

Results and Reasons of Failure at the Secondary Level Examination of Bangladesh Education System: An Empirical Investigation

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Received: October 8, 2018

Accepted: October 24, 2018

Available online: October 25, 2018

doi:10.11114/ijsss.v6i11.3717

URL: <https://doi.org/10.11114/ijsss.v6i11.3717>

Abstract

The aim of this research paper is to look at the results and reasons of failure of the SSC, Dakhil, and Vocational Examinations-2018 under 10 Education Boards in Bangladesh. It would like to unveil the 21st-century Education System of the secondary level. Its aim is to highlight all sorts of Subjects of Humanities, Business Studies, and Science Group at the secondary level. It attempts to investigate the total students of all education boards, reasons of failure, comparative study of pass rate, the number of successful students with GPA-5, and their average percentage of each board. This study would like to focus on the real picture of teachers' and students' performance at the secondary level. For this purpose, the current researcher had to complete the survey with the help of 20 participants, including 10 students, 5 teachers, and 5 parents regarding results and failure of the secondary level examination based on questionnaire system at Sristy Central School & College, Uttara, Dhaka. Sources were taken from the selected national dailies of Bangladesh. Teachers, students, and parents were asked to tick the right option out of four about the current education system of the secondary level. Based on their comments, the researcher had to find out the probable means of solution. Moreover, the aim of the paper is to investigate the effective recommendations for learners, parents, and teachers with a view to showing a new dimension of the secondary level education system of Bangladesh.

Keywords: education system of Bangladesh, results of SSC level, reasons of failure, pass rate, and means of solution

1. Introduction

Though Bangladesh is a very small country in the atlas, it has a large population for which the government has to face challenges to feed her population. As the citizens of the country, we have to utilize our manpower for any purpose. The economy of a country largely relies upon her education system. Each and every nation has a duty and responsibility to develop education system scientifically and technologically. It is not feasible for the government in a single hand; and at this situation all and sundry will have to come forward. Our government is trying utmost to develop the education system so that nobody can remain illiterate and ignorant. The purpose of education is to make a citizen conscious of his own duty and responsibility so that he himself can maintain not only his own livelihood, but also his family. To get a person educated means to have a nation educated. If the education system of European countries is carefully noticed, it may be realized that the government is conscious of educating the citizens so that they can be highly polished and sophisticated. Consequently, they have enabled to globalize their education system. The economic, political, and social condition of Europe is much more developed than ours.

This study aims to look at the 21st-century education system at the secondary level of Bangladesh so that it can be age-oriented and more demandable. Our education system should be free and fair, where there would be no corruption and nepotism. For this purpose, this study attempts to focus upon the results and reasons of failure of the SSC, Dakhil, and Vocational Examinations of all Education Boards of Bangladesh. It aims to highlight all sorts of subjects of Humanities, Business Studies, and Science Group, which are now being taught. In this study, the researcher wants to investigate the total candidates of 10 Education Boards, including male and female, their success and failure rate, the number of successful students with having GPA-5, and average percentage of each board all over the country. To carry out this research project, useful materials were taken from the National Dailies of Bangladesh. Its aim is to highlight the practical image of teachers' and students' performance on the English language. It wants to emphasize upon their duty and responsibility how they can be properly guided and recommended.

To carry out the research, the researcher had to take the interviews of 10 students, 5 teachers, and 5 guardians regarding

the results and failure of the secondary examination based on multiple choice question pattern. The research was conducted at Sristy Central School & College, Uttara, Dhaka. All participants were asked to tick the right option from alternatives freely relating to the success and failure of the secondary level examinations. Their comments were very much helpful and important for the research in this sense that it became easy for the researcher to find out some fruitful means of solution. It also aims to look at the important recommendations for learners, parents, and teachers with a view to showing a new dimension how the education system of the secondary level, like syllabus design, lesson plan, teaching material, class taking policy, mark distribution, script evaluation, copy free examination, and so on can be implemented.

2. Current Education System of Bangladesh

The current education system of Bangladesh is not highly developed in comparison with other European countries of the globe. Our education system is based on cramming system, which is neither scientific nor technological. Presently, our government is trying to develop education system. There are 8 levels of Education System in Bangladesh: PSC, JSC, SSC, HSC, Undergraduate, Graduate, M. Phil., and PhD levels.

Number of Level	Name of Level	Duration of Level
1	PSC	5 yrs.
2	JSC	3 yrs.
3	SSC	2 yrs.
4	HSC	2 yrs.
5	Undergraduate	4 yrs.
6	Graduate	1/2 yrs.
7	M. Phil.	2yrs.
8	PhD	3 yrs.

Ministry of Education is the supreme portfolio of the country for education. There are some directorates under the Ministry of Education. The functions of the directorates are governed by different development projects, including-education project and technical project. According to the 17 Article of Constitution, each child up to the secondary level has the right to enjoy a free and fair education. Secondary and Higher Secondary institutions are governed by the ten education boards. All boards have to maintain three public examinations once a year: JSC, SSC, and HSC examinations. The educational institutions of PSC, JSC, and SSC levels are known as School, and HSC level known as College. There are Bengali and English Version in the JSC, SSC, and HSC levels. Moreover, there are Madrasah and English Medium School. Madrasah level is governed by Madrasah Education Board and English Medium School by the British Curriculum. Also, there are Vocational and Business Management Institutions which are governed by Technical Education Board.

The duty of National Curriculum and Textbook Board is to develop, approve, and manage curriculum and textbook for the PSC, JSC, SSC, and HSC levels. Bangladesh Government has formed Bangladesh Bureau of Educational Information and Statistics (BANBEIN), whose duty is to collect all sorts of educational issues for all levels (Visit: <http://www.moedu.gov.bd/>). [My translation from Bengali to English]

The educational institutions of undergraduate and graduate levels are governed by Public University, Private University, and National University. These levels are also known as the Tertiary level. However, in Bangladesh, many teachers and students are now found to get admitted in M. Phil. and PhD Programme on different subjects at the Public Universities. At first they have to complete Course Work exam based on their subject, theoretical and research methodology. After completing course work, they are permitted to carry out their research project under the selected supervisors. At the time of carrying out the research project, they have to present the seminar based on the research area for two times in accordance with the permission of the supervisor. After completing two seminars, the supervisor evaluates the entire research project very carefully and then, it is sent to the externals for final evaluation process. If all the reports are positive, then a researcher is called to face the defense. If he comes out successful in defense, all reports are sent to the academic council for final evaluation. If the academic council approves the degree, and later, the degree will be awarded by the Syndicate Meeting. To complete the M. Phil and PhD Programme in Bangladesh is a very lengthy process. Normally, it takes 7-10 years to get the degree.

Now, the aim of this study is to focus on the education system of the SSC and Equivalence levels along with Course Title and Course Code in the following:

Subjects of SSC Level for Humanities, Business Studies and Science Group-2018

No	Course Title	Course Code
1	Bengali (Compulsory) 1 st Paper	101
2	Bengali (Compulsory) 2 nd Paper	102
3	English (Compulsory) 1 st Paper	107
4	English (Compulsory) 2 nd Paper	108
5	Islam & Moral Teaching/	111
6	Hindu Religion & Moral Teaching/	112
7	Buddhist Religion & Moral Teaching/	113
8	Christian Religion & Moral Teaching	114
9	Mathematics (Compulsory)	109
10	Information & Communication Technology	154
11	Physics (Theoretical)	136
12	Chemistry (Theoretical)	137
13	Biology (Theoretical)	138
14	History of Bangladesh & Global Civilization	153
15	Finance & Banking	152
16	Civics & Citizenship	140
17	Business Entrepreneur	143
18	Home Economics (Theoretical)	151
19	Agriculture Studies (Theoretical)	134
20	Economics	141
21	Accounting	146
22	Science	127
23	Higher Math (Theoretical)	126
24	Geography & Environment	110

