The Ministry of Education and sciences of the Russian Federation Management of formation of area

MOU Gymnasium № 14

Problems of youth

Students:

Sagalo Svetlana

Stoyushko Anastasya

Borzenkov Victor

The 10“Б” th form

The head:

The teacher of English language

Ignatieva Olga Alexandrovna

Odintsovo, 2010

**PLAN**

The introduction. What's like being sixteen

1.1.American youth

2.1.The life of youth in Great Britain

2.2 Problems of youth in Great Britain

2.3.Main Youth Organizations in Great Britain

3.1.Russian strategy for youth development

3.2.Youth Pastime

4.The conclusion

The list of the literature

**The introduction**

**Theme of research** Problems of youth

**Object of research** What is the biggest problem of today’s

teenagers? They are a healthy way of life, study, relationships

**The purpose of research:**

-reception of new knowledge of solve this problem;

-an opportunity of change of a way of life (idea).

**Hypothesis:** It isn't easy being sixteen. It's a time of conflicting feelings and desires. The fact is that 16-year-olds today are a lot busier than those adults were 30 or 40 years ago. You seek your pleasures more actively and cram a lot more into your lives

**Problems:**

The fact about teenager life may seem shocking.

-a healthy way of life

-study

-relationships

**Methods of studying of research** questioning, analysis, synthesis, interrogation.

What's like being sixteen

It isn't easy being sixteen. It's a time of conflicting feelings and desires. You want to go out and have fun, have a social life, have a boyfriend or girlfriend, maybe start a serious relationship. At the same time, important public exams are clouding the horizon and your school work is becoming more and more demanding. At home, you want your parents to treat you like an adult yet you still depend on them for money, food and practical help. It's also a time when friendships can be unstable as you experiment with your own self-image. You may feel a sense of loss as you drop old friends or arc yourself dropped by them. Those feelings of pressure and conflict at school, at home and amongst your peers are not generally helped by those tactless adults who tell you to "make the most of the best years of your life because it's all downhill after you leave school".

The fact is that 16-year-olds today are a lot busier than those adults were 30 or 40 years ago. You seek your pleasures more actively and cram a lot more into your lives. You're impossibly busy trying to get homework done, revising for a science test, playing in a match, rehearsing for a play, looking your best for your new boyfriend/girlfriend and go to friend's party. Many of you are trying to save your constant money shortage by doing a part-time job. At the same time, your parents are suddenly expecting prior help from you at home with washing-up, baby-sitting and other domestic duties. You realise that you have to establish priorities, but.you find it hard, еspecially when your parents want to do it for you.

It is the difference between your own and your parent` priorities that makes family life explosive when you're sixteen. Many parents don't worry too much about whether their child is popular, having a good social life or going out with friends. Instead they emphasise the importa­nce of doing well at school and getting good exam results. You know that they're right, up to a point – that you have to have qualifications to get anywhere in the competitive world. But at the same time you realise that however brilliantly you do in your exams, you won't be happy if you haven't got any friends.

What words of comfort or useful advice can we give to teenagers? Living with your parents won`t last for ever. So while you're with them, make use of not having to pay electricity and heating bills. Enjoy having a fridge full of food and your laundry done for you.and remember being 16 only lasts a year.

1.1.American youth

At 18, young people in the USA can take on most of the rights of adulthood. Many teenagers are making positive contrtbutions to their communities.

America's young people are mostly hard-working. Many have after-school jobs. Nine out of ten teenagers either have a job or would like one. Child labor laws set restrictions on the types of work youth under 16 can do. Many youths work part-time at fast-food restaurants, baby-sit, hold delivery jobs or work in stores. Volunteers help take care of the elderly and handicapped. Many youths are involved in community service.

Scouts also help their community. Every year they have a Scouting for Pood drive where they collect canned food from their neighbors to give to those who need it. Scouts also clean up trash and litter in parks and school grounds in their neighborhood. They make a difference in the life of their community.

American scouts learn about their community and their country and what makes a good citizen. They participate in flag ceremonies at the Scout meetings and at other meetings at school. Scouts practice my leadership skills. All Scouts will get a chance to serve as a leader or in some other position responsibility.

What are the favorite sports of American young people? They prefer football, basketball, baseball, wrestling, tennis,socer,boxing, hockey, track, and golf.

