



Onderwijs vanuit perspectief Oekraïense kinderen

Over Grenzen Junior
Tijdelijke Onderwijs Voorziening voor Oekraïense
kinderen in Waterland

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MONIEK SANDERS
MAART 2023

Regio Waterland

10 maart 2022 eerste overleg in Purmerend met de burgemeester

Start onderwijs op 7 April 2022 op 4 locaties (Purmerend en Edam): in mei 2022 al 117 kinderen

Vanaf augustus 2022: Over Grenzen Junior met een eigen schoolgebouw voor 1 schooljaar op Torenmolen

De Oekraïense kinderen van 4 tot 12 jaar uit de gemeentes Purmerend, Edam-Volendam, Waterland en Landsmeer

Tijdelijke onderwijsvoorziening (onder regie van nieuwkomersschool Kuna Mondo, maar een andere locatie)

Vanaf begin met Oekraïense leerkrachten en Oekraïense les; nu stap voor stap meer naar Nederlandstalig nieuwkomersonderwijs

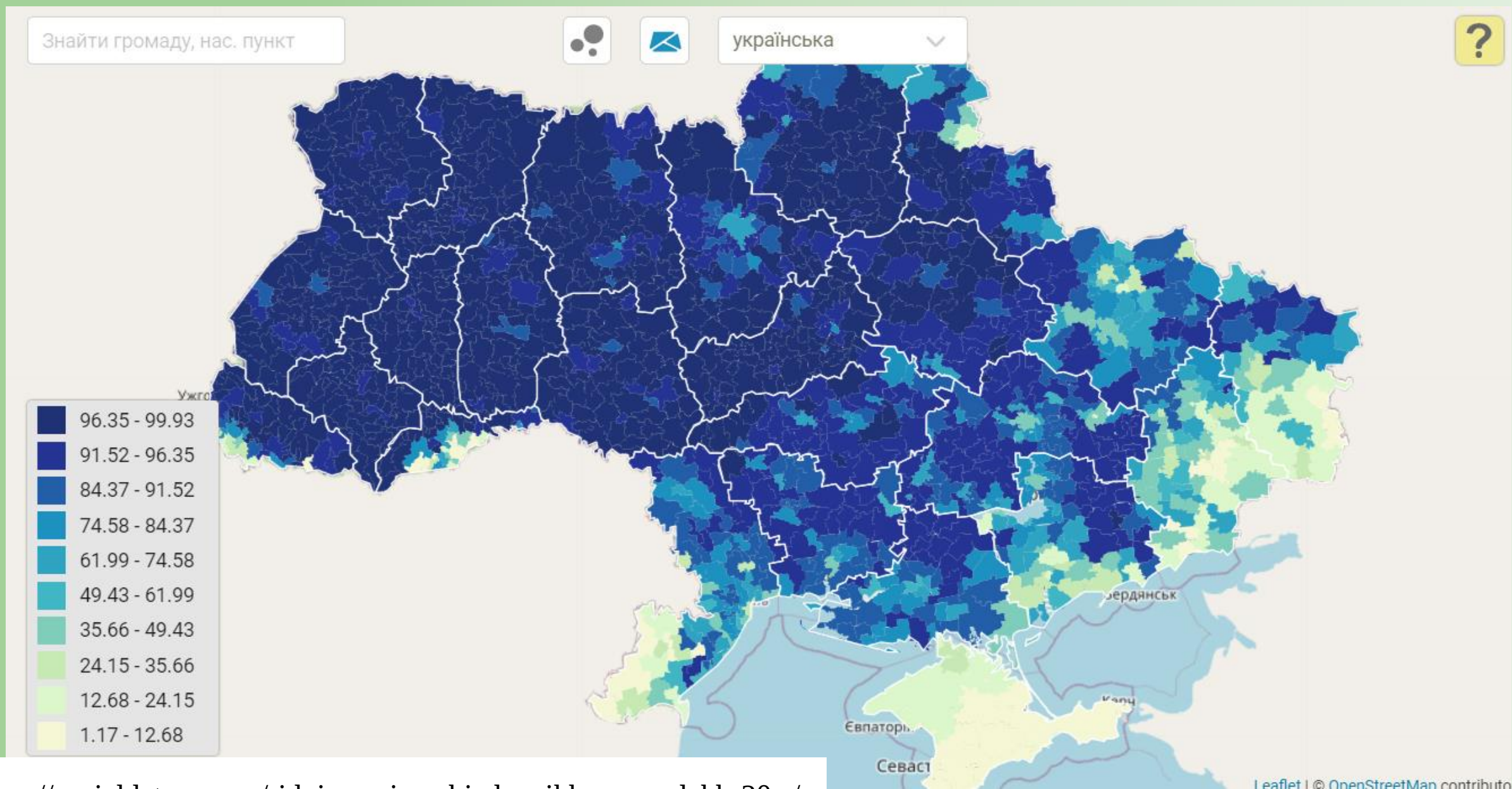
Na de zomervakantie 2023 uitstroom naar regulier onderwijs





