Budget offers

FROM PAGE 6

Tk 40,000 crore in FY2025-26 to recapitalise weak banks and is working to reduce NPLs, increase transparency in loan approval and rescheduling, and strengthen accountability in bank management.

He said a risk-based supervisory framework would be introduced to restore weak banks, alongside recapitalisation and management reforms where necessary.

The government has also initiated bank restructuring to ensure depositors recover their funds and launched efforts to recover money laundered abroad, he said.

The minister added that political appointments and interference in banking operations have been halted and that laws have already been amended to reduce undue familial influence and control in the sector.

Economic analysts, however, said the reform agenda remains too broad and lacks timelines.

Ahsan H Mansur, economist and former Bangladesh Bank governor, told The Daily Star that while the budget correctly identifies the sector's problems and includes some positive governance proposals, it does not set out a clear or specific reform roadmap.

Statements alone would not be enough, he said, adding that meaningful reforms must begin immediately even if their benefits take years to materialise.

Mansur also questioned the absence of several previously discussed measures, including reforms related to financial institutions, tax administration, and greater independence for Bangladesh Bank.

Transport relief for

FROM PAGE 6

The dependency ratio of people aged over 65 rose to 9.4 percent in 2023 from 8.6 percent in 2022.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Railways and Bangladesh Railway announced in May this year a 25 percent fare discount on train travel for senior citizens and physically challenged passengers.

Under the arrangement, citizens aged 65 and above will be eligible for the concession, which will be automatically verified using National Identity Card data during online ticket purchases.

Budget lacks

FROM PAGE 6

trade, and generate employment opportunities are aligned with the STS.

Steps to launching a unified digital platform, "BanglaBiz", to ensure ease of doing business, including the investment maps that have been published to attract FDI in 19 promising sectors, are also aligned with the STS.

The initiative to establish new economic zones has been lauded as supportive of LDC graduation efforts.

Signing trade deals with major partners has been highlighted in the budget as a key step in preparing for LDC graduation.

To diversify exports, eight sectors have been granted duty-free import facilities against bank guarantees -- a move welcomed as facilitating trade in the post-LDC period.

Potential export-oriented sectors, including agriculture, light engineering, pharmaceuticals, electronics, gold, and diamonds, will be allowed to import inputs under bonded or duty-free facilities backed by bank guarantees.

Policy support has also been introduced to encourage production of energy-efficient electric buses, trucks, bikes, and scooters.

Initiatives to promote Cottage, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (CMSMEs), improve logistics, upgrade air cargo village facilities, and develop infrastructure are aligned with the STS.

However, experts say the budget misses specific costing and reform measures.

Mohammad Abdur Razzaque, chairman of the Research and Policy Integration for Development (RAPID) stressed the need for a dedicated costing exercise and a separate chapter on graduation challenges.

"Reforms and measures should have been clearly outlined to address the risks," he said.

Citing the latest UNCDP report, he said it noted that STS recommendations must be evaluated for graduation-specific measures.

Under deregulation and business facilitation, the government aims to simplify services, rules, and start-up procedures to attract private and foreign investment. The proposed "Single Window" is expected to reduce time, cost, and complexity in approvals and licensing.

Mahmud Hasan Khan, president of Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association (BGMEA), said issues directly linked to graduation -- such as signing trade deals, tackling the energy crisis, expanding the Dhaka-Chattogram Highway, and reducing bank interest rates -- have been addressed in the budget.

Mostafa Abid Khan, former member of the Bangladesh Trade and Tariff Commission (BTTC), said supportive reforms and deregulation are positive. "But, Bangladesh must undertake massive reforms to remain competitive in the global supply chain. Improving port efficiency is crucial to reducing costs and lead times."

Education outlay rises sharply

FROM PAGE 4

Khosru also mentioned free education for girls up to graduation, support for poor students, inclusive education for children with disabilities, midday meals and technology-based classroom initiatives.

INCREASE DRIVEN BY PROJECTS

An analysis of the budget documents shows that the increase in education budget is largely being driven by development expenditure.

