

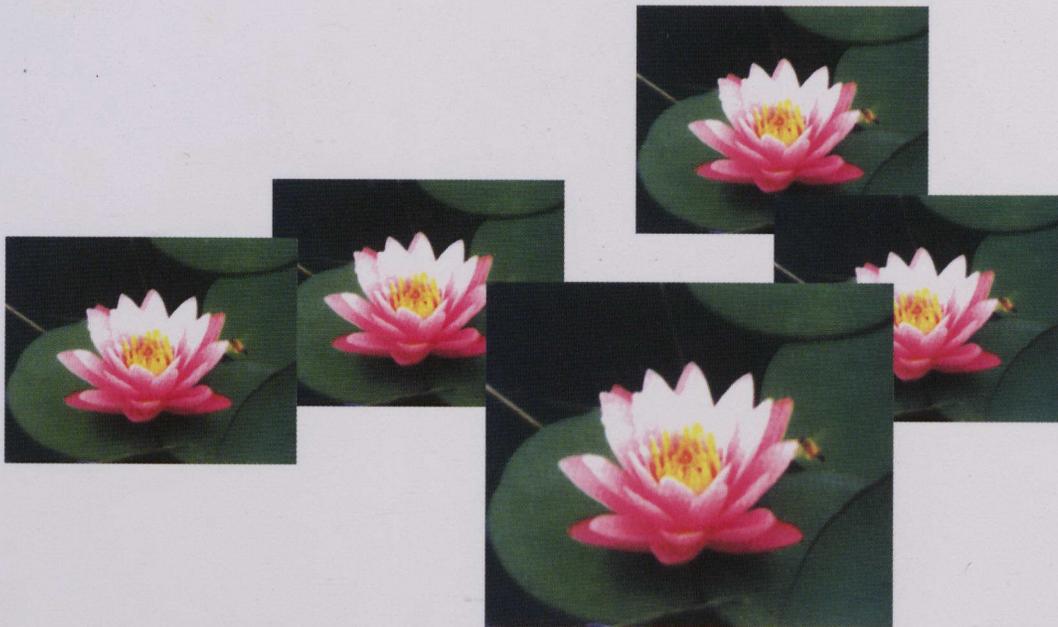
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**CANADIAN OPPORTUNITIES CANADIAN OPPORTUNITIES**

# HIGHER EDUCATION

in

**Bangladesh**



**🇨🇦 CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSION, DHAKA, BANGLADESH 🇨🇦**

The information in this document is prepared based on our visits to Higher Education institutions, latest reports, journals, newspapers etc and discussions with relevant officers in the public and private sectors in Bangladesh. Attempts have been made to identify Canadian opportunities in Higher Education in Bangladesh, and answer Canadian inquiries.

**Please note:**

- Information and advice are complete and correct to the best of our knowledge, and are intended as general guidance.
  - Listing of an organisation does not imply its endorsement by the Canadian High Commission, Dhaka.
- 

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November 2001

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## Bangladesh

Dept. of Foreign Affairs  
 Min. des Affaires étrangères

FEB 17 2003

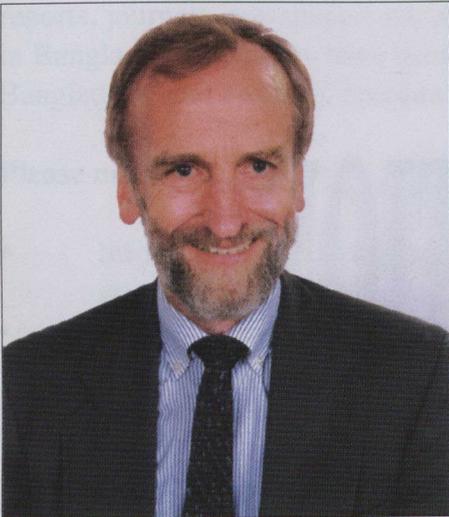
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**Written by : Shaheen Islam**  
Academics Advisor

**Approved by : David Preston**  
High Commissioner.  
Canadian High Commission  
Dhaka, Bangladesh

**November 2001.**



I am pleased to introduce this handbook on 'Canadian Opportunities-Higher Education in Bangladesh'.

Bangladesh with a population of 130 million is an emerging market for 'Higher Education in Canada', developing institutional linkages and for educational related products. The number of students going to Canada is doubling year on year. Active Canadian engagement in attracting Bangladeshi students will add to the existing international students contribution of over \$ 3.5 billion every year to the Canadian economy.

The Canadian High Commission, Dhaka established an Academics Affairs Section in April 2000. This handbook provides some helpful information and insights about why Canada should market educational offerings and related products in Bangladesh.

I hope this publication will inspire you to be part of this exciting and growing market.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "David Preston". The signature is fluid and cursive.

David Preston  
High Commissioner

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# HANDBOOK ON **CANADIAN OPPORTUNITIES** IN BANGLADESH

## HIGHER EDUCATION

The population of Bangladesh is estimated to be 130 million with 11 million in the higher education (18-22 years) age group bracket. By 2020, there will be an increase of about three million in this age bracket.

According to a World Bank report, three out of four students who pass Higher Secondary go on to some form of higher education. About 10% of the entrants are admitted to universities and the remainder go to 1200 degree colleges, or pursue other options such as going abroad, reapplying the following year or entering the job market.

Overcrowding at Bangladeshi colleges and universities is creating a significant marketing opportunity for international institutions. An American degree is held in high esteem. Canada can take advantage of this stimulus by offering the same or higher quality education at less cost.

### VISION 2020 ACTION:

According to a World Bank report, private universities will enrol up to a third of students in 2020 and the government will concentrate on areas not covered by private institutions. At all levels, Vision 2020 will focus on upgrading the quality of education to the necessary life skills for students entering the labour market.

Canadian academic institutions can play a significant role in helping Bangladeshi students receive quality higher education, and also help Bangladeshi institutions raise their standards in the 21st century.

### Why market your educational offerings and related products in Bangladesh?

- The number of qualified students simply overwhelms the education infrastructure. In 2000, almost 190,000 students graduated from high school. There are only 91,651 seats in Bangladesh universities (public and private).
- Studying abroad is a popular topic in Bangladesh. There are no official statistics, but it is estimated that approximately 200,000 students are studying overseas with approximately 15,000 of these students in US institutions. In the year 2000, 24,000 students went abroad for higher education.
- In 1999, the majority of Bangladeshi students studying abroad were in India, the US, the UK, Japan, Australia and Canada in that order. The majority of these students went to these countries to complete undergraduate, graduate and PhD degrees.
- Best prospects are students from high-income families, undergraduate students who have just finished high school (particularly English medium), or transfer students who are looking for opportunities to go abroad for higher education.

**In summary, a US degree is held in high esteem. Canada can take advantage of this impression by offering the same or higher quality at less cost. The main reasons Bangladeshis want overseas education are:**

- Excellent experience in global economy for future careers.
- Knowledge diversification in a new country, environment and lifestyle.
- Unique programs in foreign countries.
- Quality and value for money - important criteria in selecting a country for overseas studies.

## What are the Canadian opportunities in Bangladesh?

**RECRUITING STUDENTS**

**'Study Higher Education in Canada'**

**DEVELOPING INSTITUTIONAL LINKAGES**

**PROVIDING IT EDUCATION/SERVICES**

**SUPPLYING DISTANCE LEARNING**

**PROMOTING EDUCATIONAL RELATED PRODUCTS**

## **RECRUITING STUDENTS: 'Study Higher Education in Canada'.**

The Canadian High Commission established an Education Section on April 15, 2000. Promotions and awareness efforts by the High Commission have resulted in a dramatic growth in interest in study opportunities in Canada. The message that "Canada offers high quality education at an affordable cost" is spreading. More than 1000 students show up at presentations on Canada at the major universities and between 100 and 300 students at the smaller universities. The results in just one year are encouraging. In June 2001, the number of student acceptances to Canadian universities was up five times the previous year.

### **Impact of marketing:**

The quality of applications has drastically improved since April 2001. This is due to the promotional activity of the Education Section, 'Canada encourages quality students' and enhanced guidelines by the visa section. Enquiries went up by 156% in the first four months of 2001 as a result of increased marketing by the High Commission which began in April 2000. The visa section has good relations with all the major institutions and is able to verify the authenticity of student documents directly in most cases.

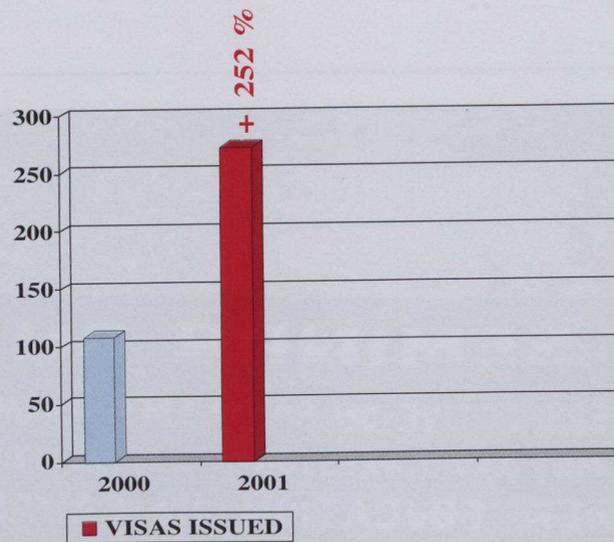


## STUDENT VISA ISSUES

- In the first seven months of 2001 Student Visas Issued increased by 252%

Visas Issued between January to July (7 months) :

YEAR	VISAS ISSUED
2000	108
2001	272



NB : When comparing specific periods the refusal rate may increase. 90% of these rejections are due to the inability of students to show sufficient funds.

