



The Recent Achievement and Current Status of Education In Bangladesh

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Outline of the presentation



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- **Education for All (UNESCO)**
- **Conclusion**



Country Profile: Map





Country Profile: Flag





Country Profile: Emblem





Country Profile: Data



Population
157.90 millions

Life expectancy
Male 69.2
Female 72.94
Total 70.94

Sex Ratio
102.2 males per
100 females



Country Profile: Data



Literacy Rate

Male 64.6 %
Female 58.5 %
Total 61.5 %

Top Three Industry:

Agriculture
Garments
Health

GDP per
Capita
\$ 1465



Education System of Bangladesh



The **Educational System in Bangladesh** is three-tiered and highly subsidized. The government of Bangladesh operates many schools in the **primary, secondary, and higher secondary** levels.

It also subsidizes parts of the funding for many private schools. In the tertiary education sector, the government also funds more than 15 state universities through the **UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION**.



Education Background of Bangladesh



Education Background

- **1974 – Qudrat-e-Khuda Education Commission**
- **1988 – Mafiz Uddin Ahmed Education Commission**
- **1997 – M. Shamsul Haque Education Committee -> National Education Policy (2000)**
- **2002 – M. A. Bari Commission**
- **2003 – Mohammad Moniruzzaman Mia Commission**
- **2009 – Kabir Chowdhury Education Committee -> National Education Policy (2010)**



