

REURBANIZATION AS A SOLUTION OF SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

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The priority of social and economic development of individuals is basis on migration processes (from village to city and from city to village). It is extremely important to create a sustainable development mechanism without significant budgetary costs. The subject of the study is the formation of self-sufficient territorial communities. The collection of socioeconomic data was carried out by means of verbal socio-psychological interaction with the respondents, based on unstructured and semi-structured approaches. Social and psychological desire of man to harmonize relations with nature is the basis of the mechanism of long-term development of society. The most systematic and effective tasks of development at the level of the individual and the state are solved in the conditions of family homestead settlements as self-organized structures. Their development will provide employment for 80 thousand people annually, receive 1.1 billion euros in private investment, savings of the state budget at the level of 117 million euros, production of environmentally friendly products worth 750 million euros in Ukraine.

Keywords: family homestead, public administration; smart-community, social management, territorial community.

JEL Codes: D83, O10, R28, Q01, Q18.

1. Introduction

The planetary development of mankind is characterized by the urbanization and globalization of all processes due to the need to generate profit as a target orientation. According to the national typology, the cities include settlements with more than 10,000 people are as follows: 1) self-seizure of territories; 2) development of existing rural settlements (satellite settlements), 3) transformation of villas; 4) construction of designed suburban settlements; 5) development of non-residential infrastructure (Stanilov, 2009). The city is a center for improving the level of productivity, mass, simultaneous production of goods (no one can sell anything unless it controls consumer demand). This is possible given the concentration of resources and their massive consumption (Zimm, 2018; Radinger-Peer, 2017; Elliott, 2018). The constant desire to reduce transaction costs and increase remuneration for activities (Williams, 1990) generates migration. The number of migrants to the village is half that of the cities. As a result, only 20% of migrants are satisfied with the move (Sencebe, 2009). As of early 2019, 56% of the world's population lives in cities, by 2050 it is expected to grow to 68% (Population, 2019). Trends in urban growth and aging persist (Judgment, 2019). At the same time, a considerable part of the inhabitants of Europe, the USA and other countries live in small cities (from tens to tens of thousands), (Farkov, 2012). World experience in rural development has a specific manifestation from the point of view of the organization and mechanisms for its promotion.

The organized nature of population migration to rural areas is part of China's national development program. It envisages employment in rural areas (15% – agricultural production, 25% – finished goods production, 60% – other activities), ensuring the multifunctional nature of community development (Feng, 2005). The result of migration is the formation of the following settlements: 1) state-initiated (some countries in Latin America, Asia, including the PRC); 2) squatter settlements – Central Asian countries, South Africa, Latin America, the Caucasus, Brazil and some Balkan countries (Browder, 1995; Davis, 2006; Mangin, 1967; Nazire, 2016; Sri-dhar, 2007; Simon, 2004); 3) organized jointly with local governments (tribal estates and tribal settlements (Semenets, 2018) in the USSR.

The subject of the study is the formation of self-sufficient territorial communities that operate without state support, social benefits and direct payments. The collection of socioeconomic data was carried out by means of verbal socio-psychological interaction with the respondents, based on unstructured and semi-structured approaches. Our study is to identify trends in migration from urban territories to rural areas. The objectives of the study were: 1) identify current trends in migration from urban territories to rural areas; 2) identification of endogenous and exogenous factors of socio-economic changes; 3) substantiation of priority directions of development of rural territories. The object of the study is the process of shaping the socio-ecological and economic growth of territorial communities. The scope of the research is the development of the business environment in rural areas, employment growth in rural settlements, the socioeconomic development of communities, including through the reduction of migration from rural areas to cities.

2. Methods of research

The research was conducted inductively through collecting and analyzing qualitative data and deductively through generalization of theoretical issues based on a systemic approach, which made possible to study synergetic transformations of nonlinear self-organized dynamic systems (society, economics, and ecology). Measurement of variables was carried out based on sociological survey. During the years 2013–2017, 200 rural residents were examined (the average age of the respondents was 35 years) to identify socio-economic development factors of the communities. We use cluster sampling method for choosing human settlement. Location: Zhytomyr, Kirovohrad, Kyiv, Vinnytsia, Chernihiv, Sumy, Odessa and Kharkiv regions of Ukraine. The general information of the participants regarding the demographic data and type of food business is as follows: the ninety four percent of the study population belong to early adulthood while only 6% belong to the late adulthood category. The gender ratio of the study population revealed that forty-six percent of participants in the study were men when compared to only 54% of women participants. Majority of respondents have a high school education, while 20% of respondents have a college education.

