# Going Global 2012: Changing Education for a Changing World

Presented by:

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# Socio-economic reality in the Changing World

- Occupy Wall Street, procession in London & Sydney streets demonstrated the change of world situation
- Global financial/economic crunch, Global climate changes, Food crisis, Energy crisis, Global injustice, terrorism, wars & instability
- Only creating knowledge is not enough to response to the needs of the changing world
- Knowledge transformation is required to response to the needs of the society

# Human resource and economic growth

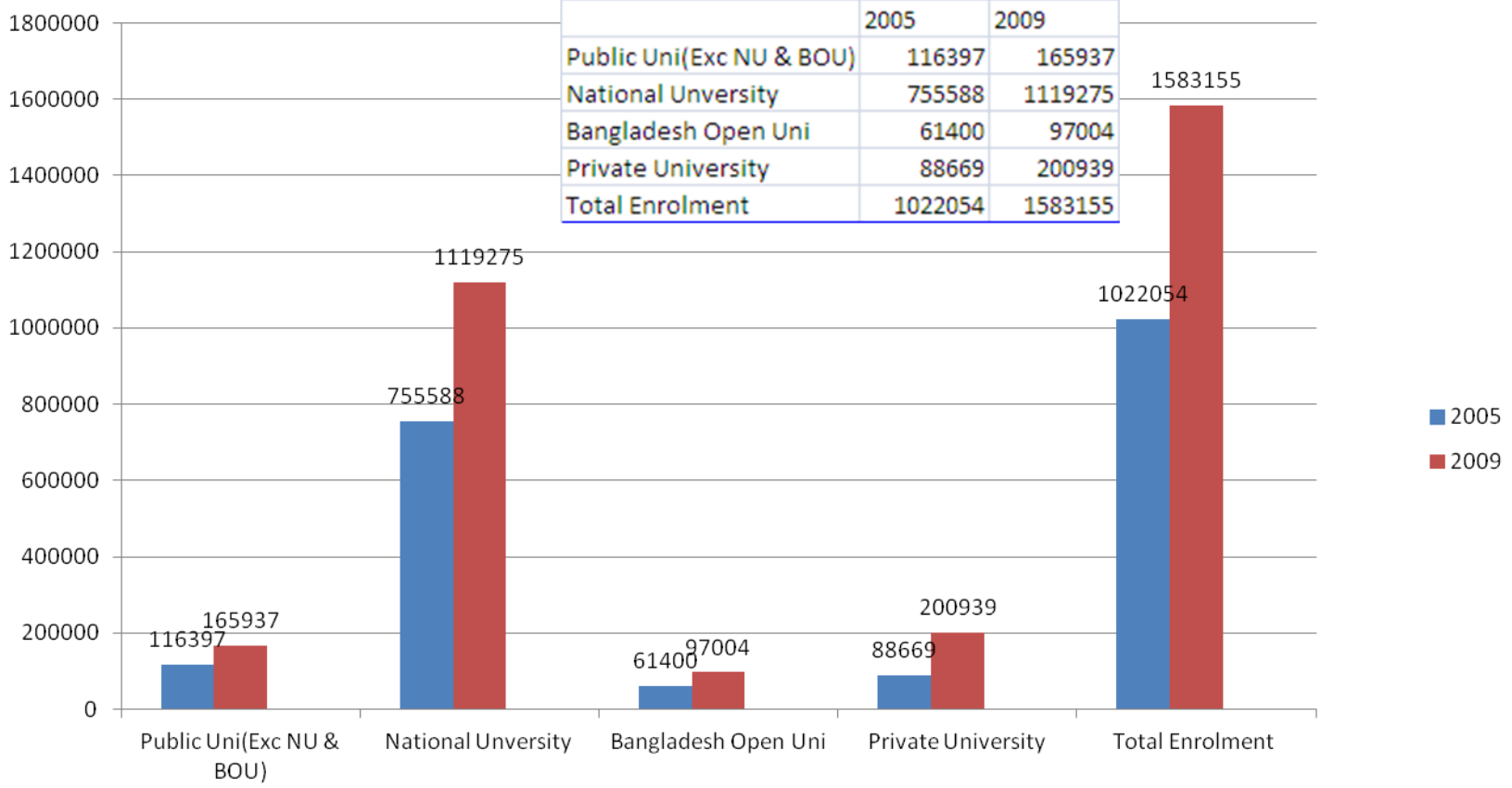
- Steady economic growth at 6 to 7% per annum in recent years
- Per capita income reaching US$1,700 (PPP) and Bangladesh has been identified as the next-11 countries with a high potential along with the BRICS and growing economies
- Population of 158.6 million (2011 estimate) and young median age of 23.5 years in 2009 that provides a large workforce of 73.87 million and an estimated 22 million new entrants between 2005 and 2015.

