LOCAL DEVELOPMENT NETWORKS IN UKRAINE: THE PARTICIPANTS' COMPETENCE FORMATION

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Summary

The article deals with one aspect of the community based local development networks' formation: formation of the local development networks participants' competence. The author assumes that the community based local development approach involves active participation of people in solving local problems and meeting the needs of communities. Methodical principles and best practices of three components forming the local development networks participants' competence in Ukraine are considered: civic competence; network communication competence; local development project management competence.

Key words: community of practices, competence, decentralization, community-based local development approach, e-learning, local development framework, local development projects.

РАЗВИТИЕ ЛОКАЛЬНЫХ СЕТЕЙ В УКРАИНЕ: ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ КОМПЕТЕНТНОСТИ УЧАСТНИКОВ

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Аннотация

В статье рассматривается один из аспектов формирования сетевых систем местного развития, ориентированного на общину: формирование компетентности участников сетей местного развития. Автор исходит из того, что подход к местному развитию, ориентированному на общину, предполагает активное участие людей в решении вопросов местного значения и удовлетворении потребностей общин. Рассмотрены методические основы и лучшие практики формирования трех составляющих компетентности участников сетей местного развития в Украине: гражданская компетентность; сетевая коммуникационная компетентность; компетентность в области управления проектами местного развития.

Ключевые слова: сообщество практик, компетентность, децентрализация, подход к местному развитию, ориентированный на общину, дистанционное обучение, сеть местного развития, проекты местного развития.

Formulation of the problem. Ukraine has in recent years worked out many examples of cooperation between Ukrainian and European non-governmental institutions to ensure the development of Ukrainian community by engaging citizens to direct participation in local government and implementation of the principles of good governance. The experience shows that most people are willing to contribute to local development projects when they can participate in decision making and feel that it improves specific living conditions.

Development and implementation of joint projects attracts a larger number of people for collaboration, increasing public interest in the local government issues, sets the feedback with the community. If a person understands his or her individual involvement to a territorial community and his or her opportunities in this regard, participation in solving local problems is an indicator of the formed civil society [17].

However, we note that the approaches to local development communities that have been applied and continue to apply in Ukraine as international and government programs more focused on the concept of community-driven development, than provide system resource using of local beneficiaries (territorial communities, local businesses, community organizations, etc.) for improving the local community life (the concept of community-based development) [15].

We consider that under decentralization in Ukraine the situation has to change and a key role in the approach to oriented community local development will play complex network systems which are forming now. These systems include, in particular: a network of local development agencies; a network of local authorities associations; a network of community development resource centers; a network of local project offices; a network of communities of practice[1] [2; 4; 5; 14; 18–20].

Thus, there is a need for local government professional staff able to implement community based local development principles. This is what actualizes the study of approaches to the local development networks participants' competence formation in Ukraine.

Scientific background. Problems of professional competence development of the practitioners in the field of local development were the subject of considerable range of the scientists' research, including N. Bogataj, G. Del Gobbo, A. Ekambaramc,

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[1] Community of Practice (CoP) is a virtual voluntary association of professionals to address practical problems; the association of practitioners involved in joint activities aimed at finding new ideas. In recent years, communities of practice are becoming more common in the public sector in many countries.

L. Gajewska, V. Goshovska. B. Jałochaa, S. Kalashnikova, O. Kireeva, H. P. Kraneb, G. Kushnirova, I. Malytska; T. Mamatova, Y. Molchanova, G. Prawelska-Skrzypekd, N. Protasova, V. Rach, E. Sergienko, E. Slanisca, V. Filipovskyi, M. Yarmystyi [1; 3; 6; 8; 9; 10–13; 16; 17; 19; 21].

In previous works of Y. Borysenko the main methodological principles of the community-based approach to local development and the key tasks of the community based approach to local development, which applies United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Ukraine were considered [7]. It was concluded that it is through the implementation of the principles, methods and tools for community revitalization based on «community-based development» model should take place further approach's spread in Ukraine. The possibilities of using the potential of social networks and online communities in the local development network's formation also were examined.

