

Role of Higher Education to Raise Economic Productivity: The Case on Bangladesh

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Abstract: *Higher education is very productive. In Bangladesh currently improvement of quality of higher education project has been undertaken. The study raised the question to examine the impact of higher education of the country for raising productivity. An opinion poll was conducted. The study observed that innovations in Higher education raise self-employment. It was strongly supported by 16% while it was moderately agreed by 21%. Social unrest decline was strongly agreed by 21% while moderately agreed by 32% Economic welfare rise was strongly agreed by 22% while moderately agreed by 29%. 24% The study recommends that more investment in the higher education be provided. To improve quality enhancement of public and private higher educational institutes, mandatory introduction of object oriented teaching-learning system, introducing lesson plans, class auditing, teachers evaluation by the students, improvement of continuous assessment process etc. are required. The study suggests that modern teaching-learning system should be established for which outcome based lesson plan should be prepared and class lecturers must be more realistic.*

Keywords: Higher education, Economic Productivity, Bangladesh

1. Introduction

Higher education is one of the tools to add value in the economic progress of a country. Higher education is highly correlated to reinventing thinking beyond boundaries to Excel and knowledge based resource society. Education does not mean only studying. It also means transformation of a person into a good human being. Our young learners are found very caring but sometimes they do not get proper directives. They should not be used by the vested quarters to serve their interest. Moral principles and ethical behavior should be incorporated into our education system. Investment on higher education creates corner stone through value innovation through working in an effective market mechanism. Schultz(1961) observed that the most distinctive feature of our economic system is

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the growth in human capital. Without proper human capital a nation cannot achieve social welfare. Higher education relates to reinvesting thinking beyond boundaries to excel. In Bangladesh only about 12 percent of the year twelve graduates can enter into higher education. More than 80 percent of these students are in the National University affiliated colleges. Others are in the public and private universities.

(Source:[http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EDUCATION/Resources/278200-1121703274255/1439264-1193249163062/](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EDUCATION/Resources/278200-1121703274255/1439264-1193249163062/Bangladesh_countrySummary.pdf) Bangladesh_countrySummary.pdf.).

However, quality of the student of national university varies depending on the nature of the colleges or institutes. Quality of approved institutes /colleges under National University is miserable and it is very difficult to control or assess quality as National University already failed to perform its duties since its inception. Under the leadership of our honorable Prime Minister, lot of steps has recently been taken to enhance quality of National University of Bangladesh.

Quality education helps to achieve reinventing thinking beyond boundaries to Excel. It has been coordinated at the place of work through perseverance, enthusiasm, interpersonal skill, adding the value, so that transformation of persons, groups, institutes with innovative ideas, thoughts, entrepreneurship and technological advancement can happen with the vertical and horizontal coordination of efficiency and effectiveness. In the continuous process of changing scenario, reinventing thinking beyond is needed to sustain in the long run. If one want to limit imagination within boundary, then it will be difficult for sustain, which is applicable not only individual cases but also institutional processes. This may create imbalance in the society and adverse impact on national development. Imaginary ideas can come into exact representation if one takes hard and stiff effort with proper stress and time management. Excel of creation provides us performance which exceeds other or be finer in a numeral of approbation or vicinity; act upon tremendously glowing around the development process. Benchmarking should be set at a global standard so that superiority complex in a smaller area cannot be grown and acceptability in the global village can be achieved using the proper yardstick for which the nation needs human capital at a larger extent. Govt. of Bangladesh is trying to improve high quality education. As per web link <http://www.heqep-ugc.gov.bd/>, Ministry of Education, with the assistance of the World Bank, has undertaken a Higher Education Quality Enhancement Project (HEQEP). The project aims at improving the quality of teaching-learning and research capabilities of the tertiary education institutions through encouraging both innovation and accountability and by enhancing the technical and institutional capacity of the higher education sector. The University Grants Commission of Bangladesh is the implementing agency of the project. A HEQEP Unit –Quality Assurance unit has been established in UGC for implementation, management, monitoring and evaluation of the activities. Through institutional quality assurance cell at university level now self-assessment process has been undertaken at dept.

level. After self-assessment, based on self-assessment report, external peer review will be done.

To create human capital expenditure on education should be raised. World Bank (2014) claimed that tertiary education faces many deep-rooted and intertwined challenges. In Bangladesh about 2.1% of its GDP to education is invested, but just 0.12% was allocated to tertiary education – a very low share by any standards. Low levels of funding left over little money for investing in research, labs, equipment, computers, books or electronic journals, and infrastructure maintenance for improvement of teaching, learning and research. UGC monitors higher educational institutes. Professional Bodies, International accreditation councils are also working in some higher educational institutes of Bangladesh.