# Human resource and economic growth (Contd..)

- Agriculture, service and industry employ 45%, 25% and 30% of the workforce respectively , and although their contribution to GDP is 18.6%, 52.8% and 28.6% respectively (2009 estimates)
- Remittance from more than 5 million overseas workers amount to 12% of GDP in 2009.
- 34 public and 54 private universities, 2 international University and over 2,000 National University affiliated degree colleges and Institutions
- Bangladesh achieved 93.9% net enrolment ratio at primary level in 2009, 44% lower secondary education, 27% upper secondary and only 16% completed upper secondary
- 7% continue to tertiary education which is far lower than India's 12%.
- 2.3% of GDP allocation for education and 0.12% of GDP for higher education

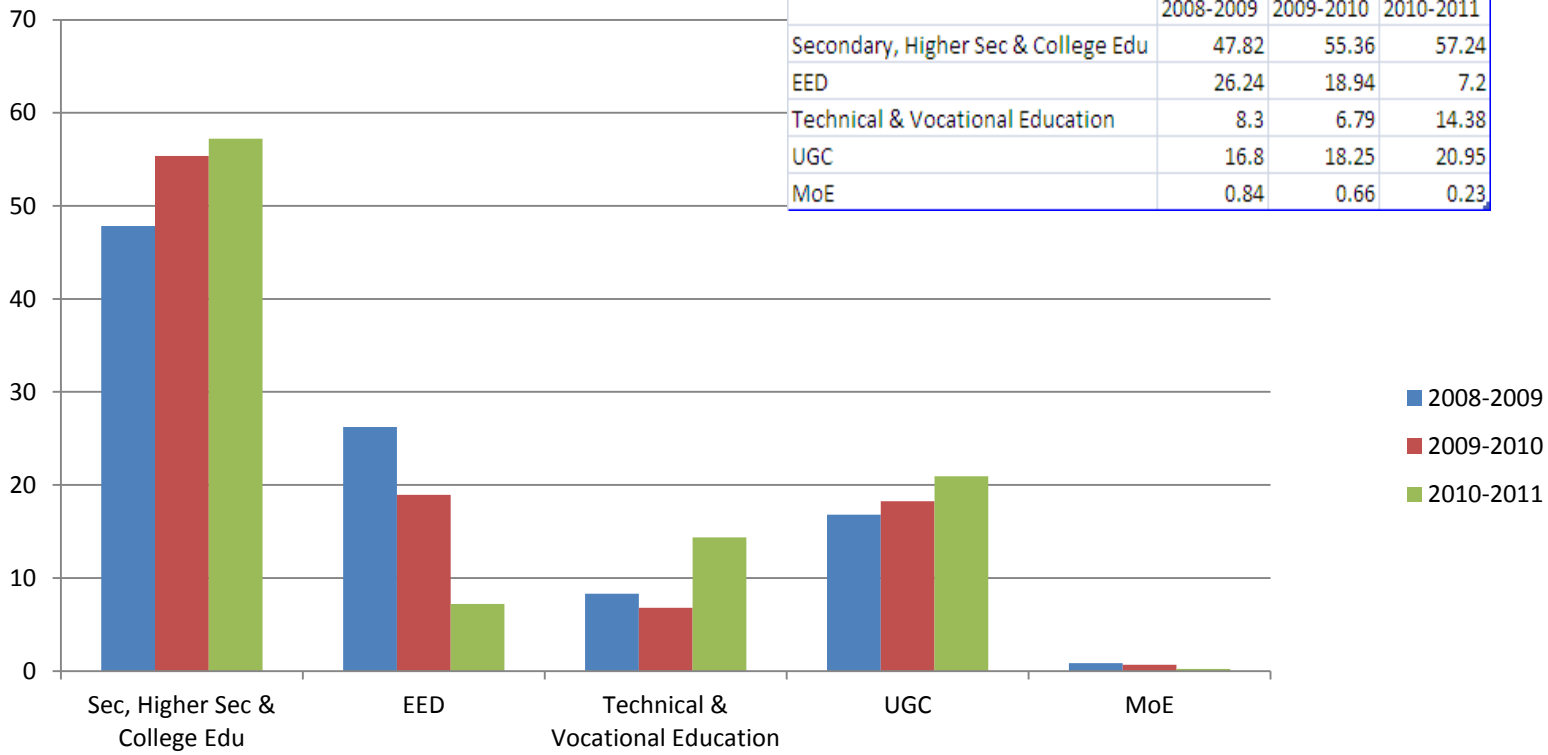
# Total no. of student enrolment change in the Bangladesh Universities between year 2005 &2009

