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AREAS COOPERATIVISATION AS A MECHANISM OF THEIR INNOVATION AND INVESTMENT DEVELOPMENT

Reduction in the number of settlements in Ukraine is 17 units per year, and about 600 settlements count from 1 to 10 estates, in which people live. Simulation of development of rural settlements, which number in 2015 in Ukraine was about 100, having a steady upward trend each year (in 2001 in Ukraine there were 2 settlements, in 2008 – 10, in 2015 – 98). Initiated by the Government of the Association of local communities within the districts they further land and budget issues, develop territories, act as a unifying factor of all the subjects that act within it. A logical continuation of the state initiatives is a cooperative form of life and economy in rural areas. The key issue in this case is the energy-informational system of accumulation of power, able to resist unwanted changes and to promote, preserve and enhance quality components, at the same time transforming it into its rhythmic dynamics and diffusion in a large system (with diffusion).

Development understands the growth potential and capacity of the system in its quantitative and qualitative properties of this potential. Development is manifested in the increase of exogenous and endogenous reactions of influence, catalyzes and multiplies the systematic irreversible processes of formation and functioning of energy-informational influences, which determine the increased stability of the system as a whole and its separate components for simultaneous targeted orderly structuring of the environment, and increases the quantity and quality of its elements.

The planned revival of the network of settlements in rural areas is due to environmentally conscious and responsible inhabitants of cities, the introduction of organic production and permaculture design, non-waste of life (including deployment of renewable energy), noospheric education (dietary methods of education and upbringing as direction of the coherent conscious perception of the world), enhancement of natural and appropriate activities, support and enhancement of biological diversity, creation of biosphere reserves and recreational reserves, including through the organization of institutions of green and rural tourism, restoration of soil cover and prevention of water and wind erosion, laying the foundations for energy security through the not planting fruit trees (30-50% of the territory, for comparison, the standard level of forest cover for Ukraine is 20% recommended – 22%, whereas in practice the average observed level is 15.6%, followed by a downward trend until the eighteenth century the average level of forest cover in Ukraine was 40%). Another promising direction of activity of rural communities is the cultivation of elite seeds, together with research and academic institutions. Such practice is applied in the cultivation of seeds of grain and leguminous crops. In particular, the cultivation of elite seeds of soybean settlers of Kiev region, together with scientists and farmers NSC “Institute of agriculture NAAS” in 2015 has improved the efficiency of economic activities and the content of phosphorus and nitrogen in the soil structure and increase its fertility in the settlements.

Cultivation of endangered and medicinal plants, promotion of berries: blueberries, cranberries, blueberries and the like – is a promising trend for export activities, particularly in organic production. The practice of procurement of raw materials for herbal teas, the spread of arts and crafts promote self-employment in rural territories, food and economic security. Another promising direction is the employment of settlers is planting willow and miscanthus that in addition to soil restoration and conservation functions solve the issues of energy security and energy efficiency of the territories, providing 10-20 t/ha of biomass. Such plant species as amaranth, vetch, mustard, red seed, and sorghum palciste, are actively cultivated by the settlers, maintain soil fertility and increase humus. Use of by-products allows obtaining of higher productivity due to the use of biomass as a food item, cover crops, raw materials for fertilizer and the formation of humus.