Knowledge and research based education is a determining factor in a country like Bangladesh. Dissemination of knowledge can create high core competencies and maintain international benchmarking. Bangladesh should ensure knowledge and research based education especially at higher level of studies. Still University of Dhaka and Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET) are proving their excellence as educational institutes. University of Chittagong is also famous for contributing in the society. Jahangirnagar University and Rajshahi University are also doing well. Some private universities have also proved their excellence. However, some private universities of Bangladesh do not accept higher degrees especially PhD from public universities of Bangladesh. This is true but unfortunate. Irony is that Bangladesh doesn't lack knowledgeable person but most of them are not interested in doing research work.

To become efficient and effective personnel with synergy for organizations, professionals in this universe need solid realities of the society. They should act in response to the diverse issues of multi-cultural capabilities and principles. They ought to keep pace for achieving excellence of pursuit despite the fact that distance prevails between those who are the service providers and who are receiving service at the end. This gap can be narrowed down though arranging proper distribution channel of learning. Education quality should be ensured through doing international standard of research work and dissemination of knowledge without hindrance. This will help to accumulate, allocate and distribute knowledge in the global perspective. The axiom of the educational institute should be to pursue knowledge and do research work among the policy makers, researchers, entrepreneurs, business community and civil society. Environment of the educational institute will work as a communicative hub among the world of business community and technology prone people in the global perspective. As such students must refrain from national politics but they may do student politics for welfare of their own. This will help to meet the demand of the current domestic and global turbulent situation through strengthening quality assurance and capacity building of the organizations of both domestic and international arena.

To attain knowledge based education not only private or public universities are sufficient. We need high quality branches of educational institutes in Bangladesh through cross border arrangement. Earlier in this country Victoria University, Australia had a campus which was also providing high quality education. But previous government did not allow them to run the educational institute.

In China, India, and Malaysia there are various branches of quality full foreign educational universities/institutes. It is unfortunate that some profit makers in the educational sector in the name of study center are doing misconduct. But for them we should not stop foreign branches of high quality educational institutes. Similar types of offences are being done by some private universities and medical colleges as reported by different dailies. UGC of Bangladesh may take appropriate measures so that cross border quality education institute branches can run in Bangladesh. UGC may address the issue of cross border education so that there is opportunity of education in quality education institutes for higher education in Bangladesh while those who are working as a study center and not maintaining the quality will have to be driven out. Parameters must be set upon course curriculum meeting global and national need, number of PhD faculties, research works, publications, interactive class rooms, peer reviewed journals, regular seminars, workshops, conferences, symposiums, books/journals in the library, appropriate technological use as a tool to take classes, cultural and co-curricular activities. Strong measures ought to be taken against those who are doing false business in the name of providing higher studies such as involvement of any private university or fake study center.

2. Literature Review

Psacharopoulos (1994) argued that the investment in education continues to be a very attractive investment opportunity in the world today - both from the private and the social point of view.

Brown and Lauder (1996) argued that a polarized society will not create high standards of educational achievement for all. They established a framework for reconciling the aims of equality of opportunity with economic prosperity under the present global economic conditions.

Blundell, Dearden, Meghir and Sianesi (1999) observed that there is a substantial body of evidence on the contribution of education to economic growth.

Heckman (1999) argued that the returns on human capital investments are greatest for the young for two reasons: (1) younger persons have a longer horizon over which to recoup the fruits of their investments; and (2) skill begets skill.

Ang et al. (2001) described that at Chapter:6 under the title "How Can We Tell if We Have Delivered the Goods?", regarding the Student-Centered Learning Environment under following broad headings:

- On the Role and Responsibilities of the Teacher
- On the Role and Responsibilities of Students
- On the Mode of Learning
- Classroom Instruction -On the Learning Outcomes, Goals, and Objectives
- On Instructional Strategies and Learning Activities
- On Assessment

Olssen and Peters (2005) commented that in a global neoliberal environment, the role of higher education for the economy is seen by governments as having greater importance to the extent that higher education has become the new star ship in the policy fleet for governments around the world. The recognition of economic importance of higher education and the necessity for economic viability has seen initiatives to promote greater entrepreneurial skills as well as the development of new performative measures to enhance output and to establish and achieve targets.

Hanushek and Woessmann (2007) found that the importance of both minimal and high-level skills, the complementarity of skills and the quality of economic institutions, and the robustness of the relationship between skills and growth. International comparisons incorporating expanded data on cognitive skills reveal much larger skill deficits in developing countries than generally derived from just school enrollment and attainment. The magnitude of change needed makes it clear that closing the economic gap with industrial countries will require major structural changes in schooling institutions.