The collection of socioeconomic data was carried out by means of verbal socio-psychological interaction with the respondents, based on unstructured and semi-structured approaches (Bellamy, 2019; Eze, 2019). The great flexibility of the method allows obtaining in-depth information on socio-psychological causes of behaviour (for example, on management motivation on the principles of permaculture, migration processes). The use of an unstructured interview for non-institutionalized processes reveals more factors for its flow. The poorer structure of the received information and the lower level of formalization of this method's data processing procedures are offset by the breadth of the study. The interview is conducted in the respondent's environment, which allows a better understanding of the essence of the processes carried out. The effectiveness of family homestead settlements functioning, as an alternative form of existence, was evaluated with empirical research. Immediate observation data with an acceptable level of empirical dependence allows uncovering prospects for community development. The

authors of the paper are involved and are conducting scientific research on the development of small forms of entrepreneurship, organized by students under the supervision of the scientific and pedagogical staff of Zhytomyr National Agro-ecological University.

The results of the research were implemented into the educational process of the Zhytomyr National Agroecological University and into the management practices and strategy of forming the Zhytomyr area of rural communities.

3. Trends in world migration-urban processes

The concept of social development by L. Klassen and G. Shimemi describes the following stages: urbanization, suburbanization, counter-urbanization, re-urbanization. An indicator of changes is the dynamics of migration processes, socio-economic activity between cities and rural settlements, taking into account local features, stages of development (parallel nature of the process, violation of the sequence of stages, geographical specificity, including the predominance of housing affordability by analogy with a suburban apartment building, desire to be nature). This was manifested in the development of cottages, townhouses, small and medium-sized houses, remote homes as second homes (Klaassen, 1981). The long-term existence of cities has caused communal collapses, pollution of air, water, soil, problems of transport, energy, administrative and other life support, has given rise to problems of waste disposal, mass development. Cities lack the spatial basis for growth and development. There is a process of concentration of efforts, attention, time and other resources of the individual at his place of work and their lack in the place of residence. A separate form of this confrontation is labor migration, where the worker leaves the family temporarily or for a long time and replaces his / her own home with an apartment, office or barracks). The result of agglomeration growth is the juxtaposition of places of work and residence.

The socio-psychological and economic distinction of property relations (own and temporarily involved property, including rented property) is, as a capitalized form of value in society, a projection of relations between individuals. Valuation of property in the city as a potential income imprints on the elections and activities of individuals in society. In most countries of the world to the beginning of the twentieth century. 90% of housing in cities was rented, including employment for young people without children. Currently, the share of tenants in the UK and the United States is 30-40%, France and Switzerland – 40-70%, Germany – 60%, in other European countries it can reach 80%. In the Post-Soviet space, less than 10% of urban dwellers are tenants (Lytvyn, 2017). The countryside of all countries of the world is characterized by home ownership.

The transformation of urban agglomerations in the direction of stratification of society, the growth of social inequality, have led people to solve the problems of filling personal and family budget (in the countries of the West, the question of career and consumer preferences is decisive). The unification of people, land and capital creates an information and technological environment of organizational and economic freedom, pressure and dependence of the individual. As a result of violence against the individual, the people's disdainful and contemptuous attitude (the phenomenon of Buddhism – dirt in public places, vandalism in the entrances, excrement in the arches, spoiled communal property, real estate fires, spontaneous markets, destroyed green plantations with the purpose of planting greenhouses) catering, environmental cruelty, humans, flora and fauna, low security, suicides, mental disorders, etc.). After work, 40% of the population feel exhausted and 60% want to reduce the pace of life (Graaf, 2003). The city's system of restraints and guards, such as grilles, fences, armored doors, traumatic weapons, call buttons, surveillance cameras, police uniforms, etc. are virtually absent in rural areas where people know each other and are more attentive. A subconscious desire for the harmonization of human and nature relations has formed a "closed" elite buildings (housing complex provides the benefits

of suburban life – swimming pool, green park areas, recreation areas, etc.). Along with the high cost of this form of satisfaction, homeowners restrict access to the green areas of other metropolitan residents. Appeared in all areas of urban life, it causes the destruction of the natural ecosystem. The technocratic way of life threatens the existence of humanity as a species. Declining health levels, demographic crisis, disruption of natural relationships, increasing the amount of waste produced against the backdrop of a general reduction in biodiversity exacerbates the need to overcome the current situation.