Education Background of Bangladesh

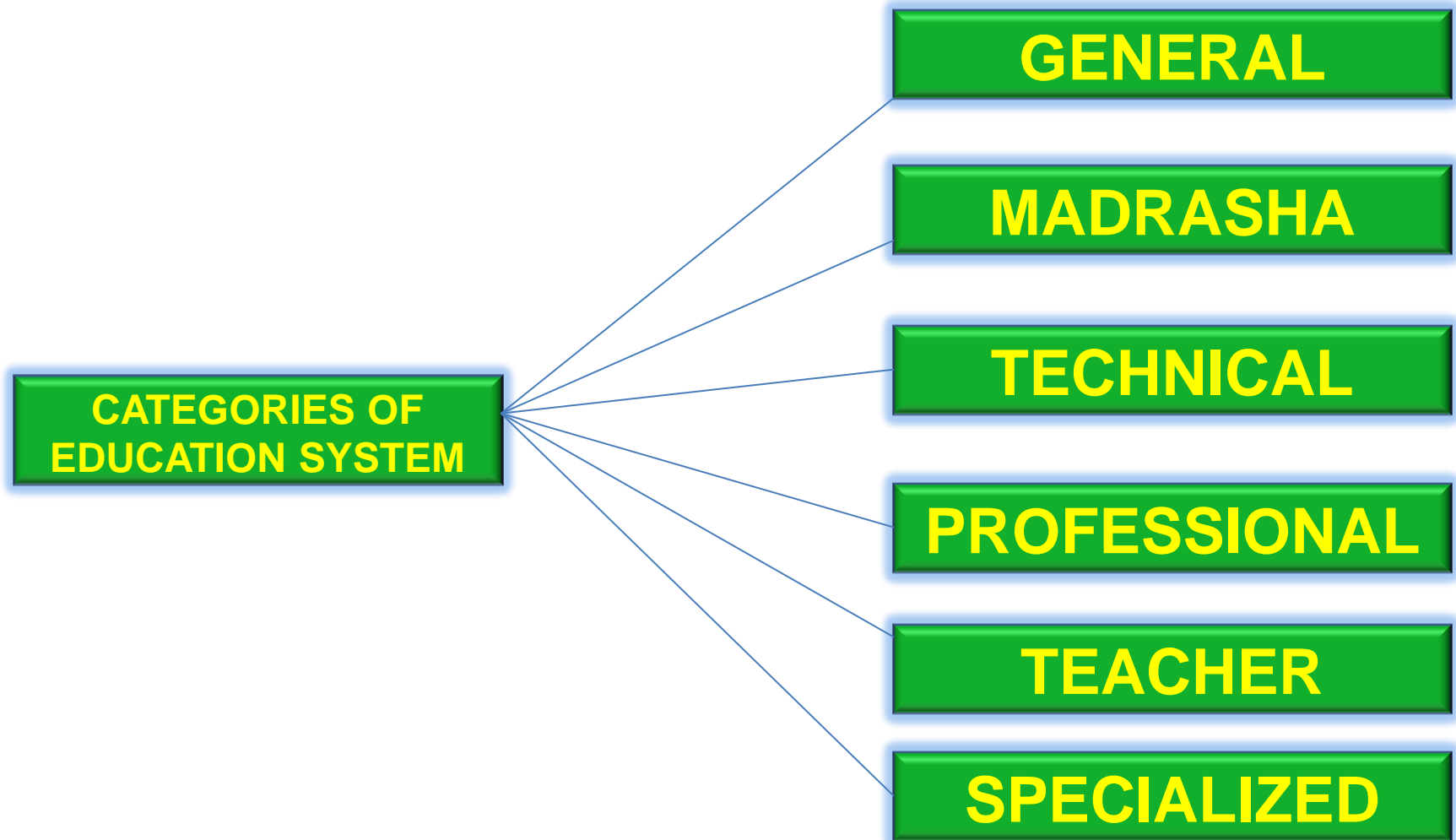


Education Background-Continued

- **National Professor Kabir Chowdhury was chairman and Dr. Kazi Khaliquzzaman Ahmad was Co-chairman of the Education Policy (2009) committee.**
- **18 members worked in making the policy.**
- **The committee was responsible to review two Education Commission Reports (1974, 1997) and national Education Policy (2009). Based on the review, they were asked to make a new education policy.**



Categories of Education System in Bangladesh





Categories of Education System in Bangladesh-Continued



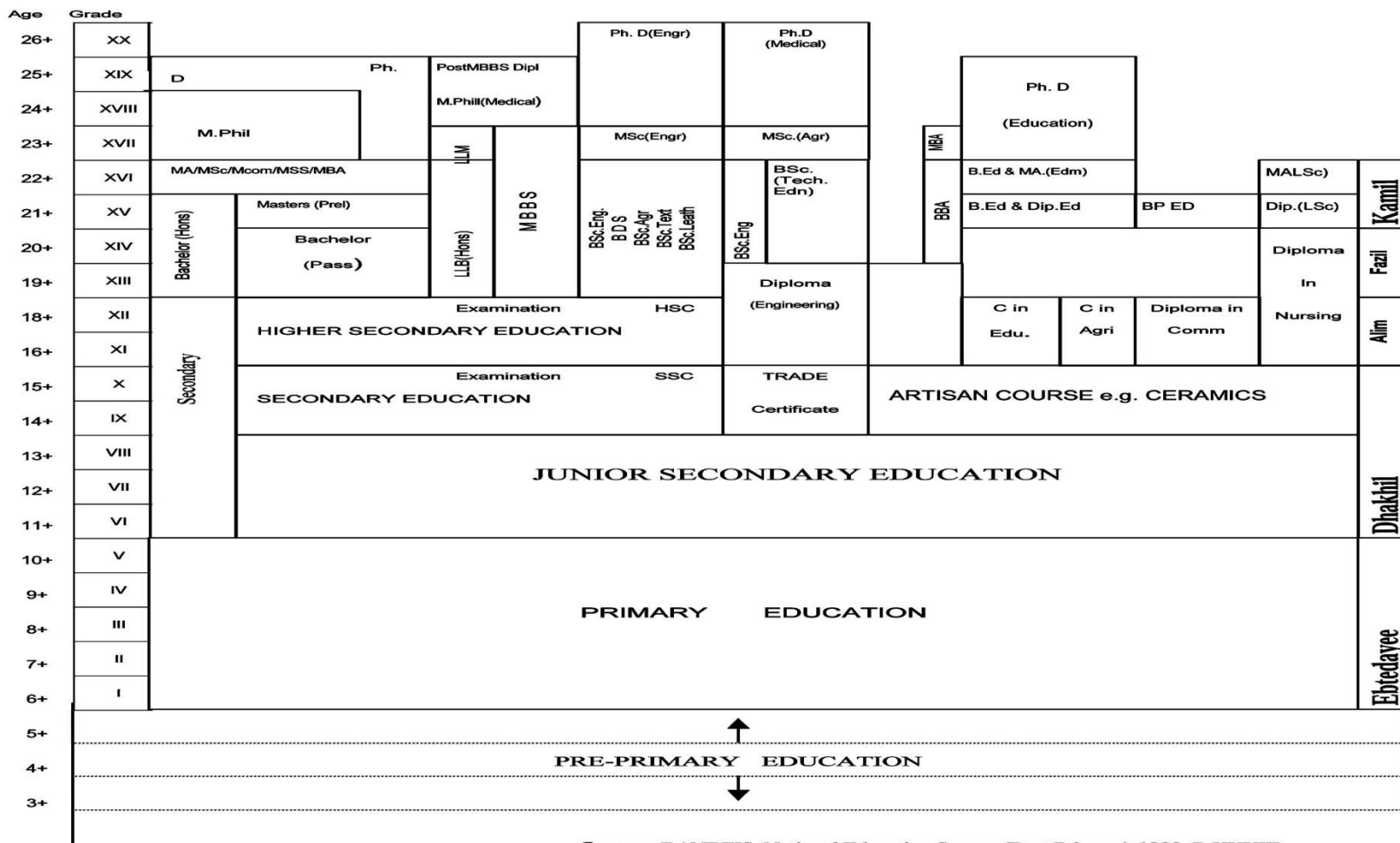
Education	School/Level	Grade From	Grade To	Age From	Age To	Years	Notes
Primary	Primary Education	1	5	6	10	5	
Secondary	Secondary Education	9	10	14	15	2	Includes Trace Certificate/SSC Vocational
Secondary	Junior Secondary Education	6	8	11	13	3	
Secondary	Higher Secondary	11	12	16	17	2	Includes 2 years of 4 year Diploma in Engineering & Nursing, HSC Vocational
Vocational	Diploma in Engineering degree- Not a Bachelors, similar to Associates					4	
Tertiary	Fazil - Similar to Associates Degree	13	14			2	
Tertiary	Kamil - Similar to Bachelor's degree	15	16			2	
Tertiary	Bachelor degree - Engineering & Technology	15	16			3	
Tertiary	Tertiary - Higher Education						