EDUCATION FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF UKRAINIAN STUDENTS

NATIVE LANGUAGES IN THE AMALGAMATED COMMUNITIES: 20 YEARS AGO



Russification

- Laws and measures to make the population Russian-speaking and to give up their own identity, language and culture.
- First law as early as 1720
- Repressions: artists, writers, thinkers, elite were put under pressure, persecuted, moved to camps in Siberia, murdered
- Discrimination: Ukrainian was banned in schools, universities, in church etc.



Ukrainian Lullaby - Olya Polyakova

Since September 2018, the 12-year secondary education has replaced the 11-year, which was compulsory before. As a rule, schooling begins at the age of 6, unless your birthday is on or after 1 September.

In 2016/17 the number of students in primary and secondary school reached 3,846,000, in vocational school 285,800, and in higher education 1,586,700 students.



Current picture Ukraine (24-10-2022)

A total of 7.7 million displaced persons

81510 registered Ukrainian displaced persons in
the Netherlands

65% are female (53,000); 40% female between
the ages of 18 and 50;

30% are minors (24,450)

8% 4-12 years

5% 13-17 years

13,140 children are in primary education

Small number of unsubscriptions (11,720); inflow
is currently manageable









What is the education
system in Ukraine?



FORMS OF EDUCATION AND TYPES OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

COMPLETE GENERAL SECONDARY EDUCATION CAN BE OBTAINED IN THE FOLLOWING FORMS:

full-time (daytime),

remote,

network,

external,

family (home)

form of pedagogical patronage

full-time (evening),

correspondence form (at the levels of basic and specialized secondary education).

dual (can be used to obtain specialized secondary education of a professional nature).

FORMS OF EDUCATION AND TYPES OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

TYPES OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS:

PRIMARY SCHOOL - provides primary education;

GYMNASIUM - provides basic secondary education;

LYCEUM - provides specialized secondary education.

SPECIAL SCHOOL - for persons with special educational needs due to intellectual disabilities, physical and / or sensory disorders;

TRAINING AND REHABILITATION CENTER - for persons with special educational needs due to complex developmental disorders;

INSTITUTIONS OF PROFESSIONAL (vocational and technical), professional higher, higher education and other educational institutions that have a license to carry out educational activities in the field of general secondary education.

IN THE SYSTEM OF SPECIALIZED EDUCATION THERE ARE
THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS:

professional college
(college) of a sports
profile;

art college;

scientific lyceum;

sports lyceum;
art lyceum;

military (naval, military-
sports) lyceum, lyceum
with enhanced military-
physical training;

other institutions of
specialized education,
determined by the
legislation.