## Opportunities and Challenges for Canadian Institutions:

### Undergraduate Programs

- Large number of enquiries received at the High Commission are for undergraduate and transfer student programs.
- Numbers of students wanting to apply for the first year of undergraduate studies have greatly increased - also the numbers wanting to transfer credits to a degree program.
- Students are sometimes discouraged when they are informed that TOEFL or IELTS scores are required for application to prove English proficiency.
- Students also inquire about the availability of some sort of financial assistance for undergraduate programs (on-campus work, whether financial assistance is available after first year with outstanding grades etc.).
- The bulk of Bangladeshi students are in Dhaka, Chittagong and Rajshahi.

### Graduate Programs

- Inquiries about graduate studies received at the High Commission are high. Graduate programs that offer some sort of financial assistance (teaching assistantship, scholarships or in-campus work) are more attractive.
- Masters studies inquiries vary from Business, Management Information Systems, Engineering to Computer Science etc.

### Top eight programs requested

1. Computer Science/ Information Technology.
2. Business (information systems, accounting, marketing, and finance).
3. Management Information Systems.
4. Engineering (electronics, mechanical, structural, computer, etc.).
5. Sociology
6. Economics
7. Physics
8. Medicine and Law

### Top three levels of Study Requested

1. Bachelors
2. Masters
3. Doctorate

### Frequently asked questions by students:

- What are the top-ranking universities in Canada?
- Universities short listed according to subjects?
- Is TOEFL, or proof of English proficiency, required?
- Is there a short listing of universities/ colleges that do not require proof of English proficiency?
- What awards/ scholarships/ sponsorships do the institutions and the government offer?
- What award/scholarships are offered to aboriginal (Chittagong Hill Tracts) students?
- What is the difference between University-Colleges and University degrees?
- What are the cost benefits (tuition fees) of studying at a university-college as opposed to a university?
- Is there any refund of advance tuition fees if the visa office denies a student visa?
- Is there any waiver of the application fees?
- How much time is required for visa processing?
- What is the reasoning a medical check up for a student visa?

## INSTITUTIONAL LINKAGES:

### General

- There are many local universities who have partnered with foreign universities from the US, the UK, Australia, India and Canada.
- Locally conducted foreign programs are on the rise because students have an opportunity to obtain a postgraduate program from a foreign institution without having to leave Bangladesh. (the UK, the US, Australia, India and one Canadian university have local campuses)
- Canadian degree granting institutions could establish twinning and transfer arrangements with local private universities and colleges.
- Distance education degrees and courses are gaining importance.
- Academic upgrading programs and university transfer programs have potential in Bangladesh if they have the following features: reasonable fees; low or no application fee; flexibility with English proficiency requirements.
- Canadian English language instructors, and IT instructors have opportunities to teach in local institutions.
- There is also demand for 'Train the Trainer'.



The High Commissioner invited as Chief Guest at a private university's convocation ceremony

## IT EDUCATION/ SERVICES:

Over the last 3 years, efforts have been made to improve the quality of IT education and research in Bangladesh. At the tertiary level, all public and private universities have started producing computer science graduates through the introduction of computer science departments. Steps have been taken to implement computer education in secondary and higher secondary levels. The massive and strong participation by young people and their urge to become computer literate and develop professional competence are the most encouraging observations.

### Government of Bangladesh and the IT Industry:

The Government of Bangladesh has declared IT industry as a priority sector. The following steps have been undertaken to develop this industry:

- Full exemption from income tax.
- Working capital loan from banks at preferential interest rates and with no collateral requirement.
- Duty and tax free import of computer hardware and software.

### IT policy of Bangladesh/IT education goals and objectives:

- Improve the skill level of IT personnel already working in various fields.
- Establish and maintain professional standards of IT education and training.
- Human Resources Development:

One of the major weaknesses of Bangladesh in the IT field is the lack of trained manpower. The government has placed high priority on human resource development. At present, the annual output of graduates in the IT field is around 500. The target is to produce 10,000 programmers annually by the year 2002. There are about 24

universities offering undergraduate degree programmes in IT related fields. The polytechnics have also introduced 3 year diploma programmes in Computer Technology. In addition, a large number of educational and training institutes, many of them with linkages with foreign institutions, are also offering training courses.

### Challenges:

- One of the major problems faced by these institutions is the shortage of trainers.
- The absence of adequate physical resources (eg, computer hardware and software) and weakness in course contents in the training institutions adversely affect the quality of output from these institutions. An accreditation system is planned to be introduced by the government soon.
- Absence of a modern/improved national information infrastructure.

### **IT Education in Bangladesh:**

#### Schools and Colleges:

English medium 'O' level (private schools)-

- Computing studies subject offered to students of 'O' levels.
- Computer study is compulsory in the junior level starting from the grade 5 level.

Public education SSC and HSC (see 'Education System'- page 11 for details)

- Computer Science or computer study is offered as an optional subject at public schools and colleges.

#### Universities (Public and Private):

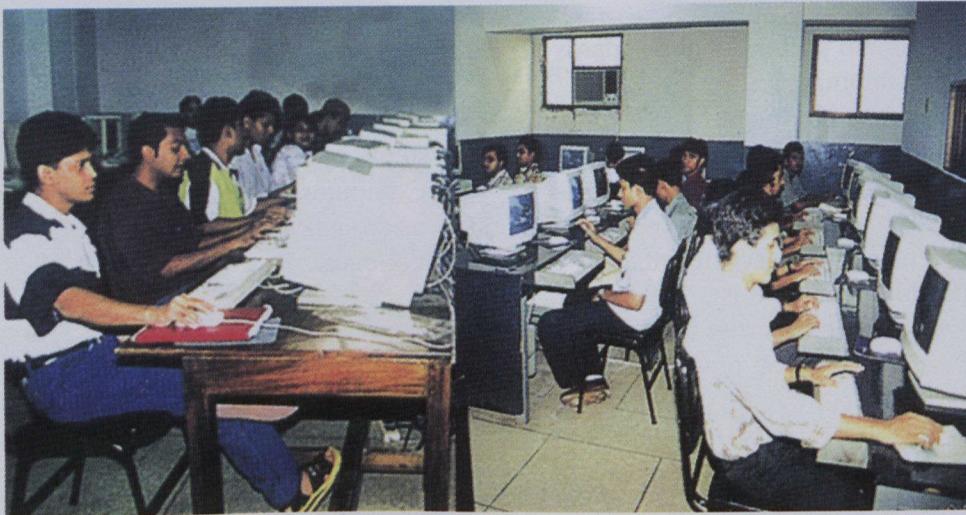
- Computer Science/ Information Technology is number one in the top ten programs requested by students on higher education.
- Almost all the universities have established a computer science department to cater to the needs of the students' interest for computer studies.

#### Training Centres:

- According to the National Education Policy - Training centres for information technology will be established at the district and upazila level (rural areas of Bangladesh).
- Presently there are 413 training centres in the country. There are 21,000 learners and 1300 teachers (25% female trainees).

#### Technology:

In 1996 the government decided to allow private companies to act as Internet Services Providers (ISPs) using VSATs. At present, there are about 40,000 account holders with the ISPs and the total number of users would be around 200,000. The slow speed of access provided by VSAT's (max 128.8 kbps) has been a major constraint; however, the decision of the government in March 2000 to deregulate the installation and operation of VSATs has already resulted in substantial lowering of access costs and increase in speed. A number of cyber cafes providing e-mail and Internet browsing facilities have been opened in Dhaka. These are popular among the younger generation. Public kiosks with Internet facilities are also being planned. A submarine fibre optic cable link will be installed soon.



Computer Training

## ABOUT BANGLADESH

### GOVERNMENT POLICIES/ RECENT TRENDS ON HIGHER EDUCATION:

A New Education Policy - 2000 has been approved. Fundamental changes and evolution will be implemented in phases by 2010. The aims and objectives of the policy will be to:

- Undertake wide-ranging programs in the country for the development of education.
- Raise the present literacy rate from 65% to 100% by 2002.
- Remove gender bias in education.
- Ensure quality at each phase of education.
- Encourage people to contribute to the educational process in primary, secondary and vocational education.
- Encourage private initiatives in the education sector. Increase financial responsibility of students (ie their families) for their studies, particularly for college and higher education.

