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## PARTICIPATORY MECHANISM IN ORGANIC WASTE MANAGEMENT

ПАРТИЦИПАТИВНИЙ МЕХАНІЗМ В УПРАВЛЕННІ ОРГАНІЧЕСКИМИ  
ОТХОДАМИ

Radionov V. / Радіонов В. С.

graduate student / аспірант

<https://orcid.org/0009-0001-0439-492X>

O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv,

Харківський національний університет

міського господарства імені О. М. Бекетова

Ukraine, Kharkiv, Chervonoglazivska Street, 17, 61002

Україна, Харків, вулиця Червоноглазівська 17, 61002

**Abstract.** The article is devoted to the issues of using participatory mechanism in the organisation of interaction between public authorities and the population. The article substantiates the specificity of consideration of participative orientation of public administration in organic waste management. At the analysis of participative mechanism in public management the emphasis is made on the system approach in the context of system-element, system-structural, system-integration, system-target and system-functional aspects. The effectiveness of public administration in organic waste management achieved through the functioning of participatory mechanism is shown.

**Key words:** public administration, participatory, participatory mechanism, system approach, structure of participatory mechanism, organic waste.

**Introduction.**

In modern conditions, public administration is the main resource for solving any public problems. The essence of public administration consists in the purposeful impact of the subject of management, possessing public authority, on the object to achieve the interests of society. An important distinguishing feature of this type of management is its public character. "Public" means to act in the general interest, to solve problems that are important for all members of society [1].

The practical implementation of public administration is always conditioned by the historical stage of development of a certain society, its culture, economic, political and legal maturity, prevailing ideals and values. The level of effectiveness and nature of public administration are in direct dependence on the state of society. Existence and development, content and forms, directions and meaning of improvement of public administration are determined by objective needs in purposeful coordination of the processes of interaction between public authorities and the population, ensuring the interrelation and orderliness of a multitude of

actively realised forms of interaction. The level of development of modern society, the spread of information and communication technologies, the transition to new forms of economic and production organisation dictates the need to strengthen participatory relations in the system of public administration [2]. The reform of Ukraine on decentralisation of power implies a gradual and steady democratisation of managerial relations in the system of public administration, and therefore, objectively determines the need for coordination activities through participatory mechanism, actualising the active involvement of the population in governance not only through the processes of public control, but also through discussion, civil examination, public monitoring of managerial decisions, actions and technologies at various levels of the state vertical.

### **Core material.**

The idea of participative orientation of public administration is not new. In ancient Greece the voice of each citizen was valued and was oriented towards people competent, initiative, with a high level of motivation, who participated in managing the affairs of the polis. The place of political decision-making was the Agora – it was here that people came to take part in the meeting of the people's assembly, to address the court on their affairs, to talk to philosophers, to listen to orators [3].

However, we can talk about political participation in its modern sense only in the times of industrial society, when, according to Karl Mannheim, "those strata and groups that have hitherto played only a passive role in political life are increasingly active". He defined this radical activation as "the fundamental democratisation of society" [4]. In the research aspect, the issues of public participation in governance became prominent in the second half of the 20th century, mainly in the context of the development of political and philosophical views on the systems of representative democracy and "participatory democracy". The creation of conditions for involving the population not only in managerial control, but also in the dynamic accumulation of developments and managerial innovations - there are prerequisites for the destruction of barriers in the use of the initiative of officials, employees of various ranks, social organisations, and the population; self-solving of social

conflicts – as there is a constant study and consideration of the population's opinion on certain decisions of the authorities; ensuring continuous organic improvement of the public administration system, timely adjustment of existing methods, tools, management technologies, social programmes, plans and projects.

The participative style of governance implies participativeness in the relations between officials and the population. It should be noted that in this case the emphasis is placed on the development of theoretical and methodological foundations for the adoption and implementation of public decisions, created mainly by management and marketing methods, with a corresponding reduction in the area of subjective (political) decisions of operational nature. The priority is given to the study in the system of public administration not to the political direction of decentralisation through the process of "unbureaucratisation" and democratisation, but to the managerial one – through the activation of public administration bodies' activities to involve the population in the management process.

This point of view dictates the need to determine for each managerial phenomenon the function, role and value of participatory mechanism in the process of achieving one of the main objectives of public administration – to improve the level and quality of life of the population on the basis of continuous innovative transformation of public administration in accordance with the changing demands of the developing society. The system approach plays an important role in the methodology of public administration science [5].