Categories of Education System in Bangladesh-Continued



ORGANISATION CHARTS EDUCATIONAL STRUCTURE OF BANGLADESH



Source: BANBEIS, National Education Survey (Post-Primary)-1999, P-XXXIII



Education Management Bodies



★ PRIMARY EDUCATION:

➔ Overall responsibility of management of primary education lies with the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education (MOPME) & Directorate of Primary Education (DPE).

★ SECONDARY EDUCATION:

➔ Secondary level of education is controlled by the seven General Education Boards.

➔ Madrasha Education Board covers religious education in government-registered Madrashas.



Education Management Bodies-Continued



★ TERTIARY EDUCATION:

- ➔ At the tertiary level, universities are regulated by the University Grants Commission.
- ➔ The colleges providing tertiary education are under the National University.
- ➔ Each of the medical colleges is affiliated with a public university.
- ➔ Universities in Bangladesh are autonomous bodies administered by legal bodies such as Syndicate, Senate, Academic Council, etc. in accordance with provisions laid down in their respective acts.



Education Management Bodies-Continued

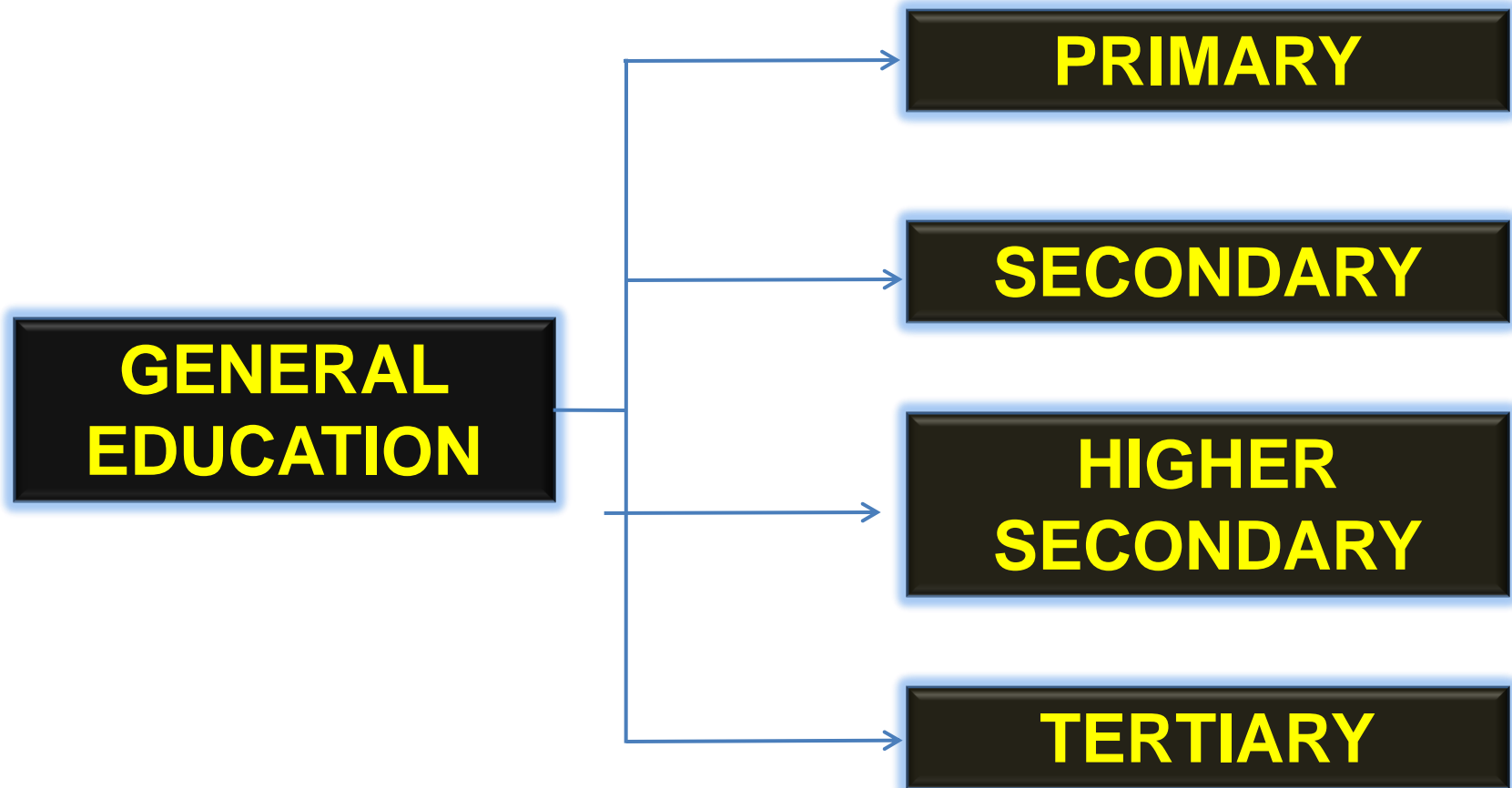


★ The National Curriculum and Textbook Board (NCTB):

- ➔ Responsible for the development of curriculum and production of textbooks.
- ➔ Also responsible for developing curriculum and publishing standard textbooks.



General Education





Primary Education System



- ➔ Bangladesh has one of the largest primary education systems in the world.
- ➔ The primary level of education is managed by the Directorate of Primary education (DPE) & Ministry of Primary and Mass Education (MOPME).
- ★ **Management of institution:**
 - ➔ Government
 - ➔ Non-Government
 - ➔ Private



Primary Education System -Continued



- ★ There are a total of **63,546** government and **58,630** private primary schools in the country.
- ★ Present government's initiatives to encourage the children to get into primary education
 - ➔ **Providing books free of cost**
 - ➔ **Providing stipend**
 - ➔ **Primary education is concluded with a public examination known as Primary School Certificate**



Secondary Education System



★ Three stages:



Junior Secondary



Secondary



Higher Secondary

★ Management & Number of institution:



Government (804)



Non-government (19,493)



Secondary Education System-Continued



- ★ Three streams of courses such as humanities, science and Business education which start at class 9.
- ★ Secondary education is concluded with a public examination leading to the secondary school certificate (SSC)
- ★ Controlled by 7 boards of intermediate and secondary education in **Dhaka, Chittagong, Comilla, Rajshahi, Barishal and Sylhet.**



Higher Secondary Education System



- ★ Secondary education is designed to prepare to enter into the higher secondary stage.
- ★ Higher secondary stage is of two-year duration
- ★ Offered by Intermediate Colleges or by intermediate section of degree or master colleges.
- ★ 2 year Certificate program provided by the colleges under the supervision of the education boards
- ★ One of the most crucial parts of the students because of admission process of Higher study completely depends on it.



Tertiary Education System



- ★ Minimum requirement for admission to higher education is Higher Secondary Certificate (HSC).
- ★ HSC holders qualified to enroll in 3-year degree pass courses while for honors, 4-year bachelors' degree honors courses in degree level colleges or in the universities.
- ★ Successful completion of a pass/honors bachelors' degree course, one can enroll in the master's degree course.