Monem and Baniamin (2010) argued that the strategic plan document for higher education suggests that in the face of a changed scenario of higher education, quality improvement in the higher education has to be the main focus of attention and development of science and technology based education should be given top priority by the government and the private sector in the next two decades.

Mazumder (2012) commented that we must consider higher education as a critical investment towards the future of our nation to be competitive in the global marketplace.

Ahmed(2013) found that session jam is currently one of the most alarming situations prevailing in the universities in Bangladesh. It is hindering the higher education in Bangladesh.

Alam(2013) depicted that the interface between industry and university (especially private ones) should be made regular and strengthened; involvement of industry personnel in course-

Curriculum development and transaction will help close the gap between the two

vital sectors of the economy.

Clark (2013) commented that reinvention and overcoming past perceptions can be a daunting process. She also observes that sometimes, one's reinvention is by choice a creative embrace of a new direction. Her observations are based on facts as in attendance of an unrestraint with amid source of deliberations towards its renovation procedure which should be dedicated on amazing practical scenario so as to exclusively characterize by aptitude of innovative ideas, willingness, risk taking aptitudes, competencies, abilities and thoughts. Visionary zeal and Missionary activities may lead to pursue for attaining competitive advantage with superiority so that business environment can grow and put positive impact lead to higher growth of gross domestic product.

Sarkar, Rana and Zitu (2013) found that quality higher education is a much debated issue in Bangladesh nowadays. Comparatively, newly established general universities are suffering more due to low budgetary support than the older technical universities. Bangladesh as a developing country needs to develop and ensure minimum facilities for quality higher education in all the public universities without discrimination. If Bangladesh could successfully address the existing challenges of quality higher education and ensure essential facilities for the same through budgetary provision, it could provide world class higher education at moderate cost and it could be an example to the whole world.

Khaled (2014) observed that in Bangladesh at the academic level teachers use rote memorisation of text materials for students' knowledge or learning, instead of facilitating them to use brains how to think, understand, communicate, apply knowledge and solve real-life or work-place problems. There is not enough environmental - instruction- and assessment-wise - accommodation for students having special needs. Giving slow learners extra time for homework, quiz, test and examinations may be cited here as examples. Students are not looked after, according to their individual ability, need and interest by most of the teachers at all levels of education as they are intimidated or abused emotionally and physically to learn, instead of motivating them by differential instructions of teaching and learning for delivery of lesson plans, assessment, evaluation and reporting by any local jurisdiction curriculum guideline.

Siddiqi(2014) depicted that higher education should be promoted and provided in such a way as to achieve the required level of economic development. To provide higher education in a planned way, the country needs to prepare national manpower plans. Therefore, Bangladesh's Five Year Plans should contain a separate chapter on national manpower planning matching various targets of economic development. Higher education needs to be given higher priority than it has received in the past in national development plan.

Williams(2014) showsthat there is a definite connection between education and

economic development. The five major themes found in the data are that 1) there is a connection between education and economic development, 2) education is used as a tool for economic development, 3) there are challenges to strengthening the relationship between education and economic development, 4) steps can be taken to increase this relationship, and 5) Hattiesburg has “all the right ingredients” to tap into this alliance.

Ahmed and Rahaman (2016) depicted that Sustainable Development Goals 2030, titled “Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” with 17 goals and 169 targets (including 43 means of implementation) were adopted at the United Nations in September 2015. The education goal SDG 4 has 7 targets and 3 means of implementation. They also argued that Bangladesh’s foreign aid strategy for education will need to be redesigned in view of targets of the Seventh Five Year Plan of Bangladesh (SFYP)and the Sustainable development goals(SDGs). Foreign aid will be an important source for financing education, in spite of Bangladesh being labeled as a (lower) middle income country. It is necessary to engage in dialogue with the traditional development partners on a continuing basis for continued support to fulfill the SDG4 agenda appropriately adapted and indicators for assessing and reporting progress elaborated. External assistance has to fit into the priorities and strategies designed through participation and dialogue with stakeholders the open dialogue needs to include the structural concerns which have to be addressed.

From aforesaid discussion, research question is to examine the impact of higher education of the country for raising productivity?

3. Objectives and Methodology of the Study

Objectives have been taken as follows:

- i) To assess the standard of higher education of the country;
- ii) To evaluate impact of higher education on economic productivity of the country;
- iii) To provide some recommendations on the basis of the findings and discussions.

