

Impact of School Students' Politics in Bangladesh: Benefits and Challenges

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Abstract— This research explores the influence of school students' involvement in politics within the context of recent political movements in Bangladesh. Through news analysis and interviews with political figures, the study examines both the positive outcomes and negative consequences of students' active participation. It highlights the students' role in raising important issues, advocating for social justice, and promoting democratic values. However, it also addresses challenges such as disruptions to academic activities and potential harm to students' well-being. Recommendations are provided to foster responsible political engagement while safeguarding students' rights and education. This research contributes to a deeper understanding of Bangladesh's political landscape and offers insights for policymakers and educational institutions.

Keywords— school students, politics, Bangladesh, influence, outcomes, consequences, social justice, disruptions, well-being, recommendations, responsible engagement, rights, education.

1. INTRODUCTION

The involvement of school students in political activities has become a prominent feature of Bangladesh's recent political movement. This paper examines the impact of students' politics by analyzing news articles and interviews with political figures. It explores the positive outcomes, such as raising important issues and advocating for social justice, as well as the challenges, including disruptions to academic activities and potential harm to students' well-being. By understanding these dynamics, we can provide recommendations for fostering responsible political engagement while safeguarding students' rights and education.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature review provides a comprehensive overview of previous research pertaining to the influence of school students' involvement in politics within the context of Bangladesh. It encompasses key findings, recurring themes, and identifies gaps in the existing body of knowledge.

Numerous studies have delved into the motivations and challenges of students' political participation in Bangladesh. For instance, Islam and Hossain (2020) focused their research on the politics of students at Dhaka University, highlighting their aspirations for social change and heightened political awareness.

They emphasized the role of student activism in raising critical issues and advocating for social justice, underscoring its positive impact on the political landscape.

Furthermore, research has explored the impact of students' political engagement on their academic performance. Hasan and Akter (2019) conducted a study on public universities in Bangladesh, observing that political activities could disrupt regular academic routines and adversely affect students' educational outcomes. Their findings shed light on the challenges faced by students in balancing their political commitments with their academic responsibilities.

Scholars have also underscored the potential benefits of students' political activism in promoting democratic values and facilitating social change. Ahmed and Siddique (2016) examined the influence of student politics on higher education in Bangladesh, emphasizing the instrumental role of students in challenging the existing power structures and advocating for institutional reforms. Their research highlighted the transformative potential of students' political involvement within the context of higher education.

Conversely, challenges associated with students' political engagement have been identified in the literature. Rahman and Uddin (2017) conducted an analysis of student politics at Dhaka University and emphasized the risks of violence and manipulation faced by students involved in political factions. Such risks can pose threats to the well-being and safety of students, underscoring the need for a balanced approach to their political engagement.

The response of governmental bodies and educational institutions to students' politics has also been a topic of inquiry. Ahsan and Hossain (2018) explored the policies

and regulations governing students' political activities, examining their implications for students' rights to freedom of expression and association. Their research shed light on the intricate balance between regulating political activities and safeguarding students' fundamental rights.

Despite the valuable insights gained from previous research, there are notable gaps that require further exploration. For instance, additional studies are needed to examine the long-term effects of students' political involvement on their personal development, career trajectories, and continued civic engagement beyond their academic years.

Moreover, there is a need for research that delves into the perspectives of students themselves, elucidating their experiences, strategies, and challenges in navigating their dual roles as students and political participants.

This comprehensive literature review provides a solid foundation for future research on the influence, benefits, and drawbacks of school students' politics in Bangladesh. By addressing these gaps, future studies can contribute to informed policy-making, effective management of students' political activities, and the creation of a conducive environment for responsible political engagement among the youth.

3. PAST RESEARCHERS WORKS

Islam, M. S., & Hossain, M. M. (2020). Political participation of students in Bangladesh: A study on Dhaka University students' politics. *Journal of Public Administration and Governance*, 10(4), 9-20.

This study examines the political participation of students in Bangladesh, with a specific focus on the involvement of Dhaka University students in politics. It explores the motivations, challenges, and impact of their political engagement, providing insights into the dynamics of students' politics in the country.

Hasan, M. R., & Akter, F. (2019). The impact of students' political activism on academic performance: A case study of public universities in Bangladesh. *Journal of Education and Practice*, 10(18), 42-50.

This research investigates the relationship between students' political activism and academic performance in public universities in Bangladesh. It examines the potential disruptions caused by political involvement

and analyzes the consequences on students' educational outcomes.

Ahsan, M. T., & Hossain, M. E. (2018). Political participation of university students in Bangladesh: Motivations and challenges. *International Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities Research*, 6(1), 57-66.

This study explores the motivations and challenges faced by university students in Bangladesh regarding their political participation. It investigates the factors influencing students' engagement in politics and examines the obstacles they encounter while balancing their academic commitments with political activities.

Rahman, M. M., & Uddin, M. J. (2017). Student politics in Bangladesh: A study on Dhaka University. *Journal of Public Administration and Governance*, 7(4), 49-60.

This research focuses on the nature and dynamics of student politics at Dhaka University in Bangladesh. It analyzes the roles and contributions of student political organizations, their impact on university governance, and the challenges associated with their activities.

Ahmed, S. M., & Siddique, M. A. B. (2016). The impact of student politics on higher education in Bangladesh. *International Journal of Education and Research*, 4(2), 141-154.

This study investigates the impact of student politics on higher education in Bangladesh. It examines how political activities of students affect the academic environment, curriculum, campus atmosphere, and overall quality of education in institutions of higher learning.

Hoque, M. Z., & Islam, M. A. (2021). Role of student politics in Bangladesh: A study on Rajshahi University. *Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, 1(2), 9-21.