Tertiary Education System-Continued



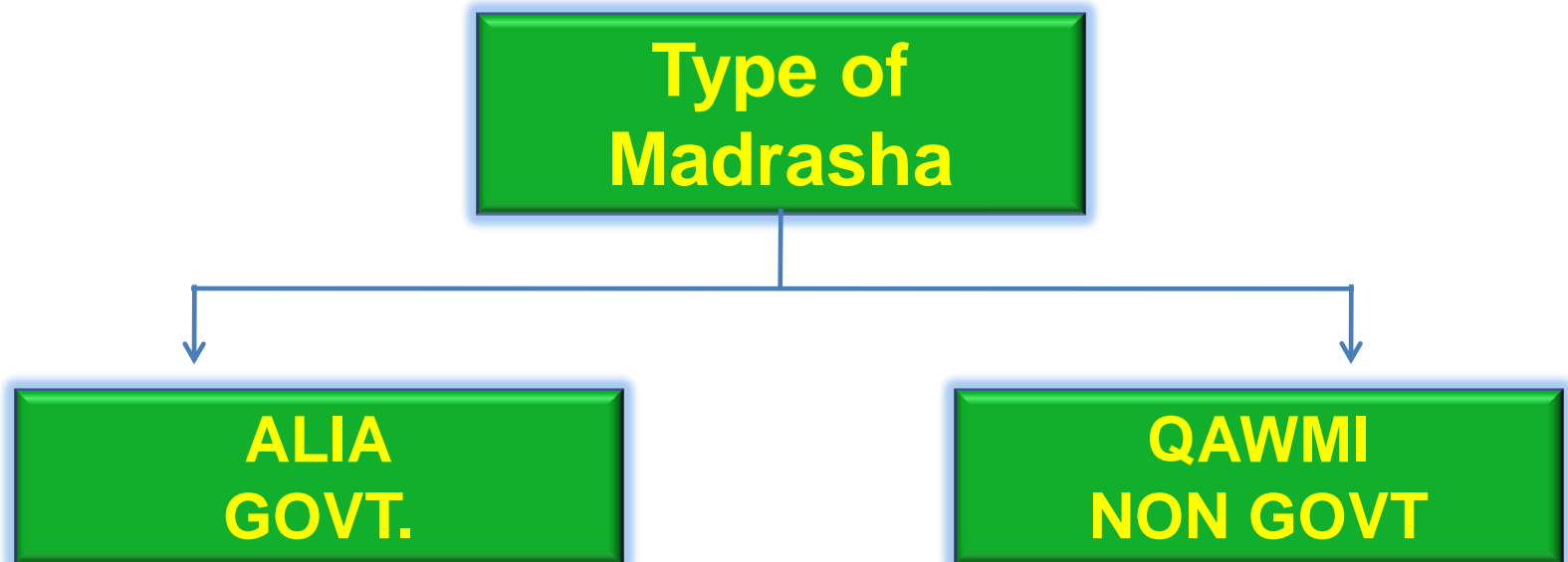
- ★ After Masters, one can go for PhD
- ★ **Total no of Universities 151**
- ★ **37 Public Universities**
- ★ **114 Private Universities**



Madrasha Education System



- ★ Islamic knowledge taught besides the teaching of general branches of knowledge
- ★ Madrasha generally known as “religious schools”.



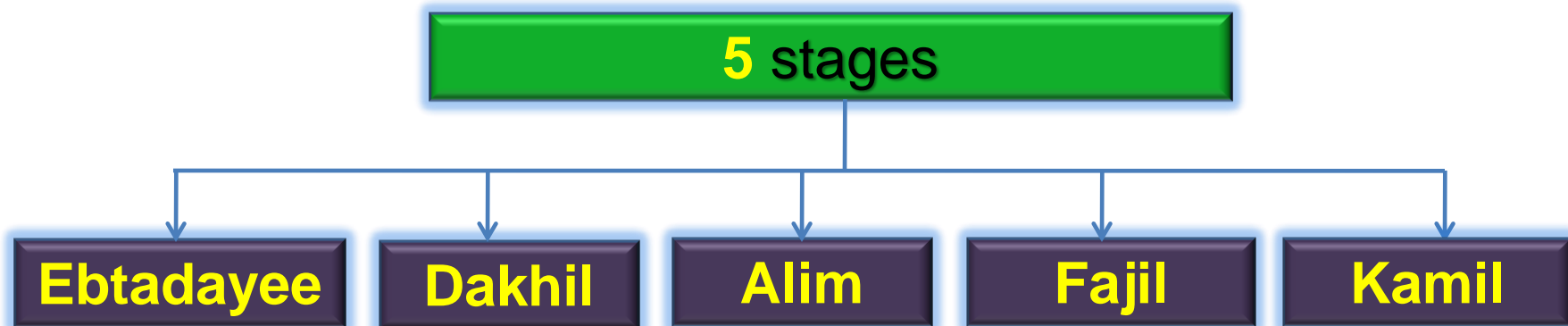


Madrasha Education System-Continued



ALIA Madrasha

- ★ Alia madrasha enjoy public facilities
- ★ Five stages according to degrees





Madrasha Education System-Continued



Details of ALIA Madrasha

- ➔ 1. Ebtadayee (grade I-V) Equivalent to primary.
- ➔ 2. Dakhil (grade VI-X) Equivalent to SSC.
- ➔ 3. Alim (grade XI-XII) Equivalent to HSC.
- ➔ 4. Fazil (grade XIII-XIV) Equivalent to degrees.
- ➔ 5. Kamil (grade XV-XVI) Equivalent to masters.
- ★ Alia madrasha education regulated by Bangladesh Madrasha Education Board
- ★ Fazil and Kamil regulates by Arabic University.