Subjects of SSC Level (Vocational-Class: IX)-2018

No	Course Title & Course Code
1	Bengali-2 (1921) Creative
2	English-2 (1922)
3	Mathematics-2 (1923)
4	Physics-2 (1925) Creative
5	Chemistry-2 (1926) Creative
6	Bangladesh & Global Identity-2 (1924) Creative
7	Religion & Moral Teaching-2: Islam-1221, Hindu-1222, Christian-1223, Buddhist-1224 (Creative)
8	Self-employment & Business Entrepreneur (1928) Creative
9	Trade-1 (2 nd Paper): Agro-based Food (6123)/ General Electronics (6223)/ Automotive (6323)/Building Maintenance(6423)/ Wood Working (6523)/ Ceramic(6623)/Civil Construction(6723)/Computer & Information Technology (6823)/Civil Drafting with CAD (6923)/ Mechanical Drafting with CAD(7023)/Dress Making (7123)/Drawing, Printing & Finishing(7223)/Electrical Maintenance Works(7323)/Farm Machinery (7423)/Fish Culture & Breeding (7523)/Food Processing & Preservation(7623)/General Mechanics(7723)/Livestock Rearing & Farming(7823)/Machine Tools Operation(7923)/Poultry Rearing & Farming(8023)/Patient Care Technique(8923)/General Electrical Works(9023)/Plumbing & Pipe Fitting(9123)/Refrigeration & Air-conditioning(9223)/Glass (9323)/Fruit & Vegetable Cultivation(9423)/Weaving(9523)/ Welding & Fabrication(9623)/Architectural Drafting with CAD/(9723)/ knitting (9823)/Shrimp Culture & Breeding(9923)
10	Trade-2 (2 nd Paper): Agro-based Food (6124)/General Electronics(6224)/Automotive(6324)/Building Maintenance(6424)/Wood Working(6524)/Ceramic(6624)/Civil Construction(6724)/Computer & Information Technology(6824)/Civil Drafting with CAD(6924)/Mechanical Drafting with CAD(7024)/Dress Making(7124)/Dyeing, Printing & Finishing(7224)/Electrical Maintenance Works(7324)/Farm Machinery(7424)/Fish Culture & Breeding(7524)/Food Processing & Preservation(7624)/General Mechanics(7724)/Livestock Rearing & Farming(7824)/Machine Tools Operation(7924)/Poultry Rearing & Farming(8024)/Patient Care Technique(8924)/General Electrical Works(9024)/Plumbing & Pipe Fitting(9124)/Refrigeration & Air-conditioning(9224)/ Glass (9324)/Fruit & Vegetable Cultivation(9424)/Weaving(9524)/Welding & Fabrication(9624)/Architectural Drafting with CAD/(9724)/ Knitting (9824)/Shrimp Culture & Breeding(9924)
11	Elective Subject (Any One): Higher Math-2 (1321), Accounting-2 (1322), Creative/ Geography & Environment-2 (1323) Creative, Agricultural Education-2 (1324) Creative

Subjects of SSC Level (Vocational-Class: X)-2018

No	Course Title & Course Code
1	Bengali-1 (1911) (Creative)
2	English-1 (1912)
3	Mathematics-1 (1913)
4	Physics-1 (1915) Creative
5	Chemistry-1 (1916) Creative
6	Bangladesh & Global Identity-1 (1914) Creative
7	Religion & Moral Teaching-1: Islam-1211, Hindu-1212, Christian-1213, Buddhist-1214 (Creative)
8	Trade-1 (1 st Paper): Agro-based Food (6113)/ General Electronics (6213)/ Automotive (6313)/Building Maintenance(6413)/ Wood Working (6513)/Civil Construction(6713)/Computer & Information Technology (6813)/Civil Drafting with CAD (6913)/ Mechanical Drafting with CAD(7013)/Dress Making (7113)/Dyeing, Printing & Finishing(7213)/Electrical Maintenance Works(7313)/Farm Machinery (7413)/Fish Culture & Breeding (7513)/Food Processing & Preservation(7613)/General Mechanics(7713)/Livestock Rearing & Farming(7813)/Machine Tools Operation(7913)/Poultry Rearing & Farming(8013)/Patient Care Technique(8913)/General Electrical Works(9013)/Plumbing & Pipe Fitting(9113)/Refrigeration & Air-conditioning(9213)/Glass (9323)/Fruit & Vegetable Cultivation(9413)/Weaving(9513)/ Welding & Fabrication(9613)/Architectural Drafting with CAD/(9713)/ Knitting (9813)/Shrimp Culture & Breeding(9913)
9	Trade-2 (1 st Paper): Agro-based Food (6114)/General Electronics(6214)/Automotive(6314)/BuildingMaintenance(6414)/Wood Working(6514)/Wood Working(6514)/Civil Construction(6714)/Computer & Information Technology(6814)/Civil Drafting with CAD(6914)/Mechanical Drafting with CAD(7014)/Dress Making(7114)/Dyeing, Printing & Finishing(7214)/Electrical Maintenance Works(7314)/Farm Machinery(7414)/Fish Culture & Breeding(7514)/Food Processing & Preservation(7614)/General Mechanics(7714)/Livestock Rearing & Farming(7814)/Machine Tools Operation(7914)/Poultry Rearing & Farming(8014)/Patient Care Technique(8914)/General Electrical Works(9014)/Plumbing & Pipe Fitting(9114)/ Refrigeration & Air-conditioning(9214)/Fruit & Vegetable Cultivation(9414)/Weaving(9514)/ Welding & Fabrication(9614)/Architectural Drafting with CAD/(9714)/ Knitting (9814)/Shrimp Culture & Breeding(9914)
10	Elective Subject (Any One): Higher Math-1 (1311), Accounting-1 (1312) (Creative)/ Geography & Environment-1 (1313) (Creative), Agricultural Education-1 (1314) (Creative)

Subjects of Dakhil Level (Humanities Group)-2018

No	Course Title & Course Code
1	Bengali-2 (1921) Creative
2	English-2 (1922)
3	Mathematics-2 (1923)
4	Physics-2 (1925) Creative
5	Chemistry-2 (1926) Creative
6	Bangladesh & Global Identity-2 (1924) Creative
7	Religion & Moral Teaching-2: Islam-1221, Hindu-1222, Christian-1223, Buddhist-1224 (Creative)
8	Self-employment & Business Entrepreneur (1928) Creative
9	Trade-1 (2 nd Paper): Agro-based Food (6123)/ General Electronics (6223)/ Automotive (6323)/Building Maintenance(6423)/ Wood Working (6523)/ Ceramic(6623)/Civil Construction(6723)/Computer & Information Technology (6823)/Civil Drafting with CAD (6923)/ Mechanical Drafting with CAD(7023)/Dress Making (7123)/Drawing, Printing & Finishing(7223)/Electrical Maintenance Works(7323)/Farm Machinery (7423)/Fish Culture & Breeding (7523)/Food Processing & Preservation(7623)/General Mechanics(7723)/Livestock Rearing & Farming(7823)/Machine Tools Operation(7923)/Poultry Rearing & Farming(8023)/Patient Care Technique(8923)/General Electrical Works(9023)/Plumbing & Pipe Fitting(9123)/Refrigeration & Air-conditioning(9223)/Glass (9323)/Fruit & Vegetable Cultivation(9423)/Weaving(9523)/ Welding & Fabrication(9623)/Architectural Drafting with CAD/(9723)/ knitting (9823)/Shrimp Culture & Breeding(9923)
10	Trade-2 (2 nd Paper): Agro-based Food (6124)/General Electronics(6224)/Automotive(6324)/Building Maintenance(6424)/Wood Working(6524)/Ceramic(6624)/Civil Construction(6724)/Computer & Information Technology(6824)/Civil Drafting with CAD(6924)/Mechanical Drafting with CAD(7024)/Dress Making(7124)/Dyeing, Printing & Finishing(7224)/Electrical Maintenance Works(7324)/Farm Machinery(7424)/Fish Culture & Breeding(7524)/Food Processing & Preservation(7624)/General Mechanics(7724)/Livestock Rearing & Farming(7824)/Machine Tools Operation(7924)/Poultry Rearing & Farming(8024)/Patient Care Technique(8924)/General Electrical Works(9024)/Plumbing & Pipe Fitting(9124)/ Refrigeration & Air-conditioning(9224)/ Glass (9324)/Fruit & Vegetable Cultivation(9424)/Weaving(9524)/ Welding & Fabrication(9624)/Architectural Drafting with CAD/(9724)/ Knitting (9824)/Shrimp Culture & Breeding(9924)
11	Elective Subject (Any One): Higher Math-2 (1321), Accounting-2 (1322), Creative/ Geography & Environment-2 (1323) Creative, Agricultural Education-2 (1324) Creative