The reasons for relocation to the countryside are the choice: free (opportunity – financial, remote employment, flexible working hours, represented more often by freelancers, wealthy people, pensioners, etc.; persuasion – no perception of the rhythm of the city, conglomerate of traffic congestion, smog, crime, stress, imposed values, fatigue, life, communal monopoly, disease, "stone and concrete jungle", "rat run", deteriorating health, internal exhaustion, uncertainty about the future, the desire to a better living environment, a world-wide desire for harmony with oneself and Nature, an understanding of the integrity and interconnection of all processes in the Universe) and the compelled (refugees, the need to care for sick relatives, elderly parents, financial or other inability to live in the city (Berdyayev, 1995; Yermishina, 2016).

The processes of depopulation of territories and the new filling of villages are characteristic of the EU countries, Asia, America and the post-Soviet space. They are the basis of a new model of life. The processes of return migration are conditioned by the established system of values connected with the thoughts about the future, concern for the environment. In doing so, economic causes are crucial for low-income people when economic security is important. For middle- and high-income people, improving quality of life is crucial, in particular from the point of view of accessibility to recreation, environmental safety and child safety (Williams, 1990). Migration to rural settlements is driven by the desire for ecological living conditions, healthy lifestyles, the formation of food security and self-development principles, and the development of culture are a consequence of the outlook of Generation Z.

Rural areas, as a specific area, possess the majority of water, land and other resources, infrastructure, such as roads, bridges, pipelines and the like, and are less populated. The first origins of reurbanization of the VIII–IX centuries. related to crop failures, epidemics, climate change and social change. The management system of industrial countries requires the concentration of significant resources in cities where workers are assigned to production. Of great importance is the social level of displaced persons, the development of infrastructure, in particular the transport network, the need for employment outside the place of residence (western suburban areas). In particular, in France, cities are the place of education, training and getting a first job. It is in cities in France that there is a higher birth rate.

Rural areas are considered by the middle class and large families to be a place of residence with children in their own home (while in cities, housing is more expensive and mostly rented), a place of recreation. This is a place where educated professionals and middle and senior executives are located, who have a certain level of wealth and are not forced to commute daily. The experience of the USA, France, Israel and some EU countries convinces the relevance of the tendency to improve living conditions of people with high socio-cultural status, while the poorer sections of society in their choice are mostly guided by economic priorities (Williams, 1990). For virtually all low-income migrants, the issue of job availability and economic opportunity is relevant, while quality of life remains secondary. The overall increase in mobility brings the rural lifestyle closer to urban life. The return of migrant workers to the villages was accompanied by the introduction of urban culture, including the use of alcohol-containing products, drugs, smoking, and the like. Israel, the most urbanized country in the world (about 90% of the population lives in cities), tends to be comfortable (Table 1). These migration trends are typical for urbanized countries. Educated, highly qualified professionals go beyond the opportunity to earn higher income and cultural leisure (Rebhun, 2015). This is especially true of the elderly (elderly

care homes are located in cities). Exceptions are the personal preferences of the appropriate life-style.

The more typical image of intra-state migrants in Israel is characterized by differences in socio-demographic characteristics, behavior, outlook, community formation with shared values and activities, as well as "heredity" (those born in cities more likely to live in urban areas, born in rural areas) may return to rural residence). The state policy of the country is based on territorial planning.

Table 1. Characteristics of typical migrant profiles in Israel (Rebhun, 2015)

Feature	Categories of migrants		
	From village to town	From town to village	Between similar settlements (between cities or between villages)
Age and civic status	Mostly young and single men, low socio-economic status	Later stages of the life cycle, mostly married, including with children, high socio-economic status	Later stages of the life cycle (middle and old age), unmarried, middle socio-economic status
Level of education and income earned	Mostly without education and income (or low income)	Mostly have higher education, high income	They have higher education and average income
Target orientation	Economic Incentives – Higher-than-Work Earnings, Wide Employment Opportunities and Leisure Organization	Improving the quality of life, leisure, consumption, civic safety, self-restraint, new economic opportunities	Improving the quality of life, reducing the cost of services, civil security, socio-ethnic enclave
Economic position	Expansion of economic opportunities, willingness to work for hire	Focused on their own business or partnerships, often retaining jobs in the city	Improvement of non-labor advantages, cultural features and conveniences
Citizenship	Mostly Israeli Jews	Often born in Israeli or foreign origin	Often born not in Israel (Europe, America or other countries)
The tendency to migrate	High	Medium	Low

The main element of social policy is people (with a focus on deconcentration and increasing the population share in the north and south of the country with the formation of "places of development", strengthening geopolitical boundaries). Migration processes are managed through a resettlement mechanism (social, economic and geopolitical factors), and economic incentives (housing credit, land purchase discounts, employment opportunities, tax benefits, etc., as disclosed in the relevant regulatory, legal, and incentive instruments). country development programs and plans).