At leisure, students spend much time watching TV and listening music. The average American teenager listens to music about three hours a day. Rock-and-roll music is one of the favorites of teenagers in the USA .

There are no national dates for school vacations. Each school district sets its own. Generally, they last from thev first week in June until the last week in August. Many school ilistricts sponsor 2summer school2 for children who have fallen behind, or, who wants to take extra courses. Some families send their children to summer camps for a week or two. Some of the camps are operated by the Boy Scouts, the Girl Scouts or churches.

Among the summer camps are music camps, computer camps, hiking and backpacking camps, and camps with farms and ranches. There are camps for inner-city children. They have special summer programs from sports or music and dances.

Peer pressure and unemployment may turn some youth to alcohol or drugs. However, most young people in the USA do not have problems with drinking, drug abuse, teen pregnancies or juvenile delinquency. New programs to help troubled youths are created every year. They also sponsor social event in which young people can participate. The life of youth in the USA

Young people in the United States have a wide variety of interests apart from their school. As children, both boys and girls play many of the same games. They swim, play basketball and baseball, and in recent years — soccer, go boating, and have fun in many kinds of sports and outdoor activities.

Numerous youth organisations give young people a chance to develop and broaden their interests and to gain experience in working with others. Among these groups are the Boy Scouts, which count more than four million boys. This organisation is for training boys in various useful skills such as making a fire, and for developing their character. Scouts traditionally carry a penknife, and their motto is "Be Prepared."

There are also Girl Scouts, with nearly three million girls, and the Boys' and Girls' Clubs of America with over one million participants. These and other groups are guided by adults who work in volunteer services. Civic, cultural and religious groups also sponsor special programs for young people. In farm areas boys and girls learn to work together in agriculture, home-making and other activities through more than 150 thousand clubs which have more than 4 million members. In these clubs they compete for prizes in raising' farm animals and growing crops.

Secondary schools offer students a wide variety of activities to develop talents and skills. There are clubs for photography, music, theater, stamp collecting, natural sciences and debating.

Most schools have orchestras, band and singing groups as well as a variety of competitive sports for both boy and girls.

Many young people hold part-time jobs after school hours. Thousands earn money delivering newspapers or helping care for infants and young children (babysitting) in private homes. Later when they go to college, many youths continue to work part-time at a variety of jobs to help parents or to have some money for personal expenses.

For several weeks during the summer vacation, about 5 million school age children go to summer camps where they get plenty of recreational activity and learn various arts and crafts, and sometimes computer skills.

Most schools and colleges have some form of student government with elections to choose class representatives. These elected officers speak for their fellow students at student council meetings with teachers and school officials. They also organize social activities and take part in such community projects as raising money for public welfare.

Most American youths look forward to their future with hope and optimism. Teenagers place a priority on education and careers. They are concerned about problems confronting their communities the world around them.

2.1.The life of youth in Great Britain

Almost every aspect of Government domestic policy, including education, housing, health, social security, law and order, environmental and national heritage, affects the well-being of young people and shapes their future.

Education and training are among the Government's priority responsibilities for young people. Underlying Britain's education policy is the principle that every young person should have the opportunity to get a good basic education until the age of at least 16. After 16, young people are encouraged to stay at school or college to achieve more advanced educational qualifications, or they are offered the chance to take part in a broad range of government supported training programmes leading to the achievement of specific vocational skills. In this way they are in some part prepared for adult life.

But the challenges that young people face at 16 and beyond, have as much to do with their ability to prosper in a rapidly changing world as they have to do with their knowledge of many basic skills. Learning how to live and behave in a multi­racial society, how to respect and support each other, how to make the most of opportunities, how to make a contribution, how to appreciate both spiritual and material qualities of life — these "life skills" and moral factors fall to parents, friends and peers, and to the very fact of life within the varied rural and city communities of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, that give Britain its diverse culture.

Within these communities — at local, regional and national levels — hundreds of voluntary youth groups and organizations play an active role in the life of young people in Britain. The majority of these organizations have become established on a voluntary basis by groups representing the interests of a particular sector of the population. They include religious community groups — Christian, Muslim, Hindu, Buddhist; ethnic minority groups — organisations of youth in diasporas; organisations providing for particular sporting and outdoor activities or hobbies, e. g. path-walkers, mountain-climbers, rockers; groups focusing on activities for people with disabilities, etc.

