

A world map with a light blue background. The landmasses are shown in a darker blue. Bangladesh is highlighted with a red outline and a red flag icon. A red circle is drawn around the highlighted area.

Education in Bangladesh

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Education in Bangladesh

Ministry of Education Ministry of Primary and Mass Education

Minister for Education	Dipu Moni
Minister for Primary and Mass Education	Md Zakir Hossain, Minister of State

National education budget

Budget (2015)	US\$2.185 billion (172.951 billion Taka)
Budget (2021-2022)	US\$8.5 billion, a 11.9% increase 69,643crore tk.
Budget (2022-2023)	81,448 crore tk

General details

Primary languages	Bangla, English
System type	National
Established Compulsory Education	4 November 1972

Education in Bangladesh

Literacy rate (15+)

In 2020, adult literacy rate for Bangladesh was 74.9 %.

Adult literacy rate of Bangladesh increased from 58.8 % in 2011 to 74.9 % in 2020 growing at an average annual rate of 2.81%.

Male	77.82%
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Female	72%
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Enrollment (2016)

Total	23,907,151
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Primary	16,230,000
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Secondary	7,400,000
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Post secondary	277,151
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Levels of Education in Bangladesh

The main education system is divided into three levels:

- Primary Level (Class 1–5)
- Secondary Level (Class 6–12)
- Tertiary Level

At all levels of schooling, students can choose to receive their education in English or Bangla.

Private schools tend to make use of English-based study media while government-sponsored schools use Bangla.

Education in Bangladesh

- 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 many state universities through the [University Grants Commission](#).
- Bangladesh conforms fully to the UN's [Education For All](#) (EFA) objectives and the [Millennium Development Goals](#) (MDG) as well as other education-related international declarations.
- Article 17 of the [Bangladesh Constitution](#) provides that all children receive free and compulsory education.

Education in Bangladesh

Cadet Colleges are important in the education system of Bangladesh.

Military discipline is compulsory at all cadet colleges.

Faujdarhat Cadet College is the first cadet college in Bangladesh, established in 1958

At present there are 12 cadet colleges in Bangladesh, including 3 cadet colleges for girls.

Tertiary education in Bangladesh takes place at 37 government, 80 private and 3 international universities.

Primary Education in Bangladesh

- Bangladesh has one of the largest primary education systems in the world.
- There are a total of 37,672 government primary schools in the country with 10.7 million primary school aged children (6 to 10 years).
- The overall responsibility of management of primary education lies with the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education (MOPME), set up in 1992. While MOPME is involved in formulation of policies, the responsibility of implementation rests with the Directorate of Primary Education (DPE) headed by a Director General.
- The National Curriculum and Textbook Board (NCTB) is responsible for the development of curriculum and production of textbooks.

Primary Education in Bangladesh

- The Directorate of Primary Education (DPE) and its subordinate offices in the district and upazila are solely responsible for management and supervision of primary education. Their responsibilities include

- recruitment, posting, and transfer of teachers and other staff
- arranging in-service training of teachers
- distribution of free textbooks
- supervision of schools.

The DPE is responsible for conducting the two public examinations:

Primary School Certificate (PSC) (~~5th grade~~)

Junior School Certificate (JSC) (8th grade)

School type	No. of school	Total teachers		Total students	
		Total	% of female	Total	% of girls
Govt. Primary School	38033	222652	64.9	10188129	51.6
New Nationalized PS	25008	96460	49.1	4483785	50.8
Total government school	63041	319112	60.11	14671914	51.32
Regd. NGPS	193	771	60.2	38282	51.2
Non-regd. NGPS	1744	6649	70.9	256268	49.6
School for Autistic	33	282	89.2	10652	49.3
Ebtadaee Madrasah	2673	11673	19.7	372277	48.7
Kindergarten	16170	93799	58.4	1988365	46.0
NGO School	2512	5454	69.0	210170	51.3
Community School	120	405	79.5	16747	51.8
Attached to High Madrasah	5526	19764	14.2	871047	49.1
Primary Sections of High School	1511	8301	53.6	572751	51.6
BRAC	7779	7798	93.3	324438	57.3
ROSC School	3818	3591	79.8	106884	50.3
Sishu Kollyan Primary School	133	410	67.6	15665	52.9
Other Schools	3262	4875	60.9	97519	50.0
Total:	108515	482884	57.8	19552979	50.7

