's members, create

a space where collective intelligence was updated and creative solutions were found. The approval and adoption by the community of the proposed Strategic Road Map is an important step towards the effective use of its resources by the city in each of its areas of activity. The consistent implementation of the strategic and operational objectives defined in it will contribute to the establishment of the modern educational infrastructure of Melitopol as a member of the Network of Student Cities and the development of lifelong learning through cooperation between the community and educational institutions.

Conclusions: In general, generalizing the use of the method of mapping the community as an effective mechanism of participatory democracy, it should be

considered that the practices of participatory governance in a broad sense, allow participants in the process to be not only informed, involved, but also promote the achievement of consensus and legitimacy of institutional decisions for their implementation. Thus, the main thing is the process of greater involvement of the population in the form of delibrations for public discussion of general problems and the legitimization of institutional decisions for their implementation. The result of participative management in the implementation of public policy is the construction of an open system of governance, by shifting paradigms: from management through impersonal institutions and officials, to collective public administration.

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© **Олексенко Р. І.**
доктор філософських наук, професор,
Таврійський державний агротехнологічний університет імені Дмитра Моторного
(м. Мелітополь, Запорізька область, Україна)
ORCID: 0000-0002-2171-514X
roman.xdsl@ukr.net

© **Афанасьєва Л. В.**
кандидат філософських наук, доцент,
Мелітопольський державний педагогічний університет імені Богдана Хмельницького
(м. Мелітополь, Запорізька область, Україна)
ORCID: 0000-0002-9386-6529
lyudmila.csr@gmail.com

ПАРТИСИПАТИВНА МОДЕЛЬ ДЕМОКРАТІЇ В КОНТЕКСТІ КАРТУВАННЯ ГРОМАД МІСЬКОГО СОЦІОКУЛЬТУРНОГО ПРОСТОРУ

Анотація. *Метою даного дослідження є здійснення комплексного аналізу інструментів картування громад як дієвого засобу виявлення потенціалу громади, спільного з органами місцевого самоврядування вироблення стратегії його розвитку в контексті модернізаційного оновлення соціально-культурного простору українського міста на демократичних засадах. Методологія дослідження: для реалізації поставлених завдань були застосовані такі загальнонаукові та емпіричні методи, як: аналіз, синтез, порівняння, систематизація, узагальнення, а також анкетування, фокус-групове дослідження та метод «World café». Для аналізу розробок і втілення проектів картування громад сучасного міста нами задіяний аксіологічний, партисипативний і діяльнісний підходи. Розроблено власний дослідницький та картографічний інструментарій проекту «Картування громад як інструмент для впровадження політики «Місто, що навчається». Науковою новизною дослідження є міждисциплінарний корелятивно-інтегративний підхід до вивчення проблеми картування, модернізації та сталого соціокультурного розвитку сучасного українського міста, що поєднує культурологічний, філософський та соціологічний принципи аналізу й полягає у спробі культуролого-аналітичного комплексного дослідження шляхів організації співпраці міської громади з органами місцевого самоврядування. Висновки. В цілому, узагальнюючи використання методу картування громад як дієвого механізму партисипативної демократії, слід вважати, що практики партисипативного управління в широкому сенсі, дозволяють учасникам процесу бути не тільки поінформованими, залученими, а й сприяти досягненню*

консенсусу і легітимності інституційних рішень для їх впровадження. Таким чином, головним є процес більшого залучення населення в формі делиберації для публичного обговорення загальних проблем та легітимація інституціональных рішень для їх впровадження. Результатом партисипативного управління в реалізації публічної політики є побудова відкритої системи управління, шляхом зміщення парадигм: від управління за допомогою знеособлених інститутів і чиновників, до колективного публічного управління.

Ключові слова: демократія, суспільство, політична культура, свобода, громада.

© *Олексенко Р. И.*
доктор философских наук, профессор,
Таврический государственный агротехнологический университет имени Дмитрия Моторного
(г. Мелитополь, Запорожская область, Украина)
ORCID: 0000-0002-2171-514X
roman.xdsl@ukr.net

© *Афанасьева Л. В.*
кандидат философских наук, доцент,
Мелитопольский государственный педагогический университет имени Богдана Хмельницкого
(г. Мелитополь, Запорожская область, Украина)
ORCID: 0000-0002-9386-6529
lyudmila.csr@gmail.com

ПАРТИСИПАТИВНАЯ МОДЕЛЬ ДЕМОКРАТИИ В КОНТЕКСТЕ КАРТИРОВАНИЯ СООБЩЕСТВА ГОРОДСКОГО СОЦИОКУЛЬТУРНОГО ПРОСТРАНСТВА

Аннотация. Целью данного исследования является осуществление комплексного анализа инструментов картирования общин как действенного средства выявления потенциала общества, совместно с органами местного самоуправления выработки стратегии его развития в контексте модернизационного обновления социально-культурного пространства украинского города на демократических началах. Методология исследования: для реализации поставленных задач были применены следующие общенаучные и эмпирические методы, как: анализ, синтез, сравнение, систематизация, обобщение, а также анкетирование, фокус-групповое исследование и метод «World café». Для анализа разработок и реализации проектов картирования общин современного города нами задействован аксиологический, партисипативный и деятельностный подходы. Разработан собственный исследовательский и картографический инструментарий проекта «Картирование общин как инструмент для внедрения политики «Город, который обучается». Научной новизной является междисциплинарный коррелятивно-интегративный подход к изучению проблемы картирования, модернизации и устойчивого социокультурного развития современного украинского города, который сочетает культурологический, философский и социологический принципы анализа и заключается в попытке культуро-аналитического комплексного исследования путей организации сотрудничества городской общины с органами местного самоуправления. В целом, обобщая использования метода картирования общин как действенного механизма партисипативной демократии, следует считать, что практики партисипативного управления в широком смысле позволяют участникам процесса быть не только информированными, привлеченными, но и способствовать достижению консенсуса и легитимности институциональных решений для их внедрения. Таким образом, главным является процесс большего привлечения населения в форме делиберации для публичного обсуждения общих проблем и легитимация институциональных решений для их внедрения. Результатом партисипативного управления в реализации публичной политики является построение открытой системы управления путем смещения парадигм: от управления с помощью обезличенных институтов и чиновников, к коллективному публичному управлению.

Ключевые слова: демократия, общество, политическая культура, свобода, сообщество.