**Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Science and Technology University  
Research Center (BSMRSTU-RC)**

**Research Proposal Format (2024-25)**

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| **For Official Use Only** | |
| ID No. BSMRSTURC : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Received on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  By \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  **Nature of the proposal**  □ Adaptive/Applied Research  □ Empirical/Scientific Study  □ Others | Duration: \_\_\_\_ (months)  Starting date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Completion date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  **Decision:**  □ Approved for funding  □ Returned for revision  □ Rejected |

**Part A: Proposal Summary**

1. **Title of the proposed Research**:

**University Student's Political Trust, Satisfaction & Policy Expectations: A Comparative Study of the Current and Previous Government in Bangladesh.**

1. **Summary of the proposal content:**

Democracy is based on citizens' trust and satisfaction with their government, and university students have a great influence on the political environment in the countries of tomorrow. As the political movement in Bangladesh is student-led, their participation is very important. In this project, we will try to evaluate university students' political trust and government performance satisfaction levels regarding policy goals. We have a plan to compare students' attitudes toward the current and previous governments of Bangladesh to understand how their political views change over time.

Through this survey, we want to determine how demographic factors impact political beliefs, how satisfied and trustworthy students are with the current and past administrations, and which policies students are most excited about. This study will examine college students' political leanings in depth using a mixed-methods strategy that combines quantitative and qualitative techniques.

In order to get accurate findings, a structured survey will be sent out to students at several universities in Bangladesh using a random sample technique. Insights into students' political opinions and the identification of policy-attention areas, such as education and employment, are among the anticipated outcomes.

This study intends to fill a need in the political science literature by investigating how young people in developing nations participate in political debates. The results' ultimate goal is to educate lawmakers so that they can better meet the needs of today's youth and encourage them to become more politically active and knowledgeable. This research aims to empower the young of Bangladesh so that they may play a more active part in determining the political destiny of the country and achieving national development objectives.