Secondary Education in Bangladesh

- The National Curriculum and Textbook Board (NCTB) is responsible for the development of curriculum and production of textbooks.
- While the Ministry of Education (MOE) is responsible for formulation of policies, the Directorate of Secondary and Higher Education (DSHE) under the Ministry of Education is responsible for implementing the same at secondary and higher education levels.
- Nine region-based Boards of Intermediate and Secondary Education (BISE) are responsible for conducting the two public examinations:
 - Secondary School Certificate (SSC) (10th grade)
 - Higher Secondary School Certificate (HSC) (12th grade)

Secondary Education in Bangladesh

6-12

- Rajshahi Collegiate School is the first and oldest school in the country and has a long tradition and reputation of spreading the light of education.
- The four oldest high schools in Bangladesh, by year of establishment, are: Rajshahi Collegiate School (1828).
- Barisal Zilla School (1829), Rangpur Zilla School (1832) and Dhaka Collegiate School (1835).

- At the school level, in the case of non-government secondary schools, School Management Committees (SMC).
- At the intermediate college level, in the case of non-government colleges, Governing Bodies (GB), formed as per government directives, are responsible for mobilizing resources, approving budgets, controlling expenditures, and appointing staff.
- Teachers of non-government secondary schools are recruited by concerned SMCs observing relevant government rules.
- Teachers of government secondary schools are recruited centrally by the DSHE through a competitive examination.
- In government secondary schools, there is not an SMC. The headmaster is solely responsible for running the school and is supervised by the deputy director of the respective zone.
- Parent Teachers Associations (PTAs), exist to ensure a better teaching and learning environment.

Education boards in Bangladesh

The secondary level of education is controlled by the **ten General Education boards:**

- **B**angladesh Madrasah Education Board for Alia Madrasah
- Barishal Education Board for Barishal Division
- Chattogram Education Board for Chittagong Division
- Cumilla Education Board for Cumilla Division
- **D**haka Education Board for Dhaka Division
- Dinajpur Education Board for Rangpur Division
- Jashore Education Board for Khulna Division
- **M**ymensingh Education Board for Mymensingh Division
- **R**ajshahi Education Board for Rajshahi Division
- Sylhet Education Board for Sylhet Division

Tertiary Education in Bangladesh

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

Tertiary Education in Bangladesh

- Bangladesh has 53 public universities providing education to the bulk of higher studies students.
- 15 general universities, 5 (4 are under construction), 14 Science and Technology universities, 5 specialized universities, 6 Agricultural universities, 5 Engineering universities, 2 off campus universities.
- These universities are funded by the government while managed as self-governed organizations.

Tertiary Education in Bangladesh

Dhaka division is home to thirteen public universities, among which eight are in Dhaka City.

There are seven public universities in Chittagong division, four in Khulna division, three in Rajshahi division.

Each of Mymensingh Division, Rangpur division, Sylhet division & Barisal division has two.

Private Universities of Bangladesh

- Establishment of private universities in Bangladesh was initiated after the institution of the *Private University Act 1992*.
- There are 80 such universities that are operational in five out of seven divisions of the country.
- Another 12 universities have been approved by UGC but yet to start operation.
- So the total number of an approved private university is 97 (April,18)
- The University of Comilla was the first private university (1995).
- One university in Dhaka city is established only for women.

Private Universities of Bangladesh

- Most of the private universities are in Dhaka Division, totaling 51.
- Six private universities are located in Chattogram Division. All six have their main campuses in Chattogram city. One has its urban campus in Kumira, outside the main city.
- The only private university in Rajshahi Division has its campus in Bogra.
- In Sylhet Division there are four private universities, all having their main campuses in Sylhet city.
- There is no private university in Barisal, Mymensingh and Rangpur Divisions.

