

BAMU

Budget Analysis and Monitoring Unit
Bangladesh Parliament Secretariat



Budget Helpdesk 2026



National Budget 2026–2027: Summary Education

সহযোগিতায়



1. Background

The education sector is directly linked to the development of skilled human resources, the creation of a productive workforce, the promotion of social equity, and sustainable economic growth. Since assuming office in 2026, the current government has placed special emphasis on modernising the education system, expanding technology-based learning, and strengthening career-oriented education. In line with its electoral commitments, plans have been undertaken to establish an Education Reform Commission and expand digital infrastructure across educational institutions.

At the same time, initiatives are being introduced under the ‘One Teacher, One Tab’ programme, alongside the establishment of multimedia classrooms and the launch of Robotics and Maker Corners in every upazila. To better prepare students for the global job market, the government is also considering the gradual introduction of a third language, such as Arabic, Chinese, Japanese, or French, alongside Bangla and English [1]. Various measures are being implemented to strengthen accountability in education administration, expand teacher training programmes, and ensure a safe and inclusive learning environment for students.

Within the current policy framework, the expansion of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) is being considered a key strategy for human resource development and demand-driven skills formation. There are plans to gradually establish technical schools and colleges in all upazilas and polytechnic institutes in every district. Alongside the modernisation of technical and madrasa education institutions, free Wi-Fi services are expected to be introduced within the next 180 days in 2,336 technical institutions and 8,232 madrasa institutions across the country [2].

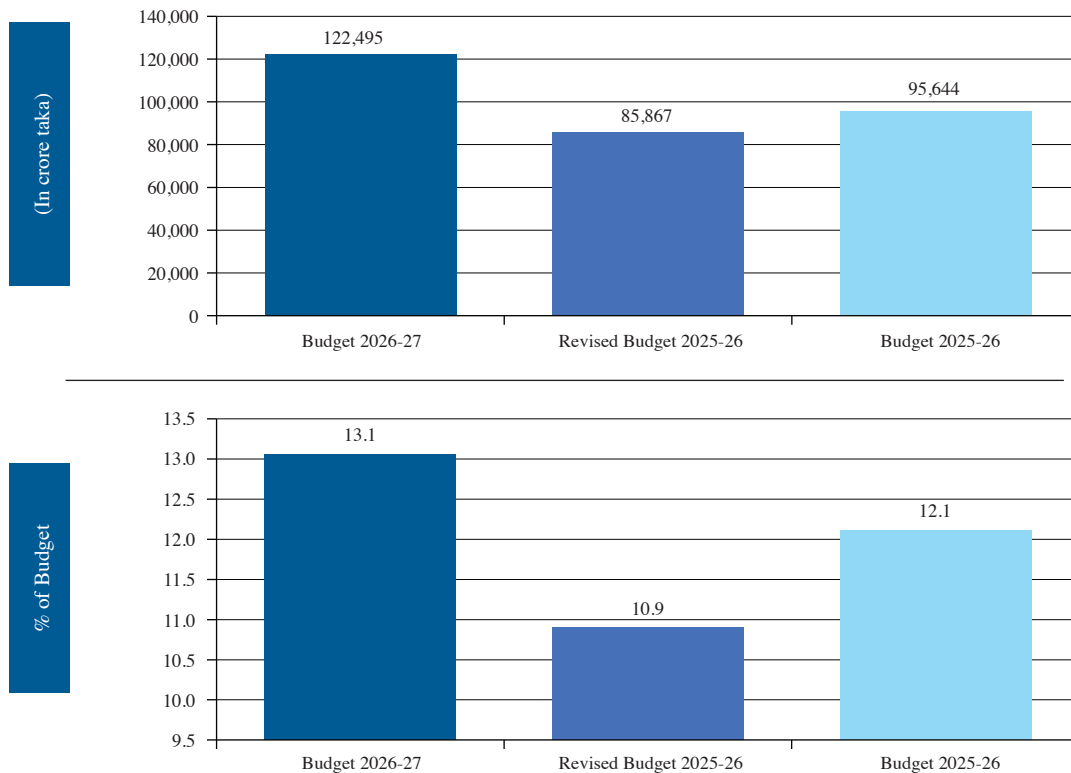
To modernise madrasa education and make it more relevant to current needs, smart classrooms will be introduced, teacher capacity-building programmes will be expanded, and technical courses will be incorporated into the curriculum. Under the Bangladesh Computer Council (BCC), operating under the ICT Division, initiatives have been taken to provide training for students in areas such as Agricultural Intelligence, Cybersecurity, Mobile App Development and Design using Flutter, Python Programming, and Web-based Digital Marketing within the next six months [3].

To improve the quality of education and expand inclusive access, the government has also planned a range of social support programmes. These include a commitment to provide free education for female students up to the master's level, expand mid-day meal programmes in disadvantaged regions, and distribute free school uniforms to 200,000 students. To strengthen governance, technological capacity, and human resource development in the education sector, the government has also planned to expand budget allocations and development activities under the FY2026–27 budget.

