The Recent Achievement and Current Status of Education In Bangladesh

Presented by

Md. Emdadul Haque
Joint Director
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)
Statistics and Informatics Division
Ministry of Planning
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
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

- **1974** – Qudrat-e-Khuda Education Commission
- **1988** – Mafiz Uddin Ahmed Education Commission
- **2002** – M. A. Bari Commission
- **2003** – Mohammad Moniruzzaman Mia Commission
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:
- General
- Madrasha
- Technical
- Professional
- Teacher
- Specialized
### Categories of Education System in Bangladesh-Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education</th>
<th>School/Level</th>
<th>Grade From</th>
<th>Grade To</th>
<th>Age From</th>
<th>Age To</th>
<th>Years</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>Primary Education</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>Secondary Education</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Includes Trace Certificate/SSC Vocational</td>
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<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>Junior Secondary Education</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>Higher Secondary</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Includes 2 years of 4 year Diploma in Engineering &amp; Nursing, HSC Vocational</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vocational</td>
<td>Diploma in Engineering degree - Not a Bachelors, similar to Associates</td>
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<td>Tertiary</td>
<td>Fazil - Similar to Associates Degree</td>
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<td>14</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tertiary</td>
<td>Bachelor degree - Engineering &amp; Technology</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>Tertiary</td>
<td>Tertiary - Higher Education</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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.
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.
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.
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
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.
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.
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.
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”.

**Type of Madrasha**

- ALIA
- GOVT.
- QA WMI
- NON GOVT
Madrasha Education System-Continued

ALIA Madrasha

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

5 stages

- Ebtadayee
- Dakhil
- Alim
- Fajil
- Kamil
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 Madrashas

⭐ 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

6 Classifications

- Tahfeezul Quran
- Ibtedayi
- Mutawassitah
- Sanariaammanah
- Fazilat
- Takhmil
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.
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.
Secondary education from grade 9 to grade 12;
Six compulsory subjects for all students of all streams i.e. general, madrasha 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.

Primary

Grade 9-10: Technical

Grade 11-12: Higher Tech.

Tertiary: Vocational

JOB
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.
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.
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.
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.
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
Besides reducing poverty, Bangladesh has made spectacular success in improving access to education.

- Gross enrolment ratio in primary education in 2015 was 109.2% and net enrolment rate 97.7%.
- Gross enrolment ratio in secondary education in 2015 was 55.84% while net enrolment rate 50.27%.

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