Development spending is set to rise to Tk 52,597 crore from Tk 32,191 crore, an increase of about 63 percent from the ongoing fiscal year. Operating expenditure will increase to Tk 69,898 crore from Tk 63,452 crore, up around 10 percent.

Among the three core areas, the Secondary and Higher Education Division will receive the largest allocation at Tk 57,301 crore, compared with Tk 47,564 crore in the current fiscal year.

The Ministry of Primary and Mass Education will receive Tk 46,737 crore, up from Tk 35,403 crore, while the Technical and Madrasa Education Division will get Tk 18,457 crore, against Tk 12,678 crore in the ongoing fiscal year.

The sharp rise in development spending has brought implementation capacity into focus.

A policy brief by local think tank Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD) found that education budget utilisation fell from 111 percent in FY2010 to 88 percent in FY2023. Over the same period, development expenditure utilisation dropped from 102 percent to 79 percent.

The broader picture also points to weak implementation.

According to data from the Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division (IMED), ministries and divisions spent Tk 75,607 crore, or 36.19 percent, of the revised ADP allocation of Tk 2,08,936 crore between July 2025 and March 2026, the first nine months of FY2025-26.

'ACCOUNTABILITY TEST'

Regarding the issue, Prof Mustafizur said the key question was how the education sector would spend the money properly and ensure good value for money. "That aspect of institutional capacity is not reflected in budget distribution or allocation. They [govt] will have to pay attention to institutional capacity."

"They are saying they will increase manpower. There are around five lakh vacant posts in different government offices. But along with that, the litmus test will be whether these institutions run with accountability and efficiency," he said.

Contacted, Rasheda K Choudhury, executive director of the Campaign for Popular Education, said the larger budget and the treatment of education as a single sector deserved appreciation because it would reduce confusion over how much money was actually being allocated to education.

She said the allocation should be viewed as an investment in human capital development rather than merely a budget increase.

On spending, Rasheda raised three major concerns: proper utilisation, transparency and accountability, and monitoring from the programme design stage. "Spending the allocation on time is not enough. The money has to be spent in a transparent and accountable manner."

She added that allocating 2 percent of GDP to education showed progress, but spending should gradually rise to 3 percent and then move towards 6 percent over the next five years.

"We can spend a lot of money, but if quality does not improve, there will be no real benefit."

Agri share falls to decade low

FROM PAGE 6

comes as agriculture faces higher fertiliser and diesel costs, haor flash floods, and volatility in essential commodity prices.

He noted that urea prices, which ranged between $417 and $480 per tonne before the US-Israel war on Iran, had surged to $906 and now stand at $555. At current import prices, urea costs about Tk 56 per kg, but is sold to farmers at Tk 27, creating a subsidy gap of around Tk 29 per kg.

With annual imports of roughly 20 lakh tonnes, total subsidy needs could reach Tk 58,000 crore against the current allocation of Tk 17,000 crore, he said, adding that the government is also facing difficulties importing urea due to the war.

Abu Saleh also criticised the absence of any dedicated rehabilitation or support package for flood-affected haor farmers and pointed out that the water resources ministry's ADP allocation has been reduced by 26 percent, with no projects for haor embankment repair or river dredging included despite recurring flash-flood risks.

He further expressed concern that the fisheries and livestock development budget has been cut by 53 percent from last year despite rising food prices and increasing dependence on fish, eggs and poultry as alternative nutrition sources.

Agricultural economist Jahangir Alam Khan said Bangladesh has recorded some of Asia's highest food inflation over the past four years. He warned that current allocations and subsidy support may not be enough to generate the agricultural growth needed to curb inflation and reduce import dependence.

Still, he welcomed several budget measures, including reducing source tax on rice, paddy, wheat, potatoes, onions and edible oil from 1 percent to 0.5 percent, alongside other tax relief and incentives.

Economist Abdul Bayes, former vice-chancellor of Jahangirnagar University, said greater investment in research and development were needed to tackle recurring natural disasters.

