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# Problems and Prospects for Girls' Primary Education in the Char Area: An Observational Study of the School Managing Committee Members

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# Problems and Prospects for Girls' Primary Education in the Char Area: An Observational Study of the School Managing Committee Members

Dr. Prosannajid Sarkar <sup>α</sup>, Mst. Anowary Parvin <sup>σ</sup>, Md. Rafiqul Islam <sup>ρ</sup> & Supti Ray <sup>ω</sup>

**Abstract** - In this study, data related to the physical activities of the primary elementary school of the area, teaching methods, use of educational materials, library, toilets, teacher-student boundary wall etc were collect. Data were collected through direct interviews with the respondents in the light of the questionnaire. The results are presented by applying different statistical methods in processing and analyzing the data collected for the study. Data were collected separately from schools of different grades (A and B). As a result, there is an opportunity to analyze the data of government primary schools in different grades of grades separately. In order to carry out the research work, eight government primary schools were selected out of 16 schools in different char area of Gangachara Upazila under Rangpur district administrative areas. Of them, 4 were selected from Lohani char, 3 from Binabina char and 1 from Mutukpur char. The data were collected from selected 8 government primary school teacher were selected 16 primary teachers by using snowball sampling technique. The results showed that the physical infrastructure of the government primary schools in the char area is underprivileged. No separate modern facilities for girl students have been added to government primary schools in the char area. The required number of female teachers was not recruited in the government primary schools in the char area. Not all the combined efforts and initiatives of primary education of girl students were seen in the government primary schools of the Char region. The government primary schools in the Char region have not yet been converted into a sanctuary for female students, considering the overall aspect.

## I. BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Education helps people become real man. Man gives Humanity; he gives skill to develop production. Education gives persons courage and tactics to counter social evils and makes them cultural. That is why the right to education is human and that right is universal. Although the scheme of education is planned for everyone in fact, all citizens of the country have no right to education. Poor laborers and their children are not entitled to education. However, without an education, the development of a nation cannot be imagined. There is no way other than education if a nation is steadily on the path of improvement and reaching its peak. However, the most important for national development is quality education. This quality elementary education is essential for the nation's future formation and development. Primary education is the basis of the

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education system. For this reason, primary education was made unpaid and compulsory in the year 1992 and the government took various encouraging steps for primary students, including centenary scholarships and mid-day mills. On the other hand, foreign organizations, including various organizations, are carrying out various activities to bring the country's education to the doorstep of every human being. The role of primary education is immense in all the socio-economic and national development of this country. Nevertheless, even after taking so many initiatives, the basic education in this country is still facing many problems. Especially girls are different based on the area of children. Identifying the problems of remote areas of the country, including the char area, by acting appropriately, by providing state facilities at the primary education level and maximizing the allocation, it is possible to expand the primary education and ideally practiced primary education is essential so that the children are the wealth of the country. Through primary education, children will become wealth of the country and will change the nation and country. Therefore, the country and nation can never be changed except the education of the backward-chartered area. On the other hand, every primary school has a school management committee. Most of the members of the School Management Committee were unaware of the responsibilities and duties assigned to them. They has to supervise the activities in a variety of ways, including school teaching. If all the students of the schools of the area have problems in different ways, then the school management committee has to solve and play an important role in the promotion of the elementary education of the area. As a result, the opinion of the members of the Primary School Management Committee on the issues and causes of girls' primary education in the char area is very important.

## II. PROBLEMS OF THE STUDY

Bangladesh is one of the most populous countries in the world. Due to the increasing land crisis and river breakdown of the population, the people of this country have been trying to make livelihoods for long time by settling in pastures to settle the housing crisis. Residents of char area spend most of their time struggling to survive in adverse weather conditions and disaster in the nature of the lands. The quality of life of people in the char area is very low. Child labor is a common occurrence in the char area. The man of char area themselves, as laborers, employ their children as their assistants, in the name of acquiring their professional skills before they become old. Moreover, the lack of schooling, transportation problems, various constraints of education administration due to lack of appropriate activities due to lack of proper activities impedes the speed of primary education in the char area. This problem is more pronounced in the case of daughters' children. The feminist aspect deprives the children of the education of the girls of the char area, and in addition to the family discrimination, including the marriage of the Children; the children who are able to go to primary school in the char area have to live. Due to the many adverse circumstances of the school, daughter children have to be educated in primary education. Which interrupted for implementation of compulsory primary education. On the other hand, the implementation of national women's development policies, including international ones, is a difficulty.