Subjects of Dakhil Level (Science Group)-2018

No	Course Title	Course Code
1	Quran Majid & Tajvid	101
2	Hadis & Shariah	102
3	Al-Akkaid Waal Fikkah	133
4	Arabic 1 st Paper	103
5	Arabic 2 nd Paper	104
6	Islamic History	109
7	Bengali 1 st Paper	134
8	Bengali 2 nd Paper	135
9	English 1 st Paper	136
10	English 2 nd Paper	137
11	Math	108
12	Information & Communication Technology	140
13	Carrier Education	145
14	Bangladesh & Global Affairs	143
	Physical Science, Health Science and Sports	142
15	Elective Subject (Any One):	
	i. Agriculture Science (Theoretical)	113
	ii. Home Science (Theoretical)	114
	iii. Civics & Citizenship	111
	iv. Manotik	112
	v. Urdu	116
	vi. Farsi	123

Results of the SSC and Equivalence Examinations-2018

Boards	Total Student(s)	Male	Female	Passed	Average Pass Rate/%	GPA-5
Average Rate	20,26,574	7,83,245	7,91,859	15,76,104	77.77%	1,10,629
Dhaka	5,30,422	2,06,897	2,25,304	4,32,201	81.48%	41,585
Rajshahi	1,93,862	85,822	81,043	1,66,865	86.07%	19,498
Comilla	1,82,711	66,037	80,860	1,46,897	80.40%	6,865
Jessore	1,83,584	68,817	71,882	1,40,699	76.64%	9,395
Chittagong	1,35,148	46,608	54,429	1,02,037	75.50%	8,094
Barisal	1,03,124	39,051	40,469	79,520	77.11%	3,462
Sylhet	1,08,928	34,143	42,567	76,710	70.42%	3,191
Dinajpur	1,86,644	72,616	72,260	1,44,876	77.62%	10,775
Madrasah	2,86,917	1,01,436	1,01,946	2,03,382	70.89%	3,371
Technical	1,15,234	61,818	21,099	82,917	71.96%	4,413

The pass rate of female students was better than male students at the SSC and Equivalence Examinations under all boards all over the country, but the male students have got CGPA-5 more than female. According to the education specialists, the script was not evaluated properly. So the pass rate was not satisfactory lack of proper evaluation. According to the Chairman of Dhaka Education Board, such a result happened with a view to bringing equity of evaluation; and the script was evaluated properly to take steps.

In 2018, 20, 26,574 students participated in the SSC and Equivalence Examinations under the ten education boards across the country; and 15, 76,104 students passed in the examinations. There were 7, 83,245 male students and 7, 91,859 female students. The students of total 28,558 institutions participated in the examinations. Last year its number was 28,359. This year the number of institutions has increased; and it was 199. The number of total centers was 3,415. Last year its number was 3,303. 112 centers increased. 16, 24,423 students participated in the SSC examination under the Eight General Education Boards. The number of students was 14, 22,379 in 2017. In 2018, 12, 89,805 students passed in the examinations; and the pass rate was 79.40%. Last year its rate was 81.21%. This year 1, 02,845 students got CGPA-5; and last year 97,964 students got GPA-5 (Ghosh p.1+, col. 1+).

Students of Rajshahi Board occupied the topper position of the pass rate in 2018. On the other hand, students of Dhaka Board got GPA-5 more than other boards. 86.07% of students passed in the SSC examination from Rajshahi Board. The pass rate of male was 51% and female 49%. But, in Sylhet Board, only 70.42% of students passed, which was the least than most other boards in Bangladesh. 90.70% of students passed in 2017, 95% in 2016 and 94.97% in 2015, 94.34% in 2014, and 94.03% in 2013 in Rajshahi Board, respectively (Ghosh p.1+, col.1+).

In Dhaka Board, 5, 30,422 students participated in the SSC examination; and 1, 46,897 students passed. Among them, 66,037 students were males and 80,860 students were females. The pass rate was 81.48%. The pass rate of males was 48% and females 52%. In 2017, the pass rate was 86.39%. This year 41,585 students got GPA-5; and last year 48,481 students got GPA-5.

In Comilla Board, 1, 82,711 students participated in the SSC examination; and 4, 32,201 students passed. Among them, 2,

06,897 students were males and 2, 25,304 students were females. The pass rate was 80.40%. The pass rate of males was 45% and females 55%. In 2017, the pass rate was 59.03%. This year 6,865 students got GPA-5; and last year 4,450 students got GPA-5.

In Jessore Board, 1, 83,584 students participated in the SSC examination; and 1, 40,699 students passed. Among them, 68,817 students were males and 71,882 students were females. The pass rate was 76.64%. The pass rate of males was 49% and females 51%. In 2017, the pass rate was 80.04%. This year 9,395 students got GPA-5; and last year 6,460 students got GPA-5.

In Chittagong Board, 1, 35,148 students participated in the SSC examination; and 1, 02,037 students passed. Among them, 46,608 students were males and 54,429 students were females. The pass rate was 75.50%. The pass rate of males was 46% and females 54%. In 2017, the pass rate was 83.99%. This year 8,094 students got GPA-5; and last year 8,344 students got GPA-5.

In Barisal Board, 1, 03,124 students participated in the SSC examination; and 79,520 students passed. Among them, 39,051 students were males and 40, 469 students were females. The pass rate was 77.11%. The pass rate of males was 49% and females 51%. In 2017, the pass rate was 77.24%. This year 3,462 students got GPA-5; and last year 2,288 students got GPA-5.

In Sylhet Board, 1, 08,928 students participated in the SSC examination; and 76, 710 students passed. Among them, 34,143 students were males and 42,567 students were females. The pass rate was 70.42%. The pass rate of males was 45% and females 55%. In 2017, the pass rate was 80.26%. This year 3,191 students got GPA-5; and last year 2,663 students got GPA-5.

In Dinajpur Board, 1, 86,644 students participated in the SSC examination; and 1, 44,876 students passed. Among them, 72,616 students were males and 72,260 students were females. The pass rate was 77.62%. The pass rate of males was 50% and females 50%. In 2017, the pass rate was 83.98%. This year 10,775 students got GPA-5; and last year 6,929 students got GPA-5.

In Madrasah Board, 2, 86,917 students participated in the Dakhil examination in 2018; and 2, 03, 382 students passed. Among them, 1, 01,436 students were males and 1, 01, 946 students were females. The pass rate was 70.89%. The pass rate of males was 50% and females 50%. In 2017, the pass rate was 76.20%. This year 3,371 students got GPA-5.

In Technical Board, 1, 15,234 students participated in the Vocational examination in 2018; and 82,917 students passed. Among them, 61,818 students were males and 21,099 students were females. The pass rate was 71.96%. The pass rate of males was 75% and females 25%. 4,413 students got GPA-5 (Ghosh p.1+, col. 1+).

3. Comparative Discussion of Pass Rate

31.73% of students passed in the SSC examination in the year 1990. Again in 2014, the pass rate was 92.67%. From 1990 to 2018, it was the highest pass rate among the 29 SSC examinations. In 1990, the examinations were held on the basis of traditional system for the last time. In 1991, MCQ system of 50 marks started in the SSC examinations. The pass rate became two folds with the start of MCQ system since 1991. In 1990, the pass rate was 31.73% whereas in 1991 the pass rate reached at 64.95%. Again in 2001, the pass rate decreased which was only 35%. It continued since 2003 when the pass rate was 36%. The pass rate increased slowly; and it became 57% in 2007. Again, the pass rate began to increase rapidly since 2008 and in 2014 it reached at 92%.

At one time, unfair means in the examination hall spread in an epidemic form across the country. From 2001 to 2007 the pass rate was lower because strict rules and proper steps were taken to protect unfair means in the examination hall. In 2010, the creative system of the SSC examinations started for the first time. But, after the year 2010, question paper began to leak. In 2012, it spread in an epidemic form across the country. The pass rate in the public examinations was higher because the examiners evaluated the scripts very loosely and gave students more marks as per instructions of the concerned authority of the boards. Though copying in the examination hall was banned, it came back in a mysterious shape. To help the students answer the question by the teachers and to copy another's script was seen in all public examinations. Though it was uncertain for some students to pass in the examinations, they cut a good figure in the public examinations, which was like a mystery to many people in the country. Many thought that these reasons were responsible for the increase of pass rate after the year 2010.

Year	Pass Rate
1990	31.73%
1991	64.95%
1992	61.60%
1993	61.09%
1994	71.46%
1995	73.20%
1996	42.61%
1997	51.45%
1998	47.96%
1999	54.62%
2000	41.58%
2001	35.22%
2002	40.66%
2003	35.91%
2004	48.03%
2005	52.57%
2006	59.47%
2007	57.37%
2008	70.81%
2009	67.41%
2010	78.19%
2011	82.16%
2012	86.32%
2013	89.28%
2014	92.67%
2015	86.72%
2016	88.70%
2017	80.35%
2018	77.77%

With the rapid increase of pass rate, a debate was created regarding the quality education among the nation. Not only the pass rate, but also CGPA-5 was deemed as a controversial issue. Though the pass rate and GPA-5 increased, the quality education didn't develop in that sense, which was noticed in the admission test of Dhaka University in 2014, where only two students got a chance for admission in the Department of English. For that situation many teachers, students, and parents got disappointed. Similarly, 90% of students failed to get minimum pass mark in the admission test of 'Kha' Unit at Dhaka University (Hasan p.1+, col. 6).