The Ukrainian educational system is organized into five levels:

- preschool
- primary
- secondary
- upper secondary
- postgraduate education

Grade	Age	School level	Accreditation
1	6/7	primary	I level
2	7/8		
3	8/9		
4	9/10		
5	10/11	secondary, base	II level
6	11/12		
7	12/13		
8	13/14		
9	14/15		
10	15/16	secondary, last	III level
11	16/17		
12	17/18		

Higher education in Ukraine

Higher education in Ukraine is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education, which coordinates the activities of higher education institutions and supervises higher education institutions under the jurisdiction of other ministries.

According to the Law on Education, higher education includes the following levels and categories of institutions:

I level - vocational schools and other universities of the corresponding level;

II level - colleges and other higher educational institutions of the corresponding level, carrying out the training of bachelors and junior specialists;

Level III - institutes, conservatories, academies and universities that train bachelors and specialists, as well as courses for junior specialists;

IV level - institutes, conservatories, academies and universities that provide education in undergraduate, graduate and specialist programs.

The degree system is under reform: the old system had only one bachelor's degree, the "Specialist" degree, awarded after 5 years of study.

The new system consists of two levels: bachelor's and master's degrees, with several levels of degrees.

In 1993, the Union of Rectors was created.

UNIVERSITY LEVEL STUDIES:

University level first stage: Bakalavr, Specialist:

The academic and professional diploma of Bakalavr (BA, BEd., BMed.) is generally awarded after four years of successful study (six years for Medicine). The Bakalavr programme comprises basic higher education and professional training in a given field. It is an intermediate degree. The degree (Diplom) of Specialist is awarded after five or six years of study, depending on the type of institution.

University level second stage: Magister:

The Magister (Master's Degree) is awarded on the basis of a Bachelor's Degree or Specialist's qualification generally one to two years after the first degree. Students must pass final examinations and defend a thesis.

UNIVERSITY LEVEL STUDIES:

University level third stage: Doctoral Degree-1:

Ukraine keeps a two-degree system at doctoral level: Kandydat nauk (Candidate of Sciences, comparable to the Ph.D.), and Doctor nauk. The first qualification is obtained after three or four years of study by submitting and publicly defending a thesis and passing the required examinations. The candidate's thesis can be prepared while following various forms of post-graduate studies.

University level fourth stage: Doctoral Degree-2:

The "Doctor nauk" is the highest scientific degree in Ukraine, comparable to "Habilitation" in some Western countries. It is awarded to candidates already holding a "Kandidat nauk", on the successful presentation and defence of the "Doctor nauk" (habilitation) dissertation. The Habilitation dissertation should represent a major contribution to the development of a given field or branch of learning, and has to be published entirely or at least its main parts.

Ukraine has a 99.4 literacy rate.

Ukrainian universities use a traditional
5-point scale:

- "5" = "excellent"
- "4" = "good"
- "3" = "satisfactory"
- "2" = "unsatisfactory".

"5", "4", "3" can be described as "Passed",
"2" - as "Fail".

Students who get a failing grade of "2", have
two more chances to pass an examination.

Since 2006 (and even earlier in some
universities), university students are graded
on a rating scale of 0 to 100.

These grades can be transformed to the 5-
point scale approximately as follows (this
system may vary a little from university to
university and may change from time to
time):

- from 90 to 100 means "5" - A
- from 74 to 89 means "4" - B, C
- from 60 to 73 means "3" - D, E
- from 0 to 59 means "2" - F

As for secondary schools, they also used the above-mentioned 5-point scale till 2000.

Since 2000 secondary schools use a 12-point scale, which could be transformed into the traditional 5-point scale as follows:

Here signs "+" and "-" denote respectively better and worse version of a mark, for example, "4 -" means "somewhat worse than good".

- "12" = "5 + "
- "11" = "5"
- "10" = "5 - "
- "9" = "4 + "
- "8" = "4"
- "7" = "4 - "
- "6" = "3 + "
- "5" = "3"
- "4" = "3 - "
- "3" = "2 + "
- "2" = "2"
- "1" = "2 - "

Currently in Ukraine, school attendance is designated for children and teenagers from age 6 to 17.