In search of aforesaid research questions the study has been undertaken. The study used both qualitative and quantitative assessment. An opinion pool has been conducted by the Center for Breakthrough thinking in Bangladesh on “Role of Higher education in Bangladesh to raise economic productivity”. An opinion survey was conducted in following cities Dhaka, Comilla, Chittagong, Sylhet, Rajshah, Barisal, Khulna and Rangpur. Random sampling technique was applied and time period of the study is 1 January 2014 to 31 November, 2014.

1203 questionnaires were received by September, 2014. Total numbers of ques-

tionnaires were distributed among 1600 person out of which 1203 questionnaires were received. Among the respondents the study has chosen medical students, engineering students, agriculture university students of both public and private educational institutes, teachers from above types of institutes, guardians of existing students, bankers of public and private sectors, journalists, politicians both present govt. supporter and opposition party supporter of the parliament. In the category of others respondents we have taken sample form Lawyers, agricultural scientists, job seekers, industrialists, women entrepreneur, non- resident Bangladeshis and business men. However, from received questionnaires, 89 questionnaires were not duly filled up for which these were rejected. Remaining questionnaires are valid and the results of these 1114 responses as well as some other relevant information's are duly reported. October and November is used for coding, data tabulation and analyzing and also writing study report.

The study does not consider quality of the students of National University for which they and their guardians are not included in the opinion poll survey. This is due to the fact that it will need more time and will involve huge costs.

4. Analysis and Discussion

On the basis of opinion pull survey we are summarizing the results of the findings:

Table 2. Impression about the recent steps on Higher education:

(In percentage)

Type	Positive	Negative
Students	393	141
Guardians	103	19
Academicians	133	24
Bankers	54	27
Journalists	46	22
Politicians	54	21
Others	62	15

Most of the respondents thought that positive impacts on recent steps on higher educations have been taken by the GOB.

Table: 2 Positive Impact on Bangladesh economy due to spread of Higher Education

Type	Strongly Agreed	Moderately Agreed	Neutral	Moderately Disagreed	Strongly Disagreed
Quality Education	25%	25%	21%	9%	20%
Accessibility of Education	42%	15%	10%	8%	25%
Governmental help is sufficient	27%	14%	18%	16%	25%
Proper monitoring by UGC	18%	11%	15%	32%	24%
Industry Need based education	12%	24%	17%	21%	26%

Source: Ibid

From table : 3 we observed that about quality education,25% strongly agreed while moderately agreed by 25%.Accessiblity of education has been agreed strongly by 42% while moderately agreed by 15%.Government help is sufficient has been agreed strongly by 27% while moderately agreed by 14%.Proper monitoring of UGC has been agreed strongly by 18% while 11% moderately agreed. Regarding the questionof industry need based education has been agreed strongly by 12% while moderately agreed by 24%.

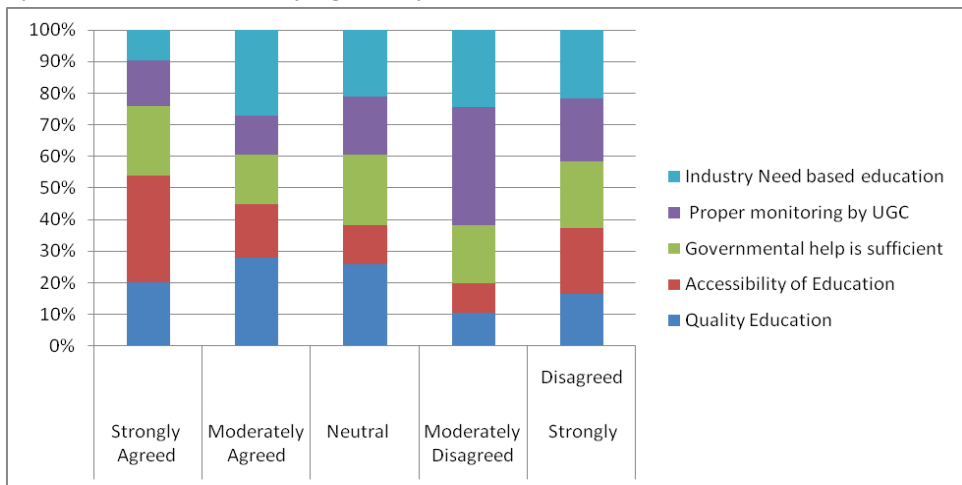


Figure: 5 Comment on positive Impact on Bangladesh economy due to spread of Higher Education

