

# The Contribution of Idris Ahmed Mia in Socio-Cultural Development: Evidence from Chapainawabganj District

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## **Abstract:**

Socio-cultural is a term related to social and cultural factors, which means common traditions, knowledge transferring system, habits, patterns and beliefs present in a population group. In this activities Idris Ahmed Mia involved himself to welfare in the society. The aim of this study is to identify the contribution of Idris Ahmed Mia in socio-cultural development of Chapainawabganj district. Research was conducted using qualitative and quantitative research methods. Using simple random sampling, researcher has collected data from field. The research sample consisted of 170 college teacher from eight college in Chapainawabganj district. Moreover, data has been collected from eight KIIs personalities with the help of face to face interview. The results showed that religion practice, and knowledge transferring process of Idris Ahmed Mia significantly influenced on the social bonds that play important role to reach the expected socio-cultural development in Chapainawabganj. Educational institutional establishing policy and health facilities were identified as the most important factors to achieving socio-cultural development. The present study explored the contribution of Idris Ahmed Mia in socio-cultural development through his transformational leadership style. The findings will enable the people of society and state to generate public welfare leadership in the era of globalization world.

**Keywords:** Idris Ahmed Mia; Socio-Cultural Development; transformational leadership; Chapainawabganj

## **1. Introduction**

Prosperity of Socio-cultural aspect is very much needed to the civilized nations in the world. Social and cultural elements play an important role in establishing as a developed nation in the global community. Through the education and contemporary technology a nation sway their social and cultural values for the moral improvement (Brahim, 2015). So, education cannot come by the own self to the nation, but it's obtained through the attempt of educator. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, Idrish Ahmed Mia enlightens the people by the education in the northern part of East Bengal and Maldaha. Idrish Ahmed Mia, an educator, writer, social worker, and politician, was born on 13 September 1894 to an aristocratic upper middle class Muslim family at Dadanchalk village in Sibgonj of Chapainawabganj district. Hazi Nahar Uddin, father of Idrish Ahmed was highly educated and pious man at that region. As there was no opportunity to get secondary and higher secondary education in Chapainawabganj at that time, his father had sent him Mursheedabad for getting education (Rahman, 1993). He realized the socio-cultural situation between Chapainawabganj and Mursheedabad. From that time he had promised that he will

engage for the better lifestyle to the people of east Bengal. Insouciantly, after getting the highly prestigious job of deputy magistrate, he did not join the job there, because he wanted to develop the socio-economic condition of the people of those regions. At that time socio-economic and cultural condition of the northern region of east Bengal was not good to maintain livelihood activities of inhabitant. Even there are no educational institutions where the people of those areas can get the light of education (Islalm, 2007). In the meantime an educator and great saint who was Idrish Ahmed Mia rescued to the people of this region from the darkness of ignorance. As a Transformational leader, he belongs to honesty, forward looking, inspiring, competent, supportive, and fair minded. These were very crucial component to relate with the followers. So his followers rely heavily on the leader's decision to find the better life options (Islalm, 2007).

Most of the areas in Bangladesh considered as backward in the perspective of education and cultural aspects during eighteen century. At that time, there were almost 03% of people educated in those areas. The components of social and cultural development were very vulnerable. Seeing the vulnerable condition in the society, Mia was very much shocked. So, he promised that completing his graduation, Mia deployed his activities to spread the light of education Mia, 1931). During his studying in Maldaha in 1910 he established Dadanchalk girl high school and makes dream to educate the nation for socio-cultural progress. He got great offer to join the deputy magistrate but did not accept the great prestigious life in the context of that time. Because, he was always worried about exploited, deprived and neglected people. However, he engaged himself in the social welfare activities to change the mass people lives in the greater northern zone of Bangladesh. Through the reciprocal lecture he gathers different profession of people to build up social capital and then established school and college in the different areas of Chapainawabganj. As a result, twenty years later the significant amount dwellers of Chapainawabganj was holding a very important position gradually in different sectors of the state (Rahman, 1993). They were able to maintain such kind this prestigious position almost half century. But such proudness of Chapainawabganj was going to lose in the different important position from the state. There are some causes behind this status lack of community awareness, not respect to wise person, lack of acknowledgement to the educationists, not to honour wise and intelligent personalities, adverse of social innovators, religious misinterpretation, deficiency of knowledge transfer, absence of mutual social bond. Present generation does not know the contribution of Idrish Ahmed Mia; even this generation does not know who Idrish Ahmed Mia is? Moreover, Idrish Ahmed Mia and others prominent person are not evaluated properly. As a result, sacrifice social worker as like as him was not born in the present society. Wiseman is not born in a country where wise man is not valued. Through the respect and evaluation to Idrish, present generation will take his initiation and encourage to the mass people for getting the education and culture. Due to unrespect and forgetting of the respected person, socio-economic and cultural condition have been become weak and fragile.