Ukraine has several types of general education institutions. Some schools may be boarding schools and named school-internat or lyceum-internat.

Middle School of General Education (ZOSh) or Middle School

Lyceum (Technikum in the Soviet times)

Grammar school / specialized schools (classes) / boarding schools

The institution is called Middle School of General Education (ZOSh) or simply Middle School, and usually combines primary and secondary levels of education.

The system was first introduced in 1958 and included a 12 - grade system, while in 1965 it was a 10 - grade system. Most middle schools have all three levels of accreditation for General Education.

Some remote schools have only two levels, which is the minimum requirement for all middle schools.

Primary and secondary education is divided into three levels of accreditation of general education:

I - "younger"

II - "middle"

III - "senior"

Level 1 comprises grades 1 to 4.

Grades 5-9 are usually considered the II level of accreditation or a base secondary education, while 10-12 are the III level.



Despite the names, students usually study in the same school throughout their primary and secondary education. Elementary schooling lasts for 4 years, middle school for 5 and high school for 3.

Education at school 5 times a week
from Monday to Friday.

HOLIDAYS

autumn – the end of October (1 week)

winter – the end of December (2 weeks)

spring – the end of March (1 week)

summer - from the end of May to August 31





The objective of general schooling is to give younger students knowledge of the arts and sciences, and teach them how to use it practically. The middle school curriculum includes classes in the Ukrainian language, Ukrainian Literature, a foreign language (English, German, French), world literature, Ukrainian history, world history, geography, algebra, geometry, biology, chemistry, physics, physical education, music, and art, labor lesson. At some schools, students also take environment and civics classes. Students attend each class only once or twice a week. Part of the school day is also spent in activities such as chess, karate, drama, learning folktales and folk songs, choir, and band. After school, students might also have music lessons, football, hockey, or tennis.

PRINCIPLES.

Graduation of students of general educational institutions is based on the following principles:

- compulsory complete general secondary education;
- accessibility and gratuitousness of obtaining basic and complete general secondary education in general educational institutions of state and municipal forms of ownership;
- the possibility of obtaining a complete general secondary education in educational institutions of various types and forms of ownership;
- free choice (depending on the needs of the individual) of the forms of obtaining a complete general secondary education:
- full-time education, individual and distance learning, external studies, as well as accelerated education;

PRINCIPLES.

Graduation of students of general educational institutions is based on the following principles:

- preparation by students of a general educational institution of the state final attestation for the course of basic (grade 9) and complete general secondary education (grade 11) in terms of content, forms and terms, annually determined by the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine;
- the opportunity for graduates who have expressed a desire to enter higher educational institutions, the passage of an independent external assessment of educational achievements;
- encouragement of students for achievements in education (awarding with gold and silver medals, a commendable diploma and a commendable letter).



*De school mag geen
voorbereiding zijn op het leven,
ze is het leven zelf.*

— John Dewey
Amerikaans filosoof 1859-1952

*Education is not preparation for life;
Education is life itself.*

*Освіта – це не підготовка до життя;
Освіта – це саме життя.*



Groepen en bezetting

Lesgeven vanuit een team per bouw

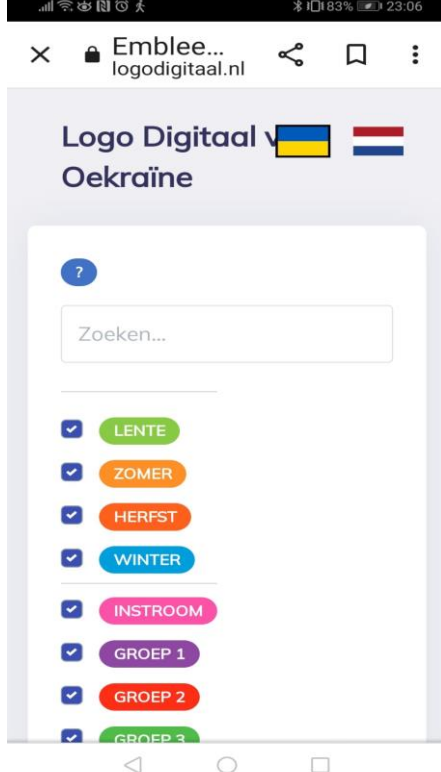
2 onderbouwgroepen:

