

STUDENT UNION ELECTIONS

Rescuing the universities from decline



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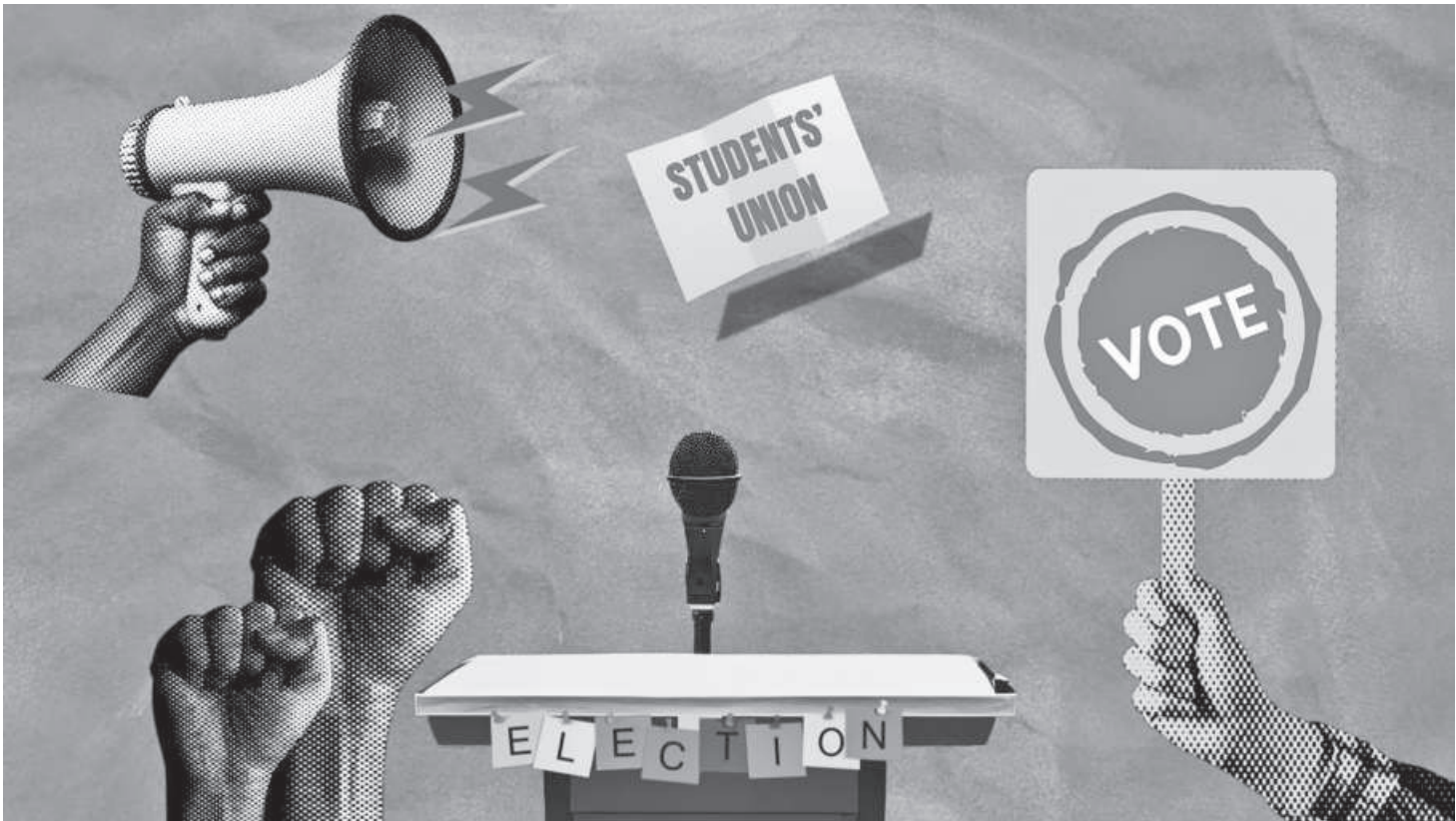
ANU MUHAMMAD

After many years, student union elections are going to be held in Dhaka, Jahangirnagar, and Rajshahi universities. This is a good development, and I hope the elections will be fair and free from violence or intimidation, and the students will be able to participate in them safely. If student unions in all universities are formed through credible elections regularly, genuine young leadership will be able to emerge in the country.