The scenery of socio-cultural status of Bangladesh is not satisfactory in the context of peaceful and charming situation of the present time. For the better development of the socio-cultural circumstance, the people of the present society should follow the path of the great man who was the performer of social welfare activities, morality, honesty and religiously. It is not possible to make a developed society or country without the acknowledgement of a person who had contributed to different sectors of Bangladesh (Chadsey, 2001). The present generation of our country should know those men who had sacrificed and contributed to developing this nation. In the past prominent social workers and hero personalities are not evaluated by existing beneficiaries of a country. As a result, the devoted social

worker has not come out to society to do cultural activities. Allah says, he who does not acknowledge the deeds of man cannot acknowledge the gratitude of Allah. Moreover, those respected personalities who have served to improve the society through the social welfare activities and established educational institutions to educate the mass people should be evaluated for their contribution by the state. Even that, for the good activities and contributions of the person should be introduced to the present generation. Mia is one of the famous personalities who have made significant contributions to the development of education, culture and the industrial revolution in Bangladesh. There are almost no research activities about him. Yet, some researcher has written Ahmed's biography briefly. In this study, the researcher will investigate the contribution of Idrish Ahmed Mia in socio- cultural development. Through this research, real social workers will be encouraged to engage themselves in social welfare activities. As a result society will be developed rapidly

## 2. Literature Review

In the literature review, researcher present three key concepts of this study: founding the educational institution, religious practices, and public awareness of health related aspects. Moreover, researcher investigate some associated factors which is related to the factors affecting socio economics development of Chapainawabganj.

### 2.1 The concept of knowledge transferring throw educational institution

His transformational leadership provided a social change with the help of multi-dimensional knowledge by which the followers were influenced (Bass, 2006). The leader used rhetorical communication to expand the light of education. Most of educationist reported that at the age of 16 Mia has established the girls high school to educate the back word women society. Moreover, they say that he had promoted the socio-culture condition of the mass people, and make social change in those areas. Even that, he could deliver knowledge to the followers so that all level of people of this country are able to form the peaceful and glorious society (SW1, EP2 and SW3). Moreover, he used to practice an ideology by which he had swayed public opinion into what a transformational leader wants to see on the shape of mass people and the repetition of the messages could increase its effect (David, 2017). His social welfare activities are very much important for the people of those areas and it is considered useful to change people's minds, action, motivated and inspire the followers (Powell, 2018). Most of the scholar says that there is no single educational institution in this area during 1915 but Mia was able to establish the primary, high school and college. That is why many aristocratic person was being inspired to establish the educational institution. As a result gradually literacy rate became increased and human life style began to standard and advance in this region (SW3, EP1, EP3 and SW4).