- elke groep 1 Oekraïense leerkracht*; 1 Nederlandse leerkracht voor de bouw per dag; 1 Nederlandse onderwijsassistent, vrijwillige gepensioneerde leerkracht

2 middenbouwgroepen (per 3 april 3 middenbouwgroepen);

2 bovenbouwgroepen met per bouw de volgende bezetting:

- 1 Oekraïense leerkracht, 1 Nederlandse leerkracht, 1 Nederlandse leerkrachtondersteuner/onderwijsassistent, 1 Oekraïense onderwijsassistent, 1 Oekraïense leerkracht Engels (en in de middenbouw 2 dagen per week een Nederlandse vrijwilliger)



Opzet van het onderwijs

Start in april met Oekraïens en daarnaast Nederlandse woordenschat (Wereld vol woorden thematisch), Engels les en gezamenlijke activiteiten

Onderbouw: stap voor stap steeds meer conform de werkwijze van Kuna Mondo; LOGO3000 voor de Nederlandse woordenschat

Na de zomer in midden- en bovenbouw Wereld vol woorden en Lijn 3 in het Nederlands; Oekraïense les in taal en rekenen

Vanaf januari 2023 de overstap naar rekenen in het Nederlands met de methode Wereld in getallen (herfstvakantie was niet haalbaar); werkwijze conform Kuna Mondo in niveaugroepen

[Logo 3000 \(logodigitaal.nl\)](https://logodigitaal.nl)

Overige activiteiten

Maandag bewegingsonderwijs voor alle klassen in de speelzaal door een Oekraïense bewegingsdocent (bondscoach turnen)

Woensdag beeldende vorming door een vakleerkracht; in blokken van vier weken per bouw

Sint Maarten, Sint en Kerst viering; en overige activiteiten zoals ook op andere basisscholen

Vrijdag instrumentles (muziek) voor kinderen uit de bovenbouw in 4 kleine groepen per klas (dit was de start)



Verschil met onderwijs in Oekraïne

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Waterland | Omroep PIM
([omroep-pim.nl](https://www.omroep-pim.nl))



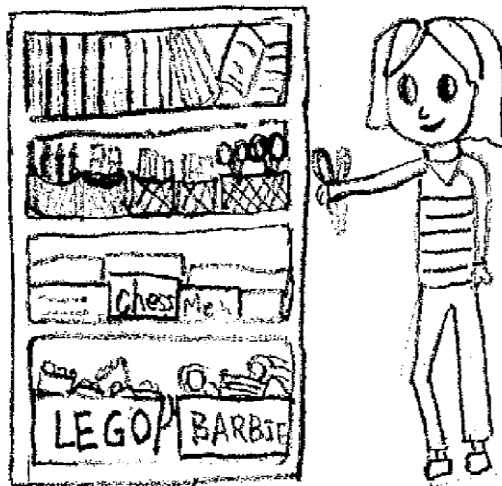
1



Ik noem je bij je naam.

Я кличу всіх по імені.

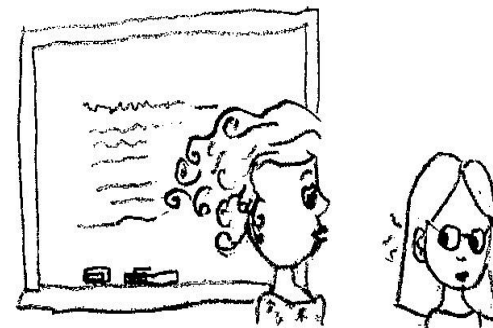
2



Ik stop, dan ruim ik
alles netjes op.

Я все гарненько після
себе прибираю.

3



Ik luister als een ander
praat.