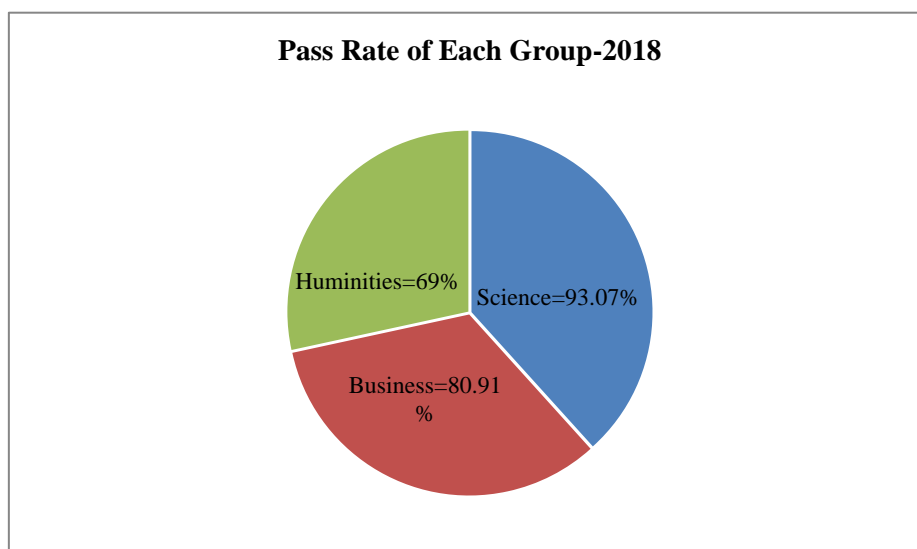
4. Reasons of Unsatisfactory Results

The bad effect of English and Bengali fell on the public examinations. In 2018, it was not exceptional. Most of the students cut a sorry figure in English and Mathematics in the SSC and Equivalence Examinations. For this reason, the pass rate lessened. In Dhaka Board, 4% of students in English and about 3% of students in Mathematics failed to get the pass mark. In Jessore Board, 6% of students in English and 4% of students in Mathematics cut a sorry figure more than the last year. The case was the same in Chittagong Board, 2% in English and 3% in Mathematics. This year the result of Sylhet Board was the lowest, where the pass rate was 70.42%. In this board 5% of students in English and about 15% of students in Mathematics failed more than the last year. 91.19% of students passed in Mathematics last year. In 2018, 76% of students passed in Mathematics. The same situation was seen in Dinajpur Board where 19000 students cut a sorry figure in English. According to the guardians, students should have been given priority in English and Mathematics, but they failed to do so. The parents emphasized upon the training course for the teachers so that students could cut a good figure in English and Mathematics (Rahman p.1, col. 4).

In the SSC examinations, all indexes were downward. Except CGPA-5, pass rate, and subject wise result, the students of Mathematics, English, and Humanities Group cut a sorry figure in 2018. Moreover, the number of 100% pass institutions has been decreased. On the contrary, the number of 0% pass institutions has been increased throughout the country. Though the male students got more GPA-5, the female students cut a good figure on an average in all education boards. The pass rate of all boards decreased along with Madrasah Board. Failures of different subjects, especially Math, English, and Science brought about negative impacts on the results. 'Question paper leak' was also another factor for the unsatisfactory results. Beside these, answer script evaluation in the new method was a prime cause for the lower pass rate. The Index of Standard Education Evaluation was downward. Within 9 years, the pass rate of the SSC examinations was the least (77.77%). Under the Eight General Education Boards, the pass rate of the SSC examinations was 79.40%. In 2017, the pass rate was 81.21%. The pass rate of each board was 77.77% in 2018. Only the result of Comilla Education Board increased 21.37% in comparison with the last year 2017. The pass rate of Madrasah and Technical Board also decreased like other boards. According the apprentices, the result of the SSC examinations was not satisfactory due to the

failure of English and Mathematics. They opined that there were no expert and well-trained teachers in Math. Mathematics plays an important role to determine the pass rate of General Education Boards. Moreover, due to the failure of English, the pass rate of each board decreased. The weaker students cut a sorry figure in the math examinations of all boards though it was regarded as a cure of result for the weaker students. The students didn't still understand properly the creative question system in the math test. 15%-20% of students failed in mathematics in Dhaka, Chittagong, Jessore, Comilla, Barisal, Technical, and Madrasah Boards. Rajshahi Board occupied the topper position in the pass rate where the pass rate in Mathematics was 91.58%. The pass rate of Comilla Board increased due to Mathematics. On the contrary, the pass rate of Sylhet Board was only 76.61%. The pass rate decreased due to English and Mathematics. 24% of students failed in Mathematics.

In Madrasah Board, students cut a sorry figure in Mathematics due to creative system. About 20% of students failed in Math. According to the specialists, they failed in Mathematics because the question pattern was harder than the previous year. Moreover, there were lack of expert teachers in Mathematics; especially this problem was seen in Madrasah Board. New system of answer script evaluation had been followed strictly for the last two years. This system made a bad effect on the pass rate. To evaluate the answer script, the answer sheet had been provided to the Head Examiners of all boards. Due to this new system, the teachers had to evaluate 12% of scripts for which students cut a sorry figure in the examinations.



The pie chart shows the board-wise result of each group that the pass rate in Science and Business Group is 93.07% and 80.91%, respectively. But in Humanities Group, the pass rate is only 69%, which is unsatisfactory in comparison with other two groups. The students of Humanities Group cut a sorry figure in the examinations under all boards. In the results of 2018, it was seen that many educational institutions failed to hold 100% pass. In 2017, 2,266 institutions occupied 100% pass, but in 2018, there were only 1574 institutions.

No student of 109 institutions at the school, technical, and madrasah levels passed in the examinations. How many students participated in the examinations, the authority of the boards didn't show any statistics? The board authority said that in 2017, its number was 93; and in 2018, its number was 109 (Rahman p.1, col. 4).

In the overall results, male students did better than female students. Male students occupied the topper position; and they got CGPA-5 more than females. On the other hand, the pass rate of female students was better than males. It is seen in the results' analysis that in 2018 7, 92,097 male students participated in the examinations; and 6, 20,991 students passed. And, their pass rate was 78.40%; and 55,701 male students got GPA-5. On the other hand, 8, 32,326 female students participated in the examinations, and 6, 68,814 students passed; and their pass rate was 80.35%. 54,928 female students got GPA-5 (Ahmed p.1+, col. 5).

5. Probable Means of Solution

The failure of a country is largely responsible for its poor education system. The aim of education is to make a man conscious of his own life so that he can be able to maintain his livelihood. An educated person has a lot of duties and responsibilities to the society where he resides. He can show the light of education to the ignorant communities. In this regard, we mention a well-reputed statement of Napoleon Bonaparte: "If you give me an educated mother, I will give you an educated nation." Certainly, we realize that the nation's progress depends on an educated mother. The government as well as the conscious countrymen should come forward to globalize education system scientifically and technologically.

The government should take immediate steps how oriented-education can be implemented in a state where the nation can play an important role for establishing a prosperous country. As we know global education system is changing very rapidly. So we should try heart and soul to globalize our current education system. For this task, we must look at the western education system, how the teachers apply the theory of education policy; and how this policy can be implemented for our educational purpose.

In the contexts of the secondary level education system, I would like to focus on some key points through which probable solutions can be mentioned in the following ways:

To Ban Question Paper Leak

Now-a-days in Bangladesh question paper leak has become a major concern in the public examinations of the SSC and Equivalence levels. Question paper leak has brought about negative impacts on the mind of the younger learners. For this situation, the quality of education has decreased. There is a proverb regarding education: "Education is the back bone of a nation." Education system must be upgraded according to the age of demand. We have to understand that economic prosperity of a country depends on education system. In no way this situation won't be worsened. The conscious nation should come forward so that nobody can leak the question paper in all public examinations across the country. The first and foremost duty of the government is to ban the question paper leak by hook or by crook. The criminals must be punished severely so that they can never dare to do such an illegal act in future.

