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SCHOOLS WITH THE JEWISH AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGE TRAINING IN THE CONDITIONS OF INDEPENDENT UKRAINE (1991-2010)

After Ukraine gained independence, a new stage of development of Ukrainian society began, and, accordingly, of national culture. The concept of ethno-national policy developed over the years of independence is reflected in the Law on National Minorities in Ukraine (1992), the Constitution of Ukraine (1996), the Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Protection of National Minorities (1997), the National Doctrine of Educational Development (2002), language policy (2017), etc., is the basis for ensuring the rights and interests of national communities. Deep understanding of the problem of the history of national minorities living on the territory of Ukraine is due to the need to develop practical recommendations for the formation of national-cultural programs, the preparation of laws and regulations, the creation of favorable conditions for all ethnic groups in Ukrainian society.

Historiographical analysis showed that in 1991-2010 researchers addressed the problem of the activities of schools of national minorities in the RSFSR. In particular, such scientists as M. Avdienko, B. Andrievsky, L. Berezovskaya, A. Bystritskaya, V. Voynolovich, E. Goloborodko, V. Evtukh, I. Kuras, A. Mayboroda, M. Marchuk, I. Mironova, V. Naulko, V.

Nedolska, A. Obidionova, S. Ocheretko, A. Rafalsky, N. Rudnitskaya, V. Troshchinsky, A. Sukhomlinskaya, M. Shulga, B. Chirko, and others. Explained various aspects of the development of schools of national education minorities.

It was established that in 1991, according to the language basis, there were 15,475 in Ukraine - Ukrainian schools, 3,965 -Russian, 3 - Polish, 1 - Jewish, etc. In Ukraine, the right of national minorities to meet the educational needs in the native language of various population groups was ensured. Educational institutions were formed in accordance with the educational needs of ethnic minorities, the national composition of the region, and the choice of language was influenced by the compactness or dispersion of the population. For two years from 1992-1999. The number of schools with a Jewish language of instruction has grown from 9 to 17 [1, p. 22]. In 1999/2000 n. there were 5 of them, and in Russian - more than 2.5 thousand. Russian as a subject (as of September 5, 2003) in Ukraine studied 1 million 618 thousand students, Hungarian - 1312, Polish - 4968, Romanian - 295, Jewish - 1719 and other languages. Facultative studied Russian (180568 students), Hungarian (900), Polish (5309), Romanian (775), Hebrew (612) and other languages [2, p. 1]. In 2010/2011 n. there were 1,149 institutions with Russian language of instruction (685 thousand students); studied Russian as a subject - 1240000 schoolchildren, optional or in circles -131 thousand [3]. The schools with Jewish language of instruction worked 17. Summarizing the results, we can say that the content of the educational process in schools of all types was focused on the national consciousness of the Ukrainian people and the culture of the peoples living in Ukraine. The national component of the educational content included knowledge of the native language and literature, the history of its people, its traditions, customs, ideals, culture and the life of other peoples.

List of used literature

- 1. Revival of national minority schools in Ukraine (from museum funds) / [ed. A.I. Kirpach, V.V. Trigubenko, I.G. Likhanova]. M.: Pedagogical Museum of Ukraine, 1993. 32 p.
- 2. On the model curricula of an elementary school with the Ukrainian language and the languages of instruction of national minorities. Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine. Order No. 96 of February 28, 2001, 2008. p. 136: http://ua-info.biz/legal/baseqp/ua.
- 3. Russian schools. [Electronic resource]. Access mode: https://dostup.pravda.com.ua/news/publications