

## **PROBLEMS OF MODERN YOUTH IN THE VILLAGE: WAYS OF DEVELOPMENT**

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The existence of youth as part of society is subject to the influence of objective laws of development, in this sense the source of youth problems is society itself. These problems are as follows:

- Being in a situation of a life start, young people are more likely than other groups of the population to remain without education, not to find work, not to create families, not to withstand competition in business.
- Social adolescence involves the change of young people's own social status during the entry of youth into the structure of society. This aggravates the risk in the process of choosing young people's independent way of life, ways of self-realization and social progress.
- Risk, being the most important characteristic of the way of life of young people, determines the features of its behavior, interaction with peers and with representatives of other generations, underlies the most relevant, specifically youth problems.

At the heart of the difficult situation of rural youth are: a stable tendency to destroy rural health care, reduce the number of educational institutions, inadequate funding, the complexity of personnel, scientific and methodological support for rural schools. The pedagogical composition is aging. Due to lack of housing, low and irregularly paid salaries, the influx of graduates from universities and technical schools to the village is insignificant. The number of young, illiterate people in the countryside is increasing, which will be incapable of mastering advanced modern production technologies.

Today the issues of upbringing, raising the coverage of rural youth with forms of cultural leisure, the development of a network of cultural institutions are especially acute in the village.

Due to the fall in agricultural production, rising prices, unemployment, delays in payment, chronic underfunding of the social sphere the problem of rural youth migration has become more acute. About half of the migrants from the village are young people under the age of 30. A significant part of them are 15 - 19 years old, leaving mainly for the purpose of obtaining an education.

And in the village the main sphere of application of rural labor was and still is agriculture.

Thus, the diversity of social problems of young people reflects the main trends inherent in modern society, but these problems have a purely youthful nature.