

IMPLEMENTING UK'S EDUCATION IN OTHER COUNTRIES

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The UK is an advanced country in education. The oldest universities like; Cambridge, Oxford, Glasgow and Durham have been also shedding a type of impression even in present situation. In the field of English language Teaching (ELT) also it has been investing a lot of money every year. As a developed country, its rate of education, employment and investment in education is very high. Thousands of students go to the UK for higher studies and earn valuable certificates each year. But, because of open access in higher education institutions since 1990s, a number of counterfeit higher education institutions were opened till 2010/2012 and collected money from the abroad students. It degraded the life of students as well as the prestige of the United Kingdom. More than a systematic development in education,

it brought type of pollution in higher education so the government of UK started making amendments in higher education policies and foreign students since 2010. So, in this study, along with lots of appreciations, I have made some comments which would be useful for both the foreign students and the government of the United Kingdom in case of education.

INTRODUCTION. Introduction of the UK: UK, the abbreviated form of the United Kingdom consists of four states: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. If we exclude Northern Ireland from the UK, it is called Great Britain. It is a well developed country which has a long history of civilization and linguistic development. It is

located in the 49 degree north to 59 degree North latitudes and 8 degree west to 2 degree east longitudes. The total area of the UK is 243,610 square kilometer where the estimated

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population in 2014 is 64.1 million which represents the 1% of the world's population. From the literacy perspective, its literacy rate is 99%(United Kingdom, n.d.)

The UK has unitary system of government but the power is equally distributed all the states. It has a parliamentary democracy with a constitutional monarch where a king or a queen is the head of the state and prime minister is the head of the government. The UK doesn't have a written constitution but it doesn't mean it has

no constitution. Its constitutional ideas are formed from various sources including state law, case law made by judges and international treaties. "The most progressive powers are initiated directly exercised by the ministers, rather than the crown" (The

Cabinet Manual,2011).

Education of the UK

From the educational point of view, the schooling is compulsory for children between the age 5-16. Pre-school, the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) is the for the children of 2 ½ to 4 years. There is no exact curriculum for this level but they have a set of desirable learning objectives which they need to fulfill during this stage. Generally the school year start in the UK from September and ends in July but a whole academic year is divided into 3 semesters (terms); September to Christmas (the Fall/Autumn term), January to Easter (the Spring term) and April to July (the Summer term). Each term lasts approximately for twelve weeks where half term holidays are given the middle of each term usually of a week's duration but the Christmas and Easter holidays are assigned for two weeks. Summer holidays are long holiday (6 weeks) in which the children can go for tours and and educational

exertions with their parents in a long distance. In each school, the school time starts from 8:45 am and ends in 3pm generally. All schools are required to give religious education but it is not compulsory for all children. If any guardian doesn't like to

include their children in such religious education, they can withdraw their children from that class (Department for Children and Families, 2014) Primary education is there for the children of 4-11 years where two important evaluation schemes are incorporated in to two key stages (key stage 1 and key stage

2) with Standard Attainment Test (SAT) having compulsory core subjects; English Math and Science. The subjects to be taught in primary level are specified by the National Curriculum which sets out SAT. In the same way Dunn (n.d.) writes, the secondary school is for the children of 11-16. It includes key stage 3 (14 years) and key stage 4 (16years). Secondary schools must follow the National Curriculum. Here also the evaluation of the students takes place at the key stage 3 and 4. Up to the key stage 3 all students learn

the same subjects but after this they choose usually 10 subjects where English, Math and Science are compulsory. At the end of year 11(key stage 4) or after General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE), students may leave school if they wish

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or move on to technical or training colleges. Otherwise they can pass to the sixth form. Sixth form is also divided into two: Lower Sixth (16-17) it also called AS Level which have 5 subjects, and upper sixth called A level which have 3 subjects. At the

end of sixth form, Students leave school but can more to the university system. Most university courses are of 3-4 years and students usually specialized in one subject in the universities. Here is a detail chart/figure of education system of the UK:

Primary school: 4-11 years children

*Key stage 1: 4-7 years

* Key stage 2: 7-11 years

Secondary school: 11-16 years children

•Key stage 3:14 years

•Key stage 4:16 years

Governance of Higher Education

Higher education in the UK is more opened to school education in the sense that it is not compulsory for all but there is no right to entry to university for everybody in Britain. Universities select students on the basis of A-level results and interviews. After sixth form students are opened to go to the universities or Higher

Education (HE) institutions. The HE institutions are independent, self governing bodies active in teaching, research and scholarship. However some institutions are eligible to receive support from funds administrated by the Higher Education Funding Council for England(HEFCE).The education system of the United Kingdom has long been regarded as one of the most effective in the world. Its emphasis on critical thinking, structured learning, and comprehensive assessment methods has drawn the attention of many countries seeking to improve their own educational frameworks. However, implementing the UK's education system in other nations is not a straightforward endeavor. It necessitates a nuanced approach that considers cultural, social, and economic factors unique to each country. This essay explores the essential components necessary for successful implementation, including curriculum adaptation, teacher training, infrastructure development, and stakeholder engagement.

One of the foremost steps in implementing the UK's education system abroad is adapting its curriculum to align with local contexts. The UK's educational framework is characterized by a rigorous curriculum that prepares students for standardized assessments, such as GCSEs and A-levels. However, the subjects, teaching methods, and assessment criteria may not be directly transferable to other cultural or educational environments. Therefore, it is crucial to engage local educators and stakeholders in the adaptation process. This may involve integrating local history, languages, and values into the curriculum while maintaining the rigor and standards that characterize UK education. By doing so, schools

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can ensure that the curriculum resonates with students, fostering a sense of relevance and belonging.

The success of any educational system hinges on the quality of its teachers. Implementing the UK's education system requires a comprehensive teacher training program that equips educators with the necessary skills and knowledge. This can include professional development workshops, exchange programs, and mentorship initiatives that expose teachers to the UK's pedagogical practices. It is essential to focus not only on the content of the curriculum but also on effective teaching methodologies that promote critical thinking and engagement among students. Furthermore, ongoing support and professional development opportunities can help teachers adapt to any new challenges they may face in the classroom.

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