

HISTORICAL FATE OF THE UKRAINIAN VILLAGE

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Throughout the existence and development of the Ukrainian state Ukrainian village has always played an important role, the Ukrainian were sedentary, which consisted in cultivation and housekeeping. Ukrainian village always have been the cradle of culture, a source of food for urban residents and the main raw materials for many sectors of the national economy. At various times it experienced a different fate, often tragic (during the collectivization and famine) and urbanization processes, relating to the world at large, washed the best people from the countryside, as in the previous times and now.

The life of Ukrainian peasants has not changed since the previous times. As before, the villages were founded near rivers and lakes, forming streets, on both sides of which there were huts and gardens. The appearance and interior decoration of the huts remained traditional. The food of the peasants is almost the same both in summer and in winter. Spoons carved from wood, polished, varnished and also stacked in rows in a closet. The forks are almost unknown to them.

Every year from the map of Ukraine disappears several dozens of villages and the rural population is declining rapidly, with those for the Ukrainian village typical phenomenon of "aging", as young rural residents often leave their homes in search of better lives in cities. Overall, since independence, the State Statistics Committee Ukraine has lost 475 villages, and was created 71. New reasons for the disappearance of villages and reduce the number of rural population are a demographic crisis, urbanization and aging nation. Prospective rural residents move to cities because of the futility of the rural hinterland - lack of work, collapsed social infrastructure (no working hospitals, schools, clubs) do not allow creating the right conditions for life of rural youth.

In essence, the problem in rural areas reduced to three main areas, including:

- Economical - low entrepreneurial activity, the heavy state of the agricultural sector and small industrial facilities allocation;
- Transport infrastructure - poor road conditions and lack of appropriate public communication;
- Social infrastructure - poor condition or lack of rural clubs, schools and health centers.

The above three areas address the problem of Ukrainian villages provided their successful implementation in my opinion will stabilize regressive processes, and in the long term and to restore the Ukrainian village, which in turn have a positive impact on preventing food crises, the formation of a responsible owner in the village and preserve the rich cultural heritage .