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Public-Public Partnership Through the Prism of Responsible Citizenship Philosophy: Global Tendencies and Ukrainian Perspective

Denys Svyrydenko

Doctor of Philosophical Sciences, Professor, Dragomanov Ukrainian State University (Kyiv, Ukraine)
E-mail: denis_sviridenko@ukr.net
https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6126-1747

Frol Revin

Ph.D. in Philosophy, Dragomanov Ukrainian State University (Kyiv, Ukraine)
E-mail: frollrevin@gmail.com
https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7349-8079

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This article aims to analyze the concept of public-public partnerships viewed through the lens of the philosophy of responsible citizenship. Specifically, we the authors set the task of scrutinizing the concept of responsible citizenship by emphasizing its importance in modern civic governance, particularly in the context of collaboration between various public entities and organizations. The article thus outlines the historical and contemporary evolution of responsible citizenship as a concept focusing, among other important aspects, on its moral and ethical foundations. It also takes into consideration the role of active citizenry in supporting effective governance and productive societal transformation. In particular, the authors examine the theoretical frameworks and conceptualization of public-public partnerships, highlighting how, when founded on the principles of reciprocal cohesion, they tend to promote beneficial synergy between different public institutions. Examples of such successful collaborations are provided, undescoring the philosophical approaches that highlight the importance of ethical principles and civic virtues.

A significant focus is likewise placed on analyzing how the philosophy of responsible citizenship influences the development of public-public partnerships in the context of the Revolution of Dignity and russian military aggression. Of noless importance is the the impactful role volunteering plays when perceived as an expression of responsible citizenship philosophy. To this end, the authors aim to elucidate the ethical and civic principles guiding these partnerships, focusing on volunteer-driven initiatives

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that facilitate national solidarity, foster resilience, and cultivate a strong sense of communal synergy amidst internal sociopolitical diisions and external military aggression. Lastly, the authors devoted their attention to bringing together the thread of the major philosophical ideas and findings discussed in the article, highlighting the conceptual and practical correlation between responsible citizenship and effective public-public partnerships, creating lasting civic bonds while fostering sustainable societal development.

Keywords: responsible citizenship philosophy, public-public partnership, civic engagement, values, volunteering, collaboration, shared cooperative pursuits, participatory goverance.

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Introduction

The concept of responsible citizenship undoubtedly plays a key role in contemporary discourse on efficient governance and civic engagement. Historically and philosophically rooted in various ethical and moral doctrines, responsible citizenship philosophy emphasizes the duties and responsibilities of individuals within a shared societal structure, underscoring the importance of active civic engagement, informed decision-making, as well as a commitment to the common good. Indeed, upon closer insection, it becomes obvious that responsible citizenship is not a mere postmodern theoretical construct, but has a deeply-rooted historical context coupled with its far-reaching practical implications that shape the contemporary dynamics of everyday communal interaction impacting the structure of public sector collaborations.

In particular, when properly implemented, this conception presupposes far more than merely an adequate execution of laws or maintaining periodic electoral processes, but necessitates an active and ongoing commitment to social welfare. Hence, the responsible citizenry is encouraged to be engaged, informed, and ethically driven in their public conduct and interactions while recognizing their broader function as community and nation-buildiers. In practice, this entails that that citizens should consider their individual and collective impact on social, economic, political, ecological, and other spheres of shared governance and strive forms of social cohesion that bring about utilitarian well-being while fostering a sense of communal responsibility and mutual care.

