

The benefiting lessons from Britain's public education system and its sources of funding

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Abstract

The Britain's public education system is subject to the supervision of the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Skills. The local authorities (LA) are responsible for implementing public education policies, with supervision public schools at the local level. Britain has achieved - in its public education - the principles of free education for all , education that achieves equal educational opportunities , and is linked to work most closely , education that provides general culture in accordance with the English concept of general culture , education that removes barriers between public education and vocational education , education that strikes a balance between desires Individuals and community needs . The Britain's public education spending is second only to health within public spending in the UK, at around £ 90 billion in (2017-2018), or about 4.3% of national income. From a review of Britain's experiences in financing public education we draw the following results:

- There is a partnership between colleges of education in Britain to support public education schools through teachers 'communication with professors of colleges of education through the site that links schools and colleges with work to establish camps within colleges of education in which school teachers and other college students from various disciplines participate in developing the cooperative work.
- Professional and labor unions in Britain participate in continuous awareness among their members in the field of educational expenditures in order to support educational funding.

Introduction

The most important sources of education funding in the vast majority of countries in the world depend on government funding, as governments in each country allocate the main

funding to their education sector, within the annual general budget that they adopt for all community activities in them, and some countries monitor financial allocations in favor

of education from revenue Tax collected from community members and development projects. The private sector and various commercial institutions also contribute to part of this educational financing. This article cites Britain's experience in public education, and its sources of funding, as lessons learned in this area.

The Britain's public education system:

Britain is made up of three regions: England, Wales and Scotland, in addition to Northern Ireland and is located southwest of Europe off the northwest coast of the continent of Europe, and education is subject to the supervision of the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Skills, and the local authorities (LA) are responsible for implementing public education policies, with supervision Ali public schools at the local level. Full-time education is compulsory for all children between 5 and 16 years old. Britain has achieved - in its public education - the principles of free education for all, education that achieves equal educational opportunities, and is linked to work most closely, education that provides general culture in accordance with the English concept of general culture, education that removes barriers between public education and vocational education, education that strikes a balance between desires Individuals and community needs (Dent, et.al. 2017, p. 80).

The public education schools in Britain are divided into four main sections: (primary education: 5-11 year olds), and (secondary education: 11-16 year olds). Once the student has completed secondary education, they will have the option to enroll in what is called further education to obtain A-Levels, GNVQ, BTEC or other such qualifications. UK students planning to go to college or university must also complete this additional education (UK Education System, 2018). The government in England does not administer public schools, and the admission tests used by most public schools are known as general admission tests and are taken from 11 to 13 years old. About 7% of children in England go to independent schools, which are known there as private schools and schools. the public . Parents pay all tuition fees for their children to enroll in schools before the age of five and from the age of five to seventeen or eighteen years (according to the average learner speed). Education in Britain is compulsory (UK Education System, 2018).

In general, the British public education aims to provide a unified education system, where general education is divided into four basic stages - as has already been said - known as the main stages (Key Stages), and they were divided as follows:

- The first stage (KS1) begins after the child completes the fifth year of life and ends

when most students complete the age of seven.

- The second stage (KS2) begins after entering the age of eight and ends when most students complete the age of eleventh.
- The third stage (KS3) begins when the learner enters the age of Twelfth and ends when most students are fourteen years old.
- The fourth stage (KS4) begins when students enter the age of fifteen and ends when most students have completed compulsory education (between the ages of sixteen and eighteen).

The philosophy of this system is based on dividing these stages into sub-levels of these levels, and then dividing the learners as groups in these levels according to their academic levels in each subject separately regardless of its group in other subjects. Although most students go to public schools, However, there are private schools that are concerned with religious education, where students have more opportunities and more flexibility in the field of religious education

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education_in_England).

The funding of Britain's public education:

The Britain's public education spending is second only to health within public spending in the UK, at around £ 90 billion in 2017-2018, or about 4.3% of national income. Compulsory

education is fully funded in Britain by the government, while community organizations participate in the government in financing university education there through (grants, donations and donations) that are disbursed to universities with controls, as the government in Britain guarantees (twenty percent) of spending on education in general While the provinces cover (eighty percent) of the public education spending budget , (Chris Belfield et.al. 2018) sees That the spending on public education, whether it is from the state's public treasury or from local government funds in the provinces, is all public money stemming from the state, and there is no place for individual investment or capital investment in education, and even private schools there receive grants from the central government, It is the local government departments in the provinces .

