

Education systems in European countries

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"Education is a guest and master mind" - Abkhazian

"Education is wealth and its implementation- perfection" –Arab proverb

Abstract: The aims of education are leading and depend on the ideals of society, its culture and science. Educational structure has three stages: primary, secondary education and lower-secondary education a higher degree. Management is centralized and decentralized. Funding can be centralized, decentralized and proportional.

Keywords: European countries education - system, objectives, structure, financing, management

Introduction

Education is an essential part of the culture of each nation. It is indicative of the rise of the people themselves. Education of the young generation is the main policy of all European countries. Although each has a different organization of governance, funding and structure of the education system, their goals are roughly beside the maximum educating and training young people for the labor market and their future employment

Exhibition

Comparing the education systems of European countries one will realize it is based on the following aspects: objectives, structure, management, and financing of education systems of the European countries including Bulgarian.

Bulgaria

All citizens in Bulgaria are entitled to education. The purpose of education is to prepare people for responsible citizenship in a democratic society.

Objectives: improving the quality of education by providing basic education for all, mastering the minimum educational requirements and skills for

social and professional development of the students. Duration of the compulsory education: 10 years.

The structure of the educational system in Bulgaria has the following levels: pre-school (primary and secondary) and higher education

It is imperative children from 5-6th to 7th year to attend the preparatory group.

Kindergartens are public, municipal and private. Universities, academies, institutes and colleges are public and private. Since 2006. There are two stages / 7 + 5 / elementary grades 1-4, junior high 5-7^{grade}, secondary education 8-12^{grade}.

Management of our educational system is based on principles of democracy, decentralization and self-government. Management in Bulgaria is moderately centralized because it is concentrated in the hands of the Ministry of Education and Science.

Funding. Education in Bulgaria is free in state and municipal schools, financed by the state. 4.2% of gross domestic product is what any child that is given in the school "money follows the student" –delegated budgets. Schools have the right to provide their own income.

Method of Completion: diploma of secondary education.

European countries

The objectives are leading. Objectives usually depend on the ideals of a society, the level of its culture, philosophical and psychological characteristics of the people. Management depends exclusively on the political and social situation in the country, the specific pathways that are selected to achieve the objectives.

Funding approach depends almost entirely on management and gratuity dimensions of the economic opportunities and the degree of priority to education in public policy. The structure depends on national traditions of foreign influences, and also by the dominant educational policy.

Structure. There international classification on the levels of the educational structure for member states of UNESCO.

The educational structure has 3 levels: primary, secondary education - and lower-secondary education - higher degree.

There are countries (Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, England, Italy, Switzerland, etc.) in which the primary, lower and upper secondary education are separate grades of the school structures.

In other countries (Bulgaria, Denmark, Iceland, Hungary, Macedonia, Romania, etc.). Primary education is not an independent level, and with lower secondary education they constitute a unified degree - primary education.

According to the length of the degrees schooling can be separated into different models, each of which has its own versions of application across countries.

Structural models of schooling

They reflect the duration of the grades at school. In Europe there are several.

1. The most common model is the Anglo-American. / 6 + 3 + 3 /

Basic primary education is six years, three years lower medium and upper middle three years grade. Such is the model of the education system in England, Belgium, Greece and Cyprus. A version of this model, through a secondary degrees can be found in Belgium- 6 +6.

2. French Model- / 5 + 7 / -5 years primary education and seven years basic . Such a is the model in Italy, Turkey, Switzerland.

3. Bulgarian Model- / 8+ 4 / - eight years of elementary education and four years in secondary school. It is not only at home but also in Croatia, Poland and Romania.

4. German Model- / 4 + 8 / -4 years of primary education, and 8 on secondary. It is in Germany, Belarus and Ukraine.

5. Icelandic Model- / 10 + 2 / - the primary and basic are united for 10 years, and the secondary is only two.

Management of the school systems

Centralized management

Countries with centralized management school education are: Greece, Italy, Lithuania, Slovenia, France, Turkey, Albania, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Macedonia, Malta, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Croatian and Bulgaria must be assigned to most countries to countries with centralized management must be assigned and

Bulgaria. Countries with decentralized management school education are: Austria, Belgium, Great Britain, Germany, Spain, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland, Russia, Hungary, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Sweden , Denmark, Ireland, Slovakia, Finland, Czech republic.

Regarding the degree of concentrating the management authority in the hands of the central administration we can divide the countries with centralized education systems into two groups: those with moderate centralization of management , countries with strong centralization of management. Countries with moderate centralization of management: Bulgaria, Italy, Lithuania, Slovenia, France.

Countries with strong centralization of management Greece, Turkey. Decentralized management-regional (states, provinces, regions, districts) and local municipalities, counties like Belgium, Germany , Netherlands , Norway, Poland, Russia. Countries are with interrupted decentralization: Austria, Spain, Hungary are countries with full total decentralization like Great Britain, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Sweden, Poland, Russia , Hungary.

Financing of centralized systems

Usually centralized school systems are funded centrally. The government of the subject of the annual state budget is connected with the Ministry of Education. This type of financing of the school system is in Italy, France, Turkey, Lithuania, Slovenia, Greece to some extent in Bulgaria and in Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, Poland, Austria, Norway, Hungary, the Netherlands, there are other actors of financing.

Decentralized funding

The largest portion of the funds are given by the regional authorities, local authorities and the government participate with smaller shares. This method of financing exists in Germany, Belgium and Switzerland.

Proportional financing

It means that the financing of education is formed in such a way and in such quantities that cannot be spoken of highly priority source for the UK, Spain, Sweden, Luxembourg, Russia.

Conclusion

Educational systems in the European countries are based on several factors such as: economic development policies and their cultural and historical traditions of the psychological characteristics of their people. The five aspects of educational systems do not exist in isolation but are interrelated. The objectives depend on the level of the culture of a society and the labor market. Management is closely related to financing, and its economic opportunities and the priority of education in government policy. The structure depends on national traditions and is closely related to educational policy makers.

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