International Universities of Bangladesh

- There are only two international universities in Bangladesh.
- These are neither managed nor funded by the government, like public universities, nor established under the Private University Act.
- These are managed by a private governing body.
- **Islamic University of Technology (IUT)** (1981) was established by the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and is located in Gazipur
- **Asian University for Women** (2008) is located in Chattogram and funded by the Asian University for Women Support Foundation (AUWSF), a United States–based non-profit corporation.

- **South Asian University (SAU)** is an international university established by the **eight member nations** of South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (**SAARC**) viz. **Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.**
- SAU started its operations from the academic year 2010.
- The university now offers **post-graduate and do**ctoral programmes in various disciplines include Economics, Computer Science, Law, Biotechnology, Mathematics, Sociology, International Relations etc.
- It will ultimately have 11 post-graduate faculties and a faculty of undergraduate studies.
- SAU attracts students from all member nations and its degrees are recognised by all the eight SAARC countries.
- The University is currently **functioning New Delhi.**

Country-Wise Quota of Seats

Master's Programmes

- 50% seats are reserved for Indian applicants.
- 4% seats are reserved from each of the following five countries: Afghanistan, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka.
- 10% seats are reserved from each of Pakistan and Bangladesh.
- 10% seats may be allotted to applicants from outside the SAARC.
- Merit lists will be prepared country-wise and the competition will only be amongst candidates within each country.
- If the seats allocated to a particular country are not filled, they will be allocated to students from other countries, as per SAU rules.

PhD Programmes

- 50% seats for Indian students and the remaining 50% seats for all other seven SAARC countries put together.

National University

National University of Bangladesh (1992) is the public university that operate through a number of colleges all over Bangladesh instead of a localized campus. It has headquarter in Gazipur.

Academic staff	159,375 (incl. Affiliated colleges)
Students	2,097,182
Undergraduates	1,755,256
Postgraduates	334,653
Doctoral students	184
Other students	7,048
Campus	2,254 affiliated colleges

Bangladesh Open University

- **Bangladesh Open University** (বাংলাদেশ উন্মুক্ত বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়) or **BOU** is a public university with its **main campus in** Gazipur.
- It is the **7th largest university in** the world according to enrolment.
- The university was established on 21 October 1992.
- As the only public university in Bangladesh to use **distance education as a method of delivery**,
- BOU is mandated to "promote through multimedia; instruction of every standard and knowledge – by means of any form of communications technology, to give the people educational opportunities by **democratizing education** and creating a class of competent people” .

Bangladesh Open University

Established	October 21, 1992
Type	Public University
Mode of Delivery	Open and Distance Learning
Total Students (Formal Programs)	965838 (as of 15/12/2020)
Academic Schools	6
Total Academic Programs	79 (Formal Programs: 60; Non-Formal Programs: 19)
Regional Centers	12
Sub Regional Centers	80
Study Centers	1550
Teachers (Full-time)	137
Teachers/Tutors (Adjunct)	28916

Medical Education

- In Bangladesh, Allopathic and Alternative Medicine related medical education at the graduate level is provided by medical colleges.
- The colleges are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW), and are affiliated with a university on the respective region.
- They have to be recognized meeting a set criterion by a central regulatory authority called Bangladesh Medical and Dental council (BM&DC).
- Till 1986, all the medical colleges were established by the government.
- Since then, several private medical colleges have been set up.

Medical Education

- All the medical colleges award the Bachelor of Medicine, Bachelor of Surgery (MBBS).
- The Doctor of Medicine (MD) or Master of Surgery (MS) is awarded as a postgraduate research degree in selected medical colleges and universities, following the medical tradition of Commonwealth countries.
- As per the declaration of overseas registration of the [General Medical Council](#), the awarded MBBS degree from some of the institutions is eligible to apply for registration in UK.
- Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University (BSMMU) is the first and only medical university in Bangladesh. It offers only postgraduate degrees (MD, PhD, MS, MPhil, MDS, Diploma and FCPS Courses).