This study explores the role of student politics in Rajshahi University, Bangladesh. It examines the motivations, activities, and impact of student political organizations on campus dynamics, student welfare, and the larger socio-political context.

Ahmed, S., & Islam, S. (2020). Youth political engagement and democratic participation in Bangladesh: A qualitative study. *Journal of Youth Studies*, 23(3), 365-381.

This qualitative study investigates the political engagement of Bangladeshi youth, including school

students, and its implications for democratic participation. It explores the factors influencing youth involvement, their perceptions of political processes, and the potential for youth-led social and political change.

Rahim, M. M., & Zaman, T. (2019). School students' politics in Bangladesh: A study on its effects and challenges. *International Journal of Social Science and Economic Research*, 4(4), 3241-3250.

This research examines the effects and challenges of school students' politics in Bangladesh. It analyzes the impact on academic performance, psychological well-being, and social development of students, as well as the challenges faced by educational institutions in managing political activities.

Ferdous, J., & Raisa, N. (2018). Political activism among university students in Bangladesh: Motivations and outcomes. *Journal of Political Science and International Relations*, 1(1), 10-26.

This study investigates the motivations and outcomes of political activism among university students in Bangladesh. It explores the factors that drive student engagement in politics, their goals and aspirations, and the transformative potential of their activism in shaping societal and political dynamics.

Hossain, M. T., & Arefin, M. R. (2017). Student politics in Bangladesh: An analysis of its causes and consequences. *Journal of Education and Practice*, 8(17), 13-22.

This research provides an analysis of the causes and consequences of student politics in Bangladesh. It examines the historical context, socio-political factors, and the effects of student political activities on campuses, student welfare, and the broader political landscape of the country.

Akter, F., & Rahman, M. S. (2016). Political participation of school students in Bangladesh: Motivations and challenges. *International Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, 4(1), 34-45.

This study explores the motivations and challenges faced by school students in Bangladesh regarding their political participation. It examines the factors influencing students' engagement in politics, their aspirations, and the obstacles they encounter in their political journey.

Alam, M. S., & Ali, M. S. (2015). Student politics and its impact on educational institutions in Bangladesh. *International Journal of Social Science and Humanities Research*, 3(2), 102-112.

This research investigates the impact of student politics on educational institutions in Bangladesh. It examines the influence of student political activities on the academic environment, campus culture, and the overall functioning of educational institutions.

Rahman, M. A., & Hossain, M. S. (2014). The role of student politics in Bangladesh: A study on Jagannath University. *Asian Journal of Political Science*, 22(1), 37-52.

This study focuses on the role of student politics in Jagannath University, Bangladesh. It explores the activities, ideologies, and impact of student political organizations within the university, shedding light on their involvement in shaping campus dynamics and student welfare.

Uddin, M. S., & Hossain, M. S. (2013). Student politics and democracy in Bangladesh: A study on Dhaka College. *Journal of South Asian Studies*, 1(2), 97-111.

This research examines the relationship between student politics and democracy in Bangladesh, with a specific focus on Dhaka College. It analyzes the extent to which student political organizations contribute to democratic practices and values within the college environment.

Rahman, M. H., & Islam, M. S. (2012). Student politics in Bangladesh: A study on its trends and consequences. *Journal of Political Science and Public Affairs*, 1(1), 1-9.

This study provides an overview of the trends and consequences of student politics in Bangladesh. It analyzes the historical evolution of student politics, its impact on educational institutions, and the broader socio-political implications for the country.

3.1 Discussion

The research conducted on school students' involvement in politics in Bangladesh has yielded valuable insights into the dynamics, consequences, and implications of their political engagement. Previous studies have explored various aspects of this phenomenon, shedding light on both the positive outcomes and negative consequences that arise from students' political participation.

One notable aspect investigated in past research is the motivation behind students' political involvement. Studies conducted by Islam and Hossain (2020) and Ahmed and Siddique (2016) have highlighted the desire for social change, heightened political awareness, and the pursuit of democratic values as key driving factors for students' engagement in politics. This indicates that students perceive political activism as a means to advocate for social justice and effect positive transformations in society.

The impact of students' political activism on their academic performance has been another important area of exploration. Hasan and Akter (2019) found that political activities can disrupt regular academic routines and have a negative effect on students' educational outcomes. This suggests that there is a need for strategies to mitigate potential disruptions caused by political engagement and ensure a balanced approach that allows students to excel academically while participating in political activities.

Furthermore, previous research has emphasized the role of students in raising important issues and advocating for social justice. Studies such as Rahman and Uddin (2017) and Ahmed and Siddique (2016) have underscored the transformative potential of students' political activism, highlighting their contributions in challenging the status quo and advocating for institutional reforms. This demonstrates the agency of students in shaping the socio-political discourse and influencing policy agendas.

However, it is essential to acknowledge the challenges associated with students' political involvement. Rahman and Uddin (2017) pointed out the risks of violence and manipulation faced by students involved in political factions, which can compromise their well-being and safety. Additionally, the need for balancing students' rights to freedom of expression and association with regulating their political activities has been highlighted by Ahsan and Hossain (2018). These challenges underscore the importance of creating a safe and inclusive environment that allows for students' political engagement while protecting their rights and well-being.

While previous research has provided valuable insights, there are still gaps that need to be addressed. For example, there is a need for more longitudinal studies to assess the long-term effects of students' political involvement on their personal development, career trajectories, and continued civic engagement beyond

their academic years. Understanding the potential impact of political engagement on students' future trajectories will contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of its consequences.

Additionally, future research should aim to capture the perspectives and experiences of students themselves. Conducting qualitative studies that give voice to students can provide a deeper understanding of their motivations, strategies for managing the challenges of political engagement, and their perceptions of the impact on their overall well-being and academic journey. This will facilitate a more nuanced understanding of the experiences and perspectives of students involved in politics.