Accordingly, analyzing the many public sector collaborative engagements found within any number of modern contries and societies through a philosophical lens provides a deeper insight into their interrations, complexities and significance, at the same time offering a framework for scrutinizing the ethical principles that underpin effective, reciprocal modes of social interaction. Specifically, when studying the interplay between individual civic duties and institutional responsibilities, we arrive at a more nuanced appreciation of the foundational role public-public partnerships play in impacting societal evolution and transformation. The heightened relevance of these analytical philosophical insights becomes particularly apparent when considering the multiple challenges facing modern societies (Alexander & Pushnik, 2017). Chief among them is the fact that whenever different public entities engage in cooperative goal attainment, public-public partnerships become especially suited to dealing with complex social issues that require joint deliberation, action and commitment. In particular, such partnerships require a clearly stipulated shared vision, mutual trust, as well as a joint adherence to ethical principles, all of which are the foundational part and parcel of responsible citizenship philosophy.

Consequently, when philosophically exploring public-public partnerships through the lens of responsible citizenship, the authors delve into the theoretical underpinnings and practical

applications examining how responsible citizenship can enhance the efficacy of collaboration between various public entities. Our exploration, therefore, includes a brief analysis of historical and contemporary examples, with a particular focus on local Ukrainian implications exemplified by the Maidan movement and the ongoing war provocated by russia, in order to trace the real-world ramifications of these philosophical ideas being put into practice. We hope that our present excursory foray into the subject will contribute to the broader understanding of how responsible citizenship philosophy can inform and enhance public collaborations for the betterment of society at large (Brown & Baker, 2012).

In particular, as was mentioned above, the Revolution of Dignity took shape as a series of sporadic protests evolving into a cohesive and impactful political movement, which provides a compelling case study for examining the power of responsible citizenship in fostering robust grassroots public-public partnerships. To this effect, it showcased how when galvanized by a sense of civic duty, in the face of a common enemy, spontaneous social formations can occur whereby citizens can effectively collaborate with various public entities to achieve substantial political and social goals. Similarly, at present, the Ukrainian social landscape witnesses attempts at collective civic engagement in order to create a united social front against continuous russian military aggression and information warfare, thereby highlighting a heightened level of relevance of social bonds and cooperation demonstrated by Ukrainian people when interacting and partnering with various public institutions.

On the other hand, when examining the theoretical framework undergirding the concept of responsible citizenship, it is helpful to elucidate how ethical principles such as justice, equality, and the common good can be operationalized in analyzing the structure and dynamic of real-world public-public partnerships. In particular, by integrating these philosophical ideas into the practical realm of collaborative joint public sphere endeavors, we hope to arrive at a deeper understanding of how to nurture effective, just, and resilient systems of governance. Furthermore, through a thorough analysis of paradigmatic ethical imperatives that lie at the heart of public-public partnerships (viz. transparency, accountability, and participatory governance, etc.), we are able to trace how these principles are essential for building reciprocal interrelations between public entities and the communities they serve in a truly inclusive and equitable manner.

By demonstrating how the practical implications of responsible citizenship philosophy can positively influence public-public partnerships, the examination undertaken in the article seeks to harmonize philosophy and practice, arguing that a philosophical approach to governance, when properly grounded in ethical and moral consideration, is essential for fostering collaborative efforts that are not only effective, but are egalitarian in nature and sustainable in principle. We hope that a comprehensive analysis of responsible citizenship and its role in facilitating public-sector cooperation, will provide valuable insights for policymakers, scholars, and practitioners interested in cultivating a more engaged, responsible, and collaborative citizenry.

Conceptual Underpinnings of Responsible Citizenship Philosophy

Embodying the ideals and principles that govern the relationship between individuals and society, the responsible citizenship philosophy is grounded in philosophical discourse that has a long history within the Western philosophical tradition. Fundamentally, responsible citizenship is based on the idea that citizens are not merely passive recipients of rights and benefits, but are required to continually engage in the shaping of their respective communities and countries. This active participation requirement is rooted in ethical and moral presuppositions that call for engagement, accountability, as well as a firm utilitarian commitment.