To Train the Teachers

A teacher is trained for training the students. If a teacher has no training knowledge how he is able to train his students while teaching in the classroom. I think, after recruiting a teacher at any educational institutions, he must be trained how to and what to teach his students. Without practical experiences, no teacher can teach properly; he may have better result or higher degree, but if he has no knowledge of teaching skill, he will certainly fail to teach students well. The government must take practical steps to train the novice teachers immediately. The duty of a teacher is to help the students understand properly so that they can learn their lesson in the class instead of home. While he will teach the students in the classroom, he will provide more examples along with illustrations, images, and, guidelines. To perform these tasks, a teacher must be trained conversantly. In this way, the young learners will come out successful when they acquire knowledge from their teachers academically.

To Recruit Expert Teachers

While teachers are appointed to teach any subjects at any educational institutions all over the country, he must be knowledgeable and expert in his subject on what he has already studied. Recruitment policy ought to be fair and free. Recruitment test and interview process must be taken confidentially based on their merit. Corruption free recruitment must be implemented throughout the state. A teacher as a candidate may be a poor person while he participates in the recruitment test, the governing committee or the government body should emphasize upon his basic knowledge and wit. The reason I want to apply here is that a deserving and meritorious person should be appointed at the institutions. Recruitment policy should be honest and quite confidential.

To Ban Coaching Center

All over the country, coaching center has sprung like an umbrella. Fully educated, half-educated, or little educated men and women have engaged themselves into private tutoring. The aim of the teachers and the owners of coaching center are to prepare their students in such a way that they can answer the questions in all examinations so that they can cut a good figure in the examinations. The main policy of the coaching center is to collect students from different sources and to earn a large sum of money from the innocent parents and students. Some teachers of the coaching center are found to have a secret link with the powerful authority of the education board. From them, teachers collect the (fake) questions in exchange of money; and then, they sell the fake questions to the young learners. Such types of unsocial activities are occurred through the coaching center across the country. As a result, the students are cheated; and it hampers a great impact on their psychology negatively. Coaching center must be banned with a view to implementing a postmodern education system for the greater welfare of the younger community.

To Take Extra Class

If any student fails to understand his lesson within a stipulated time in the classroom, a teacher will have to take extra class, especially for the weaker students so that he needs not study at home. If we look at Japanese Education System, we will be able to learn that a teacher teaches his students in the class or also at his home until he learns his lesson properly. He teaches his students voluntarily. It means that he continues to teach his students until he completely realizes his lesson. The fact is that many a time there are some students in the class who don't understand the lecture delivered by the teachers due to poor time management. In that case, the authority of the institution should take important steps so that extra class can be taken, especially for English, Math, and Science subjects.

To Remove Corruption from Education System

It is known to everybody that the value of education system of a country is lessened due to corruption. Many teachers and high officials lose their integrity and dignity due to malpractice in society and community. Nobody expects corrupt education system for which the young learners go to astray. When any teacher is appointed at any institutions, the recruiter should keep themselves aloof from corruption. Corruption can give nothing to the nation itself, but its impact is very dangerous on the upcoming generation. To save this heinous and hideous situation, the government as well as the dutiful citizen should come forward. The motto of a nation should be: "We want corruption free education system; there is no corruption in educational environment anywhere of the world."

To Use Multimedia Projector

Though multimedia projector is not being used in the classrooms at the secondary level of Bangladesh Education System, it is not so far: when an age will come, the younger generation will be able to learn their lesson through multimedia projector. In my opinion, teachers and students should be motivated how to use multimedia while teaching and learning any part of education. If we think of European Education System, it will come into contact with us that each teacher uses projector while teaching their students. But the scenario is totally opposite in Bangladesh. The government should take steps so that the teachers can train themselves how to use multimedia projector in the class. I think a student can learn his lesson very easily if he learns through projector system. Both students and teachers should participate in the conference where the paper is presented through this system. Then, they will be able to gather empirical knowledge how to use projectors in the classroom.

Frequent Test

I think frequent test for evaluating the students' performance on their subject-based knowledge, especially English, Mathematics, and Science, will certainly bring the best result in any examinations. When frequent test is taken based on class discussion in the class besides delivering the teacher's lecture, the weaker students can do better because he is compelled to study at home or at school; he basically thinks that he is determined to come out successful in the test; he will certainly try to take it as a challenge in this sense that he will have to obtain good remarks. Certainly, this frequent test will help them cut a good figure in the public examination. The Principal as well as the Managing Committee should come forward to make the class teachers alert of frequent test. If this education system is continued at the secondary level, it seems to me that most of the young learners would come out successful in their future endeavours.

To Ban Copying in the Exam Hall

Copying in the examination hall is a very common picture in the SSC and Equivalence levels of Bangladesh Education System. It is a traditional practice. The invigilators, local political leaders, and the institutional authority are mainly responsible for this crime. To ban this malpractice, the government should employ the police force; those who are directly involved to supply copying in the examination, should be punished with an iron rod, or sent them to the jail immediately, or should be fined without making any delay. Copying in the examination hall hampers our education system indeed; its severe impact falls on the mind of the young learners. The government should ban copying in the examination hall by hook or by crook; otherwise, the whole education system will get hampered.

To Keep Aloof from Helping Students in the Exam hall

Another problem in the examination hall is noticed besides copying in the examination. Most of the invigilators help the students answer their questions directly. Before commencing the examination, some teachers collect a huge sum of money from the candidates in the condition that they help the students answer the question or make room for them copy/see others' answer scripts, which are very common all over the country. To ban this illegal act, before commencing the examination, the dutiful Magistrate of each center will be conscious of the dishonest means in the examination hall. He will take immediate steps to catch the criminals; and at the same time he will send them to the jail with fine. In this regard, the local authority and the Principal should take effective steps to keep the teachers aloof from helping the students answer the questions in the examination hall.

To Motivate the Learners for Creative Writing

The first and foremost duty of a teacher is to motivate his students how to write creatively in the classroom or beyond. He will prepare the questions in such a way that no student can directly learn the lesson by heart; rather he will be compelled to apply his basic knowledge to answer any questions. The teacher will give the questions for the examinations so that he can keep himself aloof from cramming notion. Many a time in the public examinations of the secondary levels, it is seen that questions are very difficult to answer, because what the students have learnt at home or at school don't get common questions. In that situation, if any student has a basic performance on creative writing, he will very fairly answer all questions. So I think creative writing is a must for developing the students' merit or cutting a good figure in the public examinations.

To Make the Guardians Conscious

It is the duty and responsibility of the teachers to make the students' guardians conscious of their education: Will they attend the class in time? Will they learn their class lesson properly? What is their result of weekly test/monthly test/pretest? Will they abide by the rules and regulation of institution or not? The teacher must inform such issues to their parents directly. Moreover, many brilliant students are found to fall victim of eve-teasing, drug addiction, and unsocial activity. At school life, they are found to have addicted to such malpractices. In this situation, the role of the teachers is much more than the guardians; he will try to understand his students concerning the real life situation of the age in place of academic punishment. He must inform the parents of the students' success and failure about his examinations time to time.

To Establish English Language Club

English Language Club plays an important role to develop the four skills of the English language. If there is any opportunity to participate in the language club for each and every learner, I think they will come out successful in developing speaking skill. To develop speaking skill, group discussion is a must. If such a language club is established at institutions throughout the country, the students will certainly be able to extend their speaking skill. At the secondary level, if they are capable of speaking and writing skill of the English language, at the later stage of life, they will do better in IELTS and TOFEL Test if they wish to study in abroad for higher education.

To Publish the Results in Time

If the results of the examinations are not published in time, certainly education system will get hampered for which the students will have to suffer a lot. Not only the school authority, but also the authority of education board will take proper steps to publish the results in a stipulated time. It is the duty of the teachers or the board examiners to evaluate the scripts very confidentially and strictly. With integrity and dedication, they should publish the public results, where there would be no dishonest means. The government will also try to take steps so that results are published without making any delay by the authority of the board.

To Design Age-oriented Syllabus & Lesson Plan

National Curriculum and Textbook Board Syllabus should be designed in such way that students can be able to gather creative knowledge on English, Math, and Science. Syllabus should be age-oriented and creative so that any student can have no chance to copy in the examination hall. On the other hand, based on the syllabus, the teacher should prepare their class lesson. Without lesson plan, it is very difficult for the teachers to teach his students in the class, which has to be systematic way. Education system is dealt with syllabus design and lesson plan. So the authority of Ministry of Education and Education Board is to take proper steps how syllabus design can be creative and copied free in the examination halls. They should guide the teachers how lesson plan can be appropriate and implemented.