Madrasha Education System-Continued



Qawmi Madrasha

★ Originated from the traditional Muslim educational system

More than 65,000 Qawmi Madrasahs

★ **Two major Qawmi Educational Systems:**

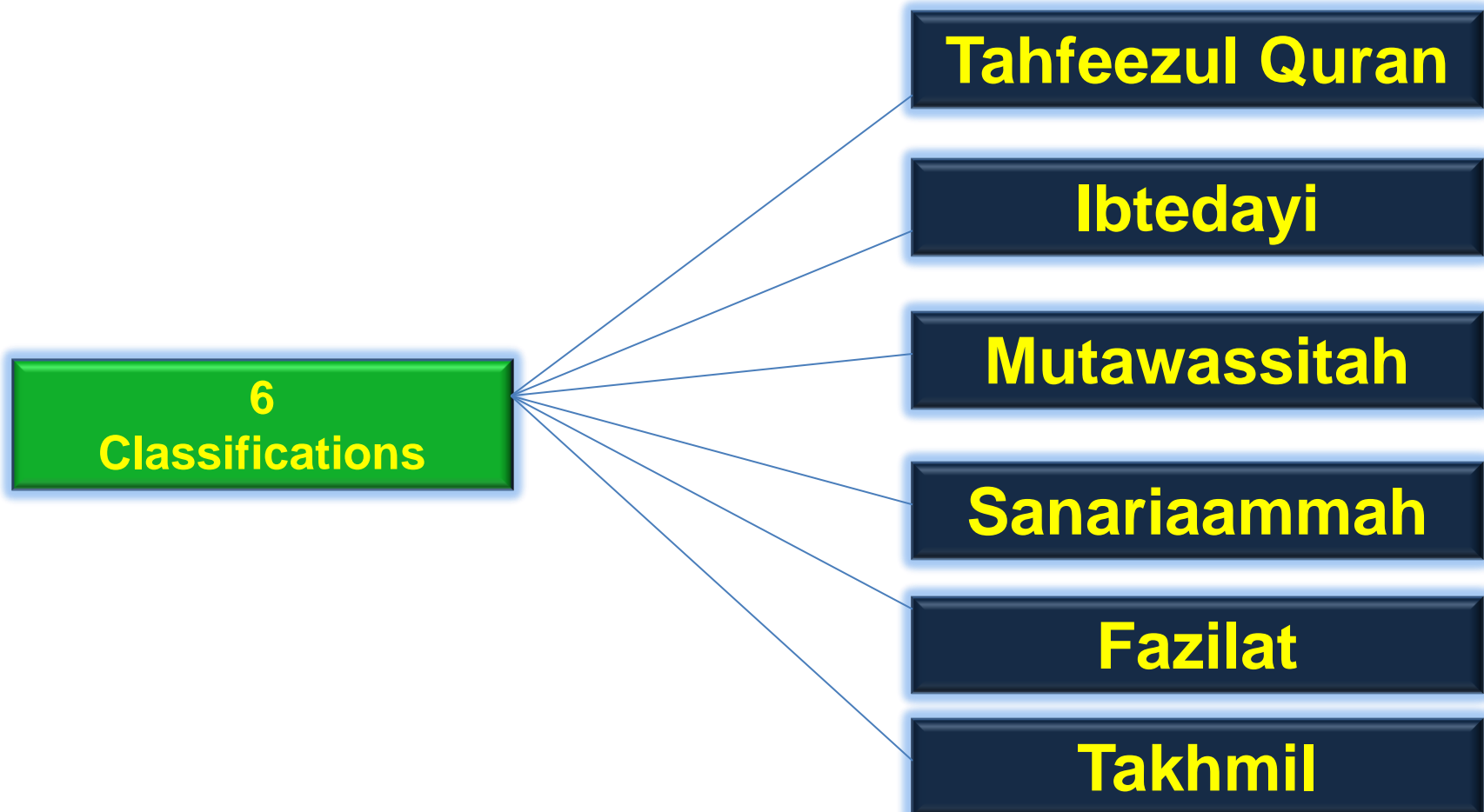
1. Following **Old Dars-i-Nizami** curriculum
2. Following **Modified Dars-i-Nizami** curriculum such as by including English language and mathematics.



Madrasha Education System-Continued



Classification of Qawmi System





Short Note of Other Education System



Professional

About the Agriculture & Health Education i.e. Medical, Dental, Unani etc.

Teacher's training

- ★ Contains Education system & process for the teachers
- ★ Institutions for this system - PTI, TTC, VTTI, TTTI, NAEM



Short Note of Other Education System-Continued



Technical & Vocational

Provides Diploma Degrees.