According to a World Bank report - the rapid growth in population in the last 30 years has resulted in an 'excess demand over supply' situation for post secondary education. In 1920 the monthly tuition fee for public universities in East Bengal (presently known as Bangladesh) was the equivalent of 50 cents Canadian. Tuition fees remain at that level, and due to political reasons, the universities have been unable to raise student fees. Due to this financial constraint, there is a freeze in the future expansion of public universities. Government is encouraging the growth of private higher education so that by 2020 at least one-third of university education and one-fourth of higher technical education is provided by private institutions. Higher education will also have better linkages to markets and the world.

The **University Grants Commission (UGC)**, the apex body of universities, was established in 1973. The underlying principle of establishing UGC is that the Government should not deal directly with the universities. It should deal with the UGC, which in turn deals directly with the universities. This arrangement is designed to safeguard the autonomous character of the universities.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) of Bangladesh provides information on the public and private universities. Such information is found on the website: [www.ugc.org/university.htm](http://www.ugc.org/university.htm)  
For names and addresses of the universities see Annex 1.2

#### Institutions under UGC (2001) are:

<b>UNIVERSITIES IN BANGLADESH</b>	<b>46</b>
PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES	13
PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES	21
SCIENCE/TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITIES	12

### 13 public universities: 72,608 students enrolled

- 9 general universities (Arts, Social Science, Science, Law, Business Studies)
- 4 technical universities ( Bangladesh University of Engineering & Technology - BUET, Bangladesh Agricultural University - BAU, Bangabandhu Medical University - BSMMU, Bangabandhu Agricultural University - BSMRAU)

### 2 special universities: 880,845 students enrolled

- National University (NU)  
645,095 students enrolled.  
Confers degree (2 year Pass degree) to the college students and looks after 1200 colleges.
- Bangladesh Open University  
235,750 students enrolled.  
The medium of teaching is distance learning in classrooms around Bangladesh. Two thirds are at the secondary level.

### 21 private universities: 19,043 students enrolled

In order to improve enrolment in universities, the private sector was encouraged to get involved. The Private Universities of the country started functioning in 1992.

### 12 Science and Technological Universities

With a view to boost science and technical education the government has decided to establish: 12 Science and Technology Universities. Six have already started functioning and the remaining six will start soon. They will be small

niche institutions scattered around Bangladesh.

The Bangladesh Government is also giving emphasis to Information Technology training. Outside the major universities (Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology and Dhaka University), there are 413 training centres in the country. There are 21,000 learners and 1300 teachers (25% female trainees).

By 2020, a revitalized and strengthened University Grants Commission (UGC) will generate strategic information on the system and play a key role in allocating public resources to higher education on the basis of performance. The National University (NU) will have raised the quality of degree colleges substantially through rationalization, development of a rigorous accreditation system and widespread use of information technology. Information technology will make independent study much more the norm: the general population will have ready access to continuing education or alternative degree programs through the auspices of the Bangladesh Open University.

Tuition fees:

Private universities offer BBA Degree (124 credit hours according to the US system - which the student completes between 3 and 4 years). Annual tuition fees are about CAD 4000.

Public universities monthly tuition is 50 Canadian cents. Tuition in future is to be income based.

## EDUCATION SYSTEM:

### What is the equivalence between Bangladesh education system and USA/ UK?

#### USA

- After completing Higher Secondary Certificate (HSC) or 'O' level from Bangladesh, a student is eligible for admission to a Bachelor's program in the USA. The general pre-requisite is TOEFL.

#### UK

- After completing HSC and 2 years of university study in Bangladesh, a student is eligible for admission to a Bachelor's program in the UK. The general pre-requisite is IELTS.
- After completing 'A' level, a student is eligible for admission in a Bachelor's program in the UK. An English proficiency test is not required.

#### **Centralized system:**

The education system of Bangladesh is centralized and supervised by five main regional education boards. The public institutions receive government funding while the private institutions do not. Private schools obtain their funds mainly from tuition fees.

#### **Instruction medium:**

English is the language of instruction for private English medium schools that follow the British general certificate of education (GCE, Ordinary and Advance level). 'Bangla' is the medium of instruction at all levels of education in public schools but English is compulsory up to higher secondary level and on Bachelor of Arts courses. English is widely used at the higher education level. The private universities teach exclusively in English.

#### **Competitive system:**

- Successful graduates require high standards. Slightly less than 40% pass the demanding HSC and SSC exams. In 2000, almost 190,000 students graduated from high school (HSC).
- Pressed by lack of employment opportunities at lower levels and attracted by high rates of return for higher education, about 3 out of 4 students who pass grade 12 (HSC) go on to some form of higher education (ref. World Bank report). About 10% of the entrants are admitted to universities and the rest go to 1200 degree colleges or pursue other options:
  - Going abroad (students who have the opportunity and resources).
  - Re-applying the following year.
  - Entering the job market.

#### English language:

IELTS test is offered at the British Council, and TOEFL (computer based ) is organised by the American Centre in Bangladesh. The British Council and some private institutions offer an ESL course.

#### Exams:

In some universities, academic performance of a student in a given course is based on continuous assessment. For example, there are 2 major examinations (written): mid-semester examination given in the 8th week and the final examination in the 16th week. In between are sets of quizzes (during the semester, there are 4 quizzes, 2 before mid semester and 2 after), in-class evaluation, class participation, assignments and board works. Lab classes also follow the same evaluation.

**Grade evaluation:**

Lecture Class: quizzes (min of 2)	40%
Class standing (assignments, attendance, etc)	20%
Major exams (Midterm/Finals)	40%

**Lecture with Laboratory:**

Major exams (Midterm/ Finals)	40%
Lab experiments	20%
Class standing	40%

**Major exams (Midterm/ Finals)**

Midterm Grade :  
60% (Lecture) + 40% (Laboratory)

Final Grade :  
40% (Midterm) + 60% (Final)

**Grading system:**

Letter grades- grade point average (GPA) is the grading system. To remain in good standing, a student must maintain a minimum of GPA of 2.0 out of 4.0.

In other institutions, there is much more emphasis on final exams resulting in students tending to cram at the last minute.

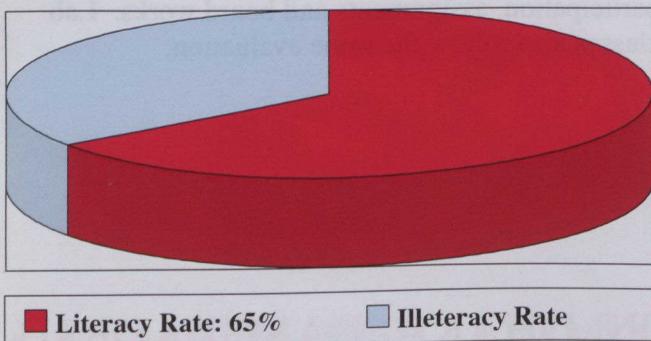
The education system is highly competitive. A serious student is very responsible and works hard to excel.

**Reforms of the education system:**

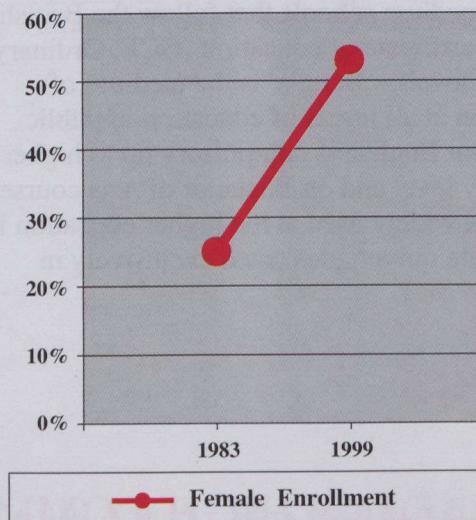
The country is implementing measures to reform the present education system in order to raise it to international standards. It is doing the following:

- The Education Board of Bangladesh has introduced the GPA (grade point average) grading system effective January 2001 for the Secondary School Certificate. The Higher School Certificate will introduce the GPA beginning in 2002.
- Compulsory education to grade 8 is being introduced.
- The system is being amended to 8 (years of primary) +4 (years of secondary).
- The Honours course is for 4 years with semester system and the Master's course for one year.
- The two year Pass degree is exclusively organized by National University of Bangladesh. Soon they will change to 4 years.
- English is compulsory as a second language.

**Bangladesh literacy rate is 65%**



**Female enrollment increased from 25% to 53%**



**THE STRUCTURE OF EDUCATION IN BANGLADESH:**

(According to the National Education Policy 2000, Ministry of Education, Bangladesh)

Professional Education- Engineering education 4-year Bachelor of Science.

PhD ( Minimum 3 year after Master's degree. Must be completed within 6 years.)