Within the Westen philosophical tradition, the concept of responsible citizenship can be traced back to ancient Greek political theory, whereby the relationship between the state and the individual was first examined examined in the works of Plato and Aristotle. In particular, the idea of a harmonious community of citizens all sharing the same values, duties and responsibilities was central to their understanding of civic engagement and life in the ancient Greek city-states. Developing on Plato's doctrines, Aristotle underscored the mandatory role of the citizen as an active participant in communal governance, arguing that a truly virtuous life could only be achieved through active engagement in the day-to-day activities of your political community. Hence, this early conception of active communal participation laid the foundation for subsequent philosophical developments, whereby modern political philosophy, views the concept of responsible citizenship as one that inadvertently involves a broader range of ethical and moral considerations (Leydet, 2023). Already, as early as the Enlightenment era, Western philosophical thought develops notions of individual rights and liberties, with philosophers such as John Locke and Jean-Jacques Rousseau emphasizing the importance of common deliberation, agreement, and participation in the social contract. Locke's theory of natural rights specifically held that individuals have innate rights to life, liberty, and property, while stating that the legitimacy of any form of government rests solely on the consent of the governed. Rousseau further developed this doctrine by formulating the concept of the general will, believing that common interests of the citizens should be at the heart of any legitimate political authority worthy of the name (Ibid.).

The notion of citizenship has likewise been a subject of considerable philosophical debate, having been formed by the pressures and permutations of the ever-shifting European political and socio-economic landscape. Hence, before the onset of modern-era philosophy citizenship was oftentimes an exclusive status, ascribed to a select group of individuals who possessed certain qualifications, such as owning property and noble birth. This privilege was frequently justified by the reasoning that only those citizens who have a considerable stake in social affairs could be expected to act in the best interest of maintaining and further improving that particular social order. This status quo was drastically overhauled by the shift to modern democratic societies, which markedly impacted the evolution of the concept of citizenship. In particular, the development of liberal democracies all across Europe starting in the in the beginning of the eighteenth century meant an increased inclusivity that the notion of citizenship of individuals, regardless of their socio-economic status.

Hence, as J. King remarks on the modern legal understanding of these prerequisites: "Citizens carry the obligation to submit to taxation to fund all other of the state's past (valid) obligations – debts, contractual and treaty obligations, compensation for injury and accidents, and, the whole suite of remedies for state responsibility for breaches of international law. At a mundane but important national level, this includes pension liabilities for civil servants, state contracts, leaseholds on land, employment contracts, among so much else that depends on legal continuity over time" (King, 2023: 618). The works of political philosophers such as John Stuart Mill and Immanuel Kant reflected this shift in political responsibility, emphasizing the protection of personal freedoms and individual autonomy. Mill's insistence on the principles of representative democracy coupled with his harm principle, which states that individuals should be free to act as they wish unless their actions harm others, underscored the importance of individual liberty in the concept of citizenship. Kant's moral philosophy, particularly his categorical imperative, provided a foundation for the ethical responsibilities of citizens. According to Kant, individuals must act according to maxims that can be universally applied, thereby promoting a sense of moral duty and respect for the rights of others (Bellamy, 2011).

In contemporary discussions, the concept of responsible citizenship has been further enriched by the inclusion of social and economic dimensions. Theories of social justice, as articulated by philosophers like John Rawls (Dagger, 2014) and Martha Nussbaum (Nussbaum, 2008), have expanded the responsibilities of citizens to include not only political engagement but also efforts to address inequalities and promote social welfare. Rawls' theory of justice as fairness advocates for a system of distributive justice where social and economic inequalities are arranged to benefit the least advantaged members of society. Nussbaum's capabilities approach emphasizes the importance of ensuring that individuals have the opportunities and resources to develop their capabilities and lead fulfilling lives.