### 2.2 The concept of religious practices make social bonds

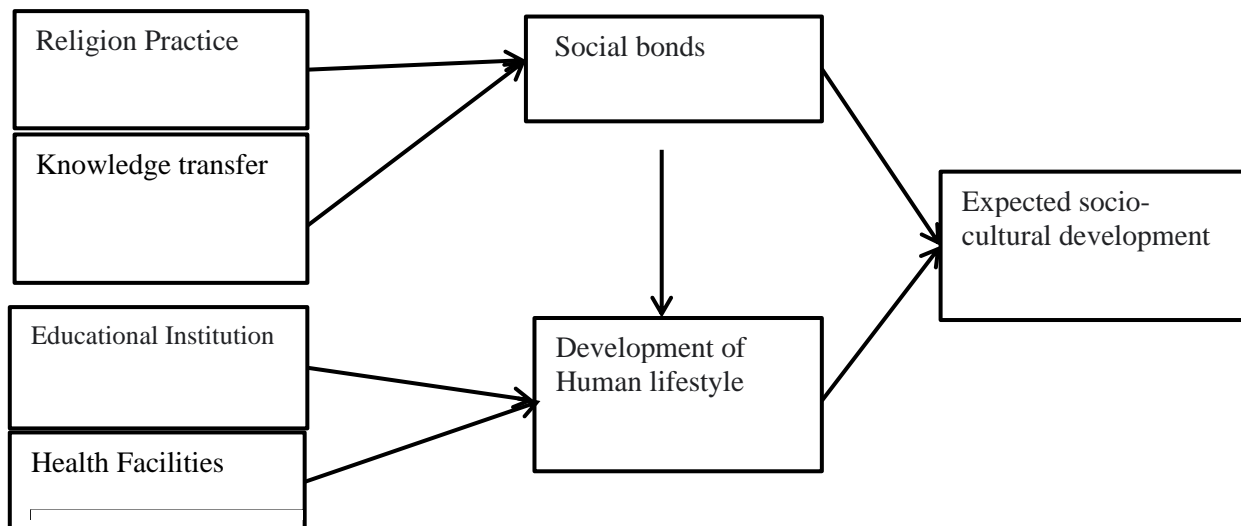
In Bangladesh, social bonds are strengthened through religious practices and knowledge transfer to each other in the community. Research indicates that Idris Ahmed Mia's religious knowledge and practical life had significantly enhanced social capital and rural communities (Rahman, 2020). Statistical data reveals that these initiatives have led to improve livelihood and reduced poverty rates (Hossain, 2018). Most of the respondents ask that Mia was very rich in the Islamic knowledge. He has translated the *Ampara* (last para of the holy Quran), these kind of activities inspired to the mass people and believed him. As a result every kind of people respond from his lobbied in any kind of situation( EP4, SW2. and SW3). In point of fact, religious identification and practice also reinforce giving and helping behaviours (Wiepking, et al., 2014). Religion increases in-group identification creating an environment encouraging

to resource provision of various forms (Du et al., 2022). Moreover, he was able to increase the Public awareness to lead the healthy life style. In the Bangladesh, social bonds is also influenced by an education and knowledge of people. Religion has the potential to create both particularized trust and generalized trust. Particularized trust is described as a strategic trust based on assessment of the trustworthiness of a particular person or group (Kwon and Arenius, 2010; Uslaner, 2022). Religion provides the platform for believers to meet and engage with others through their attendance at rites and ceremonies (Ebstyn King and Furrow, 2008). In contrast, generalized trust, also known as moral trust (Uslaner, 2002), represents faith in others one does not know well (Kwon and Arenius, 2010; Uslaner, 2002). Religious people inherently trust strangers who follow the same religion but attend different congregations or religious services (Deller et al., 2018). Thus, generalized trust comforts communication, facilitates information flow and increases cooperation (Kwon and Arenius, 2010). The social bonds includes a strong emphasis on politeness and adherence to social norms, which are seen as essential for maintaining public perception and community well-being. Social bond play important role to relate social harmony, knowledge transfer, social the practice of religious rituals, management of health protection. Moreover it can prevent social prejudices to develop the socio-cultural understanding in the particular areas of Bangladesh.