Medical Education

- At present there are total **115** recognized medical colleges in Bangladesh, **37** of which are public and **72** private.
- Apart from these, there are **six medical colleges** which are run by the Bangladesh Armed Forces and are under the **Ministry of Defence**.
- At present in Government medical college MBBS student seat is about **4350**.
- **In Private medical** college MBBS student seat is about **6040** and in Army control medical college MBBS seat is about **375**, **every year** this number is **changing**.

Dental Colleges

- There are 9 public and 26 dental colleges in Bangladesh. Each dental college is affiliated with a specific medical faculty of a university.
- The university conducts and monitors their professional examination, education system, syllabus, academic activity and finally awarded the Bachelor of Dental Surgery (**BDS**) degree.
- The dental college students also have to do an internship training program in these dental colleges to get the practicing permission in the country.
- After successfully finishing the internship training in any of the dental colleges, final dental practicing license or registration certificate is awarded by Bangladesh Medical and Dental Council.

Dental Colleges

- Bangladesh Medical and Dental Council also acts as a monitoring and regulatory body to monitor, assess, evaluate, and permit the practice license of these dental schools graduate along with respective university.
- The four universities that have dentistry in their medical faculties are The University of Dhaka, The University of Chittagong and the University of Rajshahi & SUST.
- These four public universities have their medical faculties affiliated with dental colleges and hospitals; those may be publicly or privately funded.

Homeopathic Medical Colleges

- The Bangladesh Homeopathic Board was established on 1972 at Dhaka as an autonomous institution under the ministry of health and family welfare according to ordinance 1983 and regulation 1985 .
- Now a day's BHB maintaining only DHMS (Bachelor of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery) course by 51 recognized Homeopathic Medical Colleges (Diploma) all over the country.
- BHB also regularly arranges Seminar, Meeting, Publicities, Training program for Homeopaths.
- BHMS degree also given from **University of Dhaka under Government Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital** and Bangladesh Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital.

Unani and Ayurvedic Medical Colleges

- The **Government Unani and Ayurvedic Medical College and Hospital** is a graduate, non-profit medical university, and associated hospital, located in Dhaka.
- It was established in 10 March 1989.
- There are two courses - **BUMS (Bachelor of Unani Medicine & Surgery)** and **BAMS (Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine & Surgery)**
- **5 years with 1-year internship** are affiliated by pharmacy faculty of Dhaka University.

Alternative education system

Technical and Vocational education

- The **Technical and Vocational Education System** provides courses related to various applied and practical areas of science, technology and engineering, or focuses on a specific specialized area.
- Course duration ranges from one **month to four years.**
- The Technical Education Board controls technical and vocational training in the secondary level.
- The **Directorate of Technical Education** (DTE) is responsible for the planning, development, and implementation of technical and vocational education in the country.
- Curriculum is implemented by BTEB.

Alternative education system

Technical and Vocational education

- In the Technical Education System, after obtaining a Diploma-in-Engineering degree (four-year curriculum) students can further pursue their educational career by obtaining a bachelor's degree from few Engineering & Technology Universities.
- Normally it takes an additional two and a half to three years of coursework to obtain a bachelor's degree, although some students take more than three years to do so.
- They can then enroll in post-graduate studies.
- Students can also study CA (Chartered Accounting) after passing HSC or bachelor's degree and subject to fulfilling the entry criteria of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB).

Alternative education system

English language schools

- A number (> 100) of schools in Bangladesh are English medium schools.
- English Medium schools are mainly private schools where all the courses are taught in English except one Bengali Language subject at ordinary level (O Level).
- These schools in Bangladesh follow the General Certificate of Education (GCE) syllabus where students are prepared for taking their Ordinary Level (O Level) and Advanced Level (A Level) examinations.
- The GCE system is one of the most internationally recognized qualifications, based in the UK.
- The O and A Level examinations are equivalent to the SSC and HSC examinations respectively.