He warned that climate impacts are becoming more severe while adaptation and mitigation efforts remain inadequate. With gains from existing high-yield crop technologies, future productivity growth will depend on more advanced technologies, he said.

Bayes also raised concern over the conversion of agricultural land for large projects, including factories. He added that fisheries, forestry and livestock require a new policy direction.

FH Ansary, managing director of ACI Agribusiness, called for targeted support for technologies such as paddy and potato harvesters, rice transplanters and dryers, and milking machines.

Citing mounting environmental pressures on agriculture, Ansary also proposed low- or zero-interest secured loans with long repayment periods for private companies alongside public-sector support to encourage innovation.

From shital pati to OTT

FROM PAGE 3

"We have already prepared an action plan to implement coordinated activities involving the government, private sector and NGOs for the sustainable development of this sector," said Khosru in his budget speech.

Globally, the creative economy's potential is growing rapidly. In 2022, global exports of creative services reached a record $1.4 trillion, nearly double the $713 billion recorded for creative goods, according to the UNCTAD report.

The report also highlights strong growth in developing countries, where the sector contributes between 0.5 percent and 7.3 percent of GDP and employs 0.5 percent to 12.5 percent of the workforce, depending on available data.

Finance ministry officials said the sector is also seen as a way to engage young people in creative work, support their physical and mental development, and help steer them away from drugs and militancy.

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT IS BUILDING

The budget outlines a long-term plan, including a 10-year investment strategy and a time-bound action plan to establish regional creative hubs across the country.

At its centre is a proposed 160-acre Central Creative Hub in Purbachal, Dhaka, to be developed through a public-private partnership, with feasibility work already underway.

The plan also includes creative hubs at divisional, district and upazila levels, potentially hosted in institutions such as Shishu Academy and Shilpakala Academy, as well as innovation hubs in universities and colleges.

Under the "One Village, One Product" initiative, selected creative goods such as shital pati, shatranjee, terracotta, handloom textiles, wooden toys and handmade jewellery will receive structured support.

A "National Pool of Designers" will be formed to improve product quality and market appeal. Plans are also in place to upgrade the Bangladesh Small and Cottage Industries Corporation design centre to international standards in collaboration with universities and leading fashion designers.

In addition, efforts will focus on restoring cultural heritage sites for use in international festivals, along with a calendar of monthly cultural and traditional events.

The tourism sector will be more closely integrated with the creative economy through an international-standard training institute and updated hospitality benchmarks, while a comprehensive Tourism Master Plan is being finalised.

A new national brand, "Created in Bangladesh," will promote creative products globally. The government also plans an international-standard film studio to support cinema and OTT platforms, aiming to strengthen Bangladesh's presence in the regional screen industry.

WELCOME MOVE, BUT IMPLEMENTATION IS KEY

Experts have welcomed the initiative while stressing strong implementation and structural support.

Prof Mustafizur Rahman, distinguished fellow at the Centre for Policy Dialogue, said, "Content creators and freelancers are now launching startups and pursuing various innovative ventures. If we can encourage them, the creative economy has the potential to become a major source of self-employment," though he cautioned about ensuring proper use of allocated funds.

Echoing this, Selim Raihan, executive director of the South Asian Network on Economic Modeling, described the allocation as a "welcome recognition" of culture, craft, design, media and digital content as productive sectors.

He said the target of raising the sector's GDP contribution to 1.5 percent is a "useful ambition", but added that "the real question is implementation".

Raihan also stressed that the allocation is only a starting point. He said rural artisans, designers, filmmakers and digital creators need access to finance, training, technology, intellectual property protection, e-commerce platforms and market linkages.

"Without these, creative hubs may become buildings rather than ecosystems," he warned, adding that without a clear baseline, sector mapping and measurable roadmap, the initiative risks becoming an "attractive manifesto promise rather than a serious growth strategy."

Tk 158,498cr for pay scale

FROM PAGE 3

According to the economic code of the budget, Tk 114,498 crore has been allocated under capital expenditure for the upcoming fiscal year, out of Tk 300,000 crore for the ADP. Projects will be taken from this reserve fund in line with election pledges.