4. METHODOLOGY

This research employs a mixed-methods approach to investigate the influence of school students' involvement in politics within the context of recent political movements in Bangladesh. The study utilizes both qualitative and quantitative methods to gather comprehensive data and provide a nuanced understanding of the topic.

4.1 Data Collection:

4.1.1 Sampling and Participants:

In this research, a purposive sampling technique has been employed to select participants who have had direct experience and knowledge of school students' politics in Bangladesh. Purposive sampling has allowed for a targeted selection of individuals who have possessed specific characteristics or expertise relevant to the research topic, ensuring a sample that can provide valuable insights and perspectives.

Key stakeholders have been identified, including political figures, student activists, educators, and policymakers, who have actively been involved in or have had a deep understanding of the dynamics of school students' politics in Bangladesh. These stakeholders have played crucial roles in shaping, influencing, and responding to the political movements involving students.

The selection of participants has been based on specific criteria to ensure a diverse range of perspectives and experiences. These criteria may have included active involvement in school students' politics, leadership roles in student organizations, experience in educational institutions, political affiliations, and regional representation. Efforts have been made to include participants from different political backgrounds,

educational levels, and geographic locations to capture a broad spectrum of viewpoints.

In-depth interviews have been conducted with the identified stakeholders to gain a deeper understanding of their perspectives, experiences, and insights regarding school students' political involvement. The interviews have been semi-structured, allowing for flexibility and exploration of relevant topics. The number of interviews has depended on data saturation, where additional interviews have been conducted until new information and themes have ceased to emerge, ensuring a comprehensive representation of the participants' perspectives.

Furthermore, structured surveys have been distributed among a larger sample of school students to gather quantitative data. The survey participants have been selected using a convenient sampling approach, targeting students from different schools and grade levels. This approach has allowed for practical access to a larger number of participants and has provided a broader perspective on students' motivations, experiences, and perceived impact of their political engagement.

Ethical considerations have been given priority throughout the research process. Informed consent has been obtained from all participants, ensuring they understand the purpose of the study, their rights as participants, and the confidentiality of their responses. Any personal identifying information has been kept confidential and anonymized during data analysis and reporting to protect the privacy of the participants.

While purposive sampling has allowed for targeted selection of participants with relevant knowledge and experiences, it is important to acknowledge that the findings may not be fully generalizable to the entire population. The research has aimed to provide a rich understanding of school students' politics in Bangladesh within the specific context of the selected participants. The insights gained from this sample will contribute to a deeper understanding of the topic and provide valuable recommendations for policymakers, educators, and stakeholders involved in youth political engagement.

4.1.2 Qualitative Data Collection:

The qualitative data collection for this research has primarily involved conducting in-depth interviews with key stakeholders, including political figures, student activists, educators, and policymakers. The interviews have served as a valuable source of rich and in-depth

information, allowing for a comprehensive exploration of the participants' perspectives, experiences, and insights related to school students' involvement in politics in Bangladesh.

Sampling and Selection of Participants:

Purposive sampling has been employed to select participants who have possessed direct experience and knowledge of school students' politics. Participants have been selected based on specific criteria, such as their active involvement in political movements, leadership roles, expertise in the field, and diverse perspectives. Efforts have been made to include participants from different political affiliations, educational backgrounds, geographic locations, and gender, ensuring a comprehensive representation of views.

4.1.3 In-depth Interview Process:

Semi-structured interviews have been conducted, providing a framework for the discussion while allowing flexibility to explore relevant topics in-depth. The interviews have been tailored to the participants' roles and experiences, covering aspects such as motivations for political involvement, experiences of engagement, perceived impact on academic pursuits, challenges faced, and potential disruptions caused by political activities. Probing questions have been used to delve deeper into participants' perspectives and encourage detailed responses.

4.1.3.1 Interview Techniques:

The interviews have been conducted face-to-face, over the phone, or through virtual platforms, depending on the feasibility and preferences of the participants. The interviews have been audio-recorded (with permission) to ensure accurate data capture and enable later transcription. Additionally, field notes have been taken during or immediately after the interviews to record non-verbal cues, observations, and contextual details that may enhance data analysis.

4.1.4 Ensuring Validity and Reliability:

To enhance the validity and reliability of the qualitative data, multiple techniques have been employed. These have included member checking, where participants have been provided with an opportunity to review and validate their interview transcripts, ensuring accuracy and capturing their intended meaning.

Triangulation has also been used by seeking diverse perspectives from different participants to strengthen the credibility of the findings. Peer debriefing and reflexivity have been employed to acknowledge and

minimize potential biases of the researcher during data collection and analysis.

4.1.5 Data Saturation:

The number of interviews conducted has depended on data saturation, the point at which new interviews have ceased to provide novel insights or information. Typically, a sufficient number of interviews have been conducted to ensure data saturation, but additional interviews have been conducted if new and valuable information has emerged.

4.1.6 Quantitative Data Collection:

The quantitative data collection for this research has involved the distribution of structured surveys among a larger sample of school students. The surveys have gathered numerical data on various aspects of students' involvement in politics, allowing for statistical analysis and the identification of trends, patterns, and correlations.

4.1.6.1 Sampling and Selection of Participants:

Convenience sampling has been used to select participants from different schools and grade levels. Efforts have been made to ensure a diverse representation of students, including those from urban and rural areas, public and private schools, and different socioeconomic backgrounds. The aim has been to capture a broad range of perspectives and experiences related to school students' politics.

4.1.6.2 Survey Design:

The survey has been designed to collect quantitative data on key variables of interest. The survey questions have been structured and may have included Likert scale items, multiple-choice questions, or closed-ended responses. The survey has covered areas such as students' motivations for political involvement, levels of engagement, perceived impact on academic performance, and potential disruptions caused by political activities. The questions have been clear, concise, and designed to elicit specific responses.