Setting paper objectives (aim). But systematic research of the approaches to the local development network participants' competence formation in Ukraine has not conducted yet. That is why the purpose of this article is to examine one aspect of the community based local development networks' formation – formation of the local development networks participants' competence.

Presentation of the main results and their substantiation. Among many policies that ensure the development of territories most common is the community-based local development approach, which involves the active people participation in solving local problems and meeting the needs of the community, a common definition of ways of solving local problems and joint activities with the implementation of decisions [14; 15]. The approach is based on the understanding that any person, organization or authority is not able to solve all local problems only through their own efforts. This requires active community, private sector, local authorities' partnership at various levels. Identifying local priorities, their conforming to local authorities, planning and joint efforts for their implementation helps communities build trust between their members and all partners [15].

Such unsatisfactory situation with local development in Ukraine is based on several reasons. The main obstacle [7], the author defines, is «ineffectiveness of the mechanisms of communities representation»: members of communities do not play an important role in local development processes; people attraction to participate in planning and decision-making process is unsystematic and formal. This is largely caused by low expansion of *civic competence.*

To study this issue recently joined many researchers, particularly in the works of E. Sergienko project activities were defined as «a tool» of the civic competencies' development [17]. N. Bogataj, G. Del Gobbo and E. Slanisca in [1] analysed the model of study circle, not as a learning action in adult education but in its being an action of design able to put together different local partners for the construction of responses related with learning needs identified. The device of Study Circle is analysed as a model that has the potentiality to promote and develop social networks for local education. So, it is outlined the possibility that Study Circles may represent a mechanism for the establishment of local institutional spaces for continuing education: in terms of needs' evaluation, planning and management of the education system, until evaluation. The authors focused on the role of tutors/mentors and thus reflect on their competencies.

In S. Kalashnikova studied the leadership is presented as the highest – compared to administration and management – evolutional and qualitative level of governance, and its actualization in modern social transformations is verified [10]. Dependency between governance levels (administration, management, leadership) and competencies levels (knowledge, skills, behaviour competencies) was proved. The specificities and factors that provide for the effectiveness of leadership education programs were specified on basis of analysis of leading foreign and domestic experience in executive leaders' professional development for business, public and education administration.

I. Malytska in [12] identified the actuality of creation of virtual educational communities, which form innovative educational environments in the systems of education of foreign countries and in Ukraine and determined the criteria for their forming, and provided the descriptions of virtual educational environments as well as the importance of their forming in general educational establishments and presented some examples of the most popular virtual educational communities.

In the publications involving T. Mamatova and O. Kireeva some specific aspects of the implementation of e-learning and the creation of communities of practice in the provision of public services was highlighted, the experience of the e-platform «Community of practice for local development» as an outsourcing resource of public administration staff was analyzed [13; 19].

B. Jałochaa, H. P. Kraneb, A. Ekambaramc and G. Prawelska-Skrzypekd in [3] have identified the most important competences of public sector project managers. The authors, based on a literature study, propose a typology of competences, necessary for project managers dealing with specific circumstances of public organizations.

Based on the research of basic theoretical works in the field of local development practitioners' competencies development and decentralization processes existing in Ukraine at the local level, the main groups of competences that local development networks' participants in Ukraine have to develop are: civic competence; network communication competence; local development project management competence.

Civic competence. The participation of local government officials, representatives of NGOs and civil society activists in the local development network systems will contribute to their civic competence. Civic competence as a key competence of the individual component provides: gaining of the basics of integrated knowledge about democracy, pluralism, civil society, the adoption of democratic ideals and values that are integrated in the context of national culture as personal values; understanding of belonging to a particular nation (the desire to preserve national identity, national identification); developing of constructive and critical thinking, communication skills, initiative, independence, responsibility, ability to avoid social conflicts; obtaining of civic experience, democratic behavior and effective communication [17].

Basic approaches to the civic competence development are defined by

the Charter of Education for Democratic Citizenship and Human Rights Education, adopted on the 11th of May 2010 the 120th meeting of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe [9]. Among the criteria and principles stipulated in the Charter the possibility of education for democratic citizenship and human rights education for every citizen within the formal general education and vocational training, higher education, and participation in the processes of democratic governance is defined.

