

# Why are BSc and diploma engineers at war?



BLOWIN' IN THE WIND

Dr Shamsad Mortuza  
is professor of English at  
Dhaka University.

SHAMSAD MORTUZA

In a chance meeting with a senior police officer who graduated from BUET, I asked the obvious question: how did he feel about the recent police action on the students from his alma mater? He candidly said he felt terrible, especially because the student with gagged mouth was from his department. Police had a duty to maintain order and prevent the procession from reaching the chief adviser's official residence. While brows can be raised as to why excessive force was used to disperse the students, a similar question can be asked: why did inarguably the most meritorious students of the country waylaid the capital's Shahbagh crossing for two consecutive days? Shouldn't we expect our future professionals to be more accountable?

The question bothered me while I tried to avoid the traffic congestion created by the protest. As a member of the Dhaka University community, I am both a victim of and witness to the chronic pain of commuters and hospital goers at Shahbagh. On Tuesday, when the engineering students started blocking the

[shushill] self! How dare you threaten 'knifing' one of our friends...?" The old wound between BSc engineers and diploma engineers has been reopened. The interim government has formed two separate committees to listen to the demands of both sides. One can't help but ask: why has this age-old wound been left untreated for so long?

I am sure both parties, BSc and diploma engineers, have discussed their problem in multiple forums. At the heart of the dispute lies the rigid job structure in the public sector, where Grade 9 (assistant engineer) positions are largely for BSc graduates and Grade 10 (sub-assistant engineer) positions are exclusively reserved for diploma holders. One of the primary demands of BSc engineers is the opportunity to compete for Grade 10 positions. As the tension erupted, it soon occurred to me that the debate is not just about recruitment rules; it is about the hierarchical mindset that permeates our education and employment systems.

There is another underlying issue: a serious

scarcity of professional jobs and a mismatch between higher education and the labour market demands. Hence, a BSc engineer vies to become a foreign service cadre as

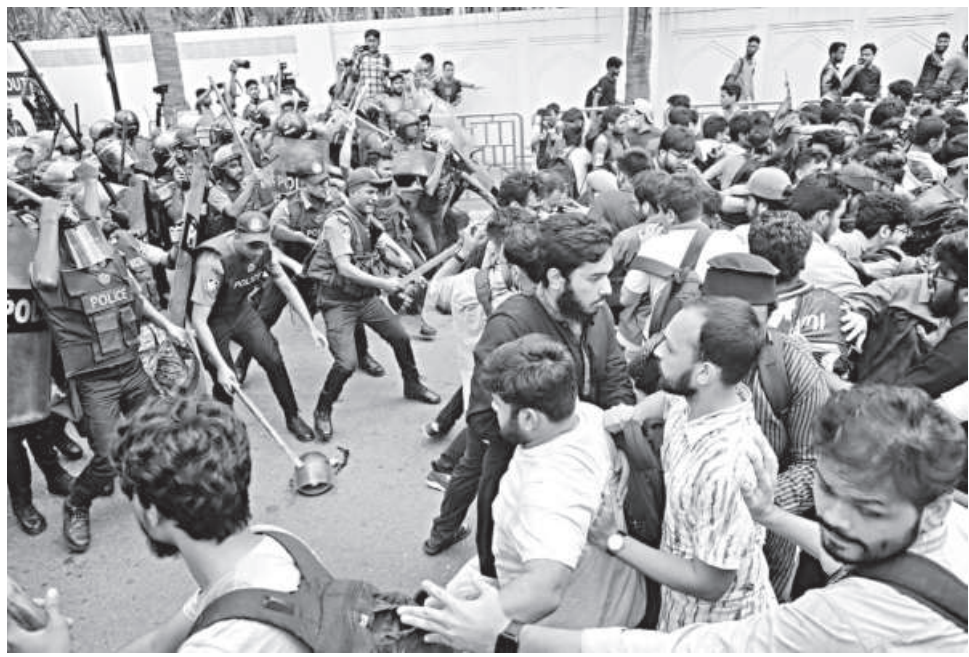


PHOTO: AMRAN HOSSAIN

Members of police clash with BUET students during a protest march by the latter group towards the chief adviser's official residence in Dhaka on August 27, 2025.

