

Students at public colleges in Bangladesh face poor economic conditions which affect their studies

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Abstract

Education has been viewed as speculative in terms of producing human capital as well as inciting social change and advancing general progress. It has recently been observed that higher secondary level students in Bangladesh are losing their enthusiasm for science grouping. Or perhaps they are rekindling their interest in humanities while business considers grouping. Bangladesh requires talented students who are interested in nation-building to build a nation that has flourished with modern technology and system. The study attempted to depict a graph of the monetary status of the understudies of science, humanities, and business who gathered at the advanced education level in Bangladesh. Throughout the investigation, the financial status of the guardians was treated as an independent variable. Furthermore, the proclivity to think about science or possibly humanities/business has been identified as a reliant variable. The study also hypothesizes that understudies from financially affluent families are more likely to be interested in science grouping.

Key Words: Students at public colleges, HSC level, poor economic conditions, group changing, guardian's financial status

Introduction

Education is a process that can provide us with knowledge of the world while also immovably building the human personality. However, as of now, Bangladesh, a small South Asian country, is dealing with a variety of issues and complexities in the education sector. One of these issues is the poor financial situation and its impact on the examination and outcome of students of Higher Secondary level in public colleges in Bangladesh. Because of the poor financial situation of the family, the high cost of the note and manuals, and weak teaching system, many students drop out of the Higher Secondary level (Billah, 2016).

The study intends to consider the financial foundation of the guardians of HSC understudies in Bangladesh. The investigation focuses on the impact of guardians' financial circumstances on their children's education. A close examination will be conducted among the science, humanities, and business groups. This investigation will attempt to discover the parents' pay and education, as well as the understudies' previous scholarly reputation. To do so, we must first understand the preceding components. Following that, the purpose of this investigation is to discover the variables through examination work.

Objectives

The research concentrated on the general situation of monetary states of the financial status of the student's guardian at the higher secondary level identified with

1. To investigate the effects of a guardian's financial situation on his or her decision to join the group.
2. To ascertain the reasons for selecting group division at the HSC level and

3. To identify the reasons for changing groupings at the HSC level.

Review of Existing Literature

Education is the fundamental prerequisite for a country's financial change and progress. It is the most important aspect of human resource development. Bangladesh has gained critical ground in the last 20 years in terms of the policy. Although various researchers have guided research on the education system in Bangladesh, no expert approach has driven an honest to goodness inquiry on the financial status of the guardians at a higher secondary level among Bangladesh's science, business, and humanities groups. This is a one-of-a-kind examination. After thoroughly researching various research dissemination from various sources, the researcher of the current study discovered the going with insightful preparations on the subject under consideration.

The education framework in Bangladesh is represented by the convergence of three distinct streams: the standard, which is a vernacular-based common instruction framework that dates back to the British colonial days; a madrasa-based religious education stream, which has been working in this country since a significantly earlier period and picked up energy just after the mid-eighties; and the English medium stream, a later development, which utilizes English as a medium of instruction. In their study, the World Bank (2000) examined all of these instructive parts and recommended arrangement suggestions for better management of the area.

In his study, Ahmed (2006) investigated the advancements and challenges of secondary education in Bangladesh. He also proposed some policy implications for secondary education in his study. Although the current study has nothing to do with secondary education, the researcher of the current study grasped and linked the findings of Ahmed's research.

In addition, Ahmed, et. al, (2007) have shattered the barrier to education in Bangladesh. This investigation of cooperation in essential and auxiliary education has attempted to highlight the condition of access of qualified populations to these phases of instruction, the value and irregularities in access, and movement and progress within and between essential and auxiliary education stages. The research also distinguishes a wide range of groups whose access to education is currently being traded off. It also discovers a wide range of arrangements, a significant number of which are addressing adapting needs in ad hoc ways. Critically, the survey draws attention to two endemic issues: high and persistent dropout rates and limited access to quality learning.

Furthermore, richer households send their children to government schools and, when combined with higher levels of per-pupil spending, these students tend to do better than their poorer counterparts in the mass education system (Samarrai, 2007). The CIA's World Factbook (2011) on Bangladesh has supplemented the current research by providing both instructive and financial foundations. The investigation has identified numerous and financial parameters.

