Research Paper

Lacks of End-State Human Skills of the Adolescent Learners: PerspectiveEnglish Version Institutions

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ABSTRACT: *The current study is an approach to unveil an empirical querylooking forward to finding outthe lacks of human skills in theAdolescent students after SSC of English version institutions under Secondary and Intermediate Education Board, Dinajpur in Bangladesh. There were 50 students as participants in the process of the study. A factorial design of2×2×2 was applied that coveredthe background category including 2 varieties of learners from XI and XII class,2 types of gender male and female as well as the2 backgroundparticipants hailing from urban and rural areas.In fact, it had to go over the study on the lacks of human skills of the 16-19 year old students at the end state after passing their SSC examination. Four lacks of human skillsin the areas of a.health hazard awareness b. stranger dealings awareness c. cyber security awareness and d. legal awareness were found largely. These four problemsrelated with mentioned 10 categories at ANOVA were significant that students from rural background were more vulnerable with these lacunas as compared to the students of urban areas. The findings of this research work were interpreted in theview of intimate literatures. The research work took place during the years of 2021 and 2022.It happened to conclude that investigated lacks of human skills could be overcome by adequate-uninterrupted motivations and guidance by trinity approach and mentoring.Besides, offering and launching programsas directives in connection to the issues must have eradicated these drawbacks of the adolescent learners as entitled.Moreover, patronizing exclusive measures by state education policy, institutional management, parenting and cooperative association of the mentors could remove these lacks from the above adolescent learners of the English version institutionsunder Secondary and Higher Secondary Education Board, Dinajpur in Bangladesh.*
KEYWORDS: *Lacks, Human Skills, End State, English Version, Bangladesh*

I. INTRODUCTION
1.1 History
The term End State refers to a certain level that indicates some outcomes in regards to some earlier courses or procedures outlined with definite contents or equipment for a particular or designated group of people. A human being is born with some innate ideas that are called human instincts. Since the birth of a baby, it requires to infuse some human skills and intangible qualities into it looking forward to making a resourceful individual for universal well-being. In course of time, this development strengthens honor and respect towards humanity. In fact, this stable development promotes realization and cross-cultural understanding along with the end state human skills and intangible senses amongst certain groups of people, community and nations irrespectively diversities of religion, race, caste, colors throughout the globe.

1.2 Worldwide Concern
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1.3 End State Human Skills

There are a number of soft and high end-state human skills like- Social mannerism, communication and computing skills, travelling management, individual health hazard management, critical thinking and stranger dealings, self-protection and prevention from cybercrime, human rights and basic legal awareness, security awareness, co-curricular skills (cultural, games and sports), academic progression and career.

1.4 Parenting and Motivations

Educating children in the teaching and learning process is a trinity effort like a three wheeled vehicle. Children are grown and brought up through imitations around their environment. Parents are a pivotal part of this process. Good parenting depends on ideals of the society and community. Rituals and manners with social practices are subject to implementation in parenting. Parents hailing from trained trend can guide their children accordingly maintaining social values and tangible skills. Besides, uninterrupted motivations and back up on part of elderly ones like, seniors, social responsible persons, relatives, teachers or mentors can energize the process of acquiring human tangible and intangible potentials.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

.The lacks of the above human skills among adolescents of English version institutions were peculiar since they were quite devoid of interest and environment to learn these skills. Even they were remaining busy with unnecessary tasks due to the absence of proper parenting and guidance from their parents and mentors. Thus, they were supposed to get addicted to cyber activities and committing cybercrimes unknowingly.

2.1 Participants

To collect data,there were 50 adolescent learners selected from 2 English version institutionsnamely Cantonment Public school & College, Saidpur Cantonment and The Millennium Stars School & College, RangpurCantonment under Secondary and Intermediate Education Board, Dinajpur in Bangladeshfor this inquest work. A closed ended questionnaire was setto utilize in the process of data collection. The qualitative-survey method applied for data collection was very reasonable and effective for the unbiased assessment.

Table 1:Factorial design applied for data collection

Class	Male+ Female	Urban+ Rural	Remark
XI (25)	12+13	12+13	The selected 50 learners were randomly categorized according to the factorial design for data collection.
XII (25)	13+12	13+12	
Total (50)	50	50	

2.2 Quality Appreciation

10parameters were set to collect responses from the selected 50 English version adolescent pupils belonging to the 2 entitled English version institutionsas mentioned above. The uncovered lacks of human skills were detected of the XI & XII class pupils as males-females, and urban-rural groupsvariablyin the process.