However, public universities are currently facing numerous problems, and their credibility has been severely diminished. Those who still opt to study in public universities often worry about session jams, campus violence, quality of education, or whether classes and exams would take place properly. The trust that these universities once commanded has eroded, creating a wide gap between public expectations and present realities. We must identify the causes of this decline and address them.

During the British colonial period, Dhaka University was established in 1921 as the first public university in present-day Bangladesh. In the Pakistan era, other big public universities were established: Chittagong University, Rajshahi University, the agricultural university (now BAU), the engineering university (now BUET), and Jahangirnagar University. After independence, particularly in the past two decades, many more public universities were established. In the early 1990s, private universities first came into being. At the same time, several colleges were upgraded into universities—Jagannath College to Jagannath University, for instance. As a result, the numbers of both public and private universities has increased significantly, though this rapid expansion has created serious concerns about their quality, role, and governance.

The core issue here is how public universities should function: what the role of teachers should be, how student activism should run, how students' rights and safety are preserved, how education and research should get proper



VISUAL: MAHIYA TABASSUM

priority. The history of public universities shows that much of this depends on the government: how it perceives universities, what role it plays, and what it wants from universities.

Student union elections in Bangladesh began in the early 1970s, though the first one was marred by violence. They resumed in the late 1970s, and during the 1980s, under Ershad's autocratic rule, several elections were held as students were united against military dictatorship. But after elected governments returned in 1991, both the BNP and the Awami

League, when they came to power (along with Jatiya Party and Jamaat-e-Islami), sought to seize full control of the universities. They relied on two main instruments for that: installing a spineless administration by appointing compliant and subservient teachers to various posts, and by patronising their student wings to dominate residential halls and campuses through violence.

Whichever party came to power, its student

research and academic work were neglected. Many teachers competed for favour with the authorities instead of focusing on scholarship.

Another serious problem has been the increasing commercialisation in public universities. Many public universities introduced weekend and evening programmes that operate like private ventures, charging high fees. Teachers also began working at private universities. While supporting the

In fact, a combination of neo-liberal policy and violent authoritarianism has caused a disastrous effect on university operations. As a result, the country's higher education system has become increasingly driven by money rather than scholarship. It is true that a number of teachers enjoy financial comfort from these extra income opportunities, but the quality of teaching and research has deteriorated. Students in residential halls live under the domination of partisan leaders engaging in extortion and intimidation. Teachers, meanwhile, are distracted from research and academic development, focusing instead on personal gain or appeasing the authorities. The government appears content with this arrangement, investing heavily in construction projects that often serve as vehicles for corruption rather than academic progress.

What is needed instead is a return to the original mission of public universities: to serve as the centres of learning, research, and free thought, dedicated to public interest rather than the ruling parties or private profit.

To overcome the present crisis, student politics must be revitalised in a creative and visionary manner. Student leaders need to play a constructive and responsible role to ensure desired changes in universities, especially public ones. Elections should not be about winning power alone but about rescuing public universities from decline. Students and teachers must agree on certain principles: universities should be autonomous, free from government interference, and supported only in their academic and research functions. Appointments must be based on merit, not political loyalty. Students must not be used to engage in extortion, tender manipulation, or violence. All forms of discrimination—class, gender, religious, and ethnicity—must be opposed. Public universities must remain public in character.

If the upcoming student union elections can inspire this shift, they may mark the beginning of a much-needed change. Genuine reform requires not only the courage of students and teachers, but also the awareness and support of the wider society. Moreover, the approach of the government towards universities must go through a fundamental change. They should leave universities to education and research, and not use them as an instrument for extending ruling party dominance through unwanted intervention, violence, and corruption.

Could Bangladesh become a global halal powerhouse?



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Many of us remember that Jamuna Group's Aromatic halal soap, made with vegetable fat and marketed as a cleaner, faith-aligned choice, once seemed set to become a household name in Bangladesh. Despite early momentum, it faded due to a lack of sustained investment and nurturing, a cautionary tale for the nation's ambitions in the \$7 trillion global halal economy. If Bangladesh treats its halal ambitions the way Jamuna treated Aromatic, it may win headlines but may lose the market. Most halal products still come from non-Muslim countries, a gap Bangladesh aims to fill through policy reforms, halal-focused industrial zones, and partnerships with Malaysia's certification experts. To succeed, the country must approach the halal economy as a long-term brand project or commitment.