**2.3 Health Facilities of expected socio-cultural development**

Health care and medical facilities are regarded to be of utmost significance in promoting health and well-being. In the present existence, the individuals belonging to rural communities have also generated awareness that use of modern and innovative methods will render a significant contribution in treating health problems and illnesses. Health care and medical facilities has become one of the largest sectors within the country, both in terms of revenue and employment (Healthcare Industry in India, 2020). In accordance to the research studies, there are number of individuals, who are seeking employment opportunities in this sector. Health care and medical facilities have the primary aim of making provision of help and support to the individuals to promote good health and well-being. The individuals, belonging to deprived, marginalized and economically weaker sections of the society are normally unaware in terms of ways to promote health and well-being. Therefore, in spite of these situation Mia was able to generate awareness in terms of the ways to promote health and well-being SW3, EP2, EP3 and SW2).

**3. Research Model**



#### 4. Hypothesis of this Research

H1: Religion practice has a positive and significant impact on the social bonds.

H2: Knowledge transfer has a positive and significant impact on the social bonds.

H3: Educational institution has positive and significant impact on the development of the human lifestyle.

H4: Health facilities have a positive and significant effect on the development of the human lifestyle.

H5: The social bond has a positive and significant impact on the development of the human lifestyle.

H6: The social bond has a positive and significant impact on the Expected socio-cultural development.

H7: Development of human lifestyle has a positive and significant impact on the expected socio-cultural development

#### 5. Methodology of the Study

##### 5.1 Research Design

The research methodology is highly dependent on the nature of the research problem and objectives. This study will investigate the contribution of Idris Ahmed Mia in Socio-Cultural Development in Rajshahi Division. It has been challenging to continue this study using a single method. The present study will use A quantitative approach to examine the socio-cultural status in the pre age of Idris Ahmed Mia, living arrangements of this region's peoples, determination in the contribution of Idris Ahmed Mia in the growth of educational institutions. Moreover, qualitative approach will also use with in-depth interview to discover the situation of the study's hypothesis. This process is to relate to develop a better understanding of the research problem under its investigation. Chapainawabganj district has been selected as study area using purposive sampling method. degree level college students and teachers of Chapainawabganj district in Bangladesh have been selected as populations. Participants has be randomly carefully chosen from the eighteen institutes of Degree College in Chapainawabganj, with a total of 170 teachers. Moreover, researcher will select 08 participants in the purposively where all of them have experience of social works, and education. Participants have vast knowledge about their specific field and researcher will closely observe these interviews. Pseudonyms will be given to the social workers (SW1, SW2, SW3, and SW4), educationists (EP1, EP2, EP3, and EP4) to maintain their privacy. These pseudonyms were used throughout the discussion. The researcher will apply a multi stage simple random sampling technique to collect data from the field with the help of one set of questionnaire for the lecturer to principal in the Degree College. To conduct in depth interview, researcher will make semi-structured interview schedule.. To realize the objectives and hypotheses of this research, researcher will make textual analysis, in-depth interview, and the questionnaire survey method, which will able to explore all research objectives and hypotheses.

##### 5.2 Data Analysis

Using Cronbach's alpha coefficients, the researcher will ensure the reliability and the validity of questionnaire items. After that, the scholar will give attention to analysis the collected quantitative data in this research (Creswell & Hirose, 2019). The quantitative data will be analysed with the help of SPSS 23.0 statistical software where adopted descriptive statistics, ANOVA regression, and factors analysis. We computed the means and standard deviations for each item of the questionnaire. To analyse the qualitative data from the interviews, researcher employed a thematic analysis based on the interview questions and the commonalities in the responses obtained from the interviewees that, helped us to infer meanings with the help of linguistic features in the agreed settings (Cohen et al., 2013). The

analysis of this study will also focus on strengthening the meanings of expressed by the interviewees, who will be involved in this research directly (Kvale, 2009).

### 6. Data analysis and findings

Some of this study’s findings that needed to be discussed in more detail concerned the existing problems. Based on the research method used to solve these problems, the results of this study show the following. The results of the instrument’s validity test are presented in Table 1.