Moving to a rural area with a well-established structure is difficult for people from other places (75% of foreign migrants up to 30 years old, who lived in Kibbutz and moshav's for less than six months). Kibbutz is a specific form of settlement in rural Israel. As a co-operative settlement that professes egalitarianism (equal political, economic and legal capacity), it has collective ownership, forms special socio-cultural relations through existing institutions. The moshav co-operative settlements are exclusively mono-national and focus on economic cooperation in the areas of production, marketing and consumption. Becoming a community in the country has a higher level of adaptation and attachment to the local community.

4. Socio-ecological and economic importance of reurbanization

Streams of urban-minded people (understanding the violence of the city as a limiting-coercive structure) and post-urbanists (seeking natural forms, levels, and ways of interacting with the environment) are bi-directional: to cities and rural areas. Less attractive in terms of income generation, rural territories were hostages to socio-economic disparity and the gestalt of their development. The national policy of prioritizing urban development as a driver of economic

growth and the consideration of rural areas as a major source of resources and waste (Copus, 2012; Mangin, 1967) is one of the reasons for the existing asymmetries and disparities in development both in Ukraine and in the world. At the same time, the level of rural development is an indicator of changes in the long run. The development of technology, communications, mobility, and reduction of employment in agriculture reduces the disparity in urban and rural living conditions by enhancing spatial integration and reducing spatial differentiation. The desire of young people to have their own home makes rural living more attractive. Rural migrants are divided into those who: 1) live in the countryside and enjoy the benefits of the city, and 2) completely break ties with the city.

Fixing in cities at the levels of registration, employment, education, health care, taxation, etc. is more of a psychological factor. The young people who come to live in the village want to change the status of "fixed" in the territory of the individual to the ability to independently shape their own future. The current trend of post-industrial change is related to a direct understanding of a lifestyle based on new everyday stereotypes. Modern rural housing is more comfortable, cheaper and more comfortable than in the city. The specific nature of employment in recent decades (employment not in their place of residence) has increased the tendency for urban residents to move to rural areas (seasonally, temporarily or permanently). At the same time, villagers do not want to change their place of residence. The phenomenon of a new way of life is to stay for two houses (work, leisure, education – are implemented in cities, while the countryside is a place of rest, health improvement, spiritual desire, creative projects). The presence of remote forms of employment widens the range of opportunities for young people, and mobility – brings urban and rural life-styles closer to landscaping, the ability to realize their own potential while maintaining information and communication benefits.

Development problems are offset by changing household statuses 1) enlargement and transformation of private peasant farms into business structures or farms) and 2) growing attractiveness of rural areas and return migration to villages. The main groups of displaced people from the cities are 1) rural entrepreneurs, 2) retirees and 3) environmental activists (community leaders, settlers, authors of creative and social projects, educators of non-technological activities, ideas of marginality, etc.). The first group (the smallest, considering the initial process of settling them in rural areas – 6% of the total number of respondents) considers rural territories as a place for organizing their own business and a form of self-sufficient organization in order to avoid the negative consequences of natural disasters and the impact of the technocratic system. The factors that make such activity possible are a comfortable ecological and psychosocial environment (from the standpoint of personal growth, security – legal, property, social, environmental, etc.), the ability to self-govern the territory (usually through public administration and public organizations), business development, availability production and social infrastructure. The representatives of the second group have professional experience, active life position, stable non-work income and accumulation, independent adult children, capable of starting entrepreneurial activity. High quality of life requirements account for a small proportion (12% of the total) of displaced persons. The third largest group (82% of displaced persons) is represented by young people (average age 35 years) who have higher education (80%), knowledge-based competences and qualifications. Most of them are humanities – 54% of respondents (17% – IT specialists, 8% – military). They often become downshifts, upshifters, residents of ecological and family homestead settlements. The latter form a new way of life through a conscious understanding of the essence of eternal values, through their own experience and practice, prone to child birth, implementation of social and environmental innovations, form a society based on high morality and ethics in harmony with Nature.