To Provide Financial Supports

There are many poor and meritorious students in the SSC and Equivalence levels all over the country. Due to financial crisis, many young learners fall apart from education; their dream remains a dream, which is never fulfilled. Their parents cannot afford to educate their children due to poverty even they are not able to purchase books or other necessary materials. The government and the school authority should help them provide free education support so that they can prosecute their study. Book, learning materials, uniform, and tiffin should be provided free for the downtrodden students. The school authority should collect reasonable fees from the poor students. In this regard, the role of the government is a must.

To Extend Class Size

In Bangladesh class size is very small and not very spacious in comparison with the students. Each year students are on the increase, class size remains the same. In a single bench there are more than 5-6 students sitting together; as a result, it is very difficult for them to understand the class lecture. They can't write and sit freely in the class due to small class size. Another problem is that while they sit for the examination, they try to copy another answer script. They lose their attention from study. They go to the exam hall depending on others' mercy. When any school is established, the class size will have to be spacious and large so that learners can learn their lesson in a jolly mood.

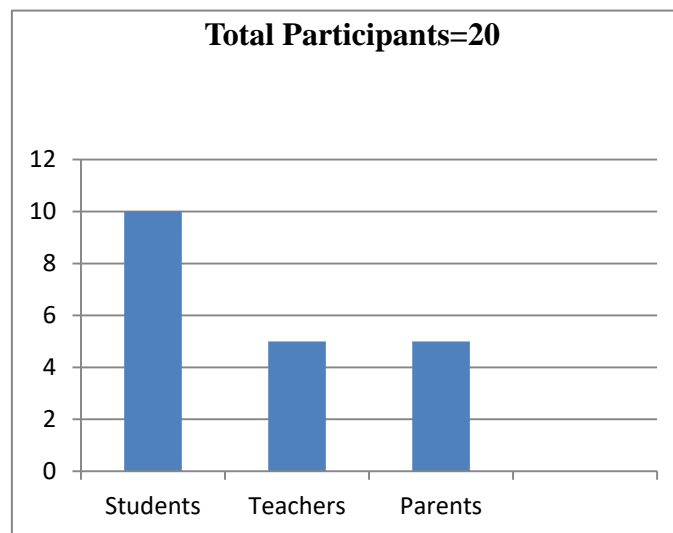
Frequent Visit by the Authority of Education Board

If the board authority frequently visits the secondary level institutions, how the teachers take classes, how they teach them, are the students capable of understanding their lesson properly? The essence of education will be age-oriented. If any teacher fails to perform his duty and responsibility while he will stay at school during the school period, I think, it is the duty of the board authority to take steps for those who break the rules and regulation of the institution. It is possible when the authority will visit the school frequently, they will be able to find out the negative and positive aspects of the institutions.

6. Methodology & Data Collection

This study was conducted based on quantitative and quantitative method. **APA 6th edition** has been strictly followed to carry out this study. Information regarding the results and reasons of failure of the secondary level examinations had been collected from different types of participants, including teachers, students, and guardians. In this field survey, 5 school teachers, 10 students, and 5 parents participated at Sristy Central School & College at Uttara, Dhaka. The current researcher had to spend 4 days to complete the survey. On the first day, he went to the Principal’s room to take his permission; and he permitted cordially to take the examination. On the second day, he had to go to the teachers’ room and shared with all of them concerning his intention how they would participate in the survey; he needed only 5 teachers and 5 students to tick the multiple choice from the alternatives. The sample for teachers, students, and parents was a convenience one as some of them were unwilling to express their personal views regarding results and failure of the examination while the survey was being taken. The participants were asked to tick the right option out of four. Different categories of questions were given so that the participants could answer the questions easily. 25 sets of multiple choice based questions were prepared for participants. They were given **30-40 minutes** to answer the question according their own choice. It was very difficult for some of them to understand the multiple choices based questions because it was prepared in English since English was not their native language. The researcher had to help some of them so that they could understand Bengali meaning of some sentences. Further clarifications were done through an interview with other students, teachers, and guidance. Selected learners were asked to answer the multiple choices relating to the reasons for failure and success in English and Math exams, how teachers help the students in the class understand English and Mathematical problems. The researcher had to spend 4 days to collect data so that he could enable to show a faithful picture of the current education system of the secondary level of Bangladesh Education System.

7. Data Analysis



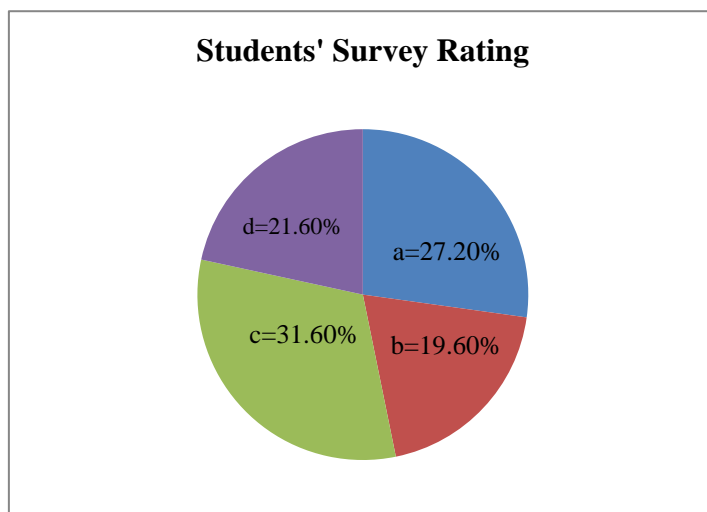
In this graph, it is seen that there were 20 participants, including 10 students, 5 teachers, and 5 students, who participated in the test. They were asked to select the appropriate options from the alternatives. They spent only 30-40 minutes to complete the task, but the researcher had to go to them for 4 days. Their comments and suggestions were very much helpful for the researcher. For their kind supports, it was easy for him to investigate the research and to determine the exact information and results of the secondary level examinations.

No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	a=	b=	c=	d=	
1	d	a	d	c	a	a	b	c	b	a	a	c	d	d	a	d	c	d	c	d	c	d	c	a	d	7	2	7	9	
2	d	c	a	c	a	a	b	a	a	a	a	c	a	c	a	c	c	d	c	d	c	a	d	b	d	10	2	8	5	
3	c	c	d	c	a	a	b	a	a	a	a	c	b	c	b	c	e	c	c	c	d	c	d	c	b	d	6	4	11	4
4	b	a	c	d	a	d	a	a	a	a	c	c	b	d	a	d	a	c	c	b	c	a	b	a	d	10	4	6	5	
5	c	d	c	d	a	a	b	a	b	b	a	a	b	d	b	c	c	d	c	d	c	d	c	a	d	6	5	7	7	
6	b	d	d	d	a	a	a	c	b	b	a	c	b	d	b	d	c	c	c	c	c	d	c	b	d	4	6	8	7	
7	b	a	c	c	a	a	b	c	c	b	a	c	b	d	d	c	c	b	c	d	c	a	c	b	d	5	6	10	4	
8	b	a	d	c	a	a	b	a	b	b	a	c	b	d	b	c	a	b	c	b	c	a	c	a	d	8	8	6	3	
9	d	a	c	c	a	b	a	c	b	b	a	c	b	d	b	c	a	c	c	d	c	d	a	b	d	6	6	8	5	
10	c	a	c	d	a	a	a	b	d	b	a	c	b	d	b	c	c	c	c	b	b	c	d	c	a	d	6	6	8	5
Total																										68	49	79	54	

Students’ Questionnaire Survey

In this chart, there were 25 multiple choice based questions consisting of 250 options, in which the students had to select

a right option from the alternatives. They were given 40 minutes to complete the test. For this task, the duty was attributed to an English teacher at that institution; he helped the researcher complete the survey. Only 10 students were selected for the survey among them who were good at English. Questions were given to the selected students. Then, they began to select an appropriate option out of 4. They were answering the questions attentively and silently. Most of them ticked 'c' option; and it was 79. 'a' option was their second choice which was 68. 'b' option was the last choice and it was only 49. After the survey was completed, they shared different opinions with the researcher about the results and failure of the SSC and Equivalence Examinations. They condemned the questions' paper leakers. They also expressed their poor knowledge of English and Math. After answering the questions, they were able to gather experiences about English and Math problem why they cut a sorry figure in the examinations. In fact, the whole question was designed on education system, unfair means in the examination hall, reasons of failure and success of the examinations, question paper leak, coaching centre, students' and teachers' performance, necessity of English language club, creative system, pass rate of students, and so on.