<Table 1> Reliability and validity test

Factors	Number of items	Cronbach’s Alpha
Religion Practice (RP)	4	.845
Knowledge transfer (KT)	3	.908
Educational Institution (EI)	4	.902
Health Facilities (HF)	4	.816
Social bonds (SB)	4	.747
Development of Human lifestyle (DHL)	3	.898
Expected socio-cultural development (ESD)	3	.903

Hair et al. (2006) accept as true that Cronbach’s alpha value is higher than 0.7, and it can be considered that the reliability is high. Boudreau et al. (2001) proposed that only the reliability of the variable is above 0.8, so that statistical analysis can be performed. As shown in the table<1>, the reliability of the measurement items in this study is between 0.823 and 0.953, all of which are above 0.8. Therefore, when we observe Cronbach’s alpha value, we can confirm that this study has a high degree of reliability.

### 6.1 Exploratory factor analysis

By processing 43 variables or items in the SPSS software, 43 variables are found with an eight groups or eight factors (shown in table 5.7), where items in each group is strongly correlated. Each item has sufficient factor loading according to cut off value > .40 (shown in table 5.7, bellow). One factor is deleted from nine factors listed in the questionnaire due to the lower or poor factors loadings, cross loadings and lower than three items factor. The result is that the factor loadings were above 0.6, and the KMO value of the scales is 0.949. Bartlett sphericity test is significantly (P<0.000), and the values of reliability and validity both are above 0.7, indicating that the scales have good reliability and validity. Each item is respectively corresponding to each factor, which demonstrates that the scales have higher convergent validity. Through exploratory factor analysis, by using principal component analysis method, the items with load value less than 0.6 and cross loading more than 0.4 are excluded, the factors with the characteristic value greater than 1 are extracted, and ultimately the measurement scale of this paper is determined

<Table 2> the results of exploratory factor analysis

Variable	Items	Factor loading	Eigen values	Percentage of variance explained (%)	Cumulative (%)
Religion Practice (RP)	RP1	.728	3.410	7.626	7.626
	RP2	.715			
	RP3	.765			

	RP4	.714			
Knowledge transfer (KT)	KT1	.799	3.198	7.593	15.219
	KT2	.768			
	KT3	.734			
Educational Institution (EI)	EI1	.712	2.858	6.894	22.113
	EI2	.799			
	EI3	.775			
	EI4	.748			
Health Facilities (HF)	HF1	.738	2.654	7.993	30.106
	HF2	.787			
	HF3	.778			
	HF4	.751			
Social bonds (SB)	SB1	.788	2.507	7.784	37.089
	SB2	.769			
	SB3	.742			
	SB4	.729			
Development of Human lifestyle (DHL)	DHL1	.768	2.497	7.951	45.841
	DHL2	.705			
	DHL3	.796			
Expected socio-cultural development (ESD)	ESD1	.789	2.317	7.918	53.759
	ESD2	.763			
	ESD3	.779			

KMO=.853 Bartlett's Test of Sphericity=13,023(DF=1032 sig. =.000), Total percentage of variance explained=53.759

## 6.2 Confirmatory factor analysis

Based on the results of EFA, confirmatory factor analysis is performed using Amos 23.0. Some additional items were further deleted either because their loadings were less than 0.50 or to improve model fit indices. The final model fit indices using first-order constructs fitted the data reasonably well CMIN/DF=2.082; CFI=0.914; GFI=0.905; IFI=0.972; TLI=0.981; RMSEA=0.051; and RMR=0.034). The normed CMIN/DF of 2.082 was below the maximum value of 3.0 (Bollen, 1989). The comparative fit index(CFI), goodness-of-fit index(GFI), incremental fit index(IFI), and Tucker-Lewis index (TLI) are greater than the suggested minimum value of 0.90 (Garver & Mentzer, 1999). The root mean square error of approximation (RMSEA) is 0.024 and the root mean square residual (RMR) is 0.023, indicating acceptable values (Garver & Mentzer, 1999). These indices implied a satisfactory level of unidimensionality and convergent validity. In addition, the standardized coefficients for all the question items were higher than twice their standard errors, providing additional support for convergent validity (Hair et al., 2011).