**3. Duration (months):** 7 (months)

**4. Total cost (Tk):** 4,00,000 BDT

**5. Name and particulars of:**

1. **The Principal Investigator (PI)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name of PI | **:** | **Dr. Md. Murad Hossain** |
| Position | **:** | **Assistant Professor** |
| Name of the Department and Faculty/Institute | **:** | **Department of Statistics, BSMRSTU** |
| E-mail | **:** | **murad.hossain@bsmrstu.edu.bd** |
| Cell phone No. | **:** | **+880 1844261094** |
| Academic Biography of PI | **:** | Dr. M D Murad Hossain is an accomplished data scientist with a PhD in Modeling and Data Science from the University of Turin, Italy. His expertise spans statistical analysis, machine learning, and natural language processing (NLP), backed by over eight years of teaching and research experience. Currently an Assistant Professor at Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Science and Technology University in Bangladesh, Dr. Hossain has developed extensive skills in high-performance computing, data visualization, and complex statistical modeling. His research contributions, including publications in scientific journals, underscore his commitment to advancing data-driven insights, particularly in sentiment analysis and health informatics. |
| Researcher ID:   1. Scopus Author ID: 2. ORCID ID: 3. Google Scholar Link: | : | [**https://orcid.org/my-orcid?orcid=0000-0002-8224-3246**](https://orcid.org/my-orcid?orcid=0000-0002-8224-3246)  [**https://scholar.google.com/citations?user=wXMN9d0AAAAJ&hl=en**](https://scholar.google.com/citations?user=wXMN9d0AAAAJ&hl=en) |
| List of publications | : | 1. Sumy, Mst Sharmin Akter, Md Yasin Ali Parh, Most Sifat Muntaha Soni, Nayeem Saifuddin, Jannatul Ferdousi Elma, Hamid Zarei, and **Md Murad Hossain**. "Differences in Associated Factors of Underweight and Overweight According to Rural-Urban Residence Strata among Ever-Married Non-Pregnant Women of Reproductive Age in Bangladesh." *The Malaysian Journal of Medical Sciences: MJMS* 31, no. 3 (2024): 229. **(Q3 ranked)** 2. **Hossain Md Murad**, Luca Anselma, and Alessandro Mazzei. "Exploring sentiments in summarization: Sentitextrank, an emotional variant of textrank." In *CLiC-it*. 2023. 3. Asadullah, Md, **Md Murad Hossain**, Md Matiur Rahman Molla, and Md Matiur Rahaman. "Comparison to the Proposed Hybrid Model and Machine Learning Techniques for Survival Prediction of Corona, Infected Patients." *Advances in Systems Science and Applications* 23, no. 4 (2023): 148-155. **(Q3 ranked)** 4. Caldo, Davide, Silvia Bologna, Luana Conte, Muhammad Saad Amin, Luca Anselma, Valerio Basile**, Md Murad Hossain** et al. "Machine learning algorithms distinguish discrete digital emotional fingerprints for web pages related to back pain." *Scientific Reports* 13, no. 1 (2023): 4654. **(Q1 ranked)** 5. Khan, Md Salauddin, Tushar Deb Nath**, Md Murad Hossain**, Arnab Mukherjee, Hafiz Bin Hasnath, Tahera Manhaz Meem, and Umama Khan. "Comparison of multiclass classification techniques using dry bean dataset." *International Journal of Cognitive Computing in Engineering* 4 (2023): 6-20. **(Q1 ranked)** 6. Asadullah, **Md, Md Murad Hossain**, Sabrina Rahaman, Muhammad Saad Amin, Mst Sharmin Akter Sumy, Md Yasin Ali Parh, and Mohammad Amzad Hossain. "Evaluation of machine learning techniques for hypertension risk prediction based on medical data in Bangladesh." *Indonesian Journal of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science* 31, no. 3 (2023): 1794-1802. **(Q3 ranked)** 7. Mazzei, Alessandro, Luca Anselma, Manuela Sanguinetti, Amon Rapp, Dario Mana, **Md Murad Hossain**, Viviana Patti, Rossana Simeoni, and Lucia Longo. "Anticipating user intentions in customer care dialogue systems." *IEEE Transactions on Human-Machine Systems* 52, no. 5 (2022): 973-983. **(Q1 ranked)** 8. **Hossain, Md Murad,** Md Asadullah, Mohammad Amzad Hossain, and Muhammad Saad Amin. "Prediction of depression using machine learning tools taking consideration of oversampling." *Malaysian Journal of Public Health Medicine* 22, no. 2 (2022): 244-253. **(Q4 ranked)** 9. Amin, Muhammad Saad, Syed Tahir Hussain Rizvi, and **Md Murad Hossain**. "A comparative review on applications of different sensors for sign language recognition." *Journal of Imaging* 8, no. 4 (2022): 98. **(Q2 ranked)** 10. Fatema, K., Muhammad Habibulla Alamin, M. Zahid Hasan, and **M. Murad Hossain**. 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"The impact of students “Socio-economic condition on academic performance in public and national university of Bangladesh”." *Asian Research Journal of Mathematics* 7, no. 3 (2017): 1-16. 22. Biswas, Biplab, **Md Murad Hossain**, and Mohammad Kamal Hossain. "Application of Binary Logistic Regression Model for Assessing the Caesarean Risk Factors in Bangladesh: A Case Study of Khulna and Gopalganj District." *American Scientific Research Journal for Engineering, Technology, and Sciences (ASRJETS)* 26, no. 4 (2016): 1-16. 23. Rahman, Md Siddikur, H. M. Simon, and **Md Murad Hossain**. "An empirical analysis of weak form market efficiency: Evidence from Chittagong stock exchange (CSE) of Bangladesh." *Journal of Statistics Applications & Probability* 5, no. 3 (2016): 535-542. **(Q3 ranked)** |

1. **The Co-Investigator (CoPI) *if any)*):**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name of Co-PI | **:** | **Dr. Mohammad Kamal Hossain** |
| Position | **:** | **Associate Professor** |
| Name of the Department | **:** | **Statistics** |
| E-mail | **:** | **kamalbsmrstu@gmail.com** |
| Cell phone No. | **:** | **01716275984** |

**Part B: Content of the Research Project Proposal**

1. **Title of the Project:**

**University Student's Political Trust, Satisfaction & Policy Expectations: A Comparative Study of the Current and Previous Government in Bangladesh.**