## III. RATIONAL OF THE STUDY

Primary education is the foundation of all education. If the foundation is weak, build such high buildings cann't. Likewise, it is important to strengthen the foundation of the early soft-minded children, especially the daughters. If girls and children are left

behind in primary education, the country will be left behind as an educated nation. Currently the need for women's education in Bangladesh is unlimited. At present, the female literacy rate in the region is 30 percent. The present study has the rationale for bringing about the companionship of female students who are left behind in the char area. Find out what kind of problems and possibilities are there for the girl students of char area to fall behind in primary education. On the other hand, a retrospective study based on the opinion of school managing committee members of the real problems of girls in the char area for the sake of retreat.

#### IV. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- i. To identify the problems and perspets of girls in the char area in primary education based on the views of the school managing committee members.
- ii. To assess the religious and social barriers in the education of the children of the girls of the char area.
- iii. To provide important recommendations for future planning for improving the primary education activities of the girls of the area.

#### V. RELATED LITERATURE REVIEW

Prior research and literature review is very important in any one study. The subject of research that the researcher has to review related research and literature before choosing. According to the researchers, no research has been published on the Internet or national books directly related to issues related to the primary education of the children of the region of char and the subject of doing research. In this regard, the research work is completely new. However, the principal researcher in connection with this study conducted an observational study based on the perception of school teachers' on the issues and causes of girls' primary education in the char area.

#### VI. METHODS AND METHODOLOGY

The survey method followed in carrying out the research work. In this study, data related to the physical activities of the primary elementary school of the region, teaching methods, use of educational materials, library, toilets, teacher-student boundary wall etc. were collected. Data also collected from direct interviews with the SMC members in the light of the questionnaire. The results presented by applying different statistical methods in processing and analyzing the data collected for the study. Data were collected separately from schools of different grades (A and B). As a result, there is an opportunity to analyze the data of government primary schools in different grades of grades separately.

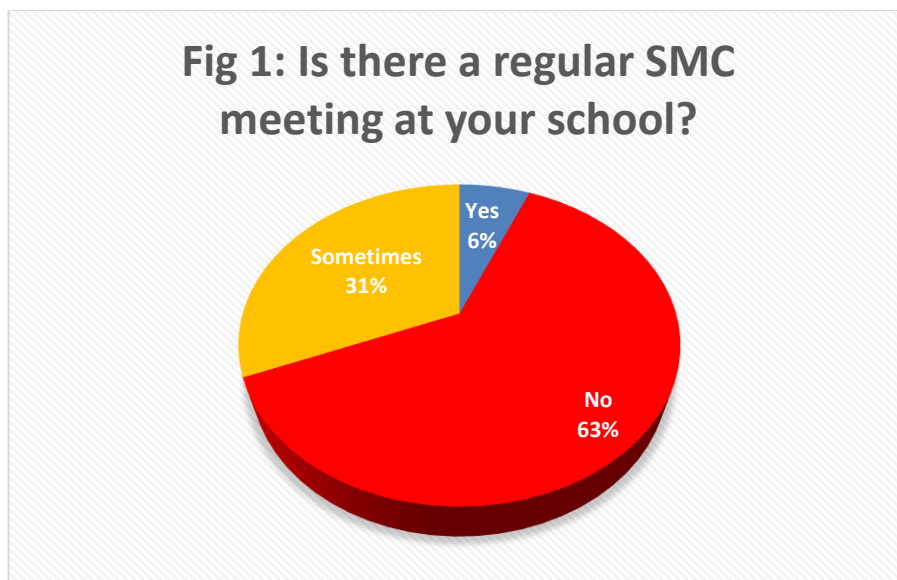
#### VII. SAMPLE SELECTION OF RESEARCH

Generally, the number of educational institutes in the char area is short. In order to carry out the research work, eight government primary schools were selected out of 16 schools in different char area of Gangachara Upazila under Rangpur district administrative areas. Of them, 4 were selected from Lohani char, 3 from Binabina char and 1 from Mutukpur char. The data were collected from selected 8 government primary school SMC members were selected 80 SMC members by using snowball sampling technique.

## VIII. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

An analysis of the data and data obtained from the study on the issues and reasons for primary education of girls of the char area.

### a) School Managing Committee (SMC) meeting



*Fig. 1:* Is there a regular School Managing Committee (SMC) meeting at your char area school?

The statistics for the answer to this question are shown in the above pie chart in Fig-1 and it represented that 63 percent of char area primary schools does not do school managing committee meetings regularly.

### b) Attend SMC meetings

*Table 1:* Are School Managing Committee (SMC) member attend meetings regularly?