In the 2014-2018 in Ukraine the Swiss-Ukrainian project «Development of civic competencies in Ukraine» (DOCCU) is implemented. The innovative element of the project is an approach that aims to spread knowledge about Education for Democratic Citizenship and Human Rights Education in Ukraine through training and retraining of civil servants and local government officials, as well as through post-graduate education teaching staff and education management officials. The project aims to improve the process of cooperation between public authorities, education system and the public to create a democratic environment in the local communities and the country as a whole [9].

Networks communication competence. In terms of information society and e-democracy development social and professional networks are increasingly influencing the global information space and cause the need to review the attitude toward an information space and a communicative activity of local community and local authorities. Participation in virtual communities promotes the development of communicative competence.

In Ukraine the e-platform «Community of practice for local development» as one of the most successful practices in this area can be defined [18]. This e-platform was established by the State Fund for Local Self-Government in Ukraine together with the Swiss-Ukrainian project «Decentralization Support in Ukraine» (DESPRO) in 2012[2] to unite local government practitioners from all regions of Ukraine, enable community members to discuss the most pressing issues of territorial development, community involvement, provide members access to counseling experts at various levels, create conditions

for generating by the community the new ideas in the field of local development, develop approaches to acquiring new competences by the community through participation in e-learning. Experience of the e-platform allows characterizing it as a powerful outsourcing resource that can be used effectively, aimed at developing the competence of local government officials, civil servants and representatives of civil society [14].

The e-learning Concept components on this Platform include the following: target audience: local government officials, civil servants, local council deputies, representatives of NGOs (1); form of study: not a traditional e-course, but a combination of education, counselling and creating regional communities of practice(s) (2); formation of an active teaching and consulting environment and maximum involvement and acquisition of potential participants (3); providing maximum flexible content taking into account the participants' requests (4); development and implementation of e-courses provides not a team, but the «community of practice» of experts and tutors, whose members regularly communicate on a special platform's forum and generate new content through the exchange of ideas and experiences (5); the leading role of forums discussion's facilitation by the facilitators' community from among the previous e-courses active participants who made «virtual career» in the community is determined (6); a key feature of the e-courses is the expansion of practical skills through the implementation of «pervasive practical exercises» – a series of templates filling (7) [18].

The author is an active member of this community of practice. He successfully completed several e-learning courses. His personal involvement in e-courses can be concluded that this form of learning is very convenient and useful for those busy daily work for the main job, but at the same time, understands – to be a professional and efficient service can only be provided constant work on yourself, learning and practical skills, understanding the processes occurring in local government. Moreover, it is in the community of practice takes place constructively minded communication and exchange of best practices in community based local development.

E-platform «Community of practice for local development» also provides the e-course «Local development project management», that aims to develop the local government practitioners' project management competence [13; 18].

Local development project management competence. In «Key competences of public sector project managers» B. Jałochaa, H. P. Kraneb, A. Ekambaramc and G. Prawelska-Skrzypekd, посилаючись на роботи Wateridge (1997) та Crawford (2005) зазначають, що project managers play a crucial role in all kinds of projects and influence projects' success. Акцентуючи на тому, що public sector projects є unique. Унікальність ця визначена тим фактом, що due to the fact that public projects always deal with multiple, different stakeholders whose opinions can strongly influence the project. Progress in «projectification» of public sector creates an increasing need for developing competences (knowledge, skills, attitudes) for public sector project managers. Можна погодитись із думкою експертів, що very little attention has so far been paid to the distinctive features of public sector project managers' competences [3].
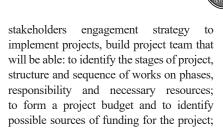
The special features of public sector projects affecting the priority components of the local development networks participants' competence formation include: the need to focus on building collaboration with multiple stakeholders, work to overcome barriers to collaboration; significant permeability and sensitivity to environmental effects, increasing the development of civil society; instability surrounding the project environment, frequent changes in policy may impose «short time-horizons» for the project activities. To this list, experts add another feature. This feature of recent years has become one of the key – that is the need to develop «conflict sensitivity» in organizations that operate in the public sphere (especially those that implement local development projects) [18].