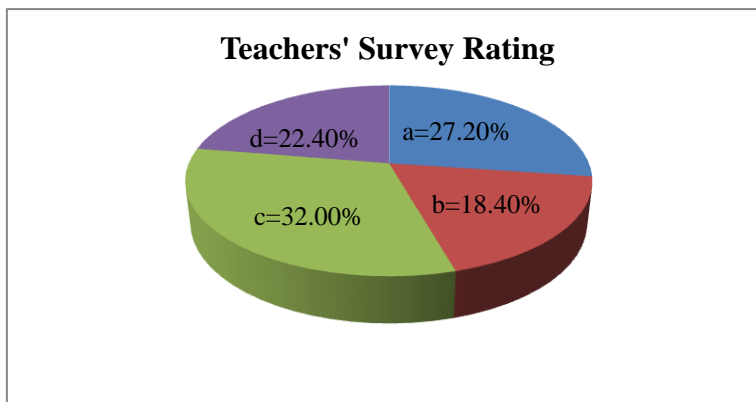


In this pie chart it is seen that there were 250 options in the questions' pattern. For this purpose, 10 learners were selected to complete the survey. There were a variety of multiple choices based upon results and reasons of failure of the SSC examination. Students were asked to tick the right option out of four. They ticked 'c' option in which the rate reached at 31.60%. It was the highest option. Their second choice was 'a' option consisting of 27.20%. Their last choice was 'b' option which was the least; and it reached only at 19.60%.

No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	a=	b=	c=	d=
1	d	d	d	c	d	a	d	b	d	d	c	d	c	c	d	d	b	c	b	d	c	c	b	c	c	1	4	9	11
2	b	b	c	c	a	a	b	c	a	b	a	a	b	d	c	c	a	b	c	d	c	a	c	b	d	7	7	8	3
3	d	a	d	d	a	a	b	c	b	a	a	c	b	d	c	c	c	c	c	d	c	c	c	a	b	6	4	10	5
4	b	a	d	c	a	a	b	a	a	b	a	a	b	d	a	c	a	b	c	a	a	a	c	a	b	13	6	4	2
5	d	c	d	c	a	c	b	a	a	a	c	c	b	d	d	c	a	a	c	d	c	d	c	a	d	7	2	9	7
Total																										34	23	40	28

Teachers' Questionnaire Survey

This chart shows that there were 5 teachers who participated in the survey. 5 sets of question were given to each teacher. It took 30 minutes to answer the questions. Later, the questions were taken from them. While the researcher checked the questions carefully, it was found that they ticked 'a' out of four options where the total summation became 34. Then they ticked 'b' option which was 23, and 'c' was their highest choice, in which they ticked 40 options. After the survey was done, teachers opined differently concerning the results and reasons of failure of English and Math in the SSC examinations.

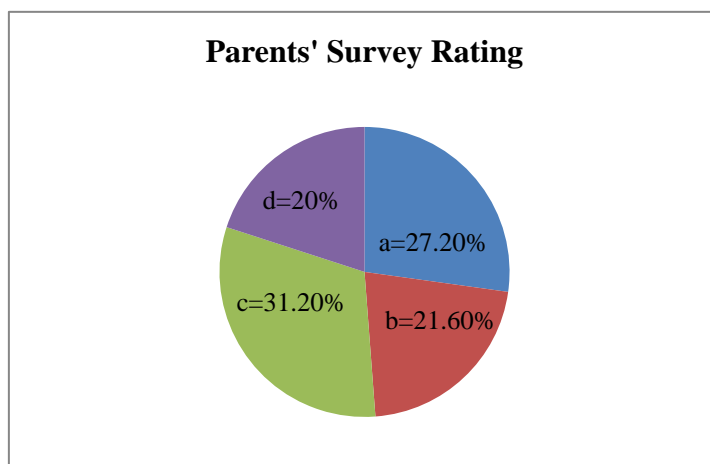


In this pie chart, there were 125 options in the questions' pattern. For this purpose, 5 teachers were selected to complete the survey. There were different categories of multiple choices based on the results and reasons of failure of the SSC and equivalence examinations of Bangladesh Education Boards. Teachers were asked to tick the right option out of four. They ticked 'c' option in which the rate reached at 32%. It was their first choice. Their second choice was 'a' option consisting of 27.20%. Their last choice was 'b' option which was the least and it was only 18.40%. After the survey was accomplished, they expressed different opinions with the researcher freely.

No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	a=	b=	c=	d=
1	c	c	d	c	a	b	a	c	b	a	a	c	b	d	a	c	a	d	c	a	d	a	c	a	d	9	3	8	5
2	a	d	c	c	a	c	b	a	a	b	a	b	b	c	b	c	a	b	c	b	c	a	d	a	d	8	7	7	3
3	d	d	d	c	a	a	b	c	b	a	a	a	b	b	d	d	c	d	c	d	c	d	d	a	d	6	4	5	10
4	c	a	c	c	a	d	b	b	b	b	a	a	a	d	b	c	a	b	b	b	c	b	c	c	d	6	9	7	3
5	c	c	c	c	b	a	a	c	c	b	a	c	b	d	b	d	c	d	c	a	c	c	c	a	d	5	4	12	4
Total																										34	27	39	25

Parents' Questionnaire Survey

This chart also highlights that there were 5 parents who participated with the researcher while he was collecting the data at Sristy Central School & College. Each parent took a set of question from the data collector. It took 40 minutes to select the best option from the alternatives. Some of them didn't understand Bengali meaning of the questions because of their poor knowledge of English. As a result, the researcher had to help them so that they could select the right option. Later, they handed over the questions to the test taker. While he investigated the questions carefully, most of them ticked 'c' out of four options, where it reached at 39. Then, they ticked 'a' option which was 34, and 'd' was their last choice which was 25. When the survey was done, parents expressed their personal viewpoints about the results and reasons of failure of English and Math in the secondary level examinations. Most of them condemned the leakers, especially at the time of English and Math examinations.



In this pie chart, there were different types of rating options participated by the parents while the survey was taken at Sristy Central School & College. There were 25 kinds of questions regarding education system, knowledge of English, reasons of better and worse results, copying in the examination hall, question paper leak, etc. While the parents were asked to tick the right option freely, 'c' option was the highest, in which its rate was 31.20%. 'a' option was the second choice where it reached at 27.20%. And, 'd' option was their last choice, in which 20% of ticked options were found.

8. Findings

While the data were collected, it was found that most of parents failed to understand the clear-cut meaning of the whole question and its alternative options. Students, teachers, and parents were very much upset about the question paper leak in 2018. They shared with the researcher that question paper leakers ought to be punished and copying in the examination should be banned. Students were mentally tensed about English, Mathematics, and Science subjects whether they would do better or not. Due to creative system at the secondary levels, they weren't sure of cutting a good figure in the examinations. Most of them weren't good at English and Mathematics. Though some students were optimistic of getting CGPA-5, they were not sure of it. Parents were very much worried about their upcoming public examinations. They emphasized upon extra class for English and Mathematics. It was also found that teachers in Mathematics and English were not well-trained and expert. They weren't conversant with English speaking skill. While teaching English and Mathematics, teachers weren't found to use multimedia projector in the classroom. While collecting data, it was also found that students' and teachers' performance in English weren't satisfactory. They weren't informative and curious of research work. Their writing and speaking skills were very poor. Creative writing practice wasn't noticed in the classroom while collecting the data.

9. Conclusion and Recommendations

In this study, the researcher has tried to focus upon the result and reasons of failure of the secondary level learners under all education boards of Bangladesh in 2018. He has also wanted to find out some probable means of solution so that teachers, students, and guardians can be motivated to understand the future prospects of education system. This study would like to remind us a famous saying: "Education is the back bone of a nation." No nation can prosper without education. The prosperity of a country largely depends upon her economy. So each citizen should realize the fact. The students of the secondary level would be motivated not to copy in the examination hall, or not to provide facility for them in the examination hall. Creative and critical education system should be introduced among young learners so that they can keep aloof from cramming or traditional system policy. Basic knowledge of each subject should be acquired so that they can be able to answer any question in the sit-down examinations, or to face any interview. Since many students can't reach their expected mission, education system should be implemented in such a way that they can prove their performance for any kind of challenges. Scientific and technological education system should be implemented with a view to building a bright future for the younger generation. The government and conscious citizen should take effective steps in order that age-oriented education can be utilized. Free education system should be provided for the poor and meritorious students all over the country.