Regular	Irregular	Is sometimes
5 (6.25)	55 (68.75)	20 (25.00)

The answer to this question is shown through the Table 1. The study exposed that 68.75 percent school managing committee members of char area does not attend meeting regularly only 6 percent attend meetings regularly.

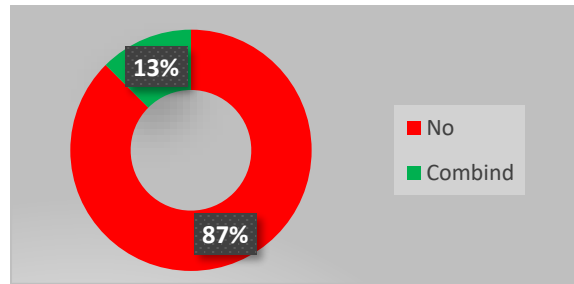
### c) Textbook-related educational materials

*Table 2:* Does your school have textbook-related educational materials?

Neither	There are rough
55 (68.75)	25 (31.25)

The indicators for the answer to this question are shown in the Table 2 displayed that about 69 percent of char area schools do not have textbook related educational materials for girl students.

d) *Sparate Religious prayers rooms for girl students.*



*Fig. 2:* Are there any rooms for separate religious prayers for girl students?

The statistics for the answer to this question are shown in the doughnut chart in figure 2 and illuastated that 87 of schools of char area have no separate religious prayer room for girl students. There are 13 percent combind prayer room.

e) *Presence of female students at char area school.*

*Table 3:* How is the presence of female students at your school?

Good	Not good	Satisfactory
10 (12.50)	50 (62.50)	20 (25.00)

Table 3 indicated that about 63 percent of girls do not attend school well.

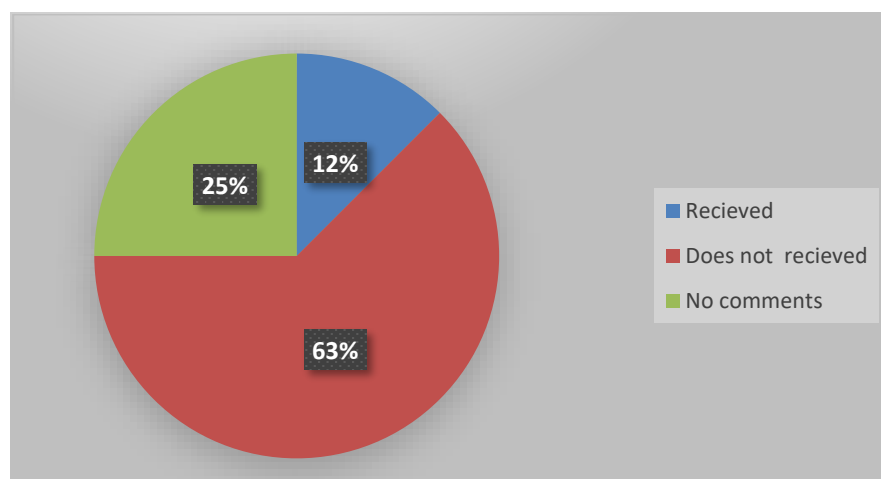
f) *Employed as garment workers*

*Table 4:* Is girl students of char area school engaged in garment works?

Employed as garment worker	Number (Percentage)
Being	25 (31.50)
Not being	15 (18.75)
Being rough	40 (50.00)

The answer to this question is shown through the Table 4. The study showed that 50 percent of girl students at char area school are engaged in garment works as a garments worker.

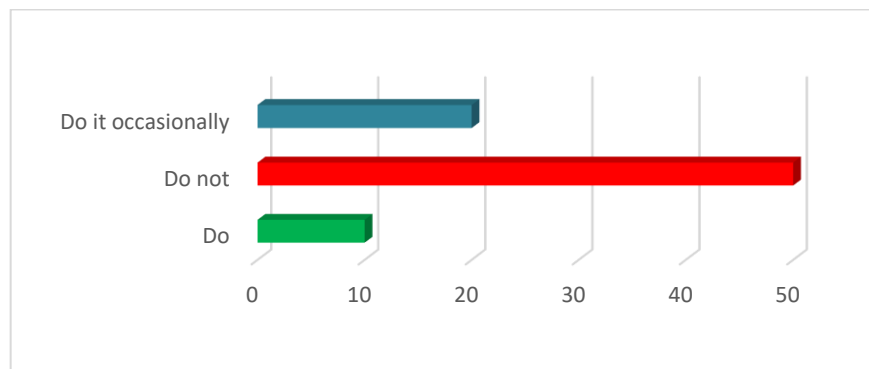
g) *Increase the attendance of female students*



*Fig. 3:* Do your teachers accept your advice to increase the attendance of female students?