MPhil ( 2 year after Master's degree)

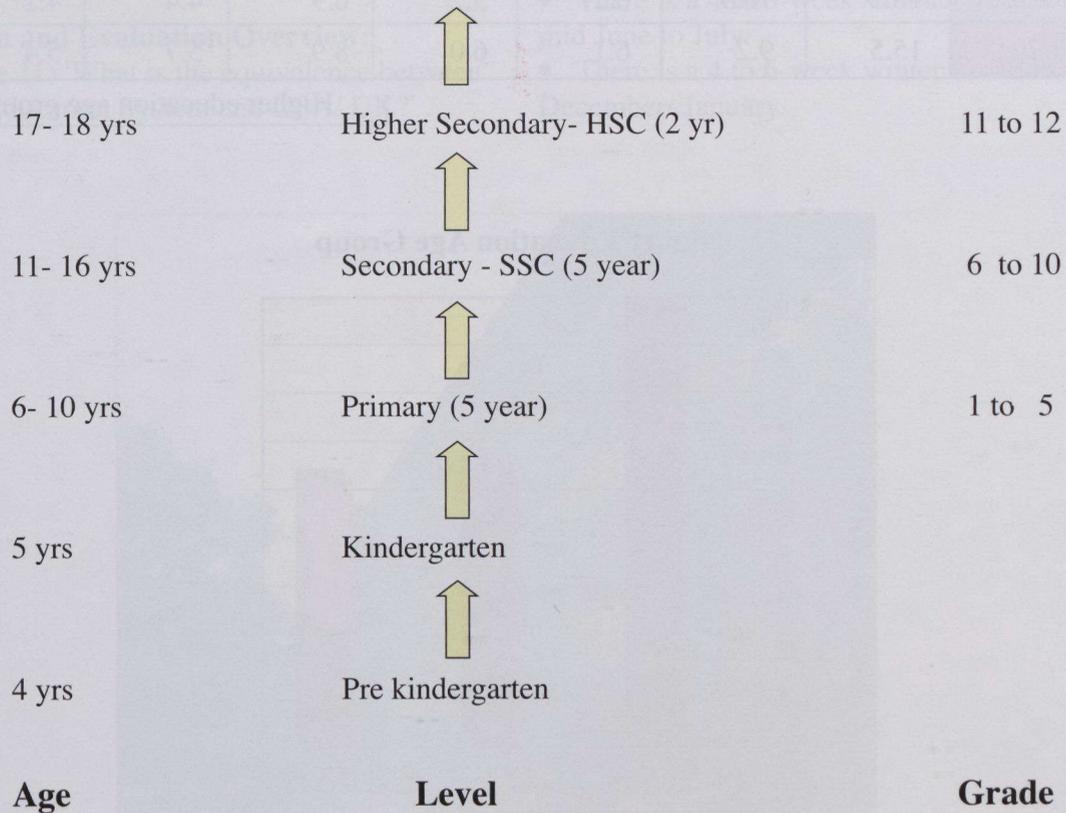
Master's Degree-

Students with honours degree complete a master’s degree in one year under integrated system.

Honours / Pass Bachelor's degree-

Honours : Universities will offer a 4-year program. Some colleges can conduct a 4-year Honour's degree.

Pass Degree : Colleges offer a 3-year degree. They are eligible for 2-year Master's degree. The 3-year degree will be eliminated and replaced by a 4-year honour's degree.



## Student Aged Population

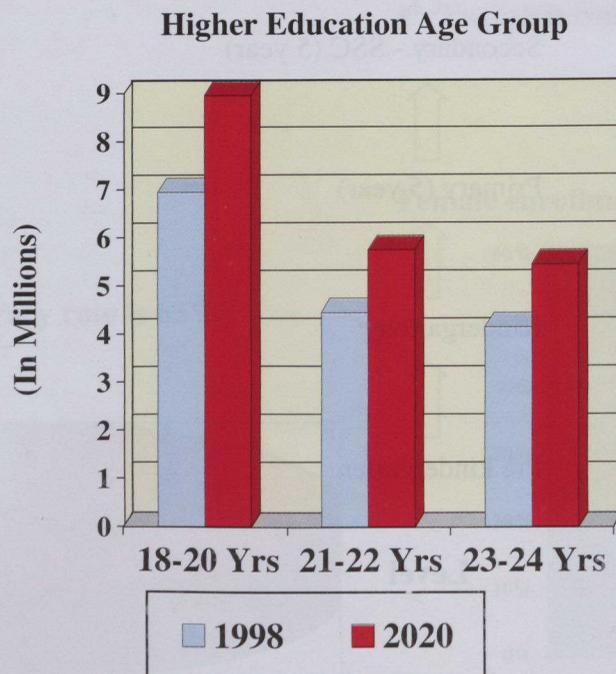
The population of Bangladesh is estimated to be 130 million. The population growth rate has fallen from 3% per year in the 1970s to 1.8% in 1997. By 2020, there will be over 5 million fewer children in the primary and lower secondary school (6-13) age group than in 1998. According to the table shown below : 29 million children are in the primary/secondary school age bracket ( 6-13 yrs)

- 11 million are in the high school age bracket (14-17 yrs)
- 11 million are in higher education (18-22yrs) age group bracket. By 2020 there will be an increase of about 3 million

### Population Projections by School Age Group ( In Millions)- Source: World Bank.

Year	6-10	11-13	14-15	16-17	18-20	21-22	23-24
1998	18.5	10.9	6.2	5.2	6.9	4.4	4.1
2020	15.5	9.2	6.1	6.0	8.9	5.7	5.4

↔ Higher education age group ↔



### Enrolment at Higher Secondary and Tertiary Levels

- Enrolments in Higher Secondary (HSC) increased by 64% from 568,000 students in 1990 to 931,000 in 1997.
- The number of qualified students simply overwhelms the education infrastructure. In 2000, almost 190,000 students graduated from high school.
- According to a World Bank report, three out of four students who pass the HSC go on to some form of higher education. About 10% of the entrants, are admitted to universities and the rest go to 1200 degree colleges, or pursue other options:
  - Going abroad ( students who have the opportunity and resources).
  - Re-applying the following year.
  - Entering the job market.

### Accreditation and Evaluation Overview:

Refer to (page 11) 'What is the equivalence between Bangladesh Education System and USA/ UK?'

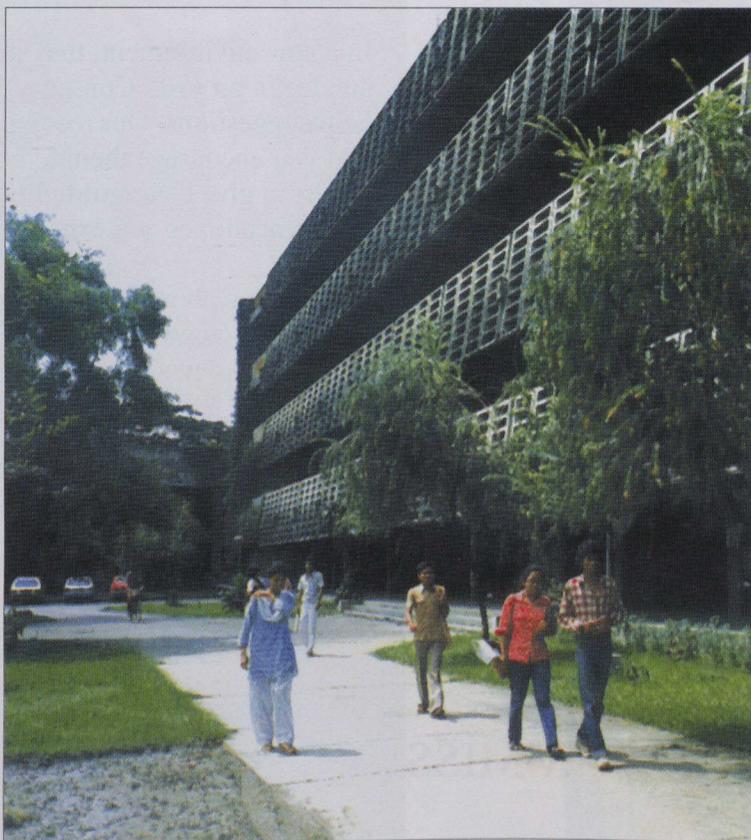
### School Breaks:

#### Public Schools:

- The school year for public schools in Bangladesh usually commences in the first or second week in January.
- There is a 4-week summer vacation in June.
- There is a 5-week vacation for the fasting (Ramdan) month along with the religious festival. The date is subject to appearance of the moon. (in 2000, the break was from December 1 to December 29; in 2001 it will be mid November to mid December)

#### Private Schools:

- The school year for private schools in Bangladesh commences in the second week in January. Some English medium private schools session start in June.
- There is a 4 to 6-week summer vacation from mid June to July.
- There is a 4 to 6-week winter vacation in December/ January.



## GENERAL INFORMATION:

### Political Overview

The Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) along with a 4 party alliance heads the present government. Begum Khaleda Zia is the head of BNP and the current Prime Minister. The main opposition is the Awami League headed by Sheikh Hasina.

### Economic Overview

According to a World Bank Report- Bangladesh has come a long way since independence nearly 30 years ago. Per capita income has grown from \$ 100 to \$350 and social indicators have improved. Bangladesh has recorded outstanding progress in education. Enrolments cover 90% of the primary school age group, 44% at lower secondary and 27% at secondary. Almost as many girls as boys are enrolled in primary and lower secondary as a result of a very active policy by the Government of Bangladesh.