The Secondary and Higher Education Division will receive the highest allocation of Tk 50,302 crore, with Tk 11,500 crore kept as block allocation in its development budget.

The Health Services Division will get Tk 43,189 crore, with Tk 20,805 crore as block allocation.

The Local Government Division's allocation is Tk 43,130 crore, with Tk 7,562 crore as block allocation.

The Ministry of Primary and Mass Education will receive Tk 42,145 crore, with Tk 16,299 crore as block allocation.

However, excessive block allocations could lead to a breach of budget discipline, according to analysts. At times, other ministries may exert pressure to spend from block allocations through influence.

But at the National Economic Council (NEC) meeting last month, where next fiscal year's ADP was approved, two decisions were taken to ensure that funds from one sector are not spent in another.

Allocations can be reallocated among ongoing projects without changing the total allocation within the same ministry or division. However, funds cannot be transferred or reallocated from one ministry to another.

Inter-sectoral reallocations within the approved ADP will not be allowed.

In the upcoming fiscal year, the government is setting an expenditure target of Tk 938,000 crore, which is 19 percent higher than this fiscal year's revised budget.

To achieve this, the revenue target has been set at Tk 695,000 crore, 90 percent of which will have to be borne by the National Board of Revenue.

Last fiscal year, the NBR collected Tk 369,528 crore. Based on current trends, officials estimate that the NBR revenue may reach Tk 400,000 crore this year. That means next year's collection will have to increase by Tk 200,000 crore to hit the target.

Meeting this revenue target will be the biggest challenge for the finance minister in managing large expenditure expectations.

"In my opinion, the government needs to focus on institutional capacity instead of increasing allocations," said Mustafizur Rahman, distinguished fellow at the Centre for Policy Dialogue.

For instance, large sums were allocated for the education and health sectors this year too, but they could not be spent.

Ensuring accountability and efficiency in the functioning of the institutions will be the litmus test, he said.

"The revenue mobilisation that has been targeted is undoubtedly very challenging. On the other hand, if this cannot be achieved, then the government's dependence on borrowing will increase."

To increase revenue collection, multiple measures must be taken: reducing tax evasion, strengthening the institutional capacity of the NBR, expanding the tax base, and digitalisation and interoperability of the system.

"Gradually, we must move toward paperless transactions, cashless transactions, using QR codes and similar tools. These are the directions we need to pursue."

In the area of direct taxes, the number of taxpayers must be increased, he added.

Energy tops agenda despite 23% cut

FROM PAGE 4

The government further proposed reducing several duties and taxes to zero percent on key solar power components until June 2031.

However, duty concessions on certain products such as mounting structures, lithium cells, battery packs and battery energy storage systems are expected to be withdrawn after June 2028 to encourage domestic manufacturing.

Besides, providing incentives for electric vehicles, the government aim to reduce fuel imports and improve environmental sustainability.

Khosru proposed sharply reducing taxes on imported electric vehicles (EVs) and lowering registration and renewal taxes. In contrast, taxes on imported conventional internal combustion engine vehicles would be increased.

Wider use of solar power and electric vehicles would reduce the country's dependence on imported petroleum products while supporting environmentally sustainable industrialisation, he said.

The budget also extends duty concessions for local manufacturing of EVs, e-bikes, batteries and related components as part of the efforts to develop domestic clean-energy industries.

Khosru reaffirmed the government's target of meeting 20 percent of electricity demand from renewable sources by 2030 and between 30 percent and 50 percent by 2050.

M Tamim, vice-chancellor of Independent University, Bangladesh and former energy adviser to the caretaker government, welcomed the tax incentives for solar power and EVs, saying the measures move Bangladesh in the right direction.

However, reducing taxes on solar equipment must be accompanied by strict quality-control measures.

"Promoting renewable energy is the right decision. But if low-quality products enter the market because they are cheaper, consumers will suffer and confidence in solar technology could be undermined," he said.

According to the budget speech, Bangladesh currently imports around 95 percent of its petroleum requirements, approximately 34 percent of its natural gas demand in the form of LNG and virtually all of its LPG requirements.