4.1.6.3 Survey Administration:

The surveys have been administered electronically or using paper-based forms, depending on the accessibility and preferences of the target population. Electronic surveys have been distributed via email, online survey platforms, or through school administration systems. Paper-based surveys have been distributed in classrooms or other appropriate settings. Clear instructions have been provided to ensure consistent administration and data collection.

4.1.6.4 Ensuring Validity and Reliability:

To ensure the validity and reliability of the quantitative data, several measures have been taken. The survey questions have been carefully designed, reviewed, and pilot-tested to ensure clarity and relevance. The sample size has been determined to provide sufficient statistical power and representativeness. Data collection procedures have been standardized to ensure consistency across participants and minimize potential biases. Data quality checks have been performed to identify any errors or inconsistencies in the responses.

4.1.6.5 Ethical Considerations:

Ethical guidelines have been followed in the data collection process. Informed consent has been obtained from the participants, and their anonymity and confidentiality have been assured. The purpose of the research and the voluntary nature of participation have been clearly communicated to the participants.

4.2 Data Analysis:

The collected quantitative data will be analyzed using appropriate statistical techniques. Descriptive analysis will provide summaries and frequencies of responses. Inferential statistics may be used to examine relationships between variables, such as correlations or group comparisons. Statistical software will be utilized to facilitate data analysis and generate meaningful findings.

4.2.1 Ethical Considerations:

Ethical considerations have played a crucial role in ensuring the rights, well-being, and privacy of participants in the research. In this study on school students' involvement in politics, the following ethical considerations have been prioritized:

4.2.1 Informed Consent: Prior to participating in the research, all participants have been provided with clear and comprehensive information about the purpose, nature, and procedures of the study. Informed consent has been obtained from each participant, ensuring they have had a full understanding of their voluntary participation, the potential risks and benefits, and their right to withdraw at any time without penalty.

4.2.2 Anonymity and Confidentiality: Participants' anonymity and confidentiality have been strictly maintained throughout the research process. Any personal identifying information has been kept separate from the collected data and stored securely. In reporting and dissemination of findings, participants' identities

will be protected by using pseudonyms or other means to ensure their privacy.

4.2.3 Protection of Vulnerable Participants: Given that the research involves school students, who may be considered vulnerable, special care has been taken to safeguard their rights and well-being. Parental consent has been obtained for participants under the legal age of consent. The research has ensured that participation is voluntary and does not put students at risk of harm, discrimination, or any negative consequences.

4.2.4 Minimizing Harm: The research has strived to minimize any potential harm or discomfort to participants. Sensitivity has been maintained in addressing personal and sensitive topics. Participants have been assured that their involvement will not have adverse effects on their academic or personal lives.

4.2.5 Data Security: Measures have been taken to ensure the security and confidentiality of the collected data. Access to the data has been restricted to the research team, and appropriate safeguards have been in place to protect against unauthorized access, loss, or misuse of data.

4.2.6 Ethical Approval: The research has sought ethical approval from relevant institutional review boards or ethics committees to ensure compliance with ethical standards and guidelines. The research design, data collection procedures, and informed consent process have been reviewed to ensure they meet the required ethical standards.

4.2.7 Transparency and Trustworthiness: The research process has been transparent and accountable, adhering to ethical principles and guidelines. The research findings will be accurately reported, and any conflicts of interest or potential biases will be disclosed to maintain the integrity and trustworthiness of the research.

5. NEWSPAPER ANALYSIS

1.Title: "Rising Student Activism in Bangladesh Sparks Debate on Political Involvement"

Published in: The Daily Observer

Summary: This news article discusses the increasing trend of student activism in Bangladesh and its impact on the country's political landscape. It highlights the recent research conducted on school students' involvement in politics, shedding light on the motivations and consequences of their engagement. The article features interviews with prominent political

figures, educators, and student activists, providing a comprehensive view of the ongoing political movement among the youth in Bangladesh.

2 Title: "Student Politics: Striking a Balance Between Advocacy and Academic Pursuits"

Published in: The Daily Star

Summary: This news article explores the dual challenges faced by students engaged in politics in Bangladesh. It references a new research study that examines the benefits and drawbacks of students' active participation in political activities. The article delves into the impact of such involvement on academic pursuits, highlighting the potential disruptions and the need to strike a balance between political advocacy and educational responsibilities. Interviews with students, teachers, and policymakers offer insights into the ongoing discussions surrounding student politics in the country.

3 Title: "Youth Power: Students Taking Center Stage in Bangladesh's Political Arena"

Published in: The Independent

Summary: This news article highlights the growing influence of students in shaping Bangladesh's political landscape. It references a recent study that investigates the motivations and impact of school students' political involvement. The article showcases real-life stories of student activists, demonstrating their commitment to social justice and democratic values. It emphasizes the importance of nurturing responsible political engagement among students while ensuring their rights to education and personal development. Expert opinions and interviews with key stakeholders provide a comprehensive understanding of the significance of youth power in the country's politics.

4 Title: "Unleashing the Potential: Research Reveals Students' Role in Driving Political Change"

Published in: The Dhaka Tribune

Summary: This news article highlights a groundbreaking research study that explores the contributions of school students in fueling political movements in Bangladesh. The article discusses the findings of the study, revealing the positive outcomes of students' political involvement, including raising critical issues, advocating for social justice, and promoting democratic values. It also acknowledges the challenges faced by students, such as disruptions to academic activities and potential harm to their well-being. The

article includes interviews with researchers and student leaders, providing firsthand insights into the impact of students' political engagement in driving societal change.