shows a dismissive mindset. "Can you spell BUET? Do you know what BUET means?" one student was heard saying. Some of them even explained the difference between university-trained engineers as the "problem solvers and designers" while the diploma graduates as the "technicians." The pecking order in which one designs or supervises while the other executes or carries out instructions is informed by an outdated and ingrained hierarchy that feeds into the Grade 9 versus Grade 10 divide.

The hierarchy, however, is dented when the brightest students in the country, who entered the engineering universities through highly competitive examinations, find that

prompting the university-trained engineers to look "downward," eyeing the posts that were not designed for them.

This doesn't imply that these graduates lack ambition; rather, their aspirations have reached a stalemate. With a lack of adequate employment, a significant number of BSc engineers, especially from BUET and other leading institutions, seek opportunities abroad. This situation represents a crucial loss of national investment. Our public education system that relies solely on government funding spends millions in producing a graduate. Yet, the return on this investment leaks out of the country when graduates leave for better

opportunities. In most cases, the white-collared jobs relocate with their families, severing their ties with home. Conversely, the ones who stay back home discover themselves in jobs unrelated to their training. It is not surprising that many BUET graduates end up working in customs, police, or the civil service general cadre. The country's taxpayers have every right to ask why their money is being spent to train engineers who are ending up in professions that have nothing to do with engineering.

The fierce resistance of diploma engineers to protect Grade 10 is because they see these posts as their main pathway to social mobility. A manufactured conflict pits these groups against each other. The real adversary is the narrow pipeline of opportunities. The government cannot simply shift the blame to their predecessors because they came with an agenda of reform. Their failure to form an education reform commission is a sign of gross negligence. The ongoing debate is a by-product of that negligence. Education reform should have addressed the hierarchical mindset that confuses qualification with function. The government must learn from lessons abroad where there is a clear demarcation between professional engineers and technologists. It must define an educational pathway with meaningful roles, outlining opportunities for advancement within its track. The title "engineer" has become a matter of prestige rather than professional definition.

The other body that has a role to play in resolving this crisis is the Public Service Commission. They need to clarify entry qualifications for grades 9 and 10 in line with international standards. To facilitate in-service career mobility, bridging programmes with examinations should be established to enable diploma engineers to upgrade to BSc equivalence if they choose to do so, thereby ensuring merit-based mobility instead of relying on political quotas. We can fill higher posts through transparent and competitive examinations, eliminating the need for institutional pedigree as an automatic qualification. However, we can only resolve these issues if we increase the number of professional engineering jobs. The solution will require emphasis on industrialisation, infrastructure expansion, and investment in research and development. Unless more jobs are created at the top, the conflict will continue at the bottom.

**The hierarchy is dented when the brightest students in the country, who entered the engineering universities through highly competitive examinations, find that the number of high-level, innovation-driven positions is shockingly low. The dream with which they start their academic journey, hoping to contribute to the country's infrastructural, industrial and technological transformations, soon evaporates. They see that their country thrives on the service sector, while the technical sector is dominated by outsourced companies and donors where they have little or no access.**

road, I turned to both my GPS and the Traffic Alert group on Facebook to find an alternative route. There was a warning post by a BUET student, "Don't you dare bring your 'civi'

scarcity of professional jobs and a mismatch between higher education and the labour market demands. Hence, a BSc engineer vies to become a foreign service cadre as

# We must do better in mainstreaming health into climate action



Dr Haseeb Md. Irfanullah  
is an independent environment and climate change  
consultant and visiting research fellow at the University  
of Liberal Arts Bangladesh (ULAB). He can be reached at  
hmirfanullah@outlook.com.