Table: 3: Existing Higher education Situation

Type	Strongly Agreed	Moderately agreed	Neutral	Moderately disagreed	Strongly disagreed
Excellence in Public Universities(General Education)	25%	22%	34%	12%	7%
Excellence in Public Universities(Technical Education)	15%	21%	32%	15%	17%
Excellence in Private Universities (Both general and technical Education)	10%	22%	19%	23%	26%
Excellence in Medical Education at Public Colleges and BSMMU	21%	32%	18%	21%	8%
Excellence in Medical Education at Private colleges	9%	17%	23%	39%	12%

(Source:Ibid)

From table 3, we observed that in case of Public universities (General education) excellence of education was strongly agreed by 25% while moderately agreed by 22% while for the technical education 15% strongly agreed about excellence and 21% agreed moderately. Regarding the question of excellence in Private universities both general and technical education only 10% strongly agreed while moderately agreed by 22%. Excellence in medical education at colleges and BSMMU 21% strongly agreed while 32% moderately agreed. Excellence in medical education at private colleges only 9% strongly agreed while moderately agreed by 17%.

Table 4: Innovations in Higher Education

Type	Strongly Agreed	Moderately Agreed	Neutral	Moderately Disagreed	Strongly Disagreed
Innovation occurred through use of ICT	15%	31%	21%	24%	9%
Innovation occurred through use of Interaction, participation and doing things based modern class room situation	9%	28%	27%	21%	15%
Giving more stress on Concept building rather than memorizing and proper communication skill development at higher education level	14%	22%	31%	22%	11%
Attention is given to develop knowledge and Skills	12%	14%	40%	27%	7%
Case studies ,presentations, assignments , real life experiences ,Field Trip, group studies, mobile apps use positively	19%	38%	19%	15%	9%
Test-Teach-Test method	7%	12%	31%	31%	19%
Problem Based learning	14%	14%	23%	31%	18%
Concept mapping	10%	14%	28%	29%	19%
Computer aided Instruction	16%	25%	36%	15%	8%
Teacher act as guided discovery	11%	21%	29%	24%	15%

(Source: ibid)

Figure: 6: Innovations in Higher Education

Innovation occurred through use of ICT has been strongly agreed by 15% while moderately agreed by 31%. Innovation occurred through use of Interaction, participation and doing things based modern class room situation was agreed by 9% while moderately agreed by 28%. Giving more stress on Concept building rather than memorizing and proper communication skill development at higher education level was strongly supported by 14% while 22% moderately supported. 12% strongly supported to the question about attention is given to develop knowledge and Skills while moderately agreed by 14%. Case studies, presentations, assignments, real life experiences, group studies, Field trip, mobile apps use positively agreed strongly and moderately by 19% and 38% respectively. Test-Teach-Test method has been agreed by strongly by 7% and moderately 12%.

In case of Problem Based learning, both strongly and moderately agreed. Concept mapping has been agreed by 10% strongly and 14% moderately. Computer aided instruction was agreed by 16% and 25% strongly and moderately respectively. Teacher acted as guided discovery was supported by 11% and 21% strongly and moderately respectively.

Table: 7 Impact of Innovations in Higher Education's in the Socio-Economic Conditions

Type	Strongly Agreed	Moderately Agreed	Neutral	Moderately Disagreed	Strongly Disagreed
Self-employment rises	16%	21%	26%	19%	18%
Social unrest declines	11%	32%	24%	23%	10%
Economic welfare rises	22%	29%	32%	11%	6%
Unemployment declines and purchasing power rises	24%	37%	18%	12%	9%
Gender Inequality declines	10%	24%	31%	21%	14%

(Source:ibid)

Due to innovations in Higher education's Self-employment rises was strongly supported by 16% while moderately agreed by 21%. Social unrest declines was strongly agreed by 21% while moderately agreed by 32%.Economic welfare rises were strongly agreed by 22% while moderately agreed by 29%. 24% and 37% agreed strongly and moderately agreed respectively regarding Unemployment declines and purchasing power rises. Gender Inequality declines was agreed by 10% while 24%, 31% strongly and moderately agreed respectively.

From the findings we observed that it was supported Psacharopoulos (1994) views. Higher education is beneficial for the society and individual perspective. Definitely blending of national and international accreditation council given to an educational institute will give more fruitful results. However, while going to International accreditation we must think about our national priority. New England Association of Schools and Colleges (NEASC) is not appropriate for Bangladesh as to get accreditation one-third must be GED courses and 25% of the faculties of the Institute must have USA degree. However, there are also lot of false accreditation council. However, in Bangladesh some universities like NSU does not recognize local degree despite they are doing business in Bangladesh and enlisted as private university of Bangladesh. This feudalistic attitude of NSU should be stopped by the UGC and Education ministry.