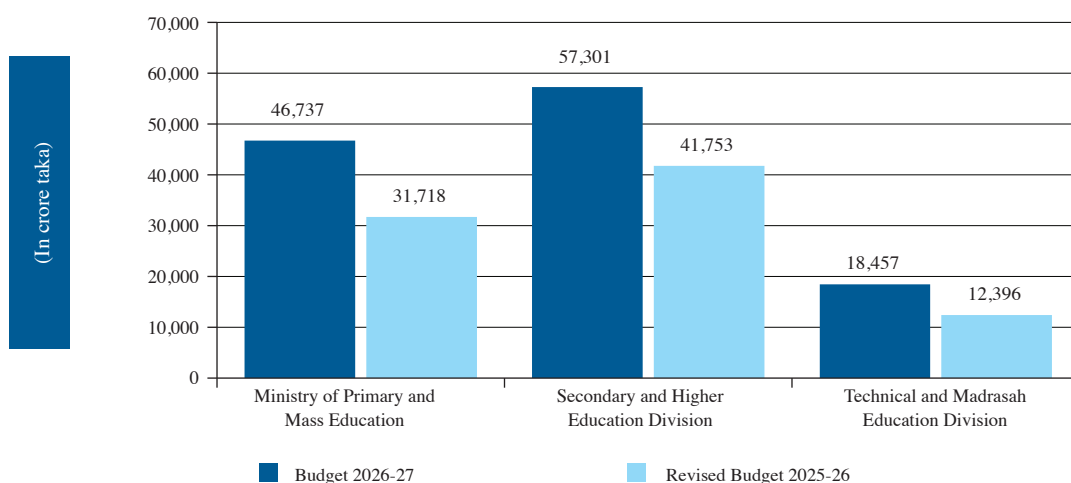
2. Proposed Budget Allocation for the Education Sector in FY2026–27

In the ongoing FY2025–26, the allocation for the education sector was proposed at Tk 95,644 crore, 12.1 per cent of the total budget. Subsequently, this allocation was revised downward to Tk 85,867 crore, representing 10.9 per cent of the revised total budget. In the upcoming FY2026–27 budget, the total proposed allocation for the education sector is Tk 122,495 crore, which is 13.1 per cent of the total budget. The proposed allocation for the FY2026–27 shows a significant 42.66 per cent increase over the revised budget for FY2025–26 (Figure 1), reflecting the government's strong priority to improve the quality of education in the country.

The allocations for all the ministries and departments related to education have increased in the upcoming FY2026–27 compared to the current 2025–26 revised fiscal year. For the FY2026–27, the highest proposed allocation is for the Secondary and Higher Education Division, amounting to Tk 57,301 crore. A proposed allocation of 46,737 crore taka has been made for the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education. Additionally, the total proposed allocation for the Technical and Madrasa Education Division in the FY2026–27 is Tk 18,457 crore taka.

Figure 1: Proposed Budget Allocation for the Education Sector in FY2026-27

Source: Budget Summary, 2026–27, Statement 2.

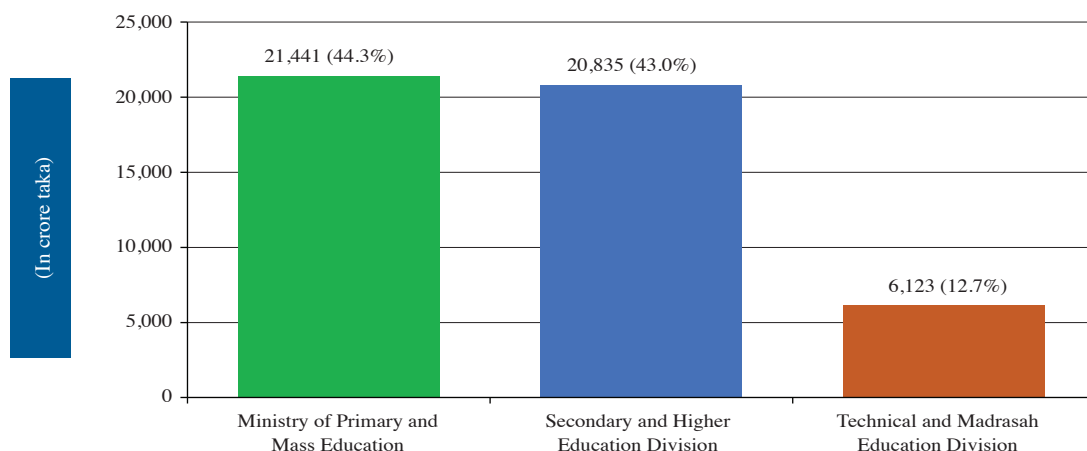
Figure 2: Ministry-wise Budget Allocation for the Education Sector in FY2026-27

Source: Budget Summary, 2026–27, Statement 2.

3. Proposed ADP Budget Allocation for the Education Sector in FY2026–27

In the 2026-27 fiscal year, the proposed allocation for the Annual Development Programme (ADP) in the education sector is Tk 48,399 crore. The largest allocation has been proposed for the Primary and Mass Education Division, at Tk 21,441 crore. An allocation of 20,835 crore taka has been proposed for the Secondary and Higher Education Division. Additionally, an allocation of 6,123 crore taka has been proposed for the Technical and Madrasa Education Division (Figure 3). In FY2025-26, the revised allocation for the ADP in the education sector was Tk 17,391 crore.

Figure 3: Ministry-wise Proposed Annual Development Programme (ADP) Allocation for the Education Sector in FY2026-27



Source: Budget Summary, 2026–27, Statement 10.

4. Conclusion

Building a skilled, technologically capable, and globally competitive workforce for future generations requires timely reforms and sustained investment in the education sector. To achieve this goal, continued budgetary emphasis is needed on modernising the education system, expanding technology-based learning, strengthening technical and vocational education, and ensuring inclusive access to education. Effective investment and implementation are particularly important in areas such as teacher training, improving the digital infrastructure of educational institutions, establishing smart classrooms, promoting research and skills-based education, and expanding educational opportunities for marginalised communities. At the same time, greater emphasis on technology, language proficiency, and job-oriented skills development will help prepare students for the demands of the future labour market. Through the effective implementation of policy reforms and development initiatives in the education sector, it will be possible to build a sustainable, knowledge-based, and human resource-rich society.

References: [1] Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) Manifesto, <https://www.dhakapost.com/education/432165>

[2] <https://bn.mtnews24.com/jatio/566019>

[3] <https://thedailycampus.com/government/249385>