Я слухаю коли говорить
хтось інший.

4



Ik ben aardig voor een
ander.

Я добре до всіх ставлюся.

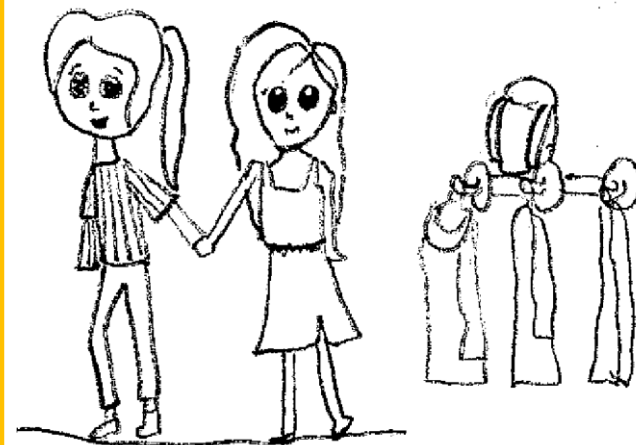
5



Ik help een ander.

Я допомагаю іншим.

6



Ik loop rustig in de
school.

Я ходжу по школі
спокійним кроком.

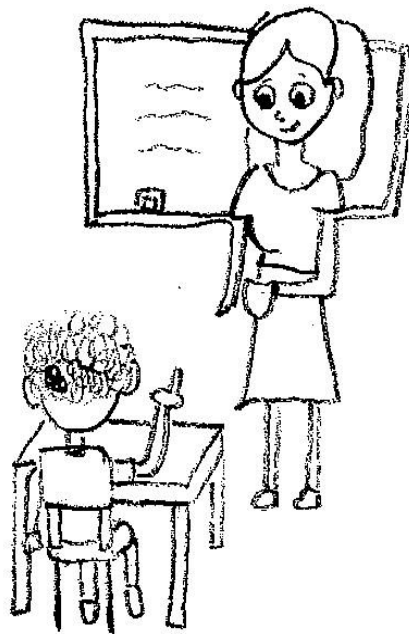
7



Ik ga netjes met de
spullen om.

Я охайно ставлюся до
своїх речей.

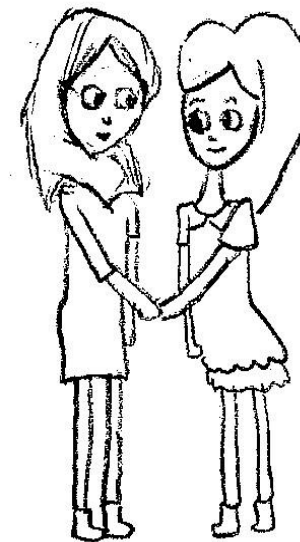
8



Ik wacht op mijn beurt.

Я чекаю на свою чергу.

9



Ik heb respect voor
een ander.

