



World Vegetable Center

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Battling Climate Change and Transforming Agri-food Systems

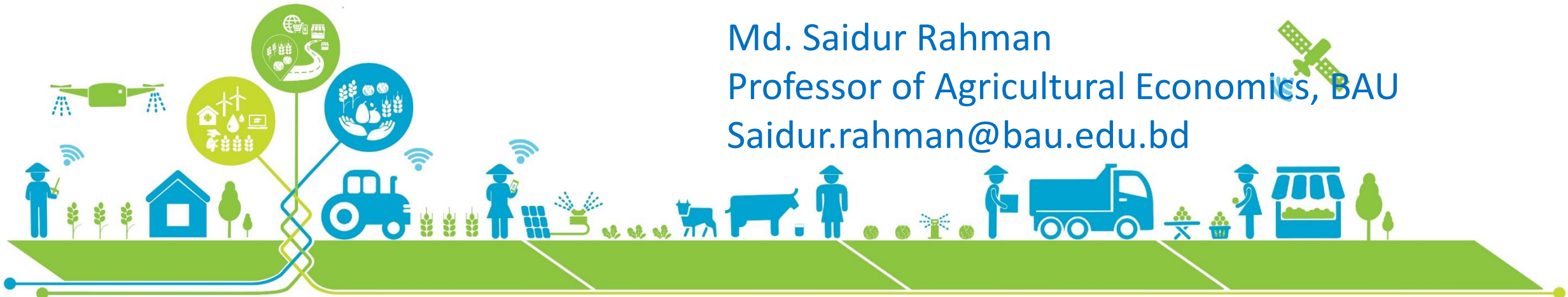
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The Changes and Innovation on Rural Economy and How Education Can Contribute for New Changes in Rural Economy (from Bangladesh case)

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- **Overview from Bangladesh, China and India relation to rural-urban gap**
- **Probable changes made and can be made to address the gap of rural economy**

This year's SSC results demonstrate the gap between education standards in urban and rural areas with **most urban schools dominating the top of the list.**

Urban schools, particularly in metropolitan cities, **remain the best for the last decade.**

Most urban students far better than the rural area students as **they have tuition in addition to extensive classroom activities.**

Around **2.31 lakh students failed in the exams and most of them are from rural areas**

- Most schools in rural areas have **teacher shortage, especially for English and math.**
- **Not all of the teachers received training on creative question method.**
- The rural schools have **insufficient teachers and most guardians cannot afford private tutors for their children.**
- The existing social inequality (social and economic) is reflected in the rural areas.
- Teachers in the rural schools **do not feel encouraged to take classes properly** and it is **never monitored how they give lessons.**
- **The social distance and class division would deepen** if we fail to reduce the gap between urban and rural education.
- **Most of the rural schools lack trained teachers, library and laboratories.**

- Students from urban well-to-do families avail coaching, private tuition, better guidance, food and nutrition **which no rural learners can afford.**
- Education **performance of rural children and migrants' children is significantly lower than that of their urban counterparts** (Dandan Zhang et al., 2015).
- **Urban students have more advantages** in most of the factors investigated in in China compared to their rural counterparts.
- **Dropout rates in rural India are substantially high (at 40% and 57%, respectively).**
- unfortunate outcome are for **teacher absenteeism, and poor quality of teaching due to non-availability of trained teachers and attractive teaching materials in rural schools** (Prof.-somprakash-bandyopadhyay, 2017).

Rural-Urban comparison in different aspects in Bangladesh

Sl. No.	Field of comparison	Rural	Urban
1.	Employed population (15+) in million in 2016-17	43.9	16.9
2.	Unemployed population (15+) in million in 2016-17	1.8	0.9
3.	Labour force participation rate (%) in 2016-17	59.3	55.7
4.	Employed population by following sector (%) in 2016-17		
	Agriculture	37.3	3.3
	Industry	12.2	8.2
	Service	22.6	16.4
	Total	72.1	27.9
5.	Unemployment rate (%) in 2016-17	4.0	4.9
6.	Unpaid family worker (million) in 2016-17	6.4	0.8
7.	Female labour force participation rate (%) in 2016-17	38.6	31.0
8.	Dependency ratio (%) in 2016-17	62.9	51.5

Rural-Urban comparison (continued...)

Sl. No.	Field of comparison	Rural	Urban
9.	Life expectancy at birth (years) in 2012	69.2	71.5
10.	No. of person completed different educational levels (%) in 2011		
	Class (VI-IX)	32.93	29.38
	SSC & HSC	23.00	65.41
11.	Adult literacy rate (15+) in percent in 2019	69.1	81.0
12.	Average household size (person) in 2016	4.11	3.93
13.	Nominal income (US\$ per month) in 2016		
	Income per H/H (US\$)	157.09	265.47
	Income per capita (US\$)	38.31	67.62
14.	Nominal consumption expenditure per H/H (US\$ per month) in 2016	163.15	228.04
15.	H/H deposited money for saving in any informal financial institution (%) in 2016	5.10	5.70
16.	Average amount of loan (US\$) taken per H/H in 2016	368.61	702.68

Source: HIES, 2016 and BBS, 2020

When it comes to increasing the quality of education in these underserved areas, technology can be the channel through which we achieve that.” (Nicola Bianchi et al., 2021).

There's A Growing Educational Gap Between Rural And Urban Areas, Connectivity Could Help Solve It by Josephine Lister in 2018

- The [Smart School Alliance](#) approach uses a similar idea to SOLE (self-organized learning environment), where children teach themselves through having access to the internet, but keeps the structure of school. Teachers in metropolitan areas or who have special areas of expertise connect with rural schools involved in SSA and teach the children via video. This allows for children to receive the same – or at least a similar level – of education that their urban peers are receiving, closing the attainment gap between rural and urban.
- BRAC is also trying to follow it as pilot basis in the remote areas (boat school program).

The Changes and Innovation on Rural Economy

- New practice of agricultural production
- Rural people came forward to be involved in poultry, fisheries and livestock on commercial basis
- Non-farm activities are increasing in the rural areas
- Improving the communication at the rural areas
- Market expansion through communication technology use
- Rate of education of rural people increased
- Motivation to get better education and urban migration

- Kindergarten education expanded even in rural areas
- Training available in the rural areas through GO and NGOs
- Electricity coverage increased
- Emphasis must be given on vocational institution
- Agribusiness expansion
- Increasing GDP contribution
- Entrepreneurship development
- Quality education (rural vs urban)

Thank You!

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