HASEEB MD. IRFANULLAH

In the development discourse, one of the most overused terms is probably "mainstreaming." Over the past 25 years, Bangladesh has invested billions of dollars in mainstreaming community-based approaches, gender equity and climate change adaptation, for example, through thousands of development projects. However, while health is a human right, has it been mainstreamed in our climate change policies and actions?

Till now, the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP, 2009) has been our most treasured climate change policy instrument. It has 44 programmes grouped under six themes. The first theme is "Food Security, Social Protection and Health," which includes "Adaptation in health sector" as one of its nine programmes. This health programme has three basic purposes: i) to conduct research and monitoring of climate change impacts on disease patterns (of malaria, dengue, diarrhoea and heatstroke); ii) to estimate the social and economic costs of such diseases; and iii) to formulate measures to adapt to climate change impacts. However, the BCCSAP programmes were essentially research-focused.

Thirteen years on, Bangladesh achieved another milestone by formulating the National Adaptation Plan (2023-2050), popularly known as the NAP. Many of us may think that, given the climate change impacts on the health sector, the NAP may have emphasised health significantly. But health issues have barely been touched on in some of the six goals of NAP. Under Goal 3, climate-resilient healthcare and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) facilities will be developed to improve human well-being and liveability in urban areas, while Goal 6 expects technological innovations in health and WASH to fight climate change. While the plan has also identified 113 interventions costing a total of \$230 billion by 2050, only three interventions are directly linked to health. Speaking of finance, these three interventions would cost only 1.36 percent of the total NAP budget.

Apparently, the main reason for the NAP's low focus on health is the draft Bangladesh Health-National Adaptation Plan (HNAP). This reasonable five-year plan was drafted by the Institute of Epidemiology, Disease Control and Research (IEDCR) and the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2018. Now, more than



Bangladesh is not doing well in taking strong climate action in the health sector through effective policies, plans or finance.

FILE PHOTO: HABIBUR RAHMAN

seven years later, it is still a draft. So, Bangladesh has efficiently missed the opportunity to strategise adaptation in the health arena twice in the last seven years. But we were not supposed to be facing this disappointment because the country's National Health Policy 2011 made "monitoring climate-induced health disasters and prevalence and patterns of related diseases, and developing measures to address these" as one of its 19 primary goals, and related that goal with relevant principles and strategic actions 14 years ago.

Since FY2016, the Bangladesh government has been preparing climate budgets for 25 ministries, departments, and divisions. The total allocation for climate-relevant interventions for FY2026 is Tk 41,208.97 crore—5.2 percent of the total national budget and 0.66 percent of the GDP. The Health Services Division (HSD), representing the health ministry, received Tk 610.22 crore, which is only 1.48 percent of the total climate budget of FY2026. Further, it is only 1.97 percent of the HSD's total budget, making it the fifth-lowest proportion among all 25 agencies.

Another way to track climate-related investments in the health sector is the disbursement of the Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF). The trust allocated Tk

3,831.68 crore (2010-2024) to 877 projects under 21 ministries and divisions. To implement three projects, the HSD received Tk 22.12 crore, which is only 0.58 percent of the BCCTF's allocation till December 2024.

Therefore, Bangladesh is not doing well in taking strong climate action in the health sector through effective policies, plans or finance. We need to shift our way of seeing health in the climate change context. As the era of climate