Another finding is that one of the influential member of UGC some years back who is currently Vice Chancellor of a Private University outside Dhaka while you

was a member of UGC at that time he gave false report with the help of Joint secretary of (Private University) Education Ministry of GOB against a Vice Chancellor of a Private University corrupt person in the educational atmosphere may destroy govt.'s good intention. Changing of word of the Teacher may be Cheater.

Session Jam of public universities should be eliminated. Otherwise extended time period creates frustration among the students. In this regard Ahmmed(2013) 's observation is quite logical.

Though govt. has raised investment on higher education recent years but it is not sufficient. Private and foreign investment through strategic alliance in the educational sector is very much important. Sarkar ,Rana and Zitu (2013) found should be considered as an important factor.

Present government may be thanked for their recent decision to give permission to open new private universities. Hope that in each district at least one public university should be set up. Side by side good colleges like Chittagong Government College, Dhaka College, Eden Girls' College may be considered to make full-fledged universities. In a country where population is more than 16.8 crore, we need more universities. Further we need high quality cross border educational institutes branches in Bangladesh. UGC can compulsorily ask for the faculties to do research work as a mandatory and at least two articles in a peer reviewed journal may be published in each year. Standard of the institutes/colleges under National University is very low. As such present government may set up an inquiry commission to find out how to improve the quality education of the institutes /universities. Expenditure on higher education must be raised by the government. Also Alumnus should come forward to provide donations to public universities. Syllabus should be international standard and suitable to the needs of the industry and class room atmosphere should be improved. Cross border higher education regulations should be prepared by the Ministry of Education of Bangladesh and a special bill may be placed in the National assembly. Without global institutes higher education is not properly feasible for which special steps are required by the government.

There should be a rule that each year at least two research based articles of a faculty must be published in peer reviewed journal. Many faculties in Bangladesh think that they have already finished education so why they should do further research. This sort of perception can be changed if UGC made compulsory rule for publication of research based articles. When more research work will be emphasized then quality education will be feasible.

Innovation along with proper research techniques, managerial skills and applicability of information and communication technology will lead to transformation of excellence. Innovation can enhance managerial skill and better access to the information which provides an opportunity to explore the idea of originality. Innovative

themes will help to gather knowledge in the area of achieving new products and services, fresh schemes of invention, opportunity for latest market scenario, original foundation of delivery, and dazzling performance of classification through brain storming. As such education institutes ought to put emphasis on innovation in quality education. Quality education may be very much constructive for thought provoking ideas, penetrating knowledge management, uniqueness and spread of information and communication technology. Process layout and designing of education should be done in such a manner that rejuvenation will work as a creativity to exemplify a dimensional assembling processes, superb distinct with the extent of deep-seated driving forces will fetch benefits for the participants as well as regional and global leaders and assist to formulate and implement strategies with extra zeal and passion. Knowledge diffusion will craft avenues to develop skills.

New incremental innovations or changes to the manufactured goods and also services may allow enlargement to carry on efficiently and effectively for profit growth and as such return on investment must be positive. Business can characteristically make distant mode of more technological innovations which can perhaps hope to fetch to souk through which successfully for reinventing thinking beyond boundaries with excel. There is a need for planned organizational harmony and procedure to handle innovation from thoughts phase to commercialization keeping the profit level at a normal profit. Political unrest, violence against women, immorality, unethical behavior, some banks unlawful profit gain through taking higher spread between interest rate on deposit and interest rate on advance, manipulation in the capital market, labor grievance, communalism, noncompliance of law and global attitudes towards countries like Bangladesh is a deep rooted problem. Dead weight loss cannot be permitted to work in the process. Moving forward is the lay for receiving to a goal oriented results at a boundary less world with diversified products and services supported by human capital since scared to make the require devoted jeopardy of really allowing latent can be reached through continuous process of strategic alliances among the partners not only domestically but regionally and globally. This may lead to achieve corner stone though capacity building with creation of new market space in different parts of the world. Through edge of boarders just about budding by no means in actuality search out an accurate counter at the same time as to if that budding by no means in actuality search out an accurate counter at the same time as to if that imminent was take an advantage often or if we very soon blow creative obstacles through knowledge diffusion. Rather social welfare should be accompanied by social justice and income equality for betterment of the individual, team spirit, organizations, society and the nation as a whole.