Growth of the Bangladeshi economy in 2000-2001 is 6.0% compared to the 5.2% in 1999-2000. The inflation rate is around 2.3%. In the last 30 years, Bangladesh has succeeded in establishing: a hi-tech garment industry; a micro-credit system to alleviate poverty; and the largest Non Government Organisation in the world.

### Cultural Overview

#### Place of women:

In Bangladesh primary and secondary school teachers and administrators are mostly female.

Children are taught to respect their teachers so male students should not have problem with female educators.

The Prime Minister of Bangladesh is a woman as is the Opposition Leader. Any difficulties are more likely due to factors other than gender.

#### Personal responsibility/ group responsibility:

Students are encouraged to work individually, as well as in a group. This way, they learn to be responsible for their own work and, at the same time, able to work in a team.

#### Asking for favours:

The child (girl/boy) coming from urban well-to-do families are well looked after by their parents. Sometimes it may look to be somewhat 'over-protective'. They are used to asking for and receiving favours. It is endemic to ask for special attention. Bangladesh society operates on the basis of personal networks. University students do not have to work during the summer to earn for their tuition/ living. Generally they live with their parents (who bear all their expenses) and are looked after by household staff until they complete their studies and find a job.

In a new environment, they may become homesick and feel a bit lost. Consequently, they may ask for help/suggestions. Our recommendation would be that you encourage them to be more self reliant. It is best to give clear **guide lines** about rules, do's/ don'ts, deadlines and expectations of the university.

Information about Bangladesh is available on the web sites : [www.bangla2000.com](http://www.bangla2000.com)  
[www.virtualbangladesh.com](http://www.virtualbangladesh.com)

## THE PEOPLE:

### Estimated population

- Population is approximately 130 million.
- Dhaka is the capital city and its population is about 10 million.
- Other major cities are Chittagong, Sylhet, Khulna and Rajshahi.

### Urban Population

- Approximately 20 % of the total population are concentrated in the urban areas.

### Population Age Breakdown

- According to the 1996 census, 40.6 % of the population is between the ages 0-14, 51 % is between 15-59 and 8.4 % is above 60 .

### Language

- The national and official language in Bangladesh is Bangla, however English is widely spoken. It is used in banking and in the commercial sector.

- The language of instruction in government institutions is Bangla with English being taught as a second language.
- English is the language of instruction for private English medium schools which follow the British general certificate of education (GCE, Ordinary and Advance level).
- Bangla is the medium of instruction at all levels of education in public schools but English is compulsory up to higher secondary level and for Bachelor of Arts courses.
- English is widely used at the higher education level. The private universities teach exclusively in English.

### Ethnicity and Religion

- 87% of the population is Muslim. The remainder are Hindu, Buddhist and Christian.



## COMPETITOR ACTIVITIES:

### Market Presence

Competitor countries such as the US, the UK, Australia, Japan, India, France, Germany and Russia have education centres and/or cultural-resource centres in Bangladesh for 10-20 years. In some cases, these centres have branch offices in key Bangladeshi cities such as Dhaka, Chittagong and Sylhet. (Please see Annex 1.0).

These competitors are very active. US (American Centre), India (Cultural Section), UK (British Council), Australia (agent- Australian Education Centre), Japan (Study Centre), Russia (Cultural Section) and Germany (Goethe Centre) are the most active as they organize more than one education fair annually as well as other education and alumni related events. In addition, they have introduced a number of features to promote education including:

- Partial/ full scholarships;
- Waiver of application fees, relaxation of international student work regulations for off-campus jobs and transfer of credits.
- Many foreign institutions have local agents and there are many immigration agencies who promote education as well.

### Strategies for marketing:

#### Regular Advertising/Student Counselling

- The British Council and American Centre spend the most money for advertising and promotions spanning all types of communication tools including newspapers and outreach programs. They also offer individual student counselling.
- From September 20, 2001, the British Council is offering a professional advisory service to students. The personalized consultancy

service includes: facilitating students choice of higher education course; making the necessary contacts with the selected UK universities on behalf of the students; keeping students informed of progress within a reasonable time; assisting students with the completion of any necessary course application forms; and assisting with visa procedures.

- The Australian Education Centre (agent) advertises extensively during their recruitment and fair related events and offer individual student counselling.
- Frequent education fairs by the Australian Centre and the British Council.
- The American Centre does not organize its own fairs but the American universities and colleges hold fairs twice annually through agents. They particularly promote US women's colleges which are a popular destination for undergraduate female students from Bangladesh.

#### Transfer Programs

- These allow Bangladeshi students to complete a certain number of credit hours of a US degree program at a local private college and then transfer to a US university. A few Canadian universities and university-colleges have started to recognize these credits and to transfer students.

Establishment of foreign university campuses in Bangladesh. (Please see Annex 1.0 )

#### Application Turnaround Times

Acceptance letters are usually issued very quickly and, in the case of Australian and British institutions, many of them issue acceptance letters on the spot at their education fairs,

seminars and recruitment interview sessions. I-20 form issued by USA is also issued on a timely basis. Acceptance letters are crucial to the student visa process and, as such, must be issued in a timely manner. Only Windsor (through Bazaar 2000) and Acadia (through visits to Dhaka) issue letters of acceptances in Bangladesh.

### **Scholarships**

The US, Australia and Japan are most active in this area. The Australian government as well as institutions from the US, the UK, Australia and Japan offer a wide variety of scholarships to undergraduate, graduate and PhD students. There are no official statistics but it is estimated that the highest number of scholarships are offered by USA followed by Japan and Australia.

### **Joint Degrees, Twinning and Other Programs**

In Bangladesh, with the evolution of the private education industry, many foreign universities have linked up with private universities. These linkages are mainly in the form of transfer credit arrangements. The US, Australia, the UK, Malaysia and India are well ahead of Canada in establishing these linkages. Many professors are coming from India to teach at the tertiary and secondary level. Private universities have arrangements for students and faculty exchanges, largely with the US, Australia with Japan commencing shortly. Annex 1.0 gives a few examples of existing cooperation with Bangladeshi institutions.



Dhaka City

## CENTRE SERVICES/ RESOURCES

There is no CECN in Bangladesh. The Canadian High Commission, Dhaka established an Academic Section in April 2000.

### CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSION- ACADEMICS SECTION, DHAKA.

#### Facilities

- A computer with CD ROM 'Study in Canada' and a printer are installed in the lobby of the High Commission for use by students.
- A brochure on 'Higher Education in Canada', designed for the Bangladeshi market, is distributed to students.
- Reference calendars from Canadian institutions are available in the lobby.
- Group information sessions (maximum of 40 students) are done once a month.
- Slide presentations on 'Higher Education in Canada' are given at major public and private universities, colleges and high schools around the country (one institution per month).
- Inquiries by mail, e-mail, fax and telephone are answered.
- 'Study in Canada' is available on the High Commission website.

#### Outreach Activities

- Outreach- Bangladesh: Through the outreach program, students and faculty of universities, colleges, high schools and technical institutes are informed about the benefits of studying in

Canada, and opportunities available from Canadian education institutions.

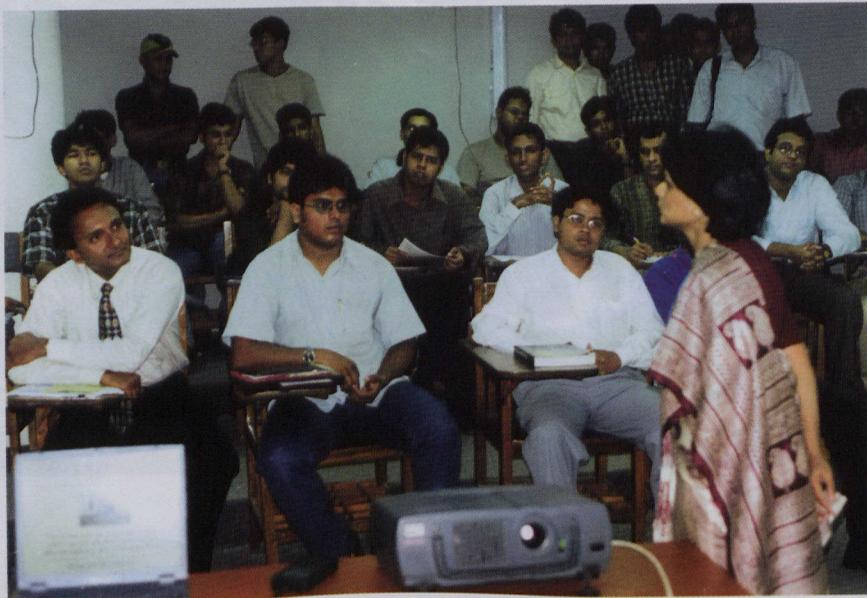
- Outreach- Canada: Canadians have been informed about the Bangladeshi market. Inquiries from Canadian institutions have risen dramatically.