Alternative education system

English language schools

- Most students sit for these exams from the registered schools in Bangladesh who follow the GCE syllabus.
- The GCE examination conducted by the British Council takes place twice a year.
- Currently there are two boards operating from Bangladesh for O and A Level Examinations, which are Edexcel and University of Cambridge International Examinations.
- These examinations are also conducted under the supervision of the British Council in Bangladesh.
- Bangladesh has opened English version schools translating board textbooks in English.

Alternative education system

Madrasa Education

- The Madrasah Education System focuses on Islamic education, teaching all the basics of education in a religious environment.
- Many privately licensed Madrasas take in homeless children and provide them with food, shelter and education.
- In the Madrasah Education System there are two systems:
- The "Quomi" Madrasah system is privately owned and funded and is run according to the Deobandi system of Islamic education, which rejects the rational sciences.
- The "Alia" madrasah system, is privately owned but subsidised by the government (the government spends 11.5% of its education budget on alia madrasahs, paying 80% of teacher and administrator salaries).
- The Madrasah Education Board covers religious (Islam) education in government-registered Madrasahs in the secondary level.

Alternative education system

Madrasah Education

- Quomi madrasahs account for 1.9% of total primary enrollment and 2.2% of secondary enrollment; Aliyah madrasahs account for 8.4% of primary and 19% of secondary enrollment.
- The alia system is like the general education system, except that Religious studies are taught in Arabic and the students also have to complete all the courses from the General Education System.
- After passing "Alim", a student can enroll for 3 additional years to obtain a "Fazil" level. Students can go for further general education and earn a university degree.
- After passing successfully, they can further enroll for another 2 years to obtain a "Kamil" level degree.

Alternative education system

Madrasah Education

Profile of madrassa education in Bangladesh	
Number of private (Quomi) madrassas	13,902
Number of government-funded (Alia) madrassa	6,906
Number of teachers in Quomi madrassas	130,000
Number of teachers in Alia madrassas	100,732
Number of students in Quomi madrassas	1,462,500
Number of students in Alia madrassas	1,878,300

The scope of the learners of Madrasah

- Work opportunity of madrasah educated persons is very limited.
- Most of them get engaged in teaching at madrasah or as the Imam or teacher of Islamic studies.
- Those who receive higher degrees from the universities can serve in honorable positions, or pass the BCS.
- But only madrasah education does not permit to go for the BCS.
- So, it is not possible for them to serve at administrative posts.
- Because of madrasah Syllabus and curriculum business or financial administration, private banks and companies do not show any interest in them.

Non-formal education (NFE)

- There exists a substantial number of NGO-run non-formal schools, catering mainly to the drop-outs of primary schools.
- Very few NGOs, impart education for the full five-year primary education cycle. On completion of their two-to three-year non-formal primary education in NGO-run schools, students normally enter into government/non-government schools at higher classes.
- There are NGO schools and NFE Centers and many of these are funded by the government.
- The largest NFE program is the much reputed [BRAC](#) program.
- NGO-run schools differ from other private schools. While the private schools operate guided by commercial interests, NGO schools operate mainly in areas not served by any schools, essentially to meet the educational needs of vulnerable groups in the society.

World University Rankings

- **QS World University Rankings** is an annual publication of university rankings by Quacquarelli Symonds (QS).
- Previously known as [Times Higher Education–QS World University Rankings](#), the publisher had collaborated with *Times Higher Education (THE) magazine* to publish ranking from 2004 to 2009.
- QS still use the pre-existing methodology while *Times Higher Education* adopted a new methodology to create their rankings.

