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FAMILY HOMESTEAD SETTLEMENTS AS PROGRESSIVE APPROACHES TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The general decrease in the agricultural production, the decline in rate of demographic development of rural settlements and the general population demotivation lead to the degradation and disappearance of rural way of life as such. The strategic significance of the village areas for foundation and formation of the basis of national self-determination, industrial and economical safety, support of nation's health and its future lead to the search of new problem solving ways in this situation. Thus, as the rural development consider progressive systemic conscious purposeful movement forward, accompanied by the growth of natural energy balance of rural areas through its continuous replenishment, increasing volumes of resource potential and hierarchical increase of individual and of a system as a whole in the public hierarchy. Analysis of the

situation in rural areas is characterized with such the indicators and trends as follows: low employment, wages, gasification, road surface, water and district heating; reduction of network of schools and pre-schools, kindergartens, village health centers; absence or irregular nature of bus service; wide range of other social problems, forcing villagers to travel to cities or abroad. Trends for the demise of rural areas accompanied by appearances and growth of new settlements in rural areas by settlers from the cities. Their development belongs to the change of consciousness. Reviving settlements in rural areas the settlers are building housing, roads, schools, houses of culture and creativity, healing, health and recreational facilities. Realization of the project "Family homestead" and on its basis the Bill of Ukraine "About patrimonial estate and patrimonial settlement" drawn up by All Ukrainian public organization "National movement for protection of the Earth" (chairman Vasilev M. L.) together with the National scientific centre "Institute of Agricultural Economy" (Kiev) provides legislative fastening to each Ukrainian family wishing to equip their own patrimonial estate the right for 1 hectare of land. It is offered to provide such plot free-of-charge in eternal use without the right for sale, but with the possibility to transfer by right of succession. At the moment the Bill is under consideration in the appropriate ministries of the Cabinet of Ministers and in the committees of the Supreme Soviet of Ukraine.

Family homestead settlements are an association of people with the purpose of revival of national traditions, natural and historical heritage with the help of patrimony creation by each family wishing that. Today there are about hundred family homestead settlements at different stages of formation which are placed in all regions of Ukraine. The results of sociological questioning of residents living in fifteen Family homestead settlements in Zhytomyr and Kiev regions of Ukraine and the practice of their Family homestead settlements managing testify that four-five hours of daily work is enough for absolute satisfaction of vital needs. The rest time settlers can devoted to their children's upbringing, education, preventive measures and recovery of health, creative work and socially useful work, etc.

The existing management practice in Ukraine has witnessed that creation of the family homesteads with all essential things provides investments no less than 300 thousand hryvnias during 10 years period. If we consider the territory of the average Ukrainian village, with its area of 250 hectares, so the investments of private individuals for this one village will be 75 million hryvnias during 10 years period or 7.5 million hryvnias every year. Also the environmentally safe products will be grown to the sum no less than 2.5 million hryvnias every year. Revival of 600 settlements that have been taken away from the map of Ukraine during the Independence period and 600 villages which are on the verge of extinction nowadays, will provide employment for 100 thousand workers during the following 10 years and new investments amounting to 9 billion hryvnias per year and the production of ecologically safe goods to the sum of 3 billion hryvnias. One of the settlers' advantages is plantation of unfruitful trees on their areas no less than 0.3 hectares, green fence along the perimeter, creation of self-providing and harmonic ecosystem demanding very little

human interference for its functioning. In the mentioned villages workers will plant 100–150 thousand hectares of wood preserving up to 1.5 billions of hryvnias state- financed investments for soil protecting actions. The increase of settlements will provoke the increase of service sector employment, as long as creation of service organizations, new enterprises including high technological, preserving and revival of cultural establishments, kindergartens functioning and another parts of social and industrial infrastructures. The described actions will lead to the development of family budget economy, physical health, decrease of the infrastructure workload in the cities, development of new settlements and as a result development of service sector and new work places. Adoption and realization of items from the Bill of Ukraine “About family homestead and family homestead settlement” in context “1 hectare for every Ukrainian family” will provide the Ukrainian family development on the qualitatively new level of moral and psychological base and will have not only tactical but strategically positive effect.

Nowadays the new prerogative of village is implied in practice – it is the preservation of authenticity, family traditions, actions concerning preservation and development of national culture, history, traditions, values system that are realized in the home town, consisting of one’s own house and a dale. Settlers master traditional country crafts and new techniques that are taught both for local population and those who desire organizing master-classes, seminars and festivals. In particular, the techniques of cutting out wood spoons, painting eggs, embroidery, batik painting, pine root, willow, straw, herbage braiding, bee keeping, making of dolls, amulets, clay toys, potter and hammered products, fir tree toys of felt and some other materials; building of the local natural ecological materials; baking domestic nonyeasty bread; herbs gathering and herbal treatment; storing up wood mushrooms, berries; actions arrangement concerning green, ecological and village tourism, revival of local flora and fauna; joint projects with research institutes and educational establishments are mastered on a high level. The settlers conduct active work concerning rubbish gathering, revival soil fertility, supply of ecological norms, water and air cleaning; formation of people’s outlook through conscious relation to the Earth as the ideal place of human’s existing, upbringing of youth, education, culture, science and art orientation for propaganda of spirituality leadership in our life and activity, the realization of principle “Earth’s Health – Human’s Health”.