<Table 2> the results of Confirmatory factor analysis

Variable	Items	Standardized Estimate	S.E.	C.R.	P	CR	AVE
Religion Practice (RP)	RP1	.879	-	-	-	.856	.654
	RP2	.813	.054	18.565	***		
	RP3	.719	.058	17.325	***		
	RP4	.862	.062	14.875	***		
Knowledge transfer (KT)	KT1	.759	-	-	-	.874	.680
	KT2	.709	.055	15.565	***		
	KT3	.787	.058	16.325	***		
Educational Institution (EI)	EI1	.785	-	-	-	.814	.593
	EI2	.814	.064	14.565	***		
	EI3	.788	.055	17.325	***		
	EI4	.783	.065	17.245	***		
Health Facilities (HF)	HF1	.758	-	-	-	.893	.566
	HF2	.756	.055	18.565	***		
	HF3	.879	.049	17.325	***		
	HF4	.708	.066	18.245	***		
Social bonds (SB)	SB1	.658	-	-	***-	.824	.518
	SB2	.792	.055	16.565	***		
	SB3	.720	.048	14.875	***		
	SB4	.756	.069	13.245	***		
Development of Human lifestyle (DHL)	DHL1	.758	-	-	-	.981	.531
	DHL2	.741	.058	17.325	***		
	DHL3	.674	.067	14.875	***		
Expected socio-cultural development (ESD)	ESD1	.779	-	-	-	.828	.589
	ESD2	.801	.055	18.565	***		
	ESD3	.738	.068	14.875	***		

Note: \*P<0.05; \*\*P<0.01; \*\*\*P<0.001

### 6.3 The results of path analysis

In order to assessment the effects of hypothesis, researcher sets organizational factors (capacity-capability, creativity of learner, professional oriented training, and practical activities of course curriculum, governmental policy) as independent variable and sets implementation factor (skilled-manpower ) as mediating variables, and the outcomes factors (Self-employment.) is the dependent variable.



< Table 3> the results of path analysis

S.N	Hypothesis	Standardize d Coefficient	R2	S.E	C.R.	P	Adopted/ Rejected
H1	Religion practice has a positive and significant impact on the social bonds.	0.144	0.081	0.087	07.264	0.000	Adopted
H2	Knowledge transfer has a positive and significant impact on the social bonds.	0.571	0.194	0.027	9.652	0.000	Adopted
H3	Educational institution has positive and significant impact on the development of the human lifestyle.	0.549	0.320	0.044	7.320	0.001	Adopted
H4	Health facilities have a positive and significant effect on the development of the human lifestyle.	0.257	0.076	0.068	4.814	0.021	Adopted
H5	The social bond has a positive and significant impact on the development of the human lifestyle..	0.146	0.167	0.016	7.550	0.000	Adopted
H6	The social bond has a positive and significant impact on the expected socio-cultural development.	0.329	0.135	0.039	6.364	0.000	Adopted
H7	Development of human lifestyle has a positive and significant impact on the expected socio-cultural development.	0.479	0.363	0.048	6.417	0.000	Adopted

Hypothesis H1 the effect of religion practice on social bonds is confirmed by using the structural equation model. Hair et al. (2011) claim that the path coefficient value should be minimum 0.15 and above to be considered as statistically significant. In this regard, < Table 4>, depict that the values of path coefficient of religion practice are 0.044. That means religion practice significantly effect on social bonds. Furthermore, from < Table 4>, it is also observed that the p-value is less than 0.05 (\*\*\*) with a standard error of 0.087 and the value of critical ratio was 8.204 which higher than the threshold value  $\pm 1.96$ ). Therefore, this study has accepted hypothesis 1 that there is a significant relationship between religion practice and social bonds. It becomes clear that religion practice leads to make social bonds. The value of coefficients of determination (R<sup>2</sup>) are 0.081, which means social bonds 8.1%, influenced by religion practice. It can be said that social bonds influenced 91.9%, by the other factors. Therefore, this

study has accepted hypothesis 1 that there is a significant relationship between religion practice and social bonds. It becomes clear that religion practice leads to make social bonds.

