

Planning education suiting job market

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POPULATION and unemployment problems are the main reasons behind the shortcoming of the national development of Bangladesh. Because of inadequate job facilities in Bangladesh, vast populations of ours are not getting jobs inside the country. Naturally, we have to look for jobs in the world job-markets. Equipped with proper competence and experiences, one can carry on jobs in any country.

The total population of the world is more or less nearly six hundred and a half crore. The number of workable people throughout the world is, to some extent, more than four hundred crore including the children, old and different types of dependent ones. The world is not supposed to have unemployment problem if the facilities for expatriating the manpower are made by adjusting the existing job-markets of the world. Many countries having been less populated, import manpower from other countries. Some of them are Japan, Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Brunei, Malaysia, Middle East, France, Switzerland, Germany, England, Sweden, Finland, Norway,

America, Canada and Australia. The population of India is one hundred and fifteen crore; the majority of them can speak English. So the educated and skilled population of India can easily be exported to any other countries of the world. Though weak in language, China has become the largest labour force exporting country in the world by dint of proper education and technical know-how. Bangladesh, facing problems with over population, will have to take proper manoeuvre for seizing the international labour markets like India and China, by producing skilled manpower.

The standardised education is the first and foremost prerequisite for expatriating our youth to get jobs in world labour markets. The certificates of the so-called educated population, whom the colleges and universities have been producing for the last hundred years, are not being recognised in the international job-markets. So we should get rid of such conventional education and introduce a new system of general and higher education so that the boys and girls having been educated following the new system,

can avail opportunities for engaging themselves in the job-markets inside and outside the countries. The private universities and the other concerned educational institutions can play worthwhile role to materialise this dream.

There are four most essential elements to be acquired for achieving success in professional life. They are professional knowledge and skill, skill in English language, computer education and general knowledge as well as intelligence-these demands are accomplished through the education system of a country. But the history of education system of Bangladesh for the last hundred years, if analysed, spotlights that no skilled manpower is being yielded following this system of education. These manpower can neither capture the job-markets of own country, nor can they engage themselves abroad. If it continues, the feasibility of exporting skilled manpower will lie only in dreams for years to come. So we have to take efficacious move for producing skilled manpower. In this regard, the private universities of this generation may enlighten us. This is the

high time we should have thought about how rendering universally standard education through these universities, our skilled manpower can enter, like India and China, the international job-market, for the reputed and traditional educational institutions have failed to play the role for years together in this regard. Generally the highly educated and developed countries import manpower from different developing countries. For want of standard general and technical education as well as skill in English languages and so on, we have only a few excellent and highly skilled manpower fit for exporting abroad. Being relatively more skilled in general and English education, comparatively Sri Lanka, Philippines, and India can export more manpower to the job markets in the world. Bangladesh has to exert her effort to grip those places by upgrading the standard of education comparable to worldwide.

The healthy environment of education has to be extended to enhance our education up to the level of universally standard one. It is not possible for the Bangladesh Govt. to provide

such huge amount of money necessary for this purpose. Besides, quality teacher, standard laboratory, library, classroom and universally standard infrastructure with research facilities are indispensable too. Side by side, effective marketing is also precondition for marketing our educated multitudes. By this time, many successful investments have been done in Bangladesh. In this context, different mobile companies may be highlighted as instance. The foreign investing organisations have to be encouraged for holding these markets. The private universities and under the supervision of them general education, higher education and technical education should be included in service oriented or education industry and through Govt. proclamation, the foreign investors have to be informed of it. Then the foreign investors with thousands of crores of dollars will come forward to invest in this sector under the Joint Venture (J.V) arrangement if some of our education system including the private universities is declared as education industry. As a result, the private universities extending their all sorts of facilities

will be able to provide the learners with universally standard education.

The education system of Bangladesh could not reach the level of international standard because of her economically battered condition. Therefore it would be possible to modernise the education system of Bangladesh, if there are scopes of creating foreign investments in this sector. The private universities by playing the role effectively can modernise the education system of Bangladesh within a very short time which the public universities and Govt. colleges failed to materialise for years together past.

The sooner we can declare, through Govt. proclamation, some education sector of Bangladesh including the private universities as education industry, the sooner will the gap between the visualisation of such dream and its fulfilment will decrease. Then, like India and Sri Lanka, the labor force of Bangladesh will be able to be exported easily and the remittance to be received from this sector may give a significant contribution in the development of our economy.