Bangladesh has demographic, cultural and geographic advantages, along with a strategic position in Asia to expand the halal sector at one of the fastest rates in the global food industry. Progress is visible with companies securing Islamic Foundation Bangladesh certificates, but gaps persist in unified certification, regulatory consistency, dedicated Harmonized System (HS) code for halal items, swift data-tracking and export classification, modern slaughterhouse standards and testing facilities, skilled manpower, and public awareness. Leveraging support from Malaysia, which operates dozens of halal industrial parks and holds a leading share of the market, and pursuing sustained halal diplomacy can help close these gaps. Further, though Bangladesh's current role in the global halal food market is still marginal, there is strong potential through the Developing-8 Organization for Economic Cooperation (D8) and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation



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PHOTO: FREEPIK

(OIC), which could open doors to key markets like Saudi Arabia and the UAE.

The global halal market is no longer limited to religious observance, but is increasingly driven by the demand for safe, ethical and quality-assured products among consumers of all faiths. Bangladesh, with its large Muslim population and established agro-processing base, can capture this wider audience by investing in value-added halal goods such as ready-to-eat meals, nutraceuticals and certified logistics, including end-to-end halal-compliant handling. This also calls for engaging higher education institutes and research bodies to undertake advanced studies in innovative halal market strategies.

For instance, black seed oil and capsules are widely consumed in Bangladesh as a natural, faith-based remedy rooted in prophetic tradition and valued for their perceived health benefits. Locally, production is strong and the product enjoys cultural trust. Still, Bangladesh has

yet to translate this advantage into a globally recognised brand. Markets in the Middle East, Europe and North America already import and consume black seed products, often from non-Muslim majority countries that have mastered packaging, certification and marketing to both Muslim and non-Muslim consumers. To claim a share of this growing sector,

regulatory frameworks that inspire confidence among both domestic and international investors, turning Bangladesh into a trusted destination for ethical capital.

Many expatriates maintain strong cultural and culinary ties to their homeland, creating steady demand for halal food, cosmetics, and wellness products from the country, and also scoping out halal investments here. Beyond consumption, diaspora entrepreneurs can play a pivotal role in building distribution networks, promoting Bangladeshi brands abroad and bridging regulatory requirements in foreign markets. By actively engaging this community through targeted trade fairs, business partnerships and diaspora investment incentives, Bangladesh can turn its overseas population into brand ambassadors and market entry points.

Halal tourism is another emerging frontier where Bangladesh can combine its cultural heritage, natural beauty, and Islamic traditions to attract a growing segment of Muslim travellers. This sector goes beyond offering halal food and extends to prayer facilities, family-oriented recreation, modest accommodation options, and Islamic heritage experiences. With the global halal tourism market also projected to grow rapidly in the coming decade, Bangladesh could leverage destinations like Cox's Bazar, the Sundarbans, and historic Islamic sites, including the Sixty Dome Mosque, while developing service standards that meet international halal certification. By integrating tourism promotion with its broader halal economy strategy, the country can generate foreign exchange, create jobs, and diversify income streams.

These shifting consumption patterns are creating fertile ground for increasing demand across product and service categories. By building a competitive halal sector that serves both domestic and international markets, the country can reduce over-reliance on saturated sectors such as RMG and tap into high-growth value chains. Expanding halal production also strengthens trade competitiveness by introducing products with higher margins, broader consumer appeal, and stronger resilience to market fluctuations.

CROSSWORD BY THOMAS JOSEPH

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1 Tag sale proviso
5 Clark's colleague
9 Low cards in pinochle
11 Deed holder
13 Reach
14 Extreme
15 Try out
16 Licoricey flavoring
18 Part of a baseball count
20 Gene messenger
21 Good feature
22 Slightly open
23 Break off
24 Bill word
25 Accord
- 27 Flashlight, in Britain
29 Museum stuff
30 Leaves
32 Like dividends
34 Sort
35 In the area
36 “-, All Ye Faithful”
38 Subsequently
39 Freshen
40 Invites
41 Superlative suffixes
- DOWN
1 Black cattle reed
2 Midday break
3 Sights of some lights
4 Match part
5 Writer L'Amour
- 6 Night fliers
7 “Oh!” and “yo!”
8 Venus's sister
10 Drenched
12 Air traffic aid
17 Pay stub line
19 Was imagined
22 Mystique
24 Hospital worker
25 Half of a '60s rock group
26 Mideast peninsula
27 Letter after sigma
28 Tackle's topper
30 Campaign goal
31 Distorts
33 Pond paddler
37 Semicircular shape

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WEDNESDAY'S ANSWERS

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