Specialized

- ★ Handicapped Persons specially
- ★ Sanskrit, Pali, Adult Blind & Rehabilitation Program covered by this.



National Education Policy (2010) of Bangladesh



Goals and Objectives

★ **Total 30 goals and objectives in the National Education Policy (2010) emphasized on-**

- ➔ Morality, creativity and production oriented education;
- ➔ Equity regarding gender, religion and ethnicity;
- ➔ Technical and vocational education;
- ➔ ICT and math-science education;
- ➔ Same curriculum and syllabus for all streams;
- ➔ Awareness creation on environmental issues;
- ➔ Education for special children, street-children and extreme-poor children's education.



National Education Policy (2010) of Bangladesh-Continued



Focuses on Pre-primary and Primary education

- ➔ Pre-primary education for 5+ years children;
- ➔ Employ female teacher for pre-primary schools;
- ➔ Ensure teaching-learning process as an integrated method;
- ➔ Expand primary education from five to eight years;
- ➔ Implement same curriculum and syllabus for all streams;
- ➔ Ensure teacher-student ratio as 1:30;
- ➔ Inclusion of marginalized children;
- ➔ Establish library facilities in all primary schools.



National Education Policy (2010) of Bangladesh-Continued



Focuses on Secondary Education

- ➔ Secondary education from grade 9 to grade 12;
- ➔ Six compulsory subjects for all students of all streams i.e. general, madrasa and technical education stream;
- ➔ 'O' and 'A' level considered as a special system;
- ➔ Special emphasis on science education;
- ➔ Ensure laboratory facilities in all secondary schools;
- ➔ Teacher : Students ratio would be 1:30 by 2018;
- ➔ Improvement of the quality of teachers.



National Education Policy (2010) of Bangladesh-Continued



Focuses of Tertiary Education

- ➔ Emphasis on research and translating books in Bengali language;
- ➔ More scholarship for the poor;
- ➔ Journal, laboratory facilities and digitized library facilities for all;
- ➔ Refreshers training for the teachers;
- ➔ No institution for business purpose;
- ➔ Use of television for distance education.

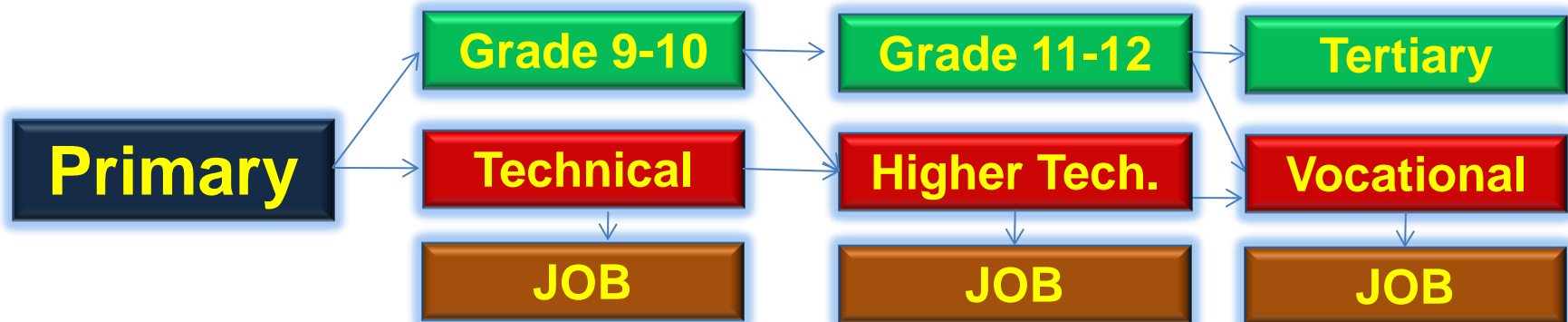


National Education Policy (2010) of Bangladesh-Continued



Focuses on Technical and Vocational Education

- ➔ Special importance on ICT and local industry;
- ➔ Include more disable students and women;
- ➔ Teacher-student ratio as 1 : 12;
- ➔ Allocate more budget on TVE;
- ➔ Establish more VTTIs and TTTCs and a technical University.





National Education Policy (2010) of Bangladesh-Continued



Focuses on Science and ICT Education

- ➔ Education start from the primary level:
- ➔ Ensure computer literacy for the students of secondary and tertiary level;
- ➔ Establish ICT center and telecenter in all upazilas;
- ➔ Arrange international science and ICT conferences regularly;
- ➔ Establish relation between universities and industry.