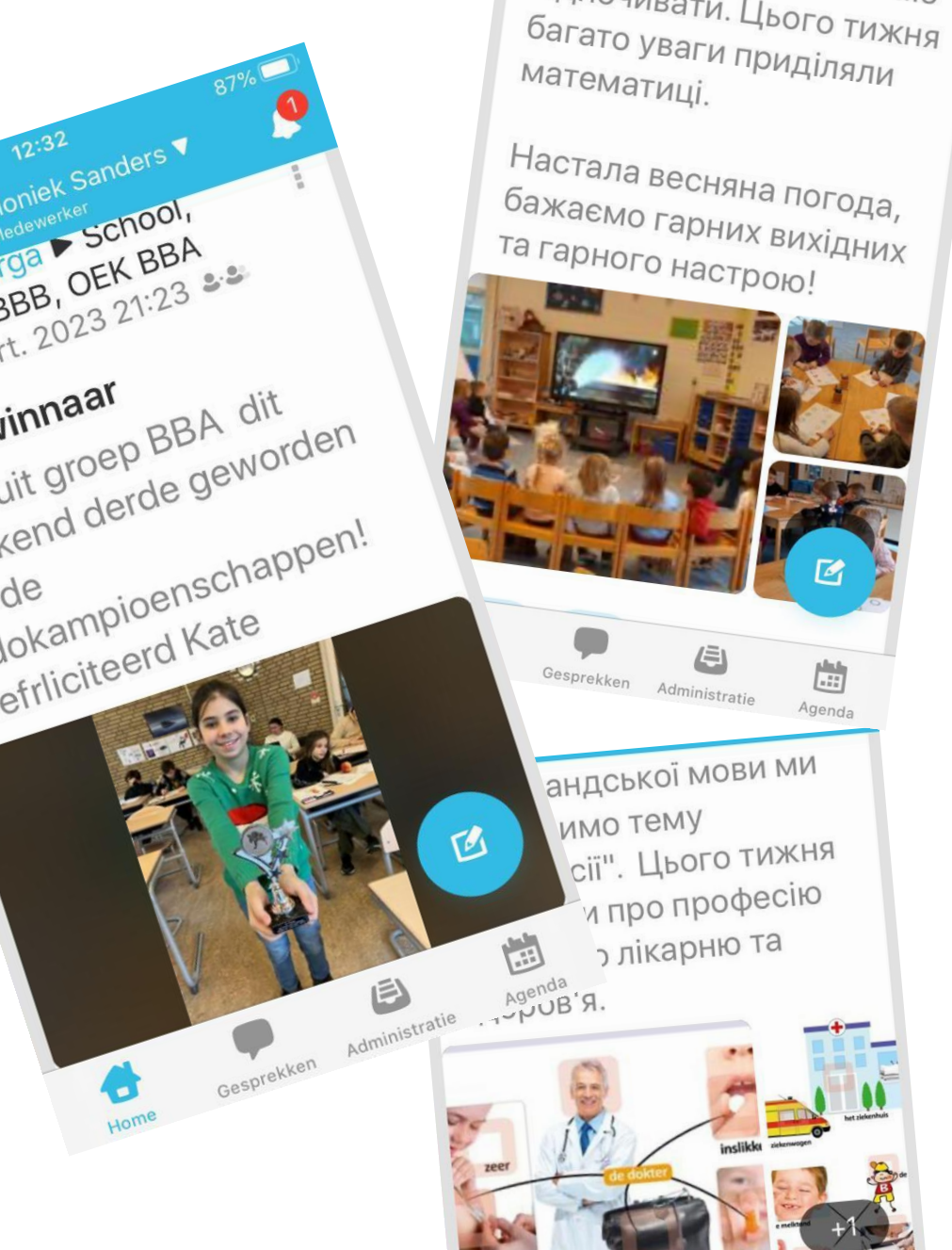
Я ставлюся до всіх з
повагою.



Motivatie leerlingen (belemmeringen)

- we gaan weer terug naar Oekraïne zodra het kan (in de zomer? Let op: lange zomervakantie!)
- online onderwijs volgen uit Oekraïne (is niet verplicht), waardoor kinderen na schooltijd nog een keer les hebben en moe zijn
- de woonomstandigheden vallen niet altijd mee en de situatie duurt al lang
- sommige kinderen zijn vaak ziek/afwezig

TOCH WILLEN ALLE OUDERS DAT HUN KIND HET FIJN HEEFT



Motivatie van leerlingen: wat helpt?