2.3 Instrument

The Checklist (MSR-2021),Lacks of Human Skills, was applied to gather data. The scale contained 10 items which were fixed on the basis of close-ended scale. The learners were requested to respond to the questions as designed in the questionnairewithout consulting anyone. They were also assured that their responses to the questions would be kept strictly confidential and would be used for research purpose only. Correlation and ANOVA were ensured in data interpretation.

Table-2: Scale of Measuring (MSR-2021) the Lacks of Human Skills at End State of SSC in three groups

Male/Female--------------- XI Class/XII Class---------------- Urban/Rural--------------

Sl No.	Parameters	Practiced	Partially Practiced	Potentially practiced	Never Practiced
1	Social Mannerism				
2	Communication and Computing Skills				
3	Travelling Management				
4	Individual Health Hazard Management				
5	Critical Thinking and Stranger dealings				

6	Self-Protection and Prevention from cyber crime					
7	Human Rights and Basic Legal Awareness					
8	Security Awareness					
9	Co-curricular Skills (Cultural, Games & Sports)					
10	Academic Progression and Career					

III. RESULTS

This study was based on 50English version intermediate adolescent learners from Cantonment Public School & College, Saidpurand The Millennium Stars School & College, Rangpurunder Secondary and Higher Secondary Education Board, Dinajpur in Bangladesh belonging age from 16-19 years. Out of 50 students,the highest lack was found in health hazard management and cyber security awareness at48% amongrural students. Again, out of total 76% of them, lack of health hazard skill was prevalent among 40%female; Lack of legalawareness was the lowestat 26%in urban students and highest at 42% in rural background students.Lack in dealing strangers was detected in the highest percentage among female studentsat 42% hailing from rural background. The participantsdisclosed that they could not share their problems with their parents, friends and teachers. These lacks are too concerning for them that can further increase their problems. At present, this globe is very contesting.Nowadays both the males and females are to rushalways to overcome such problems and to reach themselves in a desiredcareer position. After all, Lack of skill in cyber security was noticed higher in female students. Moreover, this wasapparent that female XI class rural students were at the back in all these end-state skills. There waslack of legal awareness in femalesand this was higher in XI class rural students. Rural students hardly knew about their duties and legal rights. Their knowledge was very poor on legal activities. As a result, they suffered from indecision and dilemma (Table-3).

Table-3. Four Lacks of Human Skills at the end state of English Version SSC Passed Students

Category	Lack in Health Hazard Awareness	Lack in Stranger Dealings	Lack in Cyber Security Awareness	Lack of Legal Awareness
XI (25)	50	50	50	50
XII (25)				
Male (25)	18	16	19	16
Female (25)	20	21	23	18
Urban (25)	14	14	18	13
Rural (25)	24	23	24	21
Total Students (50)	38/ 76%	37/74%	42/84%	34/68%

IV. DISCUSSION

In our society there are a lot of encouraging and discouraging factors which are related with several Lacks of human skills. In adolescent stage we should observe the abnormality in students. In this case, parents may play a role on injecting psychological lesson.

A.   **Social Mannerism**

Social Mannerism indicates some basic rituals and etiquettes expected to follow and execute mandatorily by a learner in a certain level. Social Mannerism stands for the sense about how to talk to the elders and how to talk to the youngers, manners while talking or chatting over cell phones, using e-mails, dress out-fit in various occasions and places, customs and etiquettes during meals and parties, greetings and behaviors in different situations, specially, in one stop shopping mall, manners in library. The above basic atmospheric manners supposed to retain by a particular learner in his or her professional duration as end state development.

B.   **Communication and Computing Skill**

Communication Skills and Computing Skills are complementary to each other. Starting from studying home or abroad, international communication irrespectively language, culture, border and community or for mutual beneficial relationship like business, career, livelihood and operating entrepreneurship, information and communication technology related skills and literacy bring about added advantage for learners. Communication skills link both oral and written. Oral communication skills also include language skills. They are- pronunciation, debate, group discussion, extempore speech, free speech or public presentation, complementary expression, recitation etc. whilst written communication skills are- free hand writing like paragraph, essay, letter, application, e-mail, summary, spelling and vocabulary development, story writing etc.

C.   **Travelling Management:**

Travelling refers to going on a trip somewhere either by air, bus, ship or train in home or abroad. It is important to have knowledge about managing travel etiquettes and manners before board and post board that relates to ticketing, dress and luggage management. For example, luggage management for going to Dhaka by

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air for one day is not as the same as that of going to Dhaka by air in order to stay there for five days. The basic travel management indicates- ticket booking, seat reservation, luggage rules confirming seats and residence, hotel renting and stay, food menu, recreation, additional support and facilities, tips in the hotel, fare and expenditure etc. A conscious knowledge about the above is a pre-requisite as one of the human skills.