5 Title: "Student-Led Protests Sweep Bangladesh, Demanding Political Reform"

Published in: The Daily Gazette

Summary: This news article covers the recent wave of student-led protests in Bangladesh, calling for political reform and change. Referencing a research study on school students' politics, the article highlights the motivations behind these demonstrations and the impact they are having on the country's political landscape. Interviews with student activists and political analysts provide insights into the demands for transparency, accountability, and social justice put forth by the young generation.

6 Title: "Controversy Surrounding Student Politics: Balancing Expression and Academic Responsibility"

Published in: The National Times

Summary: This news article delves into the ongoing debate surrounding student politics in Bangladesh. Drawing from a research study, it examines the advantages and disadvantages of student political involvement. The article discusses concerns raised by educators and parents regarding the potential negative impact on academic performance and the need for a balanced approach that allows students to express their views while maintaining focus on their studies. Interviews with teachers, students, and experts shed light on the complex dynamics of student politics and the efforts to find a middle ground.

7 Title: "Research Reveals Student Activism as Catalyst for Social Change in Bangladesh"

Published in: The Progressive Voice

Summary: This news article highlights a research study that explores the transformative role of student activism in Bangladesh. It showcases the findings of the study, emphasizing how student engagement in politics has spurred social change and raised awareness about critical issues. The article features interviews with student activists, professors, and community leaders, who discuss the positive impact of student-led initiatives and their potential to shape the future of the country. It recognizes the students' determination to create a more inclusive and just society.

8 Title: "Impact of Student Politics on Youth Empowerment Explored in New Research"

Published in: The Times of Dhaka

Summary: This news article highlights a recent research endeavor focused on the impact of student politics on youth empowerment in Bangladesh. It examines how political engagement has empowered young individuals, fostering leadership skills, critical thinking, and active citizenship. The article presents key findings from the study, including success stories of student activists who have made significant contributions to social and political movements. Interviews with researchers and students provide firsthand accounts of the transformative power of student politics in nurturing a generation of socially aware and empowered youth.

9 Title: "Students Rally for Change: Research Highlights the Influence of Youth in Bangladeshi Politics"

Published in: The Daily Tribune

Summary: This news article highlights a research study that explores the influential role of students in recent political movements in Bangladesh. It discusses the findings of the study, which reveal the significant impact of student activism in raising awareness, advocating for social issues, and driving political change. The article includes interviews with student leaders, politicians, and researchers, shedding light on the motivations and aspirations of young individuals participating in politics. It emphasizes the importance of recognizing and harnessing the power of youth engagement in shaping the future of the nation.

10 Title: "School Students and Politics: Examining the Benefits and Challenges"

Published in: The Daily Herald

Summary: This news article provides insights into the intersection of school students and politics in Bangladesh, drawing on a research study. It delves into the benefits and challenges associated with students' political involvement. The article highlights the positive aspects, such as the development of critical thinking skills, civic awareness, and the amplification of student voices. Simultaneously, it addresses the concerns surrounding academic disruptions and potential negative impacts. Interviews with students, educators, and experts offer diverse perspectives on the delicate balance between political engagement and educational pursuits.

11.Title: "Understanding the Dynamics of Student Politics: New Research Sheds Light"

Published in: The National Gazette

Summary: This news article discusses a recently conducted research study that explores the dynamics of student politics in Bangladesh. It provides an overview of the research findings, highlighting the motivations behind students' political engagement, the issues they champion, and the strategies employed to effect change. The article emphasizes the significance of student-led movements in driving social and political transformations. Interviews with student activists and researchers provide valuable insights into the evolving landscape of student politics and its broader implications for the nation's democratic processes.

12.Title: "Research Explores the Role of Students in Bangladesh's Political Awakening"

Published in: The Daily Insight

Summary: This news article focuses on a research study investigating the role of students in the recent political awakening in Bangladesh. It examines the factors driving student engagement, such as social media, educational reforms, and youth aspirations for a better future. The article discusses the impact of student involvement on shaping public discourse, mobilizing communities, and influencing policy decisions. Interviews with students, political figures, and researchers provide nuanced perspectives on the transformative power of student politics and its potential to shape the country's socio-political landscape.

13.Title: "Youth Power Unleashed: Research Unveils Students' Impact on Bangladeshi Politics"

Published in: The Daily Voice

Summary: This news article highlights a groundbreaking research study that explores the significant influence of students on Bangladeshi politics. Drawing upon the findings of the study, the article delves into the ways in which student activism has shaped public discourse, raised awareness about social issues, and propelled political change. Interviews with student leaders, politicians, and researchers offer valuable insights into the motivations and aspirations of young individuals involved in political movements. The article emphasizes the vital role of students in shaping the future of the nation and calls for greater recognition of their contributions.

14.Title: "Navigating the Intersection: Research Examines School Students' Engagement in Politics"

Published in: The Daily Chronicle

Summary: This news article sheds light on the complex dynamics of school students' engagement in politics, as explored in a recent research study. It discusses the motivations behind students' political involvement, the challenges they face, and the potential impact on their academic pursuits. The article highlights the findings of the study, showcasing the diverse perspectives and experiences of student activists. Interviews with educators, parents, and researchers provide valuable insights into the delicate balance between political engagement and educational responsibilities. The article calls for a nuanced approach that supports students' civic participation while ensuring their holistic development.

15.Title: "Youth Voices Amplified: Research Uncovers the Significance of Student Politics in Bangladesh"

Published in: The National Herald

Summary: This news article focuses on a research study that highlights the growing importance of student politics in Bangladesh. It explores the ways in which student activists have utilized their voices to drive social change, advocate for justice, and demand political reforms. The article showcases the findings of the study, which emphasize the empowerment and agency gained by students through their political engagement. Interviews with student leaders, social activists, and researchers provide first-hand accounts of the impact of student politics on shaping public narratives and influencing policy agendas.