People who prefer pre-industrial approaches to life and business are called downshifts. These are individuals who have abandoned industrial values, including high income, career, conformism, overconsumption, competition, image, conventions, prejudices of the technocratic world. They rejected the alien values they had imposed, which brought restrictions on the part of

civilization, for the benefit of living in a family circle, realizing themselves in creativity, leading a healthy lifestyle, raising awareness, attentive to the environment (simple living). Downshifting philosophers may include such historic figures as Prince Guatam Buddha, philosopher Diogenes, Roman Emperor Diocletian, Reverend Francis of Assisi, Count Leo Tolstoy, artist Gauguin and others. Those who do not break ties with the city and move to a new technological level are called asptifiers. Their conscious value is the desire to achieve their own goals independently, and the prerequisite for moving to the earth is the desire to rest from the city bustle, to unite with like-minded people. It is in the countryside that you can work together in comfortable conditions, enjoying the comfort of suburban life (spring water, clean air, etc.) with the reorganization of life, improving its quality level, reducing the cost of money, time, energy and more.

5. Family homestead as a phenomenon of multifunctional development

Rural development is a transformational environment for the society of the future. The desire for the development of civil society institutions is realized through the formation of a unified ecological world view of human unity with Nature. Conservation and restoration of nature are mechanisms that allow to increase the resource potential of the territory. Betting on changing human consciousness forms a post-industrial society not only in Ukraine but in the world. The phenomenon of these changes was the emergence of ecological and tribal settlements. Their specificity is driven by conscious choices, a culture of citizens and a desire to form a community of like-minded people. In contrast to the industrial society, the purpose of the birth system is to create the conditions for the fullest use of spatial potential. Ecological settlements are the most numerous among environmental movements in the world (78% of the total). On the territory of the post-Soviet space, 90% of participants in environmental movements are the creators of family homestead and family homestead settlements. Together they form the basis of a post-industrial way.

Family homestead settlements promote healthy lifestyles, high levels of culture, family values, and independent organization of work. The general tendency to harmonize relations in the system "society – Nature" is formed on the basis of the formation of a new type of consciousness through the process of ecological creativity, understanding the nature of natural processes, in their imitation. Recognizing life of the highest value, facilitates partnerships, ensures the harmonization of different spheres and elements of social life. (Yermishina, 2016). In environmental thinking, there is no appropriation, submission (Farkas, 2015; Farkas, 2017; Semenets, 2018). Increasing popularity of family homesteads and family homestead settlements, rural lifestyles is the result of a focus on natural values. High social and social activity, creative thinking, respect for other cultures, everything new, planetary consciousness is a trend of modern youth.

For example, the average age of residents of Ukrainian villages is increasing and as of January 1, 2019 is 40.5 years (Database, 2019). In its dynamics, it testifies to the gradual aging of the population and the irreversibility of processes in all spheres of activity. In family homestead settlements, 92% of the population are 35 years of age. The reasons for her move to the villages are the rejection of the negative effects of globalization (stress, negative anthropogenic impact on the environment – 47% of respondents), the conscious choice to promote the formation of a new society together with like-minded people (33% of respondents), the inability to settle in the city, including 12%), the rest (8%). Insufficient experience of practical activity of the residents of the family homesteads is offset by initiative, ability to attract investments and knowledge, to learn quickly.

Such youth possesses modern information and social technologies, crafts, law, business skills, promotes waste-free living, vegetarianism, organic production, permaculture, noospheric approaches in education and upbringing, promotes the principle of reasonable maternal level of

sufficiency. spiritual growth). The priority for the development of family homestead settlements is self-reliance, personal and family development, and human values (77% of settlers are young couples inclined to many children – on average, spouses have 3 children). A systematic approach to managing a new type of community involves managing without a single center. This can be implemented using blockchain social engineering through blockchain as a network resource.

The development of rural territories of Ukraine testifies to the positive dynamics of the development of tribal settlements as a phenomenon of socio-ecological and economic existence (Table 2). Their range of activities includes more than 150 species. These include the production and processing of agricultural raw materials and wildlife, the production of eco-friendly consumer goods and household goods, the creation of handicrafts and crafts, landscaping and web design, IT services, translation, copywriting, etc., with the benefit of freelancing and own business. In family homestead settlements have the prospect of developing high-tech industries. Income is obtained from employment outside the settlement (41%), holding festivals, fairs, selling their own products, creative projects of remote employment with a focus on the family-labor model of life support (33%), renting apartments in cities (18%), social payments (7%). The revenue they generate is invested in the development of environmental technologies and the growth of their productivity.