The answer to this question is shown through the doughnut chart in figure 3. The study illustrated that 63 percent teachers do not accept the advice of the members of the SMC to increase the attendance of the girl students in the char area school.

*h) Steps for the presence of a longtime absent girl student*



**Fig. 4:** Have you taken any steps for the presence of a longtime student who is absent from school?

The answer to this question is shown through the Clustered Bar in figure 4. The study showed that fifty (63 percent) of girl students in eighty do not take any action to attend her if she is absent from school for a long time.

*i) Initiative to improvement the primary education*

**Table 5:** Have you taken any initiative to improvement the primary education of your daughter students?

Have taken initiative	Did not take the initiative	Try to take initiative
40 (25.00)	35 (43.75)	25 (31.25)

The answer to this question is shown through the Table 5 and it displayed that 43.75 percent of the girl's students do not take any initiative for the development of primary education.

*j) Prevention of early marriage of girl students*

**Table 6:** Do you oppose the prevention of early marriage of girl students?

Do	Don't do	Inform the administration
15 (18.75)	55 (68.75)	10 (12.50)

The answer to this question is shown through the pie diagram and the above Table 5 revealed that about 69 percent of girls do not object to preventing child marriages.



k) *Taken any measures to stop the disruption of the girls' travel*

**Table 6:** Have you taken any measures to stop the disruption of the girls' travel to school?

Have taken any measures to stop the disruption of the girls' travel to school	Number (Percentage)
Did	15 (18.75%)
Did not do	40 (50.00%)
Socially aware	25 (31.25)

The answer to this question is shown through the Table 6 and it revealed that 50 percent of the girls did not take any measures to stop the disruption of the students to school.

## IX. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study not only examined the problems and causes of primary education of the girls of the government primary schools in the char area but also highlighted the overall condition of the girls in all primary schools of the country. The study shows that there is no room for separate religious prayers for girl students at the school in 87 percent of the area. Although there are religious rooms, it is prayed by both boys and girls. The presence of girl students is not good in 62.5 percent of schools in char area. About 50 percent of their female students are employed as garment workers. The study also shows that most (63 percent) schools in the char area do not hold regular school management committee meetings and about 69 percent SMC members do not attend their meetings regularly. They do not know the responsibility assigned to the members of the school's managing committee of schools in the char area. About 63 percent of girls do not take any action to attend the school if they are absent for a long time at school. Members of the school's managing committee of schools in the char area do not oppose child marriage by about 69 percent of girls.

In this regard, the members of the school managing committee play no role. The members of the school managing committee of the char area did not take any action to stop the disruption of 50 percent of the girl students in their schools. This is one of the special reasons for the girls to have a storm. About 69 percent of char area schools do not have any textbook-related educational materials for girl's students.

The members of the school managing committee of the char area do not take any initiative to improve the quality of primary education for girls students in the about 44 percent school. The study also shows that in 63 percent of char area primary schools, SMC members do not take any initiative to increase the attendance of girl students. The physical infrastructure of the government primary schools in the char area is weak and no modern facilities have been developed for the girl students so it needs to be upgraded. For the equality of men, the required number of female teachers should be appointed in the government primary schools of the char area. The school should be equipped with materials that attract the girl child and maintain a friendly relationship with the student and teacher. The authorities should take immediate steps to remove any difficulty, fearing that the school may be in the midst of a girl child. Considering the holistic aspects of all, the concerted efforts and initiatives of all girls, including the girls' education, can be transformed into a timely proper education. Finally, by analyzing the results, it can be said that overall, each student will remain in a



spontaneous position in the school and every student will be surrounded by his or her classmates' education and have a dream for their future. In order to make that dream a reality, every person living in the society today should give priority to the education where the light is spread. The innocent child should be given the maximum opportunity to smooth the path of growth. This requires the development of appropriate schools in the char area. All children must be made school-oriented to ensure quality basic education. Parents, including SMC members, must be aware of the importance of primary education. This importance is especially widespread, especially for children of daughters. Our country and nation will be educated if the daughter children and future mothers are educated.

#### REFERENCES RÉFÉRENCES REFERENCIAS

1. Dr. Sarkar et al. (2020). Problems and Doings of Elementary Education for Girls in the Char Region: An Observational Study from the Teacher's Perspective. Global Journal of Human-Social Science: H Interdisciplinary. Volume 20 Issue 1. Version 1.0 Year 2020. International Research Journal Publisher: Global Journals Online ISSN: 2249-460x & Print ISSN: 0975-587X.

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