According to the general theory of systems, each object in the process of its research should be considered as a large and complex system and at the same time as an element of a more general system. The system approach is a direction of research methodology, which is based on the consideration of the object as a holistic set of elements in a set of relations and links between them, that is, the consideration of the object as a system [6].

For public administration, the systemic representation of its participatory mechanism is of fundamental theoretical and methodological importance. The application of the systemic approach to the participatory mechanism functioning in

public administration is conditioned by the need to obtain a complete and holistic view of it. Consideration of the participative mechanism in public administration through the prism of the system approach includes the necessity to study the following aspects:

1) system-elemental, or system-complex, which consists in identifying the elements that make up a given system;

2) system-structural, consisting in finding out the internal links and dependencies between the elements of the system and allowing to get an idea of the internal organisation of the system under study;

3) system-integrative, which consists in determining a set of qualitative characteristics of the system, ensuring its integrity and specificity;

4) system-targeted, meaning the need for scientific definition of the goals and subgoals of the system, their mutual linkage between each other;

5) system-functional, involving the identification of functions for the fulfilment of which the system is created and exists.

The structure of participatory mechanism is complex due to the fact that the interaction of public authorities with the population in the implementation of public administration is diverse and depends on many factors of general economic, legal, managerial and other nature. But when identifying the essence of the participatory mechanism, the following can be identified as the most important elements:

1. Subjects of participatory mechanism - two organically interrelated actors of interaction – public authorities and the population, endowed with powers and rights to interact and directly influence the managed subsystem in order to ensure its functioning and movement towards a given goal. Public authorities are represented by legislative, executive and judicial authorities at all levels of public administration. Under the population we understand individual citizens (active part of civil society), expert and professional community, parties (public organisations), business community.

2 The objects of participatory mechanism are participatory relations and processes (existing in the state, region, municipality), on which the managerial

impact is directed in order to ensure their functioning, change and development.

3. Arsenal of participatory tools – a qualitative, functional set of tools (means, techniques, methods, etc.) available to the subjects of the participatory mechanism and corresponding to all norms and standards of participatory interaction.

Each element of the mechanism is an integral part of the whole. They are interconnected and interdependent, and the combination of elements of the participatory mechanism to organise the relations of the actors of interaction forms the design of the participatory mechanism.

Within the framework of the participatory mechanism, various forms of relations between public authorities and the population are formed to ensure free access of the civil society to the work of government and state structures, including transparency in the expenditure of budget funds, involving citizens in a more active fight against corruption and control over executive bodies, expanding access to information technologies. The initiator of relations in this case relationship can be initiated by both public authorities and the population. This makes it expedient to consider the participatory mechanism in the form of two interrelated subsystems: the mechanism of decision-making in public administration, initiated by public authorities, and the mechanism of decision-making in public administration, initiated by the population.

The mechanism of decision-making in public administration, initiated by public authorities, has a vector of interaction orientation "from top to bottom" and uses the following as participatory tools: "protection of interests", "informing", "meeting with the population" (including information exchange), "identification of public opinion", "consultations", "cooperation".

The mechanism of decision-making in public administration, initiated by the population, is expressed by the vector of orientation of interaction "from bottom to top" and applies such participatory tools as "appeals", "expert (public) assessment", "civic initiative", "participation in the activities of public authorities".

The role of participatory mechanisms in organic waste management has several key aspects, first of all, participatory mechanisms allow citizens to participate

directly in the development of strategies and policies for organic waste management. This helps to take into account local needs and specific conditions, which certainly increases their awareness of the importance of proper sorting and disposal of organic waste. This, in turn, can reduce the amount of improperly disposed waste and promote environmental awareness. When citizens are involved in decision-making, they feel more responsible for the results. Communities can propose and implement their own initiatives that meet their specific needs and capacities. This can lead to more responsible waste management and active participation in initiatives to reduce organic waste.

Participatory mechanisms facilitate an open dialogue between citizens and the authorities, which allows for a better understanding of problems and effective solutions, and increases trust in the actions of the authorities.

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*Анотація.* Статтю присвячено питанням використання партисипативного механізму при організації взаємодії органів публічної влади з населенням. Обґрунтовано специфіку розгляду партисипативної орієнтації публічного управління при управлінні органічними відходами. При аналізі партисипативного механізму в публічному управлінні

зроблено акцент на системному підході в контексті системно-елементного, системно-структурного, системно-інтеграційного, системно-цільового та системно-функціонального аспектів. Показано результативність публічного управління в управлінні органічними відходами, що досягається через функціонування партисипативного механізму.

**Ключові слова:** публічне управління, партисипативність, партисипативний механізм, системний підхід, структура партисипативного механізму, органічні відходи.