#### Others

- Windsor University has a local office based in Dhaka to promote their institution and recruit students. They advertise and do outreach programmes, organize pre-departure and orientation sessions, and also recruit students for York University.

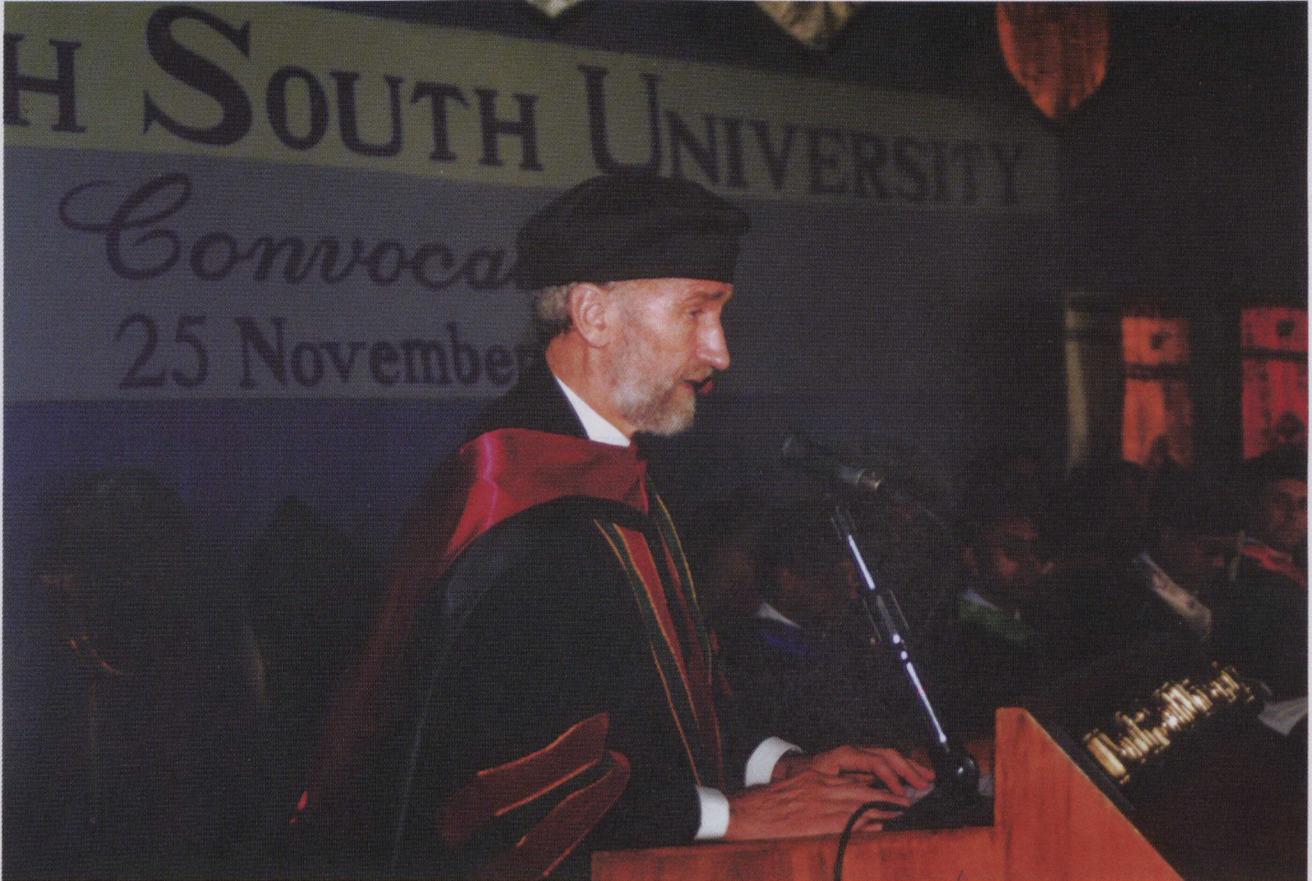
#### Services for Students

- The High Commission does not charge any fees for information on Canadian universities.
- Student authorization counselling is not available. The visa section of the High Commission answers limited inquiries over the telephone.
- Information on students admission and visas is available on the High Commission website.
- Facilities such as photocopying, internet access, courier services where a student could courier his/her application to a particular institution, etc are not available at the High Commission.

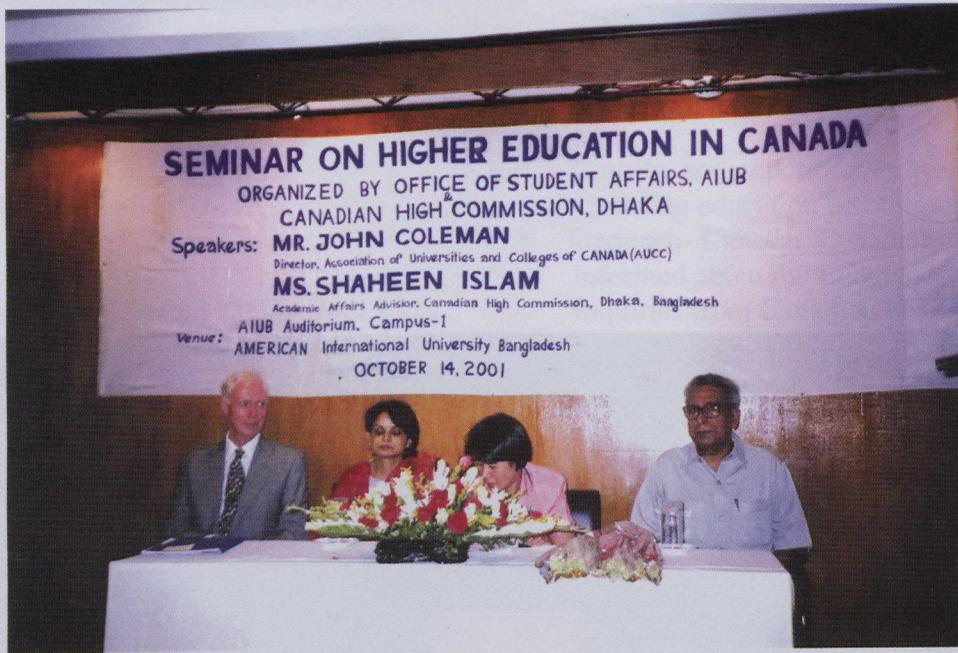


Seminar on 'Higher Education in Canada'.

## Outreach Activities-Bangladesh



Mr. David Preston, The High Commissioner speaking as Chief Guest at a private university's convocation ceremony.



Mr. John Coleman, Director AUCC addressing a seminar on 'Higher Education in Canada'.



Canadian Headmaster from Alberta in charge of a school in Sylhet.

## **Frequently asked questions by Canadian Institutions on marketing:**

### **How could we best proceed with the recruitment program in Bangladesh?**

#### **Agents**

- Many institutes from Australia, the UK and the US have succeeded in recruiting students through agents. The agents make all necessary arrangements (inserting ads in local newspapers regarding the arrival of the international liaison officer (ILO), arranging venues, date of mini recruiting fair, spot recruitment etc) before the arrival of the ILO. Recently, some Canadian institutes have recruited students through the same process.
- Canadian universities have made site visits arranged by agents to recruit students. Some of the universities succeeded in receiving as many as 85 applications on the spot.
- Australia and the UK have annual education fairs organised by the British Council and the Australian Centre for Education. Many institutes participate during these fairs. So far Canada has not arranged any education fairs. The Canadian High Commission has been promoting education overall.

### **How can the High Commission help Canadian institutions with the recruitment program?**

- If Canadian institutions want an assessment of an agent in Bangladesh from the High Commission, an information form (Annex 2.0) must be completed by the agent which is then forwarded to the institution for them to make their decision. The High Commission will require the name, contact address, e-mail and web address of the agent.

### **How can Canadian institutions get the names of agents in Bangladesh?**

- The Government of Bangladesh does not have a list of bonafide agents. Most Canadian institutions come to know about the agents through personal contacts.

### **Best/worst times to promote in the market ?**

#### **Best:**

- The more frequent the promotions during the year, the better your chances of securing students.
- For universities and colleges, the best time is October to December for the fall intake and February to May for the winter intake.

#### **Worst:**

- During Ramdhan month (fasting month) and religious festivals.

## ANNEX 1.0

**Examples of existing cooperation with Bangladesh:****CANADA:****Linkages (1994-2001)****University of Alberta linkage with Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (1994 to 2001)**

The University of Alberta and the Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology have had linkage programs on Human Resources Management, Environmental and Sanitary Engineering from 1994 to 2001. These linkages are under the Canadian University Projects in International Development (CUPID). The project is nearing completion.

**Association of Community Colleges of Canada (ACCC) has linkage with Bangladesh Agricultural University (1999 to 2003)**

ACCC (Olds College and University of Fraser Valley) has linkage on 'Train the Trainer' program. It started in 1999 and will be completed in 2003.

