SCIENTIFIC AND PHILOSOPHICAL BASIS OF TERRITORIAL COMMUNITIES DEVELOPMENT

Abstract. One of the elements of system analysis is the development of targeted schemes. Systematization by the group structures of philosophical knowledge was used to group the development goals of amalgamated territorial communities. Thus, the basis of the development of the ATC (amalgamated territorial community) is laid out: the subject (amalgamated territorial community as an institution that forms the goals of its own development, aimed at the means of their achievement), the process of implementing measures to influence the development of the object to bring it to the desired by it (subject of development), the statement and the object (the development process of the ATC). This is the ontological aspect of the essence of the development of amalgamated territorial communities. The activating moment of the subject's activity - its needs, interests, and goals - is the axiological aspect of the development of the ATC, its motivational core. General scientific proposals for solving the tasks of development of amalgamated territorial communities come down to the need for the determination and the capabilities of the object. This is the epistemological aspect or cognition of the essence. The quintessence of the problem is the stage of choosing the most effective goals from the point of view of achieving the strategic goal of the development of amalgamated territorial communities. This is the praxeological aspect of the problem. The value relations of individual people as a result of their unification into groups will turn into social ones according to the dialectic of single, special, general. People in various situations have to solve the problem of choosing their opportunities (behavior), taking into account the specifics of the requirement and the community, defining their needs in the form of development aims, forced, comparing with opportunities, ranking goals, to give a value assessment of the "situation". Such is the philosophical core of
the methodology for choosing priorities for social development, including the development of the ATC. Such is the philosophical core of the methodology for choosing priorities for social development, including the development of the ATC. Thus, in our opinion, the scientific-philosophical basis of the development of amalgamated territorial communities as a system must necessarily include four main elements - ontology (definition of the object and subject of the development of local communities); axiology (formulation of the goals of development of ATC in view of social needs); epistemology (analysis of the state of the object, which ensures the satisfaction of these needs) and, finally, praxeology (as the development of the implementation mechanism).

Keywords: development, amalgamated territorial communities, epistemology, praxeology, philosophy, ontology, axiology.

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НАУКОВО-ФІЛОСОФСЬКА ОСНОВА РОЗВИТКУ ТЕРИТОРІАЛЬНИХ ГРОМАД

Анотація. Одним з елементів системного аналізу є розробка цільових схем. Для групування цілей розвитку об’єднаних територіальних громад використано систематизацію за групами структури філософського знання. Таким чином, в основу розвитку ОТГ покладено: суб’єкт (об’єднана територіальна громада як інститут, що формує цілі власного розвитку, визначає засоби їх досягнення, процес реалізації заходів для впливу на об’єкт розвитку для приведення його в бажаний ним (суб’єктом розвитку) стан) і об’єкт (процес розвитку ОТГ). Це – онтологічний аспект сутності розвитку об’єднаних територіальних громад. Акціонерний момент діяльності суб’єкту – його потреби, інтереси і цілі – аксіологічний аспект розвитку ОТГ, його мотиваційне ядро. Загальні наукові надбання щодо вирішення завдань розвитку об’єднаних територіальних громад зводяться до необхідності щодо визначення і можливостей об’єкта. Це – гносологічний аспект, або пізнання суті. Квінтесенцією проблеми є етап вибору найбільш ефективних цілей з погляду досягнення стратегічної мети розвитку об’єднаних територіальних громад. Це – праксеологічний аспект проблеми. Ціннісні відносини окремих людей в результаті їх об’єднання в групи перетворяться в суспільні відповідно до діалектики одиничної, особливого, загального. Людині у різних ситуаціях доводиться вирішувати проблему вибору своїх можливостей (поведінки) зважаючи на особисті потреби, так і громада, визначивши свої потреби у
вигляді цілей розвитку, вимушене, порівнюючи з можливостями, ранжувати цілі, тобто давати ціннісну оцінку «ситуацій». Таким є філософське ядро методології вибору пріоритетів суспільного розвитку, в тому числі і розвитку ОТГ. Таким чином, на наш погляд, науково-філософська основа розвитку об’єднаних територіальних громад як системи обов’язково має охоплювати чотири основні елементи – онтологію (визначення об’єкта та суб’єкта розвитку ОТГ); аксіологію (формулювання цілей розвитку ОТГ з огляду на суспільні потреби); гносеологію (аналіз стану об’єкта, що забезпечує задоволення даних потреб) і, нарешті, праксеологію (як розробку механізму реалізації).