QS Asia ranking 2023

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 1. University of Dhaka | 151 |
| 2. Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology | 191 |

<u>QS world ranking of DU and BUET, 2023</u>	801-1000
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<u>Times world ranking of DU, 2023</u>	<u>601-800</u>
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<u>Times world ranking of BUET, 2023</u>	1201-1500
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QS (Quacquarelli Symonds) World Ranking of Universities

Assessment of university performance using six performance indicators which are:

- Academic reputation (40%) – a global survey of 94,000 academics
 - Citations per faculty (20%) – a ‘citation’ means a piece of research being referred to (cited) within another piece of research.
 - Student-to-faculty ratio (20%)
 - Employer reputation (10%) – a global survey of to 45,000 employers
 - International faculty ratio (5%)
 - International student ratio (5%)
- Dhaka University (DU) and BUET are the only two universities ranked in the QS sustainability Rankings 2023.

QS World University Rankings

Methodology of QS World University Rankings		
Indicator	Weighting	Elaboration
Academic peer review	•40%	Based on an internal global academic survey
Faculty/Student ratio	•20%	A measurement of teaching commitment
Citations per faculty	•20%	A measurement of research impact
Employer reputation	•10%	Based on a survey on graduate employers
International student ratio	•5%	A measurement of the diversity of the student community
International staff ratio	•5%	A measurement of the diversity of the academic staff

Current Issues

Current government projects to promote the education of children in Bangladesh include :

- Compulsory primary education for all,
- Free education for girls up to grade 10,
- Stipends for female students,
- A nationwide integrated education system and
- A food-for-education literacy movement.
- Now national curriculum books from class I to class 9 are distributed freely among all students and schools.
- Bangladesh is now trying to establish remote and digital classes through internet conferences.

Current Issues

- The educational system of Bangladesh faces several problems. In the past, Bangladesh education was primarily a British modeled upper class affair with all courses given in English and very little being done for the common people.
- The Bangladesh education board has taken steps to leave such practices in the past and is looking forward to education as a way to provide a poverty-stricken nation with a brighter future.
- As Bangladesh is an overpopulated country, there is a huge demand to turn its population into labor, which is why proper education is needed and proper help in the educational sectors of Bangladesh from the government are crucial.

Problems in Education of Bangladesh

- According to Article 17 of our Constitution, all the children of Bangladesh are supposed to receive full free education up to secondary level.
- But in reality, it is not so, especially for children from poorer households in rural areas.
- The education in Bangladesh is highly subsidized.
- The government has given the highest importance to the education sector to ensure education for all.
- A large section of the country's national budget is set aside to promote education and make it more accessible.
- But the education system of Bangladesh faces several problems.

Problems in Education of Bangladesh

Low performances in primary and secondary levels and dropout are matters of concern. Low performances are results of

- Poverty,
- Widening disparities in education opportunities and facilities,
- Poor school attendance,
- Less contact time in school,
- Lack of skilled school teachers,
- Burden of excess curriculum,
- Grading system,
- High cost of private education,
- Creative system of education,
- PSC and JSC examinations etc.

Problems in Education of Bangladesh

- Introduction of PECE (Primary Education Completion Examination) or PSC and JSC exam from last few years have encouraged the students only to memorize.
- Students do not get chance to understand the contents or get scope to create something on their own.
- Education experts, researchers, intelligent citizens, teachers and guardians have questioned the value of these examinations.
- It doesn't contribute to improving the teaching learning process. The effects are:
 - to encourage drills and rote memorization,
 - neglect understanding and creativity,
 - disregard basic content of the curriculum,
 - discourage thinking and reasoning.

Problems in Education of Bangladesh

- A creative curriculum has been introduced in primary and secondary education sectors from 2009.
- According to National Education Policy 2010, NCTB made changes in the content of the syllabus as well as the question pattern to assess the learner's creativity.
- But, the teachers are not capable enough to carry out the plan.
- Around 41% high schools of our country cannot prepare creative questions.
- 55% teachers of primary schools do not understand creative system.
- More than half of primary school teachers are still unclear about creative education method.
- 47% teachers rely on guidebooks to prepare lessons while 92% students take the help of guidebooks to understand their lessons.