While parental influence at home is a key factor in every young person's life, so is the wide social environment at school, and the whole lot of influences coming from "popular culture", offering role models ranging from the stars of Australian soap-operas to icons of pop-music, punk or rave. A great many youth fashions, fads, likes and dislikes and ways of talking are absorbed and rapidly spread through popular TV channels and radio programmes.



Surveys show that only relatively few young people regularly attend youth clubs and organisations. Most of them are more interested in some activities that do not cost money and can be picked up or dropped with ease. Lack of their own money in the younger age group means that a great deal of their time is spent with friends, window-shopping in town, cycling or skate-boarding.

At 15 years old and above, young people try to find "Saturday jobs", working as assistants in shops, cafes or restaurants. There are a great many things that young people wish to buy, including clothes and magazines, CDs and cassette tape music, computer games and jewellery. They save money for bicycles, motorbikes and, eventually, cars of their own, and to have enough money to go to the discos and dances.

Most young men and about half of young women in Britain take a passive interest in sport or active/take part in a sporting activity on a regular basis. Fitness is encouraged through school and by many outside organisations. Football, either in school teams or in rapidly assembled groups playing during the school break times, is highly popular. Outside school activities include darts, chess, bowling and many other more social games. Large commercial sports and leisure centres usually offer discount of membership rates for young people.

2.2 Problems of youth in Great Britain

Life used to be fun for "teenagers". They used to have money to spend, and free time to spend it in. They used to wear teenage clothes, and meet in teenage coffee bars and discos. Some of them still do. But for many young people, life is harder now. Jobs are difficult to find. Things are more expensive, and it's hard to find a place to live.

Teachers say that students work harder than they used to. They are less interested in politics., and more interested in passing exams. They know that good exam results may get them better jobs.

Most young people worry more about money than their parents did twenty years ago. They try to spend less and save more. They want to be able to get homes of their own one day.

For some, the answer to unemployment is to leave home and look for work in one of Britain's big cities. Every day hundreds of young people arrive in London from other parts of Britain, looking for jobs. Some find work and stay. Others don't find it, and go home again, or join the many unemployed in London. There used to be one kind of teenage fashion, one style, one top pop group. Then, the girls all wore mini-skirts and everyone danced to the music of the Beatles and the Roiling Stones. But now an eighteen-year-old might be a punk, with green hair and chains round his legs, or a skin head, with short, short hair and right wing politics, or a "rasta", with long uncombed hair and a love for Africa. There's a lot of different music around too. There's reggae, the West Indian sound, there's rock, there's heavy metal, country and western, and disco. All these kinds of music are played by different groups and listened to by different fans.

When you read the newspapers and watch the news on television, it's easy to get the idea that British young people are all unemployed, angry and in trouble. But that's not true. Three quarters of them do more or less what their parents did. They do their best at school, find some kind of work in at last, and get married in their early twenties. They get on well with their parents, and enjoy family life. They eat fish and chips, watch football on TV, go to the pub, and like reading about pop stars. After all, if they didn't, they wouldn't be British, would they?

2.3.Main Youth Organizations in Great Britain

In Great Britain there is a number of youth organizations that work under the British Youth Council (BYC). The Council was founded in 1949. About sixty youth organizations work under it. The most popular and well-known organizations are the National Union of Students, the Scout and Girls Guides Associations.

The activities of BYC include tourism for young people, sports, canoeing, sailing, skiing, camping, mountain walking (including map reading, orienteering and cooking).

First I shall dwell upon the activities of Boy Scouts and Girls Guides Association. Boys and girls belong to different sections. The members are to take an oath to be true to the Queen and God, to help other people. The Scout Association was formed in 1908 after the appearance of the book "Scouting for Boys". The movement started in England but it very quickly spread to other countries. The Association hold regular international meetings called "Jamborees".

Besides their ordinary education they go in for such activities as learning all about running of camps (mapping, signalling, knotting, first aid).

The National Union of Students was founded in 1922. The aim of the organization was to develop cooperation with the students of different countries to defend the interests of college and school students. The organization is non-political.

And the last organization to speak about is the Woodcraft Folk. It is intended for boys and girls aged 6-17. But adults also join it. Sometimes whole families belong here. The primary aim of the organization is to bring up children in the spirit of peace, friendship. Its activities include participation in anti-war movement, provision of leisure activities for children.