Ключові слова: розвиток, об’єднані територіальні громади, гносеологія, праксеологія, філософія, онтологія, аксіологія.

**Formulation of the problem.** The selection and specification of the development goals of the amalgamated territorial communities from the point of view of the possibilities of their achievement are determined by the correct choice of its strategic goal. If the strategic goal of the development of the ATC is incorrectly defined, then this gives rise to corresponding errors in the selection of tools for its achievement.

**Analysis of recent research and publications.** Studies on the issues of decentralization reform and development of municipalities are highlighted in the works of such well-known foreign researchers as H. Blumer [3], T. Parson [2], L. Coser [8], J. Habermas [5] and others. Research on this issue is also highlighted in the works of domestic authors, in particular T. Baranovska [1], N. Nyzhnyk, V. Pilyushenko, I. Shkrabak, R. Larinoi, and others. Analyzing in detail a wide range of tasks, tools, and forms of implementation, scientists usually disagree about the essence of the given problem. The existing discussions regarding the problems and prospects of its further implementation follow from this.

**Setting objectives.** Based on the above, the purpose of the article is to form a scientific and philosophical basis for the development of territorial communities.

**Presentation of the main research material.** The goals of the development of the amalgamated territorial communities are related to the measures that it performs at a certain stage of it. The integration of goals takes place according to the principle of mandatory coordination of lower-level goals with higher-order goals.

Considering the above, goals details of the development of the amalgamated territorial communities, on our look could be represented as follow: access to the development of the amalgamated territorial communities, as the basis of a strong state; the alignment of the effective, comprehensive and convenient for citizens management system; increasing the competitiveness of ATC due to innovation and investment orientation; a clean, orderly and ecologically organized community; supporting the development of entrepreneurship based on local environmental and
social resources; development of modern communal infrastructure; provision of healthy living conditions in a healthy natural environment for all population groups; total use of the community's social, educational, cultural, medical and administrative potential for a high quality of life for residents of all settlements and representatives of all social groups; development of the social capital of the community through the initiation and support of various forms and directions of partnership cooperation within the community and beyond.

Importantly, in reach of the access of the axiological centers, the development of the amalgamated territorial communities may be the best possible minds for this effective function and development. It is necessary to establish a system of constant monitoring of the state of development, study of real problems arising in the ATC.

Unlike axiological goals (which have a permanent nature), praxeological goals of the development of amalgamated territorial communities can and should be diversified, depending on specific conditions, react elastically to the actual state of the economy, its problems and disagreements. Praxeological goals specify the goals of the higher order (axiological) development of ATC, focus attention on solving urgent and priority tasks, overcoming emerging "bottlenecks" in the development of ATC. The systematization of the goals of the development of ATC according to the praxeological approach includes the following components:

- development of effective mechanisms for evolution of ATC;
- distribution and regulation of activities by certain organizations, residents of the community in order to stimulate its development;
- spread of competitive culture in society;
- environmental education of residents;
- optimization and development of the system of local school and extracurricular education;
- creation of organizational and human conditions for the development of agricultural entrepreneurship and processing based on modern technologies and in accordance with the principles of environmental responsibility;
- improving the quality of road infrastructure, improving transport connections in the community;
- providing residents with high-quality drinking water, ecological drainage and sewage disposal;
- organization of an effective waste management system (collection, sorting, disposal) and maintenance of order and improvement in the community;
- support of sports initiatives and sports activity of residents; organizing civil defense and improving the security of the local community.

It is worth to mention that the application of epistemological goals, which allow you to reconcile axiological goals with the tools of development of ATC, is important in the formation of the system of ATC development goals.
The choice of the appropriate epistemological goal is determined by how strongly it is connected with the axiological goals of the development of the ATC in specific institutional conditions. Epistemological goals must meet the most important requirement for them - predictably influence the realization of axiological goals. The systematization of the epistemological goals of the development of ATC according to the groups of the structure of philosophical knowledge is as follows: institutional support for the effectiveness of the ATC development process; implementation of the world experience of development of ATC in conditions of decentralization; creation of an effective institutional environment for the development of ATC; information and digital support for the development of ATC; development of diversified processing of agricultural products, increase in production of environmentally friendly food products; development of non-agrarian forms of economic activity in the field of alternative energy production, trade and services, including in the field of sports and recreation; ecological arrangement of the community territory for sustainable development and high quality of life; improvement of the management system of communal and residential services, development of residential and communal infrastructure and energy efficiency; development of recreational and sports potential of the community; improvement and modernization of the health care system, promotion of prevention and healthy lifestyle; preventing threats of social isolation and strengthening the feeling of economic and social security; strengthening of cultural activity and support of various forms of creativity of the residents themselves; development of sports infrastructure; development of personnel potential, institutional and organizational capacity and improvement of material equipment of local self-government bodies; community cohesion, formation of local ties and a sense of common and at the same time group identity; development of various non-governmental and public organizations; support for the development of the community's communication infrastructure and digital education of the local community; participation of subjects from the community in projects beyond the local scale, creation and development of partnership relations with external subjects.