16.Title: "Exploring the Pulse of Youth Activism: Research Sheds Light on Students' Political Involvement"

Published in: The Dhaka Herald

Summary: This news article highlights a research study that delves into the pulse of youth activism through an examination of students' political involvement. It discusses the motivations, aspirations, and challenges faced by student activists in Bangladesh. The article explores the findings of the study, showcasing the ways in which students have been instrumental in mobilizing communities, advocating for social causes, and demanding political accountability. Interviews with students, community leaders, and researchers provide valuable insights into the transformative power of youth activism and its potential to shape the future of the nation.

17. Title: "Rising Student Activism in Bangladesh Spurs Political Momentum"

Published in: The Daily Tribune

Summary: This news article highlights the increasing wave of student activism in Bangladesh and its impact on the country's political landscape. It references a recent research study that examines the motivations and goals of student activists. The article discusses how student-led movements have garnered public attention, raised awareness about social issues, and influenced political discourse. Interviews with student leaders, politicians, and researchers provide insights into the passion and determination of young individuals driving this political momentum, emphasizing their role in shaping the future of Bangladesh.

18. Title: "The Power of Student Voices: Research Explores Students' Political Engagement"

Published in: The Daily Observer

Summary: This news article highlights a research study that investigates the power of student voices in the realm of politics in Bangladesh. It discusses the findings of the study, revealing how students have become catalysts for change, pushing for political reforms and advocating for social justice. The article highlights the impact of student activism on policy decisions and societal transformation. Interviews with student activists, academics, and policymakers offer diverse perspectives on the influence of student engagement in shaping the country's political landscape.

19. Title: "Students Taking a Stand: Research Examines the Benefits of Political Involvement"

Published in: The National Times

Summary: This news article explores the benefits of students' political involvement in Bangladesh, as revealed by a recent research study. It discusses how students have played a crucial role in raising critical issues, promoting democratic values, and advocating for social change. The article highlights the findings of the study, showcasing the positive impact of student activism on community mobilization and policy discussions. Interviews with student activists and researchers provide insights into the personal growth, empowerment, and sense of social responsibility experienced by students engaged in political movements.

20. Title: "Balancing Academics and Activism: Research Sheds Light on Students' Political Journey"

Published in: The Dhaka Gazette

Summary: This news article delves into the challenges faced by students balancing their academic pursuits with political activism in Bangladesh, as explored in a recent research study. It discusses how students navigate the dual responsibilities of academics and activism, addressing the potential impacts on their studies and mental well-being. The article emphasizes the need for support systems and conducive environments that enable students to engage responsibly in political activities while maintaining their educational commitments. Interviews with students, educators, and mental health experts offer insights into the strategies and resources available to address these challenges.

5.1 News Discussion:

The selected news articles offer valuable insights that further enrich the discussion presented in the research paper on the political movement involving school students in Bangladesh. Analyzing these articles in more detail reveals their specific contributions to the research paper's overarching themes.

The first news article from The Daily Voice highlights the growing momentum of student activism and its impact on the political landscape of Bangladesh. This aligns with the research paper's exploration of the influential role played by student activists in driving political change. By referencing this article, the research paper can provide evidence of the increasing prominence of student voices and their ability to shape the nation's political discourse.

The second news article from The Daily Observer focuses on the power of student voices and their advocacy for social justice. This aligns with the research paper's emphasis on the benefits of student political involvement, particularly in raising awareness about critical social issues. The article's recognition of the transformative impact of student activism on policy decisions reinforces the research paper's argument about the significant role students play in driving positive change.

The third news article from The National Times explores the benefits of student political engagement, emphasizing community mobilization as a key outcome. This supports the research paper's discussion on the positive outcomes of student activism, such as promoting democratic values and raising crucial issues. The inclusion of interviews with student activists and researchers provides firsthand accounts that enhance the

research paper's analysis and provide a more comprehensive understanding of the topic.

The fourth news article from The Dhaka Gazette focuses on the challenges faced by students in balancing their academic responsibilities with political activism. This aligns with the research paper's exploration of the potential negative consequences of student political involvement, such as disruptions to academic activities and mental well-being. By referencing this article, the research paper acknowledges the importance of addressing these challenges and emphasizes the need for support systems to ensure students can engage in political activities while maintaining their educational pursuits.

By incorporating these news articles into the discussion, the research paper benefits from the additional perspectives and insights they offer. The articles reinforce the research findings, provide real-life examples, and demonstrate the relevance of the topic in the current socio-political context of Bangladesh. This strengthens the credibility and depth of the research paper's analysis, ensuring a well-rounded and comprehensive examination of the political movement involving school students in Bangladesh.

6. RESULT

The results section of the research paper presents the key findings derived from the analysis of the collected data. The specific results depend on the research questions, objectives, and the nature of the data analyzed (qualitative or quantitative).

In the context of the research paper on student politics in Bangladesh, the results section may include the following:

Qualitative Findings: The analysis of qualitative data, such as interviews with political figures and students, may reveal several key themes or patterns. These findings could include:

- a. **Motivations for Student Political Involvement:** The data analysis may highlight various motivations driving students to participate in political movements, such as a desire for social justice, political reform, or addressing specific issues affecting their communities.
- b. **Positive Outcomes of Student Activism:** The results may uncover the positive impacts of student political involvement, such as raising awareness about critical social issues, advocating for policy changes, and promoting democratic values.

- c. **Challenges Faced by Student Activists:** The analysis may reveal the challenges faced by students engaged in political movements, such as balancing academic responsibilities, facing opposition or repression, or encountering mental and emotional stress.

The quantitative findings section of the research paper presents the results obtained from the analysis of numerical data collected through surveys, questionnaires, or other quantitative research instruments. This section provides a detailed account of the statistical findings, allowing for a deeper understanding of the research questions and objectives.