But some private universities are failing to impart quality education. Moreover, medical education in the private sector also varies depending on the nature of an

institute. To ensure quality education, course curricula should be designed in such a way that fulfillment of global as well as domestic needs are possible following the curricula. This will help society in becoming developed and young learners in transforming themselves into global people.

The need for global education should no longer be regarded as optional; it should become mandatory. The government should allow cross-border educational institutes in Bangladesh. More emphasis should be given on setting up high quality cross-border educational institutes having Honours, Masters, PhD and Post-doctoral courses. Same thing should be done in medical science area as well under the joint venture with the USA, Australia, Canada, and the UK specially. Accreditation council may be set up to ensure higher education at different universities in Bangladesh. To ensure quality education, UGC may stress the need for more research work by teachers and young learners. Economics is a subject that aims to ensure welfare of the people. Therefore, more emphasis should be laid on the need of society as well as social welfare. The syllabus of Economics should be reviewed and redesigned from the perspective of social obligations. An average young learner is now scared to study Economics. Main reason for this is use of mathematics at Honours and Masters Degree levels.

6. Conclusions and Recommendations

Despite some limitations and problems are associated but higher education from 2009 to till now is improving. Quality assurance is the key factor. Definitely spread of education has been raised for with education ministry play key role. Teacher student relationship should be friendlier. Besides basic knowledge; out book knowledge should be raised. Pedagogy desires variety from the complete progress to constructive of the personnel to gaining knowledge and skill which should be fully utilized in each sort of educational institutes in the country. To create self-employment opportunities, Enterprise Economics/Entrepreneurial Management and also Blue Economy program should be launched in the country. Dhaka School of Economics is going to introduce one year Post –graduate diploma course on Enterprise development. This is a good initiative taken by Dr. Qazi Kholiquzzaman Ahmad. Without learning now a days it is not possible to become self-employed.

Existing English language education system should be replaced by reading more English literatures and enhancing quality of English teacher. In the globalized world we have to create core competent human capital for which govt. is taking lot of steps. However, in the private sector some greedy business magnet thinks that education is source on making super normal profit. Coaching business should be stopped for which not only govt. but also needs of the guardians' active support are very much required. During the admission test in the undergraduate level question should be set on the basis of previous course curricula of the admission seekers not unseen questions. Otherwise it will have negative impact on the admission seekers.

Through examining some admission questions I found that questions are relatively making harder for the admission seekers.

National university should monitor its colleges/institutes for proving good quality education which needs further investigation by another researcher in future. Further a study should be done to assess the IQAC works of different higher educational institutes of Bangladesh.

Private University who does not comply with UGC and education ministry's rules and regulations bold steps should be taken to lose down. They must be closed down for the greater shake of the students. Recently UGC closed 12 private universities outer campus which is good decision. But strong regulatory measures are needed against other non-compliance universities. Like Malaysia, China and India, Govt. can give permission to set up outer campuses of World ranking and country ranking higher educational institute in the country. Vision of education has to make the students to become global standard benchmarking within 2021 when the nation will celebrate 50 years of independence. To reach this goal, the country needs to plan to expand research and training facilities and academic programs at higher level. Education is a tool that enriches students' minds with the skills necessary to compete and succeed in a challenging world, and also with the knowledge to maintain peace and justice in the society. Graduating students of the country should turn to very best ambassadors of liberality toward society free from the fetters of colors and castes, of faith, of non-communalism, of gender, and of nationality, as Khalil Gibran says "Generosity is giving more than you can, and pride is taking less than you need" (Source: Internet).

Teacher should pursue students for co-curricular activities. Concept building with patriotism is the important factor for students to give future leadership of the country. Appreciate the sense and collision of the tangible can put together into practice in each one presentation pointer would provide innovative thoughts for production and service expansion.

Those who are involved in providing quality education in this money centric world must possess high ethical and moral values. Quality education will be able to create ample opportunities for knowledge diffusion to build a distinguished record and provide a guideline for the present and future domestic and global scenario.

Quality Assurance of Teaching & Learning Process should consist of Curriculum design, review & approval process, Teacher Quality, Lesson Plan(given at Appendix), Research and Extension, Quality of assurance of assessments/ examinations, stakeholders' inputs, examiners, students' feedback should be taken into cognizance. Support Staff Quality ought to include Number, type and qualification of support staff, career plan, training plan, appraisal system, award& recognition schemes, student/faculty feedback. Student Quality must consist of Student selection process, trend of student intakes, credit system, student workload, student

