## CALV SUA





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## Education and national development

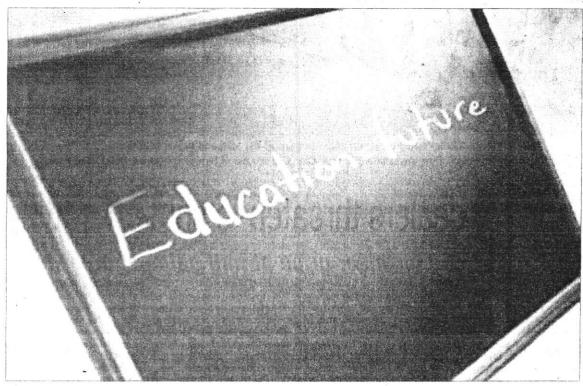
LL the human beings are assumed to be rational. They are brought up in family under close care of their parents. Parents do not intend to make a difference in rearing, bearing and caring between their children. However, in many conservative societies such as many in Indo-Pak-Bangladesh sub-continent, parents are relatively more careful about bringing up their boys than girls. In the Western societies such a discrimination between boys and girls are however not very normal.

As is normally thought, every one of us wishes to be a big man with a good name and fame in society. But how to make a difference? There are many more factors that cannot be precisely briefed in this small space of writing. Normally, people differ by born. Someone is born in educated families, some are in business or political families. was not born in a reputed family. What does it mean? Am I supposed to get stuck in the relatively low layer of society? What can help me to go up the ladder of socio-economic development? People who are born with a substantial endowment can start the business as soon as he is grown up. Children of political families are also in a good position to acquire socio-political advantage to be big men in society. However, talented one if availed with good opportunity and favorable environment can acquire good education and reputation in society very easily.

People have to be very hard working with sincerity and honesty in their student life. It is however assumed that luck and talent go together. The lucky one becomes relatively more successful. Repeatedly speaking, studying hard goes positively with the comprehensive help and cooperation by parents including their financial assistance. Additional factors are personal initiatives and the confidence in affordability. The awareness and education of parents are important as the awareness will ask the parents to bring up their children as qualified citizen. However, owning the relatively large area of land is not directly very much related to the success of their children. We see in Bangladesh that middle class famiholding minimum amount of land property are relatively more successful in raising their children. As it is assumed, the middle class families are relatively more con-ceived with the ambition of social In fact, such parents are very active in providing direct cooperation to bring up their children.

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We see in Bangladesh that middle class families holding minimum amount of land property are relatively more successful in raising their children. As it is assumed, the middle class families are relatively more conceived with the ambition of social success. In fact, such parents are very active in providing direct cooperation to bring up their children In many societies, higher educational facilities are not geographically distributed in an equitable fashion. Education and paying attention to studies do not have any substitute in the effort of earning a success in life. Poverty and lack of finance are the principal constraints on earning success in life. However, we can compensate our poverty by our talent and hard work and by the power of will



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Job holders and their children are relatively more successful in life. But all job holders are not equally good in raising their children. It is important to note that the class-one officers both in the public and private sector and t all kinds of teachers from high school to college are relatively more successful to help their children in earning a success in life. Among the other suc-

cessful ones are entrepreneurs, investors including all kinds of employers. However, employment opportunity and availability of educational institution locally are considered as important factors. It is noteworthy that parents' educational qualifications are very important in raising their children.

Among the reasons for failure in life is lack of interest and attention to study. The prime constraint of some women's failure in life is superstition and lack of willingness by their parents. Other constraint s for women may be lack of availability of the educational institution locally and transport facilities

in particular.

To be successul in life, willingness and interest in going to school do not have any substitute. Family

poverty and lack of finance may be compensated to some extent by utilising the God gifted talent through hard work. It is however noteworthy to mention that it is necessary to provide financial assistance by parents as well as the government to poor and meritorious students. Educational institution should be established among the region with an idea of its equitable distribution geographically. For this purpose in particular, the role played by the central and local government are very important. For the women in particular, let us get rid of superstition by advising the parents to be relatively more aware in taking initiative for girls' education.

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