To reduce that dependence, the government plans to intensify domestic gas exploration and expand energy infrastructure, Khosru said.

Under plans adopted by the Bangladesh Petroleum Exploration and Production Company Limited (Bapex), 270 kilometres of geological surveys, 700 line-kilometres of two-dimensional seismic surveys and 700 square kilometres of three-dimensional seismic surveys will be conducted between fiscal 2025-26 and 2027-28.

Bapex also plans to drill 69 wells and carry out workover operations on 31 existing wells using its own rigs.

The government plans to procure two new exploration rigs to strengthen domestic exploration capabilities.

It has also announced a new offshore bidding round this month in an effort to attract international oil companies in the Bay of Bengal.

The government also plans to increase domestic coal production as part of its broader strategy to reduce dependence on imported energy.

The budget sets production targets of 600,000 tonnes of coal and 1.4 million tonnes of stone for the next fiscal year.

New projects have been undertaken to develop the second phase of the Barapukuria coal mine and the Dighipara coal field, while authorities are also assessing the economic potential of valuable minerals such as zircon and monazite found in the sands of the Jamuna and Meghna rivers.

Alongside exploration activities, the government intends for an additional LNG terminal at Moheshkhali and activities for a land-based terminal at Matarbari is also undergoing, Khosru said.

The government's energy reform agenda is intended to address longstanding financial challenges in the sector.

"Years of corruption, mismanagement and controversial power sector contracts had increased generation costs and imposed a heavy burden on public finances."

Tamim said there is room to reduce costs in the power sector through better operational efficiency, improved plant management and a more optimal fuel mix.

Greater utilisation of coal-fired power plants and a gradual reduction in expensive oil-based generation could help lower electricity production costs, he said.

However, he stressed that a lasting reduction in power generation costs would be difficult without increasing domestic gas production.

"As long as a large share of our fuel has to be imported, reducing generation costs will remain challenging. Ultimately, lowering import dependence through greater domestic energy production is the key," he said.

পরীক্ষা বিভাগ
EXAMINATION DIVISION

বাংলাদেশ উন্মুক্ত বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়
BANGLADESH OPEN UNIVERSITY