National Education Policy (2010) of Bangladesh-Continued



Focuses on Madrasha Education

- ➔ Steps to increase the quality;
- ➔ Rearrange of curriculum and syllabus;
- ➔ Inclusion of Bangladesh Studies and ICT;
- ➔ Rearrange and modification of assessment system;
- ➔ Improvement of quality of teachers through rigorous training.



National Education Policy (2010) of Bangladesh-Continued



Focuses on Adult and Non-formal Education

Adult Education

- ➔ Highlighted on awareness building on health and environment as well as professional development;
- ➔ Target population for this group ranged from 15 to 45;

Non formal Education

- ➔ Emphasis on providing quality education;
- ➔ Materials and teaching aids reviewed by a technical team.



National Education Policy (2010) of Bangladesh-Continued



Focuses on Evaluation and assessment

- ➔ Practice of both formative and summative evaluation;
- ➔ Assess students' higher order skills, not only knowledge;
- ➔ Coordination of admission tests among the universities.



National Education Policy (2010) of Bangladesh-Continued



Focuses on Environmental Education

- ➔ Awareness building on climate change and environmental issues to all students;
- ➔ Inclusion of contents regarding climate and environmental change in the textbooks;
- ➔ Awareness creation on health and climate through adult education;
- ➔ Provision of environment education through science education from primary to tertiary level.



National Education Policy (2010) of Bangladesh-Continued



Other Areas of Focuses

- ➔ More training programme on agriculture education;
- ➔ Ensure quality of law education;
- ➔ Importance on special education and gender studies;
- ➔ Prohibition of corporeal and mental punishment;
- ➔ Recruitment of new competent teacher by a new commission;
- ➔ Special budget for women education.



Recent Achievement of Bangladesh



MDG Achievements



- 98 children out of 100 are enrolled in primary education, reduced from 60 out of 100
- Equality of boys and girls in primary and secondary education



Recent Achievement of Bangladesh-Continued



National Achievements

- Besides reducing poverty, Bangladesh has made spectacular success in improving access to education.
- Gross enrolment ratio in primary education in 2015 109.2% and net enrolment rate 97.7%.
- Gross enrolment ratio in secondary education in 2015 55.84% while net enrolment rate 50.27%.

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Educational Information and Statistics
(BANBEIS)
Ministry of Education



Recent Achievement of Bangladesh-Continued



National Achievements-Continued

- Among all education institutions 96% had electricity, 80% had multimedia facility, 30103 desktop computers, 6485 laptop computers in 4113 Colleges and 93% had computer internet and 19% had solar panel.



Recent Achievement of Bangladesh-Continued



RECOGNITIONS

Bangladesh won South-South Cooperation award for reducing poverty





Recent Achievement of Bangladesh-Continued



RECOGNITIONS

Recently Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina has been conferred with the “Agent of Change” award and “Planet 50-50 Champion” honor for her outstanding contributions to women empowerment.





Critiques of Education System of Bangladesh



★ Areas to improve:

- ➔ Teachers are ill paid which act as a hindrance to the quality education
- ➔ Poor Physical facilities including lack of classrooms and ICT Facilities
- ➔ Large amount of population needs more institutions
- ➔ Teacher-student ratio is not suitable for proper take-care of each student



Education For All (UNESCO)



Goals, Objectives and Targets for Improving Quality in Education

- ➔ Article 17 of the Bangladesh Constitution provides that all children receive free and compulsory education.
- ➔ Bangladesh conforms fully to the UN's Education For All (EFA) objectives and the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) has already been achieved.
- ➔ Bangladesh is now aiming at the target of SDGs in convergence with the 7th Five Years' Plan (2016-2020).



Education in 7th Five Years Plan-Continued



Goals, Objectives and Targets for the 7th FYP in Primary Education

- **Improve the Teaching Learning process in school.**
- **Ensure participation and reduce disparity.**
- **Ensure Decentralization and enhance effectiveness.**
- **Establish Effective Planning and Management.**



Education in 7th Five Years Plan-Continued



Goals for the 7th FYP in Secondary and Higher Education

- **Achieve compulsory 100% enrolment rate.**
- **Capacity increase in reading, writing, listening & speaking.**
- **Reducing the rate of dropout.**
- **Encouraging female enrolment.**



Education in 7th Five Years Plan-Continued



Goals for the 7th FYP in University Education

- Increase Higher education rate from 12% to 20%.
- Focus on quality, selectivity, and excellence.
- Science & Technology to be given high priority.
- Emphasis on research and training.



Education in 7th Five Years Plan-Continued



Goals for the 7th FYP in University Education-Continued

- Introduce virtual education.
- Emphasis on development of libraries and laboratories.
- Further strengthening of University Grants Commission.
- Establishment of accreditation council (already passed as bill in the Parliament)



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Thank You