Table 2. Forecast of the results of the idea of “Family homestead” implementation

The essence of the event	Results	
	number	units
1. Rural development – restoration of settlements (600 disappeared and 600 extinct)	1200	Villages
2. Number of residential yards per 1 ha in 1200 settlements	300,000	Families
3. The amount of financial investments to be made by individuals, owners of ancestral estates annually in 1200 settlements	1.12	Billion EUR
4. Wages in the value of goods and services of the owners	0.4	Billion EUR
5. Annually additional occupants	80	Thousand people
6. Annual taxation of the wages of the inhabitants	0.1	Billion EUR
7. Budget savings as a result of the employment	117	Million EUR
8. Forecast of annual production of environmentally friendly agricultural products	0.75	Billion EUR

The development of technology has made it possible to reduce the costs of organizing employment in rural areas remotely and in the form of creative projects. Predominant in the market system are unification, scaling, wage dominance, consumer approach, urban isolation, competitive and gender dominance. Changing value priorities as the basis of life on earth as a basis for society prefers uniqueness, family values, socio-ecological lifestyle, production and consumption on the principle of reasonable sufficiency, social unity, creative self-realization in the team.

We conduct work on activation of rural development processes related to outreach, lobbying registration and participation of public organizations (as catalysts for social change) in the activities of settlements and integrated territorial communities. The main elements of the work are related to the practice of conducting roundtables, public hearings, international and all-Ukrainian scientific and practical conferences, festivals, exhibitions, fairs, competitions, etc., as well as parallel evaluation of their effectiveness in providing a participatory approach to management. Close collaboration with the population made it possible to collect data for this study and, as part of a working group, to co-develop the draft Law of Ukraine “On Family Homesteads and Family Homestead Settlements in Ukraine”, the Strategy for Zhytomyr Region and Nesolonsky Village Council Development. Based on the above-mentioned work, Zhytomyr region is nationally recognized as a pilot, and the Nesolonsky village council as an experimental platform for the implementation of the idea of "Family Homestead", grant funding was drawn for the im-

plementation of permaculture project and the development of noosphere education system in general education center was started.

Further work on the development of territorial communities is related to the development of a mechanism for strengthening communication, creating partnerships between associations of apartment building owners in cities and integrated territorial communities in rural areas.

6. Conclusions

1. The bilateral nature of migration processes (from village to city and from city to village) is determined by the socio-psychological and economic priorities of individuals, determines the targeted orientation of state and local policies, as well as the system of institutions that ensures their activity. The main participants in the migration movements are persons who have changed their form of employment, their social status both due to life circumstances and as a result of the formed outlook and value orientation.

2. The desire for harmonization of relations in the system "Human-Nature" and balancing socio-ecological-economic interests of both individuals and society as a whole transforms relations in society in the direction of greening of life. Ecological consciousness and thinking, a tendency to form the principles of food and economic security, raising the standard and quality of life (sufficient level of providing clean food, water, air, etc.) are the basis of a new way of relations between individuals and the cause of new type settlements (kibbutz, moshav, communes by type of hawking, environmental and family homestead settlements, etc.).

3. The study of the experience of Ukraine has shown the prospect of functioning of family homestead settlements as socio-economic self-organized systems in rural areas. Spreading the idea of family homestead contributes to the revival of 600 settlements that have disappeared from the map of Ukraine and 600 settlements that have from 1 to 10 dwellings. The development of family homestead settlements, only through the revitalization of the mentioned settlements, will provide employment for 80 thousand people annually, receive 1.1 billion euros in private investment, savings of the state budget at the level of 117 million euros, production of environmentally friendly products worth 750 million euros.

7. Suggestions and recommendations

The authors of the paper are involved and are conducting scientific research on the development of small forms of entrepreneurship, organized by students under the supervision of the scientific and pedagogical staff of Zhytomyr National Agro-ecological University.

Organization of non-governmental organizations registered in rural areas as catalysts for socio-economic change that determine the essence of community problems. Organization of non-governmental organizations registered in rural areas as catalysts for socio-economic change that determine the essence of community problems. They can be the mechanisms to overcome the crisis.

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