The moral and ethical responsibilities of citizens in a democratic society are multifaceted, encompassing a range of actions and attitudes that contribute to the health and stability of the political community. At the heart of responsible citizenship is the commitment to participate in the democratic process, which includes voting, engaging in public discourse, and being informed about political and social issues. This participation is essential for the functioning of democracy, as it ensures that the government reflects the will of the people and remains accountable to them (Leidet, 2014). Beyond participation, responsible citizenship entails a commitment to the common good, which requires individuals to look beyond their personal interests and consider the impact of their actions on the broader community. This commitment is rooted in the ethical principles of justice, equality, and respect for human dignity. Citizens are expected to uphold these principles in their interactions with others, advocating for policies and practices that promote fairness and inclusivity (Ibid). Moreover, responsible citizenship involves a sense of solidarity and mutual support among members of the community. This solidarity is expressed through acts of civic engagement, such as volunteering, community organizing, and supporting social movements that aim to address collective challenges. By working together to address issues such as poverty, discrimination, and environmental degradation, citizens demonstrate their commitment to creating a more just and equitable society.

The ethical responsibilities of citizens also extend to the realm of public deliberation. In a democratic society, public deliberation is a crucial mechanism for resolving conflicts and making collective decisions. Responsible citizens engage in public deliberation with a spirit of openness, respect, and a willingness to listen to diverse perspectives. This ethical approach to deliberation helps to foster a more inclusive and participatory democratic process, where the voices of marginalized and underrepresented groups are heard and considered (King, 2023). Indeed, upon close examination it appears the philosophical foundations of responsible citizenship are deeply intertwined with the ethical and moral responsibilities of individuals in a democratic society. By examining the historical and contemporary philosophical discussions on citizenship, we can gain a deeper understanding of the principles that underpin responsible citizenship and their relevance to modern governance. As citizens, our commitment to these principles not only strengthens our democratic institutions but also contributes to the creation of a more just, equitable, and cohesive society. Through active participation, a commitment to the common good, and ethical engagement in public deliberation, we embody the ideals of responsible citizenship and help to shape a better future for all.

Philosophy of Collaborative Aspects of Public-Public Partnerships

Public-public partnerships (PPPs) represent a collaborative arrangement where different public sector entities come together to achieve common goals. These partnerships are based on the premise that cooperative efforts between public institutions can leverage shared

resources, expertise, and capabilities to address complex societal challenges more effectively than individual efforts. The philosophical foundation of public-public partnerships lies in the principles of collective action, mutual benefit, and the common good.

It is important to remark on a similar, yet distinct form of civic cooperation represented by the notion of state-public partnership (SPP). We should remark that state-public and public-public partnerships both play critical roles in fostering responsible citizenship. They operate in distinct ways and contexts. In particular, state-public partnerships involve collaboration between governmental bodies and private or civil society organizations, leveraging the resources and capabilities of both sectors to address societal challenges. These partnerships are often driven by state initiatives and are characterized by a top-down approach where the government sets the agenda and oversees implementation. In contrast, public-public partnerships are collaborations between different public entities, such as government agencies, educational institutions, and healthcare providers. While both types of partnerships highlight the importance of civic engagement, transparency, and ethical governance, demonstrating that responsible citizenship is not only about individual actions but also about the structures and collaborations that support collective well-being.

Philosophically, public-public partnerships can be conceptualized through the lens of communitarianism, which emphasizes the importance of community and collective responsibility. Communitarianism argues that individuals and institutions are embedded within social contexts and that their well-being is interdependent. This perspective aligns with the idea that public entities, such as government agencies, educational institutions, and healthcare providers, have a shared responsibility to work together for the betterment of society. Public-public partnerships also draw on the principles of social contract theory, which posits that individuals and institutions enter into agreements to form a society that ensures mutual benefits and the protection of collective interests. In the context of public-public partnerships, this theory suggests that public entities collaborate based on a shared understanding of their roles and responsibilities towards achieving societal goals. This collaboration is underpinned by trust, reciprocity, and a commitment to the common good.