The average settlers’ age is 40 years with a greater part of young workers of a childbearing age. On the background of the general decrease in birth rate the tendency for increase in the amount of settlers is considered as positive. The average amount of children in a family is 2-3. In general the postpensionary age of the village population contrasts with thirty-five year settlers, who are oriented on the area revival, solving of domestic and village problems together. The realization of the Conception “The Family homestead” allows solve the spectrum of social-ecological and economic tasks of rural territories development without additional financing from local and state budgets, that absolute positively represented both a demographic situation in rural territories and the

prospects of its potential disclosing in future. The support of already active and still creating settlements by the state includes passing the Law of Ukraine “About family homestead and family homestead settlement”, simplification and transparency of getting 1 hectare land by each wishing family to arrange its own patrimonial estate as well as carrying out the information activity to revive national history, culture and way of life in Ukraine.

The strategic importance for the development of rural areas and forming the foundation for the nation's self-determination, food and economic security governance steering vector in the direction of the law based on the rights of any of the Ukrainian family wanting to get 1 hectare of land with a view to equipping family homesteads free of charge, without sale or pledge but only with the right to transfer it inherited. Public-private partnerships towards purposeful and organized work on the planned development of the network of settlements in rural areas will increase revenues to local and national budgets and solve socio-economic problems on territories. Mechanism of rural territories' achieving of self-sufficiency is based on: 1) their development as a non-stop movement, the evolution of space and structures in it, multi-vector nature of the development is realized through a variety of forms and methods of achieving it, as well as the ongoing process of transformation (conversion of energy and elements that make up the system); 2) man as a living self-developing system is inextricably linked to self-development of the environment, which is possible due to the optimization of natural farming, permaculture design, wasteless life, the introduction of renewable energy sources, bioadequate methods of education and training; 3) practical realization of regional development is implemented to the practice of regional development, is implemented to the practice of administration on regional, district and rural level in Zhytomyr region and may be successfully widespread to other community of Ukraine and the world.

The UN already noted in 1997 that urbanization is a "deadlock" in the development of society. All participating countries are invited to look for new forms of effective development of society. Family farmsteads and family settlements have been created and have being developed as one of the directions of Ukrainian society evolution. As one of the forms of society organization, this form has positive results in the process of its implementation for the state and for the population, and also it is supported by administrative bodies (documents (orders) of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine 2009, 2014, 2017). It is supposed to be studied in universities according to educational programs approved by the Ministry of Education and Science Ukraine (2015, 2016) using textbooks for universities (2017). These forms of development of society show in practice the reality of multifunctional development of territories on a new organizational basis, transforming the problem issues of society into positive results for the country and people, realizing in practice “Art. 5 of the Constitution of Ukraine” through the form of Public Administration.

The cross-sectoral nature of modern research is related to economic and organizational interactions between industries. The need to ensure a combination of

research theory and its practical implementation brings methodology of scientific approach through the prism of formation and development of inter-sectoral relations and their practical implementation through the reform and restructuring of the problem, and through analyzing of related processes in the economy. The process approach allows us to establish a general control over the quality of life of each subject of the national economy, forming a chain of balanced indicators, and inter-industry balance implements the assessment of the distribution of the aggregate product of all components of the socio-economic range considering the standpoint of its ability to be managed, to make structural changes and the ability system to be changed. Existing conditions for the independence of the functioning of subjects in rural areas under the conditions of decentralization of power contribute to the development of economic processes and system of influence on the vital activity of the population, on the formation of conditions of financial, economic, food and other types of independence and self-development. This requires to search and implement the prospective approaches in the management of targeted changes taking into account the processes of globalization. It is also necessary to take into account the interconnection and interdependence of phenomena and processes, taking inter-sectoral connections and assessment of their effectiveness, the strategy of integral development and capacity building of the studied system as the basis taking into account the mechanisms that determine its functioning. The last is based on the principles of complexity, systemicity, consistency, goal-setting, balanced development, informative, qualitative homogeneity and quantitative comparability, taking into account the multifunctional and integral nature of the socio-economic factors that make them up.

Taking into account that family farmsteads and family settlements are mostly startups and, at the same time, they are one of the models of future society. They have their own experience of their formation and development transforming both the existence of society and methodological approaches to its study. The study of vectors and mechanisms of changes, their tools for achieving certain results illustrates the factors of national development, based on the detailed description of each stage and process and determines its certain end-result.

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