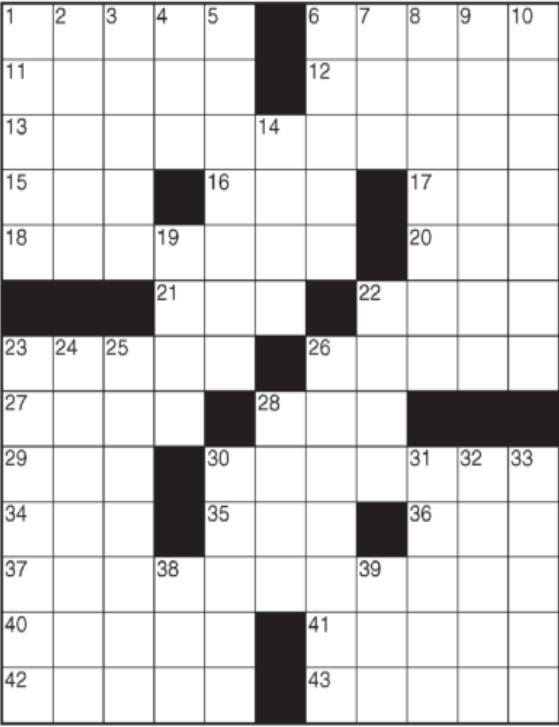
change-induced losses and damages has already begun, we have to bring that lens into our health sector. We have delayed taking adaptive measures in the health sector due to institutional, policy, legislative and financial constraints, creating a significant gap in adaptation, which will continue causing losses and damage. We may think that physical and mental health-related loss and damage are only non-economic issues. However, illness due to heatwaves or loss of limbs during cyclones not only affects physical and mental well-being, causing non-economic losses, but it also leads to economic damages by reducing household income and saving. On the other hand, damage of crops or fish in the ponds due to floods is not only an economic loss, but it also affects the mental health of the family members as well as their physical health due to lower food security.

It is high time the environment, health, planning, and finance ministries came together to comprehensively plan how to deal with climate change-induced losses and damages in the health sector to fill in the adaptation void we have created over the years. In transdisciplinary research, the core problem gets the focus, not the academic disciplines involved in solving it. We now need "trans-ministerial" climate action for the health sector.

## CROSSWORD BY THOMAS JOSEPH

- ACROSS  
1 Bravery  
6 Hindu tunes  
11 Peace goddess  
12 Singer Piaf  
13 Missy Elliott album  
15 Penny prez  
16 Metal source  
17 Sandy color  
18 Lumber producer  
20 Three, in Torino  
21 They hold power  
22 Sacks  
23 On the way out  
26 Is furious  
27 In the past  
28 Fellow  
29 Bullfight cry  
30 Reason for overtime  
34 N Jam (hip-hop record label)  
35 Caribou's kin  
36 102, in old Rome  
37 Missy Elliott album  
40 Pizzeria fixtures  
41 Like lambs  
42 Gaggle group  
43 Consumerist Ralph

- DOWN  
1 Travel papers  
2 Curaçao's neighbor  
3 Pepé of cartoons  
4 Stop - dime  
5 Making over  
6 Drive off  
7 Nabokov novel  
8 Present attachment  
9 Not in custody  
10 Reserve  
14 Web addresses, for short  
19 Lode setting  
22 Firecracker sound  
23 Encouraging words to Spot  
24 Taking a sabbatical  
25 Navigable in winter, say  
26 Founding member of Wu-Tang Clan  
28 Factory  
30 Make fun of  
31 Bitter  
32 Tigger's creator  
33 Downy duck  
38 USN rank  
39 Eggs, to Caesar



8-8

## YESTERDAY'S ANSWERS

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| T | A | S | T | E |   | A | R | M | S |   |
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| A | D | A |   | N | A | S |   | S | E | A |
| C | Y | P | R | E | S | S | H | I | L | L |
|   |   |   | U | S | S |   | E | V | I | L |
| A | P | A | R | T |   | T | R | E | E | S |
| L | O | L | A |   | I | W | O |   |   |   |
| P | U | B | L | I | C | E | N | E | M | Y |
| A | R | E |   | M | E | L |   | L | I | E |
| C | O | R | F | U |   | F | L | O | R | A |
| A | U | T | O | S |   | T | Y | P | E | R |
| T | A | R | T |   | H | E | E | D | S |   |

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