A political perspective on the role is provided by Doheny, who in his posits that, "The liberal, republican and communitarian approaches to the citizen do tell us how and why citizens have certain responsibilities, circumscribe the limits of these responsibilities, and argue that the exercise of choice facilitates the development of a sense of moral responsibility. As shown above, liberal citizenship sets out values that will motivate the virtuous citizen to behave responsibly; republican citizenship argues that citizens will develop the moral capacities of responsible citizens by engaging with the public, but does not show how this might happen; the governmental form of communitarian citizenship emphasizes the importance of the call of the community to ensure citizens will behave responsibly. These perspectives do not provide a theory of how the citizen grapples with, and defines the particular capacities used to accept, these responsibilities" (Doheny, 2007: 408). Several theoretical frameworks support the synergy between public entities in public-public partnerships. These frameworks provide a structured approach to understanding how collaboration between public institutions can be fostered and sustained.

The collaborative governance framework emphasizes the role of shared decision-making, joint problem-solving, and collective action in achieving public goals. It highlights the importance of inclusiveness, transparency, and accountability in the governance of public-public partnerships. Collaborative governance involves multiple stakeholders working together in a deliberative and consensus-oriented manner, which helps to build trust and ensure that

diverse perspectives are considered. In particular, Knibbe notes that: "The interactions form the basis of the factors that built trust. Depending on their nature; this can strengthen or weaken the collaboration. At the same time, the level of collaboration affects trust. If the collaboration is successful, trust develops further. While if the collaboration is unsuccessful, it damages the growth of trust. Trust and collaboration are interdependent meaning that changes in intent, stakes and behaviour affect both concepts" (Knibbe, 2020: 60)

Network theory provides a useful lens for understanding the interconnectedness of public entities within a partnership. It posits that public institutions can form networks based on their functional interdependencies and shared objectives. These networks facilitate the flow of information, resources, and expertise, thereby enhancing the capacity of individual entities to address complex issues. Network theory also underscores the importance of strong and weak ties, where strong ties represent close, frequent interactions and weak ties represent infrequent but strategically valuable connections. Resource dependence theory suggests that public entities collaborate to access critical resources that they cannot obtain independently. Public-public partnerships are formed based on the recognition that pooling resources, such as funding, personnel, and technology, can lead to more effective and efficient service delivery. Resource dependence theory highlights the interdependence of public institutions and the strategic management of these dependencies to achieve common goals.

Institutional theory focuses on the formal and informal rules, norms, and practices that shape the behavior of public entities. It suggests that public-public partnerships are influenced by institutional contexts, including regulatory frameworks, cultural values, and organizational norms (Knibbe, 2020: 59). This theory emphasizes the importance of aligning institutional arrangements to support collaboration and the need for adaptive governance structures that can respond to changing environmental conditions. Transaction cost economics examines the costs associated with coordinating and managing inter-organizational relationships. Public-public partnerships can reduce transaction costs by streamlining processes, improving coordination, and leveraging economies of scale. Transaction cost economics highlights the importance of governance mechanisms, such as contracts and formal agreements, to manage the complexities of collaboration and ensure accountability.

Several real-world examples illustrate the philosophical underpinnings and practical benefits of successful public-public partnerships. These examples demonstrate how collaborative efforts between public entities can address societal challenges and improve public service delivery. In particular, the National Health Service (NHS) in the United Kingdom exemplifies a successful public-public partnership. Various NHS trusts and local authorities collaborate to provide integrated healthcare services to communities. This partnership is based on the principles of collective action and mutual benefit, as public entities work together to pool resources, share expertise, and deliver comprehensive healthcare services. The collaborative governance framework supports this partnership by ensuring inclusive decision-making and accountability (Holmes et al., 2006).

Finland's education system is renowned for its high quality and equity. A key factor in its success is the collaboration between public schools, municipalities, and the Ministry of Education. These public entities form networks to share best practices, coordinate curriculum development, and provide professional development for teachers. This partnership is underpinned by network theory, which highlights the importance of interconnectedness and information sharing in achieving educational excellence (Kiesi, 2023).