**ARA Consulting group/ Resource Futures International/ Dalhousie University with Bangladesh Government on Environmental Management Project (1999- 2004)**

ARA Consulting Group (lead) with Resource Futures International, and the School for Resource and Environmental Studies at Dalhousie University is working with Department of Environment (Government of Bangladesh) on the Bangladesh Environmental Management Project.

**Perdana College of Malaysia, Bangladesh** has a twinning program with Sedaya University, Malaysia, University of Winnipeg, Acadia University and University of Manitoba.

**University College of Cape Breton has a MOU with International Islamic University of Chittagong (1998)**

A MOU with UCCB and IIUC was signed in 1998 and will remain in effect for a period of five years with automatic renewal on an annual basis thereafter. UCCB will recognize up to 10 course credits from IIUC towards degree requirements at UCCB. IIUC and UCCB will collaborate in developing training opportunities at UCCB for IIUC faculty and students. UCCB will assist IIUC to develop post-graduate research, teaching and training programs in the field of Islamic political economy and interactive systems, through the establishment of a summer teaching module at IIUC.

**Two faculty members from University of New Brunswick in IIBT's International Advisory Council (1999)**

Two faculty members from the University of New Brunswick are among the 8 members of the International Academic Advisory Council of International Institute of Business and Technology, Chittagong. The chair is from UNB.

**North South University, Dhaka.**

The chair of the International Advisory Board is David Strangway (former UBC President). He will be the convocation speaker in Nov 2001.

**Michener Institute, Ontario signed a MOU with Medinova (December 2000)**

A MOU for training was signed between Michener Institute and Medinova, a medical diagnostic training centre in Dhaka. Courses have begun.

**Royal Roads University, launched its Dhaka campus (December 2000)**

Royal Roads University offers MBA courses at Canadian standards in Bangladesh. It is managed by PML, a local private company. The result will be a degree and a transcript from Royal Roads indistinguishable from that issued in Canada. It is a private venture, based on a contract between a public university in Canada and a private company in Bangladesh. Classes started in 2001.

**British Columbia Open University, launched its Dhaka campus (August 2001)**

BCOU, has launched its BBA program in Dhaka. It is managed by PML, a local private company. Application for a license is in progress.

**AUSTRALIA:**

**English Language Course (November 2000)**

Victoria University in Australia launched English language courses in Dhaka with BETS centre. The courses available will be English for Academic Purposes (EAP), Introductory English course for computer users, IELTS preparation, and IELTS testing. The centre is also in the process of designing courses such as English for Migration, Technical Report Writing and English for Aid Workers. All awards/certificates will be awarded from Victoria University. There will be wider opportunities for students from Bangladesh to undertake courses that will provide credit transfers opportunities in Australian universities while studying here in Bangladesh. The content of the courses and the accreditation would be the same as courses here in Bangladesh or at the campus in Melbourne, Australia.

**Australasia Institute of Business and Technology (AIBT) (July 2000)**

Subjects offered:     Information Technology  
                               Marketing  
                               International Business  
                               Human Resource Management.

The department of Education Training and Employment (DETE) of South Australia and ATI Foundation sign contract to set up AIBT campus in Dhaka, June 2000. A contract has been signed between DETE of South Australia and ATI Foundation Dhaka to establish AIBT as an extended foreign campus of TAFE SA.

### **INDIA:**

#### **International Business Programme (April, 2001)**

Indian Institute of Management Calcutta (IIMC), in association with the Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Dhaka has started a one year International Business Programme. It is for working executives and owner-managers, intending to acquire managerial skills and expertise in planning and managing business.

### **MALAYSIA:**

#### **Educational Exchanges**

The Islamic University of Technology (IUT) a subsidiary organ of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the International Islamic University of Malaysia (IIUM) situated in Kuala Lumpur. Under the MOU, there will be exchange of teachers, students, teaching materials and publications between the two institutions of higher learning. Joint research and projects between IUT and IIUM will be undertaken for mutual benefit. A similar MOU was also signed recently between IUT and the University of Jordan.

### **NEW ZEALAND:**

#### **Commerce and Administration Programme**

The Victoria University of Wellington has partnered with GIBT to offer Bachelor of Commerce and Administration program.

### **UNITED KINGDOM:**

#### **Computer Studies Diplomas**

Daffodil Institute of Information Technology is affiliated as a IT institute for conducting BSc (Hons) in Computing and Information Systems (CIS) of London Guildhall University in Bangladesh. It is also affiliated by NCC education, UK. As an affiliated IT institute of NCC education UK, DIIT offers one year international Diploma in Computer Studies (IDCS) and a one year Advanced Diploma in Computer Studies (IADCS). The programmes are developed, and the quality monitored by London Guildhall University and NCC education. The exams are held at the British Council. The question papers are formulated and the answer scripts are checked in the UK.

**UNITED STATES:****NIIT -American Degree Programme (Nov 2000)**

The NIIT Academy announced a unique educational opportunity exclusively for all 2-year alumni students through a special educational arrangement with the Southern New Hampshire University (SHUN), Manchester, NH, USA. Under this exclusive one-on-one arrangement all 2-year graduated students of NIIT can be admitted to the BASIS (Bachelor of Applied Science in Information Systems) degree of SHUN and earn a Bachelor's Degree in just 15 months or take on further studies. Out of the 15 month period, 9 months involve fully paid work experience in American industry. This is NIIT's latest tie-up among a series of such tie-ups with universities. Earlier, NIIT announced a tie-up with Australian Universities and a UK based university.

**US students at NSU (North South University).**

Students from the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, USA were studying at NSU during summer 2000 and are here in 2001.

**Business Graduate Study**

A collaboration agreement between Saint Xavier University (SXU), Chicago, USA and NSU, providing opportunities to NSU students for Business graduate study at SXU was signed.

The agreement envisages students completing part of the requirements in Bangladesh and attending SXU for two semesters to obtain NSU-MBA and SXU-MBA through a combination of transfer credits and 8 courses at SXU. There are provisions for waiver of GMAT requirements and possible reduction of tuition and fees at St Xavier University. A prominent feature is the faculty exchange programme between the universities.

**WORLD BANK AND UNESCO:****Proposed Women's University (October 2000)**

The World Bank and UNESCO have, for the first time, agreed to set up an international university exclusively for women in Bangladesh. A World Bank-UNESCO task force, which was formed to draw up a feasibility study, has submitted its report proposing Bangladesh as the venue for this university. The proposed Asian University for Women will be a centre of excellence. The university is likely to have a multinational faculty with students coming from all parts of the world.

**INTERNATIONAL:****Teacher Training Programme**

Aga Khan School has initiated a teacher training programme. The teachers from AKS, Dhaka have gone through the Masters graduate programme at the Institute of Educational Development (IED). The IED was formed in partnership with Oxford University, UK, University of Toronto, Canada and the European Union. The IED operates through Professional Development Centres (PDC) on Aga Khan School campuses in different parts of the world. With the proposed new campus in Dhaka, a PDC is included in the plan. The long term plan will be to open the programme for training teachers from other schools in Bangladesh.

**ANNEX 1.1****Public Universities:**

ENGLISH MEDIUM/ BENGALI MEDIUM:

**1. University of Dhaka -1921**

University of Dhaka  
Dhaka 1000  
Bangladesh  
E-mail: dureghtr@bangla.net  
Web: www.univdhaka.edu  
Tel: (880-02) 9661900-59

**2. University of Rajshahi -1953**

Rajshahi 6205. Bangladesh  
Tel: (880-0721) 750041-9

**3. Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh.- 1961**

Mymensingh. Bangladesh.  
Tel: (880-091) 55695-7, 54846  
E-mail: vcbau@bd.drik.net

**4. Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET)- 1962**

Dhaka 1000.  
Bangladesh.  
tel: (880-02)8611666 ext 7122  
E-mail: buetlib@bd.drik.net  
Web: www.buet.edu

**5. University of Chittagong- 1965**

Chittagong. Bangladesh  
Tel: (880-031) 714949, 714923  
Fax: (880-031) 726310  
E-mail: vc-cu@spnetctg.com  
Web: wwwspctnet.com/cu.html

**6. Jahangirnagar University- 1970**

Savar, Dhaka. Bangladesh  
Tel: (880-02) 7708478-85 ext 201  
Fax: (880-02) 7708383  
E-mail: vc@juniv.edu

**7. Islamic University, Kushtia- 1985**

Kushtia. Bangladesh  
Tel: (880-071) 53029, 53041, 54079

**8. Shahjalal University of Science and Technology- 1987**

Sylhet, Bangladesh.  
Tel: (880-0821) 714306, 714479, 717850  
Fax: (880-0821) 715257  
E-mail: vcsust@dhaka.agni.com

**9. Khulna University- 1987**

Khulna, Bangladesh.  
Tel: (880-041) 721393  
Fax: (880-041) 731244  
E-mail: ku@bdonline.com