| | 2005 | 2009 |
|---|---|---|
| Public Uni(Exc NU & BOU) | 116397 | 165937 |
| National Unversity | 755588 | 1119275 |
| Bangladesh Open Uni | 61400 | 97004 |
| Private University | 88669 | 200939 |
| Total Enrolment | 1022054 | 1583155 |



# Education sub-sector wise development budget allocation %

| | 2008-2009 | 2009-2010 | 2010-2011 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Secondary, Higher Sec & College Edu | 47.82 | 55.36 | 57.24 |
| EED | 26.24 | 18.94 | 7.2 |
| Technical & Vocational Education | 8.3 | 6.79 | 14.38 |
| UGC | 16.8 | 18.25 | 20.95 |
| MoE | 0.84 | 0.66 | 0.23 |



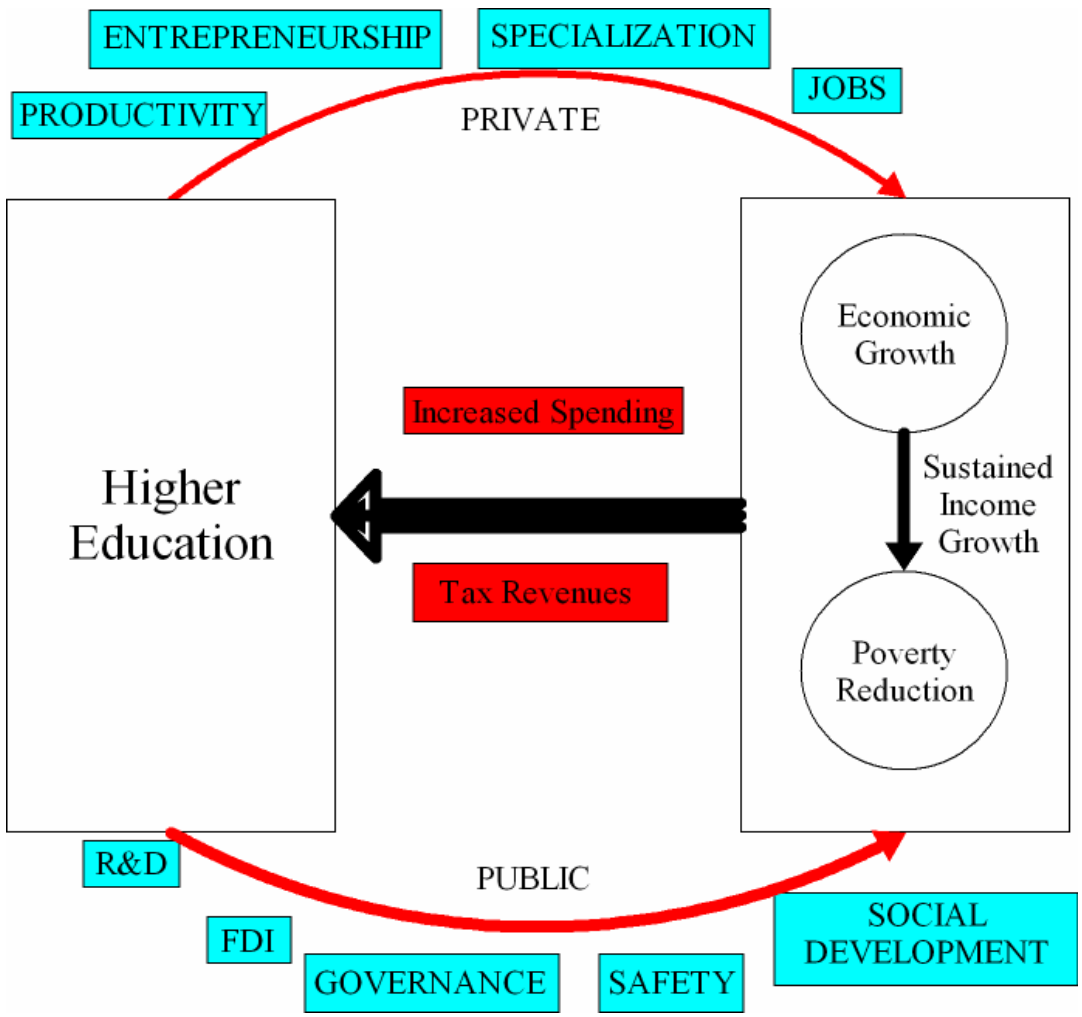
# Higher Education Quality Enhancement Project (HEQEP): University Grants Commission of Bangladesh (UGC)