Thus, youth organisations in Britain have been established to serve the needs of young people from every walk of life.

3.1.Russian strategy for youth development

Both Russian society and the Russian state authorities pay special attention to young people living in modern Russia.

The draft of the Program for Social and Economic Devel­opment of the Russian Federation makes a special mention of the fact that “it is necessary to put into the foreground all kinds of measures designed to bring up competent and re­sponsible young people who enjoy moral and physical health, and to draw attention of the regulatory bodies on all levels of government to the importance of social development of chil­dren and youth, to the maintenance of their rights to quality education, creative development, and meaningful diversions in their free time. Various institutions existing in our soci­ety must play an important role in achieving these goals.”

Today's situation in the field of developing the new generatoin of young people is twofold. On the one hand, young people in modern Russia are more self-dependent, practical and mobile than ever before. They feel responsible for their own destiny and are thus very interested in getting high-quality education along with first-class vocational training, which does influence their subsequent job placement and their future careers. Young Russians aspire to further inte­grate into the international youth scene, and to participate in global economic, political and humanitarian developments.

On the other hand, however, young people have shown low­er levels of interest and participation in political, economic and cultural developments. Also, death note of unnatural causes is on the rise among young Russians. In the main risk group are those between 15 and 24 years of age: this group shows the largest increase of deaths due to unnatural causes, including those resulting from drug abuse and AIDS. On the average, the criminalization of young Russians is rising, too, plus various destructive subcultures and groups have been increasing their influence on Russian youth.

Social integration of young people with disabilities, of orphans and of disadvantaged teenagers living in troubled families is still a very burning problem.

The Government of the Russian Federation has recognized the importance of developing and effectively implementing policies aimed at improving the condition of the young peo­ple.

The Ministry is currently developing a document under the title Strategy of the Russian Federation for State Youth Development Policies.

Basic priorities of this Strategy for the next five years are defined by the existing situation in the realm of youth devel­opment in Russia and by the goals of the social and economic envelopment of the country.

3.2.Youth Pastime

The results of the opinion poll conducted among young people living in big cities and in the country add up to the following hierarchy of pastimes: music in combination with such forms of group activities as discos, concerts, and cafes come first, followed by the Internet, theatre and reading. Then come films, museums, amateur arts and engineering, and, finally, TV and classical music. The questionnaire, circulated among pupils of 9-11 forms, students and young workers, has shown that the arts are regarded second only to contacts with friends.

Most young people admit they do not know how to plan their leisure. To use sociological terminology, their leisure qualifications are inadequate.

According to the poll, the actual priorities are as follows: TV comes first, followed by Internet, reading, films, listening to records, radio, going out to dances and discos; then come concerts, museums, amateur arts, and finally theatre.

Young people's standards make themselves felt primarily in the choice of cultural values. Of course, I like to be entertained (by watching TV shows, reading detective stories, etc). But they certainly know how to find their way amid the peat variety of cultural values, and they know how to tell genuine from imitation.

A few more words about music, which plays a very important role in young people's lives. Rock is certainly more popular than classical music. Russian pop groups who play original music and meaningful texts have an especially large following. Russian girls and boys are getting increasingly interested in the leisure activities which encourage self-expression and personality growth.

The questioning

1. Do you have any problems with pocket money? What do you spend it on?
2. What other problems do you have? Which is the worst of them?
3. Do your parents always understand and support you? How much time do you spend together?
4. How important are your friends for you? What do you usually do together? What do you talk about?
5. Are you a member of any young people’s organization? Why? Why not?
6. Can you say that being a teen (a teenager) is easy? What is the best time in a person’s life? Why?
7. What will you study if you go to university?
8. How will you feel if your parents ask you to do a lot of housework this evening?
9. What time do you usually get up?
10. What time do you leave your home?
11. What time do the lessons begin?
12. What time do you have a break?
13. Do you have lunch at school? What do you eat?
14. What time do the lessons finish?
15. What do you do after school?
16. How much time do you spend on homework in the evening?
17. How many hours a day do you spend on the computer?
18. What do you think your life would be like without computers?
19. Do you always save the work you do on the computer? Have you ever lost anything?
20. Are there any think you always remember or forget?
21. Do people often have to remind you to do things?
22. When you need to memories information, how do you do it?