To achieve the goals of development of amalgamated territorial communities, it is necessary to ensure freedom of choice for all subjects. In this case, we are talking about the freedom of subjects, which should not conflict with the interests of other subjects, including the state as a whole.

Implementation of the development goals of the ATC should be aimed at achieving specific results of socio-economic development. The effectiveness of the development of amalgament territorial communities is revealed through the achievement of a strategic goal. And without ensuring proper effectiveness, the effect of implementing the goals of the development of ATC will be extremely small.

For this purpose, we propose to define the components of the concept of "territorial community development". We propose to consider and reveal their
content, confirming their fundamentality with scientific theories that will help to understand the vector of the applied context in which development takes place. In addition, theoretical approaches allow taking into account the primary aspects related to its provision. Theories themselves are the key to understanding the complexity of social life and transformational convertions.

In this context, attention should be paid to the theory of the free community (the theory of the natural rights of the community), whose representatives A. Tocqueville, H. Arens, N. Gerber, O. Gierke emphasized that along with the three generally recognized constitutional branches of government (legislative, executive and judicial) the fourth – public (municipal) should also be determined. The community has the right to its own development, and the state does not interfere in the affairs of the community, but only recognizes it. A. Tocqueville saw a real alternative to state autocracy in government systems based on the principles of decentralization and self-government.

And local self-government bodies, according to the representative of socio-economic theory R. Mol, are not state-owned and have the exclusive right to meet the needs of the community in the non-political (economic, social, cultural) sphere, solving local affairs of a non-state nature.

The content of these components is that the community effectively uses not only its local potential in the form of property, finances, human resources (personnel), powers, but also tools of influence on local self-government bodies and their officials, carries out full-fledged local self-government and provides needs residents of the corresponding settlements.

To prove, we cite the theoretical concept of structural functionalism by T. Parsons, which is a useful tool for specialists - practitioners in the field of community development. In essence, functionalists consider structures to be important components of building the community's potential, emphasize its potential, which can stimulate or, on the contrary, restrain development. Functionalists also seek to make connections to broader social systems beyond or beyond the community that might help in community development.

The economic development of territorial communities is also ensured through their cooperation, which allows solving a number of issues on the basis of combining their available resources, saving budget funds through the creation of joint communal enterprises, joint management bodies and ensuring their joint financing (maintenance). Those communities that organize cooperation in the format of four or more participants can count on financial support both from the state at the expense of the state regional development fund (Article 15 of the Law "On Cooperation of Territorial Communities") and other interested institutions. This is where the theory that H. Blumer called "symbolic interactionism" can come in handy, as it emphasizes the symbolic nature of human interaction, rather than a mechanical picture like "stimulus - action in response."
A significant contribution to the development of this theory was made by E. Hoffman, who argued that people "give" and "make" signs that provide information to third parties about how to react. For the economic development of communities, symbolic interactionism is important because it provides insight into how people develop a sense of unity, shared vision, and solidarity. The vision of the community is formed as a result of the interaction of people and with the help of pictorial, verbal or other symbols, and supporters of symbolic interactionism will seek to unite people to achieve a common vision. In addition, supporters of symbolic interactionism are interested in studying the circumstances in which people ask the questions, organize the challenges, critique, or reconstruct certain meanings.

Symbolic interactionism helps identify groups that deviate from the dominant meaning in order to connect them with other groups to achieve solidarity. However, perhaps most important in the context of our research is that this theory allows symbols to be used to create or increase community capacity. For example, a community may advocate for the preservation of a historic site because it believes it is beautiful or has some cultural significance. In turn, it is possible to strengthen the value of this landmark for the community with the help of data on its historical and architectural significance (it is also advisable to provide information on how to find grants for the preservation of historical monuments). That is why researchers and practitioners in the field of economic development of communities are increasingly trying to make citizens think and understand the meaning of their own actions. In addition, the theory of symbolic interactionism can be of some help in the process of collective evaluation - in fact, it comes down to understanding what this or that event or action means through the prism of the meanings given to it by different social groups.