performance reports; Facilities and Infrastructure should be developed through number and type of facilities, utilization rates, downtime/uptime, maintenance plan, new facilities and upgrading plans, safety & health policy, facilities booking system. Student Advice and Support Mechanisms require report and feedback on student progress, coaching, mentoring and counseling schemes, and student feedback. Constructing yearly action plan include at the Institutional, Department and Program level to achieve quality education through arranging a road map to achieve the target. In case of Community Services -students should be encouraged to do community services as a part of academic need. IT infrastructure is the backbone of modern learning system. Library facilities should be raised for not only serious students but also those who are not serious students at all. Art and cultural support for the students as well as faculties ought to be arranged; Cultural heritage of 3000 years, History of independence war, Speech of Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman on 7th March, 1971 etc. may be preserved by the universities. International collaborations, Number of International students, inbound and outbound exchange students, quality accommodation for international students may be arranged. Focus should be given on Culture, Innovation, Engagement, and Inclusiveness should be given.

Quality of Graduates must be at par at regional and global arena so that employment rate can be raised. Constructing self-assessment system at the program level, Faculty level and Institutional level must be done. Each Five year, review of quality process within institution in a cyclical manner should be done. Internal review of Quality assurance, external review of quality assurance through forming national accreditation council is required to ensure quality. Bangladeshi Ranking system for all level starting from primary to Higher education should be encouraged to introduce both for public and private initiatives and directly may be controlled from Prime Minister of the country. UGC should also take initiative to index research based journals of higher educational institutes.

To develop a perfect model in the educational arena we can use PPF which means Public-Private-Foreign collaboration. For example, in Bangladesh we can try to establish a branch of Asian Institute of Technology or University of Delhi. For Life science or medial education we can try to set up branch of Mahidol University, Thailand or Indian Institute of Technology Bombay (IITB). Regional cooperation will give us better market access and improvement of standardization in the regional perspective so that it will work as catalyst to attain competitive advantage and long run sustainability. Definitely it will give bigger options for continuity and improvement in the educational sector including teaching-learning, research and extension, consultancy. To have a win-win situation, regional cooperation is very important for which we should use the platform of BIMSTEC with special attention in the field of higher education. Like ASEAN University network and ASEAN Quality Assurance if BIMSTEC university network and BIMSTEC Quality Assur-

ance can be established.

Accreditation council should be set up for public –private universities and institutes/colleges of National University under Higher Education Quality Enhancement Project (HEQEP). Some global accreditation council is also working in the country. Return on investment on higher education through greater budgetary allocations as well as from private and foreign strategic alliances should be raised as it will enhance marginal social benefit and have positive impact on economic growth of the country and also add value at domestic and global value chain. Actually higher education's 'quality enhancement lead to social indifference curve to be tangent with grand utility possibility curve. Bangladesh needs to improve quality education for implementing SDG4.

Recommendations:

- Under BIMSTEC (Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation) a regional body may develop an educational framework like ASEAN University Network. In Appendix, Proposed BIMSTEC Regional University for Quality enhancement is given at Figure:1. This can only be done if our Honourable Prime Minister of Government of Bangladesh Sheikh Hasinawho is a great leader of the globe if kindly take special initiative to include Education sector at BIMSTEC and regional cooperation for Higher education.
- Needs of the country should be identified, indicators should be set up at the institutional level to add value in domestic and Global value chain ;
- HEQEP project financed by World Bank with the help of UGC and QAU must be increased from 2018 to 2021 to establish in every HEIs Institutional Quality Assurance Cell.
- National Accreditation Council should be formed.
- Each HEI must have career counselling, co-curricular activities at department level and endorse real life education scenario with OBTL system.
- Sufficient Number of National Assessor for assessing Quality education will have to be appointed;
- For technical and vocational degree under separate ministry and minister - a new effective and efficient framework should be developed as well as executed so that current rate of technical education at 10% can be raised to global on an average rate 43%;
- Introduction of Flip board, Use of modern technology –Google class room etc. should be introduced for better teaching-learning environment at the course level;

- At the institutional level quality of Administration and management should be improved;
- Faculty must maintain course Diary;
- Physical and infrastructural development of Higher educational institutes where underdevelopment prevails , ought to be done without delay;
- At the institutional level QS ranking audit may be done for improvement;
- Best Higher Educational Institute may get recognition from the Government each year based on Internal and external evaluation and monitoring report;
- Best University Teacher of the Country should get National award each year;
- Researcher whose article will be published and also cited in Scopus or Thompson Reuters or more prestigious indexed journal may get incentives from their institutes;
- Ranking system of educational institutes at Bangladesh should be introduced;
- Journal indexing of research based on journal published from Higher educational institutes should be done by UGC should be done;
- Corrupt investors/educationist in the educational management must be penalized.

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