D.   **Individual Health Hazard Management**
Health Hazard is a common incident in human life. It requires having knowledge and skills for the management by oneself preliminarily of any type of common health hazard. Major and common health hazards are as follows- sleepless night, drowsiness, headache, stomachache, toothache, frustrating issues, first aided issues, heatstroke, muscles cramming, nose running, nausea, swimming, sneezing, yawning, periodical issue management, diarrhea, dysentery, dehydration, urination etc. An adolescent is narrowly concerned about the above health hazards even many of them do not know how to respond to them. This is needful to raise awareness amongst adolescents of the above health hazards.

E.   **Critical Thinking and Stranger Dealings**
Thinking critically is a common human skill that is apparent in all complex and multi-disciplinary circumstances. Besides, the service providers are to encounter and negotiate critical problems in their workplace very often. These problems do not have single exact answer or they do not come from multiple choices style. Leaners with perfection tend to think identifying problems through making out solutions and alternatives along with exploring latest options when they miss to manage. The capacity of thinking critically enables learners to optimize analytical evaluation, accuracy, credibility and perfection for making exact decision. In addition, handling stranger in unknown situations also bring haphazardness. The skill of dealing with stranger might include- facing stranger in the street, in public places or in quiet places. The expertise of handling stranger tends to critical dealings too. Many a students does not deserve this human skill in our community.

F.   **Self-Protection and Prevention from Cyber Crime**
Nowadays, there take place various types of unexpected issues on cyber, that is, electronic communication networks and virtual reality related devices. This is very much significant to beware about operating and using online social apps pertinent to online media to avoid victimization. Besides, Awareness for self-protection and preventing cybercrime is, no doubt, one of the basic human skills for self-security and safety. It also relates cyber privacy management. The skill of cyber privacy management speaks about the standard of an end state development of a learner in a particular stage.

G.   **Human Rights and Basic Legal Awareness**
All human beings are born free and equal. Every individual is entitled to all the rights and freedoms as per the constitutional declaration. This is important to bring up the sense of human rights and basic laws relating to human being. The end state development of a graduate is tested as follows- knowledge about dealing with law enforcing agencies, basic legal awareness, rights and responsibilities of a citizen, at least how to draft and submit a general diary with the police station etc. Thus, basic legal awareness rectifies one's standard of development.

H.   **Security Awareness**
There comes the question of security, self-esteem and actualization as basic demands apart from food, clothes, shelter, treatment, education and recreation. A lad sleeping in the railway platform does not think of his security that what might happen to him at the time sleeping tonight. Whilst, a man of high heels seemingly always think of his security. Sense of security awareness might be like- awareness regarding fire hazard in home and in public places like, shopping mall, station, terminal, high-rise building etc. Surveillance awareness regards to home, office or in public places, security during journey by air, bus, ship and train. Awareness regarding security strengthens one's end state development firmly.

I.   **Co-Curricular Skills (Cultural, Games and Sports):**
Nature as well as universe expects an individual of perfection and superb conscience. If we think of an adolescent learner, it is spontaneous that he or she should attain minimum presentable co-curricular skills either in the context of culture or in games and sports. Co-curricular skills of an individual include-any outdoor or indoor event of games and sports, attaining least presentable skill in any cultural activity, i.e. holy Quran recitation, poem recitation, extempore speech, topic based speech, debate, group discussion, stage presentation, acting, gardening, photography, dancing, singing songs and music etc. These extra-curricular skills accumulate and energize the entertainment for development.

J.   **Academic Progression and Career**

A student needs to deserve his or her academic skill at last of all human skills. Here, it induces the correlative and compact perfection on courses and course materials of different subjects according to the guidelines of curriculum and syllabus. Thus, it is result oriented by the particular learner in any state. A student should retain the development as the ability towards recognizing and acting on opportunities. Thus, a learner pursues a career.

V. CONCLUSION

How do I expect to see my kid after the pre-primary or primary schooling? Which skills and qualities of a learner after junior secondary or higher secondary level are determined? What should be theendstate development of a graduate or post-graduate hailing from any discipline? Our Learners of different backgrounds are in the essential needs of some fundamental human skills and intangible qualities that are the factors of measuring their standard and end-state development. Apart from academic learning, it is indispensable to master other skills and reference qualities in order to sustain and survive in the challenging globe with a view to enhancing their adaptability, compatibility and readiness for their next international citizenship. The exploration of knowledge and human skills contribute to adding constructive value in their individualism and career. The universal and inevitable human skills for the end state development of our learners are subject to assessment for employability, sustainability and better livelihood in humanitarian prospect.

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