In addition, in confirmation of the fundamental basis of the research, it is worth mentioning the theory of communicative action - communication, since the organizational and institutional development of the community is impossible without the participation of the public, and public discussions are an extremely important tool of democratic participation. Public deliberation involves many discussions, in which different opinions are heard in order to analyze problems, find solutions, and make changes to local policies when the community finds flaws in them. But this requires the creation of communicatively integrated communities. This type of integration includes communication activities that connect individuals, networks and institutions with local communities. The founder of the theory of communicative action, Y. Habermas, claims that communicative action is formed at the junction of systems and everyday life.

A component of the organizational and institutional development of territorial communities is the distribution of powers according to the principle of subsidiarity, the essence of which is that those authorities should have the most powers which: are closest to people as the main consumers of public services; at their level, they provide
the most effective and least resource-consuming solution to issues of local importance and the provision of services to members of the territorial community.

Organizational and institutional development of the community is also ensured by providing the local community with the opportunity to realize its public interests, as emphasized by the representatives of the community theory of local self-government by O. von Hierke, V. Sheffner, P. Korf.

The theory of municipal socialism, the supporters of which are H. Alderfer R. Rhodes, hoped to rebuild modern life on a new basis through successive reforms, changes in state and public life without sharp jumps and upheavals.

The personnel potential of the development of the territorial community is a set of quantitative and qualitative characteristics of people's work abilities, which consist in their ability to perform the necessary tasks and achieve the set goals due to the available knowledge, skills and abilities. If, after the unification of territorial communities, the issue of staffing is solved at the expense of existing human resources, then later communities will need to invest in promising youth. For this, targeted training opportunities can be used at the expense of the local budget.

In this context, it is appropriate to mention the theory of rational choice - motivation for decision-making. A. Marshall. He believed that people should be interested in maximizing utility, happiness or profit. As for the socio-economic development of the community, the theory of rational choice is related to the search for appropriate rewards and minimizing risks for individuals who become involved in public initiatives and movements. By the way, such awards can be quite simple, such as a certain public award or certificate of honor. This may make it easier for some people to choose to participate in community development. However, in order to understand the factors that influence this choice, it is necessary to study public opinion, conduct special sociological studies or use already available information on this issue, which can be obtained from external reliable sources, which can be research institutes, think tanks or higher educational institutions, cooperation with which will ensure educational and informational development.

The next theory to consider is Giddens' theory of structuration, in which he argues that social systems are often the result of unintended consequences of human action, and, in contrast to debates over whether structure shapes action to determine social phenomena or vice versa, the scientist believes that structure exists within and through human activity.

Back to the social-economic development of the community, it should be noted that the theory of structuring can be useful here in various aspects. First, structuration theory links disparate macrotheories of structure and conflict with microtheories of individual and group behavior, such as social capital, rational choice, and symbolic interactionism. Also, the theory of structuration explains the theory of conflict,
because it predicts that communities can influence the imbalance of power with the help of cultural norms and models; and also this theory suggests that an external force can shape behavior. Third, the theory of structuration helps to understand how solidarity is formed against the background and often against the existing structural division of society.

The active position of community residents, their participation in solving issues is possible through the initiation of consideration of electronic petitions, which will contribute to digital development; creation of consultative and advisory bodies; public associations; submission of a local initiative; implementation of monitoring and evaluation of decisions made by the local council; submission of projects for financing from the participation budget; holding a local referendum, etc. A very important territorial identification is a large-scale, multi-level phenomenon of comparison of a person with the local community, which is manifested in a general sense of involvement in life and events taking place in the territory of immediate residence. A responsible, developed, identified territorial community is a certain social and psychological entity that characterizes a place where people live together, who feel a sense of involvement in the attitude of life and events that take place on the territory of their community.

In this aspect, the works of such conflict theorists as L. Koser and R. Dahrendorf should be mentioned. The theory of conflicts is quite widely used in practice by specialists in community development, as it helps to get an idea of what factors influence the formation of the phenomenon of territorial identification, to settle the differences that exist in the community, to understand why some people are "silent" and some come forward peaceful protests or strikes, why they have accepted the values of the elites, even if it is not to their advantage. The theory of conflict can also help to understand the type and degree of competition of interests between powerful groups, shed light on the real distribution of power in the community.

Conclusions. The above allows us to come to the conclusion that the synthesis of the considered theories should serve as a theoretical basis for confirming the separation of the components of the concept of "development of territorial communities" and the formation of a scientific and philosophical basis for the development of territorial communities.

References:

Література: