

A test of governance on campuses

Public universities should promote students’ democratic exercise

The imminent student union elections at three prominent public universities—Dhaka, Jahangirnagar, and Rajshahi—are a welcome, if long-overdue, development. After decades of dormancy, their revival could signal the cautious return of vibrant campus politics. In today’s Bangladesh, the importance of these polls extends beyond university corridors into a broader political context; they mark the resumption of a democratic exercise within public institutions. A generation of students has grown up without experiencing electoral choice or accountability. For them, the simple act of casting a ballot and seeing that choice reflected in a representative body is more than a procedure—it is a powerful reaffirmation of popular will.

Beyond these universities, however, the broader picture continues to be one of delay and deflection. According to a report by this daily, many other public universities remain uncertain about whether polls will ever be held, either due to legal hurdles or administrative constraints. There are 56 public universities in Bangladesh. Of them, only seven have the legal provision for a central students’ union. But even where legal grounds exist, progress remains sluggish. Chittagong University, despite having the framework, long shelved the issue and only just announced an election schedule. Shahjalal University has formed a committee to redraft its ordinance, though polls were last held there 27 years ago, and no clear timeline for polls has emerged. This pattern of half-steps reflects an institutional ambivalence towards student politics.

Equally troubling is the claim that students themselves are not demanding elections. Vice-chancellors at Barishal University and Bangladesh Agricultural University have said they will only act if a “majority” of students formally request polls. This stance contradicts an 86 percent pro-election vote in a Barishal referendum. At BUET, a teacher insists there is “no demand from the students’ side.” Historically, student unions have been training grounds for democratic debate, accountability, and leadership. Their absence has left a vacuum, denying new generations the opportunity to engage in democratic practice on campus.

That said, the elections now in preparation will no doubt serve as a litmus test for national politics. Student unions have long mirrored the ideological battlegrounds of their parent parties. Their revival can offer a measure of party appeal among educated youth ahead of the planned national election in February. Viewed in this context, a transparent, peaceful electoral process in universities could help restore faith in our democratic mechanisms.

If students and university authorities can navigate these contests constructively, they could set a precedent for tolerance and fair play at the national level. The students’ demands are modest: they seek only the machinery of representation that underpins any democracy. Jagannath University, which has already advanced a constitution for its union, proves that where there is administrative will, solutions can be found. Other institutions would do well to see today’s student activism not as a threat but as an opportunity.

Don’t compromise Dhaka’s liveability

Higher FAR in DAP will only worsen the city’s existing problems

We are quite concerned about the proposed amendments to Dhaka’s Detailed Area Plan (DAP), which, if implemented, could significantly undermine the city’s liveability. A draft revision of the DAP 2022 suggests increasing the Floor Area Ratio (FAR)—the ratio of the total floor area of a building to the size of the land upon which it is built—by 20 to 80 percent across most of the capital’s 68 zones. This would allow more people to live or work in a given area, potentially leading to overcrowding and placing greater strain on the city’s already stressed infrastructure. For example, the proposed changes include raising FAR in Khilkhet from 2 to 4.4, Mirpur DOHS from 2.5 to 4.8, Badda from 2 to 3.3, Rampura from 2 to 3.5, Mirpur from 2.8 to 3.4, and Basabo-Khilgaon from 2 to 3.3. Urban planners argue that these revisions would primarily benefit commercial interests and have called on the government to immediately suspend the amendment process.

Reportedly, the push to amend the DAP began shortly after its official gazette was published on August 24, 2022, as developers and landowners voiced strong opposition to the FAR restrictions it introduced. Following last year’s political changeover, real estate developers intensified their protests, prompting the Rajdhani Unnayan Karttripakkha (Rajuk) to draft the proposed amendments. Since the draft was approved in principle on August 10, it has sparked mixed reactions from city planners, architects, environmentalists, and developers.

While real estate developers argue that the changes are necessary to meet rising housing demand in the rapidly growing urban areas, urban planners warn that the revisions could worsen Dhaka’s existing challenges. They caution that the proposed amendments could push population density in some areas to 50,000 people per square kilometre—well above global standards for liveable cities. While a two-katha plot currently houses three families, the proposed changes would allow up to six families in the same space, increasing pressure on utilities and reducing access to light and ventilation.

We, therefore, urge the government to carefully consider the concerns raised by experts and urban planners before granting final approval to the DAP. Planners have recommended several measures to preserve balance in residential areas, including imposing limits on building heights, banning high-rise developments on narrow roads, and enforcing fire safety regulations for taller structures. They have also stressed the importance of coordinated planning under the National Spatial Plan to alleviate pressure on Dhaka. Without effective strategies for population distribution and road infrastructure, an increase in FAR could obstruct the city’s sustainable development.

A dangerous suggestion

No provision in the constitution should be outside the purview of the judiciary



THE THIRD VIEW

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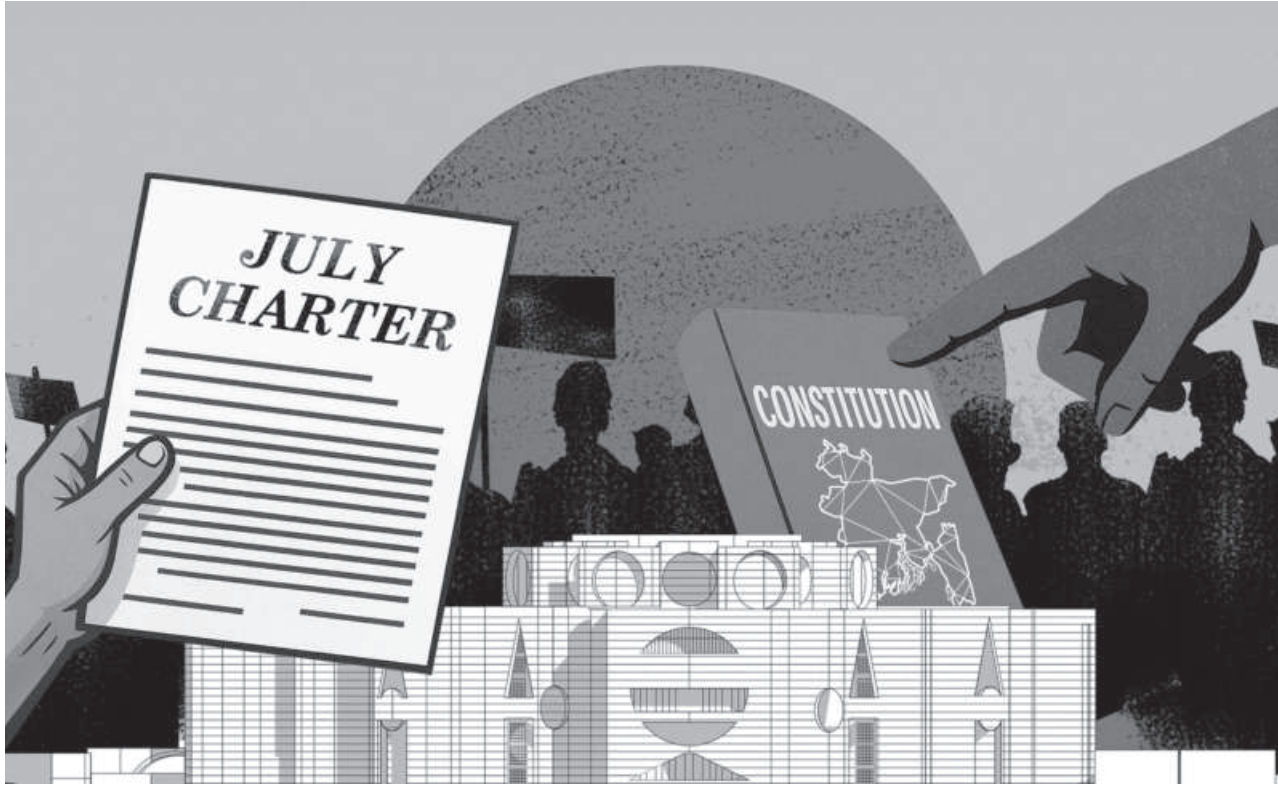
As a people, we have a tendency to be enamoured with the present political realities and treat the past with utter disdain. Even worse, we want to rewrite it, thus overvaluing the present and throwing the past into the bin. That is why we don’t learn from the past and repeat our mistakes. Our history is full of this. It is a reflection of both our emotional nature and superficial knowledge base. One result of this is that we seldom engage in debates but instead mostly have rhetorical exchanges in which our capacity to shout holds sway over our capacity to reason.