- To meet the globalization challenges by raising higher education quality to the world standard , the Ministry of Education, the UGC. with the assistance of the World Bank, has undertaken a Higher Education Quality Enhancement Project (HEQEP).
- It has two components (i) strengthening of research and education capability (AIF) and (ii) dedicated high speed internet connection to all the universities up to 250 MBPS for each (BdREN).
- Work is progressing satisfactorily.

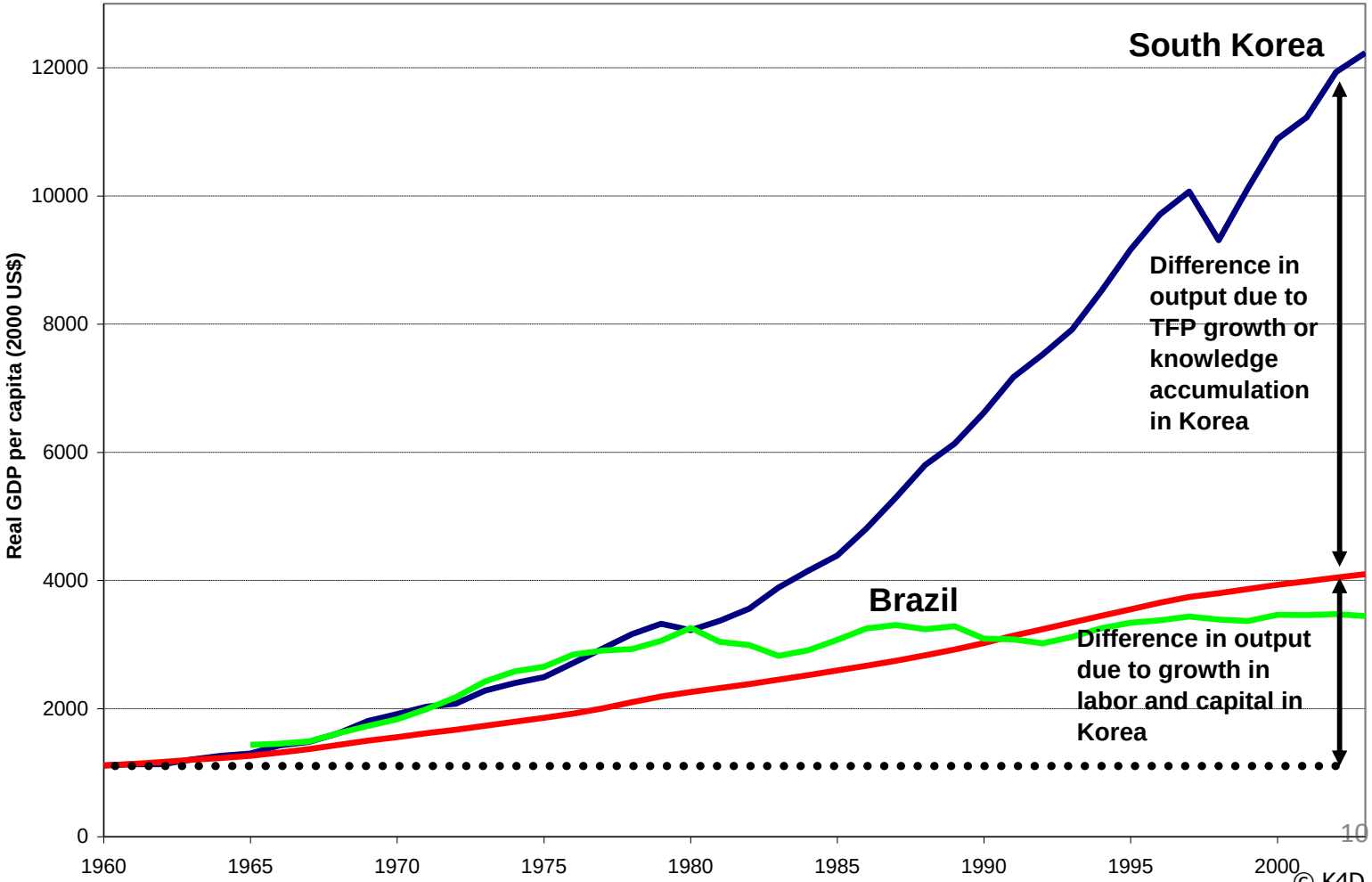
# Achievements in higher education in Bangladesh