Second, Hypothesis 2 indorses the impact of Knowledge transfer on social bonds. The result of Knowledge transfer on social bonds is verified by using the structural equation model. Hair et al. (2011) explain that the path coefficient value should be minimum 0.15 and above to be considered as statistically significant. In this regard, < Table 4>, describe that the values of path coefficient Knowledge transfer are 0.571 are standardised coefficients. knowledge transfer significantly effect on social bonds. Furthermore, from <Table 4>, it is also perceived that the p-value is less than 0.05 (\*\*\*) with a standard error of 0.027 and the value of critical ratio was 9.652 which higher than the threshold value  $\pm 1.96$ ). The value of coefficients of determination of knowledge transfer (R<sup>2</sup>) are 0.194 that means social bonds 19.4%, influenced by Knowledge transfer respectively. It can be said that social bonds influenced 81.6%, by the other factors. Therefore, this study has accepted hypothesis 2 that there is a significant relationship between Knowledge transfer and social bonds. It becomes clear that knowledge transfer significantly effects to make social bonds.

Third, Hypothesis 3 authenticates the impact of educational institution on development of the human lifestyle. The effect of educational institution on development of the human lifestyle is demonstrated by using the structural equation model. Hair et al. (2011) explicate that the path coefficient value should be minimum 0.15 and above to be considered as statistically significant. In this regard, < Table 4> depict that the values of path coefficient educational institution are 0.549 are standardised coefficients respectively. educational institution significantly effect on development of the human lifestyle. Furthermore, from < Table 4>, it is also pragmatic that the p-value was less than 0.05 (\*\*\*) with a standard error of 0.044 and the value of critical ratio was 7.320 which higher than the threshold value  $\pm 1.96$ ). The value of coefficients of determination of educational institution (R<sup>2</sup>) are 0.320 that means development of the human lifestyle 32.0%, influenced by educational institution respectively. It can be said that development of the human lifestyle influenced 75.0%, by the other factors. Therefore, this study has accepted hypothesis 3 that there is a significant relationship between practical activities of the course curriculum and development of the human lifestyle. It becomes clear that educational institution significantly effects to make development of the human lifestyle.

Fourth, the effect of health facilities on development of the human lifestyle is certified by using the structural equation model. Hair et al. (2011) claim that the path coefficient value should be minimum 0.15 and above to be considered as statistically significant. In this regard, < Table 5.8>, reveal that the values of path coefficient development of the human lifestyle are 0.257 are standardised coefficients. health facilities significantly effects on development of the human lifestyle. Furthermore, from < Table 5.8>, it is also detected that the p-value is less than 0.05 (\*\*\*) with a standard error of 0.068 and the value of critical ratio was 4.814 which higher than the threshold value  $\pm 1.96$ ). The value of coefficients of determination of health facilities (R<sup>2</sup>) are 0.076, which means development of the human lifestyle 7.6% influenced by health facilities respectively. It can be said that development of the human lifestyle influenced 94.4% by the other factors. Therefore, this study has accepted hypothesis 4 that there is a significant relationship between health facilities and development of the human lifestyle. It becomes clear that health facilities significantly effects to make development of the human lifestyle.

Fifth, Hypothesis 5 proves the impact of social bond on the development of the human lifestyle. Hair et al. (2011) explain that the path coefficient value should be minimum 0.15 and above to be considered as statistically significant. In this regard, < Table 4>, expose that the values of path coefficient of social

bond is 0.146. social bond significantly effect on the development of the human lifestyle. Furthermore, from < Table 4> it is also perceived that the p-value was less than 0.05 (\*\*\*) with a standard error of 0.016 and the value of critical ratio was 7.550 which higher than the threshold value  $\pm 1.96$ ). The value of coefficients of determination of social bond (R<sup>2</sup>) is 0.167 that means the development of the human lifestyle 16.7% influenced by social bond. It can be said that the development of the human lifestyle influenced 83.3%, by the other factors. Therefore, this study has accepted hypothesis 5 that there is a significant relationship between the development of the human lifestyle and social bond. It becomes clear that social bond significantly effects to make the development of the human lifestyle.