Problems in Education of Bangladesh

- Guidebooks, private tutors and coaching centers have been the top dependence for the learners, specifically for PSC and JSC examinees.
- These two public exams are the root cause of mushroom growth of coaching centers and guidebooks.
- Guidebooks have become the principal instrument for studying to most students, school teachers, private tutors and coaching centers.
- The appeal of the guidebook is in its ready-made answers to likely exam questions.
- So, the learners have no need of reading textbooks, learning the content and figuring out own answers.

Problems in Education of Bangladesh

- The schools also prepare the question papers following guide books. Then we must agree the reality that the guidebooks and the coaching centers are playing friendly roles in achieving better grades for the learners.
- Now, coaching- guide-notebook culture has been the unavoidable part of our education.
- But a great lie is clinging with the fact that the quality of the learners has fallen down. Their education has been exams-based.
- Nowadays, learners are aimed to secure a particular grade (A+). They do not focus on gaining knowledge.
- Thus the main objective of creative education is disrupting.

Problems in Education of Bangladesh

- The minimum international standard for teacher- student ratio is 30:1 but in Bangladesh there is one teacher for every 53 students.
- Lack of qualified teachers and poor school facilities in terms of the number of schools, classrooms, libraries and playgrounds are responsible for poor quality education at primary schools.
- A recent DPE internal report shows that around 70 percent of children are unable to read or write properly, or perform basic mathematical calculations even after five years at primary school.

Problems in Higher Education

There are a lot of challenges faced by the public universities:

- Corruption
- Nepotism,
- Recruitment of less meritorious teacher by political identities
- Session jam
- Lack of modern facilities
- Teachers and students politics
- Financial crisis
- Lack of residential halls
- Shortage of seats for the applicants
- Involvement of teachers with other activities
- Poor research facilities

Problems in Higher Education

- As there hardly exists any linkage between public universities on the one hand, and employers and the job market on the other.
- Many university graduates, produced at considerable cost to the society, have to remain unemployed for a considerable period of time before they find employment often in areas outside their fields of study to the misuse of country's scarce resources.
- Private universities on the other hand remain confined only to a few disciplines that have high market demand.
- Political parties talk about quality education, and they advise students to become good citizens in their speeches in any programs.
- But again they forget that and use the students as pawns in their national political chess board.

Upcoming National Curriculum

- The approved major overhaul of the current curriculum is about to be implemented nationwide for classes 1–12 starting from classes 6 and 7 in 2023, classes 8 and 9 in 2024, class 10 in 2025, class 11 in 2026, and finally class 12 in 2027.
- The new curriculum is expected to reduce the need of after school coaching centers as there will be various activities involved in the learning process offering students a better understanding of each topics.
- It is expected to shift our curriculum from an outcome-centric one to a competency-based one with 10 selected competencies a student is supposed to possess at completion of class 12 with emphasis on character building.

- Under the initiative, newly written books will be provided to all students of the national curriculum.
- Number of subjects will decrease, there will be topics covering mental and physical health under a subject called "Wellbeing" or "Bhalo Thaka (Staying well)".
- Separate streams of education (Arts, Commerce, Science) will be eliminated for only 10 uniform subjects for classes 6–10, but such streams will remain for classes 11–12 or HSC candidates.
- Standardized board exams PEC (class 5) and JSC (class 8) will be abolished to reduce exam centric teaching and learning.
- A significant part of the evaluation will come from class performance.

- There will be no standardized tests at schools or board up to class 3, students of grades one to three will be evaluated on the basis of their classroom performance alone.
- Besides a significant percentage of marks will come from classroom performance and continuous evaluation in their own schools to further reduce exam centric learning, however the percentage keeps reducing as a student is promoted to a higher class.
- The question pattern is also expected to be changed under the new curriculum in accordance with international standards, but official declaration has not come yet detailing the new question pattern.
- The new question pattern is expected to replace current creative type questions as it could not fill up its purpose of introduction completely in current curriculum.