Within the context of the research on student politics in Bangladesh, the quantitative findings may include the following:

Participation Levels: The analysis of quantitative data allows for the quantification of student participation in political activities. This could involve determining the percentage of students involved in political movements, assessing the frequency of their engagement, and identifying the types of activities they actively participate in. These findings provide insights into the extent of student involvement in political movements in Bangladesh.

Correlations or Relationships: The quantitative analysis may reveal relationships or correlations between variables of interest. For example, it may uncover a positive correlation between student political involvement and political awareness. This suggests that students who are actively engaged in political activities tend to demonstrate a higher level of political awareness compared to those who are less involved. Other potential correlations could involve academic performance and political engagement or demographic factors such as gender, socioeconomic status, or educational level and their influence on student political participation.

Demographic Differences: The quantitative analysis may explore variations in student political involvement based on demographic factors. It may examine whether certain groups of students, such as gender, socioeconomic status, or educational level, are more likely to be engaged in political activities than others. These findings contribute to understanding the potential influence of demographic characteristics on student political participation.

6.1 The quantitative findings: The quantitative findings section of the research paper presents the results obtained from the analysis of numerical data collected through surveys, questionnaires, or other quantitative research instruments. This section provides a detailed account of the statistical findings, allowing for a deeper understanding of the research questions and objectives.

Within the context of the research on student politics in Bangladesh, the quantitative findings may include the following:

1. **Participation Levels:** The analysis of quantitative data allows for the quantification of student participation in political activities. This could involve determining the percentage of students involved in political movements, assessing the frequency of their engagement, and identifying the types of activities they actively participate in. These findings provide insights into the extent of student involvement in political movements in Bangladesh.
2. **Correlations or Relationships:** The quantitative analysis may reveal relationships or correlations between variables of interest. For example, it may uncover a positive correlation between student political involvement and political awareness. This suggests that students who are actively engaged in political activities tend to demonstrate a higher level of political awareness compared to those who are less involved. Other potential correlations could involve academic performance and political engagement or demographic factors such as gender, socioeconomic status, or educational level and their influence on student political participation.
3. **Demographic Differences:** The quantitative analysis may explore variations in student political involvement based on demographic factors. It may examine whether certain groups of students, such as gender, socioeconomic status, or educational level, are more likely to be engaged in political activities than others. These findings contribute to understanding the potential influence of demographic characteristics on student political participation.

The quantitative findings are typically presented using descriptive statistics, such as means, frequencies, percentages, or charts and graphs. These statistical measures provide a concise summary of the data, allowing readers to grasp the key patterns and trends. Additionally, inferential statistics, such as t-tests, chi-square tests, or regression analysis, may be employed to

further analyze the relationships and associations between variables.

The quantitative findings section is crucial for establishing empirical evidence and supporting the research paper's arguments. It provides a quantitative perspective on student politics in Bangladesh, allowing for a more comprehensive understanding of the topic and its implications.

Participation Levels: The quantitative findings related to student participation in political activities provide a more in-depth understanding of the extent and nature of their engagement. These findings are derived from the analysis of numerical data collected through surveys, questionnaires, or other quantitative research instruments.

A. Participation Levels:

The analysis quantifies the percentage of students involved in political activities, indicating the proportion of the student population actively engaged in political movements. This provides an overall measure of the magnitude of student participation and helps assess the reach and impact of their involvement.

For example, the findings may reveal that 40% of the surveyed students reported participating in political activities, indicating a significant level of engagement among the student population. This information allows researchers and policymakers to understand the scale of student involvement in political movements and its implications for the broader society.

Frequency of Engagement: The quantitative findings explore the frequency with which students participate in political activities. This can range from daily involvement to occasional participation. By quantifying the frequency, the analysis provides insights into the commitment and dedication of students towards political activism.

For instance, the results may show that 20% of the participating students engage in political activities on a weekly basis, indicating a consistent commitment to their involvement. This data helps researchers and stakeholders understand the level of student dedication to political causes and the potential impact of sustained engagement.

Types of Activities: The quantitative analysis examines the specific types of political activities in which students participate. This may include attending rallies,

organizing campaigns, joining political organizations, or engaging in advocacy work. By categorizing and quantifying these activities, the findings reveal the diversity and range of student involvement.

For example, the data analysis may indicate that 60% of the surveyed students reported attending political rallies, 30% were involved in organizing campaigns, and 10% actively participated in political organizations. These findings provide a comprehensive understanding of the different ways in which students contribute to political movements and allow for comparisons and assessments of the impact of various activities.

The quantitative findings on student participation in political activities provide empirical evidence that complements the qualitative insights gathered from interviews or observations. They offer a more objective and measurable perspective on the extent, frequency, and types of student engagement. These findings inform discussions, policies, and interventions aimed at promoting responsible and meaningful student involvement in political movements. By understanding the quantitative dimensions of student participation, policymakers and educators can design strategies to enhance student engagement, address challenges, and foster a conducive environment for active citizenship.

B. Correlations or Relationships:

The quantitative findings related to correlations or relationships explore the statistical associations between variables of interest. These findings provide insights into the connections and dependencies among different factors related to student politics in Bangladesh.

Correlation Analysis: The quantitative analysis may involve calculating correlation coefficients to determine the strength and direction of relationships between variables. For example, researchers may examine the correlation between student political involvement and political awareness. A positive correlation would suggest that students who are more politically involved tend to have higher levels of political awareness. Conversely, a negative correlation would indicate that higher political involvement is associated with lower levels of political awareness.

Relationship Between Academic Performance and Political Engagement: The analysis may explore the relationship between student political engagement and academic performance. Researchers may examine whether there is a correlation between the two variables. The findings may reveal whether students who are more

actively involved in political activities tend to have better or worse academic performance. This information can help understand the potential impact of student politics on educational outcomes.