A more cynical view would be that we desperately want to harvest the political advantages that followed the power vacuum left by the ouster of the past regime, caring neither for the truth nor for morality, values, and national interest. Thus, we push our self-serving narrative using the political power of the day. The fact that attempts to tailor the past do not stand the test of time—what better proof could there be than Hasina’s fall?—never seems to have dawned on us. So, we follow the same route and end up in the same gutter.

The rhetoric of those in the driving seat is that many things about the past, especially after ’71, have been a big mistake or highly distorted and need to be re-examined. If it is an intellectual journey, then we can all benefit from it. But if it is a political project, then it will be self-destructive except for those who still don’t believe in Bangladesh. Some of the present-day narrators consider themselves as the custodian of the “truth”, and any attempt to question them is turned around as trying to resurrect the past, thus discouraging independent thinking, critical assessment, and enquiring habits.

One example of unjustifiably denigrating the past is the way our present constitution is being discussed and treated. The narrative is that the constitution gave rise to fascism and hence it has to be replaced. An alternative view could be that the rise of Hasina’s dictatorship and her arbitrary use and abuse of power were not intrinsic to the constitution that we got in 1973. Rather, it was the misuse of certain parts of the constitution’s provisions that destroyed its democratic structure. The separation

abuse of the parliamentary procedures facilitated by the frequent walkouts, boycotts and finally resignation from the parliament that left the ruling party an unchallenged and open field to do as they pleased. Even the standing committees did not play their roles of holding the government to account because of the overwhelming power of the prime minister, who



VISUAL: ANWAR SOHEL

was also the leader of the House and the party chief. Every time one party or its coalition got a huge majority, they misused it and amended or misinterpreted the constitution to suit their power-hungry agenda.

The first and perhaps the saddest example, which brought about a total distortion of the constitution, is the introduction of the one-party system, namely BAKSAL, that transformed the parliamentary system to a presidential one, banned all political parties and made Bangladesh a one-party state, closed down all private newspapers and kept alive four nationalised ones, and took away all the democratic values of the constitution. All these, it is said, were determined in less than 30 minutes.

Constitutions, by definition, are products of people’s will, which changes over time as society and civilisation advance. Yes, we have a history of misusing the ‘amending process’ but making any part of a constitution ‘unamendable’ is a dangerous and self-defeating option. We now have a magnificent chance to strengthen democracy and all its institutions. Let’s not miss it. Sadly, indications are that we are.

of powers between the legislative, the judiciary, and the executive—which was well designed in our constitution—was distorted over time. Powerful leaders like Bangabandhu, Ziaur Rahman, HM Ershad, Khaleda Zia, and Sheikh Hasina all used their parliamentary majority and other means to expand the authority and power of the executive, which over time throttled both the legislature and the judiciary.

What went wrong is due to the political culture practised by our political parties, many of whom are now the authors of the July Charter. It is they who, when in power, used their majority to curb the system of “checks and balances.” If we examine the last 35 years of parliamentary democracy, we see that both the BNP and the AL—parties that ruled during this period—never assisted in strengthening the judiciary or the Jatiya Sangsad, but were enthusiastic about strengthening the executive branch. The role of the majority party in the House, the opposition, and the farcical role of the House Speaker all contributed to turning a democratic constitution into a legal framework for dictatorial regimes. It is also the result of the

later. Our piece today will discuss two provisions of the NCC report’s last segment titled “Pledge to implement the July Charter.”

First, we fully agree that all political parties must make an irrevocable pledge that, as and when they are elected to the coming parliament, they will work together to amend the constitution and incorporate the provisions contained in the July Charter. Without the parliament voting these amendments into the constitution, there is no other process that can legitimise the progress made so far. Hence, the vital importance of the “pledge.”

Below we illustrate the problems that arise from the provisions made in Pledges no. 2 and no. 4 (reproduced below) that we consider to go against

led movement against the dictatorial regime of Sheikh Hasina. A section of student leaders then formed a political party with their own ideology and national goals. But how much public support they presently enjoy cannot be judged by their brilliant success in toppling Sheikh Hasina.

Let’s focus on the 2008 election again. It is considered to have fulfilled most of the criteria of a free and fair election. The percentage of votes were: AL 48 percent, BNP 32.50 percent, Jatiya Party 7.04 percent, Jamaat 4.70 percent, and independent 2.98 percent. These four parties, including independents, got a total of 95.22 percent votes. Of the above four parties, two are out of the present-day scene. The remaining BNP, Jamaat and independent candidates add

all democratic spirit and stand out as a repetition of the mistakes of the past.

Pledge no. 2 reads: “The people are the owners of this state; their will is the supreme law, and in a democratic system, the people’s will is reflected and established through political parties. Therefore, we, the political parties and alliances, having collectively and through long discussions adopted the ‘July National Charter 2025’ as the clear and supreme expression of the people’s will, shall ensure the incorporation of all provisions, policies, and decisions of this Charter into the Constitution; and if there is anything contradictory in the existing Constitution or any other law, then in that case the provisions/declaration/recommendations of this Charter shall prevail.”

Pledge no. 4 reads: “Every provision, declaration, and recommendation of the ‘July National Charter 2025’ shall be considered constitutionally and legally enforceable; therefore, its validity, necessity, or matters related to its issuance shall not be questioned in any court.” (The original text of both paras is in Bangla; the English translation is ours).

Let’s take the opening lines of Pledge 2, “People are owners of the state”—yes. “Their will is supreme law”—yes. “and in a democratic system people’s will is reflected and established through political parties”. Well, here start the problems.

A total of 30 political parties participated in the consensus dialogue in the second round. As many as 11 of them are not yet registered. Four parties have obtained registration after the uprising. So, these 15 parties (11+4) have never participated in any election. So, nothing definite can be said about how many votes they would get. They may sweep the polls or get muted support. We don’t know, and hence we cannot presume. In the 2008 elections, six political parties got zero votes.

In a democracy, every cluster of citizens has the right to form political parties and carry on their activities as long as they are compliant with the law. They may represent the best of ideas in the world, but unless they have faced the test of public support—through elections—they cannot be said to represent the people in general.

Then there are new parties, the most famous of which is the National Citizen Party, the party born out of the July-August uprising. The whole nation totally supported the student-

up to 40.18 percent of the votes. So, the consensus reached by the NCC reflects the views of only 40.18 percent of voters participating in the 2008 elections. These are not conclusive facts but suggestive ones to help us decide for the future.

However, there is one severe criticism of the NCC that cannot be and should not be ignored for the sake of democracy, inclusiveness and justice. The issue of women. Women represent about 50 percent of our population and nearly 50 percent of voters. Yet they had almost no voice in the formulation of such a historic document, the July Charter, whose provisions are going to be incorporated in our constitution and will prevail over any other existing ones. Ignoring women voters is a shame and a moral “crime” that NCC will always have to live with. How can that be considered a democratic basis for consensus?

Parties like BNP have millions of women voters, yet they did not consider it fair to take a single woman-member in their own team. If a 47-year-old political party like BNP does not consider it worthwhile to ensure women’s representation, then how reflective is the NCC report in terms of women’s rights as voters?

Pledge 4 says in conclusion that “its validity, necessity, or matters related to its issuance shall not be questioned in any court.”

We take strong objection to this Pledge. In a democracy, how can any provision of a constitution be outside the purview of the judiciary? It is the most undemocratic, dictatorial and oppressive provision that can be. Once again, we are putting the executive branch above the judiciary and the legislative branches. As mentioned in the beginning, we learn very little from the past and hence repeat it ad infinitum. Interestingly, the ousted PM introduced Article 7B by which she made the “Basic provision of the constitution,” making up one-third of the constitution, non-amendable. Why are we following her footsteps?

Constitutions, by definition, are products of people’s will, which changes over time as society and civilisation advance. Yes, we have a history of misusing the “amending process” but making any part of a constitution “unamendable” is a dangerous and self-defeating option.

We now have a magnificent chance to strengthen democracy and all its institutions. Let’s not miss it. Sadly, indications are that we are.