1. **Background/Justification of the Proposed Project**

Governance and political behavior research emphasize political trust, government performance satisfaction, and policy expectations. These elements are especially important for university students, who are aware and engaged and may affect future politics. In recent decades, there has been increasing academic interest in the various aspects of public trust in government and its potential effects on society and good governance (Geurkink et al., 2020a; Mizrahi et al., 2020; Tamanna, 2018; Theodoros & Eleni, 2023). University kids' viewpoints matter. This cohort is well-informed and active and will shape the political scene. Many times, their opinions on the government reflect those of people of all ages. Knowing how satisfied and trusted they are with the political atmosphere in Bangladesh is crucial.

An important source of credibility and stability for political systems is political trust, which is crucial for the maintenance and improvement of political institutions (Easton, 1975). Bangladesh's political history since independence in 1971 has included military control and fleeting expectations for parliamentary democracy after the 1991 constitutional reform. Despite economic prosperity, political governance remains unstable, with recurrent conflicts and unmet aspirations for peace (Hasan & Islam, 2021) . Given Bangladesh's dynamic political climate and continuous social and economic changes, it is of the highest priority to understand the degree to which university students trust and are satisfied with their representatives in politics.

Many studies have examined political trust and government performance worldwide(Geurkink et al., 2020b; Kołczyńska, 2020; Moreno & Molina, 2014; Theodoros & Eleni, 2023). But few have examined the Bangladeshi context, particularly among university students who will become leaders and prominent socio-political participants (Nasrin & Rahman, 2019; Shahjamal, 2007).

Economic performance, corruption, opportunities and the delivery of social services are just a few of the many variables that have been identified as having an impact on political trust and satisfaction in the existing literature.

However, there are still knowledge gaps and contradictions in our knowledge of how various groups, especially young adults in academic contexts, understand and engage with the experience. To fill these gaps, this study will concentrate on university students' viewpoints, shedding light on their individual expectations and levels of confidence in relation to the present and past governments in Bangladesh. Although there has not been any research conducted on the interior government of Bangladesh 2024 yet.

The research will demonstrate significant insights that can be gleaned from the perceptions of the current and previous governments in Bangladesh by university students, with a particular emphasis on political trust, satisfaction, and policy expectations. The research will elucidate the general tendencies and inclinations of society that influence the political landscape of the nation, as it concentrates on this critical demographic. The findings can assist policymakers in understanding the desires and requirements of young, educated individuals, resulting in improved and more responsive government. This research will enhance our understanding of political behavior in developing nations and may serve as a valuable reference for future studies in corresponding contexts.

1. **Objectives**

The purpose of this study is to analyze and contrast the present and past administrations' levels of political trust, fulfillment with performance, and policy expectations among Bangladeshi university students.

**The specific objectives of this study are to:**

1. Determine the level of satisfaction and faith of university students in Bangladesh have in the current and previous governments.
2. To establish key policy areas where students have the highest expectations and how demographics impact on their politics.
3. To expand the understanding of political behavior in developing countries and promote the development of policies that engage the youth.
4. **Research Methodology:**

**Survey design and data collection**

This study will adopt an explanatory mixed-methods design in which the quantitative and qualitative approaches will be used in making a comprehensive analysis of the political trust, satisfaction, and policy expectations of university students in Bangladesh with regard to the current government and previous governments. Using this mixed-methods approach will enable the capturing of statistical trends and in-depth individual perspectives in a way that enriches the findings by adding greater interpretive depth. Specifically, it is a cross-sectional study that aims at establishing the current levels of trust and satisfaction influenced by the two administrations, in addition to seeking an exploration of underlying causal factors. This research will further adopt a qualitative analysis intended to outline the general trends in students' perspectives and phenomenological insight into understanding the unique political expectations and experiences of Bangladeshi university students.