Additionally, FREPD (1999) attempts to construct a pathway connecting diverse streams for practical Management in Secondary and Higher Education at the Macro and Micro levels. JBIC (2002) has sketched out the current state, government strategies, and advancements made in Bangladesh's policy section as of late; recognize and elucidate major issues and urges in the change of preparing and factors contributing to the issues.

Bangladesh Educational Statistics (2012) has become an important writing source for connecting a few points of the current study. The flow investigation's creators thoroughly examined measurable data from this source (Bangladesh Bureau of Educational Information and Statistics) (2012). Moreover, Bangladesh Country Overview done by World Bank (2010) has drawn a genuine picture of Bangladesh taking into account all of the variables of nation appeal. Furthermore, based on the BANBEIS report from 2016, the dropout rate for the higher secondary levels was 20.08 per cent, this was with 23.83 per cent of girls dropping out and 16.55 per cent of boys leaving school (The Daily Star, 2017).

Methodology

This research was conducted at a selected public college in the city of Jamalpur in Bangladesh. Quantitative survey methods were chosen to perform the research and discover certainties about the point of view as the purpose of survey research is to collect information from sample individuals by asking them questions (Check & Schutt, 2012, p. 160). Researchers undertaking this type of study can recruit and collect data using a variety of methods, and they can use different types of instruments for analysis and survey research was primarily designed to obtain information

about the characteristics of a large number of individuals quickly (Julie, 2015, p. 168). The theme is strongly associated with social realities, financial conditions, and individuals' proclivity to select groups at the HSC level. These marvels, without a doubt, are not fixed, and they differ from person to person and from location to location. Furthermore, because the example was associated with instruction, it was natural that a poll overview would be extremely beneficial in producing excellent information.

Discussion:

On average, the guardian of the humanities group earns around 21,982.35 takas. The normal pay of the guardian of business and science group understudies is comparable. As a result, the people who are interested in humanities grouping, the guardian of them is monetarily dissolvable.

The majority of respondents (approximately 56 per cent) have a pattern of shifting from science to humanities. Few respondents have shifted their focus from science to business. As a result, the data suggests that the best understudies in our country choose humanities if they change gathering.

The study discovered that the trend of shifting from science to humanities is increasing at a rate of around 77 per cent. Another example of a changing example is relatively unimportant. It is clear from the review that the vast majority of the understudies are enthralled by humanities groupings about group evolution.

The respondents who have chosen to be affected by the general population are father, mother, father and mother, senior sibling, senior sister, self, and instructor. • The majority of respondents are affected by no one else's inspiration. The majority of respondents are preoccupied with something other than scholarly research. It's a good sign. Almost 88 per cent of respondents are involved in something other than academic pursuits. At the HSC level, female understudies change their gathering more than male understudies. According to the data gathered, 55/55 per cent of female respondents and 44.45 per cent of male understudies have changed their grouping at the HSC level.

The average monthly salary of male respondents' gatekeepers is 24000 takas, while female understudies' normal pay is only 12700 taka, which is half. It's a significant finding in the investigation. According to the findings, female understudies are forced to change aggregate in some cases because of their gatekeeper's will and pay status. As a result, it is reasoned that the wage status of female understudy's watchman plays a persuasive role in assemble change, which does not happen with male understudies.

Conclusion

Bangladesh's education system is facing several challenges. The new generation seeks advanced education. However, the education sector is not taking risks. There has been a slew of issues. It's a source of joy that the instruction segment has gradually progressed. As research is an essential component of any advancement, sufficient research should be conducted in this field. There has been enough extension here. The examination's destinations are the effects of the guardian's financial circumstances on his decision to gather, the reasons for amass determination, and the explanations for evolving grouping. The purpose of a survey is to conceal the targets. When the researcher gathers information from the field, the problem becomes more reasonable. The gathered information is dissected and translated according to destinations, and a complete picture emerges from the situation. Overall, the choice of grouping does not depend on the guardian's financial situation. It is based on self-inspiration, scholarly foundation, vocation path, and topic entanglement. Another finding is that respondents who have switched from science to humanities are financially dissolvable. Most of the students who have changed groupings are female, and their financial situation governs this.

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