The Duty of the Government

The government will have to take pragmatic steps to implement quality education for creative knowledge of the secondary level students. To ensure the quality education, the conscious citizen will have to come forward so that such an education can be ensured for all learners.

- A complete and lengthy education policy will have to be implemented.
- Infrastructural work will have to be accomplished through the implementation of education policy.
- Teaching profession will have to be emphasized.
- School, College, and University as educational institutions will have to be given priority;
- All sorts of coaching centers will have to be banned strictly.
- Educational entertainment will have to be arranged to create a satisfactory performance for both teachers and students.
- To ban question paper leak with an iron rod, copying in the examination hall, and try to keep aloof from helping students answer the questions.
- Moral teaching and practice of morality will have to be practised.
- To remove the tendency of standing first in the examinations or getting more marks in the examinations.
- The teachers should be inspired into international training programme so that they can learn and then, teach their students.
- Best teachers should be awarded for innovative teaching style.
- Scientific and technological education system should be implemented for the greater welfare of the younger learners.
- Math, English, and Science subjects ought to be emphasized more and more, especially for the weaker students.

- Frequent quiz on Math, English, and Science should be taken.
- All question papers should be creative and critical in order that no student can practise copying in the examination hall.
- Students' merit should be evaluated through competitive test.
- Institutions, which fail to do better results in the public examinations, should be summoned by the High Officials of the Education Board.
- Reasons for unsatisfactory results should be investigated by linguistic experts and specialists.
- Ultra-modern education system should be implemented.

The Duty of the Conscious Citizen

An educated and conscious citizen has a lot of duties and responsibilities towards the society and the state. Conscious citizens can perform the following tasks. They are:

- Learners won't be compelled to study forcibly. On the contrary, they will have to be motivated so that they don't feel disturbance while sitting for study at home.
- Education-related issues will have to be expressed.
- Corrupt education will have to be uprooted.
- Entertainmental activities, like educative film and books for the learners will have to be inspired besides studying.
- Poor and meritorious students will have to be provided funding support by the government, or by the local authorities.
- Those who cut a good figure in the non-public or the public examinations should be given prizes so that they can be motivated into practical learning.

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Appendix: Questionnaire on Teachers/Students/Guardians

- 1. What do you mean by Bangladesh Education System?**
 - a. To me, Bangladesh Education System fails to satisfy the demand of the students.
 - b. I think Bangladesh Education System should be changed and revised.
 - c. In my opinion, Bangladesh Education System is changed and updated according to the demand of the age.
 - d. I mean by Bangladesh Education System that it should be re-modified and revised in order that no student can get a chance copying in the exam.
- 2. What is your opinion about the result of the Secondary level in Bangladesh?**
 - a. My opinion is that the result of the Secondary Level in Bangladesh is unsatisfactory.
 - b. In my opinion, the result of the Secondary Level in Bangladesh is satisfactory.
 - c. To my sense, the result of the Secondary Level is not good due to poor GPA in Math and English.
 - d. I think the result of the Secondary Level is neither poorer nor better than another result of the previous decades.
- 3. Who are responsible for unsatisfactory results?**
 - a. Parents.
 - b. Teachers.
 - c. The Education Board.
 - d. Leakers of the question paper.
- 4. Why do students cut a sorry figure in the examination?**
 - a. Students cut a sorry figure in the exam due to Math
 - b. Students cut a sorry figure in the exam due to English.
 - c. Students cut a sorry figure in the exam due to Math and English
 - d. Students cut a sorry figure in the exam due to Bengali and Science.
- 5. Do you think question paper leak in the exam is a curse for the nation?**
 - a. Yes. I think so.
 - b. No. I don't think so.
 - c. I think question paper leak in the examination helps students cut a good figure.
 - d. None of above.
- 6. Why shouldn't teachers help students in the exam hall?**
 - a. Teachers shouldn't help students because they lose interest in study.
 - b. If teachers help students, they will get a good mark.
 - c. If teachers don't help students, they will practise copying in the exam.
 - d. Teachers should help students because of better result.
- 7. Why don't you support copying in the examination hall?**
 - a. I don't support copying in the examination hall because it can give nothing to students.
 - b. I don't support copying in the examination hall because it is a malpractice for which learners go to astray.
 - c. Without copying in the examination students can't pass in the examination.
 - d. Copying in the examination hall is a traditional idea. So I don't support it.
- 8. Do you think no learner can cut a good figure in the exam without Coaching Center?**
 - a. No. I don't think at all.
 - b. Yes. I think so.
 - c. Without coaching center, a student can cut a good figure in the exam, if he studies attentively.
 - d. Coaching center is a must to cut a good figure in the exam for the learners.
- 9. Do you think the government should ban Coaching Center from the country?**
 - a. Yes. I think so.
 - b. No. I don't think so.

- c. I think, the government should increase the Coaching Center throughout the country.
 - d. I think, the government should donate the Coaching Center.
- 10. Whose roles are much for better results of the SSC level exam?**
- a. Parents.
 - b. Teachers.
 - c. Friends.
 - d. Relatives.
- 11. Are you satisfied or not with the result of the Secondary level exam and why?**
- a. I am not satisfied with the result of the secondary level exam due to question paper leak.
 - b. I am satisfied with the result of the secondary level exam because of question paper leak.
 - c. I am not satisfied with the result because of copying in the exam hall.
 - d. I am satisfied with the result because of copying in the exam hall.
- 12. Do you think weaker students cut a sorry figure on account of question paper leak?**
- a. No. I don't think so.
 - b. Yes. I think so.
 - c. Weaker students cut a sorry figure for not studying regularly.
 - d. Weaker students cut a sorry figure owing to copying in the examination hall.
- 13. "Question paper leak' is a failure of the government." -What do you think?**
- a. No. I don't think so.
 - b. Yes. I think so.
 - c. I think, the government has nothing to do.
 - d. Both a & c.
- 14. Leakers of question paper should be**
- a. awarded
 - b. fined
 - c. sentenced to death
 - d. jailed
- 15. Should syllabus be changed for a better result?**
- a. No. Syllabus shouldn't be changed.
 - b. Yes. Syllabus should be changed.
 - c. Syllabus isn't needed for a better result.
 - d. None of above.
- 16. To do a better result, what should teachers do?**
- a. To do a better result, teachers should help learners copy in the exam.
 - b. To do a better result, teachers should help learners leak the question paper.
 - c. To do a better result, teacher should inspire learners to study attentively.
 - d. To do a better result, teachers should teach learners the lesson in the class very well.
- 17. "Extra classes are needed, especially for English and Math." -Do you agree with this sentence?**
- a. Yes. I agree with this sentence.
 - b. No. I disagree with this idea.
 - c. Extra classes are much helpful for the weaker students while teaching English and Math in the class.
 - d. Class routine is enough. So Extra classes don't need at all.
- 18. Do you think English Language Club is helpful for Speaking Skill?**
- a. No. I don't think so at all.
 - b. Yes. I think so.

- c. I think, English Language Club is the most important factor to develop Speaking Skill.
 - d. I think, to develop Speaking Skill, self-practice is better than English Language Club.
- 19. To cut a good figure in English and Math, whose role is the most important?**
- a. Guardian.
 - b. Class teacher.
 - c. Learner himself.
 - d. None of above.
- 20. “Frequent test isn’t necessary.”-What do you think?**
- a. Yes. I think so.
 - b. No. I don’t think so.
 - c. I think, frequent test shouldn’t be removed from lesson plan.
 - d. I think, frequent test helps students do a better result.
- 21. Creative System helps a student**
- a. do a satisfactory result.
 - b. cut a bad figure in the exam.
 - c. write creatively rather than cramming system.
 - d. write a good hand.
- 22. Are you glad to participate in this test?**
- a. Yes. I am.
 - b. No. I ain’t.
 - c. I ain’t glad because I am weak at English.
 - d. I am glad because I have gathered some new ideas through the test.
- 23. Which System do you like most?**
- a. Traditional system
 - b. Cramming System
 - c. Creative System
 - d. Both a & b
- 24. “Female pass rate is better than male.” -What do you think?**
- a. I think female students study more than male. So their pass rate is better.
 - b. I think, male students don’t spend time for study. So their pass rate is worse.
 - c. Female’s answer scripts are given priority. So their pass rate is better.
 - d. Male’s answer scripts are given less priority. So their pass rate is poor.
- 25. “Male students got GPA-5 more than female.” The reason is that**
- a. Male students were more brilliant than female.
 - b. Female students were weaker than male.
 - c. Female students didn’t study.
 - d. None of above.

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