In 2016, the developers of the e-course «Local development project management – 6», using the experience of the previous five implementations (2012-2015) identified the following components of the project management competence to be developed:

– the ability to identify and systematically describe the local development problems, formulate the main components of the project concept, in particular, to define the purpose, product, expected results and project risks, generate

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stakeholders engagement strategy to implement projects, build project team that will be able: to identify the stages of project, structure and sequence of works on phases, responsibility and necessary resources; to form a project budget and to identify possible sources of funding for the project; to monitor the implementation progress and to evaluate the project;

– the ability to communicate effectively in a virtual environment with fellow practitioners and experts;

– the capacity to evaluate the content elements of a local development projects' concepts and to provide recommendations for their improvement.

As a result, the e-course «Local development project management – 6» broke all current Community of practices' records: the largest number of participants registered for the e-course (1188); the largest number of participants who successfully completed the course (276); the highest one course participants' activity that recorded by the platform's statistics for all years of the Community [18].

Conclusions and perspectives for further research. The results of the research can help to further develop training programs and academic curricula tailored to the needs of public sector employers. Based on the basic theoretical works in the field of local development practitioners' competencies development and the practice of the decentralization process in Ukraine at the local level, the main groups of competences that local development networks' participants in Ukraine have to develop were identified: civic competence; network communication competence; local development project management competence. Thus, mechanisms of the local development networks' members competences' development in Ukraine need further scientific study, including the conditions of the development of the network of Regional and local development, community development resource centers as well as innovative communities of practice.

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НЕКОТОРЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ И ТАКТИКИ ОСМОТРА МЕСТА ПРОИСШЕСТВИЯ ПРИ РАССЛЕДОВАНИИ ЭКСТРЕМИСТСКОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

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Аннотация
В статье автор рассматривает некоторые вопросы организации и тактики осмотра места происшествия при расследовании уголовных дел о преступлениях экстремистской направленности: особенности формирования следственной группы для осмотра места происшествия, ее состав. Рассмотрены некоторые особенности участия в осмотре места происшествия специалистов и экспертов в зависимости от объекта осмотра: место пожара, взрыва, места формирования группы и ее рассеивания, помещений, которые подверглись погромам, трупа. Рассматриваются также некоторые особенности проведения осмотра места происшествия в условиях парализации следствия в результате действий бесчинствующей толпы, особенности установления мотива насильственных действий.
Ключевые слова: групповой экстремизм, место происшествия, тактика осмотра.

SOME ISSUES OF ORGANIZATION AND TACTICS OF VIEW OF THE PLACE OF OCCURRENCE AT THE INVESTIGATION OF EXTREMIST ACTIVITY

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Summary
In the article an author examines some questions of organization and tactics of examination of site of occurrence at investigation of criminal cases about the crimes of extremist orientation : features of forming of inquisitional group for examination of site of occurrence, it's composition. There are considered some features of participating in examination of place of incident of specialists and experts depending on the object of examination: place of fire, explosion, places of forming of group and her dispersion, apartments that was exposed to the massacres, dead body.
There are considered some features of realization of examination of site of occurrence are examined also in the conditions of paralyzing of investigation as a result of actions of committing excesses crowd, feature of establishment of reason of violent actions.
Key words: group extremism, site of occurrence, tactician of examination.

Постановка проблемы. Процессы глобализации, в которые вовлечены в том числе и страны бывшего СССР, привели к негативным изменениям и тенденциям в межгрупповых социальных отношениях. В частности, глобальный экономический кризис угрожает мировому сообществу распространением расизма, ксенофобии, эскалацией нетолерантности (в т.ч. антисемитизма, исламофобии, возбуждению ненависти) и в целом – к вспышке экстремистских настроений в обществе [1].

Все это приводит к резкому увеличению в мире числа преступлений, которые являются проявлением экстремизма. Не стоит в стороне от этих негативных процессов и Украина, где существует большое количество различных социальных групп, которые отличаются между собой по национальному признаку, расовой и региональной принадлежности, а также по религиозным, политическим и некоторым другим (в том числе идеологическим) признакам.