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SOCIOCRATIC MODEL OF PARTICIPATORY PUBLIC GOVERNANCE FOR THE POST-WAR RECOVERY OF TERRITORIAL COMMUNITIES IN UKRAINE

The article examines the potential application of sociocracy as a model of participatory public governance for the post-war recovery of territorial communities in Ukraine. It is substantiated that the reconstruction of damaged infrastructure should be combined with the institutional renewal of local self-government, the development of community self-organization, and the establishment of permanent mechanisms for residents' participation in the preparation, implementation, monitoring, and adjustment of public decisions. The purpose of the study is to develop the conceptual foundations of a sociocratic model that combines representative democratic institutions with the structured participation of residents, civil society organizations, professional communities, business entities, and other actors of local development. The methodological framework integrates systemic, institutional, structural-functional, and participatory approaches. The methods of analysis and synthesis, comparative and legal analysis, decomposition, conceptual modelling, and scientific generalization were applied.

An original definition of sociocracy in public governance is proposed, and the transition from an administrative-pyramidal structure to a circle-domain architecture of the community is substantiated. An original circle-domain model is developed, within which the territorial community is considered a polycentric system of primary territorial, functional, coordination, and strategic circles. The functional elements of the model are identified as responsibility domains, driver-oriented governance, consent-based proposal approval, double representation, and temporary roles. The governance cycle is presented as the following sequence: driver → domain → circle → consent → temporary roles → implementation → monitoring → review.

It is established that Ukrainian legislation does not provide a legal definition of sociocracy; however, it contains institutions functionally close to the proposed model, including general meetings of residents, local initiatives, public hearings, advisory bodies, community self-organization bodies, and public consultations. This creates prerequisites for pilot implementation through community statutes, special regulations, recovery working groups, and digital participation platforms. It

is argued that sociocratic circles do not replace local self-government bodies but perform preparatory, coordination, advisory, monitoring, and evaluation functions. The research hypothesis has received theoretical and conceptual confirmation: the institutionalization of sociocratic principles may facilitate the transition from episodic civic participation to permanent shared responsibility, increase the legitimacy of decisions and public trust, and strengthen the adaptability of public governance in the post-war recovery of territorial communities.

Keywords: sociocracy, community self-organization, social economy, international urban studies, public policy analysis.