

Theory and Practice of Forming Universal Learning Actions in Younger School Children

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ANNOTATION

This article analyzes the factors that determine the need for the formation of future-oriented skills in primary school students, considers the essence of communicative universal learning activities (ULA) as skills that need to be laid in all lessons.

KEYWORDS: *modernization of education, competency -based approach, competence, ability to learn, universal learning activities (ULA), cognitive ULA, communicative ULA, regulatory ULA, personal ULA, functions of ULA, formation of ULA in primary school, connection of ULA with the content of academic subjects.*

In the modern world, the modernization of the educational system is characterized by high requirements for the quality of education for children. The processes of globalization and the intensive development of new information technologies require a rethinking of the goals and content of the educational process by searching for new approaches to the development of pedagogical technologies and the creation of teaching models for the development of students .

To date, the education modernization strategy has stated the need to introduce a competency -based approach, which is one of the most important conceptual areas for updating the content of education and which is focused on the free development of a person, creative initiative, student independence, competitiveness and mobility of future specialists. It is the formation of key human competencies that is a promising direction in the science and practice of education. The introduction of competencies into the normative and practical component of education makes it possible to solve a problem that is typical for all schools, when students can master a set of theoretical knowledge well, but experience significant difficulties in activities that require the use of this knowledge to solve specific life tasks or problem situations.

Since the primary school is the foundation of further education and upbringing, and the success of the passage of this period largely depends on the effectiveness of training and upbringing at subsequent levels of education, the modernization of the primary school takes on special meaning. To improve the educational process in primary school, innovative solutions are needed to a number of topical issues, one of which is to increase the efficiency of the formation of universal educational activities (hereinafter referred to as ULA) of students, providing them with the ability to learn independently, set learning goals, design directions for their implementation, evaluate and control their own achievements, ability to self-development and self-improvement. All this is achieved through the conscious, active appropriation of social experience by students.

So, what is UUD, what is the theoretical and methodological basis of this concept, what place do UUDs occupy in modern school education, what function do they perform and how are they classified? The answer to this question can be found in the material from Wikipedia (the free encyclopedia):

Universal learning activities (UUD) - a basic element of the ability to learn ; a set of student actions and learning skills that provide him with the opportunity to independently develop and improve in the direction of the desired social experience throughout his life , and in the structure of the educational activity itself, including the awareness by students of its target orientation, value-semantic and operational characteristics .

The basis for the development of the concept is an activity approach based on the provisions of the scientific school of L.S. Vygotsky , A.N. Leontiev , D.B. Elkonin , P.Ya. Galperin , V.V. Davydov , V.A. Dalinger . In this approach, the main psychological conditions and mechanisms of the process of assimilation of knowledge, the formation of a picture of the world, as well as the general structure of the educational activity of students are most fully disclosed.

UUD are one of the key concepts in the theory of developmental learning by D. B. Elkonin - V. V. Davydov .

UUD in the educational process of the school act as personal and meta-subject results of mastering by students of the main educational program of the corresponding level of general education (primary , basic , secondary (complete)). UUD have been defined as the second generation and have been included in the school's educational activities since 2009. The content section of the main educational program of each stage of general education in the school should include a program for the development of universal educational activities.

There are certain differences in the formation of UUD in the primary grades , in the middle and high schools, associated with the age characteristics of students, changing targets and the nature of educational activities, and transferring priorities.

Since UUDs relate to personal and over-subject results of mastering the main general educational program, their mastering cannot be attributed exclusively to a specific academic subject, but can be attributed to a specific topic.

One of the most important and indispensable conditions for the formation of UUD at all levels of education is to ensure continuity in the development of universal educational activities by students. To do this, the Federal State Educational Standard provides for the presence in each school at each stage of the program for the formation of UUD.

The selection of content, the development of a specific set of the most effective, vivid and interesting learning tasks for students, also plays a leading role in the formation of UUD.

The functions of universal learning activities include:

- ensuring the student's ability to independently carry out such an action as learning, set learning goals, seek and use the necessary means and ways to achieve them, control and evaluate the process and results of activities;
- creation of conditions for the harmonious development of the personality and its self-realization on the basis of readiness for continuous education, the need for which is due to the multicultural society and high professional mobility;
- ensuring the successful assimilation of knowledge, skills and competencies in any subject area.

Mastering by students of universal learning activities occurs in the context of different subjects and, in the end, leads to the formation of the ability to independently successfully acquire new knowledge, skills and competencies, including the independent organization of the learning process, that is, the ability to learn.

The following types of universal educational activities are distinguished:

cognitive:

general learning activities - the ability to set a learning task, choose ways and find information to solve it, be able to work with information, structure the knowledge gained;

logical learning actions - the ability to analyze and synthesize new knowledge, establish cause-and-effect relationships, prove one's judgments;

problem posing and solving - the ability to formulate a problem and find a way to solve it;

communicative - the ability to enter into a dialogue and conduct it, taking into account the peculiarities of communication with various groups of people;

regulatory - goal setting, planning, plan adjustment;

personal: provide value-semantic orientation of students (the ability to correlate actions and events with accepted ethical principles, knowledge of moral norms and the ability to highlight the moral aspect of behavior), as well as orientation in social roles and interpersonal relationships;

sign-symbolic actions: modeling and transformation of the model [8].

Over the past two centuries, the formation of UUD, providing schoolchildren with the ability to learn, the ability for self-development and self-improvement, are considered as the most important task of the education system. In this regard, the question of how it is possible and necessary to develop universal UUD becomes extremely relevant. It was noted above that educational standards provide for the presence at each stage of education of a program for the formation of UUD and the selection of content, the development of a specific set of the most effective, vivid and interesting learning tasks for students, also plays a leading role in the formation of UUD.

The formation of UUD in the educational process of elementary school takes place in the context of the assimilation of various subjects and extracurricular activities. The requirements for the formation of universal educational activities are reflected in the planned results of mastering the programs of educational subjects.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the processes of globalization and the intensive development of new information technologies require the modernization of the entire educational system by searching for new approaches to the development of new pedagogical technologies in terms of the formation of UUD in students, which can provide the ability to learn independently.

But today, primary school teachers do not pay due attention to the work on the formation of UUD, it is spontaneous and random, which can lead to a number of serious educational problems. In order to prevent these problems, it is advisable to direct the content of educational subjects, the definition of forms and methods of teaching to the systematic formation of UUD.

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