এইচএসসি পরীক্ষা-২০২৬ এর সময়সূচি

তারিখ ও দিন	বার	সময়: সকাল ৯:০০ টা হতে ১২:০০টা পর্যন্ত	সময়: বিকাল ২:০০ টা হতে ৫:০০টা পর্যন্ত
		বিষয় ও কোড	বিষয় ও কোড
১৭/০৭/২০২৬	শুক্রবার	বাংলা (আবশ্যিক) ১ম পত্র-HSC 1851	বাংলা (আবশ্যিক) ২য় পত্র-HSC 2851
২৪/০৭/২০২৬	শুক্রবার	ইংরেজি (আবশ্যিক) ১ম পত্র-HSC 1852	ইংরেজি (আবশ্যিক) ২য় পত্র-HSC 2852
৩১/০৭/২০২৬	শুক্রবার	তথ্য ও যোগাযোগ প্রযুক্তি (আবশ্যিক)- HSC 1853	×
০৭/০৮/২০২৬	শুক্রবার	পৌরনীতি ও সুশাসন ১ম পত্র-HSC 1857	পৌরনীতি ও সুশাসন ২য় পত্র-HSC 2857
		পদার্থবিজ্ঞান (তত্ত্বীয়) ১ম পত্র-HSC 1871	পদার্থবিজ্ঞান (তত্ত্বীয়) ২য় পত্র-HSC 2871
		ব্যবসায় সংগঠন ও ব্যবস্থাপনা ১ম পত্র-HSC 1885	ব্যবসায় সংগঠন ও ব্যবস্থাপনা ২য় পত্র-HSC 2885
১৪/০৮/২০২৬	শুক্রবার	সমাজবিজ্ঞান ১ম পত্র-HSC 1859	সমাজবিজ্ঞান ২য় পত্র-HSC 2859
		যুক্তিবিদ্যা ১ম পত্র-HSC 1860	যুক্তিবিদ্যা ২য় পত্র-HSC 2860
		সমাজকর্ম ১ম পত্র-HSC 1862	সমাজকর্ম ২য় পত্র-HSC 2862
		রসায়ন (তত্ত্বীয়) ১ম পত্র-HSC 1872	রসায়ন (তত্ত্বীয়) ২য় পত্র-HSC 2872
		হিসাববিজ্ঞান ১ম পত্র-HSC 1886	হিসাববিজ্ঞান ২য় পত্র-HSC 2886
১৫/০৮/২০২৬	শনিবার	ভূগোল (তত্ত্বীয়) ১ম পত্র-HSC 1875	ভূগোল (তত্ত্বীয়) ২য় পত্র-HSC 2875
		গার্হস্থ্য বিজ্ঞান (তত্ত্বীয়) ১ম পত্র-HSC 1877	গার্হস্থ্য বিজ্ঞান (তত্ত্বীয়) ২য় পত্র-HSC 2877
		কৃষি শিক্ষা (তত্ত্বীয়) ১ম পত্র- HSC 1889	কৃষি শিক্ষা (তত্ত্বীয়) ২য় পত্র- HSC 2889
২১/০৮/২০২৬	শুক্রবার	ইতিহাস ১ম পত্র-HSC 1855	ইতিহাস ২য় পত্র-HSC 2855
		ইসলামের ইতিহাস ও সংস্কৃতি ১ম পত্র- HSC 1856	ইসলামের ইতিহাস ও সংস্কৃতি ২য় পত্র-HSC 2856
		ইসলাম শিক্ষা ১ম পত্র-HSC 1861	ইসলাম শিক্ষা ২য় পত্র-HSC 2861
		উচ্চতর গণিত (তত্ত্বীয়) ১ম পত্র-HSC 1874	উচ্চতর গণিত (তত্ত্বীয়) ২য় পত্র-HSC 2874
		ফিন্যান্স, ব্যাংকিং ও বীমা ১ম পত্র-HSC 1887	ফিন্যান্স, ব্যাংকিং ও বীমা ২য় পত্র-HSC 2887
২২/০৮/২০২৬	শনিবার	অর্থনীতি ১ম পত্র-HSC 1858	অর্থনীতি ২য় পত্র-HSC 2858
		জীববিজ্ঞান (তত্ত্বীয়) ১ম পত্র-HSC 1873	জীববিজ্ঞান (তত্ত্বীয়) ২য় পত্র-HSC 2873
		উৎপাদন ব্যবস্থাপনা ও বিপণন ১ম পত্র-HSC 1888	উৎপাদন ব্যবস্থাপনা ও বিপণন ২য় পত্র-HSC 2888

ব্যবহারিক পরীক্ষার সময়সূচি

বিষয়	তারিখ ও দিন	স্থান
ব্যবহারিক সকল বিষয়ের পরীক্ষা	২৪/০৮/২০২৬ থেকে ৩১/০৮/২০২৬ তারিখ পর্যন্ত (উল্লিখিত তারিখের মধ্যে অবশ্যই পরীক্ষা সম্পন্ন করতে হবে) এবং ০৪/০৯/২০২৬ তারিখের মধ্যে ব্যবহারিক পরীক্ষার নম্বরপত্র সংশ্লিষ্ট আঞ্চলিক কেন্দ্রে পৌঁছাতে হবে।	পরীক্ষা স্ব স্ব পরীক্ষা কেন্দ্রে অনুষ্ঠিত হবে।

বিশেষ নির্দেশাবলি :

