

Study on expenditure for students in secondary schools

Introduction:

There are 19083 secondary schools in Bangladesh, where enrolled 73, 56793 students (from grade vi-x). In our country there are only 317 Government managed schools where enrolled 216,211 student. On the other hand 71, 40,582 enrolled in 18,766 privately managed school. Tuition fees and session charges are same to all government institutions, but private school has freedom to changes the tuition fees & session charges in different way and it is very higher than the government institutions. Also very the session charges / tuitions fees Institutions to Institutions. In our country most of guardian of the student expend huge amount to contribute the study of their child. Government has no data what's / how much amount spent for a student. This research trying to find out the relation between government, school management & guardians financial contribution for a student.

* Objective of the research study

The research was designed for addressing the following objectives:

- To know the actual expenditure of students.
- To know the proportionate of government expenditure.
- To know the proportionate of involvement of school management.
- To know the proportionate of involvement of guardians.

* Scope of Work/Tasks

The scope of work entails the following tasks:

Tasks	End Product/deliverables
* Hold initial consultative meetings with Director BANBEIS and relevant officials of BANBEIS to familiarize with the assignment and attain high level of clarity on the scope and methodology of the assignment	Consultative meeting held
* Develop a work plan with timeline, methodology and identify resources required for different activities to complete the assignment. The work plan would include board information requirements of the assignment along with sources of the requisite information.	Research Work done with agreed methodology, data collection instruments and implementation and monitoring plan
* Undertake data collection over a period of one Month	Data has collected from 20 Institution of 4 sample Upazillas .
* Has taken in-depth interview of Students, Head of the Institutions and Guardians of the students.	Data coding and cleaning completed.
* Data processing and preliminary analysis	Data analysis done.
* Prepare final report and submit to BANBEIS for action	Final report submitted.

*** Sample design**

A Purposive sampling technique was applied in the survey to select the sampling units. 20 schools has selected from 4 upazillas.

Sampling upazillas are as follows:

1. Sadar, Mymensingh
2. Gaforgaon, Mymensingh
3. Metro, Rajshahi
4. Godagari, Rajshahi

The Research was conducted by 8 enumerators and 4 supervisors in 4 sample upazilas. The enumerators visited physically each and every institutions and collected data from those institutions using structured questionnaire.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The report gives a birds' eye view of the structure of educational expenses in the secondary level. It is found that a large majority of students go for private tuition/coaching and their parents spend highest amount in this particular head of expenditure. The other most expensive items of expenditure are stationeries and school dress. The annual average expenditure for private tuition is found to be above 6500 Tk. However 24% students spend Tk. 9000 and more for this purpose. Annual average expenditure for tuition fee and session charges (direct cost) is only one fourth of expenses for private tuition /coaching. It is therefore evident that the direct costs do not truly reflect the educational expenditure; the indirect costs are much more.

Although books are distributed free of cost to the students, the annual average cost of purchasing books is nearly 1,000/- Tk. Students are still using support books as a supplementary method.

Expenditures vary among classes and are usually high in higher classes. For example, cost for private tuition increase to over 7000/- Tk in classes eight & ten from nearly 4000/- Tk in class six. Costs of dress and stationeries also rise considerably as the students move to higher class.

It is evident that the existing stipend schemes do not have full impacts on student attendance when other expenses outweigh tuition and direct costs. Decision makers' attention is drawn to this intriguing fact.