This research will specifically target university students as its population and will continue for seven months on numerous campuses all over Bangladesh. To ensure that the samples are representative, a probability sampling method specifically, simple random sampling will be conducted with a sample size of approximately 419 individuals (include 10% non-response rate). The confidence level associated with this sample size is 95%, estimated using Cochran's method for finite populations. First, considering the finite population and the sample size will be approximately 384 in infinite populations 384. The structured survey questionnaires will use a mix of dichotomous, multiple-choice, Likert scale, and open-ended questions to collect data that includes categorical and attitudinal information. These questionnaires will be self-administered allowing students to feel free to answer these questionnaires individually, and the responses will expect to be valid and genuine. By using this method, we hope to extract specific details regarding the level of political trust, happiness, and expectations about government policies in Bangladeshi university students.

**Data Analysis**

To find patterns and correlations among important variables, quantitative data will be analyzed in the statistical analysis phase using descriptive and inferential statistical techniques. Student demographics, political trust, fulfillment, and policy expectations will be summarized using descriptive statistics. To find statistically significant differences between groups, we will use inferential tests like t-tests and chi-square tests. As a special benefit, we can learn more about the connections between demographic variables and political views by using regression and correlation analysis. The binary outcomes will be analyzed using logistic regression, and the impact of numerous factors on the students' trust and satisfaction levels will be investigated using multivariate analysis.

This will be extended in the Machine Learning part of this study using clustering and classification techniques. K-means clustering will be done in the hope that it will allow the identification of distinct subgroups within the sample, categorizing students according to shared characteristics in their political views. In the next step, the probabilistic model used for classifying students' political expectations will be developed using Naive Bayes classification based on demographic and attitude data. These techniques, when incorporated into machine learning, will give it a predictive layer that will make the trends clearer and the results more reliable. We also have a plan to use NLP tools as like as Word Cloud to understand the students at the university about the specific topic.

Data will be analyzed using SPSS, Python, R, Excel, and Tableau for purposes such as data cleaning visualization, and statistical examination. In Python, machine learning algorithms and models will create and assessed utilizing libraries.

**Ethical Considerations**

To ensure participant rights and data integrity, ethics will be rigorously followed. We won't gather responders' personal information to protect their privacy. We'll get informed permission and advise participants on the study's purpose and methods, ensuring their replies are anonymous and confidential. The study will manage and secure data according to institutional and ethical requirements, and participation will be optional.

1. **Expected Outcome of the Project:**

This study aims to investigate university students' trust and satisfaction levels with the present and former governments in Bangladesh. It will also identify important elements that influence these opinions. For representatives of parliament, the results will show which policy domains like education, jobs, and governance students have high hopes for, and how to best meet those concerns. A more complex picture of young people's political conduct will be enhanced by the research's emphasis on the ways in which demographic variables affect students' levels of political trust and satisfaction. Overarchingly, this study seeks to promote increased political knowledge and social engagement among Bangladeshi university students, as well as to assist in promoting the development of policies that are more sensitive to the needs of young people.

1. **Contribution to Knowledge/ Field of Study/ Industry and National Development/ Policy Making:**

This research focuses on a major vacuum in political science literature on youth involvement in developing countries by improving knowledge of how university students in Bangladesh evaluate political trust, government performance, and policy aspirations. Providing comparative data on political engagement, contentment, and trust across governmental regimes can strengthen young political behavior research.

The results will lead the way for significant political shifts in Bangladesh. The study's findings, which stress the importance of encouraging faith in government and contented youth voter may propel the country toward industrialization. Insights into the sectors where young people have strong reform aspirations, such employment, social fairness, and education, will be provided to policymakers. Insights like these will guide policymaking for a more democratic atmosphere that is welcoming to young people, which should increase their faith in and engagement with government.

By revealing future leaders' objectives and educating political actors on the necessity for liberal policies that appeal to young people, this research study supports national development goals. It will help students engage in policy discourse and achieve Bangladesh's long-term goals of inclusive government and sustainable development. The research empowers youth to shape their country's destiny and create a political atmosphere that promotes growth.

1. **Time schedule of activities with milestones**

(Milestones of the project will be depended on the project approval time).