In general, educational funding from the British government is directed to two types of schools: (Provincial schools), where they are funded entirely, by the local education authority, by charitable schools supported by churches, and by other charitable and humanitarian societies, as well as by the local authorities. Local education authorities consist mostly of provincial councils except for the capital regions in which the local education authority is the district council, a local authority exists in the London area that enjoys self-rule, and most of

the local responsibilities are transferred to school boards that define school policies, manage their budgets, and designate Teachers and dismiss them. Each school has an independent budget annually that includes the salaries of male and female teachers, and the school's maintenance and cleanliness through contracts with specialized companies. The school council - which includes parents, teachers and students - monitors the spending of the budget. As for the costs of building the school buildings themselves, it is within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education there, as the administration It is concerned with the tasks of designing buildings and setting specifications for their furniture and laboratory equipment.

Thus, the central government is concerned with financing a large portion of the budget of the local educational authorities in the form of unspecified grants, and these local authorities must complete their budgets of local taxes on real estate, commercial services and loans. In addition, there is special funding for teacher training programs, entrusted to the Employment Department and the Manpower Services Committee .Financial regulations indicate that the school budget is prepared by the principal of the school in cooperation with his representative, according to what is allocated to him by the local administration for education, school income, and carry-over amounts, from

last year's budget, then the budget is presented to the board of directors for approval (Raquel & Richard , 1998) .

The Labor Party and the Conservative Party there control the educational policies and methods of financing education in Britain, as they are the strongest parties in Britain, and in light of the Education Reform Law that was issued in 1988, grant schools have been permitted, which were allowed to manage their human and material resources and make employment decisions. Termination of employee services, This law also resulted in giving parents the right to choose the schools that they want to enroll their children in, whether near or far, and during the period of the Labor Party taking power in Britain headed by (Tony Blair) from 1997 until 2007 AD, several steps were taken in the field of rationalization. Expenditure on education, perhaps the most important of these steps is what was known as the third way for (Tony Blair) in spending on education and revolves around the privatization of educational departments there (Ruth Lupton, et. al, 2013) .

As Roger, B.& Helen, C, (2014) pointed out in his analyzes of new trends in education spending in the United Kingdom: The workers 'government in Britain introduces its schools to the market system to achieve better results, and school principals convert to“ business ”and

become businessmen and focus a program The Labor Party in this field is similar to the market economies in spending on education, where schools have been established that are supported by the British government, and enjoy the independence of management, and are based on market law, and these schools have achieved great success, so parents were drawn to them, and some schools chose to abandon their usual methods of Management and work according to n The system of privatizing school administration and holding it accountable according to the results . In this regard, Roger and Helen (2013) also see an increasing trend in funding for British education, which is directed towards replacing or completing the government approach to financing education through the free market, where tuition fees are liberalized or increased, and this increase is usually on Calculating grants and donations provided to the state through private community institutions that dedicate increased resources to support funding educational opportunities for students , And by substituting grants to support these students through loans. The United Kingdom is considered a good case, especially in this field, not only because it may be the country that has multiple and diversified approaches to educational finance, but because these financing measures have gone further, to what is called marketing, and because of the funding

differences between Scotland And Wales and Northern Ireland, from England, are increasingly supportive of this trend, with widespread interest in what is happening in Britain, where “everything is for sale”, Here (Roger, Helen, 2013) argue that the new competitive system in educational financing was logical, and possibly inevitable, as a result of the process that began with introducing full cost fees for students while maintaining quality. The guarantee, the system structure is increasingly regulated on the market or semi-market lines.

Conclusion on Britain's experiences in financing education:

From a review of Britain's experiences in financing public education: its opportunities, alternatives and requirements for improvement in its educational institutions, we draw the following results:

- Compulsory education is funded entirely in Britain by the government, while community organizations and private economic sectors engage the government in financing education there through (grants, donations, and grants) disbursed to educational institutions with controls.
- Educational funding from the British government is directed to two types of schools: (governorate schools), which are fully funded by the local education

authority, charitable schools supported by churches, and some other charitable and humanitarian societies as well as support from local authorities.

- The costs of constructing the school buildings themselves are within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education in London, as the competent department undertakes the tasks of designing the buildings and setting specifications for their equipment from furniture and laboratories. In addition, there is a partnership with the colleges of education to support private funding for vocational training programs for teachers, entrusted to the Employment Department and the Ministry's Manpower Services Committee.
- The central government in London is concerned with financing a large portion of the budget of the local educational authorities in the form of unspecified grants, and these local authorities must complete their budgets of local taxes on real estate, commercial services, loans and bank donations there.
- There is a partnership between colleges of education in Britain to support general education schools there through teachers' communication with professors of colleges of education through the site that links schools and colleges with work to establish

camps within colleges of education in which school teachers and other college students from various disciplines participate in developing the values of cooperative work. And enriching the experiences of teachers, in addition to getting used to the research activity in general education schools.

- Professional and labor unions in Britain participate in continuous awareness among their members in the field of educational expenditures in order to support educational funding as a result of economic changes affecting British society at the external and internal levels there.

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