1. National Education Policy of 2010 unifying different academic streams into science and technology based modern education with ethics.
2. Private university act of 2010 has been promulgated to ensure quality of education & research in the Private Universities
3. Students enrolled in tertiary level education increased by 1 million in 5 years, total number made is 2 million; University (Public & Private)
4. Seven public universities have been established in last 3 years.
5. Accreditation council is in the final stage of formation to ensure quality of education in the Private and Public Universities
6. University Grants Commission is in process of upgradation to Higher Education Commission of Bangladesh
7. Teachers service length merged from 60 to 65 years
8. Academic and research collaboration in the world renowned universities has been further strengthened.

# The Conceptual Links between Higher Education to Development



# Explaining the difference between poverty and wealth



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# HE Challenges: Bangladesh perspective

- Accreditation council yet to be formed to ensure quality of education and research and its social relevance.
- In the absence of a scientific mechanism to assess quality of mission, vision, academic programme, curriculum, teaching, research, teaching aids, facilities, leadership etc set standards are missing
- No uniformity in the academic programmes, teachers quality and student selectivity in the private universities.
- The accessibility, equity and over all quality of education is suffering in private and public university
- Poor or no linkage between universities and communities

# Winning Formulas for the Changing World

- Building bridges between universities and communities could be considered as one of the Winning Formulas
- Regional Policy Dialogue (RPD) and Bangladesh Policy Dialogue (BPD) held in Dhaka on 7-8 December and 9 December 2011 respectively; jointly organised by UGC and British Council
- 44 delegates from 6 countries participated in RPD while 60 delegates participated in BPD

# Winning Formulas contd…..

- Present practice of university-community relationship was discussed in the policy dialogue sessions
- Discussion emphasised on prospective relationship to response to the needs of the changing world
- UGC and British Council are going to implement 4 university-community projects

# Expected outcomes from the university-community projects

- The prospective university-community projects will bring changes in –
- Water, sanitation and hygiene;
- Renewable energy through bio-gas; forestation
- Teaching learning; and
- Multidisciplinary areas including public health, pharmacy, medicine, environment, adult education, disaster prevention and management, agriculture  aquaculture & fisheries

# Conclusion and way forward

- Globalization & internationalisation
  cross border trades of goods and services, student mobility, increased competition

- Development of knowledge-based economy,
  knowledge capital replacing physical capital as main source of wealth, survival of the fittest

- Rapid development & increasing use of ICT
  bridging geographical and quality divide

- Rapid change in labor market
  higher education becoming more important and in greater demand

- Life-long learning and education
  learning new skills and knowledge, learning to improve the quality of live