1. Vanaf de start hebben we de Oekraïense gemeenschap betrokken bij het opzetten van het onderwijs **en Oekraïense leerkrachten** aangenomen; zij wonen in de woonlocaties waar ook de kinderen wonen en hebben contact met de ouders
2. Inrichting van het curriculum was **in overleg** met hen, waaronder Oekraïense les en LOGO Digitaal met Oekraïense vertaling. Dit werd gewaardeerd. Nederlands was toen gericht op redzaamheid en op verzoek van de ouders ook Engels.
3. Creëren van **ouderbetrokkenheid**: de ouders zien dat hun kinderen het fijn hebben op school en daar zijn ze dankbaar voor en blij mee:
 - **Ouderavond** in oktober waar wij de ouders per klas hebben verteld over ons onderwijs (en hen hartelijk ontvingen met koffie, thee en een gezonde fruitsnack)
 - **Social schools**: ouderportal. Wekelijks krijgen ouders foto's en berichten over wat hun kinderen hebben gedaan en geleerd
 - **Rapport en oudergesprekken**
 - **Schoolmaatschappelijk werk** indien nodig en binnenkort start Rots en Water
4. **Activiteiten** voor de kinderen zoals Sint Maarten, Sinterklaas en Kerst; soms met ouders erbij zoals een muziekoptreden half februari



Muziekoptreden van de bovenbouw



Vieringen en activiteiten





Grote betrokkenheid van de
gemeenschap: diverse giften, van
andere basisscholen, van de
Diakonie van Marken



Stappenplan doorstroom reguliere scholen

1. per regio/gebied in kaart brengen om hoeveel kinderen het gaat en in welke groepen (broertjes/zusjes, vriendschappen)
2. per regio/gebied overleg met basisscholen; zij geven aan hoeveel plekken en in welke groep zij beschikbaar hebben
3. TOV en basisscholen maken een plan en presenteren dit als voorstel aan de ouders (vrijheid van onderwijskeuze)

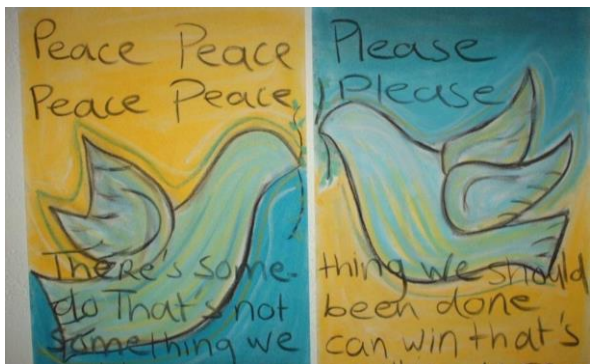


Huidige groep	Purmerend	Midden-beemster	Edam	Waterland	Landsmeer (Purmerland)	Totaal
Onderbouw	11	5	19	5	2	
Middenbouw	15	4	24	10		
Bovenbouw	6		13	5	2	
Uitstroom PO zomer 23	32	9	56	20	4	121
BB – ISK/VO	6	4	5	8	3	26
Totaal	38	13	61	28	7	147

Instroom april 2023 ongeveer 20 kinderen?

Blijven 2 klassen na de zomer, ander gebouw / mix met Kuna Mondo

Uitstroom Over Grenzen Junior (impressie)



Expertisedeling leerkrachten reguliere scholen Schooljaar 2023-2024

Vanaf begin schooljaar 2023-2024:

- ❑ Centrale bijeenkomst(en) voor leerkrachten/IB met workshops rond thema's:
 - Traumasensitief werken
 - NT2, meertaligheid en woordenschat
 - NT2 en lezen
 - Rekenen
 - NT2 in de bovenbouw
 - NT2 in de onderbouw
 - Ouderbetrokkenheid
- ❑ Per regio een centrale coördinator/aanspreekpunt vanaf augustus 2023
- ❑ Netwerkbijeenkomsten voor leerkrachten



Wat de toekomst ook brengt...

Kinderen hebben recht op onderwijs en om zich te ontwikkelen, waar ze ook wonen

PIM Special: Oekraïners in Waterland | Omroep PIM (omroep-pim.nl)



UKRAINE IS MY HOME

Kinderen van de rekening

[NTR - Andere Tijden - Andere Tijden special](#)

Een aflevering over kinderen in de oorlog in Nederland met een parallel naar het heden, deels gefilmd op Kuna Mondo.



Leestip over de geschiedenis van Oekraïne