**10. National University- 1992**

Gazipur, Dhaka. Bangladesh  
Tel: (880-02) 9800650

**11. Bangladesh Open University- 1992**

Gazipur 1704. Bangladesh.  
Tel: (880-02) 9800801-3  
Fax: (880-02) 9800812

**12. Bangabandhu Agricultural University- 1997**

Salna, Gazipur. Bangladesh.  
Tel: (880-0681) 9332127, 2020, 2566

**13. Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Medical University- 1998**

Dhaka 1000. Bangladesh.  
Tel: (880-02) 8612550-4, 9661065, 9661064  
E-mail: bsmmu@bangla.net  
Web: www.bsmmu.edu

## Private Universities:

**There are 21 Private Universities approved by the Government of Bangladesh under the Private University Act 1992 and affiliated by the University Grants Commission of Bangladesh:**

### ENGLISH MEDIUM

#### 1. North South University (NSU)-1992

12 Kemal Ataturk Avenue  
Banani, Dhaka 1213, Bangladesh  
Tel: (880-02) 9885611-20  
Fax: (880-02) 8823030  
E-mail: info@nsu.agni.com  
web:www.northsouth.edu

#### 2. University of Science and Technology (USTC) -1992

Chittagong Campus:  
Foy's lake, Chittagong, Bangladesh  
Phone: (880-31) 659070-71  
Dhaka Campus:  
63 Central Road, Dhanmondi R/A  
Dhaka 1205, Bangladesh  
Tel : (880-02) 8614959  
Fax : (880-02) 8618300  
E-mail: ustc@bangla.net

#### 3. Independent University, Bangladesh (IUB)-1993

Registrar's office  
House 01, Road 13  
Baridhara, Dhaka 1212, Bangladesh  
Tel : (880-02) 9884498, 9881681, 9881917  
Fax: (880-02) 8823959, 600695  
E-mail: admishion@iub-bd.edu  
Web:www.iub-bd.edu

#### 4. International University of Business Agriculture & Technology (IUBAT)-1993

House 135, Road 9A. Dhanmondi R/A  
Dhaka 1209, Bangladesh

Tel: (880-02) 9124201, 8116064  
Fax: (880-02) 8110494  
E-mail: info@iubat.edu  
Web: www.iubat.edu

#### 5. Islamic University, Chittagong (IIUC) -1995

Chittagong Campus:  
154/A, College Road  
Chittagong 4203, Bangladesh  
Tel: (880-31) 610085, 610308, 638657  
Fax: (880-31) 610307  
E-mail: acad@iucbd.edu  
Web: www.iiucbd.edu  
Dhaka Campus:  
House 23, Road 03,  
Dhanmondi R/A  
Dhaka 1205, Bangladesh  
Tel: (880-02) 8629947, 8613294  
Fax: (880-02) 8624692  
E-mail: iucdhk@bdonline.com

#### 6. Ahsanullah University of Science & Technology-1995

20, West Testuri Bazar road  
Tejgaon  
Dhaka 1215, Bangladesh  
Tel: (880-02) 9130508, 9130613  
Fax: (880-02) 8118522  
E-mail: vc@aust.agni.com

#### 7. American International University

(formerly known as AMA International University)-1995  
House 58, Road 21, Block B,  
Banani, Dhaka 1213, Bangladesh  
Tel (880-02)607668  
E-mail: info@aiub.edu  
aiub@citechco.net  
Web: www.aiub.edu

**8. Asian University of Bangladesh-1996**

House 9, Road 05, Sector 07  
Uttara, Dhaka, Bangladesh

House 72, Road 2A  
Dhanmondi R/A,  
Dhaka 1209, Bangladesh  
Tel: (880-02) 8916116, 8912366  
Fax: (880-02) 8916521  
E-mail: aub@bdonline.com

**9. East West University (EWU) -1996**

45-46, Mohakhali C/A  
Dhaka 1212  
Tel: (880-02) 9882308, 9887989  
E-mail: admissions@ewubd.edu

**10. Queens University- 1996**

House 35, Road 17  
Kemal Ataturk Avenue  
Banani, Dhaka 1213, Bangladesh  
Tel: (880-02) 8824687, 8829012  
E-mail: queens@bdcom.com

**11. University of Asia Pacific (UAP)- 1996**

House 73, Road 5A  
Dhanmondi R/A  
Dhaka 1209, Bangladesh  
Tel: (880-02) 9664952-3  
Fax: (880-02) 9664950  
E-mail: uapl@citechco.net

**12. The People's University of Bangladesh -1996**

House 7/16, Block B, Lalmatia  
Dhaka 1207, Bangladesh  
Tel: (880-02)9127807, 9128009  
E-mail: vcpubd@bdonline.com

**13. Dhaka International University- 2001**

House 15A, Road 2A,  
Dhanmondi R/A  
Dhaka 1209, Bangladesh  
Tel: (880-02) 86115443, 8624747  
E-mail: diu@bdonline.com

**14. BRAC University- 2001**

66, Mohakhali C/A  
Dhaka 1212, Bangladesh  
Tel (880-02) 9881265, 8824051, 8824180  
E-mail: ino@bracuniveristy.net  
Web: www.bracuniveristy.net

**15. Manarat International University (MIU)- 2001**

Plot 16, Road 106,  
Gulshan  
Dhaka 1212, Bangladesh  
Tel (880-02)8817525, 604739  
E-mail: miu@bdonline.com

**16. Viqarunnissa University -2001**

( All women's university)  
1/A, New Baily Road  
Dhaka 1000, Bangladesh  
Tel: (880-02) 9333598, 9348266, 8319831  
E-mail: vu@gononet.com

**BENGALI/ ENGLISH MEDIUM****1. Central Women's University - 1993**

Avoy das Lane,  
Tikatuli,  
Dhaka 1203, Bangladesh  
Tel 880-02-9559452

**2. Darul Ihsan University- 1993**

House 21, Road 9A (New)  
Dhanmondi R/A  
Dhaka 1209. Bangladesh  
Tel: 880-02-9125190, 9127841  
Fax: 880-02-8114746  
E-mail: dibsanc@bdmail.net

**3. University of Comilla (UNIC) -1995**

House 01, Block D, Section01  
Housing State  
Comilla. Bangladesh  
Tel: (880-81) 6681  
Dhaka Campus:  
House 33; Road 4  
Dhanmondi, Dhaka 1209  
Tel: (880-02)861-6185, 8614665, 509876  
E-mail: citn@bangla.net

**4. Gono Biswabidyalaya -1996**

Gono Swastha Kendro Complex  
Nayar Hat, Savar, Dhaka, Bangladesh  
Fax: (880-02) 7708335-6  
E-mail: gibiyala@bdonline.com

**5. Bangladesh University 2001**

Address:  
House 15/1, Iqbal Road  
Mohammadpur, Dhaka 1207, Bangladesh  
Tel: (880-02) 9112663  
Fax: 880-02-8111614

**ENGLISH MEDIUM****1. Islamic University of Technology (IUT) ; The Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC).****Dhaka, Bangladesh-1981**

Board Bazar, Gazipur 1704.  
Bangladesh.  
Tel: 880-02-9800960; 9800962  
Fax: 880-02-9800970; 8823132; 8823322  
Web: www.iutoic-dhaka.edu

**ANNEX 2.0****EDUCATION AGENT FORM****HIGHER EDUCATION IN CANADA****INFORMATION SHEET**

EDUCATION AGENT:

Date:.....

Name of agent:

Office address/ Tel/ Fax/ Email:

Web site address:

Agent's background/ history- Attach any brochure/ relevant information.

Registered with joint stock company, Bangladesh, and any other relevant registration in Bangladesh or abroad:

If registered then give the valid registration number and address of the registration organisation in Bangladesh and/or abroad :

Have you currently accomplished business successfully with Canadian, USA, UK or Australian education institution (preferably in Canada)?

If yes, please give details of the institution and the contact person's, name/ address/ email who can be contacted for reference:

Give 3 references ( address, email, telephone) in Bangladesh relevant to student recruiting in Canada

## ANNEX 2.1

### Some Hotels/ Inns in Dhaka:

#### 1. Pan Pacific Sonargaon Hotel, Dhaka

107 Kazi Nazrul Islam Avenue  
Dhaka 1000  
Bangladesh.  
Tel: (880-2) 811-1005, 811-2011  
Fax: (880-2) 811-3324  
E-mail: (Reservation): rsvpanpac@dhaka.agni.com  
Web: www.panpac.com/world/dhaka/dhaka.html

#### 2. Fairly Home Guest House.

Green View Apartment Complex  
House 39, Road 24.  
Gulshan 1. Dhaka 1212  
Bangladesh  
Tel: (880-2) 881-5425; 881-2773  
Fax: (880-2) 881-2773  
E-mail : tourism@bol-online.com  
pav@bdmail.net  
fairly@bdonline.com

#### 3. Hotel de Castle Limited

House B-72, Road 21.  
Banani, Dhaka 1213  
Bangladesh  
Tel: (880-2) 881-2888; 882-4968; 881-2067  
Fax: (880-2) 881-0182  
E-mail: hdcl@bdcom.com

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Higher education in Bangladesh  
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🇨🇦 CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSION, DHAKA, BANGLADESH 🇨🇦