Sixth, the effect of social bonds on the expected socio-cultural development is verified by using the structural equation model. Hair et al. (2011) expose that the path coefficient value should be minimum 0.15 and above to be considered as statistically significant. In this regard, < Table 4>, reveal that the values of path coefficient of social bonds is 0.329. Social bonds significantly effect on the expected socio-cultural development. Furthermore, from < Table 4> it is also perceived that the p-value is less than 0.05 (\*\*\*) with a standard error of 0.039 and the value of critical ratio was 6.564 which higher than the threshold value  $\pm 1.96$ ). The value of coefficients of social bonds (R<sup>2</sup>) is 0.135 that means self-employment 13.5%, influenced by skilled-manpower respectively. It can be said that the expected socio-cultural development influenced 86.5%, by the other factors. Therefore, this study has accepted hypothesis 6 that there is a significant relationship between social bonds and the expected socio-cultural development. It becomes clear that social bonds significantly effects to make the expected socio-cultural development.

Seventh, the effect of development of human lifestyle on the expected socio-cultural development is confirmed by using the structural equation model. Hair et al. (2011) expose that the path coefficient value should be minimum 0.15 and above to be considered as statistically significant. In this regard, < Table 4>, reveal that the values of path coefficient development of human lifestyle is 0.479. development of human lifestyle significantly effect on the expected socio-cultural development. Furthermore, from < Table 4> it is also viewed that the p-value is less than 0.05 (\*\*\*) with a standard error of 0.048 and the value of critical ratio was 6.417 which higher than the threshold value  $\pm 1.96$ ). The value of coefficients of determination of development of human lifestyle (R<sup>2</sup>) are 0.363 that means expected socio-cultural development 36.3%, influenced by development of human lifestyle. It can be said that expected socio-cultural development influenced 63.7%, by the other factors. Therefore, this study has accepted hypothesis 7 that there is a significant relationship between development of human lifestyle and expected socio-cultural development. It becomes clear that development of human lifestyle significantly effects to make expected socio-cultural development.

#### 8. Limitations and Recommendations for Future Research of the study

The main limitation for this study is its participation in only two upazilas' educational institutions. Others include the research oriented book and lack of knowledgeable of respondent who participated in this research. Researchers are recommended to explore how social workers can be evaluated in the present generation to develop other language skills such as listening, reading, and writing. Since the current study was done among socio-cultural development, health facility and social bond the present society. One the other hand similar studies ought to be conducted in Idrish Ahmed contribution of literacy movement and rural development of establishment of small industry in the village areas.

## 8. Conclusion

Idrish Ahmed Mia is a person who have made significant contributions to the development of education, socio-culture development and the consciousness of mass people in Bangladesh. To encourage the politicians, educationist and social worker we should introduce Idrish Ahmed Mia to the present generation for better establishment of the sustainable Bangladesh. It is needed to practice moral education, the bond of social harmony. Moreover, Based on the study results, the researcher has found that he had made revolution in the mutual social bonds throughout the sharing and transferring of knowledge, and religious practices. These element makes the human being as a social power to empower their internal and external strength in the perspective of expected socio-cultural development. Most of the respondent reported that he has established many educational institutions and encouraged the people to establish this kind of institution every corner of Chapainawabganj. Even Idrish Ahmed Mia had created the public awareness about the health fitness. As a result dwellers of this regions feels healthy and became the development of human lifestyle. Most of the people of this region has been influenced by the reciprocal lecturers of Idrish and engaged themselves in the receiving educational learning and gaining new skills and expertise from the it, then sharing them in their knowledge and religious practices with the mass people. Overall, the researcher has concluded that various dimension of productive quality of Idrish Mia distributed the light of education and people was able to enjoy their expected lifestyle in Bangladesh.

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