The Dutch approach to water management involves extensive collaboration between public water authorities, municipalities, and regional governments. This partnership is based on the

principles of resource dependence theory, as public entities work together to manage water resources, prevent flooding, and ensure environmental sustainability. Institutional theory also plays a role, as the partnership aligns with regulatory frameworks and cultural values that prioritize water management (Koppenjan et al., 2022).

Japan's approach to disaster response and recovery is another example of a successful public-public partnership. Government agencies, local authorities, and public safety organizations collaborate to coordinate emergency services, provide relief, and rebuild communities. This partnership is supported by transaction cost economics, as streamlined processes and formal agreements reduce coordination costs and enhance the efficiency of disaster response efforts (Suzuki & Kaneko, 2013).

Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) in the United States facilitate collaboration between state, regional, and local transportation agencies. These partnerships are based on collaborative governance and network theory, as public entities work together to develop regional transportation plans, allocate funding, and implement infrastructure projects (Sciara, 2017). The synergy between these entities enhances the planning and delivery of transportation services, improving mobility and accessibility for residents. To this end, it states that "If public sector organizations are to maximize the potential additionality from PPPs they need to look first at the potential to create Public to Public Partnerships (P2Ps). This is where public sector organizations work together to identify and realize the potential they have to achieve improvements in economic and social value" (Obe, 2016)

As can be seen, public-public partnerships are grounded in philosophical principles that emphasize collective action, mutual benefit, and the common good. Theoretical frameworks such as collaborative governance, network theory, resource dependence theory, institutional theory, and transaction cost economics provide valuable insights into the dynamics of these partnerships. Real-world examples demonstrate the practical benefits of public-public partnerships in various sectors, highlighting the importance of cooperation and shared responsibility in addressing complex societal challenges. By leveraging the strengths and capabilities of multiple public entities, public-public partnerships can enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of public service delivery, ultimately contributing to the well-being of society.

Philosophical Foundations of Responsible Public-Public Partnerships: Ukrainian Case

The Revolution of Dignity protests were characterized by a strong sense of civic duty and collective responsibility. Thousands of Ukrainians all across the country representing the most diverse walks of life unified to voice their discontent of rampant corruption and lack of democratic values. Above all, the movement stressed the importance of individual and collective action in holding the government accountable and promoting societal welfare. It was precisely this mixture of dissatisfied populace that brought about widespread participation of ordinary citizens fueled the protest flame by joining, organizing, protesting and supporting the movement in various capacities. The ideological framework for the revolution rested on the philosophical foundation holding that citizens have a moral right, if not an obligation, to participate in the democratic process advocating for a shared vision of justice and prosperity. This common belief was manifested by the movement's inclusive grassroots nature, which encouraged active involvement from all segments of society. The commitment to responsible citizenship was clearly evident in the protesters' agreement on maintaining a non-violent

form of protest, even in the face of open threats and armed suppression (Krapfl & Kühn von Burgsdorff, 2023)

At this time, public-public partnerships emerged as a crucial mechanism for rallying support and galvanizing the movement mainly through collaboration between various public entities, including civil society organizations, local political groups, educational institutions and other entities. Moreover, this form of organized protest proved crucial in pooling resources, coordinating efforts, and providing essential services to support and maintain the momentum of the revolution. Public-public partnerships supported the establishment of self-organized groups and committees that took on specific responsibilities, such as providing medical aid, food, shelter, and legal assistance. Medical volunteers, for instance, set up makeshift clinics to treat injured protesters, while legal professionals offered pro bono services to those detained by the authorities. Local businesses and educational institutions also played a significant role by providing logistical support, hosting discussions, and raising awareness about the movement's goals.