* 1. **Milestones of the project:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Major Activities/Milestones | Related objectives | Starting month | Closing month |
| Study preparation, engaging a research assistant, gathering relevant article reviews, and establishing terminology. | Set up the foundation for the study by collecting necessary materials also being knowledgeable about earlier research, and making plans for the future. | December, 24 | January, 25 |
| Completing the pilot survey, creating the final questionnaire, collecting data, and confirming the sample design. | Choosing sample design and final questionnaire for collecting data | February, 25 | March, 25 |
| Data entry, data analysis, report writing and possible submission of article for publication. | accumulate each of the valid replies from the survey, data entry, data validation and performing statistical analysis. Finally, to write a research paper for the submission. | April, 25 | June, 25 |

* 1. **Activity chart in months:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Activity | Dec, 24  To  Jan, 25 | | Feb, 25  to  Mar, 25 | | April, 25  To  Jun, 25 | | |
| Study preparation, engaging a research assistant, gathering relevant article reviews, and establishing terminology. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| completing the pilot survey, creating the final questionnaire, collecting data, and confirming the sample design. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Data entry, data analysis, report writing and possible submission of article for publication. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1. **Risks and Assumptions:**

The validity of the results may be compromised by the many assumptions and risks that this study is subject to. First, people may not feel comfortable sharing their honest ideas and data on delicate political issues because they are afraid of repercussions. Inconsistent or incorrect answers might also result from participants rushing through or misinterpreting items in a structured questionnaire. The results may not be applicable to a broader population due to the constrained time available for data collection, which makes it difficult to recruit a representative sample. Demographic diversity among respondents may add biases to our knowledge of political trust and happiness, and difficulties in collecting enough data may restrict the breadth of our research.

1. **a. Budget break-up (in Tk):**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Items of expenditure with limit** | **Total** | **% of Total** |
| 1. Allowances for supporting staff (research assistant/ field assistant/contractual staff/student: ≤20%) | 70,000/- | 17.50% |
| 1. Remuneration for PI and CoPI (≤20%) | 70,000/- | 17.50% |
| 1. Equipment, appliances, chemicals and **analysis** (≤70%) | 100,000/- | 25.00% |
| 1. Reading materials (purchase books, journals etc.: ≤10%) | - | - |
| 1. Data collection (≤30%) | 75,000/- | 18.75% |
| 1. Printing and stationaries (≤10%) | 10,000/- | 2.50% |
| 1. Attending workshop/seminar /conference (≤15%) | - | - |
| 1. Publication fees and language editing | 50000/- | 12.50% |
| 1. Transport and travel cost, if any (≤10%) | 20,000/- | 5.00% |
| 1. Miscellaneous (please insert specific items) | 5,000/- | 1.25% |
| Total of items (01-10) | **4,00,000/-** | 100% |

*\*Project specific additional items may be included.*

**b. Budget Justification (for exceptional expenditure):**

**Part-C: Declaration/Certification**

It is certified that -

1. The same project has not been submitted to any other agency/agencies for financial support.
2. The research work proposed in this project is not a duplicate work already done or is being done in the field (i.e. area of research).
3. We agree to accept the terms and conditions developed by BSMRSTU-RC as mentioned in the guidelines for Management of Research Projects.
4. We agree to publish at least one scientific article in a recognized journal for each of the total grant received.
5. Principal Investigator assures the responsibility (*N.B: handover the project to other teacher/researcher with consent of respective Chairman/Director and Registrar*) of the research project in case he/she leaves the department/institution for study leave/lien.
6. Principal Investigator assures that if s/he fails to submit the final report of the project within scheduled time, the entire money released for the project will be refunded; otherwise it will be reimbursed from his monthly salary.
7. Project will be provided with access to all available facilities in the Department/Institute.

Signature of PI : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Name : Dr. Md. Murad Hossain

Designation : Assistant Professor

Address : Department of Statistics, BSMRSTU, Gopalganj

Date : 30/10/2024

Signature and seal of Chairman: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Name : Dr. Mohammad Kamal Hossain

Designation : Chairman and Associate Professor

Address : Department of Statistics, BSMRSTU, Gopalganj

Date : 30/10/2024

Signature and seal of Dean/Director:

Name : Dr. Md. Shahjahan

Designation : Dean (Faculty of Science) and Professor

Address : Department of Physics, BSMRSTU, Gopalganj

Date : 30/10/2024

**References :**

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