

ONGOING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE NEW UKRAINIAN SCHOOL

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The development of Ukrainian society, global processes of integration and IT development, the needs of a modern person require special attention to education, training and future teachers' preparation for highly effective activities. In order to determine the situation in this sphere, the works by A. P. Samodurina, S. M. Kulish, S. O. Sysoieva, O. B. Bigych, O. O. Verbytsky, O. A. Dubaseniuk, S. Y. Nikolaeva and others were analyzed. They mention that the modernization of the education system based on a competence-based approach to education happens with the general trends of the Bologna Declaration, as well as a number of international documents that regulate cooperation in the field of education. Knowledge, skills and abilities transfer is no longer sufficient for life, study and work in the new information plurilingual space.

Ukraine's new law on education came into force on 28 September 2017: the previous regulatory document had been around for 26 years. This new law has been four years in the making: three to debate its content and one for amendments between its first and second reading (100 were added at this stage).

The document was presented by the Minister of education and science of Ukraine Liliya Hrynevych 18 Aug teaching video conference "On results of development of preschool, General secondary, extracurricular, and vocational-technical education in the 2015/2016 academic year and tasks for the 2016/2017 academic year." After the law was finally passed, Ukraine's Minister of Education Liliya Grinevich called it "the key instrument for modernising Ukraine's education system and bringing it up to EU standards".

The reform «The New Ukrainian School» is oriented for the graduate to be competitive in the 21st century. Based on recommendations of the European Parliament and of the European Council 10 key competencies of new educational standards of the New Ukrainian School were defined [1].

1. Communication in state language (and native language when there are differences).
2. Communication in foreign languages.
3. Math competence.
4. Competence in Natural Sciences and Technologies.
5. Information and digital competence.
6. Ability to learn throughout life.
7. Civic Responsibility.
8. Entrepreneurship.
9. Cultural literacy.
10. Ecological Safety and Sustainable Development.

According to the Conception of the New Ukrainian School there are 8 basic components for modern school development:

- new content of education is based on the formation of competence needed for the successful self-realization in the society;
- pedagogic is grounded on the partnership between pupil, teacher and parents;
- motivated teacher has the freedom for creation and professional development;
- orientation on the pupil's demand in educational process, the central position of a child;
- through process of education which forms valuables;
- new structure of school provides the possibility to learn new content and have the competence for the life;
- decentralization and effective management provide real autonomy for school;

- distribution of public money provides equal access of all pupils to qualitative education [2].

The main task of school according to the concept is to give each child the access to the qualitative education. The success of Ukraine is to have the society of the educated people because each child regardless of its abilities has the right to be successful in life, to develop own capabilities which qualitative education can propose.

The main purpose of introducing this reform is to make interesting educational institutions for children and provide them with the opportunity to realize themselves, to teach children to express their own point of view, develop their creative thinking, help to find our hidden talents and individual challenges and to build practical skills that will be useful in adult life. The right to fail is an integral part of the learning process, and respect the dignity of the student is the most important rule for all teachers is one of the main principles of the concept of "New Ukrainian schools".

Learning will be divided into cycles at different levels: introductory-play, basic, introductory and basic subject-defined. To move up from one level to the next, pupils will have to pass a test, but it will only be definitive at primary level: after that it will be more of a review of the quality of education they are receiving. The new law also emphasises the need for school self-governance. Schools may, for example be able to decide whether pupils should assemble in the playground on 1 September, the first day of the academic year, or whether they should have to wear school uniform.

Apart from standard school education, other things such as distance learning (online), external (independent), family or parental teaching (homeschooling) and home teaching (when a teacher visits a child at home if s/he can't attend school for health reasons). Up until now, distance and external learning have only been available in a very few schools.

One of the main changes is the introduction of 12-year school education. All children starting school in 2018 will have 12 years of obligatory education; those already at school now will, however, still have just 11 years.

One of the concepts of the New Ukrainian School is the pedagogy of partnership realized in interaction and cooperation.

The basic principles of cooperation are:

- respect to each person - the participant of communication;
- benevolence and positive attitude during communication;
- dialogue-interaction - mutual respect of all participants of communication;
- equality and trust during cooperation [3].

Interactive learning is considered as a special way of knowing what is happening in forms of common activity, where "all participants exchange information, solve problems together, simulate situations, evaluate each other's actions and their own behavior, immerse themselves in the real atmosphere of communication both in their native and in foreign languages, and business cooperation.

That is why, we think that, the renewal of the Ukrainian school involves the transformation of a regular foreign language course into a lesson in effective foreign language communication using various types of interactive technologies, the main criterion of which is the presence of a communicative task with a speech-minded activity.

Використана література:

1. Нова Українська Школа. – Режим доступу до тексту : <https://mon.gov.ua/ua/tag/nova-ukrainska-shkola>
2. Концепції реалізації державної політики у сфері реформування загальної середньої освіти “Нова українська школа” . – Режим доступу до тексту : https://osvita.ua/legislation/Ser_osv/54258/
3. Нова Школа. – Режим доступу до тексту : <https://osvita.ua/doc/files/news/520/52062/new-school.pdf>