The evolution of public-public partnerships during the Revolution of Dignity Protests was marked by a high degree of flexibility and adaptability. As the movement progressed and faced increasing repression, the partnerships evolved to address new challenges and needs. For example, when government forces intensified their crackdown on protesters, public-public partnerships mobilized to provide safe havens, coordinate evacuations, and disseminate information about human rights abuses. This dynamic and responsive approach enabled the movement to sustain itself and adapt to changing circumstances (Kulyk, 2023). The partnerships were guided by principles of solidarity, mutual aid, and collective action. These principles fostered a sense of unity and shared purpose among the participants, reinforcing their commitment to the movement's goals. The collaborative efforts of various public entities demonstrated the power of collective action in achieving common objectives and highlighted the importance of inclusive and participatory approaches to social and political change. Volunteering emerged as a powerful expression of responsible citizenship, where individuals willingly contributed their time, skills, and resources to support their fellow citizens and defend their country. The spirit of volunteerism played a pivotal role in strengthening public-public partnerships and enhancing their capacity to address the multifaceted challenges posed by the conflict.

In the aftermath of the Maidan protests and the onset of russian military aggression in 2014, volunteer-driven initiatives became essential in supporting the Ukrainian military and providing humanitarian aid to affected communities. Volunteers organized themselves into various battalions, medical units, and support groups, often working in close collaboration with official public entities such as the Ministry of Defense, local governments, and healthcare institutions. These volunteer groups provided critical services, including medical care, logistical support, intelligence gathering, and community rebuilding efforts. Several Ukrainian scholars are highlighting this particular aspect of the movement when they state that: "Volunteer activities in Ukraine at the present stage are characterized by a significant number of non-standard global practices of volunteering activities (in particular, in the military sphere), and sometimes generate not only the system of assistance to persons and entities that require it, but also the parallel system of development and implementation of solutions aimed at more efficient performance of the functions of relevant government agencies, primarily in the military sphere" (Pankova et al., 2016).

The ethical and civic principles guiding public-public partnerships, particularly those driven by volunteer initiatives, are rooted in a deep sense of duty, solidarity, and commitment to the common good. These principles form the moral foundation upon which collaborative efforts

are built and sustained, ensuring that partnerships operate with integrity, transparency, and accountability. One of the key ethical principles is the commitment to non-violence and respect for human rights. This principle was evident during the Revolution of Dignity protests, where volunteers and public entities worked together to uphold democratic values and protect the rights of protesters. Medical volunteers, for instance, provided care to all injured individuals, regardless of their political affiliations, reflecting a commitment to humanitarian principles and ethical neutrality.

Solidarity and mutual aid are central to the civic ethos guiding public-public partnerships. The willingness of individuals and institutions to support one another, share resources, and collaborate on common goals fosters a sense of unity and collective strength. This principle was particularly evident in the volunteer-driven initiatives during the russian military aggression, where volunteers and public entities worked hand-in-hand to provide critical services and support to both military personnel and civilians. Accountability and transparency are also crucial ethical principles that ensure the legitimacy and effectiveness of public-public partnerships. These principles require that all partners operate with honesty, openness, and a commitment to ethical standards. At the same time, one should keep in mind the drastic consequences of the war on the Ukrainian population aptly pointed out by a number of foreign scholars. Many of them principally call attention to the fact that while engaged citizenship and democratic process require unity and involvement: "It is noteworthy that ideals of democracy and Ukrainian citizenship held value for participants across all regions and irrespective of language preferences, despite apparent Russian expectations that people in parts of Ukraine would willingly sacrifice these things to embrace the so-called Russian world" (Szostek & Orlova, 2022).

Inclusivity and participatory governance are essential civic principles that promote the active involvement of diverse stakeholders in decision-making processes. Public-public partnerships during the Revolution of the Dignity and the russian military aggression were characterized by efforts to include a wide range of voices and perspectives, ensuring that the needs and concerns of different communities were addressed. This participatory approach helped to build trust, foster collaboration, and enhance the legitimacy of the partnerships.