- পরীক্ষা শুরুর ৩০ (ত্রিশ) মিনিট পূর্বে অবশ্যই পরীক্ষার্থীদেরকে পরীক্ষা কক্ষে আসন গ্রহণ করতে হবে।
- মূল আইডি কার্ড ব্যতীত কোনো শিক্ষার্থী পরীক্ষায় অংশগ্রহণ করতে পারবে না।
- পরীক্ষা কেন্দ্রে পরীক্ষা চলাকালীন শিক্ষার্থীদের মোবাইল ফোন, ব্যাগ বা কোনো ইলেকট্রনিক্স ডিভাইস সাথে রাখা ও ব্যবহার সম্পূর্ণ নিষিদ্ধ ।
- পরীক্ষা শুরুর ১ (এক) ঘণ্টার মধ্যে পরীক্ষা কক্ষ ত্যাগ করা যাবে না।
- DeNovo রেজিস্ট্রেশন মেয়াদ চার বছর হওয়ায় ১৯ ব্যাচ প্রথম সুযোগ, ১৮ ব্যাচ দ্বিতীয় সুযোগ, ১৭ ব্যাচ তৃতীয় সুযোগ এবং ১৫ ব্যাচ DeNovo রেজিস্ট্রেশন সর্বশেষ সুযোগ পাবে।
- প্রথমে বহুনির্বাচনি ও পরে সৃজনশীল/রচনামূলক পরীক্ষা অনুষ্ঠিত হবে।
- লিখোকোডযুক্ত উত্তরপত্রে পরীক্ষার্থীকে প্রোগ্রাম কোড (১১), আইডি নম্বর এবং বিষয় কোড ইংরেজিতে নির্ভুলভাবে শিখে বৃত্ত বরাট করতে হবে। কোনো অবস্থাতেই উত্তরপত্র ভাজ করা যাবে না।
- পরীক্ষা বিরতিহীনভাবে প্রশ্নপত্রে বর্ণিত সময় অনুযায়ী চলবে। MCQ এবং CQ উভয় অংশের পরীক্ষার মধ্যে কোনো বিরতি থাকবে না।
- প্রশ্নপত্রের উল্লিখিত সময় অনুযায়ী পরীক্ষা অনুষ্ঠিত হবে।
- ক) সকাল ৯:০০ টা থেকে অনুষ্ঠেয় পরীক্ষার ক্ষেত্রে :
  সকাল ৮:৪৫ মি. অলিখিত উত্তরপত্র ও বহুনির্বাচনি (OMR) শিট বিতরণ।
  সকাল ৯:০০ টা বহুনির্বাচনি প্রশ্নপত্র বিতরণ।
  সকাল ৯:৪০ মি. বহুনির্বাচনি উত্তরপত্র (OMR) শিট সংগ্রহ ও সৃজনশীল প্রশ্নপত্র বিতরণ।
  খ) দুপুর ২:০০ টা থেকে অনুষ্ঠেয় পরীক্ষার ক্ষেত্রে :
  দুপুর ১:৪৫ মি. অলিখিত উত্তরপত্র ও বহুনির্বাচনি (OMR) শিট বিতরণ।
  দুপুর ২:০০ টা বহুনির্বাচনি প্রশ্নপত্র বিতরণ।
  দুপুর ২:৪০ মি. বহুনির্বাচনি উত্তরপত্র (OMR) শিট সংগ্রহ ও সৃজনশীল প্রশ্নপত্র বিতরণ।
- শিক্ষার্থীদেরকে নিজ নিজ স্টাডি সেন্টারে যোগাযোগ করে পরীক্ষা কোন্ কেন্দ্রে অনুষ্ঠিত হবে তা জেনে নিতে হবে।
- ব্যবহারিক সংশ্লিষ্ট বিষয়ে সৃজনশীল, বহুনির্বাচনি ও ব্যবহারিক অংশে পৃথকভাবে পাস করতে হবে।
- কোনো কারণ দর্শানো ব্যতীত বাউবি কর্তৃপক্ষ পরীক্ষার সময়সূচি পরিবর্তন করতে পারবে।

মোঃ হাবিবুল্যাহ মাহমুদ
পরীক্ষা নিয়ন্ত্রক (ভারপ্রাপ্ত)

বাউবি'র বিভিন্ন প্রোগ্রামে ভর্তি, রেজিস্ট্রেশন এবং অন্যান্য তথ্যের জন্য ওয়েব সাইট (http://www.bou.ac.bd) দেখুন।

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