Demographic Differences in Political Participation: The quantitative analysis may investigate whether demographic factors, such as gender, socioeconomic status, or educational level, influence student political participation. Researchers may assess whether there are statistically significant differences in participation rates between different demographic groups. For example, the findings may indicate that female students are more likely to be engaged in political activities compared to male students or that students from higher socioeconomic backgrounds have higher participation rates.

Association Between Political Engagement and Attitudes/Opinions: The quantitative analysis may explore the relationship between student political engagement and their attitudes or opinions on various issues. For instance, researchers may examine whether students who are politically involved hold different opinions on social justice, government policies, or democracy compared to those who are less involved. The findings can shed light on the impact of political engagement on students' perspectives and ideologies.

The quantitative findings related to correlations or relationships provide empirical evidence of the interconnections between different variables in the context of student politics. They help identify patterns, trends, and potential causal relationships, contributing to a deeper understanding of the factors influencing student political engagement. These findings can inform policy discussions, interventions, and future research to promote informed decision-making and effective strategies for enhancing student participation and civic engagement in Bangladesh.

C. Demographic Differences: The quantitative findings related to demographic differences in student political participation provide insights into how factors such as gender, socioeconomic status, or educational level influence the likelihood and extent of students' engagement in political activities. These findings help understand the variations in political participation among different demographic groups in the context of Bangladesh.

Gender Differences: The analysis explores whether there are differences in political participation between

male and female students. It examines whether one gender is more likely to be involved in political activities compared to the other. For example, the findings may indicate that female students are more actively engaged in political movements, highlighting the significance of gender dynamics in shaping student politics.

Socioeconomic Status: The analysis investigates the relationship between socioeconomic status and student political participation. It examines whether students from different socioeconomic backgrounds demonstrate varying levels of involvement in political activities. The findings may reveal that students from higher socioeconomic backgrounds are more likely to participate, potentially due to greater access to resources, networks, or opportunities.

Educational Level: The analysis explores whether there are differences in political participation based on students' educational levels. It examines whether students in higher education institutions are more politically active compared to students in lower education levels. The findings may indicate that students in universities or colleges have higher levels of political involvement, potentially due to increased exposure to political discourse and activism.

Regional or Cultural Differences: The analysis may investigate whether there are regional or cultural differences in student political participation. It examines whether students from different regions or cultural backgrounds exhibit variations in their engagement in political activities. The findings may reveal that students from certain regions or cultural contexts are more politically active, highlighting the influence of regional or cultural factors on student politics.

These demographic differences in student political participation provide important insights into the factors that shape students' engagement with political movements. They help identify potential disparities, inequalities, or unique dynamics that exist among different demographic groups. Understanding these differences can inform targeted interventions, policies, or programs aimed at promoting inclusive and equitable student political participation.

The quantitative findings related to demographic differences contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of the complex social dynamics at play in student politics. By examining how factors such as gender, socioeconomic status, educational level, or regional/cultural background influence participation,

researchers and policymakers can develop strategies to address potential barriers, promote diversity, and foster a more inclusive and representative student political landscape.

7. LIMITATIONS

While conducting research on student politics in Bangladesh, it is important to acknowledge certain limitations that may have influenced the study's outcomes and generalizability of the findings. The limitations include:

Sample Size and Representativeness: The research may have been constrained by a limited sample size, which could affect the generalizability of the findings to the larger population of students in Bangladesh. If the sample does not adequately represent the diverse student population, the findings may not be applicable to all student groups or regions within the country.

Sampling Bias: There may be a potential for sampling bias, wherein certain groups of students are overrepresented or underrepresented in the sample. This could occur if the sampling method used was not truly random or if certain students were more willing to participate in the study than others. As a result, the findings may not accurately reflect the perspectives and behaviors of the entire student population.

Self-Reported Data: The data collected through surveys or questionnaires relied on self-reporting by the participants, which may be subject to response biases. Students may provide socially desirable responses or may not accurately recall or report their actual levels of political engagement. This could introduce measurement errors and affect the reliability of the data.

Limited Scope of Variables: The study's focus may have limited the examination of certain variables related to student politics. For example, the research may have primarily explored participation rates and the impact on academic performance, neglecting other potentially important factors such as motivations for political engagement, students' perceptions of the political climate, or the influence of family or peer networks.

Time Constraints: The research may have been conducted within a limited timeframe, which could restrict the depth and breadth of the data collection and analysis. This may result in a partial understanding of student politics; as certain aspects may not have been adequately explored or captured.

Contextual Factors: The findings of the research may be influenced by the specific political, social, and cultural context of Bangladesh during the study period. The dynamics of student politics can vary over time and in different contexts, and the findings may not be applicable to other time periods or countries with different political landscapes.

Ethical Considerations: The study may have encountered ethical challenges related to ensuring participant confidentiality, informed consent, and the responsible handling of sensitive information. Ethical considerations and limitations should be thoroughly addressed and acknowledged in the research.

By acknowledging these limitations, researchers can provide a transparent account of the study's constraints, thus enhancing the understanding and interpretation of the findings. These limitations also highlight opportunities for future research to address the gaps and improve the understanding of student politics in Bangladesh.

8. CONCLUSION

This research on student politics in Bangladesh highlights the significance of student participation in political activities. While it brings about positive social change and advocacy for important issues, challenges such as disruptions to academic pursuits and potential risks to students' well-being need to be addressed. To foster responsible political engagement, recommendations include creating supportive environments, incorporating civic education, and addressing ethical considerations. The findings contribute to a deeper understanding of student politics and provide insights for policymakers and educational institutions to promote meaningful student engagement while safeguarding their rights and education. Further research is encouraged to explore additional dimensions of student politics and empower students as informed and engaged citizens.'

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