The public-public partnerships that emerged during the Revolution of Dignity period along with the subsequent russian military aggression have played a critical role in fostering national solidarity, resilience, and a strong sense of community amidst significant adversity. These partnerships have demonstrated the power of collective action and responsible citizenship in overcoming challenges and building a more cohesive and resilient society. One of the most significant outcomes of these partnerships has been the strengthening of national solidarity. The collaboration between public entities and volunteers created a sense of unity and shared purpose that transcended individual differences and political divisions. This solidarity was evident in the widespread support for the Revolution of Dignity and the collective efforts to defend the country against external aggression. The partnerships reinforced a national identity rooted in democratic values, human rights, and a commitment to the common good. Additionally, a number of Ukrainian researchers suggest: "Each state produces its own models for building such a partnership. The introduction of foreign experience is only the basis for building up its own model. The development of a very own model of building a public partnership, taking into account the traditions and peculiarities of state formation and development, is relevant to Ukraine" (Drahomyretska et al., 2017)

The resilience of Ukrainian society has been significantly bolstered by the public-public partnerships and volunteer-driven initiatives. These collaborations have enhanced the capacity

of communities to respond to crises, adapt to changing conditions, and recover from adversity. The ability of volunteers and public entities to mobilize quickly, coordinate efforts, and provide essential services has been crucial in maintaining social stability and mitigating the impacts of economic, political, and military challenges. Furthermore, the partnerships have fostered a strong sense of community and civic engagement. The active involvement of citizens in volunteer initiatives and public-public partnerships has strengthened social bonds and created a culture of participation and collective responsibility. This sense of community has been instrumental in supporting affected populations, rebuilding infrastructure, and promoting social cohesion in the face of adversity.

Conclusion

The exploration of public-public partnerships through the lens of responsible citizenship provides profound insights into the intricate dynamics of collective action, ethical governance, and community resilience. This article has delved into the philosophical foundations of responsible citizenship, illustrating how this concept extends beyond mere compliance with laws and voting to encompass active, ethical, and informed participation in the civic sphere. The historical and contemporary philosophical discussions have highlighted the moral and ethical responsibilities of citizens, which are crucial for fostering effective public-public partnerships.

Characterized by grassroots volunteer-driven initiatives, public-public partnerships have demonstrated the power of collective action rooted in a responsible citizenship philosophy. As evidenced by the Revolution of Dignity protest movement, these involved civic activity possesses a transformative power to bring about and nurture among the general population a strong sense of civic duty and collective responsibility, whereby various public entities are able to unite around shared goals, leveraging their combined resources and expertise to address complex societal challenges.

The intricate relationship between responsible citizenship and effective public-public partnerships is evident in the way these collaborations operate. In particular, responsible citizenship proves capable of cultivating a culture of engagement, transparency, accountability, and mutual aid, all of which are essential for successful partnerships. The ethical and civic principles guiding these collaborations ensure that they are inclusive, participatory, and aligned with the common good. Volunteer-driven initiatives, in particular, highlight the practical manifestation of responsible citizenship, bringing agility, innovation, and grassroots engagement to public-public partnerships. Looking forward, embracing responsible citizenship can philosophically and practically enhance public-public partnerships. Philosophically, responsible citizenship provides the ethical framework and moral imperatives needed to guide collaborative efforts. It emphasizes the importance of solidarity, mutual aid, and a commitment to the common good, which are foundational for building trust and fostering cooperation among public entities. Practically, responsible citizenship encourages active participation, community involvement, and the mobilization of resources and expertise from various sectors, thereby strengthening the capacity and effectiveness of public-public partnerships.

Consequently, the Revolution of Dignity and the ongoing challenges posed by russian military aggression have underscored the critical role of responsible citizenship in fostering robust and resilient public-public partnerships. By continuing to nurture and support the principles of responsible citizenship, Ukraine can enhance its collective ability to navigate future challenges and achieve sustainable development. The lessons learned from these experiences provide valuable insights for other societies striving to build effective public-public partnerships grounded in ethical and civic principles. Through the embrace of responsible

citizenship, public-public partnerships can become powerful vehicles for positive social change, ensuring that governance is both effective and just, ultimately contributing to the well-being and resilience of society as a whole.

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